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ROBERTS, LEWES.

The Merchants Mappe of Commerce: wherein the vniversall manner and matter of Trade is compendiously handled. The Standerd and currant Coines of sundry Princes, observed. The reall and imaginary coines of Accompts and Exchanges, expressed. The naturall and artificiall commodies of all countries for transportation declared. The weights and measvres of all eminent cities and tovvnes of traffique, collected and reduced one into another; and all to the meridian of commerce practised in the famous citie of london... Printed for R. Mabb. London, 1638.

Sm. Folio. [7]ff., 12, 223pp., [2], 262pp., 1 l. (blank) [1]f., 192 pp., 1 l., [10]ff. With engraved title-page, 1 folding map, 4 maps. Lacks portrait, newly bound in full brown calf. Exlibris of the Indiana University Library. Fine copy.

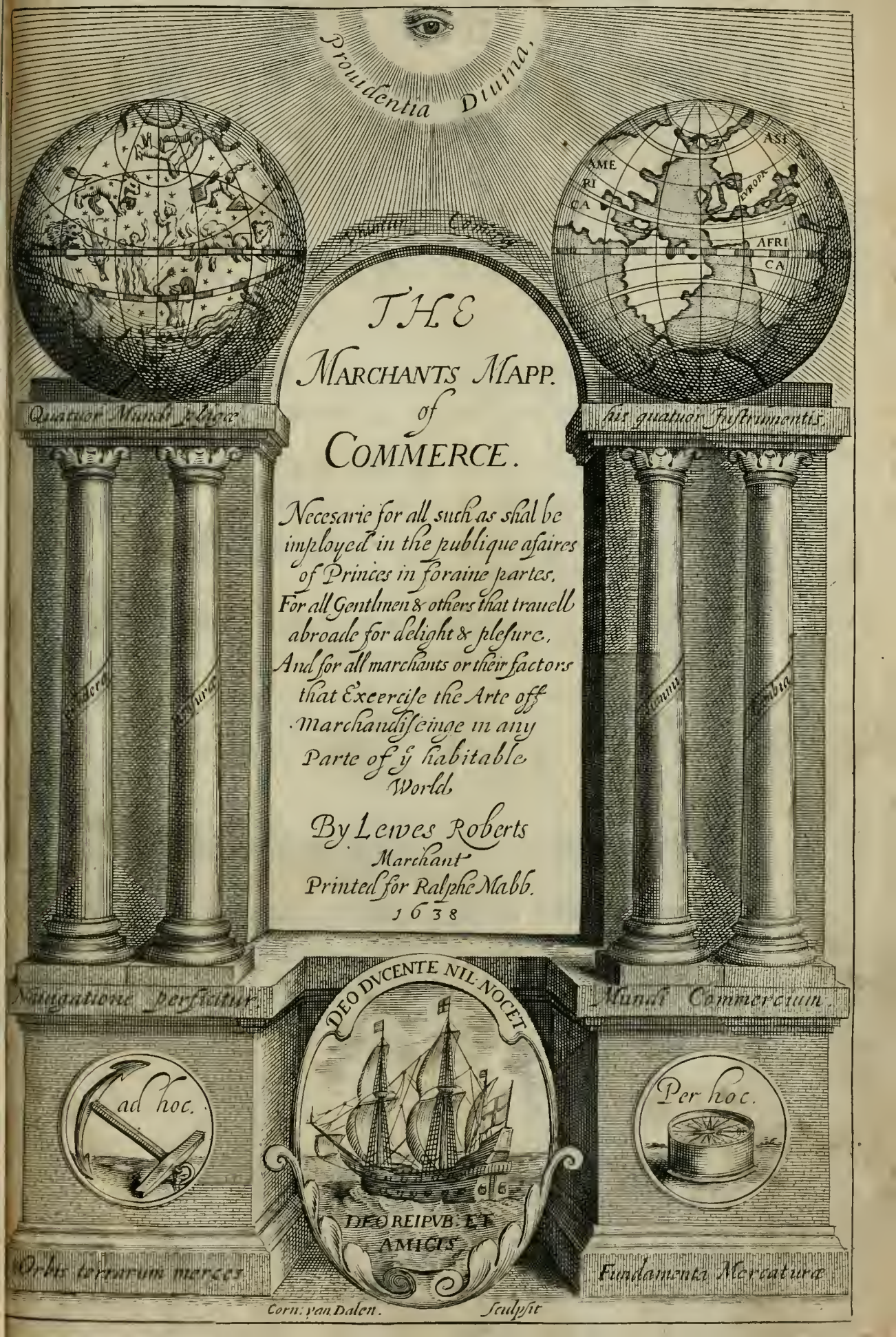
First Edition. The author was a director of the East India Company and of the Levant Company. "His Merchants' Map was one of the first handbooks of its kind in English..."-Larson, Guide to Business History:1381.

The work is filled with contemporary accounts of all localities with which commerce was carried on, equivalents of weights and measures, merchandise obtainable, and future economic prospects. It was published in several editions between 638 and 1700 and was widely used by merchants.

Among the commendatory verses is a poem by Izaak Walton.

STC.21094. Bishop(1950) lists 12 copies only in the U.S.
Kress Lib. Cat.:535. James Ford Bell Collection:(1955-59):38.

portrait [illegible],
[illegible] a good [illegible]


Prouidentia Diuina.
ASI
AME
RI
CA
EUROPA
AFRI
CA
THE
MARCHANTS MAPP.
of
COMMERCE.
Necesarie for all such as shal be imployed in the publique afaires of Princes in foraine partes.
For all Gentlmen & others that trauell abroade for delight & plesure.
And for all marchants or their factors that Excercise the Arte off Marchandiseinge in any Parte of ỹ habitable World.
By Lewes Roberts
Marchant
Printed for Ralphe Mabb.
1638
his quatuor Instrumentis
Nauigationis perfitur
Hunc Commercium
DEO DVCENTE NIL NOCET
ad hoc.
Per hoc.
DEO REIPVB. ET AMICIS
Fundamenta Mercaturæ
Corn: van Dalen. Sculpsit

Sarah Swisher

THE MERCHANTS MAPPE OF COMMERCE:

WHEREIN,
The Vniverſall Manner and Matter of TRADE, is compendiouſly handled.

The STANDERD *and currant* COINES *of ſundry* PRINCES, obſerved.

The Reali and Imaginary COINES of ACCOMPTS and *Exchanges*, expreſſed.

The Naturall and Artificiall Commodities *of all Countries for transportation* declared.

The WEIGHTS and MEASVRES of all eminent CITIES and TOVVNES of *Traffique*, collected and reduced one into another; *and all to the* MERIDIAN *of* COMMERCE *practiſed* in the famous CITIE of *LONDON.*

By LEWES ROBERTS, *Merchant.*

Neceſſary for all ſuch as ſhall be imployed in the publique Affaires *of* PRINCES *in forreigne Parts*; *for all* Gentlemen *and* others that travell abroad for delight or pleaſure, *and for all* MERCHANTS *or their* FACTORS that exerciſe the *Art* of *Merchandizing in any part of the habitable* WORLD.

AT LONDON,
Printed by *R. O.* for RALPH MABB.
MDCXXXVIII.

TO THE RIGHT VVORSHIPFVLL AND VVORTHILY EMINENT *MERCHANTS:*

S^r. MORRIS ABBOT, Knight, Alderman of the *Citie* of LONDON, *and Governour of the Company of* English MERCHANTS, trading *into the* East-INDIES:

And HENRY GARRAWAY, Esquire, Alderman of the said *Citie* of LONDON, *and Governour of the Company of English* MERCHANTS *trading the* Levant *Seas.*

OUr excellent skill, (*much honour'd* SIRS) in all the particular parts of *Merchandizing*, and your skilfull excellencie in the *Universall Commerce* of the World, not only demonstrated by continuall experiments, but also practised by sundry demonstrations, (especially under your Government, in those so *worthy* and *honourable societies*, of which you are at this present the happy *Governours*) prompted me, that you were not only the fittest PATRONS of this *Modell*, but the best *Judges* of the WORKE *it selfe*; and therefore if I were not induced by any other

motive, nor yet moved by any other inducement; yet this alone might both move and induce me, not onely to present you with this *Dedication*, but also crave from your *Worths* a friendly and favourable *Protection*.

But the further consideration of my particular *Obligement*, and the dayly experience of both your *loves*, challenged this justly from me, as the acknowledgement of my *respect* and *service*: for before I had the favour of your acquaintance, I was made acquainted with your favours; and in *Constantinople* before you knew mee, I had the honour of your *imployments*; and after my returne thence, I found the approbation of my former indeavours extended *it selfe* not only to my admittance (as a Member) into those *Societies* you governe; but since into places of *trust* and *repute* in both of them.

Your *experience* and *judgement* then in the contents of this *Tract* considered, and my never-dying *Gratitude* for these your noble *courtesies* remembred: please to *Patronise* these my *Labours*, and in a faire construction accept of this my *New-yeares acknowledgement*: So shall both of you reap the *Honour* due to your owne *Worths*, and I the *respect* due to a gratefull FACTOR, which with all *faithfull expressions* I shall ever covet to *preserve*; that I may as well *futurely* as *formerly* be honoured by your good *opinion*, and intitle my selfe still your *thankfull* and *affectionate friend*, to serve you.

January 6.
1638.

LEWES ROBERTS.

TO THE THRICE VVORTHY AND VVORSHIPFVLL

WILLIAM HARVEY, *D. of Phys.* IOHN HARVEY, *Esquire.*
DANIEL HARVEY, *Merchant.* ELIAB HARVEY, *Merchant.*
MICHAEL HARVEY, *Merchant.* MATHEW HARVEY, *Merchant.*

BRETHREN:

And IOHN HARVEY, *Merchant*,
onely Sonne to Mr. THOMAS
HARVEY, *Merchant*,
deceased.

He Draught *of this* MAP *of* COMMERCE (Right worthy SIR and SIRS) *was above twenty yeares past roughly* traced *out and* delineated *for the furtherance and helpe of mine own* imployment *beyond the* Seas, *at the charges and expence of that* worthy Merchant, *your loving* Brother, *and my deceased* Master THOMAS HARVEY; *since whose death, you were pleased for some* yeares *to second what he had thus given a*

a beginning unto, and by a continuation of that my then imployment, *and an acceptation of my then indeavors and service in many parts of the* World, *inabled and gave mee meanes to proceed with that* Modell *I had to this end thus begun: But time and my* Mercantile Affaires *not permitting mee at that time to collect all those fit* materials *in those places, as were usefull and necessary to perfect this* Fabrique, *I have since my returne from my former imployment, beene so much* assisted *by your* helpe, *and so much* helped *by your* assistance, *that I have brought* it *after many yeares toyle (notwithstanding my many other publique and private affaires) to that perfection you now see* it. *Such then therfore as it is, in regard of the* respect *I owe to the* memory *and* worth *of that my deceased* Patron, *and of the* gratefull acknowledgement *I owe to your* particular *and joynt-*courtesies:

Be pleased to accept of this my thankfulnesse, *and let the* WORKE *(as a* Child *first bred under your* Roofe, *and since nourished and educated abroad for many yeares at* his *and* your charges) *find from you all not only a favourable* Patronage *and* courteous Protection, *but also a friendly* acceptation. *So shall the* Author *have just cause to* honour *your* love, *and still persever to* love *your* honor, *which he* prayeth *may not only* yearly, *but* hourly *be* multiplied *and* increased *unto you,*

Resting yours most affectionate,
to serve You,

LOD: ROBERTS.

To his much respected friends, the MERCHANTS of ENGLAND in generall, and to the courteous READER, whom it may concerne.

I Was not ignorant, (*Right worthy friends*) when first I undertooke this *taske*, and busied my selfe to compasse this *Worke*, how difficult it would prove to bee in it *selfe*; what slender furtherances I had to accomplish the *same*; and how weak my own abilities were to give *it* perfection: yet notwithstanding all these obstacles, when I had duely considered the generall want *thereof*, and the common benefit and commoditie that would redound *thereby*, especially to those of my owne profession (if *it* might bee fully, or in some measure truely perfected) I resolved (considering the silence of those of better indowments) to take *the same* in hand, and cheerfully and willingly layed both my hand to the *Worke*, and my shoulder to the burthen, collecting and gathering with laborious industry, and industrious labour all those principall points and heads, as might either conduce to the accomplishment of *the building*, or any way further my intended *fabrique*: So that by my continuall toyle, and search after fit and apt materials, I hoped that at length a good issue would crowne my indeavors, and finish this my intended undertaken *taske*.

But after long and tedious inquisition, I found that the further I sailed in this *Ocean*, the vaster were my desires, and the fewer were my furtherances to my wished *Port*; so that

perceiving the *Worke* thus to increase upon me, beyond my expectation and first purpose, I was constrained (with the wind-scanted *Seaman*) to cast about againe, and limit my selfe to a narrower scantling; for that to doe it at large, and as the matter punctually required, was farre beyond the reach of my knowledge; yet because I could not doe as I would, I resolved to doe as I could, and thereupon begun againe to involve these my first scattered Collections into a lesser mould, and reduce my first thoughts and observations into such a second limit and order, as might best befit my experience, and the compasse to which now I had confined it; conceiving that as my intentions (ioyned to my labour and paines herein) tended onely to the good of others, and principally of *Merchants* and their Factors, that reside or negociate in forreigne parts, so they will in requitall be induced to have a good opinion *thereof*, as a reward to mee, for the benefit that shall redound to them by *the same*, excusing those errors which peradventure the better experienced may by triall find in the perusall of this *Worke*, and the defects which my ignorance hath inforced me to let passe, which by reason of the diversitie and rarity of the matter the same is most subject unto, and the rather because I have beene constrained oftentimes in this *Desert* to travell without a certaine *guide*, and not seldome to navigate by anothers *Compasse*, having not in any Language or Countrey met with any *Author*, that could either totally conduct me, or truely rectifie my steps when I went astray; yet I must confesse I met with some that shot at the marke I aymed at; but it was at randome, and came not home to my proposed blanke; and I found *some* that tooke up stuffe upon trust, and a *second* followed *him*, and a *third* that *second*, and heere (not able otherwise to contradict nor amend) I also became a follower of theirs; some againe I observed to have borrowed from others, of which number I may accompt the Collections of *Claud Bojer Lionois*, of *Gio: Mariana* a *Florentine*, of *Iacob Cartolano*, a *Venetian*, of *Gio Baptiste Zuchetta* a *Genovois*, of Mr. *Malines* and Mr. *Hunt* our owne Countreymen, and some others, who againe gave addition to what they had in this nature gathered; but all

these

these (though by their indeavours meriting due commendation) yet satisfied not throughly my curiositie, nor the earnest desire I had to bring this *Worke* to a more absolute perfection: therefore in this case I was furthered by some friends, whose *Starre* led mee when I was benighted, and whose *Candle* lightned me, when otherwise I should have stumbled; by which meanes, and my owne old twelve yeares collections, during my aboade and imployment in many parts of the World, I have at last by due sounding of the *Channell*, safely sailed over the *Ocean* afore-mentioned, and brought my *Barke* to an Anchor in *her* desired *Harbour*; and I hope so well observed the depths, shoulds, rocks and sands thereof, that he that navigates after me, and by this my *Mapp*, shall bee secured from all dangers, and thereby bring his accompts to that wished *Port*, that may prove both to his owne profit and Commoditie.

Now *Gentlemen*, having thus then understood with what industry and care the materials of this *Edifice* hath beene collected, what paines hath beene used to bring *it* to this conclusion and perfection, and having truely weighed the benefit arising *thereby*; all these I conceive are effectuall inducements to challenge a faire acceptance from you: yet notwithstanding all these reall arguments I cannot denie, but the *Worke it selfe* may not onely suffer in the opinion of the censorious, but be also subject to the verdict of the judicious, both in the *forme*, *manner*, *method* and *Title* thereof, which I shall easily be brought to acknowledge, though as easily I might alleadge, that had not my younger yeares been drawne by adverse fortune or crosse fate, from the study of *Arts* to the studie of *Marts*, I might peradventure have delineated this *Mapp* with more curious colours, illustrated *it* with more diversity of pleasing objects, and adorned *it* with some more delightfull varietie; but proceeding thus from the Pen of a *Merchant*, from whom such excellencies cannot be expected, *it* may the rather find a favorable construction from the ingenuous of my profession, and from the learned of what Art soever, to whose judgement and candid censure, I shall willingly submit both my selfe and these my *Labours*; and for

those

those whose tender appetite cannot relish *it* in that nature as *it* is, and who are ignorant of my paines *herein*, it will not be judged to be a point of ill manners in mee to tell them, that this *method*, *forme*, and *Title* was prescribed me by the necessity and consequence of the *Worke* in hand, and by the *Enthusiasme* of my owne fancie, which I conceived in some sort I was bound a little to please, partly to ease the burthen I endured in the *building*, and principally to adde some delight and pleasure to the toyle I underwent in rearing the *same*.

Now as touching the *Structure it selfe*, many motives have induced mee to lay the foundation *thereof* upon the knowledge of *Geographie*, and upon the use of *Mapps* and *Sea-Cards* in generall, so delightfull, profitable and necessary to the *Merchant*, that it cannot be by him that would be accompted such a *one*, neither neglected nor omitted. The principall parts thereof I have touched, so farre only as conduced to the enlightening of the *matter* in hand, and to the generall understanding of the insuing *Tract*: from hence (for method sake) I was inforced to a cursory *survey* of the foure principall parts and divisions of the *World*, according to moderne Authors; from this I descend to the *Empires*, *Kingdomes*, and particular *Provinces* of each of them; and thence to the *eminent* and most *noted Cities*, and *Townes* of Traffique therein, whose scituation I have superficially run over, and in some sort, observed the most remarkable *passages* as have presented themselves within the compasse of my *reading*; and for matter of *Trade*, I have in the first place observed the *naturall artificiall Commodities* therein found; then the *Coines* there in use and *currant*, with the *value* and *denomination* thereof, and the *species* wherein *Merchants* do there frame and regulate their *accompts* by also the *Weights* and *Measures* of those places, together with their *Exchanges*, and how these are found to be calculated amongst the *Italians*, who are accounted the most expert *Bankers* and *Exchangers*, with all other fit instruments and materials, as at this day is found practised in the *Art* of *Merchandizing*, in all the parts of the habitable *World*.

And

And in conclusion, I have added a Table of the *longitude* and *latitude* of all these *eminent* places of *Traffique*, not onely thereby to satisfie the curious, but the better to guid the inquirer to any such *Citie* or *Towne* sought for: In the rest, I have (following the example of many *Merchants*) shewed the *worst* first, and the *best* last; I meane declared the particulars of the *Trade* of *America*, as the least and worst knowne unto us; then of *Africa* and *Asia*, and *last* of all *Europe*, as the *best*, and best knowne to us, and according to my *Title* included and concluded all, within the *famous Citie of London* where we abide, which ever with all gratefulnes as the place of my Education in the *Art* of *Merchandizing*, I am obliged to honour.

And to conclude, in all this *Worke* my ambition still hath prompted me to an indeavour of pleasing all *Merchants* in generall, and (if I may not bee thought to judge too favourably of this *Child* of my owne *braine*) I may be induced to beleeve I shall hereby please not onely the most, but also the most ingenuous. I am confident, were my *Labours* truely scand, my *indeavours* might challenge that thankes I expect; and he that knowes both my publique and private imployments, may well answere for me, and excuse the defects or omissions, that may by further triall peradventure be found herein; and if in the future I find *this* acceptable, I may yet bee incouraged to publish some other *Workes*, which in this kind I have hewen out to your profit and commoditie:

till when, and ever,

I remaine,

A welwisher of your prosperities;

LEWES ROBERTS.

To his honoured friend and Kinsman, Mr. LEVVES ROBERTS, *Merchant.*

HOw ere our ruder Countrey-men despise
The Mysteries of *Trade* and *Merchandise*;
With whom 'tis counted Learning but to know
The price of *Runts*, how *Sheepe* and *Cattell* goe:
Such as (for COINE) doe onely understand
That which with them doth passe from hand to hand:
And as for *Weights* and *Measures*, find no ground
For any other thanthe *Yard* and *Pound*:
So as thy BOOKE, to these that judgement lacke,
Seemes of lesse use then an old *Almanacke*:
How ere (I say) their ignorance incline
To make *wast paper* of this *Worke* of thine;
Yet please t'admit one from thy native Clime,
And of thy Blood too, to speake truth in Rime.
A *verse* protects not falshood, and a Lye
Is not excus'd by being good *Poetrie*;
That's but to sinne more wittily, and be
Guiltie of a more quaint impietie:
Such praise You'd scorne; and (though the *vice* of *Time*
Make Sin in *prose*, but Courtesie in *rime*)
Your better thoughts would ne'r with patience brooke
That any damne himselfe to praise your BOOKE.
Ile then bring no fain'd *Eulogies* t'invite
The thrifty *Buyers* colder Appetite;
Or (like a begging *Prologuist*) forespeake
A faire Applause, for feare the *Author* breake:
No thy *Composures* farre transcend that fate,
And scorne alike the Vulgars *love* and *hate*.
They that (like Thee) refus'd no paine or toyle
With forreigne *Trade* t'enrich their *Native soile*,
And (like discreet *Camelions*) can comply
With each Mans *humor* for *Commoditie*:
That have read *Kingdomes* over, and can tell
What Men, for Letters put together, spell;
And understand too even the most perplext
And hidden meaning of that darker *Text*:
These and these onely are allow'd to bee
The equall *Judges* of thy BOOKE and THEE.
And sure Thy *merit* cannot want *it's* meed;
For *doing well's* rewarded in the *deed*. *M.E.*

To

To my honoured friend and Cousin, Mr. LODOVVICKE ROBERTS *Merchant, upon his* BOOKE.

STeel'd was his Courage, and undaunted Minde
Who first spread *Sailes* to catch the nimble *winde*;
Culling the stately *Pines* from lofty *Woods*,
To cut a passage through the *raging Floods*:
The hazard of this Enterprize did make
Thee this laborious *Taske* to undertake;
To make that way familiar, which before
Was full of doubt; that where feare kept the doore
Security might enter, and men now
Through *Neptunes* field safely might drive their *Plough*.
Our *English Merchants* justly may stile thee,
Not onely *Typhis*, but their *Mercurie*:
For, how each Countrey doth to others prize
The value of its *Native Merchandize*;
What profit such COMMERCE to us may bring,
Their Rites, and how the Image of our KING
In *forreigne Climates* is preferd before
Exotick *Princes*, stampt in the same *Oare*,
Thou in this little VOLVME dost contrive;
That *Merchants* seeing them (through perspective)
Discharge their *Factors*; for thy BOOKE alone
Seemes a sole FACTOR for our NATION.
CAMBRIA rejoyce; hereafter thou maist write,
I bore the MAN, who lent the *world* this light.

F. H.

To my loving and much honoured Cousin, Mr. LEVVES ROBERTS *Merchant, upon his* MERCHANTS MAPPE *of* COMMERCE.

MY praise is bootlesse, and to discommend
Is fitter for a Slanderer then a Friend;
For my small judgement in this *Art* of *Gaine*
Makes both my *verdict* and my *Censure* vaine:

Yet

Yet I've perusd thy BOOKE, and there have ſeene
A *Worke* of wonder; and though have not beene
Farr from my *Native home*; yet now I find
The *Worlds worth* clos'd within thy knowing *Minde*;
I ſee the *Riches* of each Countries *ſoyle*
By this thy *Art* brought home, without our toyle;
I find the *Rarities* of each Place and Towne
Brought to our view with eaſe, and thou haſt drawne
All forreigne COINES to *Ours*, and *ours* to *theirs*;
Their *Weights* and *Meaſures* too, to us appeares
All but One thing; thy moſt induſtrious hand
By this thy skill, ha's crowned thus this Land
With ſtrange *Outlandiſh wealth*, which ſhall commend
Thy *worth* to after Times; and I, thy friend
And *Kinſman*, glory ſhall that this thy Fame
Hath thus rais'd up a WORKE t'outlive thy *Name*.

ROBERT ROBERTS *of*
Llanvair in *Angleſey*.

Ad Ingenioſum exactiſſimi hujus operis Authorem, D^m *Lodovicum Roberts*, Mercatorem *Londinenſem*.

Multa tuo (fateor) debentur carmina Libro,
Qui dedit ingenij tot monumenta tui.
Siſte pedem, nec vade foras Mercator ad Indos:
Huc ades, hic paucis diſcere multa potes.
Spargitur his folijs nummus peregrinus, et Aurum,
Argentum, Æs, varijs ſculpta moneta modis.
Aſpicerem, legem, placidâ brevitate docentur,
Artificis, patriæ, gloria, fama, decus.
Vade Liber, plauſuque volent (Lodovice) *labores:*
Prima dabunt meritis præmia digna tuis.

Ad LECTOREM.

Quiſquis eris (Lector) Libri nè ſupprime laudem;
Ingenuum dices, ſi legis artis opus.
Qui flocci pendes, tentes componere tale.
Da ſibi quod tibi vis: Lector, Amator eris.

GVLIELMVS ROGERS.

To the eminently deſerving Author,
Mr. LEVVES ROBERTS.

TWere needleſſe ſure to fixe a *Poem* heere
To draw the taken READER in by th'Eare;
'Tis cheape to praiſe the *Author*; we commend
No *worth* i'th *Worke* by that, but *love* toth' *Friend*;
And (by an open way of Flattery) make
The *Worke* approved for the *Authors* ſake:
So, (though we loath) the thick-lipt *Nurſe* wee kiſſe
For the *Babes* ſake, that by her nouriſh't is.
Thy *Genius*, that firſt ſtampt a *worth* on This,
Above *its Reader*, or *its Praiſer* is;
And we may make a doubt, whether beſt takes,
The *Coine* thou ſpeak'ſt of, or the *Coine* thou makſt;
And live indebted, that thou haſt brought hither
To us, the *Trade* of all the *World* together:
And (as i'th' *Worlds* MAP ſpacious *Kingdomes* lie
Deciphered by ſmall *Atomes* to our eye)
So the great *Worth* in every *Page* by Thee
Expreſt; is richer then a MONARCHIE.
Live, live to *Fame*; and may its truth to You
Make mee a POET and a PROPHET too.

THO: BEEDOME.

Ad clariſſimum virum D. *Lodovicum Roberts*
Civem *Londinenſem*, linguarum modernarum artiſque Mercatoriæ ſcientiſſimum; Chartam Mercatoriam edentem.

QVid dignum Lodovice *tibi, quid pectore promam,*
Quo poſſim merito ſolvere digna tuo?
Carmina quid canerem, dulces imitantia Muſas?
Carmina ſunt Libris inferiora tuis.
Laudibus eveherem? tua pura modeſtia pellit:
Nota loquor. Laudes reſpuis ipſe tuas.
Deſiſtam meliùs. Reliquos tu pande labores.
Laus Chartæ Mercis *nulla ſat eſſe poteſt.*

HENRY GARTHWAITE.

To

To his worthy Friend, and loving Fellow-servant, the AVTHOR.

TIs an old custome that this Age hath got,
To praise their *friends* in *print*, Ile praise thee, not
Because I am thy *friend*; onely Ile tell
The World, the WORKE which thou hast done so well
Speakes both thy *worth* and *praise*; *it* cannot misse,
Those that are not thy *friends* must needs praise *this*;
This thy COMMERCE, *Child* of thine *Industrie*,
Joyning both POLES in neere *affinitie*,
Nurse of thy Countries *honor*, and by which
Onely, all *Kingdomes* of the *World* grow rich;
And (by the *Currant* of a *mutuall Trade*)
Thou shewst how *happie* all the *Earth* is made.
Let others praise Thee; yet in the degree
Of *Vertue*, live belov'd by *W. B.*

Ad charissimum Fratrem Dm *Lodovicum Roberts* Civem *Londinensem.*

QVas Phœbus *merces terris adsperſit Eoi's,*
Et quas occiduis aspicit ipse locis:
Quicquid produxit Zephyrus, tu quicquid et Eurus,
Antiquus quicquid et novus orbis habet,
Colligis in fascem: numismata millia centum;
Mille tibi merces; cambia cæca patent.
Perge beare tuos fœlici prole cerebri,
Utraque vix tantas India *jactat opes.*

TASSS.

To my ever loving friend Mr Lewes Roberts Merchant, upon his Map of Commerce.

CAll up the ancient Bards and let them praiſe
This Brittaines skill not known in former dayes,
For then *Aſtræa* fled and left the land,
But now's return'd with Ballance in her hand,
And teacheth out of *Roberts* new found treaſure,
To know the World throughout by Weight and Meaſure.
Firſt then lets weigh the man, weigh his good will,
Then weigh our words, ſo ſhall we ſpeake none ill.

Charles Fetiplace.

To his friend Mr. Lewes Roberts *MERCHANT.*

SOme *Merchants* travaile without reſt,
From North to South, from Eaſt to Weſt,
To gaine their wealth; which home they bring
To fill their cheſts; or with full wing
Profuſely ſpend it here in pleaſure,
With health, time, credit and their treaſure.
But thou, experience having taught,
That what is buried comes to naught,
Here largely ſhewes by courſe of Trade,
The *Merchants* Map, Commerce to ayd;
And ſo by ſpending gathers more
Than they that baſely hide their ſtore.

Ralph Hanſon.

To his much Honoured friend Mr. Lewes Roberts *Merchant, upon his* Map of Commerce.

1.

When that the portall of this goodly frame
Was first presented to my greedy eyes,
(Before I saw the Master-builders name)
Me thought it was a promising Frontispiece:
And then desires did kindle in my breast,
To enter further and to view the rest.

2.

But looking longer on that beauteous Porch,
I spied insculp'd on the outside building,
The Authours name, that like a burning torch
Did set on flame my pristine ardent longing:
By that the builder of the worke I knew;
How could I then but thirst for further view?

3.

I crav'd admittance, 'twas a needlesse suite,
(The Arts (they say) are called liberall;)
Assoone as entred I was strucken mute,
And made my moane to th' Muses severall:
They promis'd ayde; but yet when I had done,
They said 'twas lighting tapers to the Sunne.

4.

Loe here I met with many sacred Arts,
Which keepe their Courts and usuall residence;
At *Ox* and *Camber* those two famous Marts,
Partaking most of their munificence.
These franckly sent this Architect a piece,
To beautifie his curious Edifice.

5.

Me thought I saw them sadly to lament
The adverse fortune of so brave a Wight,
That was not to their learned mansions sent,
Ne'r could his Starrs have wrought him worser spight:
But yet to conquer their malignities,
Th'enricht his Thesis with their dignities.

6.

Here did I ſee with ſtrange variety
The great Coloſſe of the terreſtriall Globe,
Brought by the Art of rare Geographie,
Within the compaſſe of a paper robe;
So rich the forme and ſo compendious,
As ſtrucke amazement in my wondering Muſe.

7.

I further look'd and ſaw with admiration
Th'exact compoſure of two matchleſſe lights,
They ſerve not onely for the contemplation
Of men Merchantile, but of Gentile ſpirits;
The one deſcries the paths of *merchandize*,
The other ſhewes Exchanges myſteries.

8.

I've read of *Drake* and *Martin Forbeſher*,
Whoſe manly faces all the Poles did ſee,
With others famed for the Globes ſurrounder,
Their worths have ſweld the Worlds great Hiſtory:
I honour much thoſe Heroes memory,
Aſmuch I loathe the ſtaine of flattery.

9.

But my opinion freely Ile expreſſe,
And thinke that none will judge it Hereſie;
That of the World in this MAP of COMMERCE,
This age ſhall finde more rare diſcovery:
For here that Maſſy Ball and all its *traffique*
At once is ſeene, as through a perfect optique.

10.

Goe on (brave wit) and let the World poſſeſſe
Some further fruit of thy wel-tempred braines:
Though Critiques ſnarle, it matters not a ruſh;
Honour and thankes attend thy matchleſſe paines.
The unborne Babe that ſhall a *Merchant* be,
Shall honour in this worke thy memory.

J. H.

To

To the no lesse *ingenuous*, then really *industrious* *Gentleman*, Mr. LEWES ROBERTS, *Merchant*; and one of the COMMITTEES for the *East-India* COMPANY:

Vpon his *Booke* intituled, THE MERCHANTS MAPPE OF COMMERCE. With an *Animadversion* to the *Reader*, and *Allusion* to *the time of the first* Impression, *being the beginning of this present Yeare*; MDCXXXVIII.

HAd I (by frequent *Traffique* on the BVRSE)
Beene verst i'th' *notes* of *Mercantile Discourse*,
In proper *Accents* heere I might set forth
Some faire Expression of Thy *pregnant WORTH*;
Or rais'd a TROPHEE to Thy *vertuous* NAME,
Of equall *PARR*, to Thy *Deserving* FAME:
But, (having onely *touch'd* APOLLOS *Lyre*)
Grant me yet roome amongst this *numerous Quire*;
And, (as I am) accept of what I bring,
A *Posie* meane for such an *Orient* RING,
A RING for every MERCHANT meet to weare,
Though vast in *Compasse*, as the *Orbique Sphære*:
Thy *Booke* I mean, the MAP OF faire COMMERCE;
That takes *Circumference* ore the VNIVERSE.
Where first, (as to the life) I finde displaid 1.
Due *Method*, and materiall *forme* of TRADE;
The *STANDERDS* value secondly, injoynes 2.
Of PRINCES to observe their *currant* COINES:
The third, COINES *reall*, and *imaginarie*,
Accompts, *Exchanges*; and wherein they varie: 3.
Fourthly, COMMODITIES for *Transportation*;
The various *sorts* of every severall NATION: 4.
Fifthly, of TOWNES and CITIES *eminent*,
Their *Weights* and *Measures* to the full extent: 5.
Lastly, reducing all to One, (by *This*)
LONDONS COMMERCE, our faire *Metropolis*. 6.
Rare MERCHANT of the MVSES! may I call
Thee *Merchant*? or Great FACTOR *Generall*?
This *Proofe piece* of Thy *Service* for the rest,
May well oblige *Them* to Thy deare *behest*,

For

For, of Thy equall sure no AGE can boast,
That bringst Us *Traffique* home from every *Coast*;
Rat'st the *Commodities*, the *Coines*, the *Measures*;
And sum'st (in fine) a very *Masse* of *Treasures*.
Go on, and prosper in Thy faire *Designes*;
May these *elaborate* and *experient Lines*
Add to those *honourd* PAIRE of CITIE-SAGES,
That shall receive *them* to *their* PATRONAGES.
Meane while, (and to transmit my free *Applause*
READER, to *Thee* (without *collaterall* cause)
Of th' AVTHORS *Worth*; not hereby to prefer
This MERCHANTS MAPP, (as do's the *Stationer*,
For his owne *private profit*) but for *Thine*,
To whom Our AVTHOR do's His *Worke* resigne)
This I infer; *It* ha's no PRESIDENT
For THEORIE; and to make *equivalent*
Thy *practique Part*; the *Author* here bequeaths
A VOLVME, not more *continent* of *Leaves*,
Then *various fruitfull Matter*; which his *toyle*
Ha's brought Thee *home* from every *forreigne Soyle*;
And (as deepe *speld* in GEOGRAPHIQVE *Arts*)
Ran smooth division o're the WORLD in *Parts*;
Searching the *bowels* of each *Kingdomes* STATE:
And not alone of TRAFFIQVE *there* relate;
But *Customes*, *Habits*, *Strength*, and *Government*,
Deckt in so new HISTORIQVE *Ornament*;
That *heere* Thou mayst with *ease* and *pleasure* see
The *Rate* and *State* of every MONARCHIE.
Nor need'st Thou yet demand for *whom* is made
This faire *Commerciall* MAPP, this *Mapp* of *Trade*:
To *All* 'tis needfull; specially for *Those*
That most for *Travaile* shall *themselves* dispose;
Or *those* who would employ or *them* or *theirs*
Ith' *publique way* of PRINCES great *Affaires*;
Or *any*, who for *private* RECREATION,
Make (by *conceit*) continuall *Transmigration*:
In fine, (and chiefe) for *All* that *exercise*
Ith' *spacious* WORLD the *Art* of MERCHANDISE.
Since now, for *generall Good* (as't may appeare)
This HARVEST comes i'th' *entrance* of the YEARE;
(As to so MANY *usefull*;) *Many* bee
The *future* BLESSINGS shall be *shour'd* on THEE:
Yea, *All* (in part) *Thy* LABOVRS to *requite*)
Blesse *that New*-YEARE brought *this new* WORKE to *light*.

MATHEW RHODES.

In

In praiſe of my friend the Author, and his BOOKE.

To the READER.

IF thou would'ſt be a *Stateſ-man*, and ſurvay
Kingdomes for information; heres a way
Made plaine, and eaſie: fitter far for thee
Then great *Ortelius* his *Geographie.*

If thou would'ſt be a *Gentleman*, in more
Then title onely; this MAP yeelds thee ſtore
Of Obſervations, fit for Ornament,
Or uſe, or to give curious eares content.

If thou would'ſt be a *Merchant*, buy this Booke:
For 'tis a prize worth gold; and doe not looke
Daily for ſuch disburſements; no, 'tis rare,
And ſhould be caſt up with thy richeſt ware.

READER, if thou be any, or all three;
(For theſe may merit and make a harmonie)
Then prayſe this Author for his uſefull paines,
Whoſe aime is publike good, not private gaines.

Iz. Wa.

SAMUEL VVILLIAMOT, *to his ever honour'd Brother in law the Authour.*

THis learned *Iſſue* of thy *teeming Braine*
Cals me not UNCLE; yet let me obtaine
The *Nurſes* uſuall freedome, to embrace it,
And ſhew it my beſt *love*, though 'twill not grace it:
For though new borne, *it* ſpeakes as if *it* were
The Sonne of *Mercurie*, or *Vlyſſes* Heyre.
Thy *worth* to praiſe, were fitter *Homers* Quill
Then my rude *Verſe*; yet here accept my will.

S. WILLIAMOT.

To

To my ever loving friend Mr. LEWES ROBERTS Merchant, *upon his* MAP of COMMERCE.

THough many know much; yet we ſeldome finde
Spirits ſo free, and profitably kinde,
T'impart what or the induſtry, or ſweat
Of a whole *Life-time*, could obſerve, or get;
Like cunning STATISTS enviouſly prone
To keepe all *Secrets* of their *Art* unknowne;
Out of a feare that ſome (leſſe-witted) may
(Meeting their *Rules*) become as wiſe as they.
But friend, thy *Candor's* ſuch, I dare acquit
Thee of that malice, by thy labour'd *Writt:*
And muſt commend thy *judgement* too, in *this*,
That fix'd thy *Fame* on ſuch a *Piramis*,
As, (but the WORLD) 't had miſt a *Baſis*, great
And vaſt enough, whereon to plant *its* ſeat:
And, (if my *Word* may paſſe) this *glori's Thine*,
Men *ſayle* by all MAPPES, but muſt *thrive* by *Thine*.

W. L.

To his deare Brother in law, Mr. Lewes Roberts, *Merchant*, on his MAP OF COMMERCE.

SHould I write in thy *praiſe*, it would bee thought
Friends will *commend*, although the *Worke* be nought;
No, I will leave it to each READERS mind,
To judge the WORKE as hee the *worth* ſhall find:
And if they ſay this MAPP is not *done well*,
Bid him that blames *it*, bring *its parallel*.

R. HILL.

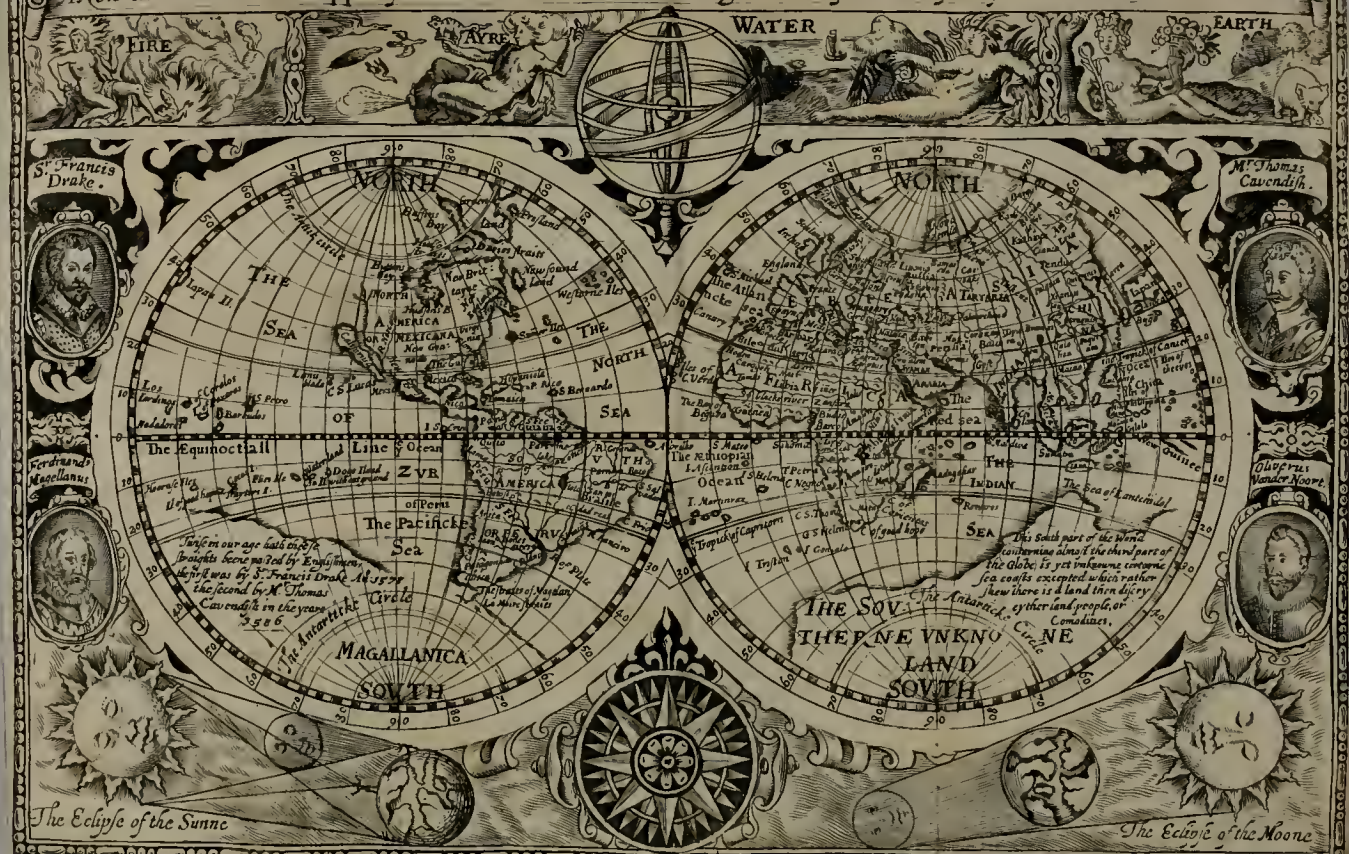
To my moſt deare Father Mr. LEWES ROBERTS *Merchant.*

A Fathers *love* may well excuſe
The weakneſſe of my *Infant Muſe*,
Yet ('mongſt the reſt that praiſe thy *Pen*)
At laſt admit mee ſay, —— *Amen.*

GABRIEL ROBERTS.

e descripti-
of Coun-
s, condu-
h to the de-
iption of
ies and
wnes of
ffique.

, the knowledge of *Geographie*; which in it self is esteemed to be a knowledge so needfull and requisite for a *Merchant*, *Factor*, or any other *active person* whose occasions may draw him to see or abide in *forraigne parts*, that it may not be neglected nor omitted. Neither is it held onely necessary to such as mannage private affaires by Merchandizing, as *Merchants* or *Factors*, who are led thereto by the *Motive profit*; but also to such *persons* as are more Eminent, and such as are of *greater quality*, whose *motives* are the publike affaires of *Princes*, as *Ambassadors*; or pleasure and delight, by Travelling, as *Gentlemen*, whose *motive* may be properly termed *curiosity* of mind and search of *novelty*; which *last* by observing the Fashions and Manners of divers *Na-*


A New and accurate Mappe of the World, drawne according to the best and latest discoveries that have beene made
FIRE
AYRE
WATER
EARTH
Sr Francis Drake.
Mr Thomas Cavendish.
Ferdinand Magellanus
Olivierius Nonder Noort
NORTH
THE NORTH SEA
The Equinoctiall Line
The Pacificke Sea
MAGALLANICA
SOUTH
THE SOUTHERNE VNKNOWNE LAND
The Antarctick Circle
The Eclipse of the Sunne
The Eclipse of the Moone
Ro: Vaughan sculpt

THE MERCHANTS MAPPE OF COMMERCE.

CHAP. I.

The description of Countries *conducible to the description of* Cities *and* Townes *of Traffique.*

EFORE I descend to the particular parts of *this Treatise*, and before I describe the Scituations of these *Towns* and *Cities* of Traffique, which here I intend to handle, I must of necessity for Method-sake, first by a coursory draught describe the *Countries*, *Kingdomes* and *Provinces*; wherein the same are found to be scituated and placed, and to do the same orderly, and as the subject requireth, it is fit I should survey the meanes whereby the same is or may be performed, which according to the opinion of the Learned, is noted onely to be done by the knowledge of *Geographie*; which in it self is esteemed to be a knowledge so needfull and requisite for a *Merchant*, *Factor*, or any other *active person* whose occasions may draw him to see or abide in *forraigne parts*, that it may not be neglected nor omitted. Neither is it held onely necessary to such as mannage private affaires by Merchandizing, as *Merchants* or *Factors*, who are led thereto by the *Motive profit*; but also to such *persons* as are more Eminent, and such as are of *greater quality*, whose *motives* are the publike affaires of *Princes*, as *Ambassadors*; or pleasure and delight, by Travelling, as *Gentlemen*, whose *motive* may be properly termed *curiosity* of mind and search of *novelty*; which *last* by observing the Fashions and Manners of divers *Na-*

The description of Countries, conduceth to the description of Cities and Townes of traffique.

tions, and the government and Policies of those *Kingdomes*, do not onely very much benefit themselves, but better their understandings thereby, making their knowledge more capable of either publike or private imployment, when they return to their *native homes*.

The like I conceive the ingenious *Merchant* or *Factor* may (if he please) do, for being in *his* younger yeares imployed abroad in *merchandizing*, *he* may by well husbanding his *mercantile* imployment and time, joyn a future benefit of mind, to a present profit of estate; and by a provident judgement, and a judicious providence, so manage *his* idle houres, and vacant time, that *he* fit *his* capacity, not onely wisely to undertake and discreetly to undergo, but also skilfully to performe the greatest imployments that are incident to the service of a *State* or *Kingdome*, neither is it a rare or extraordinary thing to find those that have had their education thus, to have proved not onely good *common-wealths men*, but also excellent *Statesmen*: our own *Country* hath afforded some examples in all ages, but in other *Countries* many more are daily found, for it must be acknowledged, that from *this Schoole* those ripe and mature judgements have sprung up; that in many *Countries* abroad, have given sufficient testimony to the World of their excellent abilities this way: and that the Art of *merchandizing*, together with the frequenting of *forraigne Countries*, at the first to that end, hath afterward rather furthered, then any way backwarded their abilities to undertake, and judiciously to perform the same.

Merchandizing the first Schoole of the present government of many Commonwealths.

The ancient *policies* and present flourishing continuance of the *state* of *Venice*, the politicke and rich estates of the *Netherlands*, the opulent and eminent quality of the *Duke* of *Toscanie*; the wealthy wellgoverned *Hans-townes* in *Germany*, (and many more which I could nominate,) make good this *assertion*, for in all these, *merchandizing* is found to be the School from whence they gather their first principles, and indeed the chief foundation upon which their *fabricke* of politicall government is raised: the *scale* by which their *counsels* are framed, and the *pillars* by which the same is seen to be supported and maintained.

How excellent is it then for a *Merchant* (that hath another proper and peculiar end of his travels,) so to imploy his time and spend his houres, as that he may at pleasure, without cost or charges, reape that benefit to himselfe which others purposely come to learn and painfully labour for, with great expence of time and money; and yet for all this, are peradventure destitute of those helpes and furtherances, which *Merchants* and *Factors* by reason of their aboad or vocation doe continually injoy, and who return as ignorantly home (perchance) as they went out; or happily furnished with some such *cursory speculations*, as reach not into the depth of such *policies* of government, as the reall intent of their travell

travell doth truly require; whereas the *Merchant* that comes thither, not purposely to that end, but to benefit himself as a *Merchant*, may gather and lay up those his observations obtained as pastimes, and collected as recreations, which will further and furnish him afterward, either by discourse for pleasure, or by necessity for profit and commodity, when he shall please to publish his secret treasure and put the same in practise.

Geographie (by what hath bin said,) being then granted to be both a profit and a pleasure to all, and specially to the *Merchant*, it must necessarily be granted to be usefull also: for though we living in this *Iland* acknowledge none for *Merchants* but *such* as adventure their estates at *Sea*, and are by this meanes accounted for *reall Merchants*; yet those that are versed in *this profession*, and seen in *this Art*, know also that there be *Merchants* likewise that have their residencie in *Continents*, where neither *Seas* are known, nor yet *navigable Rivers* found, yet for all this, supply with land Carriages of *Horses*, *Mules* and *Camels*, by industry and labour, what Nature and *our habitation* doth freely afford unto us; by the commodity of the incompassed *Seas* in *shipping*, and these are observed and found to travell by Land in Companies and *Caravans* with their Merchandize from one *Countrey* to another, (as *we* do by Sea in Ships and Flats) paying their duties, *customes*, and *toles* upon Chantrie, and confines of every severall *Princes* dominions.

Geographie delightfull, profitable, and necessary to the *Merchant*.

How then shall this *land-travelling Merchant* know whose Kingdome he is in? what *Prince* commands, or who is *lord* of that ground he treads upon; but by a speculation *herein*? Whereby shall he know what way he hath rid and travelled, where neither Miles nor Leagues are accounted, or in use but by *this*? how shall he know which way his course lies, where neither pathes nor high-wayes are found to divert him, nor guide to informe him; or how farre he hath yet to go in that *Princes* dominion but by this? How shall he know what Rivers run in his way, what Straits or Mountaines he hath to passe over but by *this*? Nay *hereby* he is instructed whether those streames be great or small; and whether passable by Boat, Bridge or Foord; and by *this* also what Plaines, Woods and Hills, with their extent fertility, and confinement, the better to provide for his accommodation, and the necessaries of his Journey; as also what *Cities* & *Townes* of traffique stands in his Road; the limits & bounds of *kingdoms*, the disposition of the Inhabitants, the alteration of the Climates, the Laws of those severall *Regions*, the Commodities that those *Countries* do afford for *merchandizing*; the plenty & scarsity therof; and lastly, how they are supplied with forraign Wares & Merchandizes, either by Land, Seas or navigable Rivers; and all these (besides many other needfull lessons) may be *hence* learned and observed, which laid up in memory both in the course of his life & traffique, may in after times much profit and ad-

The commodity of this knowledge to Merchants.

vantage him. The benefit reaped *thereby* being thus briefly expressed, the *thing* it self challengeth in the next place to be handled, which according to my skill and insight; I shall succinctly touch so farr e as is needfull to my present purpose.

Geographie demonstrated.

Geographie in brief then, *is an Art that doth demonstrate by rules in a flat, levell or Plano; the whole Sea and Earth, and the division thereof, setting downe by a certaine method, the limits and extents of Countries, Provinces and dominions of Princes; the scituation of Cities, Townes, Hills, Rivers, Woods, &c. The bounds of Seas, Capes, Ilands, &c. All which is performed and expressed by apt lines, numbers and parts of the Heavens: and lastly, it giveth rules to know the distances of the said places, either in leagues or miles from one Countrey, City or place to another*; all which being also necessarie to be known by the *Merchant*, I will in few words declare the same.

Maps and Cards.

First then to make *the same* more evident, the ground of this *Art* is ordinarily demonstrated and best expressed in *Mappes* and *Cards*, which doth comprize both the Earth and Waters, of which making one intire *body*, the *Cosmogarphers* do inviron with five Circles, the first is the *equinoctiall*, then the two *tropicks*, and lastly the two *polar circles*; thereby dividing the *whole*, which now we call the *World* into five *Zones*, two whereof are found to be *cold*, two *temperate*, and one *extreme hot*; all which in these our daies are found to be habitable, contrary to the opinion of some ancient *Cosmographers*, of which *circles* and their particular parts, divisions, demonstrations and desctiptions, it will not be unproper I should briefly handle, as an entrance into *this worke*, and for the better understanding of what is to follow hereafter.

The use of Maps and Cards in generall.

Every *Mappe* or *Carde* then for the most part is commonly traced with two sorts of *lines* or *circles*, that is *Meridians* and *Parallels*; the *Meridians* are either right or Circular lines, passing through both the *poles* of the World, and are imagined to be drawn right up and down from the head to the foot of the *Map*, and called Meridians, because that when the Sun cometh to touch any of those *lines*, it is midday to those that dwell under the *same*.

Meridian.

Parallel.

And *Parallels* are either *right* or *circular lines*, imagined to be equally distant one from another, which doe crosse the aforesaid *meridians* with *right angles*; and in the very midst of these Universall *Maps* and *Cards*, are most commonly drawn, from head to foot a right *line*, which signifieth not onely the first *Meridian*, but also the *axletree* of the *World*; the upper end of which *line* is call'd the *Poleartick*, or the *North Pole*, and the nether end is called the *Poleantartick*, or the *South Pole*, and this *line* is crossed in the very midst betwixt the two *Poles*, with another great *circle*, or rather *right line* called the *Equinoctiall*; because, that when the Sun cometh to touch this *line* or *circle*, the day and night is equall throughout the whole World, the one halfe of which *line* towards the right hand, sheweth the East part, and the other

Poles Antick and Antartick.

Equinoctiall

ther halfe towards the left hand, sheweth the West part of the World; so as these two *lines*, the first *meridian* and the *equinoctiall*, do point out the 4 *quarters* of the VVorld; *East*, *West*, *North* and *South*, from whence the 4. principall winds do blow, betweene which winds are set down in all generall *Maps*, and generally in all *Sea-cards* the other division of the winds, which as not much pertinent to my present purpose, I willingly omit.

Further, it is to be noted that both the *Equinoctiall* and the *Meridian circles* or *lines* are divided each of them into 360. *degrees*; so as every quarter of them containeth 90. *degrees*: and in the *Equinoctiall* are set down the *degrees* of longitude, which is the length of the VVorld, round about from *West* to *East*, and from *East* by *West* home againe. The first *degree* whereof beginneth where the first aforesaid *Meridian* crosseth the *Equinoctiall*, in the very midst of all Universall *Maps* in generall, and so proceedeth Eastward unto the number of 180. *degrees*; which is as farre as you can goe Eastward: for from thence by reason of the roundnesse of the Earth, you must needs turn back againe VVestward, untill you come to the 360. *degrees*, which is the last *degree* of longitude, and endeth where the first *degree* beginneth.

Moreover, in the said first *Meridian* are set downe the *degrees* of latitude, that is, the breadth of the VVorld, both in Northern and Southern, for from the *Equinoctiall* to the *North Pole*, are contained in the aforesaid *Meridian* 90. *degrees*, and that is called the *North* Latitude; and from the *Equinoctiall* to the *South Pole* are contained in the said *Meridian*, other 90. *degrees*, which is called the *South* latitude; and in most *Mappes* the *Equinoctiall* Line is divided and crossed with 18. *Meridians*, on each side of the first *Meridian*, dividing the *Equinoctiall* into 36. severall *distances*; every *distance* containing 10. *degrees*, and every *degree* containeth 60. *Italian* Miles of length.

Circles Artick and Antartick.

Againe, betwixt the *Equinoctiall* and each of the *Poles* are drawn certaine Circles or lines, which as I said before, are called *Parallels*, of which most commonly it is found that 4. are pointed with red ink, signifying, the 4. lesser *circles*; the highest towards the *North Pole*, is called the *Circlearticke*, which is 23. $\frac{1}{2}$ *degrees* distant from the *Pole*; and the lowest towards the *South Pole* is call'd the *Circleantartick*, which is also distant 23. $\frac{1}{2}$ *degrees* from the *Pole*; and as touching the other two red *Circles*, the one lying betwixt the *Circlearticke* and the *Equinoctiall*, it is called the *Tropique* of *Cancer*; and the other lying betwixt the *Equinoctiall* and the *Circleantarticke*, that is called the *tropique* of *Capricorne*, and each of these two *tropiques* is distant from the *Equinoctiall* 23. *degrees*, 2:8. $\frac{1}{2}$ which is the greatest declination of the *Sunne*; for betwixt these two *tropiques* the *Sun* continually maketh his course, and returneth, mounting never higher then the *tropick* of *Cancer*, nor descending never lower then

2 Tropiques.
1 Cancer,
2 Capricorn.

the *tropique* of *Capricorne* : for which cause some do set down in their *Maps* betwixt the said two *tropiques* an overthwart line, signifying the *ecliptick* line, under which the *Sun* continually walketh.

Five *Zones* and where placed.

Furthermore, by helpe of the said 4. *circles*, the *Earth*, (as I said before) is divided into 5. *Zones*, one *hot*, two *temperat*, and two cold: The *hot* is contained betwixt the two *tropiques* in the midst of which the *equinoctiall* line is placed; and of the two *temperate Zones*, the one lieth betwixt the *tropique* of *Cancer*, and the *Circleartick*, and the other betwixt the *tropique* of *Capricorn* and the *Circleantartick*; and of the *cold Zones*; the one lieth betwixt the *north Pole* and the *Circleartick*, and the other betwixt the *south Pole* and the *Circleantartick*.

Moreover, besides the 4. speciall *Parallels*, there be also divers other *Parallels* drawn on each side of the *equinoctiall*, both *Northward*, and *Southward*, which crossing in certaine *points*, the first *meridian* marked with *degrees*, doe shew the true latitude of every place, and under what *Clime* or *Parallel* it is: and also how many houres the longest day of any place under every *Parallel* is, beginning to account the same; either from the *equinoctiall* upward, towards the *north Pole*, along the first *meridian*, marked with *degrees* of *Northern* Latitude, or else from the first *Equinoctiall* downwards towards the *south Pole*, marked with *degrees* of *southerne* Latitude.

The division of the World into 4. parts.

Also this World in all common *Maps* and *Cards* is divided into 4. parts, *Europe*, *Africk*, *Asia* and *America*, the *bounds* whereof will not be amisse here to be observed, and how many miles each particular division containeth, as well in longitude as in latitude, according to the opinion of *Mercator*, whom I willingly follow for my director in this point.

Europe.

Europe then is *bounded* on the *North* with the *North ocean Sea*, and on the *South* with the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the *East* with the Flood *Tanais*, and on the *West* with the *West ocean*: and *Europe* in measuring with a right *line* from the farthest part of *Ireland* on the *West* unto the Flood *Tanais*, on the *East*, both places having 52. *degrees* of latitude, hath in longitude 2166. miles, and in measuring with a right *line*, from the farthest part of *Morea* on the *South*, whose latitude is 35. *degrees* unto the *North* Sea side, having 72. *degrees* of latitude, hath in longitude 2220. Miles, or thereabouts.

Long 2166. Miles. Lat. 2220. Miles.

Africa.

Africa is *bounded* on the *North* with the *straight* Sea *Gibalter*, and with the *Mediterranean* Sea; and on the *South* with a Sea which divideth *Africa* from the *South* Land, not yet to us fully knowne; and on the *East* with the *red* Sea, and on the *West* with the great *Atlantick* Ocean: and in the measuring of *Africa* with a *right* line, from *Gambra* on the *West*, unto the *cape de Gardaso* on the *East*, both places having 10. *degrees* of *North* latitude, hath in longitude

gitude 4425. *miles*, and in measuring with a *right* line from the 50. *degree* of the *equinoctiall* unto the *Mediterranean* Sea, it hath in *North* latitude 32. *degrees*, which multiplied by 60. maketh 1920. Miles, and in *South* latitude measuring with a *right* line from the 50. *degree* of the *Equinoctiall* unto the *cape* of *bona Esperansa*, it hath 35. *degrees*, which also multiplied by 60. makes 2100. Miles, which maketh the whole latitude of *Africa* to be 4020. Miles, or thereabouts. Long. 4425. Miles. Lat. 4020. Miles.

Asia is bounded on the *North*, with the *North ocean Sea*, and on the *South*, partly with the *red* Sea, and partly with other Seas and gulphs adjoyning thereto; on the *East*, with the *East Indian* Ocean, and the *straight* Sea of *Anian*; and on the *West* with the Flood *Tanais* and Fennes of *Moetis*, with the *Chimerian* and *Thracian Bosphorus*, the *Euxine* and *Mediterranean* Sea, and part of the *Arabian gulf*: and *Asia* then in measuring with a *right* line from the *mouth* of the Flood *Tanais*, to the Promontorie *Tamos*, both places having 50. *degrees* of latitude; hath in longitude 4284. Miles, and in measuring with a *right* line from the 150. *degree* of the *equinoctiall*, unto the *Promontory Tabin*; it hath in *North* latitude 75. *degrees*, which being multiplied by 60. maketh 4500. Miles. *Asia.* Long. 4284. Lat. 4500.

America is bounded on the *North* with the *North Ocean* Sea, and on the *South* with the *Magellanick* Sea; on the *East* with the *Atlanticke* Ocean, on the *West* with the *West Indian* Ocean, and the *straights* of *Anian*, and in measuring with a *right* line from the *straights* of *Anian* to the farthest part of *Estotiland* upon the 64. *degree* of latitude, hath in longitude 164. *degrees* which maketh 4264. Miles, and in measuring with a *right* line from the 270. *degree* of the *Equinoctiall* unto the *North* Sea: it hath in *North* latitude 76. *degrees*, which makes 4560. Miles, and in measuring with a *right* line from the 305. *degree* of the *Equinoctiall* unto the *Magellanick* Sea; it hath in *South* latitude 53. *degrees*, which makes at 60. Miles the *degree*, 3210. Miles. *America.* Long. 4264. Lat. 3210.

Thus farre shall suffice to have spoken ingenerall of the *Lines*, *Circles* and *divisions* of the universall *Maps*, and *Cards* found to be made by our modern *Cosmographers*. That which cometh in the next place to be handled, as the more materiall and usefull part, belonging to my *present worke*, is the knowledge and scituation of every *Kingdome*, *Region*, *City*, *Mountaine*, *Flood* and *Lake* found in this *circumference*: also the knowledge of the Seas, together with the *Ilands*, *Ports*, *Capes*, *Points* and *Bayes* which do belong to every one of the aforesaid parts and divisions of the World, and that are found therein comprised, which principally is manifested and learnd by the longitude and latitude thereof in it selfe, which teacheth these particulars: first, the very scituation of the place; secondly, the very distance from one place or Citie to another; thirdly how one place lieth from another; and lastly, with what

wind you may saile from one Point, Cape or Citie maritime to another: in which foure things the chiefe vse of *Maps* are found principally to consist. First then, the *degrees* of latitude or the *elevation* of the *Pole* (being both one thing) is accounted from the *Equinoctiall* to either *Pole* which is 90. *degrees*, and the *degrees* of longitude accounted vpon the said *Equinoctiall* from the *Iles* of *Cape Verde* towards the *East*, and so round about the *Earth* till you come to the number of 360. *degrees*: where it is to be noted that the *Provinces* and *Townes* scituated vnder one and the same *degree* of latitude, have at one selfe time like houres of the day; but those that are scituated vnder divers *degrees* of longitude doe differ in number of houres; and that is the cause that when it is in one *towne* noone-tide, it is in another *towne* distant thence 30. *degrees* towards the *East* two a clocke in the afternoone, and so consequently for euery 15. *degrees* distance, it is then found to differ one houre in time.

Latitude how accounted.

Also those that dwell vnder one and the selfe same degree of latitude haue equall quantitie of dayes and nights; but yet so as they which dwel on the *South* side of the *Equinoctiall* have the shortest day, when we have the longest, and have their *Winter* when we have *Summer*: and those that are vnder divers *degrees* of latitude, have inequalitie of dayes and nights; for the nigher that any *place* is scituated towards any of the *Poles*, the more houres the longest day of the yeare in that *place* hath; and those that dwell vnder the *equinoctiall* have alwaies their dayes and nights of like quantity: but I vnderstand heere by the day the space betweene Sun rising and Sun-setting; so that to those that have 30. *degrees* of latitude the longest day is almost 14. houres, and the nigher the *Pole*, the longer, insomuch as those that dwell vnder the *Pole*, and whose *Zenith* is the *Pole*, their yeare is but a day and a night, that is to say, they have sixe moneths day, and sixe moneths night.

Dayes and nights differ according to the latitude.

It is also to be noted, that the *Meridians* are found to have many necessary vses in the generall and common *Maps*, for thereby is learned that it is noon-tide or mid-day sooner in one place then in another, by observing that *Meridian* that is most towards the *East*, which the Sun toucheth alwaies sooner then that *Meridian* which is more towards the *West*.

By the *Meridians* is also known how the *Eclipse* of the *Moone* appeareth sooner to one place then to another, and sheweth what varietie of time; for they whose *Meridian* is toward the *West*, do see the *Eclipse* of the *Moone* sooner then they whose *Meridian* is more towards the *East*; whereas indeed the *Eclipse* of the *Moone* is seene to all places (where it can be seene) at one very instant of like greatnes, and yet seemeth to bee seene later or sooner by reason of the diversity of the time of the day, in places standing one *East* or *West* from another; and if the distance betwixt those two *Meridians* doe containe 15. *degrees* of the *Equinoctiall*, then the

Meridians and their vse.

Eclipse of the Moone when seene.

the *Eclipse* appeareth to bee sooner to the one then to the other by one whole houre, according to my former assertion, for every 15. *degrees* maketh an houre, and therefore observe how many 15. *degrees* you find betwixt the two *meridians*, so many houres are to be accounted, and if fewer *degrees* be found, then the time of the *Eclipse* is to bee shortned accordingly, attributing 4. minutes of an houre to one degree, &c.

As for the *Ecclipse* of the *Sun*, it is seene neither generally nor fully at one selfe same time, nor yet of the same greatnes in all places: indeed it appeares sooner, to the *Westerne* Countries then to the *Easterne*; but the diversity of the time of appearance doth depend not onely of the number of *Meridians* betwixt the two places, but also of the swift or slow motion of the *Moone*, which comming betwixt vs and the *Sun* taketh the sight of the *Sunne* from vs. Eclipse of the Sunne when seene.

The latitude and longitude of *Cities* and *places* may bee found out by the *meridians* also; but heere it is observeable that the *degrees* of latitude are in all places of like bignes, as making ever 60. miles but the *degrees* of longitude proceeding from the *Equinoctiall* towards any of the two *poles*, are unequall, and every one shorter then the other, and containing 4. miles; so that if two *Ships* were under the *Equinoctiall* 150. *degrees* distant each from other, and being to saile towards the *North pole*, upon the same course when they come to the 60. *degree* of latitude, their distance shall bee but 75. *leagues*, and the farther *they* goe towards the *Pole*, the lesse distance *they* shall be one from the other, insomuch as when *they* are right vnder the *Pole* it selfe, *they* shall both meet: but this *point* doth more particularly concerne *Navigation*, which so farre forth as it is requisite to the knowledge of a *Merchant*, I haue handled in my *Booke* of the *Factors Aviso*, which together with a *collection* of the *Sea-lawes* I intend (God willing) hereafter to publish. Latitude and longit. found out by the Meridians.

Now forasmuch as the vse of these latitudes and longitudes is most necessary and needfull in *this Art*, it is proper I should set downe the waies whereby not onely these latitudes and longitudes, but also the distances of all *Cities* and *places* by all universall *Maps* and *Sea-cards* that are perfectly drawn and delineated, is learned and found out.

First then, to find out the longitude of any place, doe thus: Extend a *thred* so as it passe through the *Pole* and through the *place* whose longitude you seeke in any *Map* or *Card*, euen to the very *Equinoctiall* and somwhat beyond, holding the *thred* strait, and then the number of *degrees* written vpon the *Equinoctiall* or *Parallel* will shew the longitude; To find out the longitude of a place.

Againe, by the *Meridians* likewise are knowne what longitude any *place* in the *Map* hath: as thus; Set the one foot of a paire of *compasses* in the *place* it selfe, and the other in some *Meridian*, that

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is next unto it, whither on the right hand or onthe left it matters not; from thence draw downe your *compasse*, following still that *Meridian* untill you come to the *Equinoctiall* line, and there marke upon what *degree* of the *Equinoctiall* that foot of the *compasse* which you did first put in the *place* doth rest; then count how many *degrees* that is distant from the first *Meridian*, and that is the true longitude of the *place*; and note that that longitude serveth to all the *places* that be vnder that *Meridian*, though they be never so farre distant one from another *North* and *South*.

To find out the latitude of a place.

Now for the latitude of that *place* or any other, do thus: Set the one foot of your *compasses* in the very *pole*, extending the other to the *place* or *Citie* whose latitude you seeke, and keeping your *compasse* at that widenes, bring the movable foot to the first *Meridian* whereon the *degrees* of latitude are marked, and there stayingit, the number of the *degrees* counting from the *Equinoctiall* vpwards towards the *Pole*, will shew the latitude of the *place* sought, and note that the like latitude have all they that dwell under that *parallel*, how farre soever they dwell asunder *east* and *west*, and by knowing the latitude of any *place*, you may quickly also find in some *Maps* under what *clime* or *parallel* such a *place* is scituated, and of how many houres the longest day is there.

Now to know how one *place* beareth from another and with what wind your *Ship* is to be directed from one *Maritime port* to another, is needles heere to bee handled, as not pertinent to my *taske*; but for what distance is betwixt two severall *places*, many *Cosmographers* have found, by severall waies taught the same, *one* only, the most common in use, I will pitch vpon, as the most facile and easie.

To find out the distance of two places or Cities.

To find out then the distance betwixt any two *places*, doe thus: Set the one foot of your *compasse* on the one *place*, and the other foot on the other *place*, and apply that widenesse to the *equinoctiall*, and looke how many *degrees* of the *equinoctiall* that widenesse comprehendeth, and allowing 60. *Italian miles* to every *degree* you shall have the distance by a right *line* of those two *places* demanded.

But if the said two *places* have both either *North* or *South* latitude, then *substract* the lesser latitude out of the greater, so shall you find the difference, which difference if you multiply by 60. the *product* will be the number of *miles*; and if to the whole *degrees* of difference there bee annexed any *minutes*; then yuomust adde to the *product* for every *minute* a *mile*.

The distances of two places having different longitudes and east and west latitude.

But if one of the two *places* haue *North* latitude, and the other *South* latitude, then you shall find their difference by *addition* only, and not by *substraction*.

Now if you would find the distance of two *places*, differing only in longitude, both *places* having either *east* or *west* latitude; then *substract* the lesser out of the greater, so shal you have the true difference,

rence, which difference you muſt *multiply* by the number of *miles* belonging to their latitude, which commonly is found on the *North-weſt* ſide of the *Maps*, or by the *table* of *miles* anſwerable, of one *degree* of every latitude, and the *product* thereof will bee the number of *miles*; whereby the one *place* is diſtant from the other; but if the one *place* have *Eaſt* longitude, and the other *Weſt* longitude, then you muſt find the difference as well by *addition* as by *ſubſtraction.*

To conclude this point, I conceive it not much materiall to *my purpoſe* further to inſiſt hereupon; for the *diligent* and *ingenious* will eaſily hereby comprehend the benefit that may redound to him by a generall inſpection in this *Art*, referring what is here by me willingly omitted to his owne private ſearch and ſtudie, and to ſuch *Authors* as have learnedly written of this ſubject more at large; and therefore from the univerſall knowledge of *Maps* that pointeth out the generall diviſions of the World, I will come to the particulars compriſed therein, and view the *ſubdiviſions* thereof, as *Potencie*, *Might* and *Soveraigntie* have preſcribed rules thereunto.

This *World* then, conſiſting as I noted before of foure principall parts, and every part conſiſting of ſeverall *Empires*, *Kingdomes* and *Provinces* in which many commodities both naturall and artificiall are found fit for *Commerce*, and *traffique*, and alſo wherein are noted to bee divers eminent *Cities* and *Townes* of great concourſe, of *Shipping*, *Merchants* and *Trade*; which *Trade* is maintained and driven by the ſaid Commodities and Wares, and by the naturall inclination of *Mankind* to inrich themſelves by, Invention, and Time, hath deviſed the *Art* of *Merchandizing*, and by meanes of *Weights*, *Meaſures*, *Coines*, *Exchanges* and *Accompt-keeping*, have drawne the ſame to certaine heads and principalls, which in this MAPPE OF COMMERCE I ſhall indeavour to demonſtrate: But before I fall to particulars, it is requiſite I ſhould firſt ſay ſomewhat of the ſame in generall.

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CHAP. II.

CHAP. II.

Of the Art of Merchandizing *and the generall parts thereof.*

Merchandizing accounted an Art.

MERCHANDIZING (truly considered in it self, and rightly practised) may well be said to be an *art* or *science* invented by *ingenious mankind*, for the publike good, commoditie and welfare of all *Commonwealths*; for thereby some *places* and *Kingdomes* are supplyed and furnished with those necessary things, whereof Nature her selfe hath proved deficient in, and which in some other *places* or *Kingdomes* hath abounded, tending either to the need, ornament, or commodity of humane life, and is performed by exporting the superfluities, that are found in the one, to furnish the defects and wants that are found in the other: and the Arts-men that are seen thus to practise and exercise the same, and which doe thus transport these things from one *place* to *another*, are generally known to us and commonly termed by the name of *Merchants*, and the things themselves wherewith *they negociate* and *traffique* are termed *merchandizes* or commodities.

Merchandizing what.

Merchandizing then of *it* self in effect is nothing else but *a Commutation, bargaining, contracting or exchanging of one man with another, and by giving by one, so much of one thing or commodity, to have of the other, so much and the like value, of some one other differing commodity else*; and the *things* themselves subject to this *commutation*, or *exchanging*, are principally observed in all *places* to be two; first *wares* or *goods*, and secondly *moneys* or *coyne*; which two are usually observed to be contracted and bargained for, in three severall distinct manners.

The ma crials of *Merchandizing*, are commodities and Moneys.

Commutations distinguished into 3. manners or kinds.

The first is *goods* for *goods*, and this is termed *bartering*. The second is *goods* for *money*, and this is termed *bargaining*; and the third is *money* for *money*, and this is properly amongst *Merchants*, (in these dayes termed) *exchanging*, from whence it proceedeth; and may be concluded, that all *merchantile* affaires and *commercelike* negotiations may be distinguished into three *kinds* or *sorts*, that is, into *Bartering*, commonly called *Trucking*; *Bargaining*, commonly called *buying* and *selling*; and into *returning* of *moneyes* from one place to another by *bills*, commonly called *Exchanging*.

The *first* of these was taught to *mankind* by necessity, who to provide *himself* of things that were needfull, gave in *hew* and in *Trucke* thereof and for the same, the *things* whereof *he* had store and plenty: The *second* kind was found out and invented to facilitate

litate the *first*; and the *third* and *last* to facilitate the *second*.

In the times of old amongst us, and yet in these dayes in many places of *America*, *Asia* and *Africa*; the *first* manner of *Bartering* was and is yet in use and practised, where though *gold* and *silver* and *brasse* was not known nor accounted as a stamped *coine*, yet it was then both here, and is still there held in greater estimation then was any other *commodity* or *mettall*; the which *Homer* inferreth in his relation of the *Trojan* Warre, where *he* mentioneth that *Achilles* his *golden* Armour, was valued in *barter* at *one hundred Oxen*, and that the *brasse* Armour of *Diomedes* was valued in *barter* but at *nine*: But *Man* in processe of time, finding it too too difficult a thing, and too too troublesome a busines, to carry about him, all things thus *barter'd* and *trucked* from one place to another, chose out *one singular thing*; which as a common *standard* or measure, should countervaile and be in Value as all other things, and which should be received and accounted of in *payment*, *satisfaction*, and *equivalencie* to all others, and the things thus chosen and estimated, was *gold*, *silver* and *brasse*, the most excellent of Mettals, which being then and since, by the authority of Princes, divided into great and small peeces, and into severall and distinct parts and denominations, was stamped and coyned with severall *characters*, to denote thereby the true weight and value of the same; the which was first done by *Servius* in *Rome* of *brasse*, whereon was imprinted the image of Sheep and Oxen, betokening the wealth and riches of those dayes, as *moneys* do now with us; and because that ten of those pieces was then called a *denier*, therefore it is, that universally all such moneys are still called by the Latines *Denarij*: this being then the *originall* of *Moneys*, afterward came to be coined both of *silver*, and *gold*; as I shall more at large have occasion to demonstrate in the Chapter of *moneys*, in this following Treatise. Bartering.

This *first* sort of *Merchandizing* or Commerce then, as I said before; termed *Bartering* or *Trucking*, of one commodity for another, begat consequently by the meanes of *moneys*, the *second* manner of *negotiation*, which is *buying* and *selling*, or *bargaining*; for all *Merchants* that would transport commodities from one Countrey or place to another, to effect the same, needed either other commodities, wherewith to *barter* and so to procure them, or *money* and so to buy them; and therefore to facilitate *Merchandizing*, and to take away the incommodity and danger of the carriage of *moneys*, about a man, or from place to place, A meane was invented to have the *same* in what Countrey a man pleased, without trouble or danger of the transport, carridges or rigor thereof; and this was found to be best performed by *exchange*, which is the *third* sort of *commutation*; the which is noted to be no other then the giving of so much *moneys* in one place to one, who should cause it to be againe repaid in another place by another Bargaining. Exchanging.

for him; as for example, *Edward* hath here in *London* one thousand pounds, and desireth to remit the same, or have it in the hands of *Joseph*, who resideth in *Venice*; and *Lodowicke* hath one thousand pounds in *Venice*, in the custody and hands of *Thomas*, which he would get, receive, and recover out and have them here: it happeneth that *Edward* meeteth with *Lodowicke*, to whom he delivereth and payeth the said one *thousand pounds*; and thereupon *Lodowicke* writeth to *Thomas*, that he pay the said thousand pounds to *Joseph*, and thus each party come to be both satisfied and accommodated; by which it may be discerned, that in all *exchanges*, there is concluded two payments, two places, and foure distinct persons; as he who payeth in the one place, and he who receiveth in the other; and he who receiveth in the one place, and he who payeth in the other; and from hence it consequently followeth, that no man can *remit*, except there be another to *draw*; nor no man can in the second place *receive*, except there be another authorized to *pay*.

Exchanges drawn into a profitable Art, and the reasons there of.

In this manner then came in use the originall of *exchanges*, purposely invented to accommodate Trade and *Commerce*, the which at first was practised without either benefit or losse, or any other consideration; and to render againe the self same summe and parcell as was received: but in processe of time it came to be considered, that the giver or deliverer of the money came both to lose a certain space in time ere the same was repayd, and did also run a certain risgoe in the payment thereof, which the receiver or drawer injoyed, and profited by; and therefore it was held reasonable that the deliverer should have some fruit and benefit, in requitall and satisfaction thereof, which afterward occasioned that the second payment came to be somewhat greater then the former; and that in consideration thereof there should be restored, more then was received: The indeavour of this gaine then hath converted *exchanges* since into an *art* or *mysterie*; from whence it proceedeth, that many are found at this day to *remit* and *deliver moneys*, to the intent, to have the same returned with benefit, and not for a need or necessity to have it more in one place then in another; and many againe are found to be *takers* and *drawers*, not with intent to *withdraw* or recover their *money*, from another person, or place; but to serve themselves and their occasions with that of others, for a certaine time, paying and allowing for the same, that consideration and interest as is agreed upon, and covenanted between them; which really and in effect is nothing else but a certaine kind of *permitted Usury*, and therefore by some accounted as a thing unlawfull, though by many, and by the common and received practise of the World, it is upheld and maintained with many solid reasons and substantiall arguments; besides which, it is considerable, and peradventure it may well be granted, that if it were not, that there is by this

this *art* and *mysterie*, a gaine and profit made therof, very few *exchanges* would present; because that *draughts* and *remittances* would in this nature but seldome happen, that would or might any way be available to Traffique and *Commerce*, and lesse benefit would consequently redound to the publike and universall *Commerce* of Kingdomes; and therefore though the intention of particular *exchanges*, be not alwaies found good herein, yet the generall good effect which *it* produceth, and that proceedeth therefrom, is in *it* self and in the true use and custome *thereof* both approved and laudable.

Now in the *first* sort of *commutation*, which I terme *bartering*, many things do happen considerable and necessary in the *art* of *Merchandizing*; the *first* is the *knowledge* as well in the commodity, thus to be delivered, as in the commodity so to be received: next a *knowledge* in respect of the *value* and present request and estimation of both; then in respect of the *quality*, whether it be lasting and durable, or impairing and perishable; and *lastly* in respect of the *property*, whether it be of it selfe naturall and growing, or Artificiall, and made by the hand and industrie of man; and *lastly* in respect of the *quantity*, whether plentifull and in aboundance, or scarce and in few hands. Things considerable in Bartering.

In the *second* sort of *commutation*, which I terme *bargayning*, or buying and selling, are likewise besides the above mentioned, these particulars to be well known and considered; *first* a *knowledge* how the commodity is either bought or sold, as either by *weight*, as are ponderous commodities, or as by Concave or long *measures*, as are commodities of length, or commodities *solid* or *liquid*; the knowledge of which *weights* and *measures*, is in like manner perfectly to be known, and really to be understood; and then the fineneſse, goodnes and currant valuation of the *money* of the place, is also to be known, and perfectly and rightly to be found out and distinguished, that the bargaine may appeare to be made the more justly, equally, and conscionablie between both parties; and for the needfull circumstances observed in *bargaining*, these foure things are considerable, as having necessary dependances upon. Things considerable in Bargaining.

First, a *Merchant* must know what to *bargaine* for, and under this the knowledge of the commodity it selfe is comprehended. *Secondly*, how to *bargaine*, and under this the knowledge of the weights and measures in the generall is comprised. *Thirdly*, when to *bargaine*, and under this the fit and proper seasons of *bargaining* are generally included. Fourthly, with whom to *bargaine*, and under this point is comprehended, the person and party interessed, that requires the accomplishment or credit in the *bargain*. Principally foure.

Now in the *third* sort of *commutation*, which is here termed *Exchanging*, the things necessary to be knowne and considerable by the said *Art* of *Merchandizing* are these: First a knowledge of Things considerable in Exchanging.

the fineneſſe, goodneſſe and currant value of the *Princes Coine*, both where the partie *Remitter* abideth, and whither the ſaid *moneys* are *remitted*; *then* a knowledge of the *currant* rate of the *Exchanging* of the *Par* or *Value* for *Value*, both according to the *Standard* of the Countrey, and according to the valuation of the *currant Coine* there paſſable; *then* of the *Vſance* of the Place; and *laſtly* and principally, to avoid all prejudice and loſſe, a knowledge is to bee had of the *partie* who is the *Drawer* and *Receiver* of the ſame; and in default made of currant ſatiſfaction and payment accordingly, knowledge is to bee had of the due and true manner and forme of making of all *legall intimations*, *proteſts*, and other ſuch needfull inſtruments, circumſtances and obſervations as are requiſite thereto, according to the ſtrict and ſolemne rules required in a *Bill of Exchange*, which in its due place I ſhall more at large declare.

Now foraſmuch as many of theſe afore mentioned points may as well be included within the *myſtery* of ſome ſubordinate tradeſmen, as comprehended within the bounds of the *Art* of *Merchandizing*; I ſhall not need to inſiſt farther thereupon, onely heere inſert ſome other principall parts and points more aptly compriſed within the particular limits of *this Science*, which in briefe I will only nominate, as fitly ſerving for an Induction to this preſent MAP OF COMMERCE, and as being the proper inſtruments, wherewith alſo this *Art* of *Merchandizing* is practiſed.

I have noted before that *Merchandizing* principally conſiſteth of *Adventures* made abroad into ſeverall *Regions*, and that for the moſt part *Merchants* are found to traffique and negociate into divers parts and Countries of the *World* by the helpe and benefit of the Seas and Navigation, and have to that end their *Factors*, ſervants and agents reſident in *forraigne* parts to performe thoſe their *Mercantile* Occaſions, and that *Ships* and Veſſels of all burthens are dayly ſeene to be by them ſo imployed and ſet on worke through all the parts of the habitable *World*, therefore the *next point* needfull their knowledge, and compriſed in the *Art of Merchandizing*, I may intitle under the name of *Shipping*; which properly conſiſting of ſundry portions may bee fitly diſtinguiſhed within the duties of *foure* ſeverall diſtinct *perſons*.

Firſt duty to build, belonging to the Shipwright.

The *firſt Perſon* is repreſented in the *building* of a *Shippe*, wherein the whole materials are to be conſidered; *next* the *Art* of the framing, forming and making thereof, is to bee obſerved, the due rules of length, bredth, depth, ſtowage, offence, defence and commodiouſnes in generall is to bee noted with all other circumſtances thereunto appertaining: and this I hold to be the proper dutie of the *Ship-wright*, and the knowledge conſequently not unproper to the *Merchant*, and fitly comprehended within the *Art* of *Merchandizing*.

The *ſecond* is repreſented in the *ſetting forth* of this *Ship*, where-

in

in *her* tackle, apparell, victuall and munition and all *her* needfull and dependent furniture is to bee considered, *her* provision and store is to be observed: and this I hold to be the proper dutie of the *Owners* and letters out of *Ships* to fraight, and the knowledge most proper for the *Merchant*, and comprehended also in *the Art of Merchandizing*.

Second dutie to furnish and set out, belonging to Owners.

The *third* is represented in the *sailing* of this *Shippe*, wherein the *Art* of *Navigation* is generally to be considered, with all circumstances thereunto of right appertaining, which I hold to be the dutie of the *Master* and *Pilot*, and how farre this knowledge may be necessary to the *Merchant*, I have mentioned in a Booke intituled *The Factors Avizo*, which I may, if occasion serve, publish to the use and benefit of *Merchants* and *Factors* that frequent the Seas, and take pleasure therein.

Third dutie to saile the Ship, belonging to the Pilot or Master.

The *last* is represented in the *imployment* of this *Ship*, wherein is considerable these sixe things. *First* the *lading* of the goods aboard, by which this *Ship* comes to bee imployed, which must be done in faire and dry weather and at fit seasons: *secondly* the *stowage* thereof aboard, which must be done without prejudice or hurt of one commodity to another, by building of bulke heads and providing of desnege and the like whereon the said goods must beare or lie upon: *thirdly* in *truely marking* the said goods, that it may evidently appeare who is the right Owner and proprieter thereof: *fourthly* in *really paying* and truely discharging of all customes, duties and charges thereupon, that neither the *Ship* nor goods may be subject to losse, confiscation or prejudice thereby: *fifthly* in *making assurance* thereon, that the Imployer preventing losses may not indanger his whole Adventure: and *sixtly* and lastly in *a generall knowledge* of all the Sea Lawes comprised either in the *Role* of *Olcron* or *Consolato* of *Barcelona*, that all controversies betweene the *Merchant* and *Mariner* may bee avoided; that he may thereby the better right himselfe, and doe also that which is right to all others; and this I hold to bee the proper duety of the *Merchant* and his *Factor*.

Fourth duety of imploying this Ship, belonging to the Merchant.

In order to this I may heere nominate such other things as are needfull to *his* knowledge, and which have a necessary dependance upon the *Art of Merchandizing*, as next to know all manner of *specialties* proper to *his* Place and Calling. And first the manner, forme, force, and vertue of a *bill of Exchange*, the termes, and proper method thereof, with all manner of observations required thereto by the solemne, and strict rules of the proceedings commonly used therein.

A Merchant is to know the forme of a bill of Exchange.

Secondly, the making of all *Intimations*, and *protests*, in all cases whatsoever incident to this *Art*.

Secondly, of all manner of protests and intimations.

Thirdly, the manner and making of all *charter-parties* for the fraightment of *Ships*; wherein all conditions and their circumstances must be truely and at large set downe and declared as the

Thirdly, of charter parties.

time when the covenanted *Ship* is to depart, the *Ports*, where *She* is to unlade, the daies agreed vpon for *her* unlading, the summe agreed upon for *fraight*, and all other the particular conditions accorded upon, the better to avoid all inconveniences and contentions in law that may happen thereupon.

Fourthly, of bills lading.

Fourthly, the manner of making of *bils* of *lading*, wherein the goods laden and the condition thereof is to be truely set downe: also the *Ship* wherein the same is put, and the Master or *Pilots* name, and who taketh the charge thereof; the place of unlading the said goods, and lastly, the fraight to bee paid for the same, when delivered according to conditions specified.

Fiftly, of Policies of assurances.

Fiftly, the manner of making of *policies* of *assurances*; wherein the goods assured is to bee nominated, the *Ship* upon which the same is laden, and the *Master* thereof declared, the dangers and Adventure assured to bee specified, the places whence and whither bound noted, the rate or premio agreed upon observed; and lastly, the persons or Parties assurers subscribed, &c.

Sixtly, of bils of debt and obligatory.

Sixtly, the manner of making of all manner of *specialties* and *bils* of *debt*, either as they are simply in use amongst us in *England*, or *obligatorie*, as also to know the force and strength thereof in law, both heere and beyond the Seas, with transportations thereof, as is used in many forreigne Countries; wherein is to be set downe the name and profession of the partie debtor, the summe owing thereby, to whom the same is due, and the time when the same is payable, and the place where, and in *bils obligatorie*, the penaltie for non payment accordingly.

Seventhly, of an acquittance.

Seventhly, when the same is discharged, the *forme* and *manner* of an *Acquittance* and generall release in full discharge for the payment thereof.

Eighthly of a letter attourney.

Eighthly, the *manner* of *drawing* a *Letter of Attourney* or procuration, with the strength thereof both heere and beyond the Seas: wherein is to be mentioned the power and authority given, the partie that giveth the same, and the partie who receiveth it, and the scope, end and determination thereof; and lastly, to conclude these necessarie appurtenances and dependances vpon the *Art of Merchandizing*, there must be added a *right* and *perfect skill* in *Accompt-keeping*, that thereby all *his dayly Affaires*, *his Adventures*, *Shipping*, *Sales*, *Buyings*, *Payments* and *Receipts*, *&c.* may orderly and truely bee manifested, which is so farre forth to bee learned and knowne, that his *Estate*, *Gains* and *Losses*, and all passages that are else needfull happening in the course of his *Negotiations*, *Merchandizing* or *Commerce* may appeare, and which may thereby be either yearely, or oftner reduced into a *ballance*, to his owne contentment, and to the commodity of his *Estate* and *dayly Traffique*.

Ninthly, In accompt-keeping.

Tenthly, of Arithmetique.

And as a handmaid or Vsher to this *Art of accompting*, he must, to finish and make vp these helpes and furtherances, have the assistance

assistance of the *Art of Numbring* or *Arithmetique*, in which whosoever is ignorant may not challenge to himselfe the Title of a *Merchant*, nor be said to have any judgement in the *Art* of *Merchandise*, nor hardly deserve the attribute of a rationall man.

These are now the principall parts of the *Art of Merchandizing*, and the *Basis* whereupon the *same* is observed to have *it's* foundation, as it is seene practised and exercised by all *Merchants* in generall in these our dayes throughout the habitable *world*, the most part whereof I have more particularly handled in the following succinct Chapters, and some others I have willingly omitted, as being such as are so inherent to the *Art* it selfe, that every knowing *Merchant* must not bee ignorant therein, having in all other respects indeavoured to make this MAPPE OF COMMERCE so perfect, absolute and compleat, that it may stand the *Merchant* (especially the Learner) in stead, both at home and abroad beyond the Seas, and serve him as a guid and Tutor to direct and instruct him in all the parts of the *Art* of *Merchandizing*.

And having thus run over the ground of this *Art* it selfe in the generall, I will in the next place begin with the *Cities* and *Townes*, where at this day it is found, that for the most part this *Art* of *Merchandizing* is seene to be practised and used.

CHAP. III.

Of Cities and Townes of trade in generall, mentioned in this MAPPE of COMMERCE.

MY *purpose* is not here to shew the antiquitie of Cities and Townes, according to their first originall, nor the manners and custome used in their first foundation; neither yet speake of the divers kinds thereof, as at this day they are in themselves observed to be: But my *intention* is, in this following *Map* of *trade*, (having briefly shewed the common division of the 4. parts of the World,) to nominate and quote out, the chiefe and principall therof as they are knowne to be to *Merchants*, and as they are found the most eminent and absolute in the *trade* of *Merchandizing*; and therewith distinguish the diversities that are observed to be therein.

Cities and Townes eminent in trade, onely mentioned in this Mappe.

An absolute and compleat City or Town, as some *learned* have set down and expressed, cannot subsist of it self without sixe principall parts and helpes, for the supportation thereof; and without

Sixe parts required in a compleat City.

which no City or Town can properly be ſaid to be, or to have a being: *Firſt*, it muſt have Victualls to feed and nouriſh *it*; and this is the proper taske and duety of the *Husbandman* and *Shepheard*. *Secondly*, *it* muſt have Armes and Armour to defend *it*, and offend *its* Enemies; and this is the proper taske and duety of the Souldier. *Thirdly*, *it* muſt have wealth and riches, as ſinewes for *its* imployment, in private and publike affaires; and this is the proper taske and duety of the *rich* and *eminent inhabitants* of this City. *Fourthly*, *it* muſt have Juſtice for criminall and civill cauſes, to puniſh the bad and reward the good; and this is the proper taske and duetie of *Counſellors* and *Senators* of *State*. *Fiftly*, *it* muſt have Religion and the worſhip of GOD duely and reverently performed in it, and this is the proper task and duety of the Prieſthood: And *Sixtly*, to make *it* a compleate, able and abſolute Citie, *it* muſt have Trade and Arts, practiſed therein, and this is the proper taske and duetie of the *Merchant* and *artificer* that inhabit it. Now though many Cities are ſeen ſometimes defective, in ſome of theſe parts, and are not ſo well furniſhed as this rule and the exactnes of a compleate Citie requireth; yet it is daily manifeſted to the judicious and learned in *policies* of State, and government of *commonwealths*, that *Merchants*, and ſuch as exerciſe the trade of *Merchandizing* in Cities, do ſupply by their indeavours and abilities by *traffique*, moſt of thoſe other parts and helpes here before ſpecified; and which are or may be found deficient and wanting therein. For ſetting aſide the worſhip and ſervice of God, which is onely fit and proper to *Divines* and *Church-men*: The perſon and purſe of the *Merchant* ſupplies in a faire meaſure, all the other parts beforementioned; for firſt the *Merchants* Navigation and *traffique*, is ſeen to ſupply the City with *corne*, *graine*, *cloth*, &c. and all manner of proviſion, both for back and belly, delight and ornament, tending either to pleaſure or need; and this way he performes the part of the *Husbandman* and *Shepheard*; His *traffique* is ſeen to ſupply the City with *armes*, *armour*, and all manner of *amunition*, either offenſive or defenſive; and thus farre he perfomes the part of a *Souldier*: His *traffique* likewiſe is ſeen to bring Riches into the common purſe by *cuſtomes*, *impoſts*, and ſuch *duties*; and thereby may be ſaid to perform the part of the *wealthy* and moſt *eminent thereof*. He is ſeen by his wiſedome, travell, and experience abroad, to be able oftentimes to ſit at the *ſtern* of the Cities *government*, puniſhing the vicious, rewarding the vertuous; and herein *he* performes the part of a *Senator* and *Counſellor*: neither yet is *he* wanting in many other particulars, to perform the duety of a good *patriote* and *citizen*, (not comprized within any of theſe aforeſaid limits;) for his *traffique* is ſeen to improve the Countries commodities, to ſet the poore and needy on worke, to invent new fabriques, ſtuffes and the like; to plant forraigne colonies, to ſettle peace and amity amongſt Princes,

The *Merchants* purſe and perſon ſupplies many defects in a City of trade.

ces, to build warlike Ships, to traine up Seamen; and to make the City and place of his abode famous and eminent by sundry other meanes, which I could exemplifie if need were in this place, and which at present I willingly omit.

Now then if the *Merchant* and the *art* of *merchandizing* be so excellent, and consequently necessary in a *City*, and bringeth with it so many benefits and commodities: how happy then is that *City*, where many notable and well govern'd *Merchants* are found to reside, and where their care of their own profit is so necessarily interwoven with the care of the *commonwealths*, and *its* good, that to *themselves* and to their Countrey; their labours and adventures do bring in thus mutually, not onely a commodity, but also an honour: but to the matter, All *Cities* and *Townes* are not found in themselves proper for *commerce* and *traffique*, nor yet all of them fit residences for *Merchants*; therfore it is seen by experience, that *trade* hath setled *it* self principally in two sorts of *Cities* and *Townes*, and in such *first* the Inhabitants by inclination; and then Forraigners and Strangers by conversation, are observed and noted to have planted themselves and established a *trade* therein.

What Cities are found fit for trade and commerce.

Traffique then residing and abiding principally in two severall sorts of *Cities* and *Townes*, by daily observation are found to be such as these; the *first* is the *Maritime*, and these are they that have *their* scituation on the Sea shore or coast, or upon navigable Rivers and streames; and the *second* are *they* that have their scituation within some continent, and may be called *land Townes* and *Cities*, distant both from Sea and River. And though that in both these, *trade* and *commerce* is observable to be setled and driven; yet the manner and common form of this *trade* is found to differ much, as being both of them proper to two severall sorts of *traffique* and Negotiation.

Two sorts of Cities of traffique.

The *trade* observed then to be driven in Sea *Townes* or *Cities*, seated on navigable Rivers, is noted to subsist principally by navigation, and by the easie transportation of *merchandize* by that commodiousnes, from one *place* to *another*; which is indeed the most proper and customarie way, whereby *traffique* is in these dayes seen to be maintained and preserved; for in many *places* thus scituated, it is noted that eminent *Merchants* do reside, who by reason of this neighbourhood of the Sea, and consequently of navigation, do hold a respondencie and *trade* from one fit *place* to *another*, over all the known parts of the habitable World, importing the commodities of all other Countries, and exporting the native commodities of the place it self; and of this sort is *Marsilia*, *Amsterdam*, *Genoa*, *Venetia*, *Sivil*, *Lisborne*, *London*, and many others, &c. But the *trade* observed to be driven in inland *Townes* and *Cities*, subsists by carriage of commodities by land, which in some places is done by Carts, in some by Camels, Caravans, Mules,

Sea Towns of trade what.

Land Townes of trade what.

Mules, Horse, &c. as is at this day seen practised in many great *Cities* of the World; as at *Aleppo* in *Turkey*, at *Spahan* in *Persia*, at *Agra* in the *Moguls* Countrey, and such other, who injoy neither the benefit of Rivers, not yet the commoditie of the Sea it self by many *miles* distance; yet therein are oftentimes found residing many *Merchants* of great eminencie and a nample *trade* is discerned therein, as may be seen in this following *tract*. And sometimes to adde some furtherance to this their want: some of these have a Sea port or haven, as the neerest whereto *ships* from other parts do come in; and do there both land and relade as occasion requireth, in which nature is *Alexandria* to *Aleppo*, *Combrone* to *Spahan*, and *Sindy* to *Agra*.

Townes of trade in manuall arts and fabricks.

Besides which, I might here adde a *third* sort of *Cities*, where yet *trade* is noted to be setled, differing from both the former, and which cannot be comprised within either of the limits; and these are such as subsist by some excellent or curious *manuall Arts* or *fabriques*, as is *Norimberg* and others in *Germanie*, *Roven* in *Normandie*, *Florence* in *Italy*, and *Norwich* in *England*; and some others, whose *trade* subsists by the benefit of nature, producing of it self, speciall or needfull commodities for *traffique*, as doth *Bordeux* by *Gascoine* Wines, *Zante* by *Corrants*, *Smirna* by Cottens, *Gilan* in *Persia* by raw Silke, *Ivisa* by Salt, and the like: and where these are joyned by scituation proper for *traffique* to the former, they are found to be farre more absolute, eminent and compleat, as shall be discerned also in this following *tract*.

The Cities of trade mentioned in the *Map* of *Commerce*.

These are then the *Cities* and *Townes* which generally in this *Mappe* I handle, relating as neere as my observation and reading will permit me, the commodities that the *place* doth naturally afford for *Merchandize*, and the commodities the same is noted properly to *vent*; together with the time when the same is either sent out or brought in, the quantity, how much; with all other such circumstances as are thereunto belonging.

Five places in a City depending upon trade.

Moreover it is to be noted, that in all *Cities* and *Townes* of *traffique*, there are alwaies found *five* particular places, that onely have a being and dependencie upon the *trade* thereof.

The Burse or Exchange.

The *first* place is it where *Merchants* and *tradesmen* do assemble and meet at certain houres, and limited times of the day, to conferre and treat together, concerning *Merchandizing*, *shipping*, *buying* or *selling*, and the like; as is seen to be the *Royall Exchange* of *LONDON*, the *Burse* in *Antwerpe*, the *Piazze* in *Venetia*, and the like in other places.

The Custome house.

The *second* place is it where the *Princes*, *customes*, and dueties upon all Wares, either imported or exported by way of *Merchandize* is seen to be paid and collected, where officers are appointed to attend the same; and where all Writs, as *Cockets*, *bills of entrie*, *Certificates*; and the like are granted, both to loade and land goods, either going out or coming in, and these are called by severall

verall names, as in most places *Custome-houses*, *Dattio*, *Commercios*, and the like.

The *third* place is it where *Merchants* do keep their goods and wares in, where *weighers*, *porters*, *car-men* and *labourers* do hourely attend to be set on worke; where *Brokers* and *Contracters* are daily imployed in making of *bargaines*, shewing of *Wares*, transporting of *bils* of *dept*, and such like, as is seen in the *Besistons* and *Basars* in *Turkey*, *Alfondoces* in *Barbary*, *pack-houses* in the *netherlands*; and as was accustomed to be done in the *stillard* in *London*. Magazines for commodities.

The *next* place is it where the publique *beame* is set up; by the authority of the Magistrate, to weigh all ponderous commodities bought or sold; to decide differences and controversies arising by weights and weighing, and where a *sworn weigher*, with labourers at all houres attendeth upon *Merchants* occasions, and who by his place is to keep a Register of all commodities weighed, to serve if need shall so require; and in this nature is the *weight-house* called the Kings *beame* in *London*, the *Domme* at *Amsterdam*, the *Viconte* in *Roven*, the *Romano* in *Marsilia*, and such like in other places of *trade*. Kings Beame.

The *next* and last place is it where the publike *measures*, both of length, of dry, and of liquid commodities, in every *City* are kept and set up by the authority of the Magistrate, to measure all measureable commodities bought or sold; to decide all differences and controversies arising thereabout; and where a *sworn measurer* is to give attendance with other necessary helpers at all houres to dispatch *Merchants* occasions, of which he is to keep a Register to serve in time of need, as was seen of old to be the *standard* of Cheap in *London*, and as is found the like in other places. Met-house.

And thus much shall serve to have said of *Cities* and *Townes* in generall, of *trade*, and of the principall places found therein, which have a dependence thereupon; which few *Cities* in the World, of *traffique* do want or are found to be defective in.

CHAP. IIII.

Of Customes, Impositions, and other duties in generall payd by Merchants *upon commodities in all Cities of trade.*

TRADE in its selfe, hath ever been found to be, not onely beneficiall to the *City* and *Countrey* where the same is exercised and preserved; but also to the *Princes* and *Soveraignes* who command the same; and though the commodities and benefits that *it* brings with *it*, be many and great, yet the principall are such as accruing Customes payable to Princes.

ing to the *Princes* coffers, comes to them by the payments of certain *customes, imposts* and *dueties*, that are by *them* imposed upon all commodities and wares, which by the way of *Merchandize* is either exported out, or imported into their dominions, and for the better raising and collecting of which, there is seated as is before remembred, by the said *Princes* and their authority in every such *Citie* and *Towne* (where any *trade* and concourse of *Merchants* is found to bee) certaine publique houses, as *offices* by the name of *Custome-houses* where these duties are collected, and where the *Traders* and *Merchants* doe accordingly pay and satisfie the same.

Custome houses.

Customes not alwaies alike in all places.

The duety then of *Custome*, though in all *Countries* it bee generally paid, yet it is not alwaies found to be paid alike in all places; for it is sometimes found to bee more and sometimes lesse, and oft times in some *Countries* it is paid according to the will of the *Prince* who imposeth the same, as being partly a *Prerogative* inherent to their Scepters, and partly as they are absolute *Commanders* in those *Cities*, *Ports* and *Havens* where this *Traffique* is so exercis'd, and is found to bee payable as I said before, upon all manner of commodities used by way of *Merchandize*, either exported or imported out or into their *Dominions*, *Countries* and *Citties*.

Custome due upon all commodities.

The originall of Customes.

This duetie then thus called *Custome*, is conceived by some to have its first originall from a *safegard* given by those *Princes* at *Sea*, to their Subjects and *Merchants* from all *Rovers*, *Pirats* and *Enemies*, and a protection for *free trading* from all such dangers from one *Port* or *Citie* of *trade* to another: but we see that in these dayes the payment of the *duetie* is still continued, and is dayly paid by all *Merchants*; but the *first* institution and ground thereof (if so it was) is by many *Princes* either totally omitted, or at least wise forgotten, and therefore it may now be more properly called a *Custome* then heretofore, and the places where the same is paid and collected called thence *Custome-houses*.

The Merchant must learne what the Customes are, and duly pay them.

The *Merchant* then who intendeth to negociate and traffique into any *Citie* or *Kingdome* (seeing there is a necessity in the payment and discharge *thereof*) ought *first* diligently and carefully learne and observe the summe and quantity payable upon all commodities whatsoever; and then truely and honestly satisfie the *same* according to the ordinances and proceedings used respectively in those Countries, partly to avoid the danger of the losse of the commodity (the nonpayment being in many places the forfeiture) and partly the better thereby to make his calculation either to buy or sell to profit, and that before he make *entry* of any goods in the said *Custome-houses* or office (thus appointed for the collecting of this duty) and that he take notice what the true and right custome in it selfe is; to further which knowledge it is often seene that a setled *rate* by Booke or particular *Teriffe* either in print or writing may easily in every such *Citie* of *trade* be had

Book of rates.

and

and obtained: But if (as it is sometimes seene) in some places that the same cannot be had, then the *Trader* must learne in this case from others what the duety and *Custome* of the place is; wherein much care and circumspection is to be used, for the fraud and poling deceit, that is practised in sundry *Custome-houses* by many officers where no such Bookes are publique, is excessive, when either they collect the same to the immediate use of the *Prince*, or when they collect the same to their owne use, being let out to *farme* by contract and yearely rent unto them by *his* authority; many *Merchants* being deceived by their devices and slights, many under officers and new offices being dayly hatched up and maintained by the *chiefe Customers* and *Farmers*, not onely to the detriment of *Merchants* and of all *Trade* in particular, but also to the prejudice of the *Soveraigne* and all *Traffique* and *Commerce* in the generall.

These *Customes* then, as I said before, are noted not to be paid in all Countries alike, for they are found to differ in divers regards; the principall whereof I have observed to be these. Custome differs in many respects.

First, they are found to differ in regard of *places* and *kingdomes*, as a far greater *Custome* is paid in *Spaine*, and generally throughout the *King* of *Spaines* Dominions, then in *France*, *Italie*, *Turkie*, and in some other places. In regard of place.

Secondly, some difference is also found in regard of *times*, as in priviledged *Townes*, inioying free *Faires*, *Marts* and *Markets*, as is seene observed by custome and long use in *Roven*, *Beaucaire*, *Franckford*, *Mesina*, and other places where the *Customes* are then and at that time little or else nothing, or far lesse then at all other times of the yeare besides. In regard of time.

Thirdly, somewhat againe in respect of *Cities*, inioying a more peculiar *priviledge* and continued *freedome* in Trade in sundry *Kingdomes*, where little or no *Custome* is paid upon any commodity whatsoever, either during a yeare after the importing of the goods, or for certaine limited time or moneths, as it is seene in *Ligorne*, *Marsolia*, and in many other *free Cities* and *hanse Townes*, *&c.* In regard of Cities.

Fourthly, somewhat againe in regard of *commodities*, as is seene in *England*, and many other places elsewhere, where some commodities are higher rated in the *custome* than other some; some paying after the rate of 5 *per Cent.* some 10, some 15, and some 20 *per Cent.* and some yet more, and some lesse. In regard of commodities.

Fiftly, somewhat againe in respect of the *weight*, as is seene in *Roven* by the *Viconte*, in *Lions* by the *Kings beame*, in *Stockholme* by the *Merchants* weight; and so in other places where there is used a large weight in favor of the *Merchants* to pay their *Custome* by, and another lesser to buy and sell withall. In regard of weight.

All these things and many others, as necessary to this *Commerce*, must be truely learned; for ignorance herein is not pardonable, Strictnes for not paying of Customes.

and is ever a prejudice to him that is found to exercise *Trade*; for the rigor and strictnesse practised in sundry *Countries* herein against *Merchants* is extreame, whereas these *Customes* are not duely and truely to the utmost satisfied and paid.

In *Russia Denmarke, Sweden.*

As first in *Russia*, *Denmarke* and *Sweden*, the law is, that if a *Merchant* doe not declare all his goods in the *Customehouse* which hee either importeth or exporteth, but concealeth some part thereof; all the rest of that commoditie being of the same kind, are forfeited to the *Prince* without favour or redemption.

In *Spaines* Dominions.

In *Spaine*, and generally throughout all the *King* of *Spaines dominions*, the commodities concealed are onely forfeited, vnlesse they bee prohibited, or as they terme it *Contrabanda* goods, and then all is lost.

In *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland.*

In *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* the like; for there the goods concealed are onely forfeited; but yet they may bee had againe upon composition, for the *Officer* that maketh the seisure hath power by a License sued forth to compound for the one halfe, which is his part: and if no intention to defraud the *King* appeare in the fact, the *Barons* of the *Exchequer* will deale favourably with the *Merchant* for the other halfe, which is the *Kings*, and if a *Merchant* cannot for want of a *factorie* make a direct or perfect *entry*, hee may declare his goods in the *Custome house*, at *sight*; and taking up the same, it may be either weighed or measured, opened and perused by an *officer*, and then afterward the *Custome* may be satisfied accordingly without further danger.

And if the *Merchant* would againe ship out those goods, so brought in by him, hee may doe it by certificate free of *Custome* for 13. moneths, and have the *impost* thereof returned to him againe, provided the propertie hath not beene during that time altered.

There is also by way of *tares* granted to the *Merchant* in the *Custome house* 5. *per cent*, upon all commodities, either weighed or measured, and allowances upon *Wines* and *Oyles* for *leakage*, and upon *Clothes*, *Kerseies* and such like *one* in *ten* for *wrapers*, with many other limited observations, which are found published in his Majesties declaration, before the printed Booke of *rates* for *Customes* in *England*, *&c.*

In *Germany*, *France*, *Italy*, *Netherlands.*

In *France*, *Germany*, and many places of *Italy* and in the *low Countries*, the goods concealed are onely forfeited; but the same may be afterwards compounded for, wherein the circumstances will in some places bee considered; and the manner how the error grew, and whether it appeare to be done with a set purpose or not.

In *Constantinople*, *Smyrna.*

In *Constantinople*, *Smyrna*, and many places of *Turkie* the goods concealed are not at all forfeited, but are to pay *double* the imposed *custome* if taken, and then to be againe restored.

I have noted that the *rates* of the *customes* is found to alter in sundry *countries*, as in *Spaine* and *Portugall* is paid upon divers goods,

goods, 10. *per cent.* upon some 20. and 25. *per cent.* In *Turkie* is paid by the *English* onely 3. *per cent.* but by all other *Christian* nations 5. *per cent.* and the same is not there paid nor satisfied in *moneys*, as in other *Countries*, but in *species* and in kind, except compounded for before hand, and so by a value reduced into *monies:* so also it is in some *Countries* more and in some lesse, sometimes setled upon the *hundred* in value, and sometimes upon the *peece*; and in *China* and some places of *India* it is noted that in favour of this duety the vessell and Ship is measured in length, and bredth, and depth; and so by a certaine rule and summe the *custome* is levied accordingly, upon all sorts of goods abord her without distinction alike in bulke.

Besides this duetie of *Custome* paid in most *Cities* by *Merchants*, as I have shewed, there is another duety like to this, which is called by the name of *impositions*, because the same is *imposed* upon some certaine and particular commodities, and not in generall (as *customes* are) upon all; the which also is not alike *rated* upon all *wares*: for though *they* be found now to bee much of the same nature as *customes* are, yet originally *they* are conceived to bee nothing but *custome* strained beyond a faire proportion, and are *imposed* oftentimes more for the inriching of some private *courtier* then for the profit or benefit of the Soveraigne, and which in *themselves* are found to be, very *heavy excessive* and *burthensome* upon some particular commodities; and therefore, as there is a necessity in the payment *thereof*; so is there likewise a necessity that the *same* be truely learned and knowne, and also the commodity upon which the *same* is so *imposed*; lest otherwise the *Trader* make a short reckoning in his accounts, and find this *impost* to deceive him of his expected and hoped for gaine. Impositions upon goods.

To conclude, neither are these duties thus to be onely learned and duely satisfied according to the *customes* and usance of euery *Citie* and *Countrey*, but also all such appurtenances, as belong thereunto, in the passing of all goods in the said offices and *Custome houses*, as in *bils* of *Entries*, *Cockets*, *Certificates*, *passing* of *Bonds*, and all *fees* thereunto appertaining and thereupon depending, as to *Waiters*, *Searchers*, *Clerkes*, *Visitors*, and such like, be also knowne and satisfied, the better to avoid the dangers and inconveniences that may happen by the default thereof to the goods whereupon the same is liable. Fees to officers to be paid and knowne.

These *Customes* then and *Impositions* thus varying by time, places and circumstances, and imposed, altered and changed oftentimes at the will of the *Prince*, are not by the industry of any one hand, to be punctually knowne in all places; therefore it sufficeth *me* to have given here these generall rules and observations conducing both to the knowledge and the necessity of the discharge and payment *thereof*, for the better Reiglement of *Commerce* in this particular; therefore I may bee held excusable,

if I be found in this point to be defective in this MAPPE, and so concluding herewith, proceed to the next point, which is of the *Monyes* and *Coines* of sundry *Kingdomes* used in the *traffique* of *Merchandizing*.

CHAP. V.

Of the Monies and Coynes of sundry Countryes, used in generall in the traffique of Merchandize.

Silver & gold the most excellent of mettalls.

Mongst all the diversitie of *Mettals* which *GOD* the *Creator* hath shut up in the *closet* and *concavitie* of the *earth*, none is accounted more singular and excellent than *silver* and *gold*, of which the communication and *Commerce* of *mankind*, have framed and invented the use of *money* and *coine*, which *money* and *coine*, may be properly termed to be the *universall measure* of all things in the *world*, and though that thus naturally and originally they be but *mettals*, and so to be in themselves accounted, yet in value and estimation, the *monyes* and *coines* made thereof are to us (as all things) for they are to us, (converted once to this use) as *meate*, *cloth*, *house*, *horse*, and generally what other thing soever *man* hath els need of; and thereby it is evident and manifested that all things are obedient and in subjection to *monyes*; and that by this devise, a meane was found out and invented, whereby one thing should be to *Merchants* as all, and therefore men thrust forward by naturall inclination and worldly judgement, chose to this end and use at first, the thing that was found most durable, proper, and maniable, which they onely observed best to be *mettall*; and amongst all *mettals* gave *silver* & *gold* the preheminence in the invention of *monyes*, which of their owne nature was thus observed to be most durable, and incorruptible, and of which wee find as well in these our times as in times past, most *Princes* of the *world* to make their *currant coines* of, between *man* and *man* in *trade* of *Merchandize*.

Coines made of Silver and Gold.

Bartering and exchanging before the use of gold and silver.

I denie not but in the innocency of those *golden times* of old, when neither *silver* nor *gold* was put to this use, there was yet a *traffique* found, and a *Commerce* practis'd amongst *mankinde*, which may be imagined did not then extend it selfe to *buying* and *selling* in that same nature, as now it is in use since the invention of *Monyes*, but onely to a *trucking*, *exchanging*, and *bartering*, and that onely for things necessary to back and belly, to feed and cloth, and so to preserve life; but these times worn out by a more acute age, and men laying to themselves a foundation of *soveraigntie* and *greatnesse*, the stronger still depriving the weaker, and riches thereby becoming desirable,

desirable, this *mysterie* crept up, and was admitted, and therefore from these two *mineralls* was found out a *bodie*, which once authorized by power of the *Magistrate*, had a predominancie over all earthly things, and by which was squared out and leveld (as by an indifferent measure) all things appertaining to *mankinde*, the abundance *thereof* brought with it the abundance of honour, attendants, necessaries, and superfluities, so that he that had most in his possession, was accounted of, as being the most eminent and greatest personage in the eye, rule, and esteeme of the *world*.

But to come to the present times, though in the general throughout all *Europe*, it is now found that *Coines* and *Monies*, of *silver* and *gold* (as is afore observed) is onely in use, and that all *Commerce* and *traffique* is principally drawne and maintained thereby; yet is it noted in this *Map*, that all Nations have not yet submitted their judgement to the prerogative of these two *mineralls*, but retaine still in use some other things serving in their stead and place; for first in the *Ilands* of *Porto Ricco*, *Saint Dominico*, and in many places of *America*, they have in use small peeces of *Lether*, currant for *Coines* amongst them, not that they want *silver* and *gold*, for they injoy it in greatest abundance, but want the use and invention thereof; as of late dayes it is found to be established there by the *Spanyard*, as with us in *Europe*. Neither was this onely the custome of these parts alone; for it is observable, that in *Peru*, and elsewhere, where the greatest plentie of *silver* and *gold* was found out and digged, it was never put to this use by the Inhabitants themselves.

Severall sorts of moneys in use in severall Countries.

Moneys of leather in S. *Dominico*, &c.

Diverse yet in this kind to this day is the custome of *Coines* and *Monies* that are used and goeth currant throughout the world; for beside the aforesaid use whereto these *mettals* have beene put, as to be thus imployed, the common *Standard* to rule all *trade* and *commerce*, and the *estates* as well of the *Prince* as *subject* in *Europe* and many other parts of the *world*: those Nations that have beene defective in this poynt, and that have not valued these *mettals* as the *Europeans* doe, have yet found out some particular thing or matter, whereto they have by a nationall and unanimous consent, (as it were) attributed this power to have a maine stroake in their negotiation and *traffique*, and wherein their wealth is found principally to consist.

In sundry parts of *Africa*, they use for their small *coines* a kinde of *shells* as *currant* amongst them, though their greatest payments be made either in *sand* of *gold*, which they terme *Tiburin*, or in *Ingot*. The same is the use this day also in the *kingdome* of *Tombuto*, and other adjoyning Countryes.

Moneys of shels in *Tombuto*.

In other places of that *Continent*, they use *Iron* for their *coine*, their smallest peeces being an ounce waight; and this is seene practised in *Massa*, and other *kingdomes* also thereabouts.

Of Iron in Massa.

In the *kingdome* of *Congo* is taken up along the Sea-shoare, great

Of *Lumaches* in *Congo.*

ſtore of *ſhell-fiſhes*, differing from the former uſed in *Tombuto*, called *Lumaches*, which they diſtinguiſh male and female, the *ſhell* whereof is there accounted a *coine*, and wherewith they uſe to *buy* both *ſilver* and *gold*, but with *ſilver* or *gold* either in *maſſe* or *coine*, can they not *buy* any other thing needfull whatſoever.

Of Glaſſe beads in *Melinda.*

In *Melinda*, they have little *balles* of *glaſſe*, in manner of our *red beads*, which come to them from *Cambaia*, and other places, and theſe are their *coines* and *monies*; and with them *gold* is neither found to be of account nor eſteeme.

Of Salt and Paper in *Cathay.*

In ſome places of *Cathaie*, their *money* is a kind of *paper* ſtamped, and in ſome other *Salt* baked into ſmall cakes, for the excellent uſe and ſcarcitie thereof, paſſeth currant as *coines* amongſt them.

Of *Ganſa* in *Pegu.*

In *Pegu* their *money* is called *Ganza*, and is made of *copper* and *leade*, which every man may at his pleaſure both *coine* and *ſtampe* that is able; for *gold* and *ſilver* is accounted as a *Merchandize* amongſt them.

Of Almonds in *Bengala.*

In *Bengala* their ſmall *money* is a *fruit* reſembling the *Almond*, which paſſeth *currant* from man to man in *traffique*. And in the Iland *Sumatra*, it hath been obſerved, that the *ſculls* of their ſlaine enemies was accounted their greateſt treaſure, with which they *buy* and *barter*; and he is the richeſt man that hath the greateſt number thereof in his houſe. And *laſtly*, in many places of *India* they uſe *pepper* and *Cocos nuts* in liew of *money*; and the ſame paſſeth currant for *coine* in many places of *India*: and to conclude, it may be obſerved throughout this MAP of COMMERCE, that though *ſilver* and *gold* is not the *mettall* generally in uſe for the *coining* and ſtamping of *money* throughout all the *world*; yet theſe other things ſpecified, cary with them in matter of *commerce* in theſe places the like efficacie and power.

Of ſculls of dead men in *Sumatra.*

Of pepper and Cocos in *India.*

Moneys called by 3. ſeverall names.

To proceed then, *Budelius*, *Varro* and ſundry Authors writing upon the originall of *moneys*, and upon the excellencie of this predominant pointe of *traffique*; affirme that all *coines* in the generall have been nominated by their ſeverall and diſtinct names. 1. *Moneta*, 2. *Nummus*, 3. *Pecunia*; the reaſons given thereof are theſe: Firſt, *Moneta* is ſaid to have taken that name, and is derived *a Monendo*, which is to admoniſh and warne the people of the name of the *prince*, *vel Nummi nota*, and of ſuch a ſigne or marke impreſſed thereupon, thereby alluding to the ſaying of CHRIST, *Matthew* 22. Where the *Phariſes* brought him a *penny*, he thereupon demanding *whoſe image and ſuperſcription that was?* and they anſwered *Cæſars*; then ſaid he unto them, *give therefore to* Cæſar *the things that are* Cæſars, *and unto* GOD *the things that are* GODS.

Moneta.

Nummus.

Secondly, *Nummus* is ſaid to take its name as ſome will have it *à Numerando vel Nomine*, of the name of the Prince ſtamped upon it, as a *Duccat* is ſaid from *Ducatus*, or as ſome ſay from *Numa Pompilius* the *Romane* King, who is ſaid to be the firſt that 1900. yeares

yeares past, commanded *moneys* to be made, whereof ever since after his name every piece of *money* is called *Nummus*; or againe, as some hold, it is derived from *Nomos*, which signifieth a Law, and implyeth as much as such a *Prince*, or such a *common wealth* hath ordained *money*, from whom it hath taken a certaine price and valew.

Pecunia.

Thirdly, *Pecunia* is derived *à Pecude*, of *cattle*, *sheep*, and *Oxen*; wherein was said to consist the wealth of the ancients, and whereon the figure thereof was stamped; and is construed to be all manner of living Creatures, wanting the forme of Man: and some hold that the name of *money* signifieth, not onely *money* numbred or told, but also all things that are contained in the World; aswell moveable as immoveable, liquid as solid; and in generall all things whatsoever men have upon the earth.

From these three names and kinds grew first amongst the *Romanes* a particular distinction, and nomination of the quality of the *species*, as they were *currant* in worth and esteeme amongst them: for they had then in use certaine *moneys* of *copper*, aswell as the others of *silver* and *gold*: and because every piece of the *silver* was in valew ten pieces of the *copper*, it was called *Denarius*; and because every piece of *gold* was worth 10. pieces of *silver*, the same was also called *Denarius*; and thus for distinction sake, other Nations in their *coines* in after ages followed their example; and our English *moneys* came to have the apellation of *starling*, and to be distinguished into *pounds*, *shillings* and *pence*, as some say from the *esterlins* that were in times past the masters of our *minte*, and the refiners of our *coines*, which yet holdeth this name, and by which the same is knowne throughout all *Europe*. But to conclude this Chapter, however *coines* and *moneys* came at first to have their originall and names, and however the same came to be distinguished, and of what *mettall* soever the same is in these dayes found to be made of and framed; yet when once the same is allowed by the publike authority of the Prince and Soveraigne Magistrate, it is held a capitall crime in all Countries, either to deface, mend, alter, or any waies to debase the same; and therefore most justly (the circumstances considered) doe the *coines* of Princes *currant* in all their Countries challenge a principall part and interest in the Universall *commerce* of the World.

Denarij.

Esterlin mony of *England*.

Coines debased or altered is a capitall crime.

CHAP. VI.

Of weights in generall used in Merchandizing, *and mentioned in this* MAP of COMMERCE.

Of Weights in generall.

THE next principall point handled in this MAP of COMMERCE, is the *Weights* in generall of all Kingdomes, and knowne *Cities* of *trade*, by the invention whereof (as by measures) a true meane was found out, to give every man his own; for all worldly things are found to be governd by it and measure; but most especially the same hath a great prerogative in all *contracts* and *bargaines*, where either *buying* or *selling* is either used or practised, which indeed is the fundamentall part of the *Worlds Commerce* and *traffique*; for thereby are all commutations regulated, all accounts framed; and all profit and losse in *trade* found out and distinguished: It is also one of the *standard* of all *Kingdomes*, *Cities* and *Provinces*, and therefore aswell as *measures* carries with it the approbation and authority of the *soveraigne Magistrate*, and therefore either to falsifie, adde or detract therefrom, is accounted a capitall crime, and worthy severest punishment.

Differences of Weights in all Countries.

Now for their sorts; These *weights* are observed to vary and differ in all Countries, aswell as in sundry *Mart* and principall *Cities*; though otherwise oftentimes neighbours yet are herein discrepant, and not seldome it is seen, (as in this *Map* shalbe made evident) that severall sorts of *weights* are found to *weigh* severall sorts of commodities, in one and the selfe same place, City and Countrey; as in *England* where it is observed, that *raw silke* is *weighed* by the pound of 24. ounces, and other commodities by the pound of 16. ounces: and in *Aleppo* some commodities is *weighed* by the *Rotolo* of 680. drams, some by a R of 700. drams; and some by R. of 720. drams. And as these *weights* are found to vary in respect of their greatnes, so are they found to differ in respect of their denomination; for some Countries use to *weigh* their commodities by *hundreds*, some by *quintalls*, some by *centiners*, *talents*, *thousands*, *weighes*, *shipponds*, *chargos*, *lisponds*, *roves*, *stones*, *bahars*, *mands*, *candils*, *peculls*, and the like.

The greatest denomination.

Second denomination.

A second denomination is againe produced out of this, as a lesser *weight*, whereof the former is composed; and is also found in use for *weighing* in sundry places, as *pounds*, *mans*, *batmans*, *rotolos*, *minas*, *lodoros*, *oakes*, *cattees*, *barotes*, *seares*, *wesnoes* and the like.

A third sort againe are found to be in use, whereof these latter are composed and in use, in the custome of *weighing*; and which are

are of another denomination, and lesser in quantity, as *Ownces*, whereof sometimes 12 14 16 20 24 and 30. doe make according to the custome of the place the *pound weight*, and then againe have a subdivision into *drams*, *scruples*, *obolos*, *carats* and *graines*; so that the greater containes the lesser in parts, which also is observed to differ according to the proportion of the first and greatest; for the *Cantar*, which commonly is observed to bee the greatest *weight*, is so termed, as being the *hundred* of *hundreds*, and consisteth sometimes of 100 *li.* just, though sometimes of *hundreds*, of 112 *l.* of 120 *l.* of 125 *l.* 128 *l.* and 132 *l.* Third denomination. Least denomination. Hundreds, &c.

The *Weigh* and *Cargo* are in like manner found likewise to varie in many places, and to consist sometimes of 163 *l.* of 181 *l.* of 200. and 300 *l.* to a *weigh*, and *Cargo* or charge. Cargos, &c.

The *Shipond* also consists sometimes of 300 *l.* sometimes againe of 320. 340. and 400 *l.* the *Shipond*. Shipond, &c.

The *Lispond* also is found to consist sometimes of 15 *l.* of 16 *l.* and 20 *l.* to the *Lispond*. Lispond, &c.

Roves are noted likewise to bee in some places 10 *l.* 20 *l*, 25 *l.* and 30 *l.* and sometimes 40 *l.* to the *Rove*. Roves, &c.

Stones are noted also to consist of 6 *l.* 8 *l.* 10 *l.* 14 *l.* 16 *l.* 20 *l.* 21 *l.* 24 *l.* 32 *l.* and 40 *l.* to the *Stone*, still altering according to the custome of the place. Stone, &c.

Rotolos are also noted to vary and to consist sometimes of 400. *drams*, sometime of 600 *dr.* 680 *dr.* 700 *dr*, and 720 *drams*, according to the custome of the place, and according to the custome in use of the commoditie. Rotolos, &c.

In all which the *Merchant* must not be ignorant, that intends to make either an use, or reape a benefit by this MAPPE OF COMMERCE: for all *weights* must bee to *him* (in regard of his skill and judgement) as one *weight*; knowing readily how to make *his* calculations in all *contracts*; how the one *weight* doth advance of the other, or what the one may want of the other, making *his* accompt of concordancie allowing or deducting, where *hee* finds the discrepancie arising by an overplus or by a want either in the one or in the other. The *Merchant* must be vers'd in all weights.

Now for the manner of *weighing* in generall (so farre forth as ever I have observed) hath beene noted to have beene done by two severall wayes; that is, either by a *Beame*, or by a *Romano* or *stalier*: the *weight* by *Beame* I hold the best and justest performed with *leaden*, *brasse* or *iron weights*, provided the said *Beame* be good and even both emptie and laden with one equall *weight*; and this is seene to bee the common custome of *weighing*, in *England*, *Netherlands*, and in many other places and Countries. Two manners of weighing in use. By Beame.

The *weight* by *stalier* which is used in *Turkey*, *Barbary* and *Italy* and sundry other Countries, I hold not so sure; for thereupon is marked all the number of *weights* that may be *weighed* thereby, which by the helpe of a small counterpoise removed to severall By Stalier.

stations,

ſtations, ſupplies ſometimes the place of a pound, and ſometimes the place of 100 pound, wherein is oftentimes found great deceit, which by the *buyer* and *ſeller* is carefully and heedfully in thoſe places to be both prevented and avoided.

To abbreviate the labour of weighing.

Now if with a *Beame* one would abbreviate a long labour with ſmall time and paines, and *weigh* much with few *weights*, his *weights* muſt be made by an augmentation doubled, as by peeces of 1 *lib.* 2 *lib.* 4 *lib.* 8 *lib.* 16 *lib.* 32 *lib.* and 64 *lib.* making in all 127 *lib.* with which all ſummes under that number may be comprehended and *weighed*, and ſome exerciſed in great affaires, by ſingle *weights* tripled have gone further and procured 1 *l.* 3 *l.* 9 *l.* 27 *l.* 81 *l. &c.* and thereby with little labour have performed very weighty and great buſineſſe: but I leave this to the ingenious, and to him that ſhall fancie this method and manner of *weighing*.

Waights authoriſed by the Magiſtrate.

In all *Cities* then and places of *traffique* there is found a *weight* (as I ſaid) authoriſed by the *Magiſtrate*, which to alter or diminiſh is ever held a capitall crime: this *weight* thus ſetled in every place and *Citie* of *trade*, is reputed the *Standerd* of the place, by which as well the inhabitants as ſtrangers doe make their *bargaines* and *contracts*, and without which many *bargaines* cannot be made and perfited, and therefore partly to avoid ſcruple and doubt, and partly to doe juſtice to all men, and partly to decide all controverſies incident in *weighing*, there is in the moſt eminent *Cities* a publique *Weigh-houſe* ſet up and appointed, where every man may repaire unto either for neceſſity of *weighing*, or tryall of his *weights*, and which is authoriſed by the *Prince* as a rule for all men that ſhall have occaſion to make uſe thereof in the ſaid places, ſerving ſometimes as the *beame* whereby his *cuſtomes* and *dueties* are paid him; the *Maſter*, *Overſeer* or *Weigher* being ever ſworne and deputed to doe juſtice and right in his *weighing*, not onely betweene man and man, but (if need be) betweene the *Prince* and the *Subject*.

Weigh-houſe.

Weigher ſworn.

By which weights the weight of this booke is calculated.

This *Weight* accounted thus the common and received *Standerd* of *Cities* and *Countries*, is it, upon which (as neere as I could poſſible) I have in all theſe following places made my obſervations, and from thence raiſed not onely the agreement thereof, with other neighbouring places and *Cities*, but alſo with that which we call our *haberdebois weight* of *England*, wherein with all induſtry I have laboured to finde out the truth and certainty thereof, which (as ſubject to error by reaſon of the diverſity) I muſt referre to the future triall of the better experienc'd, concluding this point with a way and method invented by unequall *weights* to accord the *weights* of any two knowne places or *Cities*, which briefly is thus performed.

A way to accord the *weight* of any two places.

Prepare a *ballance* as exactly made as is poſſible, that a very little thing may cauſe them to incline one way or other; likewiſe prepare

pare of the one place, the just pound, the halfe pound, the $\frac{1}{4}$ the $\frac{1}{8}$ the $\frac{1}{16}$ the $\frac{1}{32}$ the $\frac{1}{64}$ the $\frac{1}{128}$ and the $\frac{1}{256}$ part of that pound, if it be possible, untill you judge it to be sufficient; then take the just pound *waight* of the other place, and put it into one of the *Scales* of the *Ballance*, and in the other *Scale*, put such *waights* as may justly counterpoise the pound *waight* of that place; as for example:

Say that the halfe the $\frac{1}{4}$ the $\frac{1}{8}$ and the $\frac{1}{256}$ part of the pound of the first place doe justly counterpoise the pound *waight* of the other place; then by consequence it followeth, that 128 li. 64 li. 32 li. and 1 li. that is in all 255 li. of the first place, doe justly *waigh* 256 li. of the other place. Againe, say that the 1 li. the $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{256}$ $\frac{1}{512}$ of the first place, doe justly counterpoise the pound *waight* of the other; then I inferre thereby that 512. 64. 2. and 1. that is in all 579 li. of the first place doe justly *waigh* 512 li. of the other place; by which the calculation may be made both to the hundred and to the pound, therefore the further search and consideration thereof, I willingly here omit, and referre the same to the curiositie of the more ingenuous.

CHAP. VII.

Of Accounts *and* Account-*keeping in generall, observed in this* MAP of COMMERCE.

ALL rationall *negotiators*, and *traders* in generall will grant, that this *Mappe of Commerce* would appeare to be very imperfect, if it should want the due rules and observations whereby *accounts* are in all *Cities* of *commerce* ordered and kept, which though found in *themselves* to varie in severall *Kingdomes*, and places, as having oftentimes a dependency, and sometimes concurrency with the *coines* and *moneys* of each *kingdome*; yet in all places they are not found to have the like agreement together. Some Countries being observed to keep their *accounts*, and the denomination thereof in *imaginary coines*, such as neither that Countrey nor place hath either proper *coine* or *money*, that hath any affinitie therewith, as by daily practise is seene used in *Venice* by the *duccat* of *lire* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$; in *Florence* by the *Crowne* of *gold* of *lire* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; and as in *England* it is used in those ancient *accounts*, kept in some offices for the revenews of the *Crowne* by the name of *Markes*, of which wee finde not at this day any proper *coine* or *money* in use. Againe, it is seene by experience, that one and the selfe same place, affoordeth severall denominations in their *accounts*, and divers wayes are used in one and the selfe same *Citie* and *Countrey* therein; as in some *Cities*

Accounts necessary in the *Mappe of Commerce.*

Accounts kept diversly in divers Cities & Countries.

Cities of *Italie*, some are observed to keepe their accounts in *lire*, *soldi*, and *denari*; and some againe in the same place in *Crownes*, or *scudi*, *soldi* and *denari*; as the like in *England* is noted, some as before observing their rules of accounts in *markes*, and *pence*, and some, and those the most usuall and common, in *pounds*, *shillings*, and *pence*, *starling*; the which is necessarily both duely to be learned, and truely to be knowne, and understood, by such as shall have occasion to make use of, and exercise the *art* of *Merchandizing*, and this *Mappe of Commerce*.

The methode used in Accounts is divers.

Now for the methode used in keeping these *accounts*, every Countrey and Nation are observed to frame to themselves, waies meanes and rules, whereby the *same* is performed and perfitted, and have for the most part every Countrey a peculiar forme by themselves. The generall knowne methode and best forme is by the laudable and excellent way of *Debitor* and *Creditor*, first invented in *Italie*, and now generally practised by most part of the *eminent Merchants* of *Europe*, received for the most absolute, best, and truest methode of *accounts* that hitherto hath been found out and invented, which here to set downe would challenge a Volume by it selfe; yet such is the necessitie of this knowledge, that every *Merchant* should by the rules of his profession, be well versed and seene therein; the grounds whereof being universally knowne and daily taught, I referre to my good friends, Master *Raphe Handson*, and Master *Valentin Markham*, who are both excellent, and excellently learned therein; concluding this place with 4. principall rules required, and not to be omitted by such as have to doe, and practise *accounts* in *Merchandizing*.

The best is by way of *Debitor* and *Creditor*.

Foure rules required in an Accountant.

1 To write all, and all circumstances.

First, it is required that in his *account*-keeping, he write *all* and singular the passages *thereof*, and thereto belonging, with all circumstances of time, price, and other conditions, in every bargaine, contract, adventure, receipt of goods, sales, &c. in which though there should afterward appeare an errour, either by disorderly *charging*, or by over or under *charging*, yet it will easily at a second view be both corrected and amended.

2 Not to suffer his accounts to out-run him.

Secondly, It is required that he never come behind hand with his *accounts*, by letting the *same* run over-long, for being daily finished the trouble will be nothing, but being a while neglected, a man is still found to be the loather and loather to goe in hand therewith, and thus growing more loath every day than other, when necessitie constraineth him, either he is inforced to mumble *them* up to his owne prejudice, or to cast *them* off, and to neglect *them* altogether to his owne shame and undoing.

3 To keep them true and perfect

Thirdly, It is required, that he keepe *them*, *just*, *true*, and *perfect*, and not to falsifie any parcell, matter, or thing, nor yet interline or shuffle one matter with another, but to set every thing (either appertaining to himselfe, or to any other) plainly, directly, and orderly downe.

Lastly,

Lastly, It is required, that he be well skild in the *art* of *Arithmetique* and *numbering*, which indeed is the principall steppe to this *art* of *accounting*, and the first degree of this *Mappe of Commerce*, without which knowledge, let none dare to intitle himselfe a *Merchant*, nor expect a benefit from *this Worke*. For the skill whereof I referre the learner, to the judicious, and excellent *Arithmeticians* of this *Citie*, and so proceed to the next generall point of *Commerce*, which is *Measure*. That he be a good Arithmetician.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Measures in generall used in Merchandizing, *and comprehended in this* MAP of COMMERCE.

THE next materiall point here handled, is the *Measures* in generall, used in all Kingdomes and knowne Cities of *trade*, by meanes whereof a certaine way and method was found out and invented to distinguish and order by rule the length and bredth of all commodities *measurable*, especially accustomed in all manner of fabricks, either *linen*, *wollen*, *silkes* or other *stuffes*; and this is observed also (as in *weights*,) to have a speciall prerogative in many *bargaines* and *contracts*, where either *buying* or *selling* of things *measurable* is subsistent and in use; being granted to be a fundamentall point of all the *traffique* and *commerce* of the Universe; for thereby as by *weights* many *commutations* are regulated, many *accounts* are framed, and *profit* and *losse* is also thereby found out and distinguished: It is also estimated to be one of the *standards* of Kingdomes and Cities; and therefore (aswell as *weights*) carieth with it the approbation and authority of the Soveraigne Magistrate; and therefore to adde or detract therefrom, is ever in all Countries held punishable, and accounted a capitall crime. Of Measures in generall.

The *measures* of length are found so diversly to vary, that every City and Province is noted almost to have aswell a distinct *measure* as a distinct *weight*, which in themselves oftentimes are found much to differ; and some particular Cities are observed by custome to have divers *measures*, for divers sorts of commodities, as it is seen practised by example in the City of *London*, where the *yard* is accounted the common *measure* for *cloth* of *woollen*, and *silke* &c. the *elle* accounted the common *measure* for *linen*, and the *goad* for *frizes*, *cottens* and the like, which in many other Countries is also observable. And as for *measures* in the generall, It is a received opinion that the first *measure* that was to this end invented False measures is punishable by the Magistrate. Divers Countries have divers Measures.

Cain the first inventor of Weights and Measures, *Iosephus.*

was the *cubit*, agreeing as some imagine with the *halfe elle*, the which was divided into 4. parts or quarters, and every quarter into 4. inches; peradventure this was in those times a generall rule to all Nations: but time and *traffique* have since given to every Countrey a particular *measure*, and therewith a peculiar law of *measuring*, which containes a succinct length by it selfe; which at this day wee see practised through most parts of the knowne World in severall waies: and thus diversity of places gave also diversity of names to their *measures*, such as are the *ell yard, goad, fathome, cane, alne, brace, pico, sticke, palme, vare, covado*, and the like.

Measures of solid bodies.

But Invention by the helpe and assistance of time, growing more perfect and absolute, and finding that neither *weight* nor yet this *measure* could extend it selfe to all commodities used in and by the way of *merchandize*; the *art* of *measuring* of solid bodies became to be hence produced, as we see it in use in the *measuring* of *timber, stones* and such like commodities: neither yet was *commerce* satisfied herewith; for the ingenious *Merchant* found it still defective, and therefore to have it yet more perfect, invented the *art* of *concave measures*, that should serve aswell for *dry* as for *liquid* commodities, as it is seen practised at this day for *graine, rice* and such like commodities; and for *oyles, wines, waters, liquors* and such like commodities, setting by this way by art and invention, in most of these commodities, a concordance of *measure* with *weight*, as in other commodities was set a concordance of *weight* with *measure*: but forasmuch as this knowledge in the generall is of it selfe too capacious and large to be particularly handled, as the subject required, I have been therefore constrained to confine my selfe to *measures* of length; onely as being the most necessary part of this MAP of COMMERCE, yet so as I have not omitted the rest where they have fallen within the compasse of my observation; and if I have therein been found defective, the vastnesse of the subject may plead my excuse.

Measures of dry and liquid commodities.

All measures to the *Merchants* must be as one Measure.

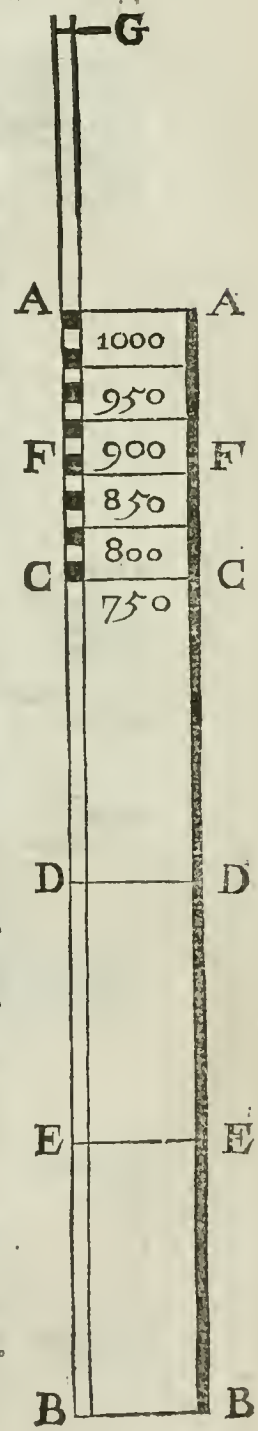
He then that intendeth by way of *traffique* to make use of *this tract*, must aswell be skild in *measures*, (as I have observed) he ought to be in *weights*; for he must not onely readily know his owne *measure* as it stands, and is found to be in it selfe in use, but also the *measure* of that place whereto he bendeth his *trade* and negociation, allowing or deducting by addition or substraction where the overplus or want doth challenge a part, to make a due proportion of both, and be so well versed therin, as that all *measures* may be to him as one *measure*, by a true calculation of the length or the shortnes therof.

All Cities of trade have sworne and publique Measurers.

Againe it is found by the observation of *Merchants*, that in all Countries and well governed Cities, there is for the reiglement of things *measurable*, instituted a publike *measurer*, authorized by the Soveraigne Magistrate, who is sworne to decide all controver-

troversies that happen in and about the Art of *measuring*; to whose honesty and faith is intrusted this publike *measure*, and to which all *Merchants* and *traders* may in time of need and difference repaire and have recourse unto, and by which in many places it is seen that Princes doe receive their duetie of *customes* upon commodities *measurable*; and by this common, known and received publike *measure*, I have made my observation in all places, and as neere as I could, not onely rectified the same in the agreement thereof with other neighbouring places and Countries, but also with our own use in *England*: and therefore to conclude this point, I have inserted the forme of an Instrument here following, easie to be made, and purposely invented to accord the *measures* of any two known places or Countries, whether they be *ells*, *vares*, *yards*, *canes* or any other *measure* whatsoever.

An Instrument to find out the agreement of Measures in any two Cities.



First then learn the order and custome of *measuring* of all those sorts of commodities in both the places which you would inquire after, then prepare a smooth straight *borde*, *plate* or such like, and draw upon the same a straight *line* of the length of the *measure* in one of the places with his allowance of *measuring*, either an *inch* or *shaftnet* or such like; which for example I will demonstrate in the Figure following, A B. First then divide the *line* A B into 4. equall parts, which is C D E, and divide the quarter of A C into 250. equall parts, and number them from 10. to 10. upwards, making the print C the 750. part; for the number of parts contained in the other three empty quarters:

Then marke upon the *line* A B the length of the *measure* of the other place, with his allowance, which is for example from B to F being just in the 900. parts; therefore 900. of those *measures* in the first place, make just 1000. of those *measures* in the other place: but if the *measure* of the other place be longer then the *measure* of the first place, as for example, if it were from B to G, then take the distance of A G with a compasse, and set the one foot in C, and extend the other towards A, which for example doth come to rest in F, being 150. parts from C; therefore then 1150. *measures* of the one place makes just 1000. of the other, by which you may calculate to a lesser proportion; and this is as much as I conceive needfull to insert concerning the knowledge of *measures* in generall, and proceed to the next, which is the knowledge in generall of commodities used by the way of *Merchandizing*.

(***)

CHAP. IX.

Of Commodities *in generall used by the way of* Merchandize, *and of the knowledge thereof.*

Commodities in generall used in *Merchandizing*, and the knowledge thereof.

HAving ſpoken of *Cities* of *trade* in generall as they are diſtinguiſhed in theſe dayes; and of the *Cuſtomes* more or leſſe that are impoſed (by *Princes* in all *Cities* where *trade* is practis'd) upon all *commodities* uſed as *Merchandize*, by ſuch as negotiate and uſe *traffique* and of the *moneys* and *current Coines* whereby this *trade* is driven, with the *weights* and *Meaſures* whereby the ſame is diſtinguiſhed and regulated: the next thing to bee handled in order is the *Commodities* and *Wares* themſelves, wherewith this *Commerce* is maintained and practiſed in every *Citie* and *Countrey* compriſed in this MAPPE; which is the proper thing upon which the ſaid *duties* are paid, and for which the ſaid *moneys* are ſeene to bee given in *Exchange*, by the way of *buying* and *ſelling*.

All commodities are either naturall or artificiall.

All *Commodities* then that are uſed as *Merchandizes* by *traders* and *Merchants* may properly bee diſtinguiſhed into two kinds; and are either *naturall* or *artificiall commodities*; *naturall commodities* I call ſuch as the Earth or Creatures, either with or without the labour and induſtry of man doth *naturally* produce of themſelves: of which kinds are *wines*, *oyles*, *cottons*, *wools*, *fruit*, *graine*, *raw ſilke*, *ſpices*, *druggs*, *jems*, *gold*, *ſilver* and the like.

Naturall commodities.

Artificiall commodities.

Artificiall commodities I call ſuch as are either wrought or petfited by *Art* or *Myſtery*, of which kind are all *fabriques* of either *wollen*, *linnen*, *ſilke*, and alſo the *commodities* of all manuall crafts, this day ſeene practiſed through the *world* in ſundry Countries, within the compaſſe of which *two* ſorts may all *wares* and all things uſed as *commodities* be compriſed.

Againe, both the *naturall* and *artificiall commodities* may bee diſtinguiſhed into *two* other ſorts and kinds, which are either ſuch as are *ſtaple* and *laſting commodities*, or *impairing* and *decaying commodities*.

Staple commodities.

The *ſtaple* and *laſting commodities* I call ſuch as indure at all times and continue for ever in their true eſtate and firſt condition of goodneſſe, never decaying, nor never loſing their vertue and qualitie: and of this kind are *jems*, *gold*, *ſilver*, *copper*, *braſſe*, *lead*, *iron*, *ſteele*, and the like.

Decaying commodities.

The *impairing* and *decaying commodities* I call ſuch as are either ſubject to corruption, or to leakage, and doe loſe and decay either

ther by long lying, or by keeping, as are the fruits of the Earth, *corne*, *wines*, *oyles*, *currens*, *figgs*, *fish*, and the like.

The infinite variety of which passeth any one mans judgement perfectly to know and distinguish, because that *Nature* and *Art* in all Countries and places brings into the *world* such change and diversitie, in place, time, use and qualitie in all professions, that it were a *worke* endlesse to set downe the natures, conditions and properties thereof; therefore it hath contented me in all *Countries* and *Cities* heere collected, to nominate only the *commodities* that the places are observed to afford, either *naturall* or *artificiall*, either *staple* or *perishable*, wherewith *Merchants* are found to negociate, and upon which it is found that a *custome* is imposed by *Princes*, and by them satisfied accordingly.

And yet forasmuch as many of these *commodities* herein named and found throughout the *world*, may seeme strange to some not well versed in the generall knowledge therof; and yet this knowledge so necessary to all that professe *Merchandizing*; I hold it not improper here, not onely to adde a word or two, conducing to this so needfull a skill; but also to the preservation and true keeping thereof in their prime goodnes and beauty.

He that intendeth then by his pen to teach the *theorique* of this *mysterious* part of *Commerce* must needs come short of his ayme: I hope I may therfore be well excused if I appeare defective herein; for I know it is practice and dayly use that maketh a man skil'd in this *Art*; and many lets and impediments appeare dayly in many men, that hinder the true attainement thereof: for it must needs be granted that hee that is imperfect in any one naturall *sense*, or wants those helps that nature affords to perfect minds, must neither be a *Merchant*, nor yet addict himselfe to this knowledge: for any one *sense* being either depraved or defective in part or in whole, will inforce him to commit (against his will and mind) many errors, and constraine him to take the bad for good, or (at least wise) the bad as soone as the good; and somtimes (as we say) *chalke* for *cheese*, or one thing for another: for experience tels us that all *commodities* are not learned by one *sense* alone, though otherwise never so perfect; nor yet by two, but somtimes by three, somtimes by foure, and somtimes by all: and yet this *Art* is now a dayes come to that heigth, (I may say) to that heigth of cunning, that all these are little enough too.

All commodities are known by the senses.

But in the generall it must be granted that the *eye* above all the rest of the senses, still claimeth an especiall interest and prerogative herein, and must ever bee admitted as one of the chiefest that must still accompany the rest in this *distinction*, and therefore many things are oftentimes found *saleable* that are pleasing thereto; and in some *commodities* the same is noted to have the whole stroake, and onely to give the judgement, as in all manner of *colours*, and such like things depending thereupon.

Some are noted againe to require the ſence of *feeling* to be aſſiſtfull to the *eye*, as where the *hand* is of neceſſity to be imployed, as is ſeen in *cloth* and ſuch *commodities*. Some require the *ſence* of *hearing*, as where the *eare* giveth a help to the *eye*, as is ſeen in ſome *mettalls*, *mineralls* and ſuch like: and ſome againe require the *ſence* of *ſmelling*, as where the *noſe* helpeth the *eye*, as is ſeen in ſome *drugges*, *perfumes* and the like; and laſtly, ſome requireth the *ſence* of *taſting*, as where the *palate* giveth the helpe, as is ſeen in *ſpices*, *wines*, *oyles*, and many ſuch *commodities*, where it is to be noted that in this knowledge doth conſiſt much of the Art of *Merchandizing*, a principall part of which *profeſſion* is properly to know and learn the ſame; and therefore a *Merchants* judgement muſt not be limited within the compaſſe of any one particular *trade* or Vocation: for herein muſt his *myſtery*, *skill* and *art* exceede all other, as requiring by neceſſity a more generall knowledge then any other *tradeſman*; from whom there can be expected no more, then a skill in thoſe *commodities* they challenge a property or right by *trade* unto; or as appertaining particularly to their peculiar *profeſſion* and calling.

A principall part of Merchandiſe conſiſts in the knowledge of commodities,

This is manifeſted in many *tradeſ-men*, as in the *goldſmith*, whoſe knowledge is confined in *ſilver* and *gold*, and in the *goodnes*, *fineneſſe* and *quality* thereof: In the *Jeweler*, whoſe knowledge is confined in *Jems* and *precious ſtones*; in the *Clothiers* to their *clothing*, in the *Druggeſters* to their *drugges*, in the *Grocer* to his *ſpices*; and ſo generally in all others: But the *Merchant* whoſe judgement muſt be larger, muſt have skill in all, and have a generall inſpection in every part and member of each of them, as being onely branches of his unlimited knowledge; which is not confinable to *commodities* and *wares* of value and conſequence onely, but alſo to the *wares* of the meaneſt *artificer*; ſo that in this point his *art* may be compared to the Poets, whoſe excellency muſt conſiſt in a courſory judgement in all ſciences, and to be learned in all profeſſions, the difference being that the *Merchants* skill, muſt be *reall*, *ſolid* and *ſubſtantiall*, and the Poets may be *fained* and poeticall.

A Merchant muſt be ſeene in all commodities,

Therefore both the *naturall* and *artificiall commodities* muſt be comprehended within the circuit of his judgement, and into all *trades* he ought to have a generall inſight, as with the *fiſherman*, he muſt dive into the deep, and know all ſorts of *merchantable fiſh*, as *ling*, *codde*, *haberdine*, *herings*, *pilchards*, *ſalmon*, *eeles*, how caught and how preſerved, and the proper ſeaſon for the ſame.

And in all trades.

With the *Husbandman* and *labourer*, he muſt have inſight in the Harveſt of the Earth, and know all *commodities* that the ſame is found naturally to afford for *Merchandize*, as all manner of *corne*, *graine* or *pulſe*; the *vintages* for all manner of *wines*, the *recoltoes* for all manner of *oyles*, *cottens*, *currants*, *figges*, *reaſons*, and other fruit of the Earth, how and when the ſame is gathered, and how and by what meanes the ſame is kept and preſerved: with the

the *ſhepheard* to know all manner of *wools*, with the *woodman* to know all manner of *timber*, and all circumſtances thereto belonging; and to conclude, his skill and inſpection muſt be ſuch, that it extend it ſelfe from the *commodities* belonging to the meaneſt *artificer*, to the *commodities* belonging to the moſt eminet *ſhop-keeper*, which I neither know, nor yet am able in all neceſſary points to learn; but ſpecially ſo much of this knowledge muſt not be omitted as cometh within the compaſſe of that place, wherein and whereunto the *Merchant* reſideth or bendeth his *trade* and *adventures*.

A Merchant muſt know the value of all commodities, and all other circumſtances thereof.

Neither yet muſt his knowledge reſt it ſelfe here upon the conſideration of the meere goodneſſe of *commodities*, but muſt alſo extend it ſelfe to the conſideration of the true worth and value thereof, both in the price and in the eſteem; and alſo know how the ſame is both requeſted and ſpent, and how imported, and how exported, either for uſe or for ornament, from one Countrey and place to another; together with the due circumſtanees of times and ſeaſons, when this vent or ſale preſenteth, and when the ſame is out of uſe and not demanded: alſo when ſignes of plenty doth offer it ſelfe, and when of ſcarſitie, when of riſing and when of falling; what *commodities* in themſelves naturally are friends, and ſympathiſe in the Shipping, and will indure packing, binding, and ſtowidge together; and which againe have a ſecret antipathie, and will periſh and conſume each other; all which circumſtances I have at large handled in a *tract* which I have called the *Merchants Magazin*, which I may hereafter publiſh, if I find this my *labour* prove acceptable to *Merchants*.

Merchants ſhould reduce this knowledge of commodities to profit.

Moreover, all *Merchants* indeavouring to obtain this *exquiſitnes*, ſhould not be ſatisfied with a naked skill and *knowledge* in theſe *commodities* thus belonging to other mens *profeſſions*, but their maine ſcope and aime ſhould be to make this *knowledge* and skill profitable and beneficiall unto them, as by exporting the ſuperfluous commodities of one Countrey at the plentifull ſeaſon of either *harveſt*, *recolto* or *vintage* to another *place* or Kingdome, where either *nature*, *ſcarſitie*, the *curioſity*, *pride*, *ſloth* or *neceſſity* of the Inhabitants challengeth a ſupply or ſtand in need of, which muſt be done with many adviſed circumſtances. *Firſt*, in that conſideration muſt be had aſwell to the *place* as to the *time*, aſwell in the importation as in the exportation; and to the property and fitnes of both the *place* and *time*; for all *commodities* are not tranſportable at all ſeaſons, nor yet every ſeaſon fit for every *commodity*; ſome *commodities* requires *winter* and cold ſeaſons for tranſportations, and ſome againe requires *ſummer* and warmer wether, and in the fitnes of the *place*, a judicious *eye* is to be had, and the ſame to be done with a great deale of providence and circumſpection, obſerving well the nature and property of the place, whither the ſame is to be imported, and whence exported, and

not as that Dutch *Merchant* is said unfitly to have done; that carried *fish* to *Rome* at Easter, or *shooe-hornes* and *hats* to *Constantinople*, or as we commonly say *coales to New-castle*, where great quantities are daily digged up and vented thence to all parts of the World.

Merchants should know how to preserve all commodities.

And for as much as *Merchants* find not at all times, a present *vent* and sale for their *commodities*, according to their minde, and to a contented profit, therefore their *knowledge* must yet extend it selfe so farre, as that they know how the same is both to be preserved and kept, from either spoyling or perishing; for experience shews, that almost every severall *commoditie* doth demand almost a severall and different way of preservation and keeping, that the same may continue and hold its prime vertue, worth, and goodnesse, both in *colour*, *substance*, and *beautie*; and also know what may be opposite therto, and incident either to spoyle, hurt, harme, or prejudice it: for *first* some *commodities* are observed to be best preserved *drie*, as is seene in some sorts of *Spices*, *Drugges*, *Sugars*, *raw silke*, and such like, and these require a *dry*, *close*, *warehouse* or *magazin* for stowedge thereof; *some* are found to be best preserved by lying close without *ayre* or *vent*, as some *wines*, some *fruits*, and such like; and some are observed to be best preserved by *moisture* and no *ayre*, as *Tobacco*, *Civet*, *Muske*, *Verdigrace*, and such like; and so in some other *commodities*, which doe also differ in respect of the *place*; some *commodities* requiring low and close *Celleredge*, and some *high* and *airy warehouses*, &c. all which things are considerable in the housing and keeping of *wares*, and *commodities*, and necessarie to be knowne, least that by ignorance a damage be sustained in staying for a *Market*, or a fit or more proper season for the sale and *vent* thereof.

Merchants should know how to better their commodities.

Neither is it sufficient that a *Merchant* doe know how to preserve his *wares* and *Commodities* in their first *splendor*, *goodnesse*, and *vertue*, but their skill must extend, if possible, to give *it new vigour*, *life*, *strength* and *beautie*, being either by casualtie or time, *dead* or *faded*, *dying* or *perishing*, which though in some *commodities* it may (in some sort) be performed, yet in all *commodities* it is a matter not onely unprobable, but utterly impossible to be in any manner of wayes effected; for this onely *secret*, if any where it were to be learned, would prove a most profitable *knowledge*, and worth the learning, and a *mysterie* that would too soone enrich *tradesmen* and *Merchants*. Yet *some* such there be their *Arts-masters*, who before they will throw away their *goods*, when either they are in part decaying, or totally perishing, will trie many wayes and conclusions to rectifie the defaults and defects thereof; sometimes by *commixtures*, *compositions* and *helpes*, adding excellent good to the very worst, or sweet to sowre, or one colour to another; as is imagined is too oftentimes practised by the *art* of the *Vintner*, in his old perished or *palled* wines. *Others* againe by changing the *Objects*, turning one *die* into another, as it is conceived

conceived is daily practised by *Mercers*, and others, by new *dying* of spotted *stuffes* and *silkes*: many such wayes being practised, which the ingenious head and hand of the *Artsman* hath found out, and invented, to *save*, *preserve*, *maintaine*, and sometimes to *restore* a *commoditie* that is wasting and perishing, which I referre to those that are more skilfull therein.

Now the last point resting to conclude this *Chapter*, is to shew briefly how this *knowledge* first spoken of in *commodities* may be gained and acquired, which doubtlesse is best done by *experience*, *the true mother of knowledge*; and this *experience* is best gotten by often viewing the same, and heedfully marking the qualitie and properties thereof, and especially the best and principall of each sort, that a man would be expert in; to which end, it is ever good to procure and keepe *patterns*, and *samples*, and thereby so to imprint the very *Idea* thereof in a mans minde, that at sight of the like or equall, the same may instantly be knowne and discerned, and the sooner to obtaine this *knowledge*, a man that would learne must be very inquisitive of men of *experience* that are able to instruct in the *commodities* required, and learne from such what is the principall *notes* requisite thereunto, either in their *colours*, *goodnesse*, *substance*, *vertue*, *taste*, *seeing*, or *feeling*; and what he hath thus learned and gained, to take order never to forget, by committing the same to writing, and therewith to *note*, the *signes* and *markes* of the goodnesse and badnesse of all those *commodities* that a man doth either deale in, or would learne to know, and to make this *knowledge* the more compleat, to *note* downe therewith all manner of *charges* incident thereto, and that grow in that place upon the same, with the ordinary *price* which there it doth commonly beare and hold; and though these *notes* should either by hast or mis-information be at the first *rude*, and *undigested*, or though many should prove *frivolous*, and to little purpose, it matters not much; the one sort may soone be better ordered, and the other may as easily be rejected; his better *knowledge* and a little consideration may amend both these defects, *my reason for the same* is, that the use and custome of *noting* in this manner, will make a man (especially *young beginners*) more skilfull and readie in this *knowledge* in a *yeare*, than he that taketh onely a *bare*, *idle*, and *superficiall view*, shall be in his *whole life time*; for it must needs be granted, that it both perfecteth skill, and helpeth memory, which is the onely meanes hereto, and by graving deeper impressions in a mans minde, inforce him will he, nill he, to a more considerate and judicious observation, and marking thereof; when as he hath thus absolutely tyed himselfe to a necessitie of *setting downe* every *commoditie*, and each particular circumstance in this manner thereto belonging. And this being as much as I thinke needfull to insert, concerning this *point* in generall; I will proceed to the next and last, which is of *Exchanges* practised amongst *Merchants* in the art of *Merchandizing*.

How a *Merchant* may have knowledge in all commodities.

Merchants to write downe their observations upon commodities.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of Exchanges in generall, used by Merchants *in this* MAP of COMMERCE.

Exchanges in generall practised by *Merchants* in the *Mappe of Commerce.*

THE next and last generall point handled in this *Map of Commerce*, is *Exchanges*, which is observed to be the most *mysterious* part of the *art* of *merchandizing* and *traffique*, being not onely necessary for the knowledge of all *Merchants*, but also fit and usefull for such as negociate the publique affayres of *Princes*, and for such as sit at the *sterne* and government of the *Common-wealth.*

The necessitie and commodiousnesse of these *exchanges* in all *traffique* is doubtlesse very great, it having found in all Countries hitherto, such a generall allowance and approbation, and having for so many yeares stood uncontrouled, and is still preserved in its pristine splendor and integritie, shews evidently that at first the same was invented, and devised to a most excellent use and end, it being observed, that as *money* was devised, and first invented of the best, and purest *mettals*, to avoide the chargeable and troublesome carriage of *commodities* in *trade*, from one place to another; so was *Exchanges of moneys*, first also devised and found out to avoid the danger and adventure therof, and the chargeable and troublesome carriage of the same from one *Citie* or *Country*, to another.

The necessitie and commodiousnesse of *Exchanges.*

The excellencie, &c. of a bill of *Exchange.*

I conceive it will not be materiall for me in this place to reckon up the divers manner of *exchanges*, that have beene of old in use, and as yet are practised amongst *traders* and *Merchants*, throughout the *world*, nor yet here insert the forme of a *bill of exchange*, which in it selfe is accounted so *noble* and *excellent a specialtie*, that it carries with it not onely a kind of *commanding* power to pay, but is accordingly observed, satisfied, and discharged; though directed from the *servant* to the *Master*. Such a high esteeme being ever had to the qualitie *thereof*, that the proceedings and ceremonies used therein, are both singular and extraordinarie, and are not subject to any prescription by Law or otherwise, but subsisting meerly of a reverend custome, used and solemnized in and about the same. Neither yet will I here mention, the formalities and peculiar rites and customes that is onely found to appertaine *thereunto*, either in the punctuall *presentment*, *intimation*, *acceptation*, *protest* and *returne*, that is requisite, and necessarie, and *thereto* belonging; for it is to be understood, that he that doth take upon him, the title of a *Merchant*, and intendeth to make use of this *Mappe*, ought not to be ignorant in all the particular circumstances

cumſtances of place and time, either of *preſentment*, of *payment*, of *dew proteſts in default*, and therewith know the common *rates governing*, *the cauſes of riſing*, *the ſignes of falling of the ſaid prizes*, which I here willingly omit, reſerving the ſame to a more fit occaſion in the end of this *Tract*.

I have noted then the firſt uſe of this *exchanging*, and the excellencie *thereof*, being preſerved in times paſt in its true integritie and realitie; but thoſe honeſt and innocent ends are vaniſhed with thoſe innocent and honeſt dayes of our foreſathers; for ſince *Trade* by a more generall and univerſall *Commerce* and concurrencie of *Nations*, being growne to that height and perfection that now it is, this faire and candid manner and uſe of *exchanging*, and the moſt excellent *commodities thereof*, is in part given over; for the *ſubtiltie* of theſe times hath made an *art* and *myſterie* thereof, which being reduced into heads and principals, hath proved in many places ſo profitable and beneficiall to the ſtudious *therein*, that it is now a received opinion, that the excellency *thereof* exceeds the *art* of *Merchandizing* it ſelfe, and what inventions and ſleights to inrich themſelves, their policies have brought to the view of the world, I leave to the cenſure of *Malines* and others, that have at large diſcourſed *thereof*, and deſcribed the *ſame*. The myſterie of *exchanges* reduced to profitable principalls.

But where the ancient cuſtome of *Exchanges* is ſtill preſerved and maintained in *its* true and moderate uſe, and the crafts and abuſes *thereof* taken away and purged, it then appeares to be moſt *excellent*, *uſefull*, *commodious*, and *beneficiall*, as well to *Kingdomes* and *Cities* in generall, as to private *traders* and *Merchants* in particular.

I have obſerved before that all *waights* and *meaſures* ſhould be to the *Merchant*, as one and the ſelfe ſame *waight* and *meaſure*, abating or allowing, as the difference of the place requireth. So by this *knowledge* of *exchanging* ſhould all *Princes coines* be brought into one and the ſelfe ſame qualitie, and *paritie*, and be to him, as one and the ſelfe ſame *coine*; for if the allay or *Standard* of one *Princes moneys*, be *finer* or *better*, than the *coines* and *moneys* uſed in that place where the *Merchant* reſideth, and his conſequently *courſer* or *baſer*, the allowance given by *exchange*, either in *time*, in *price*, or in both, makes up that *diſparitie*, and ſetles thus a *paritie* between them, in *drawing* downe the one which is the *finer*, or *rayſing* up the other, which is the *baſer*, to an even ſcantling, time and price giving the allowance to rectifie both the one and the other, in equalitie and true value. All Coines brought into one by *Exchanges*.

But ſo farre forth is this to bee underſtood, that this is truely ſeene practiſed where a courſe of quiet *traffique* is ſetled betweene two *Kingdomes* and *Nations*, continuing in amitie and firme peace together: But where *Princes* either by the neceſſity of warres, or accidentall great diſburſements, have occaſion, or doe uſe to inhance the *current rates* of their *monies* in their payments

ments, or decrying them in the receipts, and that *moneys* by that either casuall or constant course, become either more plentifull or more scarce then ordinary, then these rules of *paritie* holds not so justly; yet ever so as having in it's selfe a predominant power over the sudden affaires of *Princes* in matters of *moneys*, and with all expedition possible rectifying by a common *knowledge* and *consent* of *Exchangers* and *Bankers*, the error or necessitie of *Princes* and their *mints* (who indeed are the *Soveraignes* of all *coines* and *monies*) so that though the *Exchanger* be not called to the *Princes Counsell*, nor yet admitted to give his opinion and verdict, either in his *mint*, or in the *allay* of his *current monies*; nor yet to his *Proclamations* and *Decrees* in the settling or rectifying of the goodnesse or current value *thereof*; yet the over-ruling part or *Ballance* is in his hand, and hee orders (by an invisible *mystery* of a visible *Exchange*) the *allay*, *value*, *debasement* or *inhancement thereof*, with due *allowances*, *circumstances*, *places* and *times* being rightly considered, such as the necessity of the Countrey, the plenty or scarcitie of *moneys*, or other such like accidents may admit; regulating by this meanes *tacitely* in his Closet, the disorders committed by *mints*, and the oversights which the great affaires of *Princes* necessities plunge them in: and thus erecting to himselfe and others of his *profession* a certaine Rule and publique *Ballance*, that shall serve as an equall *Parr* and *Standerd* of all *Princes coines* whatsoever; thereby (as with a Touch-stone) taking the true valuation *thereof*; distinguishing still the *finenesse* and *coursnesse* according to the true worth and reall goodnes, altering and *changing* the price and rate thereof, as time, place and occasion may admit and give consent thereunto.

The *Exchanger* rectifieth the disorders of *Mints*, and the necessity of *Princes*.

It now remaineth that I should shew this true *Parr* of *Exchanges*, and how it may be found out and discerned in all *Exchanges*, experience hath made it evident to all the learned in this *Art*, that the true *Royall Exchange* for *moneys* by *bils of Exchanges*, is fairely and substantially grounded upon the *weight*, *fines*, and *valuation* of the *moneys* of each severall *Countrey*, according to the *Parr* which by *Bankers* is vnderstood to be *value for value*, as the truth *thereof* is seene in our *Exchanges* in *England*, which hath its ground upon the *weight* and *fines* of our *starlin English moneys*, the *weight* and *fines* of each other Countrey according to their severall *Standerds*, proportionable in the *valuation*, being truely and justly made, giving also thereby the price of the *Exchange*, in and for every *place* according to the denomination of the *money*, and by which all *Exchanges* are or should bee in themselves framed, cast up and calculated: but besides this *reall Parr of Exchange*, there is also a *Merchants Parr*, which in due place I shall declare.

How to find out the *Parr* of *Exchanges*.

These *Exchanges* then in the generall propertie *thereof*, doe much differ both in the name and in the proportion betweene the *gold* and the *silver* observed in most Countries, and that to set

downe

downe the *Parr of Exchanges* exactly, wee are to examine and compare, not onely our owne *weight* (as is aforesaid) with the *weight* of other Countries; but also the *fines* of our *sterling Standerds* with the *fines* of the severall *Standerds* of the *Coines* of other Countries; and if wee bee found not to differ with them in the proportion betweene the *gold* and *silver*, then may our *Exchanges* run at one and the same *price and rate*, both for *gold* and *silver*, taking the *denomination* according to the valuation of the *moneys* of each Countrey; and hereby shall wee find how much *fine silver* or *gold* our owne *pound sterling* containeth, and what quantity of other *moneys* either of *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Low Countreys*, *Eastland* and elsewhere, wee are to have in *exchange* to countervaile the same, in the like *weight* and *finenesse* answerable to ours, bee it by the *pound*, *doller*, *duccat*, *crowne*, or any other *imaginary* or *reall Coine*, giving alwaies a *value for value*, and receiving the like, which is called by *Exchangers* (as I said before) the *Parr*; the which should in all *Exchanges* be so particularly knowne and considered, that as *money* is *publica mensura*, or the *publique measure* within the *Realme* betweene man and man, so should *Exchanges* thus made for these *moneys*, bee the *publique measure* betweene us and forreigne Countries, for all *commodities* either bought or sold, which therefore necessarily requireth a certainty in the calculation of this *Parr* aforesaid, admitting nevertheless (as I said before) an advantage upon the same upon good ground and just occasion on either side.

The price of the *Exchanges* at the disposall of the *Exchanger*.

But as the *price* of *Exchanges* is at this day seene to be at the only and sole disposall of the *Exchanger* and *Merchant*, and that the same carrieth with it a predominancie in the buying and selling of their *commodities* as is observed especially *beyond the Seas*, so ought they carefully and circumspectly to consider the true nature *thereof*, and not only looke upon the present *object*, which is to know how the *price* of the *Exchange* goeth at the time when they have occasion to deale *therewith*, but also truely to consider the *Reality* of this *Parr*, as is aforesaid, and as *it* is in *it* selfe really found to be, for it is observed both here in *England*, and abroad elsewhere *beyond Seas*, that those who altogether doe practise this *exchanging*, and deale for *monies* by *exchange*, have this observation therein; for they being *Exchangers* indeed, know perfectly the *weight* and *fines* both of our *English* and of *forreign coines*, and comparing the *same* together, make thereby to themselves the true calculation of the *Par* aforesaid, wherein they are not directed by the *current valuation* of *coines*, which is often seene to be inconstant and uncertaine; nor by the tolleration of *moneys*, either here or beyond the Seas, going sometimes and in some places *current* above the said *valuation*, and *this* indeed is one of the most *mysterious* parts that is included in this *Art* of *Exchanging*, which the *Merchant* ought considerately to learne and di-

ſtinguiſh. And concluding here all further obſervations and circumſtances practiſed in the generall *Exchanges* amongſt *Merchants*, I referre the *Reader*, for what is here purpoſely omitted, to the end of this *Tract*, where I have inſerted what I have conceived to be further needfull hereunto.

The particulars obſerved in this *Mappe of Commerce.*

HAving then thus briefly run over the *generall Heads* vpon which I have grounded this MAPP OF COMMERCE *and Trade*, and noted *firſt* the *diviſion of the world*, according to the received opinion of *moderne Authors*, and ſhewed how the *ſame* is generally bounded, and how diſtinguiſhed into *Empires*, *Kingdomes*, *Provinces* and *Iſlands*, and how againe theſe *Countreys* containe certaine eminent and principall *Cities* and *Townes*, both *maritime* and *Inland*, which for their ſcituation, opulence and concourſe of *Merchants*, doe merit the name of the great and famous places of *Commerce* and *traffique* in the *world*: And having therein obſerved the *commodities* either *naturally* there growing or *artificially* there produced, whereby *trade* is in the ſaid places both maintained and preſerved, and therewithall noted the *generall duty of Cuſtomes and Impoſts* leavied upon the ſaid *Commodities* by the authority of *Princes*, and ſettled in all the ſaid *traffiquing Cities*, and collected in certaine publique places from thence termed *Cuſtome-houſes*, and then ſhewed the *coines current* in thoſe ſeverall *Cities* and *Kingdomes* with the originall and preſent kinds thereof in ſundry Countries, and then the *reall* and *imaginary denomination of ſpecies*, wherein *Merchants* are obſerved to keepe their accompts in all the ſaid places, with the *weights* and *meaſures* there extant and in uſe: and laſtly the manner how the *Par* and *prices* of all *Exchanges* in the ſaid places are ſettled, ordered, continued and maintained:

I will now proceed to the *particulars* thereof, making my entrance into AMERICA, as furtheſt from us, and as leaſt knowne to us, and firſt ſurvey the *Trade* thereof, according to my propoſed Method in this univerſall MAPPE OF COMMERCE: And from *thence* coaſting through *Africa*, *Aſia* and *Europe*, conclude my *Pilgrimage*, and finiſh my MAPPE in the deſired *Port* of the *CITIE* of LONDON.

(***)

OF

AMERICA AND THE PROVINCES THEREOF.


SEPTEN.
AMERICA SEPTENTRIONALIS
ASIÆ PARS
Anian Reg.
QUIVIRA
Tolm Reg.
Nova Granada
Chiala
Avaca
Marata
Sinus Mexi
Cuba
Hispaniola
Antillas In.
Caribana
Omagua
MERIDIONALIS
SILI
MAR DEL NORT
MAR DEL ZUR
AEQUI NOCTIALIS LINEA
MARE PACIFICUM
TERRA AUSTRALIS
NOVA GUINEA
Salomonis Insu.
Terra nova
Groenland
Frisland
Scotia
Hibernia
Anglia
Hispania
Africæ pars
L de C. Verde
Açors insula alias Flandriæ
AMERICAE DESCRIP.
Miliaria Germanica
60 150 300 450
180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360

OF AMERICA AND THE PROVINCES THEREOF.

CHAP. XI.

THIS *bodie* then contained in this *universall Map*, or (as now I may terme it) this World, is by *Geographers* divided (as I said before) into 4. parts, *Europe*, *Africa*, *Asia* and *America*; which last was altogether unknowne to the ancients, and being of a large extent, the moderne have divided it, some into two, some into three parts, *Mexicana*, *Peruana*, *Magellanica*, and each of these parts are found to containe severall Provinces and Kingdomes, the which I will onely superficially look over, thereby the better to come to the Townes of *traffique*, scituated in those Provinces and Kingdomes; upon which my *method* and present intentions will inforce me the longer to insist upon: and because this *last* mentioned, parts *America* as last discovered, is least known unto us, and the least frequented by our Nation; I thinke it not improper there to begin to delineate my MAP of COMMERCE, borrowing herein the liberty of those *navigators* that publish their *Cards*, leaving unperfect to the view of all men those *places*, *lands* and *harbours*, which have not been fully discovered and found out; and thence sailing homewards by *Africa* and *Asia* into *Europe*, gathering in each Countrey as I passe more variety of colours to adorne and beautifie this Treatise, and so at last to close my whole labours, and finish my MAP within the circumference of *London*, as better known unto us, and as being better versed in their severall manner of negotiation.

America and the Provinces thereof.

This *new World* then called by us *America*, and now adayes passing by the name of the *west Indies*; being West in respect of its Scituation, and *India* in respect of its wealth, was at first discovered by *Christopher Columbus* à *Genoes*, at the charges of *Ferdinando*, and *Isabella* King and Queene of *Castilia*, after 63. dayes saile from *Sivil*. Then secondly by *Americus Vespatius* à *Florentine*, at the charges of *Emanuel* King of *Portugall*: and thirdly, by *John Cabbot* a Venetian, at the charges of *Henry* the seventh King of *England*, the first and last had their adventures of discovering of some Ilands onely in this part; and *Americus* of the Maine continent, and thereby gained the honour of giving name to that vast circuit of Earth, which since by sundry others have been more exactly discovered, as by our Countrey-men *Drake*, *Candish*, *Frobusher*, *Davies*, *Willowby*, *Burrows*, and others as desiring to share with the first discoverers in the riches and wealth which thence spread it selfe over all the other parts of the World.

This *America* then or more properly in honour of the first discoverer *Columba*, bounded as I mentioned before, is found by the Spaniard, (who challengeth all this large territory) for their own by conquest, to be divided into 2. parts, *Mexicana*, and *Peruana*, of which briefly.

CHAP. XII.

Of MEXICANA, *and the Provinces thereof.*

Mexicana and the Provinces thereof.

MExicana containeth the northerne tract of *America*, and comprehendeth these distinct Provinces.

1 *Mexico.*	6 *Virginia.*
2 *Quivira.*	7 *Nurembega.*
3 *Nocaragua.*	8 *Nova francia.*
4 *Jucutan.*	9 *Corterialis.*
5 *Florida.*	10 *Estotilandia.*

Mexico.

Mexico giveth name to halfe *America*, now knowne by the name of *nova Hispania*, whence the Kings of *Spaine* stile themselves *Hispaniarum Reges*; it was very populous before the arrivall of the Spaniards, who in 17. yeares slew 6. millions of the Inhabitants, rosting some, cutting off the members, and putting out the eyes of others, and casting them living to be devoured of wild beasts; to which place now is found no *trade* nor *commerce* by any Nation, save onely to the subjects of this King, and to such onely as are known

known for naturall borne Spaniards; though at first the same was granted by *Isabella* to the natives of *Castile* onely, and *Andalusia*; but now indifferently to all.

The *commodities* that this Countrey is found to afford for *Merchandise* is principally *gold* and *silver mines*, *sugar*, *tobacco*, *ginger*, *tallow*, *hides*, and some *spices* not known to our ancestors till the discovery thereof; and amongst others not to be forgotten that admirable *tree* called *Metle*, which by them is planted and dressed as we doe our Vines, having 40. kinds of leaves serving to severall uses, for when they are tender they make of them *conserves*, *paper*, *flax*, *mantles*, *matts*, *shooes*, *girdles* and *cordage*: on these leaves grow certaine hard prickles so strong and sharpe, that they use them instead of *sawes*: from the *root* of this tree cometh a *juyce*, like unto *sirrop*, which being sodde becometh *honey*, if purified becometh *sugar*; or otherwise thereof is made both *wine* and *vinegar*: the *rinde* rosted healeth *hurts* and *sores*, and from the *top-boughes* issueth a *gumme* which is an excellent *Antidote* against poyson.

Commodities of *Mexico*.

Metle an admirable tree.

This Countrey is divided into 4. divisions, the first is *nova Galicia*, the chiefe Towne thereof is called Saint *Michael a Colonie* of the Spaniards. The second is *Mechuacan*, one of the best Countries of *new Spaine* abounding in *mulberry trees*, *silke*, *honey*, *waxe*, and store of *fish* of all kinds; the principall Towne is *Sinsonso*, and the chiefe Havens are at Saint *Anthonies*, and at Saint *James*; or as the Spaniards called it Saint *Jago*. The third Province is *Gustacan*, the chiefe City is *Ilascalan*, yeelding for beauty and state precedencie to *Mexico*, and none other in all these parts, the principall part is *Villarico*, a wealthie Town, as the place through which all the *traffique* of old and new *Spaine* doth passe. The fourth is *Mexico*, wherein that famous City of *Mexico* is seated: now the seat of the Spanish *Viceroy* and Archbishop of *new Spaine*, this City is said to be scituated in a Lake upon certaine Ilands, as *Venice* doth, every where interlaced with the pleasant currents of fresh and Sea waters, and carrieth a face of more civill government then any other in *America*, though nothing, if compared with any in *Europe*: the Lake is said to be 50. Miles in compasse; on whose banks are found many pleasant Townes and houses: also it is said that 50. *thousand* Wherryes are seen here continually plying, and affords such quantity of *fish* that the same is worth 20000. Crownes yearely. The City of *Mexico* it selfe is 6. Miles in compasse, containing 6000. *houses* of Spaniards, and 6000. of Indians: it hath also a *Printing-house*, a *Mint* and an *Vniversity*, and some *Churches* of note that beautifie the same: it was vanquished by *Fernando Cortes* in *Anno* 1521. with an Armie 100000. *Americans*, onely 900. Spaniards, 80. *horse*, 17. pieces of small *ordinance*; in 13. Brigantins and 6000. Wherries, most of the Americans were of *Ilascalan*, who were ever adversaries to the Mexi-

St. *Michael*.

Sinsonso.

Ilascalan.

City of *Mexico*

cans; for which cause that City doth injoy many *immunities* to this day; and to conclude, according to the opinion of an *English traveller*, whose relation I herein follow; *Foure* things are here remarkable for beauty, their *apparell*, their *women*, their *horses* and their *sticats*: and thus much shall serve of *Mexico*.

Quivira 2. The second Province is *Quivira*, seated on the most westerne parts of *America*, in which are two Provinces, *Cibola* taking its name from the chiefe City subdued by *Francisco Vasques*, in *Anno* 1540. and *Nova Albion* discoverd by that famous Sea-man Sir *Francis Drake* An. 1585. and by him so called: the chiefe *commodities* and riches of this Countrey is *kine*, some men being owners of 40. *thousand*, and these serve to the Inhabitants here, as we say of our *ale* to drunkards in *England*, *meat*, *drinke* and *cloth* and more too; for first the *hides* yeeld them *houses*, or to say more properly the covering of them, their *bones*, *bodkins*, their *haire thred*, their *sinewes ropes*, their *hornes*, *maws* and *bladders*, *vessels*, their *dung fire*, their *calfe-skins budgets* to draw and keep water, their *blood* for *drinke*; and lastly their *flesh* for *meat*, &c.

Nicaragua 3. The third is *Nicaragua*, being South-east from *Mexico*, with which it agreeth in nature both of soyle and Inhabitants, and accounted for its pleasantnesse, *Mahomets paradise*, having *trees* in great abundance, of that strange nature, that a *branch* touched by the hand of any man, withereth presently. The chiefe Citie is *Nova Grenada*, and *Lea* a *Bishops Sea*. The *commodities* thereof are, *hony*, *waxe*, *cotton*, and *balsam* in great abundance; it is extreame hot, and therefore not to be traveld by day, but by night: their *winter* beginneth in *May*, and from thence raineth for six moneths; the other six very faire and dry; and the day and night being here of equall length.

An admirable tree.

Nova Grenada.

Iucatan 4. The fourth is *Jucatan*, and was discovered in *Anno* 1517. which in the language of the place, signifieth, *What say you?* which was the answer the Inhabitants gave the *Spanyards* that first demanded of them the name of their Countrey; and since by this meanes retaines that name by the *Spanyards*. The chiefest Citie is *Campechio*, whence comes that *wood* so well knowne in *Europe*; also here is the *Iland* called by the *Spanyard*, *Santo Crux*, wherein is a *Citie* of that name well fortified by them.

Campechio.

Florida 5. The fifth is *Florida*, discovered by the *English*, under the conduct of *Sebastian Cabbot*, Anno 1467. then possessed by the *Spanyards* in *Anno* 1527. and called *Florida*; afterward the *French* got footing here in *Anno* 1562; but the *Spanyards* unwilling the *French* should be eye-witnesses of their rich bootie, waged warre with them so long, that there was not a man left on either side to maintaine the quarrell; and then was *Florida* againe in 1567 abandoned: the *Spanyards* now hold here three strong Forts, St. *Iames*, St. *Philip*, and St. *Augustin*; which last was taken and burnt by Sir *Francis Drake* 1586. which since is repaired, and that is all the

Spanyards

Spanyards hold here at this day; desiring (as it seemes) neither to plant further himselfe, nor suffer other to doe it.

The sixth is *Virginia*, wherein is said to be rich *Veines* of *Allom*, *Pitch*, *Tarre*, *Rosen*, *Turpentine*, *Cedar*, *Grapes*, *Oyles*, plentie of *Sweet Gummes*, *Dies*, *Tymber trees*, *Mines of Iron and Copper*, and abundance of *Fruit*, *Fishes*, *Beasts*, and *Fowle*; it was discovered at the charges of Sir *Walter Rawleigh* in *Anno* 1584; and in honour of our *Virgin Queene*, called *Virginia*. The chiefe *Towne* is called *Iames Towne*, and of late dayes the northerne part of this *Virginia*, being better discovered than the other, is called *New England*, full of good new Townes and Forts; whither many persons discontented with the forme of our *Ecclesiasticall Government*, are (said to be) the principall Planters, and is likely in a short time to prove a happie and flourishing *Plantation*. *Virginia 6.*

The seaventh is *Terra Corterialis*; on the South whereof runs that famous river of *Caneda*, rising out of the hill *Hombuedo*, running nine hundred *miles*, and found navigable for eight hundred thereof; this Country was discovered by *Gasper Corteralis* a *Portugall* in *Anno* 1500. and affords onely some *rich skins* and *furres* for *commodities* and *Merchandise*. The chiefe Towne thereof is *Brest*, *Cabomarso*, and others of little note. *Corterialis 7.*

The eighth is *Nurembega*, and the chiefe Towne carrieth that name, in possession of the *French*; other things remarkeable I finde not observable therein. *Nurembega 8.*

The ninth is *Nova Francia*, discovered by *Jaques Cartier*, a *French-man*, in Anno 1534. inhabited besides the *Natives*, with some few *French-men*. The chiefe Townes are *Canada*, and next *Sanguinai*, seated both upon two rivers so called, affording onely some *skins* and *furres*, especially *Bevers*, which thence by the *French* are transported into *Europe*. *Nova Francia 9.*

The last and tenth is *Estotiland*, called by us *New-found-land*; by the *English* discovered in Anno 1527. who imposed the names upon the *Capes* and *Rivers* which now they hold, where some have gone to plant, but the cold hath beene found to be too extreame for the *English* constitution; but in the Summer season the Seas here are found to abound with *Fish* in such abundance, that a man may take in an houres space a hundred *great Fishes*, which being *opened*, *salted* and *dried* upon the rocks and braches, are hence transported to all parts of *Europe*; and knowne in *England* by the name of *New-land fish*; in *French* by the name of *Morleux*; in *Italie*, *Bacalio*; and in *Spaine*, *Abadeses*: five hundred sayle great and small doe from *England* yearly sayle to this coast, and to a place called the *Banke*, a sand of 15 in 20 *fadome* deepe, thirtie *leagues* off of this Coast; and these depart from our Coast about the end of *Februarie*, and arriving there about the middle of *Aprill*, unrigge their shippes, set up boothes and cabanets on the shore in divers creekes and harbours, and there with *fishing provisions* *Estotiland 10.* Fishing in the New found land.

visions and *salt*, begin their *fishing* in *Shallops* and *Boats*, continue it till *September*, and in this time doe not onely catch as many *fish* as will lade their shippes, but also as many as will lade vessels of greater burthens, that in the Summer come hither from *England* and other parts, to buy up the same, and purposely to transport it for *Spaine*, *Italie*, and other Countries : and this *fishing* ended and the cold beginning, they leave their stations and booths and repairing aboord their shippes, lade their *fish*, and rigging their vessels, returne to their native homes, where these *fishermen* winter, and then become husbandmen; so that their lives may be compared to the *Otter*, *which is spent halfe on land, and halfe in Sea.*

This *fishing* is found to be wonderfull beneficiall to our westerne parts of *England*, whose Inhabitants confiding upon the constancie of the yearly *fishing* upon this Coast, it is usuall with them to sell the said *fish* either by *tale* or by the *hundred waight* in *England* by *contract*, before they either depart their homes, or before the said *fish* be caught, at profitable rates; and when their Summer is once spent, and that the cold approacheth, and that the *fish* beginneth to leave the Coast, they returne contented to their Families; where oftentimes in Winter they merrily spend, what thus in Summer they have painfully fisht for.

Other notes of *trading*, worthy observations, at my there-being in my younger dayes, I observed not. The *Waights* and *Coines* of *England* passing there currant amongst the *English*, and the price of *fish* once generally Cut at their *fishing Stales*, doth afterward in liew of *Coine*, by way of *Commutation*, all that yeare passe currant for all needfull *Commodities*, and is esteemed as a *valuable consideration* amongst them from one man to another : and thus much for the Provinces and *Cities* of *Mexicana*.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Peruana, *and the Provinces thereof.*

Peruana and the Provinces thereof.

PERUANA containes the Southerne part of *America*, and is tyed to *Mexicana* by the Straight of *Darien*, being ten miles broad; some hold the *Spanyards* did once intend to cut this Straight through, and make it navigable, and thereby shorten the way to the South Sea, *China*, *Molluccos*, but hitherto wee heare not that the same is any way attempted; this *Part* doth comprehend by the computation of the *Spanyards*, whose relation in this *vast Countrey* I must follow, five distinct *Provinces*.

1 *Castella*

1 *Castella Aurea.*
2 *Guiana.*
3 *Peru.*
4 *Brasilia.*
5 *Chile*; of each briefly.

Castella Aurea, is the first, and was so termed by the *Spanyards* at its discovery, for the abundance of *gold* found therein, besides which it is admirably stored with *silver*, *spices*, and some *drugges*; it is divided into foure *Provinces*, which are first *Castella del Oro*, scituated in the very *Isthmus*, and is not populous, by reason of the unhealthfulnesse of the ayre, proceeding from the many standing pooles found therein: the chiefe Cities are *Nombre de Dios* on the East, and *Panama* on the West side thereof, both built by *Didacus Niquesa* the discoverer; which since for their unhealthfull scituation, were removed by the *King* of *Spaines* command, by *Petro Aria*, then *Viceroy*; through which two Townes commeth all the rich *traffique* that is betwixt *Spaine* and *Peru*; for whatsoever *commodities* cometh out of *Peru*, is unladen at *Panama*, caried by land to *Nombre de Dios*, and thence shipped for *Spaine*, and what *commoditie* comes from *Spaine* is landed at *Nombre de Dios*, is caried by land to *Panama*, and so laden for *Perú*.

Castella Aurea. *Nombre de Dios.* *Panama.*

If I should silently passe over the attempt of one *John Ocknam* a follower of Sir *Francis Drake*, in his Worlds incompassement in this place, I should much wrong the honour due to so much worth: *this man* as Mr. *Hackluit* hath it, with 70. companions, in a creeke a little above these Townes, drew on shore his Barke, covered the same with boughes and leaves, and so leaving it marched over with his company, guyded by some *negroes*, untill he came to a River which ran into the South Sea, which by the relation and *Mercator* his *Maps*, may be *Tomobonda*, or the Creek *Ventura*, where he cut down timber, built him a *freggat*, entred the South Seas, went to the *Ile of pearles*, lay there 10. dayes, and there intercepted in two Spanish Ships 60000. *pound weight of gold*, and 200000. *pound weight of silver in ingots*, *with divers other rich commodities*; and after that returned safely againe to the main land, where rowing up the same streame where his *frigat* was built, he was discovered by some feathers pluckt from certaine foule they had kild for their provision, which swam upon the River down the current; and though by this meanes he was taken, and return'd not into his Countrey, nor yet his hidden Vessell; yet it is an *adventure* that deserves a remembrance from all such as are lovers of their Countries honour, and it is held in admiration by the Spanish writers that have made mention thereof.

Ocknams brave attempt.

Andalusia Nova is the second; the chiefe Citiesare *Santa Margarita*, and *Santa Sperita*.

Andalusia Nova.

Nova

Nova Grenada. *Nova Grenada* is the third, the chief City is *Jungia*, a pleasant and strong Towne directly seated under the *Equator*; then next is Sr. *Foy* an *Archbishops Sea* and *a Court of Justice.*

Cartaghena. *Cartaghena* is the fourth, accounted a fruitfull soile; but therein is found a *tree*, that whosoever toucheth doth hardly escape poysoning: the chiefe City is *Cartagena*; which our Countrey man Sr *Francis Drake*, in An. 1585. surprised; where besides inestimable summes of moneys, he tooke with him from hence 240. *pieces of Ordinance.*

Guiana, second Province. *Guiana* is the second Province, directly scituated under the *Equinoctiall line*, and is the fruitfullest part of *Peruana*: the Inhabitants in winter time dwelling in *trees*, for feare of inundations, on which they built many pretty *Vilages* and *artificiall mansions*: it is watered with two goodly Rivers; theone hath the name of *Orinoque* or rather *Raliana*, borrowing the same from Sr *Walter Raughlie*, who first of all to any purpose, made a plenary survey of this Countrey, with the *commodities* and scituation thereof in An. 1595. and found this River navigable for great Ships of burthen 1000. miles, and for Boats and Pinaces 2000. miles. The other River is called *Orellana*, or the *Amasons*, discovered 1543. the which is found navigable 6000. miles, and 200. miles broad at the entrance into the Sea.

Manoa the golden City. The chiefe City of this Countrey (and if Spanish writers may herein be beleeved the chiefest City of the World) is here found and called *Manoa*, or as *Diego Ordas* the discoverer calleth it, *el Dorado*, or the *golden*, from the aboundance of *gold*, both in *coyne*, *plate*, *armour*, and other *furniture*, which he there saw. This discoverer or traveller, (for by that name the truth of his wonderous relation may be the better considered) is said to have entered into the City at noone, and to have travelled all that day, and the next also untill night through the streets hereof, before he came to the Kings Palace, which peradventure was the policie of those people; as I have seen it to be in *Constantinople* in An. 1621. when as the Duke of *Avarascah* coming with a great traine in Embassie from the King of *Poland* to *Soltan Osman* the then great Turke, after his unfortunate expedition to *Poland*, caused him and his whole traine to be lead a whole afternoone thorow the most eminent streets of that City, when he first entered the same, and so to his appointed lodging, whereas an houres easie walke to him that had known the direct way, would easily have served the turn; perchance imagining this a fit way to demonstrate to the Ambassadour the beauty and vastnes of that City, together with his own greatnes in ostentation, and to recover that honour and repute which he had a little before lost by the insolencie and cowardise of his Souldiers in his said expedition thither.

Peru the third Province. The third Province is *Peru*, which above all others in *America* abounds in *gold* and *silver*, the *mine* whereof in divers places is better

better stored with *mettals* than with Earth: the chiefe City whereof is Sc. *Michael*, the first *colony* the Spaniards placed here, and fortified by *Piscaro a famous Spanish captaine*, who subdued the Countrey, took the King thereof prisoner, and had for a ransome for his liberty and life *a house piled upon all sides with refined gold and silver*, in estimation about *ten millions*, which when he had received, *most perfidiously contrary to his oath and promise slew him*: by which appeares the wonderfull riches of this Countrey. Besides which the *soile is luxurient in all manner of graine; fortunate in the civility of her Inhabitants, frequencie of Cities, and salubrity of ayre*; and abundantly stored with that herbe *Tobacco*, from hence brought first into *England* by Sr. *Francis Drakes mariners* in An. 1585. In this Country also is now found that famous River called of *Plate*, being 150. miles broade at the *Embosheur*, and above 2000. miles long: and on this streame is found certaine figge trees; the part towards the River bearing fruit in winter, and the other part thereof towards the land bearing fruit in summer. *Rio de la plata.*

Brasilia is the fourth, affording a *soile fat by nature, and alwaies flourishing*, yeelding great store of *sugars*, and wonderfull rich in *mines*; and hence our *red wood* which is here used by *dyers* called *brasile* doth come: the *trees* whereof are found of that *bignes*, that whole families live in an arme of one of them, every *tree* being as populous as many of our Countrey Villages, which is the reason that few Cities are found in this Countrey, yet along the Sea coast some Cities are of late built by the Spaniards, and by them fortified where the Dutch have lately got some footing, and taken *Todos los santos*, and thence marched to *Fernand buck*, whence that *wood* comes so well known to *diers* by that name, where report saith they are now setled and daily get ground in that *continent*. *Brasilia* the 4. Province.

The fifth is *Chilo*, taking its name as some would have it, from the exceeding cold there found, so that the Rivers are here observed to run in the day, but by night to stand still, or at leastwise to move very slowly: this Countrey boasteth of 5. or 6. Townes inhabited by Spaniards, the Towne called the *Imperiall* being a *colony of the Spaniards* is found to be the principall. *Chilo* the 5. Province.

This Countrey bordereth upon the straights of *Magelan*, through which Sc. *Francis Drake* passed in his Worlds incompassement; many of the *ports* and *baies* herein owing him that honour due to this adventure, for the names they now are knowne by: which *voyage* finished by him in 2. ½. yeares, as the relation of *Diego Nunio* his Pilot testifieth, made profit to himselfe and *Merchants* of *London* his partners and fellow adventurers, according to an account made up at his return, all charges paid and discharged which I have seen subscribed under his owne hand 47 *li.* for one pound; so that he who adventur'd with him in this *voyage* 100. *li.* had 4700. *li.* for the same, by which may be gathered the benefit that redounded thereby; though accompanied with many rubbes,

delaies and dangers. Having thus runne over the maine *continent* of this Worlds division, let us see what Ilands of note belong thereunto.

Iles of *Solomon*. First in the South Seas are found the Ilands of *Solomon* 18. in number, and imagined by the *discoverer* in An. 1567. to be the land of *Ophir*, to which *Solomon* sent for his *gold*; but in this he was deceived: the next are the *Ilands of theeves* of no account, therefore I passe over them, and in the next place peruse the Ilands in the Virginian Ocean; the first worthy of mention is *Margarita*, deficient both in *corne*, *grasse*, *trees* and *water*; yet the aboundance of *precious stones* here found makes some amends for these defects, from whence the name of *Margarita* is imposed on it.

Margarita.

Trinidado. The next is *Trinidado* discovered by *Columbus* in An. 1497. being famoused for the best *Tobacco*, which by some Nations carrieth the name of this *Iland*.

Bacaloes. The next are the *Iles of Bacaloes* lying against the influx of *Caneda*, and owe the first discovery to *Sebastian Cabot* 1447. by some termed *Terra Nova*, well knowne for the great quantity of *fish* taken on this coast, as I have noted in the passage of that part of *America*.

Beriquen. The next is the *Iland of Beriquen*, the North part affording plenty of *gold*, and the South part of *vitall provisions*; the Cities here are St. *Johns*, built and inhabited by the Spaniards 1527 and *Porto Rico* ruind by *Henry* Earle of *Cumberland* 1597. *and whose walles was then first mounted by my deceased Uncle Captaine* Tho. Roberts, *to whose worth and valour I owe here this remembrance.*

Iamaica. The next is *Jamaica* once very populous, insomuch that the *Spaniards here slew* 60000 *living soules, and the women beholding their cruelty, did kill their Children before they had given them life, that the issues of their bodies might not serve so cruell a Nation.* The Townes of note are *Crestana* and *Sivil*, acknowledging *Columbus* for its first discoverer.

Cuba. The next is *Cuba*, made knowne by *Columbus* his second Navigation, it aboundeth with *ginger*, *cassia*, *masticke*, *aloes*, *cynamon*, *sugar*; the earth producing *brasse*, of excellent perfection, but the *gold* somewhat drossie: here is the famous *Roade Havana*, a staple of Indian and Spanish *merchandize*, and where the King of *Spaines* Navy rideth till the time of the yeare, and the convenience of the winde joyne together to waft them homeward.

Lucay. The next is the *Lucay* Ilands 400. in number, who glory in the matchlesse beauty of their *Women, and mourn for the losse of a million of the Inhabitants murdered by the bloodthirsty Spaniards* at the first discovery thereof.

Hispaniola. *Hispaniola* is the next, now *lamenting the losse of three millions of her Inhabitants, butchered by her new Spanish Masters*, injoying a *temperate ayre*, a *fertile soyle*, *rich mines*, *amber* and *sugars*; it excelleth all other the *Ilands* of these Seas, especially in three prerogatives:

gatives; first, in the *fineneſſe of the gold*, which is here digged more pure and unmixed; ſecondly, in the increaſe of the *ſugar cane*, which here is found oftentimes in one *cane* to fill up twentie and ſometimes thirtie meaſures of liquour; thirdly, in the goodneſſe of the *ſoile* for tillage, the corne here yeelding an hundred fold, and in ſixteene dayes, herbes and roots are found to ripen and to be fit for meat; this fertilitie is aſcribed to foure *rivers* running Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South, and all foure ſpringing from one mountaine ſtanding in the very *center* of this *Iland*; the chiefe Townes here is Saint *Dominico*, ranſackt by Sir *Francis Drake* 1585. Beſides which *Ilands* inhabited by *Spanyards*, there are belonging to this *diviſion of the world*, ſome that are inhabited by the *Engliſh*, as the *Barbadas*, *Barmudas*, and others, in which certaine *Colonies* of *Engliſh* have planted themſelves, which is found agreeable with the *Engliſh* conſtitution, and being well fortified and peopled, may in time prove maine inſtruments of ſharing with the *Spanyard* in his *American Dominions*. And thus briefly ſtands the preſent ſtate of this new found climate, leaſt acquainted *to our Nation*, and onely ſubject to the will and power of the *Spaniſh Scepter*, who challengeth the ſoveraigntie and rule of this vaſt Countrey, the trade whereof is onely permitted to his ſubjects, and debarred from all others; ſave what is obtained by force or ſtrength, and purchaſed by *Colonies* planted where the *Spanyard* is neither knowne nor ſeated.

Barbadas. *Barmudas.*

To give here a ſmall touch of the *traffique* of this *new world*, is the principall ſcope of my intention, but being ſhut up from the eyes of all ſtrangers, wee muſt be content till time produce it more apparantly to live in ignorance: true it is that the Countrey abounding in *Mines of ſilver and gold*, and the ſoyle rich in bringing forth all fruits, that from *Spaine* have beene hither tranſplanted, addes every day an increaſe to their preſent *traffique*, the ſpeciall matter here ſought out for is *gold* and *ſilver*, the *loadſtone* that attracts all *Merchants* to adventure hither: and in their *Mines* the Inhabitants are ſet continually to worke, living poorely, and undergoing thus the puniſhment of their *ignorance* and *puſillanimitie*, in ſuffering themſelves to be ſo eaſily overcome and ſo baſely ſubjected; out of which *Mines* the *King* hath the $\frac{1}{5}$ part of all extracted, which in *the Emperour Charles the fifths* time amounted but to *five hundred thouſand Crownes of gold* yearly, but ſince it hath beene found that the *Kings* of *Spaine* have had thence ſometimes *tenne*, ſometimes *fifteene*, and ſometimes *ſeaventeene millions of gold yearly*. The *Merchants* carry thither *Spaniſh wines*, *woolen* and *linnen cloth*, and other *merchandizes* of *Europe*, and (if report may gaine credit) doe make returnes thence above one hundred profit for another, in *ſpices*, *ſugars*, *ſome drugges*, and in *gold* and *ſilver ingotts* in great abundance, as well for the accounts of *private merchants*, as for the account of the *King* himſelfe; ſo that it doth

The trade of *America* by the *Spaniards.*

appeare in the Records kept in the *Custome-house* of *Sivill*, that in these seventy-foure yeares last past, there hath come from this *India* into *Spaine two hundred and sixty millions of gold*, which hath beene the moover of all those broyles and warres that have beene set afoot in *Europe* by the *Kings* of *Spaine*, it being affirmed without contradiction, that by meanes thereof, *Philip the second* during his raigne, did spend more than all his predecessours, being in number sixty-two that have raigned before him in this Kingdome since they shooke off the *Roman* yoake; for he alone spent more than *an hundred millions* that came out of this *India*.

This Countrey also giveth imployment to many ships of great burthen, to carry their *sugars*, *ginger*, *cottons*, *fernandbucke*, and such other *commodities* that are here found daily to increase by the industrie of the *Spanyard*, which by good government may come in time to a great height, and had not the sword of these *bloudsuckers* ended so many millions of lives in so short a time, *trade* might have seene a larger harvest, and a more profitable crop by their industrie and labour.

It will not be further usefull for me to insist upon other particulars of traffique in this Continent in matter of *coynes*, of *waights* and *measures*; for in all these they follow the rules observed in *Sivill*, where the *rendevous* of those shippes are made, that goe and come into these parts; and so leaving this new discovered Division of the *World*, I will crosse the maine Ocean, and with a somewhat better *Survay*, I will observe the needfull occurrents of *trade* in AFRICA, my second part of this *Modell*, and of the *world*.

AFRICA,

AFRICA, AND THE PROVINCES AND CITIES OF TRADE THEREOF.


AFRICÆ DESCRIPTIO
ATLANTICUS OCEANUS
MARE MEDITERRANEUM
ASIAE PARS
ARABIA
AEQVINOCTIALIS LINEA
AETHIOPICUS OCEANUS
Mare Rubrum
Libya inter. hodie Sarra
Bilidulgerid
Cassena
NUBIA
MEDRA
NORTH GVINEA
Miliaria Germanica

OF AFRICA, AND THE PROVINCES THEREOF.

CHAP. XIV.

FRICA I make to be my second division of the *world*, which is found to be a *Peninsula*, almost incompassed round, having the *red* Sea on the East, the *Atlantique* Ocean on the West, the Southerne Ocean on the South, and the *mediteranean* on the North; and where the Sea is defective to make it a compleat *Iland*, there is a little *Isthmus* of twenty leagues that tyeth it to *Asia*, which sundry *Princes* in former ages intended to trench through, to have the benefit of both those Seas united, but have desisted as finding the Sea in the *red Sea gulfe* to be higher than the land of *Ægypt*, by nature all flat, levell, and plaine, and so might thereby over-flow and drowne all *Ægypt*.

Africa and the Provinces thereof.

Africa is at this day usually divided into eight parts, which are;

Divided into eight parts.

1 *Barbarie.*
2 *Numidia.*
3 *Libya.*
4 *Negrita.*
5 *Ethiopia Interior.*
6 *Ethiopia Exterior.*
7 *Ægypt*, &
8 *The Ilands thereof.*

Barbary 1. And first *Barbarie* is now divided into foure *Kingdomes*, which are, first, *Tunes*; second, *Argier*; third, *Fesse*; and fourth, *Morocco*: the *commodities* these Countries send abroad, I shall speake of when I come to these particular places.

CHAP. XV.

Of TUNES *and the Trade thereof.*

Tunes and the trade thereof.

Bona.
Biserta.
Tripolis.
Africa.

THE Kingdome of *Tunes* containes sundry Cities of trade, the principall being the citie of *Tunes* it selfe, then *Bona*, *Biserta*, *Tripolis*, and *Africa*, and here was seated that famous Citie of *Carthage*, who contended with *Rome* for the mastery of all the world, and challenged the prioritie in *Africa* as *queene* and *supreame Lady* thereof, now onely seene in her ruines, and knowne by her vast extent, and from whose ashes sprung up *Tunes* the abovesaid, seated upon a Lake six myles distant from the Sea; the Port commanded by the Fort of *Golletta*, and at this day acknowledging the *great Turke* for their Protectour, who every three yeares doth send hither a *Bashaw* to command; but the chiefe rule appertaines to the *Die* or *Governour*, chosen and elected by the natives of this Kingdome. This Kingdome is much bettered and inriched by the labour of those *Moores* which by thousands were banished from *Spaine*, who have here built many *Cities*, and *Temples*, according to their superstitious use, planted *Vines*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Figges*, *Dates*, *Almonds* and *Olives*, and thereby have both much peopled and profited this whole Countrey; and where in *Anno* 1619. and 1620. in two severall voyages, at my residents there I observed in trade these things.

Golletta.

Moros francos or *Granatines.*

Coins currant in *Tunes.*

Their *coines* used in trade is here commonly most currant the *Spanish* both *silver* and *gold*; the *Riall* of $\frac{1}{8}$ *Spanish* is accounted 46 *aspers*, the R. of $\frac{1}{4}$ 23 *aspers*, the $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the *Pistolet* of *Spaine* commonly by them termed the *scudo*, is 64 *aspers*, but these rise and fall according to the plentie and scarsitie thereof: *silver coines* of their owne I have not observed any stamped amongst them, save the *asper* spoken of before, eighty whereof makes a *sultany*, *chicquin*, or *hangar duccat*, which is the common peece of *gold* knowne passable through all *Africa* & *Asia*, and through all the Dominions of the *Grand Signeor*: and these *coines* passe thus currant in *Tripolis*, *Barbaria*, in *Africa*, *Vna*, *Biserta*, and other maritime parts alongst the coast.

Waights of the Kingdome of *Tunes.*

Their common *waight* is a *cantar*, or 100 *li.* being about two pound bigger than our 112 *li.* of *England*, so that their pound waight

waight hath been found to make neere 16 ounces *Troy*, and produceth in *Lighorne* the common ſcale of paſſage from *Chriſtendome* 150 *li.*

This *cantar* cont. 100 *Rotolos* or *li.* each *Rotolo* is divided into 16 ounces, and each ounce into eight *tamins*, and hereby is waighed all ſorts of *commodities*, except *ſilver*, *gold*, *pearle*, &c. which are waighed by a *carrot waight* and *mitigals*, as I ſhall ſhew in another place more convenient.

Their common *meaſure* of length is a *pico* cont. 27 *inches Engliſh*, by which all *ſilkes* and *woolen* are meaſured, and called the *pico turkiſco*, but the *Moriſco pico*, is an *inch* leſſe and qt 26 *inches*, by which all *Linnens* is onely ſold, and no other commoditie. Meaſures of *Tunes.*

Their *liquid meaſure* is a *Mettor*, which in *oyles* makes about 32 *li. Engliſh*, and accounting $7\frac{1}{3}$ *li.* to a gallon is foure gallons and 2 *li.* by which is ſold *honey*, *wines*, and ſuch like liquid commodities.

Their *accounts* by *Merchants* are kept by *dollers* and *aſpers*, and by ſome in *ſultanies* and *aſpers*, as being the proper *coines* and *ſpecies* of that *kingdome*. Accounts in *Tunes.*

The *commodities* of this Kingdome, are excellent *horſes*, *waxe*, *honey*, *raw and ſalted hides*, *corrall* taken up at *Bona* on the coaſt where the *Genoes* and *Marſelians* have built them forts and ſcales for trade and *commerce* with the Inhabitants, to this purpoſe *ſpunges*, *dates*, *almonds*, *rice*, *oyle*, *hard ſoape*, *Chriſtian captives* of all kinds and Nations. Commodities of *Tunes.*

The *cuſtomes* paid uſually is ten *per cent.* upon all commodities entring; for ſo much onely as is landed and ſold, accounted upon the reall value ſold, and what is not ſold may be at all times ſhipt without payment of any *cuſtome* or dutie whatſoever: a *Broaker* being appointed by the *Dye* of the Citie to attend the *Merchants* actions, who keepeth a regiſter of the ſales made, according to which the ſaid ten *per centum* is paid by the *Merchant ſeller*. The Citie of *Tripoly* diſtinguiſhed of *Barbarie* is found upon this coaſt, and to agree with *Tunes* in *waights*, *meaſures*, and *coines*: and thus much ſhall ſerve to have ſaid of *Tunes* in *Numidia*. Cuſtomes of *Tunes.* *Tripoly* in *Barbarie.*

(***)

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of ARGIER, *and the* trade *thereof.*

Argier and the trade thereof. *Tremesin.*

ARGIER containes onely two Townes of note, *Tremesin* once the principall of a Kingdome, and *Argier* the principall now of this Countrey, not found to be very spacious in its selfe, but strong and of late much fortified, inriched not onely by the labour of the *Moores* banished out of *Spaine*, but also by the spoyles of many *Merchants* of all nations, brought thither as the retreat and receptacle of all *Turkish* and *Moorish Pirates*, which doe much infest the *mediterranean* Seas, and of late yeares have found the way out of the Straights of *Giblatar* into the *Canary Ilands*, and into sundry other Countries bordering upon the Ocean. In it are accounted eighty thousand soules, the most part of them living by *Piracies*. *Merchandizing* is not much in use in this Citie, yet some of the Inhabitants are found to detest this common ill gotten gaine, by *piracie* and *thefi*, and these are observed to maintaine some *trade* with other nations alongst the coast. What points necessary thereto according as I noted there in 1619. I shall here set downe: and first their *commodities* vented thence to forraine parts, are such as followeth.

Commodities of *Argier.*

The commodities this Kingdome affoords is, *Barbary horses*, *Estridge feathers*, *honey*, *waxe*, *reisins*, *figges*, *dates*, *oyles*, *almonds*, *castile sope*, *brasse*, *copper*, and some *drugges*: and lastly, excellent *piraticall Rascalls* in great quantitie, and poore miserable Christian captives of all Nations too too many, *God give them comfort, patience, and release in due time, if it be his blessed will.*

Coines of *Argier.*

Their *coines* passing currant here in *trade* is the *Double*, which is accounted to hold correspondencie in value with the *English shilling*, or rather two *Spanish Rialls* single.

Foure *doubles* is 1 R. ½, called there an *Osian*.

Five *doubles* and 35 *aspers* is a *pistolet of Spaine*.

Seaven *doubles* is accounted a *sultany* or *Chequin*, the common peece of *gold* found currant in all *Barbarie*.

Fiftie *aspers* is accounted to make a *double*; and these are the usuall *coines* passable in all this coast belonging to this Kingdome.

Waights of *Argier.*

The 100 *li.* or *Rotolos* here is 120 *li. English*, so that their 84 *li.* makes 100 *li. sutle*, and 94 *li.* or *Rotolos* is 112 *li. English*, according to the custome of *Valentia* in *Spaine*, from whence it is conceived they have drawne this originall of *Waights*: they are observed to have two severall *waights*, the proportion being 10 *li.* of the small making, 6 *li.* of the grosse.

But

But heere sundry *commodities* are found to be *weighed* by sundry *Cantars*, as *iron*, *lead*, *yarne*, and all *wools* are weighed by a *Cantar* of 150 *Rotolos* of the *Rotolos* above specified.

Reisins, *figgs*, *butter*, *honey*, *dates*, *oyle*, *soape* by the *Cantor* of 166 *Rotolos* abovesaid.

Almonds, *cheese*, *cottons* by the *Cantar* of 110 *Rotolos*.

Brasse, *copper*, *waxe* and all *druggs* by the *Cantar* of 100 *Rotolos*.

And *Flaxe* is weighed by the *Cantar* to containe 200 *Rotolos*.

Gold, *silver*, *pearles* and *jems* are weighed by the *mitigall*, which is worth there 9. *doubles*, and is 72 *gr. English*: and the *soltany*, *checquin* or *hungar weighes* 52 *gr. English*, being accounted equall to *Angel gold* and worth in *England* in *circa* 3 *l.* 11 *shill. per ounce*, *Troy weight*, or thereabouts.

They use in *Algier* two *picos* or measures, the *Turkish* and *Morisco*, the *Morisco pico* being the measure of the Countrey, and is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the *Turkish*, by which is sold all *linnen* only. Measures of length.

The *Turkish pico* is divided into 16 parts, and every $\frac{1}{3}$ part is called a *Robo*, and is $\frac{131}{192}$ part of an *English yard*, which with the allowance of an ynch according to our custome in *England*, hath beene found to make 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *picos turkisco* and by which all *silke stuffes* and *woollens* are sold in this place.

Their dry measure is called a *Tarrie*, which heaped up, as they use it, is 5 *gallons English*, and so hath it beene found to produce in *corne*, *salt* and some such *commodities*. Dry measures.

They keepe their accompt in *doubles* and *osians*, and some in *soltanies* and *aspers*, the *coines* of *Barbarie*, 4 *doubles* making an *ossian*, *and* 50 *aspers* making a *double*. Accounts in *Argier*.

Their *customes* are heere 10 *per cent.* as in *Tunis*, and paid upon the *commodity* according to the value sold, and permission given to land, and if not sold, to be shipt againe free of all dueties (as I said before) in the Kingdome of *Tunis*. And it is to bee noted, a Ship entring here and anchoring, must either land her *sailes* or her *Rudder* for prevention of running away without license, which must bee obtained in *Duano*, which is the common assembly of the *Bashaw*, who is Commander for the *grand Seignior* and of the principall *Moores* of the *Kingdome* and *City*, and then paying these duties with licence she is dismissed, *viz* to the *Kaiffa* 28 *doubles*, to the *Alamine* 31 *do.* to the *captaine Anchoredge* 15 *do.* to the *Bashaw*, 8 *do.* to his *Chiouse* 4 *do.* to his *Almin*, 8 *do.* to his *Chouse*, 4 *do.* to the *Bashaw sorman*, 2 *do.* to the *Druggerman*, 8 *do.* to the *Sackagie* 8 *do.* to the *Consols* duety, 42 *do.* which in all make 162 *doubles*: And so much shall serve for *Argier*; now I saile along the Coast, and observe some *Maritime Townes* of note there seated. Customes of *Argier*. Clearing of a Ship in *Argier*.

(***)

CHAP. XVII.

CHAP. XVII.

Of ORAN, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Oran and the Trade thereof.

ORAN is seated upon this Shore also, and of late in possession of the *Spaniards*, whose immunities to such as come hither to reside have made the place noted for some *traffique*, especially for the *commodities* of this Countrey, which hence are transported into *Spaine* and *Portugall*, such as are *horses*, *waxe*, and some yeares *corne* in a great measure, as I have noted before.

Coines of *Oran.*

The *coines currant* of *Barbary*, and which passe currently here, are those indifferently named before, and the *coines* of the opposite shoares of *Spaine.*

The Weights in use in *Oran.*

It is found they have here foure severall *weights*: First a *quintar* of 5 *roves* of 20 *l.* to a *rove* which is 100 *l.* or *Rotolos*: Secondly, a *quintar* of *spices* of 4 *roves* of 25 *l. per rove* which is 100 *Rotolos*: Thirdly, a *quintar* for *corne*, every *quintar* being only 6 *Rotolos*, and lastly a *quintar* for *cotton wool*, every *quintar* being 15 *Rotolos*, the 100 *l.* of *London* makes in the first 90 *Rotolos*; in the second 133. *Rotolos*; in the third for *corne* 48 *Rotolos*; and in the last 58 $\frac{1}{8}$ *Rotolos.*

Measures of *Oran.*

The Measures of ORON are found to be principally two, the one being the *pico Morisco*, the proper measure of the Countrey agreeing with the measure of *Argier* before mentioned, and the other the *Vare of Spaine* here used in *cloth*, *silke*, and such like, by the *Spaniards.*

CHAP. XVIII.

Of VNA, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Vna and the Trade thereof.

VNA is also seated upon this coast, and dependeth for the most part in matter of *trade*, upon the inland Inhabitants; affording for transportation the common *commodities* of *Barbarie*, and by reason of the scituation little knowne to our nation, therfore I shall the more briefly passe over the same.

Coines of *Vna.*

The *coines* before mentioned are here *current*, onely with little alteration, as also the same is found to be in *Bona* (anciently *Hippona*

pona the seat of Saint *Augustine* that learned Father) in *Cola Tabarcha*, *Bugia*, *Constantine*, and other *townes* of *trade* upon this coast, therefore I will omit the repetition thereof, having all a reference in *trade* one to the other.

But in *weights* they much differ; for here is found in use three severall *quintals* composed of one *l.* or *Rotolo*, one for *cotton wooll*, another for *spices*, and the third for *corne*; thus agreeing with *London*. Waights of *Vnia.*

The 100 *l.* of *London* makes 63 *Rotolos* for *weight* of *wooll.*

The 100 *l.* of *London* makes 72 *Rotolos* for *weight* of *spices.*

The 100 *l.* of *London* makes 91 *Rotolos* in the *weight* of *corne.*

All which is to be observed by him that *trades* into this port, in the sale of these and the like *commodities.*

The *measure* of length is here the *pico Morisco*, which generally is used in all *commodities* and containes 26 *ynches English in circa.* Measures of *Vnia.*

CHAP. XIX.

The trade *in generall of* ARGIER *and* TVNIS.

THough these two Kingdomes of TVNIS and ARGIER doe afford many faire Townes according to the manner of this Countrey, yet it is not found that the same doth produce many *Merchants* of quality or of great consideration; This tract of land is found at present to belong to three severall inhabitants, the *Moores* as propriators, inioy the principall part; and these are found within themselves to acknowledge severall *Soveraignes*, which not seldome are at variance, sometimes amongst themselves, sometimes with their neighbours, and because of the liberty given here for entertainment and protection to all nations, not onely these Townes doe harbour *Levents* which wee call *Pirates*, and they call naturall *Turkes*, but also *Christians* of all Countries which hence with robberies infest these adjoyning *Mediterranean* Seas, and joyning themselves with the abovesaid *Levents*, make up a dissolute and resolute company of Sea-farers and *Pirats*; and because these are not sufficient to worke any matters of moment alone to make their strength the greater, and their force the stronger, there is of their owne accord added thereto the *Tagarins*, a poore, desperate and naked rascality, and the *Spanish Moores*, or *Moorish Spaniards* of late yeares banished from the *Kingdome* of *Spaine*, who willingly some in purse and some in person vndertake these designes to be revenged of their banishment from their native Countries, their case herein being most The generall trade of *Argier* and *Tunes.*

miſerable; for whileſt they lived in *Spaine* they were accounted for *Moores*, and now being amongſt the *Moores* are ſtill doubted as *Chriſtians*.

Theſe laſt and ſome others inhabitants of theſe Cities of *Tunis* and *Argier*, doe ſtill profeſſe more civility then the common ſort, and have ſome reliques of that honeſty left them which peradventure they brought with them hither out of *Europe*; and theſe are onely they that in theſe Cities profeſſe *Merchandizing*, and are found to uſe ſome *trade* alongſt this coaſt from one part to another, and ſo to *Marſelia* and *Lighorne*, Townes ſeated on the *Chriſtian* oppoſite ſhore inioying many priviledges and immunities for *Merchants* of what nation ſoever.

The *Spaniards* inhabiting in this coaſt in ſundry good and well fortified Townes, are the ſecond that heere beare ſway; the Country for ſome certain miles in circuit over-awed by their garriſons pay them contribution; and it is ſuppoſed that the charges in maintaining theſe exceeds the gaine yeelded thereby, and heere is but little *trade* found.

The third ſort I account the *Genois* and the *French* nations, who upon this coaſt by permiſſion of the *State*, doe pay certaine yearely penſions, for admiſſion of *trade*, and have built themſelves Fortreſſes and Caſtles for the defence of their eſtates and perſons; and ſhipping; and theſe are now found the onely *Merchants* inhabiting this coaſt: heere they have their ſcales for the *corrall fiſhing*; for *honey*, *waxe*, *corne*, *hides*, *horſes*, *ſpunges* and many other *commodities*, which the Countrey men willingly for love of their *Spaniſh plate* do bring them in, and heere *traffique* is made upon good termes and ſure guard, buying and ſelling as they liſt to inhance or debaſe the *commodities* they either buy or ſell: by which a great gaine is yearely made unto them.

And this is as much as I conceive neceſſary in this point of *Mercantile traffique* in theſe two Kingdomes and Cities of *Tunis* and *Argier*: but there is heere a *piraticall Trade* alſo much practiſed by the people of theſe two places who ſet out Veſſels in partnerſhips and ſhares for to take Prizes or *Gonimas* as they terme them, which is ever performed by all manner of advantages without faith or promiſe either kept or regarded, which ſpoiles have beene ſo great, and their booties ſo beneficiall, that the deſperate ſpirits of many of ſundry nations have come hither in hope to raiſe by rapine and theft what elſe by honeſt courſes they could not elſewhere compaſſe: their manner of ſetting forth theſe Ships is upon a ſmall coſt and done with little charge, conſidering the frugality in dyet uſed in theſe Countries, and their diviſion at their returne is commonly allotted, (as I obſerved in theſe parts when for ſome time I abode amongſt them) $\frac{1}{3}$ for the bodie of the Veſſell $\frac{2}{3}$ for the Victuallers and ſetters out, and $\frac{1}{3}$ for the Captaine and his company; and this is truely and exactly made

The piraticall trade of *Tunes* and *Argier*.

made in *species* and kind, for they hardly admit a *commodity* taken or *slaves* captivated to be sold at the Market, and the divident to be made in *money:* but they (as I have often seen) will divide it in kind, as if a bagge of *pepper*, then by *dishfulls*, or a peece of *cloth* or *linen*, then by proportionall shares, according to their grosse capacity, which custome I understand is since by their better judgement rectified, and *Merchants* Ships warned by their losses of latter dayes, goe better arm'd, man'd and provided; and seeing their prizes come in thinner, they are more provident in their division, though more venturous in their thefts. *Argeer* in this kind hath been able to set out neere 300. *saile* little and great in those times, now not a quarter so many: and *Tunes* then had 20. in 31. *good saile*, now it hath not a *dozen*; so that I may conclude their trade decreaseth and daily diminisheth, *which GOD of his goodnes grant it may still doe*, to the *Merchants* comfort and the *mariners* joy: and thus leaving these two *piraticall Kingdomes* and *Cities*, with this Maritime coast, I come in the next place to the *famous Kingdomes of* FESSE *and* MOROCCO.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Kingdome of FESSE *and the Provinces thereof.*

FESSE is divided into 7. Provinces, which borroweth their names from the Townes seated therein; the first is *Ham lisnon*, seated in the mountainous part of this Kingdome; the second is *Seuta*, now in possession of the Spaniard, having a Towne of this name strongly by them fortified; the third is *Tanger*, a City also fortified and belonging likewise to them; the fourth is *Mehenes*; the fifth *Arguer*; the sixth is *Alcaser*, (neere to which the three Kings, *Sebastian* of *Portugall*, *Mahomet* of *Fesse*, and *Abdelmelech* of *Morocco*, competitors for this Kingdome were *slaine* in one day, together with many others of eminent quality; and *Stukley* that *famous infamous english rebell* in *Anno* 1578) and seventh FESSE the Metropolis, which for its greatnes merits a more serious consideration.

Fesse and the Provinces thereof.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the City FESSE *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Citie of Fesse and the Trade thereof.

THis City beares this name of *Fesse* from the abundance of *gold*, (as writers record) that was found in digging the foundation thereof; it is beautified with many goodly buildings both publike and private; it is divided by the River *Sahu* into three parts, containing in all 82000. *households*, having 700. *mosces* or *Temples*, 50. of them being adorned with *pillers* of *alablaster* and *Jasper*; and one seated in the heart of the City called *Carucen* is the most sumptuous, containing a *mile* in compasse, in breadth containing 17. *arches*, in length 120. and borne up by *two thousand five hundred white marble pillers*, under the chiefest *arch* (where the *Tribunall* is kept) hangeth a most huge *lampe* of *silver*, incompassed with 110. lesser; under every the other *arches* hang also very great *lamps* in each of which burne 150. *lights*: it hath 31. *gates* great and high; the *roofe* is 150. yards long and 80. yards broad, and round about are divers *porches* containing 40. yards in length, and 30. in bredth, under which are the publike *storehouses* of the Towne: about the walles are *pulpits* of divers sorts, wherein the Masters of their Law reade to the people such things as they imagine appertaine to their *salvation*: the revenewes thereof in *Anno* 1526. was 200. *duccats* a day of old rent accounted 100. *li. sterlin*; untill the late civill warres it was a City of great *traffique*, and many *Merchants* of divers Nations resorted hither, and were allowed a publike meeting place for their *Commerce*, and lodging for their residence, being in forme of a Court or Exchange, inclosed with a strong wall, with 12. *gates*, and limited with 15. streets for severall Nations to meet for their businesse, and for the laying up of their *commodities*; and every night for security of their goods and persons the same was kept guarded at the Cities charge, resembling the Besistens or Canes now in use in *Turkey* and other southerne Countries.

There is here also divers Colledges where the *sciences* are taught, amongst which *Madorac* is the chiefe, and accounted for one of the excellentest peeces for workmanship in all *Barbarie*: it hath 3. *cloisters* of admirable beauty, supported with 8. square Pillars of divers colours; the roofe curiously carved, and the Arches of *Mosaique* of *gold* and *asore*: the *gates* are of *brasse* faire wrought, and the doores of the private chambers of inlaide worke: it is recorded that this Colledge did cost the *founder* King *Abuchenen* 480. thousand

thousand *sultanies in gold*, which is in English *money* 192. thousand pound; which would hardly in these daies were it now to be built performe the twentieth part thereof, and this was not above 150. yeares past; and about that time *Henry the seventh* King of England did build that *sumptuous Chappell in Westminster*; which as I have been informed, did in those dayes cost 7448. *li.* and let it be judged by *artists* how much more would build the fellow of it in these our dayes.

They have also here for the commodity and pleasure of the Citizens 600. Conduits, from whence almost every house is served with water; besides what goeth to their religious uses, at the entries of their *Temples* and *Mosces*: but I have dwelt too long in surveying this City, I will now see what *commodities* and *merchandise* this Kingdome affords.

The *commodities* found in generall, aswell in the Kingdome of *Fess* as of *Morocco* and found transportable for *merchandise*, is *fruits of all kinds*, such as is principally of *dates*, *almonds*, *figges*, *resins*, *olives*; also *honey*, *wax*, *gold*, and sundry sorts of *hides* and *skins*, especially that excellent sort of *cordovante* from this Kingdome of *Morocco* called *Maroquins*, famoused throughout *Spaine*, *France*, & *Italy*; also *corne*, *horses*, *woolls*, whereof the Inhabitants are observed of late dayes to make some *cloth*: here is also found for *Merchandise* fabricated here some sorts of stuffes of silkes, as *sattins*, *taffetaes*, and some sorts of *linen* much in use in this Countrey, made partly of Cotton and partly of Flaxe, and divers other commodities. Commodities in the Kingdome of *Fesse*.

The *moneys* of this Kingdome, and generally of all the Kingdome of *Moroco* is the Sheriffe or Duccat in *gold* deriving the name thereof from the Sheriffs, who within these few yeares made conquest of these Kingdomes under pretext and colour of the sanctity of their Religion, and is accounted to be about ten sh. *starling* money, divided into 8. parts, and esteemed $\frac{1}{8}$ each part, which may be compared to be about 14. *d.* in 15. *d.* starling. Moneys of *Fesse* and *Morocco*.

They keep their accounts in these places by *duccats*, or old sheriffs now almost out of use divided into 8. parts, accounted in common value, but 12. *d.* every $\frac{1}{8}$ though worth more, as above is declared. Accounts in *Fesse* and *Morocco*.

Their *weight* here is two, one used in all ordinary commodities which is the *Rotolo*, containing ( ) *ounces* or *drams*, it having been found by observation that the 100. *li. haberdupois London* hath made here 64. *Rotolo*, and 100. *Rotolos* is here a *Cintar*. The second weight is here the *Mitigall*, used in the weighing of *silver*, *gold*, *pearle*, *muske* and the like, agreeing with the *mitigall* used in *Argier* and *Tunes* spoken of before. Weights in *Fesse*.

The common *measure* for length is here the *Covado*, 12. whereof is accounted to a *Cane*: and it hath beene observed by *Barbary Merchants* hither trading, that the 100. *yards* of *London* make here about 181. to 182. *covadoes*. Measures in *Fesse*.

The *customs* of *Fesse* and *Morocco* are paid at the entrance there- Customes of *Fesse* and *Morocco*.

into, as is likewise due at the entrance of any other the Cities of this Kingdome, and is by the subjects natives upon all *commodities* paid two in the hundred, and by all strangers ten in the hundred collected for what is sold or landed without leave, for exportation againe if once landed; which causeth divers of our *Merchants* bound for those parts to make their Ships their shops, and consequently land so much of their *commodities* as they imagine the Market will vent, and no more. But because the Kingdome of *Morocco* obeyeth the same rules in matters of *trade*, I will speake a word of that place likewise, and then survey the *trade* of them both together as they are knowne now to us, to be as it were but one, though indeed different Kingdomes.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Kingdome of MOROCCO *and the Provinces thereof.*

Morocco and the Provinces thereof.

THE Kingdome of *Morocco* once of great splendor is now divided into 6. Provinces, the first *Tangovista*, having a Towne also of that name: *Fisidet* is the second which giveth name likewise to a Province; the third is *Massa* the principall of a Province abounding in *Amber*. *Alarach* is the 4th fortified and kept by the onely garison of this Countrey. The 5. is *Taradant*, in times past the second in this Kingdome, and the principall for *traffique*, ruind by the late warres, whereunto yet the resort is commonly made by many English and French for *commerce*. The 6. and last is *Morocco* the Metropolis, of which a word according to my *intended method*.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Citie MOROCCO *and the Trade thereof.*

Citie of *Morocco* and the trade thereof.

MOROCCO is the chiefe City of this Kingdome, and in times past was accounted the Metropolis of all *Barbary*, as once containing one hundred thousand housholds, but now inferiour to *Fesse* in beauty, *spaciousnesse* and *populousnesse*: it is strongly walled about, and within adorned with many private and publike edifices, the chiefe being the Castle or Arsenall, and the Churches, or Mosces; one whereof is bigger, though not so beautifull as that of *Fesse*, seated in the midst of the Citie and built by *Hali* their King, augmented

mented by 50. fadome in ſpaciouſneſſe by *Abdull mumen* and *Manſor* his ſonne with many exquiſite Pillers brought from *Spaine*, he alſo covered the ſame with lead, and made a ceſterne of the ſame greatneſſe as this Temple was to receive the raine water that came therefrom; beſides which he made therein a Tower of Maſonry in forme of the *Romane Coloſſus*, equall in height to the famous Towre in *Bolonia*, which being aſcended the Hills of *Aſaffi*, being 130. miles diſtant, may be eaſily diſcerned. The Caſtle is alſo very large and ſtrong, of the bigneſſe of a reaſonable Towne, in the midſt whereof is a *Temple*, which hath a Towre, whereon is fixed a *ſpindle* of Iron paſſing through three great round Globes made of pure *gold*, and weighing 130. thouſand *Barbary duckets*, which is 58500. *li. ſtarlin*, which divers Kings have gone about to take downe and convert into *money*; but have all deſiſted, by reaſon of ſome ſtrange miſfortune that have been inflicted on them, ſo that the common people imagine they are kept by a *guard of ſpirits*.

They have here alſo a *Burſe* for *Merchants*, which is now taken up by *artiſens*, the late civill warres having *eclipſed* the glory of the famous *trade* that was ſeated in this Countrie, which in its former ſplendour was found to have ſeverall ſtreets for ſeverall *artſmen*, and no one *artſman* permitted to make his abiding but amongſt thoſe of his owne profeſſion.

The *commodities* of this kingdome are the ſame as in the kingdome of *Feſſe*, ſpoken of before, ſave that the ſame abounds more in *ſugars*, eſpecially in *Taradant*, where divers *Merchants* are found to reſide purpoſely for *that commoditie*, from whence it is exported into other Regions. Commodities of *Morocco*.

The *coines* currant is alſo the *Sherif* common with *Feſſe*, and all theſe parts of *Barbarie*, and by ſome called the *duccat of gold*, having eight diviſions or parts, eſteemed to be about nine ſhillings and foure pence *ſterling*, each $\frac{1}{8}$ worth fourteene pence *ſterling*. Coines of *Morocco*.

They are found here to have two ſeverall *quintalls*, one that doth accord with the *quintall* of *Feſſe*, ſpecified formerly, and the other which doth agree with the *quintall* of *Sivill*, which may be ſeene there more at large in this enſuing *Tract*, and there it may be obſerved, how the ſame doth agree with the waight of *London*, and other places; beſides which it is obſervable, that ſundry commodities are waighed by this *quintall*, yet comprehending more or leſſe *Rotolos*, according to the cuſtome in ſale of that commoditie which the *Merchants* muſt learne to know. Waights of *Morocco*.

The *meaſure* of length here is alſo *covado*, agreeing with that of *Feſſe*, as you ſhall finde in the Chapter before touched. Meaſure of *Morocco*.

The *cuſtomes* of *Morocco* is the ſame as ſpecified in the kingdome of *Feſſe*, at the entrado 2 *per cent*. by the ſubject and 10 *per cent*. by the *Merchant ſtranger*: But the civill warres hath given a period to that famous *traffique* here maintained by the *Barbary Mer-* Cuſtomes of *Morocco*.

chants of *London*, which from this kingdome had its originall, and which flourished in the dayes of Queene *Elizabeth*; the faction, dissention, and banding for this kingdome and *Fesse*, overthrew that company, from whose *ashes* and dissolution, arose the societie of *merchants trading into the levant Seas*, known by the name of the *Turkie Company*, which now wee finde to be growne to that height, that (without comparison) it is the most flourishing and most beneficiall *Company* to the Common-wealth of any in *England* of all other whatsoever; into whose *Patent* was at first inserted the *Easterne Indies*, as onely proper to their navigation, which within few yeares after being by the way of *Turkie* better discovered, and gathering thereby new strength, it was in the beginning of King *James* Raigne incorporated a *societie* by it selfe, and for incouragement to adventurers in consideration of the length of the voyage, and of the great charges and dangers incident thereto, it was permitted that all men of what qualitie and profession soever, might be adventurers therein, and be admitted thereunto, contrary to the custome and priviledge of the *Turkie*, and said *Barbary Company*, and of all other *Societies* of *Merchants*, who admit not any to be a member thereof, but such as are meere *Merchants*, and none others.

Barbarie Merchants.

The originall of the *Turkie* and East *India* Companie.

The trade generall of *Barbarie*.

The *trade* of these Countries by reason of their discontent is almost come now to nothing, every Towne and Province for the most part acknowledging a severall *soveraigne*; *and where peace and unitie is wanting, trade must decay.* Some good *ports* these two Kingdomes are found to injoy for traffique, as *Tituan* within the *Straights*, *Tanger* and *Seuta* at the *Straights mouth*, *Larache*, *Maxinara*, *Sali* the *old* and *new*, a second *Argier*, and sure receptacle for *Pirats*, *lately reduced to better conformitie with the* English *subjects by the valour of some* English, *under the fortunate and happie conduct of Captaine* William Rainsborough, *to whose worth I owe this particular remembrance*; *Assaffe*, *Mogador*, and *Santa Crux*, with some others; and lastly, *Taradant* the onely Mart of all these Countries, seated upon the *River* of *Sues*, in a spacious plaine betweene the Mountaine *Atlas* and the Sea, abounding with *sugar*, and all other kind of provision, the good regard and continuall abode that *Mahumet Xeriffe*, one of their late *Soveraignes* made in this place, hath greatly augmented and ennobled this Towne; the observations upon the present *trade* thereof, I am constrained by reason of my ignorance, to referre to another hand.

Taradant.

(***)

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIIII.

Of Numidia, *and* Libya, *and the Provinces thereof.*

NUmidia hath on the East *Ægypt*, on the West the *Atlantique* Ocean, on the North *Atlas*, on the South *Libya*: It will not be materiall to relate the *Provinces*, for in them are found but few Townes, by reason of the yearly progresse of the Inhabitants from place to place in *families* and *tribes*; the Country abounding in *Dates*, the food here of man and beast. Of Numidia and Libya.

Libya hath on the East *Nilus*, on the West the *Atlantique* Ocean, on the North *Numidia*, and on the South the land of *Negroes*; the Country altogether sandie, barren, and a desert, the inhabitants altogether heathenish, and therefore not worthy the conversation of a civill *Merchant*, or the residence of any *commerce*. Libya.

CHAP. XXV.

Of NEGRITA, *or the Land of* Negroes, *and the* trade *thereof.*

THIS land of *Blackamores* hath on the East *Ethiopia superior*, on the West the *Atlanticke* Ocean, on the North *Libya*, on the South *Manicongo*; in this tract of ground is accounted twenty-five *Kingdomes* or *Provinces*, through which runneth the famous River of *Niger* or *Sanega*, in whose over-flowing consisteth the welfare of the Inhabitants, even as in *Ægypt* it doth by the inundation of *Nylus*, for this (as that) increaseth for fortie dayes, and decreaseth for fortie dayes more, during which time the Inhabitants sayle over the whole Land in Boats and Barges. Negrita & the trade thereof.

This whole Tract principally now acknowledgeth 3. *Soveraignes*, which is the Kingdome of *Tombutu*, the Kingdome of *Borneo*, and the Kingdome of *Goago*; each Kingdome giving name to a City the principall residence of the Kings. The City of *Tombutu* lyeth beyond the River of *Sanega* or *Niger*, wherein is found a *trade* driven by many French, Dutch aud English *Merchants*; the manner thereof, and the matter wherewith I shall hereafter as well Tombutu.

as I

as I can particularise. Foure hundred miles from *Tombut* is the *Citie* of *Goaga*, wherein are found eminent *Merchants* and *pretious and sumptuous merchandize* of all sorts. *Borneo* is the third, the inhabitants whereof are better versed in breeding of *cattell*, than in the *art of Commerce*, and better read in *Mars* than *Mercurie*. The commodities of these Countries, are *corne*, *sugars*, *cattell*, *horse*, *rice*, *fruits*, *gold in sand* which they terme *Siga* and we *Tibur*; and also in *Ingotts* without soveraigne stampe or character, and is distinguished by its *finenesse* and *goodnesse*, which the Inhabitants by way of *exchange* doe *barter* with their neighbours, and other forraine Nations, against *cloths*, *linnen*, *callico's*, *Basons of copper*, *iron-worke*, *sword blades*, *hand-guns*, *glasses*, *beads*, &c. such like, and principally against *salt*, which of all other commodities this country is most defective in, and in some places affords not, and therefore pays for it at an excessive deare price to strangers. The *trade* of all this tract such as it is now in these dayes knowne to our Nation, is comprised alongst the Sea coast, which the *Portugals* by reason of their former plantation here, and rich *commerce*, have intitled the *golden coast*, and wee in common appellation, terme the trade of the coast of *Genin* and *Benin*, two of the principall *Provinces* maritime that are found included within the circuits of these three before-mentioned *Kingdomes*: which *trade* that it may be a little the better understood, I shall more particularly survey, according to the observations made by some hands thereon.

Gaogo.
Borneo.
Commodities thereof.
The trade of *Giney* and *Benin*, and the golden coast.

In the beginning and discovery of this Maritime coast, (for thereto I intend to apply the *trade* of this Countrey) the Portugals were the first that ranged this shore, and had some small knowledge of their *commodities* and of the manner of *trading* with them, who partly by faire meanes, and partly by constraint got footing in this Sea coast, building Forts in some, and placing Garisons and Factories in others, which then was found so Golden and beneficiall to that Countrey, that it is conceived this onely thing (*as what will not gold attract*) drew them to search further the Maritime coast of this *tract* all along to *Cape bona esperansa*, and so consequently thereby into the *East Indies*: faire quarter and courteous usage being then perceived in these Forts and Townes thus subjected to the Portugalls, drew the Inhabitants and Countreymen to a faire and ordinary *commutation* and *exchanging* of *commodities* with them, which according to the then custome of that Kingdome was maintained by Factors appointed for the *Kings private account* in every Port and Towne, as if he intended to make the profits of *Merchandizing* to defraie the charges of his Conquest and Garison, furnishing them with *salt*, *iron*, *tinne*, *copper*, *basons*, *knives*, *cloth*, *linen*, and other *European commodities*; receiving in *exchange* partly the commodities proper for their nourishment, such as was *cattle*, *corne*, *rice*, and the like; and principally commo-

The *Portugalls* the first traders into *Giney* and *Benin*.

commodities beneficiall, as *gold* it selfe in great aboundance, both in *sand* and *ingots* melted, which gave a quickning and life to the further discoveries of those Countries and continuance of the *trade*, which is found there maintained to this day, though in farre lesser manner. The English and other nations afterwards desirous to share in this rich *trade*, sayled within a short time likewise hither; and because they had not such places and Forts for their warehouses, and the protection of their persons and goods, therefore would not, or else might not with safety land their *commodities* without danger of the falshood of the Portugalls or treacherie of the Inhabitants: therefore at first sailing hither were compeld to anchor along the coast neerest to the best Townes, and of greatest concourse, and signifie to the Inhabitants the *commodities* they had brought to utter, drew at length by their faire demeanour and courteous usage the *Moores* to come aboard their Ships, and bring their *gold* with them; the manner of which *trade* (as being different from any other Countrey) I shall briefly set downe. In the morning betimes, having for the most part then the wind of off the shoare, and calme weather, the *Moores* come aboord in their *Conoes* and *Scuts* to traffique, some for themselves and some which they call *Tolkens* or *factors* for others, who carry at their *girdles* a *purse*, wherein small clouts or papers containing sometimes 10. severall mens *gold* are wrapped and laid up; which though it should be of one and the same *weight* and goodnes, they notwithstanding readily distinguish, and having made their *barters* for *cloth*, *linens* or the like, at noone return with the *Sea-turne*, or as they call it the *brise* againe to the shore; and besides their bargaines covenanted, these *factors* have some small thing for themselves as the reward of their paines by way of *brokidge* or *factoridge*, which they called by the name of *Dachio*. But in processe of time the *Netherlanders* frequenting this coast, and well acquainted with the manner of this *English traffique*; and coming into the same *parts* where the *English* traded and were known, were the first that *spoyled this golden trade*, partly by their sinister dealing, and partly by their undermining and fraudulent trickes; for they coming to an achor together with the English to sell their *commodities*, and finding that the English vented more wares, and had a larger traffique by the concourse of the native *Merchants* from ashoare, with these *Tolkens* above mentioned, then they had, hired these *pilots*, *boatmen* and *Tolkens* (that were thus imployed, to carry their passengers and *Merchants* aboard,) underhand to carry them aboard of their Dutch ships, and not aboard the English, and so to *trade* with them onely; which the English at last perceiving and smelling out their craft, were by the same craft compelled to prevent the same; so that by this meanes the one out vying the other, *these fellowes* for their good will and brokeidge have by this meanes drawne the *duetie*, or rather *courtesie* of

Who shewd the way to the English and others.

The manner of the usuall trade of *Giney* and *Benin*.

Thei undermining trickes of the Dutch in the trade of *Giney* & *Benin*.

Datchio

Datchio to 6. in 7. *per cent.* to the prejudice of all *traders* upon this coast: but this rested not here, for this dealing drew on a greater inconvenience in their *trade*, for when the *Flemmings* had first bin the authors of this ill custome or courtesie of *Dachio* to these Boatmen and *Tolkens*, which necessarily were by all succeeding *European Merchants* to be imitated, or their voyage lost, and their *commodities* remaine unsold: It was found that many *Merchants Moores* inland men coming to the Sea side to buy wares of them, bringing great store of *gold* with them for *traffique*, and having divers slaves, some 20. some 30. and some more according to their meanes and *trade*, to carry back those wares that they thus bought on shipboard, and these Moorish *Merchants* taking their lodgings in the houses of these *Tolkens* and using to acquaint them with their full commissions and intents, and then receiving of them their *gold* repaired aboard the Ships to *trade* and *barter*; and if the *Moorish Merchant* were not skild in the *Portugall* tongue; these *Tolkens* would presently tell the *Flemmings* and desire them not to speake *Morisco* to them, because their *Merchants* were such as dwell farre within the land; thereby giving them to understand that they meant by this watchword to deceive him, and afterward to share those so ill gotten purchases amongst them: and it did nor doth not seldome fall out, but that the *Merchant Moore*, not accustomed to the Sea, lies Sea-sick aboard all the whilest the knavish *Tolken* makes his bargaine for him with the crafty Dutch, conniving at the *Flemmings* great inhansed prizes of his commodities, to draw the greater gaine and more *gold* from the *Moore*; whom somtimes he cozens by stealing some of his *gold*, and putting it into his mouth, eares or otherwise; which the *Moore* finding by the *seale* and *weight* to want, addes some more knavery thereto by blowing into the *Christians scale and ballance* to make it weight; and when all these his intended bargaines are finished, and the *Moore* againe landed, the *Tolkens* and *Boatsmen* returne againe aboard to divide the cozened profit and ill gotten gaine betweene them, wherein it may be imagined that the *Flemming* for his part of the knavery and connivance must have a share of the gaines, which hath proved such a hinderance and detriment to the *English* and other Christians that trade upon this coast, that unlesse they also connive at the *Tolkens villany* and deceit as the Dutch doe, their voyage will be lost and their *commodities* to their prejudice remain unsold; this is in briefe the manner of their *trade*, the meanes now follow.

Customes of the golden coast of *Geney* and *Benin*.

As for their *customes* due to the Kings and Soveraignes upon this coast, it is found to vary in divers Ports and Havens, and onely paid by inhabitant in case the Christian bring not his goods ashore to sell, every Haven having a peculiar Officer, and every *Merchant* that cometh with an intent to buy wares at a Port Towne, payeth a *tole* or small *custome* for his person, though he buy nothing;

nothing; and that no deceit may be used in the *collector*, there is ever a *sonne* or some neere kinsman of that Prince, joyned in authority with the said *collector* or customer; and if the *Merchant* buy any *commodities* aboard a Ship for lesse then two *ounces of gold* at a time, then he must compound with the *customer* for the *custome* as he can at his pleasure, as that which is the *customers* own *profit*, *fee* and *wages*: but if he buy above two *ounces* of *gold* which they call a *Benda*, then the *custome* is an *Angel* of *gold* for every *Benda*, as I am given to understand.

I have shewd that *coines* acknowledging any Soveraignetie by stamp is not here in use, but *gold* passeable either in *Sands* or *Ingots* according to the *finesse* and *goodnesse* is the currant *coine* passeable, which our *Merchants* very well distinguish by 24. *artificiall needles* made by allay of *mettalls*, from the lowest sort of *gold* to the finest of 24. *Carrets* fine, having exact rules for the valuation thereof, accordingly as the same is found either in finesse or coursenesse: neither use they any *money*, or any kind of *minted coine* where with to pay each other; but when any *commodity* is bought, the payment thereof is made with *gold*, and that likewise by *weight*; and it must be a very small parcell that hath not some kind of weight to distinguish and weigh it withall, and they pay each other with foure square pieces of *gold*, weighing some a graine, and some halfe a graine; and about *Mina* a castle of the Portugalls, they pay each other with *Kacorawns*, which is *gold* drawn out into *wier*, and cut afterward into small pieces for all triviall commodities; and in other places with little pieces of *iron* of a finger in length, with some Character stamped thereon; and in some places they have not the *art of melting their gold*, but sell it or rather pay it one to another in *sand* by weight, according as they shall agree both in the value and in the quantity.

The coines currant in *Giney* and *Benin*.

Kacorawns.

The *weights* are made of copper of divers sorts, and have little round copper scales, like a hollow Orange pill for *gold*.

The weights of *Giney* and *Benin*.

A *Benda* is the greatest weight, which weighs 2. *ounces*.

A *Benda-offa* is halfe a *Benda*, and is an *ounce*.

Asseva is two *pesos* and a halfe.

Egebba is two *pesos*, and accounted halfe an *ounce* or the fourth part of a *Benda*.

Seron is accounted for one *peso* and a halfe.

Eusanno is accounted a *peso*.

Quienta is three quarters of a *peso*.

Each *Peso* is held a *loote*.

Media taba is a quarter of a *peso*.

Agiraque is halfe a *peso*, so that by those that have made the triall of their *weights* with ours, they have found them to be in every *pound Troy* a *peso* and halfe in every *pound* hevier then our *Troy*

pound used in *England*, and this weight is the rule for their *gold* in passing for *commodities*: where note that all Countries have not in this and other these large coast *moneys currant* of *mettle* as wee have in *Christendome*, for in some parts of *Ethiopia* their money is *pepper*, in *Tombotu*, and about the river *Niger* their money is *cockles* or *shell-fish*, in *Azanah* their money is *porcellette*, in *Bengala porcelletta* and *mettle* together, as in *China* they use *porcolette* for *money*, and in some other places of *India*, *paper* stamped with the *Kings seale* passeth currant for *money*, and in some places the *barkes* of certaine *trees* called *Gelsamora*, and in *Congo* and many places of these Countries *Lumach*, and in *Angela*, *beads* of *glasse*, and such like in many other places.

Coines of many parts of this coast.

Measures of the Geney and Benin.

Their *Measure* for length in cloth or other *commodities*, is a *Jactam*, which is accounted with us 12 foot or two fadome which they cut the one from the other, and in that sort sell their linnen the one to the other; and those two fathome by triall of the *Dutch* make a storke and three quarters, but in woollen they never measure above pieces of one handfull broad, which they so cut off and use for girdles which they weare about their middles, and sell it among themselves in this manner in these pieces abovesaid, and use no other kind of measure save one which they call a *Paw*, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ 1. *d. English.*

The Inhabitants of this coast at the first trading heere of the *Portugals*, were very rude and ignorant, and were easily beguiled in all the *commodities* which they sold them; and not only tooke in good part the badnesse of the ware they received, but were also deceived in their measure; the *Portugals* by these meanes putting off their *rotten linnens*, *rusty knives*, *broken* and *patched basons*, *pieced kettles*, and such like, and these at what measure, value, weight and quantity they pleased for their gold: but the times are now altered, and they by their usuall sufferings in this kind by the *Portugals*, made the more warie, provident and circumspect in their traffique with the *English*, *French* and *Dutch*: so that in those *commodities* which they buy or barter, either for their owne use, or for *Merchandise*, they are found to have as good judgement in them as the sellers themselves.

Their manner of accounting.

Their ignorance in *trade* may be judged by their ignorance in *accompting* and *reckoning*, for when they have past the number of *Ten* they rehearse so many words one after another for one number, that they are so puzzled and combred therwith, that they cannot tell how to get out, and so sit buzzing so long, till at last they have lost their tale, and forgot their number, and so are forced to begin to tell againe: but since they began to trade with the *English*, and were to reckon above the number of *Ten*, for they use no more amongst them, they reckon on till they come to *Ten*, and then take one of their fingers into their hands, and then tell to *Ten* againe; and then take another finger into their hand, and so proceed

ceed till they have both their hands full, which in all maketh one *hundred*; then they marke that up, and then begin againe to tell as at the first, and use the same order as before.

To conclude this *traffique*, and to leave this coast, I heare not thatin these daies the *English* frequenting that coast, or that the *French* or *Dutch* make any great benefit thereby: for the present subtilty of the inhabitants, perceiving how their gold is sought eagerly after by them and all Nations, can now a dayes set such a rate *thereon* by this their manner of *Exchange* and *barter*, and that by being so often beguiled by others, they are now growne more wary and circumspect in their bargainings, and are as ready to beguile the beguilers as to bee beguiled themselves; for they looke now narrowly both to their *measure* and the goodnesse of their *commoditie*; and though at first they knew no distinction of Christians, but tooke the *Portugals* and all *white men* to be of one Nation; yet since they know each Nation, and are acquainted with their particular manners and manner of dealing, having ever hitherto from the beginning found the fairest and squarest Trade with the *English*, therefore when they come, they are the best welcome to them, and speed best of any other Nations whatsoever with them.

I willingly omit heere to speake of the *Sugar-trade*, and of the plenty of *Sugar-canes* growing upon this Coast; the *King of Portugall* heere in certaine places farming the sole Trade thereof to certaine his owne Subjects with a strict proviso, that the same bee sold to none other but to his owne subjects, and that provision to be sent onely for *Lixborne* to gaine a great *Custome* thereby imposed thereon, therefore the *Portugall* being heere the onely buyer and ingrosser, the inhabitants must and are inforced to sell onely to them, and at what reasonable rate they best can agree upon; and this restraint of this *commoditie* hath drawne the *Dutch* to build and fortifie in some places upon this Coast, as now of late they have done at *Mina* opposite to the *Spaniard*, where they are at continuall variance, the river onely parting them. *Sugar* trade.

(***)

CHAP. XXVI.

Ethiopia *superior and inferiour and the Provinces therof.*

Ethiopia superior.

Ethiopia the superiour is knowne to us by the name of *Abasine*, and comprehendeth many large Provinces and Kingdomes, and containes the Springs of three famous rivers, *Abas*, *Totiasis* and *Nilus* arising out of the lake *Zembre*, being for the most part *Christians*, and commanded by that so much renowned Emperour *Prester Iohn*, affording for *commodities* to the neighbour regions, *rice*, *barley*, *pease*, *sugars*, *minerals* of all sorts, *goates*, *sheepe*, and *oxen*, but because these Townes of these Provinces are for the most part in land, they afford no great matter of *trade*, and as little knowne to our nation, I willingly omit them.

Commodities of *Ethiopia* superior.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of Ethiopia *inferior, and the Provinces thereof.*

Ethiopia inferior.

Ethiopia inferior, hath the *red Sea* on the East, the *Ethiopian* Ocean on the West, the land of *Negro's* on the North, and the southerne Ocean on the South, commonly divided into these parts, *Aian*, *Zanbar*, *Monomotapa*, *Caffaria*, *Monicongo*.

Aian.

In *Aian*, are upon the Sea coasts these three Cities much frequented by Merchanrs, *Arar*, *Zeila*, *Borbera*, the second of which was sacked by the *Portugals* in *Anno* 1516, and is found to abound with *flesh*, *honey*, *waxe*, *corne*, *gold*, *Ivory* and *cattell*; especially *sheepe* in plenty.

Commodities of *Aian.*

Zanibar.

Quiloa.

Mosambique.

Soffolla.

Zanibar containes 15 Townes that gives names to 15 severall Kingdomes, the chiefe for trade is *Quiloa* where the *Portugals* have Forts built and fortified *Anno* 1509. *Mosambique* also fortified by them, *Soffola* which for the aboundance of *yvorie* and *gold* is conceived to be the land of *Ophir* to which *Solomon* sent by his three yeares Voyage.

Monomotapa.

Monomotapa containes also sundry Provinces invironed almost round with waters, and abounding with *mines* of *gold*, accounted to containe above 2000, the principall being three, *Monica*,

Manica.

Boro

Boro and *Quitiana*; which yeelds not any commoditie else save *Elephants teeth*, to procure which, it is supposed 5000 are yearely slaine in these Kingdomes. *Boro. Quitiana.* Elephants teeth.

Caffaria hath nothing famous in it, save that famous and noted headland *Cape bona speranza*, discovered by the *Portugals* in *Anno* 1497. *Caffaria. Cape Bonæ Spei.*

Manicongo was discovered by the *Portugals* 1486, and by them then converted to the *popish Religion*, which the Inhabitants soone forsooke, as peradventure seeing that that *Religion* was made the *cloake of their conquest*, yeelding yearely 30000 slaves in sale to the *Portugals*, which they carry to *Brasile* to worke in their *silver Mines*; of the *trade* of the principall of these it is fit I should in this place more particularly handle. *Manicongo.*

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of Mosambique *and the* Trade *thereof.*

THe Sea coast affording the prime places of traffique known to our Countrymen in this large tract of land before mentioned, and especially from *cape bona esperanze*, to the entrance of the *red Sea*, which now commeth to bee handled, it will not bee fitting I should wholly omit the Trade thereof, before I have better surveighed the same, together with those Townes of Traffique as are found to be there most eminent, and therewith relate the manner how and the matter whereof this *trade* is heere maintained and preserved; I will then include the *trade* of this whole Coast under the title of *Mosambique*, as being the principall towne of negotiation found alongst this shoare, having *Soffalla* on the one side thereof, and *Quiloa* on the other side: all which being fortified by the *Portugals* the first *Christian* discoverers thereof give yet that libertie and freedome to the Countrey inhabitants and others to exercise the same that would, and considering their manner of traffique, it is seene plentifully stored both with the native commodities of the coast it selfe; and of the inland Countries; there are here found the Townes of *Cuama*, *Sena*, *Macava*, *Brava*, *Melinda*, and others along this shore, seated some on the coast of *Abex*, and some on the coast of *Melinde*, but *Quiloa* for the commodiousnesse of the River, and the passage into the maine Continent, having but a short cut into the Lake of *Zaflan*, in which there ariseth a great River, that runneth into *Nilus*, and so to *Cairo*; and therefore the same is accounted the principall *Citie* for eminency and concourse of people, though for traffique this and the rest give *Mosambique* and the trade thereof.

place (if the *Spanish* Relations be true) to *Mosambique*, wherein is found the first Fortresse that was built by the *Portugalls* on this coast and Seas.

Mosambique then is not onely the name of an *Iland*, but also of a *Kingdome*, seated betweene *Monomotapa* and *Quiloa*; the *Iland* is found to have a pretie Towne seated upon it, and together with the *Ilands* of Saint *George*, and Saint *Jacob*, makes a large, faire, and secure haven for shippes of the greatest burthen, fit to receive and harbour all vessels, that come and goe, both to and from *India to Christendome*; and although this *Iland* nor *Kingdome* are not very great, yet they are very rich, and most abounding of all the Countries of this coast of *Mosambique*; the Iland whereon the Towne is scituated, is inhabited now by two manner of people, *Christians* and *Mahometans*; the *Christians* account themselves *Portugalls*, or of the *Portugall* race, who are the keepers of a strong *Castle* seated therein, from whence also all other their Castles and Forts seated in this Tract are supplyed with their necessaries; especially *Soffala*, where the *richest mine of gold* of all this coast lieth, and there the *Portugall* ships doe use to harbour in winter time, when they are not able to saile either backward or forward otherwise to accomplish their desired voyage; and there likewise the *Indian* shippes are accustomed to take in victualls and fresh water, and by the onely discovery of this place, the *Portugalls* first found out the way to *India*; for here they met with *Pilots* that were able to instruct them in the manner of the navigation of these Seas, and were expert in the maritime coasts thereof; they have no sweet water in the *Towne*, nor in the *Castle*, though it be imagined to be the strongest in *India*, but have many cesternes round about it, wherein a yeares provision of water is ever found, which they fetch from the continent from a place called *Cabasar*. The *Captaine* of this *Castle* is still found to be the greatest *Merchant* here, for he keepes a *Factor* in *Soffala*, and another in *Quiloa*, and yearly sendeth barkes for *trade* alongst the coast, who commonly for some good service performed, hath this place and command assignd him for three yeares, which is conceived to be worth to him 400 *thousand duccats*, and afterward he is to goe into *India*, and upon his owne charge to serve there at the command of the *Viceroy* for the King of *Portugall* other three yeares, and then may depart for *Spaine* if he please, besides whom none may hence trade for *India*, but the Inhabitants *Portugalls*, and who are also injoyned to be married men, for such as are unmarried may not stay here by a special priviledge from the King, granted to those that inhabit here, to the end, that the *Iland* should be peopled, and thereby kept safeguarded and maintained, and for this immunitie they are onely bound in time of need to defend the Castle, and are accounted as the *Garrison* thereof, though it is found that the *Governour* and his

Soffala.

The Captaine of *Mosambique* the greatest Merchant.

his family onely lieth therein, and the Townesmen by turnes, having the warding and watching thereof committed to their charge and trust.

Their *navigation* is hence into *India* but once a yeare, which is in the moneth of *Aprill*, and continueth till the midst of *September*, because that throughout the whole Countrey of *India*, they must sayle with *Monsons*, which are certaine current constant winds, which have a setled course of blowing throughout the yeare, whereby they make their account to goe and come from the one place to the other, and in thirtie dayes they may sayle from *Mosambique* to *India*, and they are then forced to stay in *India* till the moneth of *August*, when as then the wind or *Monson* commeth againe, to serve them for *Mosambique* and this coast, in every which yeare the *Captaine* abovesaid hath ever a Shippe for his owne account going and comming into *India*. Navigation of *India*.

As for the *commodities* which this Countrie and coast is found principally to affoord to the *Merchant* for transportation, it is chiefly *gold*, for neere *Soffalla* is a very *rich Mine*, and within the land, the famous *Mine of Angola, the richest in the world*, is said to be seated, besides the *rich mines* of *Monomotapa*, wherein a River running thereby is found *sands of gold* in great plentie, which is accounted the finest and best, and called by the *Portugalls*, *Botongorn Oroempo*. The *King* of *Portugall* having ever a speciall *Factor* resident in *Mosambique*, trading for his account, keeping correspondence with other his *Factors*, and sending *merchandise* from one place to another; for by this meanes the *Kings* of *Portugall*, the first Navigators into these parts, so farre honoured *merchandizing*, that they held it no disparagement to raise thus some estate the better to performe and accomplish these long and chargeable Navigations, and hence it grew that they bringing these *Indian commodities* into *Europe*, for their owne account did by commissioners contract with private *Merchants* for the same in *Lixborne*, and other places; which hence from this authoritie were termed *Regall Contracts*. The other *commodities* of this Country, besides *Gold in sand*, and *Ingotts*, are, *Ambergrise*, *Ebon wood*, *Ivorie*, *Elephants teeth*, and many *slaves* both men and women, which hence are carried principally to *India*, as being reputed the strongest *Moores* in all the East Countries, and are put throughout *India* to the hardest labour and loathsomest drudgerie. Commodities of the coast of *Mosambique*. The Kings of *Portugall* great Merchants. Regall Contracts.

In order here according to my intended *methode*, for the explanation of the *trade* of this place and Countrie, I should lay downe the *Coines currant* here, and their valuation, their *measures* of length, and their *waights* used in *merchandizing*; but because that by the collection I have made, and the observation that I have noted, the *Portugalls* at their first conquest here, brought Coines, measures, and waights in *Mosambique* and the coast.

with them their owne *species* and *coines*, as also their owne *waights* and *measures*, as a testimony of their *Regalitie* and *Soveraigntie*, and that the particulars thereof shall be more at large shewed in its due place, when I come to handle the *trade of Lixborne*, from whence the same had its originall, I shall to avoide needlesse repetition, desire the Reader to be referred thereunto, and so leaving this large coast with this slender Survey, I shall proceed to what doth rest behinde of *Africa*, which is better knowne unto us, and wherewith our Nation is more familiarly acquainted.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of ÆGYPT, *and the* Provinces *thereof.*

Ægypt and the trade thereof.

EGYPT on the East is bounded with the *red Sea*, on the West with *Cyrene*, on the North with the *mediterranean* Sea, and on the South with *Habasia*: this Country is watered by the fruitfull River *Nilus*, which for the more benefit of the spreading plaines divides it selfe into seven channels, and begins about the fifteenth of *June* to rise and swell above his bankes, and for fortie dayes doth so continue, and within fortie dayes againe collecteth it selfe into its owne limits: all the Townes here are seated on the tops of hills, which during this floud appeares to the strangers like *Ilands*; intercourse and *commerce* being all this time preserved by *boats*, *skiffs*, and *lighters*, insteed of *camells* and *horses*; this river is in length 3000 miles, and when it is found not to swell, it portendeth some fatall accident either to Countrey or *Soveraigne*.

Nilus.

In this Country are found these famous Townes for traffique, *Alexandria*, built by *Alexander the Great*, the most eminent Seaport of all *Ægypt*, and whither before the discoverie of the *Indies* was the *Scale* of all those *commodities* which since we find to come thence, and then most frequented by the *Venetians*, who had almost the sole trade of the commodities of *India* and *Ægypt* in their owne hands, and from them dispersed and transported through *Europe*, and who to this day yet keepe a *Consull* there for the protection of their *Merchants*.

Alexandria.

The next is *Damiata*, seated at the entrance of one of the channels of *Nilus*, the command whereof cost much bloud in the dayes of those warres in the *Holy land* by the *Westerne Christians*.

Damiata.

The next is *Sues*, a haven of consequence standing at the north end of the *red Sea*, wherein the great *Turke* keepes a Station for his

Suesa.

his *Gallies*, commonly built in *Cairo*, and afterward carried thither by *Camells* to command his Dominions in those parts.

The next is *Rossetta*, seated on the principall channell of *Nilus*, and in a triangle from the two above-named Cities of *Alexandria* and *Cairo*, serving for a Scale for both. *Rossetta.*

The last and most principall is *Cairo*, the chiefe of this Countrey, containing 18000 streets, and each street being every night locked up and barred, which makes the Citie impregnable, of which more hereafter. I finde some Authors to have left for a remembrance behind them, a touch of the *trade* of this Countrey in times past practised by the commodiousnesse of the *red Seas*, which entreth into the heart of this Country, and because that *Galuano* relateth the beginning, continuance, and period of this *trade*, I will briefly follow his words. *Ptol: Philadelphus* then 277 yeares before the *Incarnation*, was the first that gave beginning, and set afoot this Navigation, bringing the *spices*, *drugges*, and *commodities* of *Arabia* and *India* through the *red Sea* into *Ægypt* to the port of *Alexandria*, where the *Venetians* as then the onely famous *Merchants* of *Christendome*, brought up the same, and were the first that this way dispersed it through *Europe*, *Africa* and *Asia*. *Casir* being then the principall *haven Towne* in the *red Sea*, whence their voyage to *India* was set forth and begun, and where the same afterward was ended, and from thence by land these commodities were conveyed to *Coptus*, a towne now altogether inhabited by *Jacobite Christians*, and so thence downe the River *Nile* to *Alexandria* in the *mediterranean Sea*, by which *traffique* this Citie became so rich and eminent, that the *Customehouse* there yeelded to *Ptol: Aalates* $7\frac{1}{2}$ *millions of gold*: and afterward when the *Romans* came to be Lords of *Ægypt*, they found it to yeeld them fifteene *millions*. These last augmented this *trade*, and sent into *India* every yeare by the testimony of *Pliny* an hundred and twenty sayle of ships, whose lading was outward bound worth 120000 *Crownes*, and it produced in profit at the returne homeward, for every *Crowne*, a *hundred*. But when the *Vandalls*, *Lombards*, *Gothes* and *Moores* had rent asunder the *Romane Empire*, all commerce in these parts betweene these Nations began to cease, but when the inconvenience and discommoditie thereof was sensibly discerned and perceived, it was begun againe and set afoot anew by other *Princes* that coveted this *rich trade*, conveying the *Indian commodities* afterward with great difficultie, partly by land, and partly by water to *Capha* in the *blacke Sea*, as then belonging to the *Genoes*; but this by reason of the long way and dangerous passage, being found too tedious and prejudiciall, *Trade* (*which is ever found to have a secret Genious and hidden course of it selfe*) was removed, for these and other causes to *Trabesond*, which was then conceived the fittest Mart Towne, then *Sarmachand* in *Zagethai* had it, where the *Indian*, *Persian*

Cairo.

The trade of *Egypt* in times past settled in *Alexandria.*

Casir in the red Sea.

Coptus.

And removed first to *Caffa* in the *Euxine* Sea.

Then to *Trabesond*, *Sarmácand*, &c.

an and *Turkish Merchants* met to barter their *commodities*; the *Turkes* thence conveying the same to *Damasco*, *Baruti* and *Aleppo*, from which last place the *Venetians* againe transported these commodities to *Venice*, making that Citie thereby the common *Emporium* of *Christendome*; and lastly in Anno 1300, the *Soltans* of *Ægypt* restored the passage by the *red Sea*, and the *Venetians* resetled their *Factors* in *Alexandria*, which continued for two hundred yeares, untill the *Portugalls*, *Spanyards*, *English*, and lastly the *Dutch*, found a new way by the backe side of *Africa*, to convey the same to their owne homes, whereby the great *trade* which the *Ægyptians*, and principally the *Venetians* had to themselves for many yeares, came thus to nothing, and the traffique of *Alexandria* and *red Sea* thereby is now decayed, and become altogether unfrequented, as at this day wee find it, subsisting onely by the native *commodities* thereof, in which nature it is fitteft *I should now survay the same*.

CHAP. XXX.

Of ALEXANDRIA, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Alexandria and the trade thereof.

ALEXANDRIA is said to be built by *Alexander the great*, and was called by the Turks the lords thereof *Scanderia*, and which in the *Nicene counsell* was ordained to be one of the foure *patriarchall Cities*; it is yet the faireft and best maritime port of this whole Countrey, and hath yet some reliques of that trade it earst injoyed, as I have noted before; and because it is the principall of this region for *Merchandizing*, I hold it proper to comprehend under this Chapter the greater part of the *trade* Universally of *Ægypt* and the neighbouring Cities.

Commodities of *Ægypt*.

The excellencie of the Palme-tree.

The *commodities* of *Ægypt*, besides what comes hither out of *Arabia*, *Persia* and *India*, is *rice*, *corne*, *flaxe*, *hempe*, *hony*, *wax*, *balsome*, *dates*, some *drugges*, and some few *spices*, and in especiall it yeeldeth aboundance of *Palme trees*, which is of very strange properties, for they are found to grow in couples, male and female, both thrust forth cods full of seede, but the female is onely fruitfull, and that not except growing by the male, and having his seed mixed with hers; the pith of these trees are excellent meate: of the branches they make necessary uses in their houses; of the leaves baskets, mats and fannes, of the outward huske of the codde; cordage, of the inward brushes; the fruit is like a figge, serving the Inhabitants sometimes dried in the sunne as bread, and greene as meat: and finally it is said to yeeld whatsoever is necessary to the life of man.

The

The *weights* in use in *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, and generally throughout all *Ægypt* for *trade* are found to be of 4. sorts, the first is the *weight* called the *quintar* of *Zera*, the second the *quintar Forfor*; the third the *quintar Zaidin*, and the fourth the *quintar Mina*; which because of their former great trade with *Venice*, I will first compare with the *weights* of that Citie, and then applie the same to the *weight* of our owne Countrie. Weight of *Alexandria*.

One *quintar* of *Zera* hath been found to make of *Venetia* grosse 200. *li.* and sutle 312. *li.* and in *London* 212. *li. haber.* 1 *Zera.*

One *quintar* of *Forfori* hath been observed to make in *Venice* 140. *li.* suttle and grosse 87. *li.* and in *London* 93. *li. haber.* 2 *Forfori.*

One *quintar Zaidin*, hath made by observation in *Venetia* 127. *li.* grosse, and 200. *li.* suttle, and in *London* 134. *li. haber depois.* 3 *Zaidin.*

One *quintar Mina*, proper onely to *Alexandria*, hath made in *Venetia* 250. *li.* suttle, 155. *li.* grosse, and in *London* 167. *li. haber depois.* Whereas note that the first three *quintars* are accounted by *Rotolos*, but the *quintar* of *minas* containes in *Alexandria* 20. *ounces* to the *Mina*, and in *Cairo* 16 *ounces* to the *Mina:* And also observe that *amber*, *muske*, and some other fine *commodities* are sold by a *Metalico* or *dramme*, and also by the *Peso*, whereof 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ is a *Metalico*; 50. *Metalicoes* is here a *marke in gold or silver weight*, and 42. *Metalico* our *English marke weight* of 8. ounces *Troy*. Againe note that 4 *Mina.*

One *Rotolo Zerai* makes *Venetia* suttle 3. *li.* 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ *ounces.*

One *Rotolo forfori* makes *Venetia* suttle 1. *li.* 5. *ounces.*

One *Rotolo Zaidin* makes *Venetia* suttle 2. *li.* grosse 1. *li.* 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *oun.*

One *Mina* makes in *Venetia* suttle 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *li.* and grosse 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ *li.*

Now let us observe how these weights are found to accord one with another, and so with *Venetia*.

One *quintar Zera*, which is the generall *quintar* of *Ægypt* makes 2. *quintars* and 16. *Rotolos* of *forfori* in *Alexandria.*

Againe, one *quintar Zerai* makes one *quintar* and 56. *Rotolos* of *Zaidni*, and maketh 120. *Minas* of *Alexandria.*

One *Rotolo Zera* makes 2. *Rotolo* 1 *ounce* and $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ *forfori.*

Againe, one *Rotolo Zeri* makes 1 *Rot.* 6 $\frac{9}{25}$ *ounces* of *Zaidin.*

One *quintar forfori* makes 46. *Rot.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *ounces Zerai*,

And one *quintar forfori* makes 20. *Rot.* 11 $\frac{33}{27}$ *ounces Zaidni.*

One *quintar forfori* makes 55. $\frac{1}{2}$ *minas*,

And one *Rotolo forfori* makes 111. *oun. Zerai*, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *oun. Zaidin.*

One *quintar Zaidin* makes 64. *Rot.* 2 *ounces* of *Zerai.*

One *quintar Zaidin* makes one *quintar* 28. *Rot.* 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ *oun. forfori.*

One *quintar Zaiden* makes 76. *minas* 11 *ounces.*

One *Rotolo Zaidin* makes 7 $\frac{7}{10}$ *ounces Zera*,

And againe, one *Rot. Zaidin* makes one *Rot.* 4 $\frac{3}{5}$ *ounces Forfori*,

And one *Rotolo Zaidin* makes one and 3 quarters *ounces minas.*

One *quintar minas* makes one *quintar* 2 *Rotolos forfori*,

And one *quintar minas* makes one *quintar* 30. *Rotolos Zaidin.*

And one *Mina* makes ten *ounces Zera:*

And

And againe, one *Mina* makes one *Rot*. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ *ounces forfori*.
And lastly, one *Mina* makes *one Rot*. three *ounces Zaidin*.

The variety of these *weights* will excuse this tedious repetition, which I was inforced to performe for the better understanding of the same; and for the shortening of my present survey of the *trade* of *Ægypt*: I will here reduce not onely the *weights* above-named, but also the weights of some of the principall Cities of traffique upon this coast to the 100. *li*. suttle *haberdepois* of *London*, which hath been observed to make by:

Weights of *Ægypt* and sundry Cities in *Barbary*, to the 100. *l. haberdepoise*.

Zera quintar	48	*Rot*. In *Cairo* and all *Ægypt*.
Forfori quintar	108	*Rot*. In *Cairo* and all *Ægypt*.
Zaidin quintar	75	*Rot*. In *Cairo* and all *Ægypt*.
Minas quintar	54	*Rot*. In *Cairo* and all *Ægypt*.
Iripoli suria	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Rot*. whereof 100. makes a *quintar*.
Achria	17	*Rot*. the 100. makes a *quintar Tamperan*.
Aleppo common	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	*Rot*. the 100. whereof is a *quintar*.
Tripoli Barbary	62	*Rot*. the 100. whereof is a *quintar*.
Oran common with	91	*Rot*. the *quintar* is 5. *Roves* of 20. *Rot*.
Oran for spices	133	*Rot*. the *quintar* is 4. *Roves*.
Oran for *corne*	48	*Rot*. each *quintar* 6. *Rotolos*.
Oran for *cotton*	59	*Rot*. each *quintar* 15. *Rot*.
Una in *Barbary*	63	*Rot*. for cotton wools.
Una	72	*Rot*. for spices.
Una	90	*Rot*. for corne.
Fras	153	*Rot*. the *quintar* is 100. R.
Baruti	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	*Rot*. the *quintar* is 100. *Rot*.
Argier		
Thunes		
Cathaio	84	*Rot*. the *quintar* is 100. *Rot*.
Cyprus	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Rot*. *Famagosto* 4. *per cent*. more.
Suus in *Barbary*	90	*Rot*. 100. *Rot*. to a *quintar*.

Measures in *Ægypt*.

When I come to handle those particular places, I shall doe the same more exact, for the better satisfaction of the *reader*.

The *measures* of length in *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, and in generall through *Ægypt* is found to be of two sorts, the one the *pico Barbaresco*, or proper *measure* of the Countrey, serving for cloth, linen and other commodities, being 25 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches *English*: The other the *pico Turchesco*, serving for *silkes*, *cloth* of *gold*, and fine *stuffes*, which is 22. $\frac{1}{4}$ inches *English*, and with *Venetia* they are found to render, *viz*.

100. *braces* of silke in *Venetia*, makes here *Barbaresco pico* 116.

100. *braces* of cloth in *Venetia*, makes here *Barbaresco* 124. $\frac{7}{8}$.

But I have found some observations that have noted that the 100. yards of *London* have made here and in these others Cities in *Barbary* thus, in

100 yards in *London* have made in	*Alexandria*——165.*pic.*	*Gira*——165.*pic.*
	Baruti——148.*pic.*	*Salonica*---145.*pic.*
	Tripoli Barbariæ-165.*pic.*	*Achria*--151.*pic.*
	Damasco——148.*pic.*	*Aleppo*—133.*pic.*
	Bugia——210.*pic.*	*Argier*—
	Tripolia Suria—149.*pic.*	*Thunes*—
	Rama——151.*pic.*	*Oran*—
	Tangir——	*Bona*—
	Bursa in *Natolia*-150.*pic.*	*Morocco*-181.*cov.*
	Amano——133.*pic.*	*Una*—
	Sidon——151.*pic.*	

And forasmuch as *Cairo* is the Metropolis of *Ægypt*, it will be proper I should travell thither and survey a little the present *trade* and estate thereof, before I leave this COMMERCE.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of CAIRO *and the* Trade *thereof.*

I Willingly omit the present trade of *Rosetto*, *Damietta* and some others of lesser note comprehended within the limits of *Ægypt*, and also (here passe over to a fitter place) the present *trade* of *Sues* in the *red Sea*, till I come to survey that *gulph* and the neighbouring Townes of *Zebit*, *Mecca*, *Aden* and others, and now content my selfe to consider the present state of the place and condition of traffiqne of *Cairo*, and it is found at this day under the *scepter* of the *grand signior*. *Cairo* and the trade thereof.

Cairo is then commonly reputed to be one of the greatest and most famous Cities of the world called by the Arabians *el Cahair*, seated in a beautifull plaine neere the Mountaine *Mucatun*, and about 2. miles distant from the famous River of *Nilus*, invironed with stately walls, and fortified with Iron Gates, having therein many faire, large and long streets, where are seene placed by themselves each trade and occupation, and some streets wholly beautified with *Colledges* for the *studious*, *palaces* for the *honourable*, *Temples* for the *religious*, and *Caens* or *Burses* for the *Merchants* and *negociators*; the principall of which is called *Caen Haleli*, formerly the residence onely of *Persia Merchants*, now admitting of other nations, built in manner of a Kings Palace, having three stories one above another; the lower onely containing warehouses for the keeping of heavie and bulkie commodities, the middlemost for *spices*, *perfumes*, and *richer Merchandize*, and the *Misraim.*

uppermoſt for lodgings for thoſe *Merchants* that have their warehouſes therein: neere which, and round about the ſame the richeſt ſhop-keepers are found to have their dwelling; and where in times paſt the principall *Merchants* of *Chriſtendome* had a place of reſidence appointed for their *factors* and *agents*.

This City is ſurrounded with ſundry large and ſpacious Suburbs, which is peculiar to ſundry Artizans and Artiſts, the principall Suburbs is called *Bullach*, diſtant 2. miles from the walls of the Citie, and ſtretching it ſelfe along the bankes of the River of *Nile*, beautified with many faire buildings, and is now the common reſidence of the principall *Merchants* of this Citie: and here are all ſuch *commodities* landed, as either cometh out of the *mediterranean* Sea by any the channells of *Nilus* up this River, or out of *Arabia* or other Countries downe this ſtreame; here lies all the Veſſells moored, either to lade or unlade; and here doe the Officers reſide, which receive the *cuſtomes* of all goods coming by water from either *Damieta*, *Roſcetta*, or *Alexandria*, which in it ſelfe is but ſmall, the principall *cuſtome* and duety being payd by theſe *Merchants*, and collected by the agents of the *cuſtomers* at theſe Maritime ports aboveſaid: but thoſe *commodities* that come out of the firme land doe here pay the ſaid intire cuſtomes as ſhall be mentioned hereafter.

Merchants of 6. ſorts in *Cairo*.

This Citie is inhabited by ſixe ſorts of *Merchants*, each of them trading by ſo many diſtinct wayes; the native Ægyptian I reckon the firſt ever accounted expert *Merchants*, but never adventuring out of his owne Countrey, who buy from other forraine Nations their *commodities* in groſſe, and ſupply the neceſſities of their owne

2. Countrey by retaile. The *Arabian* or *Moore* is the next, here eſteemed the greateſt and moſt eminent *Merchants*; for theſe are they who are found to furniſh all *Ægypt* with the *ſpices* and *Jems* of *India*, and the *drugges* of *Arabia*, importing the ſame by *camells* and *dromedaries* from *Goa*, *Ormus*, *Aden*, *Zebit*, *Dangula*, *Mecca*, and other places from and about the *red ſea*: and in returne thereof exporting hence the *drugs* of *Ægypt*, and ſuch other *commodities* as are brought hither by thoſe Nations neighbouring, principally upon and about the *mediterranean ſea*. The principall *commodities* accounted and fitteſt for them is the excellent *gold* of this Country called the *Soltanies* and *ſheraffie*, which *Ægypt* in

3. great plenty affordeth. The third ſort of *Merchants* I account the Chriſtians of *Europe*, as principally the French and Venetians, who have here their *conſuls* and *viceconſuls* for the preſervation of their *trade*, and protection of their Nation, by certain capitulations agreed upon between their *ſoveraignes* and the *grand ſignior* in *Conſtantinople*, paying ſuch dueties and *cuſtomes* to his Officers here as their ſaid capitulation doe nominate; and theſe thus furniſh *Ægypt* with *leventine commodities*, and generally with all the af bricks and wares of the growth of *Europe*; and theſe cary hence in returnes

returnes these *commodities* brought hither both out of *Arabia* and *India*, and the native *commodities* of this Countrey. The 4.
Turkes I account the next, whose Emperour swayeth the *scepter* of this rich Countrey, and who in respect of their easie *customes* reape a peculiar benefit by the *trade* of this place; but the most eminent of them residing farre hence and in *Constantinople*, and their adventure proving dangerous and hazardable by reason of the incursions of the *Malta* and *Florentine* Galleys, joyning thereto the dull temper of that Nation generally in matter of *Commerce*, and the ill successe their *grand Galons* have of late yeeres had, doth much divert their minds from any eager pursuit of that so rich a *traffique*. The *Jewes* here resident I account the fifth, who 5.
by reason of their generall knowledge in *trade*, and their generall correspondence in all these Countries beforementioned, partake of all the *Commerce* and *traffique* practised by these severall persons; for from *Venice*, *Constantinople*, *Ormus*, *Goa*, and other eminent places of *traffique* they are found to adventure and to have adventures; they travell and returne with the *Arabian* into *India* and *Arabia*, they traffique here both in grosse and retaile; and besides their subtilty in driving of bargaines and making of contracts betweene man and man as *brokers*, they are here found to be of all professions, and are the professors of all Arts. The last 6.
which I reckon in this roule is the *Armenian*, *Græcian* and *Coptie*, all Christians, who in their wayes set the wheele of *trade* on worke, by being some *shop-keepers*, some *artificers*, and some *Merchants*, principally trading by *Caravans* to and from *Aleppo*, *Damascus*, *Amman* and *Baruti*, and in the *commodities* of those Countries of *Armenia*, *Georgia* and *Persia*, they carry the principall sway and stroake, all which considered, what doth the place want to make it absolute but onely what it hath lost? which is the vast trade of *India*, which of late yeeres the *Portugalls*, *English* and *Flemming* hath deprived them of; for which I leave them to sorrow for, as for a thing past remedie.

The *commodities* that this Countrey and place principally afordeth to these *Merchants*, whereby their *commerce* is now preserved to them is *flaxe*, and all sorts of *pulse*, abounding in the Province of *Sahid*, where the Pharoah's resided, *fruits*, *rice*, *balsome*, &c. abounding in *Eriffia*, where the Ptolomies resided; *cottons*, *sugars*, and some *drugges*, &c. abounding in *Marrema*, where the Romans and Grecians resided; and all these annually foretold by the inundation of the River *Nilus*, discerned by a *piller* seated in the Iland *Michias* opposite to the City of *Cairo*, beginning ever to increase about the 15. *June*, so continuing 40. daies increasing, and 40. daies decreasing as I said before; the height of the increase giving assured testimonie of that yeeres aboundance and plenty, at the end whereof a solemne seaven daies feast is kept to *Nilus*, in

Commodities of *grand Cairo* and *Ægypt*.

in which it is oftentimes ſeene the Ægyptian to ſpend aſmuch in jolity as with great paine and induſtry he hath gathered the whole yeare before with penury; out of this plentie and abundance is yearly drawne for *revenue* of this Kingdome three millions of *ſheraffies*, in value 8. *ſhil. ſtarling* a piece, the one whereof is now adaies ſent to the *grandſignior* (by land and *Caravan* for feare of ſurprizall at Sea by the *Florentine* or *Malta gallies*;) the ſecond million is ſpent in the pay of the Militiæ and Soldery of this Country; and the third redounds to the benefit of the *Baſſa*, here reſident for the *grand ſignior* for the maintenance of his owne Court and dependants.

Revenewes of Ægypt.

Their principall parts for *traffique* in the *mediterranean* Sea is *Alexandria*, as before I noted, accounted a free port for friend or enemie; the *harbour* commanded by a *Caſtle*, and the entrance guyded by an eminent watch-tower to give light to ſaylers: the *cuſtomes* of which place is formed by Jewes at 20. thouſand Medins, *per diem* 30. Medins accounted for a *Royall of eight Spaniſh*, which here may be valued 5. ſh. *ſtarling*, the which by the yeare may amount to 55. thouſand pound *ſtarling*, all *goods* entring here payes the *cuſtome in ſpecies*, or compounded for at 10. in the hundred, onely *moneys* entring pay but one and halfe *per cent*: but outward all *commodities* payes 11. *per cent*. but this is to be accounted the Soldanes *cuſtome*, and called the *great cuſtome*: the other *cuſtomes* raiſed here is as much, or very neere as much more, as he ſhall find to his coſt that tradeth into theſe parts, whereto for better tryall I will referre him.

Cuſtomes of *Alexandria*.

Now for the *trade* in generall of *Cairo*, the *Merchants* thereof are found at this day in ſome ſort to have the reliques of that former great *trade* which they loſt out of the *red Sea*; for hence they ſend by *Caravans* ſundry *European commodities* thither, eſpecially at the time when the yearly *caravan* departeth hence for *Mecca*, and *Medina Talnabi*, the *Sepulcher* of their *falſe Prophet Mahomet*, which arriving at *Sues* in the *red Sea*, is there found to have a generall diſperſion, ſome going for the Citie of *Aſſuan*, which is commodiouſly ſeated upon their river *Nile*, and upon the borders of the Kingdome of *Nubia*, which hence fits it ſelfe with the *commodities* both of *Aſia* and *Europe*, and is equally diſtant betweene *Cairo* and the Citie of *Suachen* or *Suaſuem*, once the principall *port* of this Kingdome, ſcituated on the *red Sea*, but now in the ſubjection of the great *Emperour of the Abaſſins*: from which is commodious navigation to *Brava*, *Melinda*, *Quiloa*, and other places alongſt the coaſt of *Abex* and *Moſambique*, as I have mentioned before. And becauſe it is the principall Towne of trading on *Africa* ſide in the *red Sea*, I hold it here worthy a better and more ſerious ſurvey.

Merchants of *Cairo*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXII.

SVACHEN, *on the* red Sea, *and the* trade *thereof.*

Suachen on the *Red Sea*, and the trade thereof.

Suachen famous for 4 excellencies needfull in trade.

SVACHEN is one of the richeſt Cities of the *Orient*, ſcituated within the *Arabique Gulfe* in the coaſt of *Ethiopia ſub Ægypto*, and amongſt all the famous Cities of *trade* in the *Orient*; this is accounted equall, if not ſuperior to them in foure things; the firſt in the goodneſſe and ſecuritie of the *Haven*; the ſecond in the facilitie and good ſervice for *lading* and *unlading* of ſhippes; the third in the *traffique* with very ſtrange and remote people and Countries, and of divers behaviours; the fourth in the *ſtrength* and ſcituation of the *Citie*; as for the goodneſſe and ſecuritie of the *Port*, Nature hath ſo made it, that it is defended from all ſtormes whatſoever; the *Haven* is capacious and large, of ſmooth tydes, the ground good, and able in circuit to hold 300 great ſaile of burthen, with water at all times, from ſix to twelve fadome; the Shippes are laden round about the whole circumference of the *Citie*, caſting onely a planke into the *Merchants* ware-houſes where their wares are kept; and the *Gallies* faſtning themſelves to the ſtones and doores of their houſes, ſet their prowes over the ſtreets, and by them as by bridges they are commodiouſly *laden* or *unladen*; and ſecondly, as touching the *traffique* and navigation thereof, few *Cities* can in theſe parts be compared with it, for this Citie is found to have *traffique* with all *India intra* and *extra Gangem*, that is, *Cambaia*, *Tanacerim*, *Pegu*, *Mallacca*, and with the *Arabique*, with *Judea Cairo* and *Alexandria*, as I ſaid above, and with all *Ethiopia* and the land of *Abexi*; from whence it gathereth great abundance of *gold* and *Ivorie*: thirdly, for the *ſcituation* of it, for it is ſuch as if nature had framed it purpoſely for a *Royall Mart*, for it is an *Iland* round in forme, incompaſſed with many ſholds and flats, for defence of the *Port* and the *Citie*, occupying and taking up the whole bodie of the *Iland*, ſo that it may as properly be termed an *Iland* of a *Citie*, as a *Citie* in an *Iland*; for there is no one foote of waſt ground upon the whole *Iland*, but is imployed in *houſing* and *Magazins*: the manner of *trade* here, as farre as I have gathered is thus:

It is now the principall port Towne in theſe Seas belonging to *Preſter Jean*, from whoſe Court called *Dombia*, it is twenty-five dayes journey by *Caravan*, and the concourſe of *Merchants* are here ſo great, that twenty *caravans* are yearly found to ſet out hence towards ſeverall parts of the neighbouring Regions.

Commodities of *Suachen.*

The *commodities* they carry are all kinde of *Indian clothing*, and also of our *English commodities*, as *Broad clothes*, *kerſies*, *leade* and *tinne*; likewiſe *Velvets*, *Damaskes*, *Sattins*, *Taffettaes*, and all other ſorts of *ſilke ſtuffes*; their *colours* more deſired are *reds*, *greens*, *violets*, *murries*, and other light colours.

Meaſures of *Suachen.*

Their *meaſure* is called a (——) about halfe a yard, and cloth that is worth in *Suachen* 4 *Rialls* of $\frac{5}{8}$ is there worth 8 *Rialls*, and the price of *kerſies* is halfe the price of *Broad-cloth*; *Velvets* of *China* is here worth 10 R $\frac{1}{8}$ the ſaid meaſure, and *Italian Velvets* are much more worth, but not ſo profitable to the *Merchants* as being much dearer; *Sattins* of *Florence* are worth 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ *Damaskes* of the beſt ſort worth from 8 to 10 R $\frac{3}{8}$ *Taffetta's* 3 R $\frac{5}{8}$ and all colours well ſold, excepting *yellow* and *blacke*, which are out of uſe in theſe Countries.

Waights of *Suachen.*

Their *waight* is the *Rotolo*, which is about 16$\frac{1}{2}$ ounces *haberdepois*, the *Rotolo* is foure *Wakies*, and 360 *rotoloes* makes here a *waight* called a *Bahar*.

The *commodities* here abounding are theſe; *Civet* in great quantitie, and worth a R $\frac{3}{8}$ a *wakia*, *Elephants teeth* alſo plentie, worth thirtie R $\frac{3}{8}$ the *Bahar*, *Waxe* worth 1 R $\frac{5}{8}$ the 100 *rotolo's*; *Gold* worth 60 R $\frac{3}{8}$ the *rotolo*, *Tynn* worth 1 R $\frac{3}{8}$ the *rotolo*, and *lead* much more; but the *Turkes* will not ſuffer any to be brought hither through his Dominions, for they hold it a *contrabanda* commoditie: from *Grand Cairo* there goeth alwayes in *Auguſt* a great *Caravan* for theſe parts, and likewiſe another in *November*, and the *commodities* they carry thence is *broad clothes*, *kerſies*, *velvets*, *ſattins*, *damaskes*, and *ſilkes* of all ſorts, and from *Cairo* to *Dombia* this way is fiftie dayes travell by *Caravan*, and no more, which hence is eaſily performed.

Now for as much as I finde not on the *Arabian* ſide of the *red Sea* any other Towne of eminence in *trade* beſides this, and that from *cape guarda fue* alongſt the coaſt, I finde none other worthy my detention, I will hence ſayle downe to the bottome of this *Gulfe*, and willingly paſſe by in ſilence the famous Port Towne of ( ) the place conceived where the *Iſraelites paſſed on dry foot* over, or rather through this Sea, when they were purſued by their envious enemies the *Ægyptians*, who therein found their death the reward of their hatred; and peruſing the ſame ſurvay the now famous *Port* of *Sues*, the preſent ſtarion of the *Grand Signeors* Fleete, that aweth this Sea, and the neighbouring Regions thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of SVES, *and the* trade *thereof.*

SVES is now the reliques of that ancient *Heros*, to which place *Cleopatra* carried her Gallies by land after the defeate of *Marke Anthony* her beloved, accounted fifteene leagues from the neereſt branch of *Nilus* running to *Cairo*, it is ſtrengthned by a ſtrong late fortification raiſed by the *Turkes*, not onely for the defence of the Towne, but in defence of thoſe his *Gallies* here kept to command theſe Seas, and his maritime coaſts on both ſides the *gulfe*; and here it was that ſeverall *Ægyptian Soltans* intended to digge a channell, and thereby joyne the commoditie of this Sea to the *Mediterranean*, but all of them deſiſting ere the worke was brought to perfection, the reliques whereof in many places remaines yet to be ſeene, the *divine providence* having given bounds to Seas which the wit and power of man, though *Princes*, cannot tranſpoſe or alter. This place would long ſince have given way to the envie of time by decay and ruine, had it not been for that relique of *trade* which is here preſerved by a few inhabiting *Merchants*, and the ſtation for the great *Turkes Gallies*, which he is inforced to build on the *Mediterranean* Sea, for want here of wood and fit materials, and thence convay the ſame hither by *camells* and *dromedaries* in ſeverall peeces, where afterward they are ſet up and accordingly imployed, ſometimes maſtering the *Portugalls*, and other *Kings* his neighbours, and ſometimes againe being by them maſtered, according to the fortune of warre; other ſubject of *trade* I finde not here materiall, therefore in ſilence paſſe it over. And having thus then briefly run through the principall places of *trade*, compriſed within the limits of *Ægypt*, and noted the concordancie of the *waights* and *meaſures* uſed commonly throughout this whole Country, both with *Venice* the former great *traders* hither, and with ours in *England*, before I come to the *Coines currant* of this Countrey, it will not be unproper I ſhould inſert a concordancie of the *waights* of this place with ſome other neighbouring Countries, according as I have gathered them out of the workes of *Alexander de Paſi*, a *Venetian Merchant*, which here for many yeares reſided.

Sues in the Red Sea.

CHAP. XXXIIII.

Ægypt *waight compared with the waights of sundry other Countryes.*

Ægypt waight compared with the waights of sundry other Countries.

I Have noted before how that in *Ægypt* is used foure severall *waights* proper to severall sorts of *commodities*; the *cantar forfori* is used in severall sorts of *spices* comming from *Cairo*; the *cantar zero* is the greatest and most common in use for all such *commodities* as are sold here by *Christian Merchants*; the *cantar laidin* is onely used in *flax, hemp*, &c. and the last is the *cantar mina*, most used in *Damietta*, for *cloves, maces, cinamon, muske*, and some sorts of *spices*; the observations made thereon, with some other eminent *Cities*, are these:

The severall commodities waighed by the severall waights in *Ægypt*.

Ægypt waights compared with *Tripoli* in *Suria*.

A *cantar* of *Tripoli* in *Siria* is thus found to accord with *Ægypt*.

A *cantar forfori* is, in *Tripoli* 1 *cantar* 24 *Rotolos*.
A *cantar laidin* is in *Tripoli* — — 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ *Rotolos*.
A *cantar Zeroi* is in *Tripoli* — — 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotolos*.
A *cantar mena* is in *Tripoli* — — 42 *Rotolos*.

And note that from *Ægypt* is sent to *Tripoli* in *Suria*, some *spices, sugars, rice, casia, salt, &c.* and from *Tripoli* is sent to *Ægypt white soape, dates*, and some other *commodities*.

The waight of *Cyprus* is thus observed with *Ægypt*.

Ægypt waights compared with *Cyprus*.

The *cantar* of *Cyprus* makes in *Ægypt* 5 *cantar*: 20 *rotol. forfor.*
2 *cantar*: 30 *rotol. zoroi.*

and the *cantar forfori* is in *Cyprus* 19 *Rotolo* $\frac{1}{4}$.
A *cantar laidin* is in *Cyprus* 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ *rotolos*.
A *cantar zoroi* is in *Cyprus* 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ *rotolos*.
A hundred *Mino* is in *Cyprus* 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ *rotolos*.

And note that from *Ægypt* is brought to *Cyprus*, some *spices, casia, rice, flax, salt, fish*, and some other goods, and from *Cyprus* is brought to *Ægypt, hony, melasso, sugars, cottons, chamblets, grograms*, and some other *commodities*.

Ægypt waights compared with *Rhodes*.

Rhodes is thus found to accord with *Ægypt*.
The *cantar forfori* is in *Rhodes* 18 *Rotolos*.
The *cantar laidin* is in *Rhodes* 25 *Rotolos*.
The *hundred mino* is in *Rhodes* 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Rotolos*.
The *cantar* of *Rhodes* is in *Ægypt* 2 *cantar* 56 *Rot. Zeroi*.

And

And note that *Rhodes* sends to *Ægypt*, *hony*, *wax*, *oyles*, *reisins*, and some *fruits*, and from *Ægypt* is sent to *Rhodes*, some *spices*, *cassia*, *sugars*, *rice*, *Cow hides*, *flax* and *salted fish*.

Ægypt is thus found to agree in waight with *Scio* and *Smyrna*.

Ægypt weights compared with *Scio* and *Smyrna*.

The *cantar* of *Scio* is in *Ægypt* 1 *cantar* 11 *Rotolos forfori*.
The *cantar Zeroi* is in *Scio* 1 *cantar* 95 *Rotolos*.
The *cantar forfori* is in *Scio* 89 ½ *Rotolos*.
The *cantar laiden* is in *Scio* 1 *cant.* 24 *Rotolos*.

And note that from *Scio* is sent for *Ægypt waxe*, *honey*, *figges*, *masticke*, *white soape*, *cottons*; and from *Ægypt to Scio* and *Smyrna* is sent *cassia*, *rice*, *flaxe*, *sugar* and *sugar candid*, *oxe* and *buffolo hides*, *salted fish*, &c.

Ægypt with *Candie* is thus found to accord in weight.

Ægypt weights compared with *Candia*.

The 1000 *li*. grosse of *Candia* makes 3 *Cantar* 63 *Rotol. Zero*.
The 1000 *li. sotile* of *Candia* makes 3 *Cant.* 57 *Rot. Zero*.
The *Cantar Zeroi* makes *Candia* sotile 274 *li*.
The *Cantar forfori* makes in *Candia* sotile 125 *li*.
The *Cantar laidin* makes in *Candia* grosse 115 *li*.
The hundred of *Meno* makes in *Candia* sotile 220 *li*.

And note that from *Candia* is sent to *Ægypt honey*, *waxe*, *cheese*, *candia wines* and some other *commodities*: And from *Ægypt* is sent to *Candia* some *spices*, *rice*, *cassia*, *sugar candid*, *flaxe*, and some other *commodities*.

Ægypt is found thus to accord with *Cania*.

Ægypt weights compared with *Cania*.

The 1000 *li*. grosse of *Cania* is in *Ægypt* 6 *cantar* 33 in 35 R. *Ze*.
The *cantar Zero* is in *Cania* sotile 278 *li*.
The *cantar forfori* is in *Cania* is sotile 127 in 128 *li*.
The *cantar laidin* is in *Cania* grosse 100 *li*.
The *hundred mina* is in *Cania* sotile 221 *li*. in 223 *li*.

And note that the *commodities* transported for *merchandize* are the same as is above rehearsed in *Candia*.

Ægypt is found thus to accord in *weights* with *Brussia* in *Natolia*.

Ægypt weights compared with *Brussia*, *Natolia*.

The *cantar Zera* is in *Brussia* 1 *Canar* 77 *Rotolos*.
The *cantar forfori* is in *Brussia* 82 *Rot*.
The *cantar laidin* is in *Brussia* 1 *Cantar* 14 *Rot*.
The hundred *Meno* is in *Brussia* 1 *Cantar* 42 *Rotolos*.

And note that from *Brussia* is sent to *Ægypt waxe*, *honey*, *carpet silke*, *sivet* and other *commodities*: and from *Ægypt* those *commodities* mentioned heretofore.

Ægypt is found thus to accord with *Constantinople* in *weights*.

Ægypt weights compared with *Constantinople*.

The *cantar Zera* is in *Constantinople* 1 *Cantar* 77 *Rotolos*.
The *cantar forfori* is in *Constantinople* 82 *Rot*.
The *cantar laidin* is in *Constantinople* 1 *cantar* 14 *Rot*.
The hundred of *Meno* is in *Constantinople* 1 *cantar*, 42 *Rotolos*.

And note that the *commodities* accord with the precedent of *Brussia*.

Ægypt is found thus to accord with the Iland of *Corfu*.

Ægypt weights compared with *Corfu*.

The

The 1000 *li.* sotile *corfu* is in *Ægypt* 4 *cant.* 27. *Rot. Zero.*
The *cantar forfori* is in *corfu* sotile 108 *li.*
The *cantar laiden* is in *corfu* sotile 150 *li.* grosse 126 *li.*
The hundred *meno* is in *corfu* sotile 187 *li.*
The *cantar zero* is in *corfu* sotile 234. *li.*

And note that from *Ægypt* to *corfu* and the parts adjoyning is sent *Cassia, pepper, cloves, cynamon,* and some other *spices, sugars, rice, flaxe, oxe* and *buffello hides*, and other *commodities* of *Ægypt*, and from *Corfu* is sent to *Ægypt, waxe, honey,* &c.

Ægypt weight compared with *Rhagusa* in *Slavonia.*

Ægypt is found to accord with *Rhagusa* in *Slavonia.*
The *cantar forfori* is in *Rhagusa* 120 *li.*
The *cantar laiden* is in *Rhagusa* 166 ½ *li.*
The *cantor Zero* is in *Rhagusa* 163 *li.*
The hundred of *Mena* is in *Rhagusa* 208 ⅓ *li.*
The *commodities* are the same as above mentioned in *Corfu.*

Ægypt weight compared with *Catarro* in *Dalmatia.*

Ægypt is found in weight to agree thus with *Catarro.*
The *cantar forfori* is in *Catarro* 108 *li.*
The *cantor Zero* is in *Catarro* 234 ⅓ *li.*
The *cantar laiden* is in *Catarro* 150 *li.* grosse 126 *li.*
The *cantar Meno* is in *Catarro* 187 *li.*
and note that the *commodities* are the same, as is mentiond in *Corfu.*

Ægypt weights compared with *Spollato* in *Istria.*

Ægypt is found to agree with *Spollato* thus in weight.
The *cantar forfori* is in *Spollato* 144 *li.* sotile.
The *cantar laidin* is in *spollato* sotile 200 *li.* grosse, 126 *li.*
The *cantar Zero* is in *spollato* sotile 312 *li.* in 316 *li.*
The hundred *Meno* is sotile *spollato* 250 *li.*
Note the *commodities* are the same mentioned in *Corfu* and *gulfe Venetia.*

Ægypt weight compared with *Ancona.*

Ægypt is found in weight thus to agree with *Ancona.*
The *cantar zera* is in *Ancona* 268 *li.*
The *cantar forfori* is in *Ancona* 124 *li.*
The *cantar laidin* is in *Ancona* 172 *li.*
The hundred *meno* is in *Ancona* 215 *li.*
And note that the *commodities* of *Ægypt* are nominated before, and from *Ancona* is sent to *Ægypt white soape, oyles, nuts* and the common *commodities* of the Kingdome of *Naples.*

Ægypt weights compared with *Apulia.*

Ægypt is found in weight to agree with *Apulia* thus,
The *cantar* of *Zero* is in *Apulia* 1 *Cant.* 7 *Rot.*
The *cantar forfori* is in *Apulia* 48 *Rot.* or 155 *li.*
The *cantar laiden* is in *Apulia* 68 *Rot.* or 188 *li.*
The hundred *Meno* is in *Apulia* 85 *Rot.* or 235 *li.*
These *weights* are found in this manner also to agree with *Naples*, and hath the *commodities* transportable for *merchandize*, as is mentioned before in *Ancona.*

Ægypt weights compared with *Sicilia.*

Ægypt is found in weight thus to agree with *Sicilia.*
The *cantar forfori* is in *Sicilia* 55 *Rotolos* or 138. *li.*
The *cantar forfori* is in *Sicilia* 1 *cantar* 29 *Rot.* or 300 *li.*

The

The *cantar laidin* is in *Sicilia* 77 *Rot.* or 192 *li.*

The hundred *meno* is in *Sicilia* 96 *Rot.* or 240 *li.*

And note that from *Sicilia* is sent to *Ægypt*, *Mellassus* of *sugars*, *nuts*, *cheese* and *brimstone pumicestones*: and from *Ægypt* is sent to *Sicilia* the *commodities* above-named of *Ægypt*.

Ægypt is found to agree with *Tunes* and *Tripoli* in *Barbary* thus,

Ægypt weight compared with *Tunes* and *Tripoli* in *Barbarie.*

The *cantar* of *Tunes* is 1 *cantar* 17 *Rotolos forfori.*

The *cantar forfori* is in *Tunes* and *Tripoli* 85 *Rotolos.*

The *cantar laiden* is in *Tunes* and *Tripoli* 1 *cantar* 19 *Rot.*

The *cantar zero* is in *Tunes* and *Tripoli* 1 *cantar* 84 *Rot.*

The hundred *Meno* is in *Tunes* and *Tripoli* 1 *Cantar* 47 *Rot.*

And from *Ægypt* is sent to *Tunes* and *Tripolis*, some sorts of *spices*, as *pepper*, *cloves*, *cinamon*, *cassia*, *Benjamin*, *muske*, *ambergreece*, *civet*, *storax*, *camphora*, *flaxe*, and such like. It resteth yet to make the knowledge of these severall *weights* in themselves perfect; that I should shew what *commodities* are weighed by each of them, and afterward shew in briefe how they are found to accord with other principall places of *traffique* not here above mentioned.

The *cantar forfori* is the weight wherewith in *Ægypt Merchants* do buy and sell *pepper*, *ginger* and *greene ginger*, *lache*, *red* and *white sandall*, *incense*, *myrrhe*, *zedoaria*, *gumme arabicke*, *semensine*, *asafetida*, *mirabolans*, *indico*, *sugars* of all sorts, *sal armoniaque*, *Elephants teeth* and the like: agreeing thus with other Countries of *trade*.

The agreement of the *Cantar forfori* with other Countries.

Cantar forfori, that is 100 *Rotolos* is in

Rodes	17 ½ *Rotolos.*
Cyprus	18 ⅔ *Rotolos.*
Petras	108 *li.*
Salonica	109 *li.*
Zara	116 *li.*
Fiume	140 *li.*
Ancona	120 *li.*
Riconati	123 *li.*
Pesaro	124 *li.*
Arminio	116 *li.*
Lansano	123 *li.*
Apulia	132 *li.*
Acquilla	124 *li.*

The *Cantar forfori* of *Egypt*, is in

Sicilia	134 *li.* which are 54 *Rotolos.*
Calabria	131 *li.* which are 47 *Rot.*
Naples	121 *li.* which are 47 ⅔ *Rot.*
Roma	117 ½ *li.*
Florence	112 ½ *li.* } now all one.
Pisa	124. *li.* } now all one.
Genoa sotile	133 *li.*
Lucca	123 *li.*
Bollonia	116 ½ *li.*

Millan

Millan	129 *li.*
Cremona	132 *li.*
Piedmont	129 *li.*
Geneva	88 *li.*
Lions	98 *li.*
Avignon	102 *li.*
Barselona	98 *li.*
Majorca	100 *li.*
Marselia	105 *li.*
Valencia	120 *li.*
Sivil	90 *li.*
Lixborne	79 ½ *li.*
Bona and *Bugia*	83 ⅓ *Rotol.*
London	81 *li.*
Bridges	92 *li.*

The agreement of the *cantar meno* with other Countries.

The weight called *Meno* is accounted by the hundred and not by the *Cantar* which is also peculiar to some commodities onely and thereby is weighed *cloves*, *maces* and fust of *cloves*, *nutmegs*, *cinamon*, *cubube*, *long pepper*, *aloes epatica*, *boras*, in past and in gaine, *cardamon*, *spiknard*, *costus* sweet and bitter, *sarcacole*, *armoniac*, *oppoponax*, *storax*, *calamit*, *turbit*, *spodium*, *ermodotili*, *mumia*, *benioin*, *laccia*, *euforbio*, *lignum aloes*, *rubarbe*, *manna*, and other such like are sold by this weight, the hundred whereof, make of the *cantar forfori* 180 *Rotolos*, and makes in

The 100 *Rot. meno* doth make in

Venetia soteli	250 *li.*	*Salerno*	235 *li.*
Petrasse	184 *li.*	*Ancona*	215 *li.*
Corfu	187 *li.*	*Pesaro*	220 *li.*
Rome	211 *li.*	*Bollonia*	208 *li.*
Ricante	220 *li.*	*Florence*	219 *li.*
Lanfano	215. *li.*	*Millan*	229 *li*
Acquila	223. *li.*	*Cremona*	232 *li.*
Fermo	223. *li.*	*Genoa*	238 *li.*
Rhagusa	208 *li.*	*Verona*	225 *li.*
Piedmont	229 *li.*	*Geneva*	157 *li.*
Savoy	157. *li.*	*Lions*	175 *li.*
Avignon	181 *li.*	*Paris*	169 *li.*
Marselia	187 *li.*	*Barcelona*	178 *li.*
Majorca	179 R	*Valencia*	208 *li.*
Granado	148 *li.*	*Cades*	164 *li.*
Sivill	158 *li.*	*Tripol. barb.*	148 *li.*
Lixborne	142 *li.*	*London*	166 ½ *li.*
Tunes	148 *li.*	*In Flanders*	173 *li.*

The

The next is the *Cantar Zero* by which is sold *Cassia* and not any other spice, also *tinne, lead, brasse* and some other commodities the which is found to make in

The agreement of *cantar Zero* with other Countries.

The *cantar Zero* doth make in

Venetia gro.	200 *li.*	*Bome*	266 *li.*
Venetia soteli	316 *li.*	*Ancona*	268 *li.*
Salonica	177. *Rot.*	*Florence*	273 *li.*
Petrasse	140 *li.*	*Genoa*	297 *li.*
Fiume	312 *li.*	*Lucca*	276 *li.*
Pulia	108 *li.*	*Millan*	287 *li.*
Lansano	268. *li.*	*Sicilia*	120 *li.*
Ricante	275 *li.*	*Piedmont*	287 *li.*
Pesaro	275	*Marselia*	231 *li.*
Barcelona	219 *li.*	*Cades*	200 *li.*
Majorca	223 Rc	*London*	223 *li.*
Valencia	227. *li.*	*Flanders*	215 *li.*
Sivill	198 *li.*	*Tripol. barb.*	116 Rc.
Lixborne	250 *li.*	*Granado*	178 Rc.
Tunes	186 Rc		

And this is as much as I have collected concerning the severall *weights* of *Egypt* used constantly in *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, *Damietta* and other the principall places of that Countrey which by reason of the diversity as being fourefold have proved the more tedious and intricate; wherein if error be found by the triall of him that shall have cause to make an experiment, I shall (I hope) find the more favourable construction of this my paines taken, wishing that I could have thus inlarged my selfe in the measures of these Countries and the agreement thereof with the other places beforenamed, wherein (being defective) I must crave to referre the Reader to him that is herein better acquainted, and therfore next to the *coines currant*.

The *coines currant* of this Countrey are in *traffique* of *Merchandise*, partly forreigne, and partly domestique; the forreigne is the *Spanish Riall of eight*, which they call here the *piastre* and *doller* and worth in common 80 and sometimes 90 *aspers*, which is the domestique *coine* of this Countrey, and the Maidin which is the common silver *coine* of all the grand *Seigniors* Dominions: Three *a.* or *aspers* make a *Maidin*, and 30 *maidins* makes a *Doller*, the *gold coines* here is the *soltany*, *sheriffe* and *chequine* all of one value little differing, accounted 8 *shil. sterling*; but rising and falling in *aspers* according to the plentie and scarcity of *gold*.

Coines currant in *Ægypt*.

Their *accompts* are here diversly kept; the inhabitants for the most part accounting by *aspers* and *maidins*, three *aspers* being a *maidin*, and some Christians by *dollers* and *aspers* 80 *aspers* to a

The *accompts* kept in *Ægypt*.

doller, and some by *duccats* of *Pargo* accounting that 3 *duccats* of *Venice* make one *duccat* of *Pargo*; besides which, there is also in use an *Italian duccat* 10 *per cent* lesse.

The customes of *Alexandria Damietta* and *Egypt.*

The *customes* of *Alexandria*, *Damietta* and *Rosetta* is 10 *per cent.* as I noted before upon all Commodities inward and outward, and paid in kind or *species*, but upon *monies* brought in it is onely $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* and very strictly lookt into and exacted; but the *Bashaw* governing heere for the *grand Signieur*, being ever a principall man, and farre remote from *the imperiall Port of Constantinople*, layes in many towns of this Kingdome what custome he please; and though it be held now to be but 10 *per cent.* which is the old and ancient *custome* of *Egypt*, yet the *Merchant* that tradeth heere shall find ere his goods be sold and the *moneys* in his purse accounting the *consoledge* and other duties to bee above 22 or 23 *per cent.* the place being much subject to *anuenus* and *mangaries*, and the *Custome-house* being farmed to *Iewes*, adde thereto the greatest deceit they can possible to raise the daily *customes* of the place, *Alexandria* it selfe paying in this manner 20 thousand *medines* a day by farme, which at the rate of 30 *medins* to a *Riall* of $\frac{8}{8}$ *Spanish*, and the *Riall* of $\frac{8}{8}$ accounted at 5 *shillings sterling*, amounteth to 54750. *li. per annum.*

54750 li.

I should in the next place survey the generall *trade of Egypt* as it is observed and found to be at this day: but by reason I have in many places of the beforementioned Chapters particulary handled the principall parts *thereof*, and noted the most eminent nations that at this present doe hither *traffique*, I shall the more willingly passe over the same in silence, and onely now observe that besides the *French* and *Venetians*, not any other *European Christians* are found here to traffique, and the *English* have given over all Trade into this Countrey, by reason they are furnished with all the *commodities* that this place did formerly yeeld, at the first hand from *India*, and what else they want, being *commodities* either of *Arabia* or *Egypt*, they furnish themselves from *Aleppo* where many *English* are resident: But here are found *Consuls* for both the *Venetians* and *French* Nations, which continue still some *Trade* hither, as indeed more proper for them wanting the Trade of *India* which the *English* enioy, of which I have made mention before, and therfore leaving *Egypt*, and with it the firme land. I shall take leave now to view the Ilands that belong to *Africa*, by moderne *Cosmographers.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of the Iland Madagascar.

I Find belonging to *Africa* many *Ilands*, which are found to afford many notable *commodities* for *Merchandise*, which for brevities sake I will onely touch, that the *Factor* may know whence those *commodities* doe come which are found amongst us. *Madagascar*, otherwise called the *Iland St. Lawrence*, giving name to a Towne the principall of that *Iland* was discovered by the *Portugals*, *Anno* 1506: the Inhabitants willingly permit no man to land upon their Countrey for traffique sake; it yeeldeth *cloves*, *ginger*, and some *silver*, to the Inhabitants owne use, but not for exportation, and their *monies* in use are the *glasse beades* of *Cambaia*, which in *Merchandize* and *barter* currantly passe amongst them. *Madagascar.* Otherwise St. *Lawrence.*

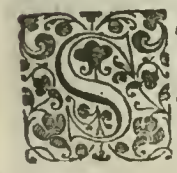
CHAP. XXXVI.

ZOCOTARA *Iland.*

THe *Iland* of *Zocotara* lieth in the mouth of the *red Sea*, 10 degrees North from the *Equator*, wherein the *Portugals* have fortified two Townes for *traffique*, it is replenished with *drugges* for *Physicke*, and especially, with that so excellent and well knowne in *Christendome*, by the name of *Aloes Zocatrina* which is sold there by a *quintall* which (by observation) makes in *England*, 93. *li.* *Zocotara.*

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the Iland of Saint Thomas.



SAint *Thomas Iland* lieth just under the *Equinoctiall Line*; the prime Citie is *Povoasan*, inhabited principally by *Portugals* and *Negro's*, abounding onely in *Sugar*, which here groweth in *Canes*, and are made so that yearely 50 great Ships are heere laden with that Commoditie for *Spaine* and *Portugall*, whereto I am not able to adde any other materiall point of *Trade*, because of my ignorance therein: St. *Thomas.*

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Ilands of the Canaries, *and Trade thereof.*

Canaries.

THese *Ilands* are seven in number, and under the command of the *Spaniard* formerly called the *Fortunate Ilands*. They abound in *Sugars*, whereof great quantitie of *Marmalet* and other conserves are made; in *Birds*, which hereof take their names, excellent in singing; in *Wines* which hence are knowne by these *Ilands* names, excellent in taste; and in *Woad* found excellent for Dying.

The *Trade* thereof.

To these *Ilands* is now found and practised some small *trade* by the *English*; to which place they import some *seys*, *serges*, *bayes*, *linnens*, and such like, and export thence *Woad*, and *Sugars* and *Wines* of the growth of these *Ilands* which last is vented thence into *England* and *Holland* above two thousand Tunnes yearely, to the great inriching of the Inhabitants.

Weights, Measures, &c. concurre with *Sivill.*

Their *weights*, *measures*, and *coines* are altogether concurrent with the *weights*, *measures*, and *coines* currant in *Sivill*, to which place it was annexed by the *Spaniards* the first discoverers; therefore I shall not need to say ought here further thereof.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the Assores, *commonly* Tercera Ilands.

Iland *Assores* called *Terceras.*

THe *Tercera Ilands* were first discovered by the *Flemmings* and a while bare their names; upon which is placed the *Meridian line*, dividing the East from the West part of the world; it onely aboundeth in *Oad* or *Woad* used by Diers, and is now in the hands of the *Spaniards*, and in speciall use to them in their voyage to the East or West Indies, and affording them for refreshment good water, and store of *goates flesh*. Other matter of *Trade* it affordeth not, therefore this shall serve to have said of the *Ilands*, willingly omitting the *Hesperides*, the *Gorgades*, the *Princes Ilands*; and others of lesser moment, and proceed in my MAPPE to view the *Trade* of ASIA, somewhat better knowne to us then AFRICA.

OF

ASIA, AND THE PROVINCES AND CITIES OF TRADE THEREOF.


ASIA
SEPTENTRIO
AMERICÆ PARS
EUROPAE PARS
MARE DEL ZUR
MARE TARTARICUM
AFRICAE PARS
MARIS MEDITERRANEI
AEQUINOCTIALIS LINEA
MARE ARABICUM et INDICUM
OCEANUS ORIENTALIS
GOLFO DI BENGALA
NOVA GUINEA
Islas delas velas
Japan
Corea
Italia
Graecia
Armenia
Persia
India
Scythia
Tartaria
China
Luconia
Mindanao
Borneo
Iava Major
Ceylon
Milliaria Germanica
30 60 90 120 150

OF ASIA, AND THE PROVINCES THEREOF.

CHAP. XL.

Of ASIA, *and the Provinces thereof:*

SIA, The third division of the World, is separated from EVROPE by the *Egean Propontis*, and *Euxine Sea*, by *Paulus Mæotis*, *Tanais*, *Duina*, and from AFRICA by the *red Sea*, and the *Egyptian Istmus*, as I remembred in the beginning of this *Worke*. Five notable things have made this Countrey famous, and have giuen *it* the *garland of supremacie* over all the other parts of the World. First, the *Creation* of *Mankind*: Secondly, the *Birth* of our *Saviour*; his *Miracles wrought*, and *place* of his *sufferance*: Thirdly, the *Actions* memorized by the *holy Pen-men* of the *Old* and *New Testament*: Fourthly, the *famous Monarchies* of the *Babylonians*, *Assirians*, *Persians*, and *Medes*: And fifthly, being the common *Mother* of us all, from whence innumerable troupes of men issued to people the other parts of the unhabited World, of which see other Authors further at large.

ASIA.

Five notable things in *Asia*.

The principall Regions of ASIA, are

1. *Anatolia.*	9. *Chaldea.*
2. *Syria.*	10. *Persia.*
3. *Palestina.*	11. *Parthia.*
4. *Armenia.*	12. *Tartaria.*
5. *Arabia.*	13. *China.*
6. *Media.*	14. *India.*
7. *Assiria.*	15. *The Ilands thereof.*
8. *Mesopotamia.*	

And of these in briefe according to my first intention.

CHAP. XLI.

Of Anatolia, *or* Natolia *in generall.*

Anatolia.

ANatolia is limited on the East with the River *Euphrates*, on the West with *Thracius Bosphorus*, *Propontis*, *Hellespont*, and the *Egean*; on the North with *Pontus Euxinus*, on the South with the *Rhodian* and *Lician* Seas. In this Countrey was anciently accounted 4000 Cities and Townes, those *seaven* famous amongst the rest to whom Saint *Iohn* dedicated his *Revelation*; but now the ruines of them are hardly to be seene, and the Provinces that are found in this Region are these. First, *Cilicia:* secondly, *Pamphylia:* thirdly, *Lycia:* fourthly, *Caria:* fifthly, *Ionia:* sixthly, *Lydia:* seventhly, *Molis:* eighthly, *Phrygia minor:* ninthly, *Phrygia major:* tenthly, *Bithynia:* eleventhly, *Pontus:* twelfthly, *Paphlagonia:* thirteenthly, *Galatia:* fourteenthly, *Cappadocia:* fifteenthly, *Licaonia:* sixteenthly, *Pisidia*, and *Armenia minor*. Of these in order.

CHAP. XLII.

Of Cilicia, *and the Cities thereof.*

Cilicia and the Cities thereof.

Scanderone, or *Alexandretta*

CIlicia is not found at this day to have any Towne of note or consequence in it, save *Alexandria*, built by *Alexander* the Great, and to distinguish it from *Alexandria in Egypt*, is named *Alexandretta*, now known to us by the name of *Scanderone*, a famous Haven towne, serving for the scale to *Aleppo*, for all such shipping as come thither, either out of the *Ocean* or *Mediterranean*, and where the

English

English, *French* and *Venetians* have their *Vice-consuls* to protect their *Merchants* goods and Ships, and where all *Merchandize* are either landed or laden that goe to or from *Aleppo*, of which it will be more proper that I inlarge, when I come to speake of *Aleppo* which is seated in *Siria*, as I shall shew hereafter.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of Pamphilia, Licia, *and* Caria.

ALl these have not any thing now worthy note in them, conducing to *Trade* and *Merchandizing*, save the aboundance of those *goates* upon whom grows that *wooll* whereof is made the *Chamlets* and *Grograms* of which I shall have cause to speake more at large, when I come to treat of the *Trade* of *Angora*, and in the *interim* it is to bee noted that these Provinces having lost their former names, are now knowne to us by the name of *Caramania*, and are at this present under the command of the *grand Seignior*. *Pamphilia, Lycia, and Caria.*

CHAP. XLIIII.

Of Ionia, *and the Cities thereof.*

Onia is the next Province, wherein is that ancient famous Citie of *Ephesus* much ruined from its ancient recorded beauty, famous for the direction of an *Epistle* by Saint *Paul* to the inhabitants hereof: famous also for the Temple of *Diana:* and lastly, famous for the buriall of S. *Iohn* the *Evangelist*, *who went heere alive into the grave.* But this Citie is now become a poore village, and retaines no monument of her pride that I could find in *Anno* 1624 but a porch of a *Grecian Church* of black Marble, wherein is excellently ingraven the life of our *Saviour Christ*, much admired by all Artists. *Ionia* and the Cities thereof. *Ephesus.*

But now the only *Citie* of *Trade* in this Province is *Smyrna*, one of the places that strove for the birth of *Homer*, and wherein was found one of those Churches whereto S. *Iohn* dedicated his *Revelation*, seated in the bottome of a Bay or Gulph, knowne to our Seamen by the name of the gulph of *Smyrna*; and where there is a *Consull* resident for the *English*, as also for the *French* and *Venetians* to protect their *Merchants* and *Trade*, where in *Anno* 1619 in matter of *traffique*, I noted these things. *Smyrna.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XLV.

Of SMYRNA *and the* trade *thereof.*

Smyrna, and the *trade* thereof.

THE principall *trade* of this Citie was within these few yeares transported hither from the *Iland Scio*, where the *consulls* abovesaid had their residents, and from thence are intitled *Consulls* of *Scio* and *Smyrna*, but by reason that scale both for sales and investments had then a dependencie upon this, it was found more proper and lesse chargeable to remove their aboad and warehouses hither, and by that meanes this became the principall *Port*, the goodnesse of the harbour much furthering the same, being both under the command of the *Grand Signior*, and within these later yeares much inriched by the trade of *English*, *French*, and *Venetians*.

Commodities of *Smyrna*.

The *commodities* that are found here to abound, and that are hence transported into other Countries of *Christendome*, are *cotton woolls*, which in great plenty grow in the adjoyning plaines of this Citie; also *Galles* for Diers, *aniseeds*, *cordovants*, *wax*, *cotton* and *grogram yarne*, *cute*, *carpets*, *grograms*, *mohers*, *chamblets*, and some *fruits* and *drugges*, *raw Persia silke* is likewise hither brought by land from *Persia*; and all other *commodities* found in *Turkie* or of that growth is here to be had, and the *commodities* here vented from *England* are *Clothes* of *Suffolke* and *Gloster*, *kersies* of *Yorkshire* and *Hampshire*, *lead*, *tinne*, *callicoes*, *pepper*, *Indico*, and other *spices*, which within these late yeares wee had formerly from this and other places of *Turkie*, and which now by the *commoditie* of the *East India trade* and navigation, we carry to them; and from *Venice* is brought some *clothp aper*, *silkes*, *velvets*, &c. and from *France* some few *clothes* and *paper*, &c.

The *coines* of *Smyrna* and accompts.

The *coynes* currant of *Smyrna* are those of *Constantinople*, and generally those of all that *Empire*, which I shall shew when I treat of that *Citie*, and for that cause here omit it, and their *accounts* they also keepe here in the same nature with them, and therefore referre you to that place in both these particulars.

Weights usuall of *Smyrna*

The *waights* of *Smyrna* and *Scio*, for they agree both in one, is the *quintar*, which containes 100 *Rotolo's*, or 42 *Oakes*, and every *oake* being 400 *drams*, and every *Lodoro* being 176 *drams*, and the pound *haberdepois* hath beene found to be 148 *drams*, and the *quintall* of 42 *oakes* abovesaid, which produceth 119 *li. English*, but

but in many *commodities* it is found to anſwer but 117 *li.* ſo that *in circa* 9 ¼ *drams* is 1 *ounce Engliſh haberdepois.*

Measures of *Smyrna* and *Scio.*

They have here in uſe two *meaſures*, one for linnen and another for woolen, but becauſe they neerly agree with *Conſtantinople*, I will referre the ſame to that place.

Cuſtomes of *Smyrna* and *Scio* by the *Engliſh.*

The *cuſtomes* payd by the *Engliſh* here and throughout all *Turkie* by vertue of their Capitulations with the *great Turke*, is onely three *per centum*; and oftentimes the *cuſtome-houſe* of *Scio* and of *Smyrna* is in one mans hands, and though by their Capitulations it is ſo agreed, that thoſe goods that have once payd *cuſtome* in one port, ſhould not pay any more being thence exported to any other place of his Dominions, and that commands have been granted to that end by the *grand Signior* at ſeverall times; yet the juſtice of that Countrey is ſo defective in this particular, that the *commodities* landed in *Smyrna*, and paying there three *per centum*, and afterward tranſported to *Conſtantinople*, pay there againe another three *per centum*, or compound with the *cuſtomer*, which ſometimes is done at 1 ½ *per centum*, and ſometimes at leſſe: *note* that here as in all parts of *Turkie* the *Venetians French* and *Dutch* pay five *per cent.* two *per cent.* more than the *Engliſh*, which is grounded upon their capitulations with the *Emperour.*

By *Venetians* and *French.*

Port charges of a Shippe.

The port charges of clearing a Ship in *Smyrna* is paid in *commodities* of our Countrey, and was to that end thus at firſt regulated; but ſince converted into payment by money, as to the *cadie* who is to have five *pico* of *Venice cloth*, and a bundle of *cony-ſkins* for a veſt, which in the infancy of our *Engliſh* trade was here found to be much requeſted.

The *cadies* ſervant to have 3 ½ *pico engliſh cloth.*
The *cadies* caya to have 3 *pico* of *ditto.*
The *cadies* ſcrivan to have a *chicquine in gold.*
The *cadies pages* to have 2 ½ *dollers.*
The *Moſur Baſhaw* to have 1 ½ *pico cloth.*
The *cadies Ianiſaries* to have a *chicquine.*

All which charges amount *in circas* to 68 *dollers.*

To conclude, the *trade* of this port it is moſt noted for the abundance of *cottons* which hence is tranſported to *England*, *France*, *Holland*, and *Italie*, eſtimated yearly to be about 20000 *quintall*, and is found here to grow in the adjoyning plaines, which they doe ſow as wee doe Corne, the ſtalke being no bigger than that of wheat, but ſtronger and tougher, bearing a head, round and bearded and hard as a ſtone, which when it is ripe it breaketh and is delivered of a ſoft white bombaſt or *cotton*, mixed with ſeed, which they ſeparate with an inſtrument, ſelling the wooll, but reſerving the ſeed for the next harveſt; ſee more of this trade in *Cyprus* and *Conſtantinople*, to which I referre the inquirer.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of Lydia, Eolis, Phrygia minor *and* major.

Lydia, Eolis, Phrygia.

IN the Northeast of *Ionia* is *Lidya*, famous onely for the two rivers, *Castrus* abounding with swannes, and *Meander* with windings, from hence termed *meanders*; and if some Authors may be worthy of credit, the natives were anciently the first known men that gave beginning to *Merchandize*, and exercised buying and selling, and proved the originall of the *Tuscans*, whose supreame *Duke* continues the same to this day, and is one of the greatest and most eminent *Merchants* in the world.

The first Merchants.

In *Eolis* are seated the two *Misia* Provinces, which hold not any thing note worthie.

Minor.

In *Phrygia minor*, is not found any thing at present worthy in *trade* to stay the course of my penne; it affordeth the place where the ancient and famous Citie of *Troy* was seated, which cost the *Grecians* ten yeares siege to take it, with the losse of 860000 of the *Trojans*, and 666000 of the *Grecians*, but in Anno 1620, I hardly saw the reliques of this *mightie fabrique*, though I traced it for many miles, and gave eare to all the ridiculous fables of those poore *Grecians* that inhabite thereabouts in many villages which lie within the compasse of her ancient walls, from mount *Ida* to the River *Scamander*, now onely a brooke not two foote deepe; so that, what *Ovid* said of old I found by experience verefied, *Jam seges est ubi Troia fuit*, &c. Neither

Troyes ruines, ruin'd.

Major.

Gordion.

Midium.

In *Phrygia major*, doth not remaine any thing note worthie, save a remembrance that *Gordion* the seat of *Gordius* was here found in *Alexanders* time, who cut that knot with his sword which he saw he could not otherwise undoe; also *Midium* the seat of *Midas*, whose covetous petition was granted by *Bacchus*, to convert all into *gold* that he handled, and so had like to have eaten gold for meate, had not his after wit mastered his covetous appetite, and made him to his repentance see his error, & acknowledge it; and falling againe to a second over-sight in judgement, as the first was an error in desire, he preferred *Pans pipe* before *Apolloes harpe*, and was rewarded for his small skill in musicke with a comely paire of *Asses eares*: also in this Province stood *Colosso*, to whom Saint *Paul* writ one of his Epistles; and *Pesinus*, where the *goddesse Sybile* was worshipped, which being brought into *Rome*, would not stirre further than the entrance of the river *Tyber*, which the *Romans* much wondred, because the dominion

Colosso.

nion of the world was prophesied to that *Citie* that had the custodie *thereof*; but the *vestall Claudias girdle* performed that which all the strength of *Rome* could not, and *shee* halled up both the Ship and *goddesse*, to the wonder of the *Citizens* at that time, and of all the world ever since, though farre greater miracles are found to be reported of that *Citie*, and the holy inhabitants thereof at this day, if the said reports might gaine that credit now as *this miracle* then did.

CHAP. XLVII.

Of BITHINIA *and the* Cities *thereof.*

ON the North side of the *Phrygias* is seated *Bithinia*, which is famoused first for the victory of *Alexander* against the *Persians*, of whom he slew 20000; secondly, for *mount Stella*, where *Pompey* overthrew *Mithridates*, and *Tamberlain* with 800000 *Tartarians*, encountred *Baiaset* with 500000, where 20000 lost their lives, and *Baiaset* in his pride of heart taken and pend up in an iron cage, against whose barres he beate out his braines: thirdly, for *Nice*, where the *first generall Counsell* was held *Anno* 314, to repell the *Arian* heresie; and fourthly, *Calcedon*, where the *fourth generall Counsell* was assembled to repell the *Nestorian* heresie, where yet in *Anno* 1620, the Inhabitants doe shew to strangers the place of this assembly by tradition in manner of an ovall circle built purposely for this *occasion*; and lastly, here is *Bursa* by some *Prusa*, the seat of the *Ottoman Kings* in *Asia* till they gained *Adrianople* in *Europe*, which was done by *Mahomet* the first: of the *trade* thereof a word in my passage. *Bithinia* and the Cities thereof.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of BURSIA *in* BITHINIA, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

BURSIA seated in the bottome of a Bay knowne to the *Turke* by the name of the Gulph of *Bursia*; being a faire City and antiently the seate of the *Mahumetane* Kings, is now inhabited by Turkes, Jewes and Greekes; who by reason of their neighbourhood, and in the way from *Smyrna* to *Constantinople* for land travellers is found to have some *Merchants* of quality, and affordeth quantity *Bursia* and the trade thereof.

of *Persia commodities*, as brought hither from *Eusdrom* and other bordering Townes of *Armenia* and *Persia*, principally occasioned by the immunities that have beene granted by severall Princes that have here resided, to the inhabitants thereof: but because the Venetians are found at present to be the prime *traders* hither, it will not be amisse that for the *weights* and *measures* of the place we should be ruled by their observations which thence may easily be reduced to ours.

Commodities of *Bursia.*

Their *commodities* afforded to forraine Countries are the same as *Constantinople*, onely some fabriques I have seen to have beene in my time there made of *silks* by *Moores* that have been banished out of *Spaine*, and come hither to reside, as *damaskes*, *taffetas* and *stript stuffes*, and such like; also *commodities* which the earth hath produced, as *aniseeds*, *galles* and *sugars*.

Coines and Weights of *Bursia.*

Their *coynes* are the same currant in *Constantinople*.

100 *Rotolos* makes *Venice* sotile 176 *li.* and *Venice* grosse 112 *li.*

The *Ocha* of *Bursia* is *Venice* sotile 4 *li.*

The *Rot.* of *Bursia* is *Venice* sotile 9 *ounc.* and grosse 1 *li.* 1 *ou.* 1½ h.

The 100 drams makes sotile *Venetia* 1 *li.* which is 72 *metalichi.*

The 100 *Kilats* of *Turkey* makes in *Venetia* 87½ *Kill.* gold weight 7 *metalich* make *oun.* 1 gold weight in *Venetia.*

And by the English the same is observed to be within 2 *per cent.* to agree with the weight of *Constantinople*, as shalbe shewed hereafter.

Measures of *Bursia.*

There are found here severall *picos* which with the *brace* of *Venetia* is found thus to agree.

Braces 100 of *cloth*, *scarlet* and fine *cloth* makes 108 *picoes cloth* here.

Braces 100 of course *cloth* common makes 114 *picos* in *Bursia.*

Braces 100 of *cloth* of *gold* makes in *Bursia* 102 *picos.*

Braces 1000 of *linens* is found to make in *Bursia* 772 *picos.*

And this is *noted* to be a greater *pico* than the rest: but by the observation of some English they find onely 2 *picoes*, one for *cloth* and the other for *grograms*, and do agree with those of *Constantinople*.

Customes of *Bursia.*

There is no *custome* due upon goods in *Bursia*, it being accounted an Inland Towne; but if sent thence to *Smyrna* or to *Constantinople*, and exported out of the *grand signior*'s dominions, it is liable to a *custome*, according to the capitulations or priviledge granted to that Nation that transporteth the same: but if those *commodities* bought in *Bursia* being carryed to *Smyrna* or *Constantinople* and there sold, it payeth no *customes* but a small duety for registering, and quitting at the *custome-houses* of both the said places, as hath beene practised by divers *Merchants*. In this Towne of late yeeres some English have resided, and doe find a faire and friendly quarter with the inhabitants; but they are accounted as *subfactors* to those resident in *Constantinople* and *Smyrna*, therefore I shall not need to say further of this place.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLIX.

Of PONTUS, *and the* Cities *thereof.*

ON the North side of *Bithinia* is *Pontus*, wherein is found the ruines of *Tomos* to which *Ovid* was banished, and *Pithius* where *Chrysostome* lived in exile: here also ruled *Mithridates*, who for 40. yeeres withstood the *Romanes*, not more excellent in Warre then learning and memory, who spake 22. languages, and invented that *counterpoyson* from him named *Mithridate*; and who at last by the rebellion of his sonne, and the valour of *L. Sylla*, *Lucullus* and *Pompey* was vanquished; the last of which erected a pillar upon a small Iland at the entrance of the black or *Euxine* Sea, which at this day is knowne by his name, and shewed by the inhabitants to strangers as a trophey of his Victories in these parts.

Pontus.

Pompeys Pillar.

CHAP. L.

Of PAPHLAGONIA *and* GALATIA *and the Cities thereof.*

IN *Paphlagonia* I finde not any City notable for *trade*, nor other thing note worthy: and as for *Galatia*, it is observed that to the people of this Province did Saint *Paul* dedicate one of his Epistles; and here is also seated the City of *Ancira*, now commonly *Angora*, famous for the infinite store of *grograms*, *moheires* and *chamblets* that are made here and frabricated, and from hence transported to *Constantinople*, being 16 dayes journey distant; and to *Aleppo* having a like remotenes; and from thence againe exported into all the Countries of *Europe*.

Paphlagonia and *Galatia.*

Angora.

In this place the Venetians have a *factorie* to provide them the said *commodities*, and the English in imitation thereof about 1624. did first send thither two *factors* from *Constantinople*, to furnish themselves with these *commodities* at the first hand: but some of the *yarne* called hence *grograme yarne*, (and not *camels haire* as some vainely conceive) being lately brought into *England*, ingenious workemen were here found that invented therewith *Tames*, and many other stuffes, to the great decay and prejudice of the *Gro-*

Grograms trade.

grame trade of this Countrey, and of such as lived thereupon in *Angora*; whereupon the inhabitants in *Anno* 1630. petitioned the *Duana* of *Constantinople*, that this *yarne* might not be exported out of the Kingdome untill it were put into worke, and made into stuffes, which was granted them; but the *farmers* of the *grand signiors customes* at *Constantinople* conniving thereat, and suffering the same to be exported, paying double *custome*, which is 6. *per cent*. and so it continued till 1634. at what time a second stricter prohibition with confiscation was proclaimed and neerely lookt into, so that what quantity is now found to come thence is by indirect meanes, and not otherwise, if possible thereby a gaine to give life to the *grogram trade* and the makers thereof in these parts.

There was of late yeeres an offer made by the Venetian Ambassadour resident at *Constantinople* to export 500. of the *goates* that beare this *wool* to *Venetia*, thereby in time to bring this *commodity* in request in their *signorie*; but the Turks perceiving their drift denyed the same, least his subjects and Countrey might futurely be deprived of the benefit of so excellent a *commodity*, had our ancestors foreseene the like discommodity that would have insued by the exportation of English *sheepe* into *Spaine*, it may be conceived it would never have beene in those dayes permitted.

Weights and Measures of *Angora*.

The *weights* and *measures* of this place are the same as are found in *Constantinople*, the *grograme pico* having from this Towne its originall, and is the proper *pico* of this Countrey and City; whereby all *grograms*, *moheires* and *chamblets* are measured and sold throughout all *Turkey*, and is in *grograms* found in *England* to answere proportionally as 24 *pico*, being a piece of ordnary *grograms* to make 16. *yards London*: for their *moneys* and *accounts* they are found to be the same as in *Constantinople*, *vide* there.

CHAP. LI.

Of CAPPADOCIA *and the Cities thereof.*

Cappadocia.

ON the East side of *Galatia* is *Cappadocia*, the chiefe City is *Erzyrum*, scituate on the confines of *Armenia*, being held the randevous for the Turkish Militia in their expeditions to *Persia*; and the place where when the warre is ended they are dismissed; here is the entrance into the dominions of the *grand signior*, and though warres happen betweene the Turkes and the Persians, yet these barbarous Nations are so carefull of *Merchants* and the preservation of *commerce*, that the *Merchants* of both Countries, though otherwise the Provinces be at variance, may here enter and transport

port their *merchandize* into one anothers Countrey, paying a small *custome* as acknowledgment to the Prince, carrying a *Tescary* or certificate thereof with them to such other places whither they goe, which in it selfe protects their goods and persons from danger or confiscation, or other dueties; so that it is an ordinary thing to see *Persia Merchants* with great estates in *Aleppo* and *Constantinople* in the hottest of the warres between their two Soveraignes, to the shame, and contrary to the custome of many Christian Princes, who first prey upon the *Merchants* that inhabit their Countries, making a warre upon their estates and persons, before they meddle with or haply hardly publish their intentions to their Soveraignes; the antient *Tibarenean custome* being now out of use in *Christendome*, who are said never to wage war against any enemie; but they faithfully certified them beforehand both of the time and place of their intent and fight; and as it may be conjectured, gave first a faire dismission to the subjects of their enemies, and consequently to their *Merchants*.

Here is also *Amasia*, where the *grand signiors* eldest sonne is seen to abide after his *circumcision*, till the time of his Fathers death, and the beginning of his raigne: And *Trabesond*, formerly an *Imperiall seate*, now a small City seated upon the *Euxine* or black Sea, having a reasonable good harbour, and where the *grand signior* maintaineth certaine Gallies to scoure these coasts: here is found a great *trade* in summer for *fish*, which to me did much resemble the English *herring*, which they take upon this coast in good quantity, and is by the inhabitants, who are for the most part *Armenians* pickled and salted, and so preserved and sent into *Caffa*, *Constantinople* and other parts. Their manner of salting, and the matter wherewith is likewise as strange; for the Countrey affording not our common known bay *salt*, there is a Mountaine within some leagues of the City, out of which with ease they digge a stone, to the eye appearing blacke and no way transparent; but beaten in marble morters with them in use, it becometh very white, and is found to preserve all Meates aswell as *salt de bay*, and for *merchandize* is carryed thence to *Constantinople* and other Countries, and sold in the stone unbeaten by the *Rotolo*, *Oache* or *quintar*.

Amasia.

Trabesond.

Minerall Salt.

In this Countrey did inhabit the *Amazonian Viragoes*, *Penthesilea* one of their Queenes, came with her troupes to assist the *Trojans*, and long after *Thalestris* another of their Queenes came to *Hyrcania* to be *Alexanders bedfellow*; having now no memory extant of this feminine government.

CHAP. LII.

Of LICONIA, PISIDIA *and* ARMENIA *minor.*

Liconia. Pisidia. Armenia.

IN *Liconia* is found the City of *Iconium*, the regall seate of the *Aladine Saltans*, the ruine of *Lystra* where *Timothy* was borne, and where *Paul* and *Barnabas* healing a criple were adored for *Mercury* and *Jupiter*.

In *Pisidia* was the famous battell fought betweene *Cyrus* and *Artaxerxes*, where *Cyrus* lost his life and the victory; and out of which *Xenophon* made that notable retreit with his Grecians, in despight of 20000. which followed him at the heeles.

Ararate.

In *Armenia minor* is seated the Mountaine *Ararate*, on whose toppe the Arke is said to rest after the deluge. And thus much shall serve to have said of *Natolia* which in generall for *merchandise* doth yeeld these *commodities*, *galles*, *carpets*, *oyles*, *wines*, *cottons*, *wools* and *cotton yarne*, *grograms*, *grograme yarne*, *sheep wools*, *hides raw* and *salted*, and *dry Cordivants*, *aniseeds*, *goats wooll*, *soape*, *silke*, *comin seed*, *muscadins*, *cute*, *resins* &c. and thus much in generall of *Natolia*, which ere I leave, a Word of *Trapesond*.

Commodities of *Anatolia.*

CHAP. LIII.

Of TRAPESOND *and the Trade thereof.*

Trabesond.

Trapesond formerly the seat of an Empire, now a Province of the *grand signior* is inhabited by Jewes, and Greekes, but principally by Armenians; the *coines* are those common with all *Turkey*.

Weights in *Trabesond.*

There is found in *Trapesond* in use two *weights*, one for *spices*, *drugges* and fine *commodities*, which is the same with the weight of *Genoa*, which they here brought into use in their great *trade* into this City from *Gallata Caffa* and other places subject in those dayes to their government; the other for grosse *commodities*, is the *Rotolo*, 100 whereof is the *Cantar*, agreeing with that common *Rotolo* of *Constantinople*, *vide* there more.

Measures in *Trabesond.*

Their common *measure* is a *Pico* agreeing neere with *Constantinople*, making about 26 ½ inches English.

CHAP.

CHAP. LIIII.

Of SYRIA *in generall and the parts thereof.*

Syria hath on the East *Euphrates*, on the West the *mediterranean* Sea; on the South *Palestine*, on the North *Silicia*, watered with *Euphrates*, which antiently passed through the *garden* of *Eden*; and having its sourse in the Mountaines of *Armenia*, running at this day by *Babylon* or *Bagdate*, disgorgeth it selfe into the *Persian* Sea, and *Orontis* which arising on Mount *Libanus* saluteth the walls of *Silutia*, and disinbogeth in the *mediterranean*, and is divided into 3 Provinces, *viz. Phenicia*, *Celosyria* and *Sirophænicia*, of which in order.

Syria.

Euphrates.

CHAP. LV.

Of Phenicia *and the Cities thereof.*

IN *Phænicia* is seated the City of *Ptolemais*, or *Acris*, or *Acon*, famous for so many Christian Armies that have in times past besieged it, and which likewise added fame to our Kings *Richard ceur de lion*, and *Edward* the *first*, in which place the Venetians and French have some *trade* for *waxe*, *hides*, *corne*, *silke*; and therefore following the observations made by them in matter of *weights* and *measures*, I find the same to be thus accorded.

Phænicia and the Cities thereof.

CHAP. LVI.

Of Acria *commonly S.* Iohn de Acria, *and the Trade thereof.*

Acria being seated in the bottome of the *mediterranean*, and now strugling with its owne ruines, hath yet by reason of its small but commodious harbour some *trade* maintained by the French, but principally by Venetians; who in small vessels coast these parts, and pick up some of the *Asian commodities* out of these Villages and Townes bordering upon the Sea coasts, as both in this place, *Tripoly*, *Sidon*, &c. the agreements of their *weights* and *measures* observed by Venetians, I will insert.

Acria and the trade therof.

Weights of *Acria.*

The *cantar* of *Acria* commonly called by them the *cantar Tamberan* makes *sotile* in *Venice* 900 *li.* which produceth in *England* 603 *li.*

Rotolo 1 makes *sotle pounds* in *Venetia* 9 *li.*

Measures of *Acria.*

Braces 100 of *cloth* of *gold* and *silke* is in *Acria* 108 *pic. Braces* 100 of *cloth woollen* of *Venetia* is in *Acria* 115 *Picos.*

Coines.

Their *coines* is generally the same with all the Dominions of the *grand signior*, which I shall declare coming to treate of *Constantinople* the *Metropolis* of that Empire, and of *Aleppo* the principall City of *trade* in this Countrie, therefore shall not need here to insist further thereupon.

CHAP. LVII.

Of SIDON *and the* trade *thereof.*

Sidon.

IDON is now limited within a narrower compasse than its antient bounds, commanded by the Emir or Prince of the *Drusians*, the offspring of Christians, but now hardly professing any religion at all; it is seated upon the same shore as *Acria*, and where the French and Venetians maintaine *consulls*, and is better knowne to us then *Acria*: and where by their means all westerne Christians finde a reasonable favourable protection in their *trade*.

Commodities of *Sidon.*

The Countrey doth principally abound in *corne*, which some yeeres is hence distributed and dispersed to *Marselia*, *Lighorne* and other parts of Christendome, with *galles*, *woolls*, *waxe*, &c.

Coines common in *Sidon*

Their *coynes* are principally *Rialls* of ⅓ *Spanish* and *Chicquins* in *gold*, the *Riall* accounted for 72 *aspers*, and the *chickquine* 108 *aspers*, but the valuation alters according to the occasions of the state and course of traffique, therefore no great confidence can be given thereunto.

Weights of *Sidon.*

Their *waights* is the *dram* and *Rotolo* currant in these parts of *Asia*, 650 *drams*, making the *Rotol.* 4 *li.* 5½ ounces *English.*

Rotolo 100 is their *cantar* q^t 433⅓ *li. English.*

Rotolo 1 is accounted to make there also 12 ounces.

Rotolos 110 makes *Rotolos* 100 common in *Aleppo.*

Rotolos 115 makes *Rotolos* 100 common in *Cyprus.*

Measures of *Sidon.*

Their *measures* are these — — —

In

In this tract lies the place where *Tyre* was seated, now devoured by the incroaching Sea, of whose ancient *traffique* see the 66 Chapter; and also *Sarepta*, where *Elias* who had formerly lived in *Mount Carmell* nigh adjoyning, was sustained in a famine by a *widdow* whose sonne he raised from death: other matters of consequence have not falne out within my reading hapned in this circuit, therefore hence I will travaile to the next Province.

CHAP. LVIII.

Of Syrophœnicia *and the* Cities *thereof.*

Syrophœnicia hath beene better beautified with Cities than now it is, the warres of *Princes* and time hath given a period to many, of which *Antioch* was famous both for being the *Metropolis* of all *Syria*, and the place where the *Disciples* of our *Saviour were first called Christians*, now nothing but the ruines to be seene upon those large plaines, which doth lead from *Alexandretta* to *Aleppo*; it comprehendeth the famous Citie of *Baruti*, which deserves a regard for the present *trade* thereof. *Syrophœnicia.*

CHAP. LIX.

Of BARUTI, *and the* trade *thereof.*

BARUTI formerly called *Julia Felix*, is a famous *Mart Towne*, yet much inferiour in *trade* to what it hath formerly beene, neere this towne is that noted Valley where it is said Saint *George* by killing of a *Dragon* delivered the *Kings daughter*, in memoriall whereof there was a Castle and Oratory here built and consecrated to him, and whose name it bore, whose ruines doe yet appeare, if the Inhabitants may be beleeved; it is now the common passage for all those *Caravans* that travell from *Aleppo*, *Damasco* and *Jerusalem* to *Cairo* and *Mecca*, and thereby made a place of great concourse of *Merchants*. It is subject to the *grand Signior*, and therefore his *coynes* in *silver* and *gold* are the currant *coynes* thereof, partaking of those that are currant in the neighbouring Countries, as all bordering Townes are found to be. The *English* have no scale or residence here, but the *Venetians* who prie with more industrie into these parts, finde here a profitable *traffique*, therefore in the *waights* and *measures* thereof wee must sayle by their observations. *Baruti* and the trade thereof. Coines currant in *Baruti.*

The

Weights of *Baruti.*

The *cantar* containing 100 *Rotolos* of *Baruti* makes *sutle Venetia waight* 750 *li.* and of grosse 475. *li.* and of *English* 502 *li.* The *Rotolo* makes *Venetia sutle* 7½ *li.* grosse 4 *li.* 9 ounces, *English* 5 *li.* the *cantar* or 100 *Rotolos* of *Baruti* is in *Aleppo* 96 *Rotolos*, the common *waight* and 90½ *Rotolos* of silke *waight.*

Measures of *Baruti.*

Measures of *Baruti* is the *pico*, 100 whereof makes in *Venetia* 86 *Braces*, and the 100 *Braces* of *Venetia* of woolen cloth makes in *Baruti* 112 or 113 *pico's*, which is in *England* ( ) yards.

Amano and the trade thereof.

The Towne of *Amano* lieth also in this *Syrophœnicia*, and is found to be a Towne of great *trade* and confluence of *Merchants* of *Arabia*, *Persia*, and *Turkie*; but because I finde the *waights* and *measures* thereof to accord with the same that are found in use in *Aleppo*, and their *coynes* the common currant *coynes* of *Turkie*, I shall referre the Reader to *Aleppo*, and the *trade* thereof.

CHAP. LX.

Of CELOSYRIA *and the* Cities *thereof.*

Celosyria.

CELOSYRIA doth not now affoord many Cities of note, *Hieropolis* was here famous for the Temple and worship of the *Syrian goddesse*; but now *Damascus* is the principall scale and City of this Province, which requires for the *trade* thereof a longer discourse, than my information can guide me, how ever what I have gathered I shall here willingly insert.

CHAP. LXI.

Of DAMASCUS *and the Trade thereof.*

Damascus and trade thereof.

DAMASCUS is so pleasantly seated, that the impostor *Mahomet* would never enter into it, least forgetting by the ravishing pleasures of the place, the businesse (as he said) he was sent for, and make this his *Paradise*; it is seated in a very fruitfull soyle, bearing *grapes* all the yeare long, and girt with curious and odoriferous Gardens; being also famous, first, for her founders, who were *Abrahams* servants; secondly, for the Temple of *Zacharias*; and thirdly, for the conversion of *Paul*, who here first preached, and escaping the traps of his enemies, *was let downe the walles of the house by a basket.* And in matter of *trade* it still continueth a place where

where all *commodities* of *Turkie*, *Arabia*, and *India* are brought into, where *Caravans* of these Nations doe passe through, going from *Constantinople*, *Bagdat*, and *Aleppo*, to *Ægypt*, *Mecha* or *India*, and so againe backe.

The currant *coynes* of this Citie is those common with all *Syria*, *Aleppo* being the principall, where you may see further for the *moneys* of the place. Coines of *Damasco.*

The *Damasco cantar* is in *Venetia sotile* 600 *li.* grosse 380. *li.* which is *haberdepois* 402 *li.* yet observed to make in some commodities 416 li. *English*, so that by the said *Venetian* calculation which I sayle by (because of their residence there, and their great traffique thither) 100 *li.* grosse *Venetia* should render 26 ⅓ *Rotolos*, and the 100 *li. sotile* 16 ⅓ *Rotolos Damascino Rotolo.* 1. makes *Venice sotile* 6 *li.* grosse 3 *li.* 9 ½ ounces; *Peso* 100 *Damascino* are *mettalchi* 66 ⅓ *sotile Venice* 1 *li. metallichi* 100 *damas*: gives in *Venetia* silver *waight* 15 ¼ ounces; *Killats* 100 *Damasco* gives silver *waight* in *Venetia* 90 *kill: Killats* 100 *damasco* gives by spice *waight* in *Venetia* 106 *kill: Cantar* 7 ½ of *damasco* gives in *Rhodes cantar* one, *cantar* one *damasco* gives in *Genoa* 550 *li.* Weights of *Damasco.*

Measures of length is the *pico*, which is accounted about 27 *inches*, agreeing thus with other places. Measures of *Damasco.*

Pico 100 *damasco*, makes *Venetia* measure of cloth 87 *brac:*
makes in *Genoa* 24 *Canes* of 10 *palmes* every *Cane.*
makes in *Florence* 24 ½ *Canes.*
Braces 100 of cloth in *Venetia* gives here 112 *pico.*
100 of *silke Venetia* gives here 106 *pico.*
Pico one *Damasco* make scarsly ⅞ *Brace* of *Venetia.*

The *commodities* comming hence are *cottons* of *Syria*, *Saffron*, *steele*, *excellent blades* for *swords* and *knives*, *wrought* and *raw silkes* of the growth of this Countrie, *oyle*, *honey*, *wax*, *balsam*, *Almonds*, *dates*, some *drugges*, *rice*, which here are noted plentifull, besides the commodities here found and hither brought from other Regions, which I need not here nominate. Commodities of *Damasco.*

There is used in *Damascus* in the buying and selling of divers *commodities* a certaine *Tare* and *allowance* to be given, over and above the *weight*, from the buyer to the seller, most especially practised in bargaines of *spices* and *drugges*, which as I find them observed by others, I thinke good here to shew; as in *Tares* upon all commodities in *Damasco.*

Ginger — 5 *per cent.* 105 Rot.	*Myrrhe* — 5 *per cent.* 105 Rot.
Maces — 5 *per cent.* 105	*Sugar candid* - 5 *per cent.* 105 Ro.
Cinamon - 5 *per cent.* 105	*Wormseed* - 5 *per cent.* 105 Rot.
Cloves — 5 *per cent.* 105	*Zedoaria* — 5 *per cent.* 105
Indico — 5 *per cent.* 105	*Spiknard* — 5 *per cent.* 105

Gallingall-

Gallingall-5 *per cent*. 105
Nutmeggs - 5 *per cent*. 105
Lacke — 5 *per cent*. 105
Long pepper - 5 *per cent*. 105
Cutchenele - 5 *per cent*. 105
Greeneginger - 0 *per cent*. 000
Sugars — 0 *per cent*. 000
Mirabolans - 5 *per cent*. 105
Aloes epatica - 5 *per cent*. 105
Cardamom — 5 *per cent*. 105
Turbit — 5 *per cent*. 105
Silke — 10 *per cent*. 110
Ambergreece - 10 *per cent*. 110
And many others which the *Merchant* must learne.

All these *commodities* are found to have these certaine *Tares*, besides the *bagges*, *canisters*, *boxes*, *churles*, and the like, by the *custome* and practise of the place, and for as much as this Citie is an *inland* Towne, wherein a *Bashaw* is found to command for the *grand Signior*; there is here a *custome* imposed upon all goods entring and issuing to forrainers and *Merchant* strangers 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent*. which is payd in *money* and not in the same *species*, according to the *customes* of *Alexandria* before specified.

Agreement of the weight of *Damasco* with other places of trade.

And to conclude the *trade* of this place, I will insert an old observation falne into my hands, made upon the *waights* here and the agreement therof with other Countries, the certaintie whereof I will referre to triall.

The *cantar* of *Damasco* making as I said before 100 *Rotolos*, makes in

The *cantar* of *Damasco* by observatiō hath made in
- *Alexandria* 428 Rot. *forfori*.
- *Constantinople* 341 Rot.
- *Venice sotil*: 600 *li*.
- *Ditto gross*: 380 *li*.
- *Ancona* - 517 *li*.
- *Florence* — 525 *li*.
- *Rhagusa* — 500 *li*.
- *Naples* — 566 *li*.
- *Sicilia* — 576 *li*.
- *Idem* — 203 $\frac{2}{3}$ Rot.
- *Millan* - 552 *li*.
- *Genoa* — 570 *li*.
- *Valentia* - 400 *li*.

The agreement of the *Rotolo* of *Damasco* with some other places.

The Rot. *Damas*: is
- in *Valentia* 4 li. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and 1 li. *Val*. is 120 *drams*.
- in *Genoa* 5 li. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, - 1 li. *Genoa* is 105 *dra*: here.
- in *Millan* 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, - 1 li. *Millan* is 208 *drams*.
- in *Sicilia* 5 9 ounces.
- in *Naples* 5 li 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ ounces, - and 1 li. *Naples* is
- in *Rhagusa* 5 li. - and 1 li. *Rhagusa*.
- in *Florence* 5 li. 3 ounces, - and 1 li. *Florence* is 112 *dr*.

The truth of these observations I must leave to the tryall of the more expert, and give you a touch, what I have gathered in the matter of agreement of *measures* of length.

100 *Braces*

100 *Braces* of cloth in *Florence* have made in *Damasco* 99 *picos*.
100 *pico* of *Damasco* have made in *Naples* 28 ½ *canes*.
100 *pocos* of *Damasco* have made in *Sicilia* 28 ¾ *canes*.
100 *picos* of *Damasco* hath made in *Millan* 87 *braces*.
10 *Canes* of silke in *Genoa* hath made in *Damasco* 37 ½ *pico*.
100 *pico* of *Damascus* have made in *Venice* of cloth 87 *braces*.
100 *braces* of *Venice* silke have made in *Damasco* 106 ½ *picos*.

The agreement of the *pico* of *Damascus* with some other places.

And for as much as the *English*, *French*, and *Dutch* are not found at present to have any *trade* hither, and that the *Venetians* are the onely westerne *Christian Merchants* that here reside, and have here a *Consull* for the protection of them and their trade & goods, it will fit me best to borrow some of their observations, and observe the *trade* they now drive to this Citie.

The *commodities* which the *Venetians* then carie hither for *merchandize*, are *woolen clothes*, *honey*, *almonds*, *tynne*, *quick-silver*, *leade*, *lattin wier*, *iron wier*, *lattin plates*, *brimston*, *allom*, *wax*, *mastique*, *corrall*, *saffron*, *Flemish beades* and *bracelets*, *crystall looking glasses*, *linnen* of divers sorts, course *canvas*, some few *furres*, *sugars* of *Cyprus*, writing *paper*, *velvets*, *taffeta's*, *damaskes* and *sattins*, some *Norimberge wares*, *corrall*, *beads*, and many such *European commodities*.

The trade of the *Venetians* to *Damasco*.

The *commodities* that they finde here to make returnes of, are these, *Raw silke* of this Countries growth, and of *Persia Ardasse* and *lege*, *Belledine*, *Tripoli*, *Bodovin*, *Baias* and others; also some *spices* and some *drugges*, as *Ginger*, *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Sandoll*, *Incense*, *Myrrhe*, *Nutmegs*, *Indico*, *Gallingall*, *long Pepper*, *Mirabolans*, *Armoniac*, *Aloes Epatica*, *Cardamon*, *Turbit*, *sanguis dragonis*, *Sugar candid*, *Wormseed*, *Zedoaria*, *Spignard*, *Cynamon*, *Tutia*, *Cottons*, and some *cotton yarne*, *Benjamin*, *Assafetida*, *Manna*, *Camphir*, *Cassia*, and the like, of which some are found to be sold by the *cantar* of *Damasco*, and some by the *Rotolo*: also observe

That *Muske*, *Ambergreece* and *pearle* is sold by the *metalico*, which is 1 ½ *dram*, and *Sivet* is sold by a weight called *Ongia*, being 10 *drams*, which makes 6 ⅓ *metalicos*, which makes *sotile* in *Venice* 1 ounce 1 *sacc:* and 5 *caratts*.

The *Rotolo* is accounted here 600 *drams*, but *lege* and *ardasse* is here sold by a *Rotolo* of 680 *drams*, which is 7 li. *sotile Venice*, but *Damasco* silke and all *silke* of the growth of the Countrie is sold by the *Rotolo* of the place of 600 *drams*.

These notes the *Venetians* have made upon their *weights* and *measures*.

1 *Cantar Damasco* is sotile *Venice* 600 li. and grosse 380 li.
1 *Rot: Damasco* is *sotile* 6 li. and *grosse* 3 li. 9 ½ ounces.
100 *Drams Damasco* is 66 ½ *metigall sotile Venice* 1 li. and of the silver weight in *Venice* 10 ounces ¼ and 5 *Caratts*.
100 *Drams* makes silver weight in *Venice* 12 *Marc*. 6 ounces & ½.
100 *Mitigal Damasco* is in *Venice* 15 ¼ ounces and 5 *Caratts*.

100 *Carat damasco* is silver weight in *Venice* 91 *Carat.*

1 ½ dram *damascin* is 24 carat *damascin*, the which 24 *carat* is one *Miticall damascino.* Againe *è contra*

The 1000 li. grosse in *Venice* makes in *Damasco* 263 ⅓ *Rotolos.*

The 1000 li. *sotile* in *Venice* is in *damasco* 166 ⅔ *Rotolos.*

So that the 100 li. grosse is 26 ⅓ *Rotol. damascine*, and the 100 li. *sotile* is 16 ⅔ *Rotol. damascine.*

Measures of *Damasco.*

As for the *measure* of *Damasco*, there is but one here in use, and is common to all *commodities*, both *linnen*, *silke*, and *woolen*, which is the *pico*, which by the calculation of the *Venetians* I finde thus, 100 *pico* in *Damasco* is in *Venice* cloth measure *braces* 87, thereby estimating the said *pico* to be almost ⅞ of *brace Venetian.*

100 *Braces* of cloth in *Venice* make in *Damasco* 111 in 112 *pico.*

100 *Braces* of silke in *Venice* makes in *Damasco* 106 in 107 *pico*; and how they agree with the measures of *England* and other places I have shewed before, therefore leaving *Damasco trade* to the judgement of the better experienced, and finding the *Caravan* of *Aleppo* ready to depart, I am called thither, where by the way observing some reliques not here worth mentioning, and where arriving you shall finde in the next leafe what I have there observed in the matter and manner of the *trade* thereof.

CHAP. LXII.

Of Aleppo, *and the Trade thereof.*

Aleppo and the trade thereof.

Leppo, called in the 2. *Sam.* 8. 3. *Aram sobab*, is now the most famous Citie in all the *grand Signiors* Dominions, for the wonderfull confluence of *Merchants* of all Nations and Countries, that come hither to traffique: It is pleasantly seated upon a Plaine, in the midst whereof doth rise a small hill, whereupon is built a strong Castle that commands the whole Citie; it hath in it many *Canes* for lodgings and warehouses for *Merchants*, which resembling small Forts being shut with iron gates, defend the *Merchants*, and their goods from all wrong or theft; their streets are shut with dores every night at each end, in the manner of *Cairo*, and thereby every street becomes a defensible place by it selfe.

There are of all *Easterne*, *Southerne*, and *Westerne* Nations *Merchants* found therein, many of which injoy severall immunities and priviledges, granted them by their particular capitulations from the *grand Signior* who is *Lord* hereof: the *English*, *Venetians*, and *French*, are found to be great *Traders* hither, each bringing hither their native *commodities*, & here exchange them for *Arabian*, *Persian*

Persian and *Indian drugges*, *jems*, *spices*, and such like *commodities*, amongst which the *English* are most eminent, by reason that they not onely furnish this Citie with the native *commodities* of *England*; but also with such as come to them from *India* and *Persia* by Sea, and which in former dayes were from hence brought into *England*.

This Citie is seated about 100 *English* miles from the Sea, *Alexandretta* or *Scanderone* being the Sea Port and Road whereto all shipping, either out of the *Ocean* or *Mediterranean* come to lade and unlade their goods, and are hence transported by Camels to *Aleppo*; which scale was formerly in *Tripoli*, which is a more commodious Port, and neerer in distance; but the way being found more craggy, rugged, and dangerous, by reason of the insolencie of the *Arabians*, it was by all Christians disused, and by consent the same was heere setled. *Scanderone.*

The *commodities* which are found in this Citie, are commonly all the *commodities* of *Asia* and *Africa*, as *spices* of all sorts, *drugs* of all sorts, *silkes* of *Persia*, *jems* of *India*, *spices* of *Arabia*, and the common *commodities* proper to the Countrey, as *Grograms*, *grogramyarne*, *galles*, *Cottons*, and *cotton yarne*, *silke* of *Tripoli*, *Bacai*, *Bedovine*, and *Damasco*, and other sorts in great quantitie. *Commodities of Aleppo.*

The *weights* used here in particular, is the *dram* and *Rotolo*, as in most parts of *Turkey*; but the *Rotolo* is found in many commodities to differ in *drams*, according to the custome in weight of the place and commoditie. *Weights of Aleppo.*

The *Cantar* is also found to disagree in *Rotolo*, according to the common and usuall weight of commodities, which I will declare thereby to shew first how they accord with *England* and other places of *trade*, and then how they agree amongst themselves:

And first *silke* of *Persia* is sold by the *wesno*, which is 30 *nether*, and 1 *nether* is 120 *grains*, and every *graine* is 30 *drams*, by which accompt the *wesno* amounts to 3600 *drams*, and 7 *wesno's* make a *cole*.

But the common *weight* better knowne to us is the *Rotolo*, which of *ardesse* and *lege* is 680 *drams*, of *belledine* 700 *drams*, and so changing in other sorts of *commodities*, which the *Factor* is to take notice of.

The *Rotolo* is also divided into 12 *ounces*, and *ounce* 1 is *drams* 60, *drams* 3600 is accounted a *wesno*.

Drams 2400 is a *botman*, which is the *weight* by which *silke* is sold in *Constantinople*, and makes there 6 *oakes*.

Cantar 2 is *Rotolos* 100, making neere 481 *li. haberdepois*. *cantar one is Rot: 100*

Rotolo 1 is *haberdepois* 4, 13 *ounces* accounted and found sometimes 4 *li.* 14 *ounces*; so that 112 *li. haberdepois*, is found hereby to be *Rotolos* 22, *ounces* 8. *which is li: haber: 486*

Rotolos 100 common *weight*, is 494 *li.* 8 *ounces haberdepois* which is above 4 *li.* 15 *ounces*, and so is sometimes found to produce in some *commodities*.

A *wesno* of silver is 100 *drams*, which is 68 *lire of Venetia*, and it is found that 11 R. ⅓ full *weight*, makes a *wesno* of silver heere.

Silver, gold, jems, &c, are sold by the *mitigall*, which is 1 ½ *drams*, which is *carat* 24 *English*, or *grains* 96.

Wesnos reduced into *Rotolos* in *Aleppo*.

Wesno's of *Aleppo* are in buying of *silke* thus reduced into *Rotolos* and *drams* following.

Wesno 1 is	*Rotolos* 5	*drams* 200.
5	26	320
10	52	650
20	105	600
30	158	560
40	211	520
50	264	480
60	317	440
70	370	400
80	423	360
90	476	320.
100	529	280

Which may bee inlarged to a greater number, having *purposely* heere inserted the same for the benefit of the ignorant, and learner.

Aleppo with *Venetia*.

Now forasmuch as the *Venetians* have beene accounted the first Christian *Traders* into this Citie, let us observe the agreements in *weights* of this place and *Venetia*.

Cantar 1 makes *sotile Venetia* 720 *li. gross.* 456 *li.* which this way reduced to *English weight*, is 482 *li. haberdepois*.

Rotol. 1 *Venetia sotile li.* 7, *ounces* 2, *sache* 2 ¼ *gross. li.* 4, *ounce.* 6 ¾.

Grosse Venetia 1000 *li.* is in *Aleppo cantar* 2, *Rot.* 19.

Solite Venetia 1000 *li.* is in *Aleppo*, *cantar* 1, *Rot.* 40; so that 100 *li. gross.* is *Rotol.* 21 & 100 *li. sotile* is 14 *Rotolos*.

Cantar 1 hath produced in *Florence* 660 *li.*

Aleppo notes of *weighing*.

Now it will be necessary to note some observations vpon *commodities* weighed in *Aleppo*, with the *tares* and allowances by custome of the place given to the buyer.

Indico.

All sorts of *Indico* is sold by the *Churle*, which is 27 ½ *Rotolo* of 720 *drams*, *churles* 2, makes a *chest*, allowing in accompt 327 *li.* to a *churle* of neat *Indico*, and there is allowed to the buyer 3 *ounces per churle* for dust, and 3 *ounces* for single *shirt*, and 6 *ounces* for double.

Silke

Silke of all sorts hath allowance for heads of *skeins* if course, 100 in 130 *drams per wesno*; if fine 60 *drams* notwithstanding. *Silkes.*

Muske being bought by the *mitigall*, out of the Cod gives no allowance, in the Cod 20 *per cent*. *Muske.*

Druggs of the growth of this Countrey, are sold by the *Rotolo* of 720 *drams*, and payes no custome; but of the growth of forreign parts, by *Rotolo* of 600 *drams*, and payes great custome, as are *Camphire, aloes, Socotrina*. *Druggs.*

Silke also of these Countries as *Damascus, Tripoli, Bacàs*, gives no allowance in *tare* being *cleane silke*. *Silke of Damasco.*

Oppion is sold *drams* 110 for 100 *drams*, the 10 *drams* being allowed for *tare* in that *commoditie*.

Spices of all sorts are sold by the *Rotolo* of 720 *drams*, and if the same be ungarbled, the allowance is 132 for 100; but if garbled, 110 for 100 notwithstanding, as in *cloves, maces, cynamon, &c.* *Spices.*

Galls have allowance for dust 2 *per cent.* and briefly observe these *commodities* give these *tares* to the *buyer*, *Aloes epaticum* with the skin, and *aloes socotrina, asaphetida* with the skin, *Bedillio* gives 20 in 120: *Cinamon, Cubebus, Casa fistula, Oculus Inde, Galbanum, Maces, Oppion, Rubarb, Manna, &c.* 10 *per* 100; *Camphora, Lignum Aloes, Nutmegs, &c.* 5 *per* 105. *Galls.* *Spices.*

Note, that forasmuch as no *English Merchants* are permitted to trade into *Turkey* but the *levant company*, and that this company are incorporated by especiall priviledges in *London* by the favour of his *Majestie* of *England*, the orders of that *companie* by the *traders* hither to o ther the Ports of *Turkey* is to bee observed, according to their established acts and ordinances, whereto I referre the inquirer for further information.

The *Coines* currant of *Aleppo* is the same common with all the dominions of the *great Turke*; the passable here is *Coines of Aleppo.*

The *Soltanie* is *medines* 80, *aspers* 120, *sh.* 16.

The *Lion doller*, *med.* 50, *asp.* 80, *sh.* 10.

The *Duccat*, *med.* 40, *asp.* 60, *sh.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Rialls of $\frac{8}{7}$ have passed 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.* better then *lyon dollers*, and 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ R. $\frac{8}{7}$ hath passed for a *soltanie*: but this rule holds not in these dayes, for the warres and troubles of that Country have altered these observations.

Shes. 1 is *medin.* 5 $\frac{1}{3}$, or *aspers* 8, and the *med.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *shes.*

But these rules following are more certaine and found true.

R. $\frac{8}{7}$ is found to weigh 424 *grains* the *single Rot.* 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ *gr.*

The *Crowne* or *single pistolet* found to weigh 53 *grains*.

The *Soltanie, hungar* or *chequine* to weigh 54 *graines*.

And the *Mitigall* is found to weigh 72 *graines*.

Their *accounts* are kept as by a common consent throughout the principall places of *traffique* in *Turkey* in *dollors* and *aspers*; the *dollor* containing 80 *as.* at what rate otherwise soever the *Accompts in Aleppo.*

same doe passe amongst all Christians that are *Merchants*, and here resident; yet it is found that the *account* of the Countrey (as proper to the *revenewes* and treasure of the *grand signior*, and practised by the receivers of his estate) is kept in *aspers*, wherein they account to thousands, ten thousand and hundred thousand *aspers*, and so by a *cargo* or loade of *aspers* which they account to be 100 thousand *aspers*, and at 80 *aspers per dol.* amount to 1250 *dollers*, or 312 *li.* 10 *shil. starling.*

Measures in *Aleppo.*

There is found in *Aleppo* but one measure or *pico* which is 27 inches English or ¾ of a yard, and is the same for linen and woollen, and doth agree with the Venetian *brace*, used there in cloth of gold and silke; and the 100 *braces* of cloth in *Venetia* is found to render here 106 *picos.*

There is also a *pico* found for *grograms*, *chamblets* and *Moheres*, but this is the proper *pico* of *Angera* the staple of that *commodity*, and is found to be but 2 inches English *incirca* lesse, as I have more at large noted in that place.

Customes in *Aleppo.*

As for the *customes* of this place they are as in *Constantinople*, for the English nation 3 *per cent.* with some innovations crept in by the corruption of *customers* and forraigners which here are found to be Jewes; and which in this point are loath to derogate from the common manner of almost all *customers* and forraigners in the World: but the last agreement between *Mustafa*, *Aga* the *customer* and the *consul* of the English was thus,

Kersies rated at *medines* 14 ¾ *per* piece, at 3 *per cent.*
Broad clothes rated at *medines* 120 *per* cloth at 3 *per cent.*
Conie skins the bundle 50 skins at 14 *dol.*
Tynne rated at 55 *Rot. per* chest and 32 *dol.* is 157 ½ *dol.*
Indico at *medines* 587 *per chest.*
Galles at 12 *dol. per Rot.*
Silke at *medins* 6 *per Rot.*
Grograms the *balle* at 33 *dol.*
Fillades per *quintall* at 33 *dol.*
Cotton wool per cent———33 *dol.*
Quilts at 50 *dol.* per *ball.*
Botanos at *ball* 80 *dol.*
Cordovants at *ball* 8 *dol.*
Turmericke at *medins* 80 *per Rot.*
Gumdragant at *ball* 60 *dol.*

Note that all *spice* as *nutmegges*, *cloves*, *mace* and *Cynamon* payes 21 *per cent.* but to be rated at 14 *per cent.* lesse then the same cost as being *commodities* of *India* properly,

Nutmegges valued at *medines*———60.
Cloves per *Rot.* at———————160.
Maces per *Rot.* at———————220.

Cynamon

Cynamon per *Rotolo* at———90

Pepper owes but halfe custome, and therefore rate it at ½ lesse then it cost, and then pay 21 *per cent.*

Before I leave this place, it will be needfull that I doe more particularly survey the body of the great *trade* which is seen exercised here at this day; and first for the *trade* of the English as the most eminent, it is found that this place doth yearely vent about 6000 English *clothes* of severall sorts, about 600 *quintalls* of *tynne*, some *furres*, *kersies* and other English *commodities*, besides 100 thousand *rialls* of ⅝ brought yearely hither by them in ready moneys to be invested in *raw silke*, *drugges*, and other *commodities* of this Countrey: they have here to this end a *consull*, who is intituled of *Syria* and *Cyprus*, who hath here the preheminence of all other *Christian consulls* resident; and in returnes of this estate carry hence great quantity of *raw Persia silke* termed and knowne to us by the name of *Ardasse* and *Lege*, and also *Bedovin Castravan*, *Beledin*, *Baias*, and other sort of the growth of this Countrey; also they carry hence great quantities of *galls* of *Tocat*, some *drugges* of *Arabia*, great quantity of *grogram yarne* and *grograms*, *cottons* and *cotton yarne*, and other *commodities* of this place, which investments were formerly in a large nature in *drugges*, *spices* and *Jems*, which now the English furnish themselves at the first hand from *India*, &c. and though otherwise thus their returnes are thereby shortned, yet having a greater part of their returnes in these sorts of silkes above said, it hath herein found a faire inlargement for the abatement made in *spices*. The scale of this City is *Alexandretta* as I noted before, commonly *Scanderone*, whereto all ships come that have businesse hither; and here likewise the English have a *factorie* intituled a *vice consull* for the effecting and preservation of their affaires here, and for the landing or lading of all goods coming in or going out from this City; and where also to the same end the Venetians and French have likewise their particular *vice consulls* to manage the publike *trade* of their severall Nations.

The generall Trade of *Aleppo* surveyed in its particular colours.

The English the prime traders to *Aleppo*.

Scanderone.

The Venetians I account the next *Merchants* of consequence here resident, who bring hither great quantity of *cloths Venice* making, and others of severall sorts, some Germaine *commodities*, as *lattin plates*, *wier*, *shaven lattin*, *steele*, *iron*, *silkes* wrought, as *sattins*, *damasces*, *velvets*, *taffetas*, *paper*, and some *rialls* of eight and *Venetian chiequens* in *gold*, with *crystall looking glasses*, *quicksilver* and other *commodities*. And hence in returnes thereof export *silkes* raw of all sorts, *cotton wooll* and *cotton yarne*, *grograms*, *moheires*, *chamblets*, sundry sorts of *drugges*, *spices*, *jems*, and *galls*, *indico* and other such.

The Venetians the second.

The French are the next of note that *trade* hither, having to that end also a *consull* in *Aleppo*, and a *vice consull* in *Alexandretta*, and who carry hither some few clothes of *Languedocke*, and of

The French the third.

rialls of plate a great quantity, which every ſmall Barke is found to bring hither from *Marſelia* the onely French port hither trading, in return whereof they uſed ſome yeeres paſt to carry hence abundance of raw *ſilke* of all ſorts, to the import ſometimes of 600 in 800 *bales* upon a veſſell: but this their trade by ſundry loſſes occaſioned is now decayed, and their ſhippes are onely laden with *galles, cotton woolls, cotton yarne, grograms*, ſome *drugges, ſpices, callicoes*, and ſuch.

Theſe are then the onely 3 Chriſtian nations that have any *trade* of moment here, the *trade* driven here by the Dutch not worthy conſideration; beſides which this Town is found to be the great *magazin* of all *Perſia, India* and *Arabia commodities*; the *Merchants* whereof come hither in great troopes and *caravans*, with their Camels laden with the rich wares of thoſe ſeverall Countries, and make their returnes in the *commodities* of *Europe* above-named, which they buy and barter with the Engliſh, French and Venetians, which here have their reſidence as aforeſaid. To conclude then the *trade* of this place, and to omit nothing that I have judged proper for the demonſtration thereof, I will inſert the obſervations made here by *experience* in the *weights* and *meaſures* of this place, with the *weights* and *meaſures* of ſome other places of *trade* in the *elevante*.

The agreement of the *cantar* of *Aleppo* with other places.

It is before noted that in *Aleppo* there is but one *quintar* accounted as the common *cantar* of the place, by which all *commodities* are both bought and ſold; yet it is to be noted withall, that from this *quintar* is many other *cantars* derived, varying according to the cuſtome practiſed in the *weight* of ſome ſpeciall *commodities*, as I have before likewiſe noted: now this *cantar* conſiſteth of 100 *Rotolos*; the common *Rotolo* here which is alſo accounted 600 *drams*, though as I have there obſerved, ſeverall *commodities* are weighed by a ſeverall *Rotolo*, ſome conſiſting of 600, ſome 680, ſome 700, and ſome 720 *drams*: therefore to explaine this point it hath been obſerved that the common *cantar* of *Aleppo* containing 100 *Rotolos*, and each *Rotolo* containing 600 *drams* have made in theſe Countries following:

The 100 *Rotolo* of 680 *drammes* is

In *Naples*	633 *li.*	6 *li.* 8 *ounces.*
Venetia ſotile	720 *li.*	7 *li.* 2 *ounces* 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ *ſach.*
Venetia groſſe	456 *li.*	4 *li.* 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *oun.*
Florence	626 *li.*	6 *li.* 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ *oun.*
Gotile ſotile	624 *li.*	6 *li.* 10 *oun.*
Sicilia	691 *li.*	6 *li.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *oun.*
Millan	662 *li.*	6 *li.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *ounces.*

The agreement of the 100 *picoes* of *Aleppo* with other places.

I have noted the *meaſure* here in generall for all *commodities* to be the *pico* in Cloth, the 100 *picoes* hath beene found thus to concord with other Countries.

100 *pico* have made in *Venice* cloth --94 *braces.*
In *Venice* silke———100 *braces.*
In *Florence*----———107 ½ *braces.*
In *Genoa*-———28 ½ *Canes.*
In *Millan*-———81 *braces.*
Sicilia-———31 *Canes* 1 *palme.*

And thus much is what I conceive needfull to have said concerning the *trade* of this famous City of *Aleppo.*

CHAP. LXIII.

Of TRIPOLIS *and the Trade thereof.*

Tripolis in Syria and the Trade thereof.

THE next and last of note in this Countrey is *Tripolis*, and to distinguish it from that in *Barbary* commonly called (in *Syria*) it hath in former times been a faire Towne, and injoyed a faire and commodious *harbour*; now ruin'd, and hath (as I said before) of late dayes been accounted for the Port and Scale of *Aleppo*, where our Shippes ever laded and unladen, but since their removall to *Scanderone* it is of little commerce: some Venetians are here found to reside, and who picke out hence some small *trade* with the inhabitants of the Countrey, who affords them *silke* here growing, some *cotton yarne* and *cotton wooll*, some *drugges*, *corne* and other *commodities*.

Weights of *Tripoli.*

Their *weight* agrees with that of *Damasco*, which is *Rotolo* 100 & is a *Cantar damascino*, which is *Venetia* sotile *li*.600, grosse 380 *li.* which this way should be English *li.* 402. but it hath been found to yeeld 416 *li haberdepois*, *drams* 52 is an *ounce.*

Ounces 12 is a *Rotolo* which hath been found to be 4 *li.* 2 *ounc.* of *haberdepois*, and *ounces* 8 is an *oake*, which hath been observed to make out 42 ¾ *li. haberdepois.*

Measures of *Tripoli.*

Their *measure* being a *Pico* is somewhat lesse then 27 inches English.

Coines in *Tripolis.*

Their *moneys* is generally the same with all *Turkey*, but thus accounted ——— *Aspers* 2 is a *medin.*
Aspers 40 is ¼ *Rot.* ⅓.
Aspers 160 is a *Rot.* ⅓.
Aspers 140. is a *dollor lion.*
Aspers 240 is a *sultany.*

And thus much shall serve for *Tripoly* in *Syria.*

CHAP.

CHAP. LXIV.

Of PALESTINE *and the Cities thereof.*

Paleſtine.

THE next Countrey in order is *Paleſtina*, having on the Eaſt *Euphrates*, on the Weſt the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the North *Phenicia*, and on the South *Arabia*; this Countrey hath ſo often changed its name that it hath bin called by 6 *ſeverall* names, 1 *Canaan*, 2 *the land of promiſe*, 2 *Iſrael*, 4 *Judea*, 5 *Paleſtina*, and laſtly the *holy land*; and now divided into 4 parts, *Galilea*, *Judea*, *Idumea* and *Samaria*.

Galilea.

In *Galilea* is not found any City either of note nor trading, though in times paſt it was famous for many, as *Bethſaida* the birth place of *Peter*, *Andrew* and *Philip*; and *Nazareth* ſecond to none, where the Virgin *Mary* was ſaluted with thoſe joyfull tydings by an Angell: in this Countrey ariſeth the two ſpring heads of *Jordan*, *Jor* and *Dan*, of which two that united River doth derive its name.

Iordan.

Samaria.

Neither doth *Samaria* now afford any City of *commerce*, though many notable places were there found in the flouriſhing dayes of the Iſraelites.

Idumea.

Idumea is alſo deſtitute of *trading*, though it have the commodious Sea Port *Joppa* in it, where our Weſterne Pilgrims are ſeen to land and foot it to *Jeruſalem*; where alſo in times paſt *Jonah* took ſhipping to fly to *Tarſus*, and where *Peter* lying in the houſe of one *Simon* a Tanner, was in a viſion taught the converſion of the Gentiles: here alſo was *Gaſa* where the Perſians did hord up in the greatnes of their Empire the *cuſtomes* and tributes of their weſterne dominions: take what I finde in *trade* here worthy obſervation.

CHAP. LXV.

Of Gaſa *and the Trade thereof.*

Gaſa and the Tradethereof.

GASA hath beene more famous and beautifull then now it is, and renowned through *Europe* both for a good Sea Port and a good defence to the weſterne Chriſtians in their warres here againſt the Saladin and Soldans of *Ægypt*, and for a good ſeate of *trade*; but all theſe good things were too good for thoſe Nations that have

have since beene Masters thereof: for the goodnesse of the Port is spoyled by rubbish, the goodnes of the walles ruin'd by the wars, and the goodnes of the scale in *trade* decayed by the neighbouring Townes scituated upon this coast. It is seated in the bottome of all the *mediterranean* Sea, and sees yet a little *trade* by the benefit of a *creeke* capable to receive small vessels, wherein the Venetians and French picke out some *trade* with their ready money: it is a station common to those *caravans* that by land travell from *Damasco*, *Aleppo* or *Constantinople* to *Cairo*, and so backe againe; and these *caravans* keeping their setled times of progresse and regresse, are the cause of some traffique here maintained: the barrennesse of the neighbouring deserts drive some hither to inhabit, which makes the Towne to be better peopled then otherwise it happily would be, thereby inlarging the *commerce* of the place. What observations therein I have learned I must acknowledge due to the indeavours of a *Venetian Merchant* who much frequented these parts, which is The *commodities* of this City are those proper of the Countrey, and as the place partaketh as a confine Towne of *Ægypt* and *Judea*, so it must be understood that it doth participate of the commodities for *merchandize* proper to both of them, as *cottons*, *cotton yarne*, *silks*, some *drugges*, some *spices*, and the like. Commodities of *Gasa*.

The *coines* here currant I need not nominate; neither yet the manner of keeping of *Merchants accounts* here; for as seated in the dominions of the *grand signior*; the *coines* and *accounts* are the same common with *Constantinople* and other parts of *Turkey*. Coines of *Gasa*.

The *weight* of *Gasa* is found to be onely one, composed of the *Rotolo*, and 100 *Rotolos* making their *cantar*; which *cantar* by the said observations make in *Venetia* 800 *li*. sotile, and the 1000 *li*. gro. in *Venetia* hath made here 191 *Rot*. and the 1000 *li*. sotile *Venetia* hath made here 125 *Rotolos*: but because I find a Country man of our owne to have made a differing observation from this in the point of *weight*, which is, that the *cantar* of *Gasa* will make in *London* 536 *li*. *haberdepois*; I will leave the experiment to that hand that shall have cause to make a further tryall. Weights of *Gasa*.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXVI.

Of TYRUS, *and the ancient Trade thereof.*

Of *Tyrus* and the ancient Trade therof.

TYRUS lieth also in this Tract, or to say more properly and more truely did once lie in this Tract, which for its great splendor in *traffique* in times past deserveth here the commemoration thereof, which I will insert as I find it noted by the Prophet *Ezechiel* in *chap.* 26 and 27; the greatnesse and amplitude of which *trade* now ruind and altogether desolate, serving for example to all eminent Cities of *traffique*, that the *Merchants* Inhabitants of those places forget not GOD the giver of that plenty and aboundance; nor yet abuse the same to their own destruction, as is shewd there it was to the Tyrians. *Tyrus* then in the height of its greatnesse is recorded to have a very great *trade*, and so large that it served for a generall *mart* to all the World, and that all Nations were furnished with their *merchandize* and *commodities* thence, which wonderfully inriched the City and increased the power of the citizens; so that *she* is there termed the strong and renowned City of the Sea, and which was mightily inhabited by Sea men and *Merchants*, whose power and greatnesse in Navigation and *trade* is described by many particulars in that Chapter; as first that her Ship timber was of the Firre trees of *Hermon hill*, and the Masts thereof was of *cedar*, and brought from *Libanon*, and the Oares thereof were of the *oakes* of *Bashan*; the Sailes thereof was fine imbroidered linen brought from *Ægypt*, and the coverings (or as Sea-men terme it their awneings) were of blew silke and purple, brought from the Iles of *Elishah*: their *mariners* were the Inhabitants of *Sidon* and *Arvad*, and their Ship-masters and Pilots were the wisest of the City, and their Carpenters, shipwrights and Calkers were the ancients of *Gebal*, and the wise men thereof; and all the Shippes of the Sea with their Mariners negotiated in her in the *traffique* of *merchandize*. Now those that *traded* hither and were the *Merchants* thereof, and the *commodities* for which they *traded* is also recorded there, for the *Merchants* of Tarshish brought hither to the Faires all rich *commodities*, as *silver*, *iron*, *tynne*, *lead*: The *Merchants* of *Grecia*, *Italy* and *Cappadocia* furnished it with *slaves* for labour, and with all manner of vessells of *brasse*. The *Merchants* of *Togarmah* brought hither to her Marts *Horses* and *Mules* for carriage. The *Merchants* of *Dedan* brought *Unicornes hornes* and *Elephants teeth*. The *Merchants* of *Aram* brought to her Faires *emerald*, *corall*, *pearles*, *fine linen*, and purple

ple imbroidered workes. The *Merchants* of *Israel* brought *honey*, *balme*, *oyle* and *wheate*. The *Merchants* of *Damasco* brought *wines*, *wools*, and multitude of other rich wares. The *Merchants* of *Dan* and *Javan* brought *iron worke*, *cassia*, *calamus*. The *Merchants* of *Arabia* furnished it with *cattell*. Of *Sheba* and *Ramah* with *spices* and *precious stones* and *gold*: and to conclude, all the nations of those regions were accounted the *Merchants* that did traffique thither with all the riches of their severall Countries, and furnished the same with the best of their Sea-men, and the principall of their Ships for navigation: but the Holy *Prophet* in liew of their then greatnesse, prophesied their future miserie; instead of their then riches prophesied their future poverty, which is there recorded to have fallen deservedly upon this City and their inhabitants for glorying in their owne strength and opulence, and for deriding the holy City of *Jerusalem*, by rejoycing at the visitation and fall which GOD had beene pleased to afflict her withall; so that many yeeres past the said *prophesie* hath bin in her fulfilled, as now we see it in these daies to be; for many nations hath risen up against it, and the waves of the Seas hath devoured it; the riches thereofare robbed, and the *merchandize* thereofare spoyled: the nations that have knowne the splendor of it are risen up in astonishment at it, the waters hath covered it, and in fine the same is brought to nothing, and shall never hereafter have a beeing, which is fully accomplished in every particular: therefore let each flourishing City of *trade*, and every *Merchant* exercising traffique take warning by their ruine and desolation, and by their just and faithfull dealing and upright conversation indeavour to divert the wrath of GOD from the Cities of their habitations; and having the sinne of the Tyrians ever in remembrance, they may thereby hope to avoyd their punishment.

Now as for the Countrey of *Judea*, I find not that it affords any eminent City of *trade* in these our dayes, though otherwise it be famous in Scripture in times past, both for the City of *Bethleem*, where our Saviour CHRIST was borne, and where it was found the *innocents* did suffer for *him* ere *he* suffered for them; and also for the City of *Jerico*, destroyed by the *sounding of rammes hornes*; *Ierico.* and lastly for *Jerusalem* the City of the Lord, built by *Melchisedec* *Ierusalem.* Prince and Priest of *Salem*, in the Countrey of the Jebusites; but since that time having been layen wast divers times, and having againe found new reedifiers, is now of little consequence: here was that most magnificent Temple built by *Solomon*, and the famous Temple of the Sepulchre built by *Helena* daughter to *Coilus* a Brittish King, and mother to *Constantine* the Great; the ruines thereof is yet much resorted unto both by Protestants and Papists, though for sundry ends; which place affordeth now not any *trade* to any nation save to the Jewes, who farme of the *grand signior* this abovesaid Temple at 80000 *sultanies* yearely, and every pil-

grime or other Christian entring, must pay 9 *sultanies* to the said farmers for admittance; so that the posterity of those Jewes make an unrighteous gaine and traffique by his death, whom unrighteously their fore-fathers occasioned to die.

CHAP. LXVII.

Of ARMENIA *and the* Provinces *and* Cities *thereof.*

Armenia.

ARMENIA hath on the East *Media*, and the *Caspian* Sea, on the West *Euphrates* and the *Euxine* Sea, on the North *Tartarie*, on the South *Mesopotamia*; the whole Countrey is divided into three Provinces; first, *Colchis*; secondly, *Georgia*; thirdly, *Turcomania.*

Colchis.

Colchis lieth on the *Euxine* Sea, the Inhabitants thereof being Christians; hence did *Jason* in the dayes of old steale the *golden fleece*; and here is also seene the ruines of that famous Citie *Dioscuria*, where by reason of the many forraine *Merchants* from all Countries that here frequented, three hundred languages was commonly spoken and practised.

Dioscuria.

Georgia.

Turcomania.

Neither can I finde in *Georgia*, earst called *Iberia*, any Citie of note for trading. *Turcomania* being also as barren in this kinde. It is observed by sundry Authours that out of this Province is derived the Name and Originall of the *Turkes*, who here had their off-spring, and who within these three hundred yeares last past have made themselves *potent* by their Armies, and to the ruine of many *Kingdomes*, the present *Grand Signior Sultan Amurath*, who in Anno 1623, at my being in *Constantinople* was proclaimed *Emperour of that Nation*, hath under his Dominions and command in chiefe as Soveraigne all these Countries; first in *Europe* he hath *Dacia*, *Grecia*, all the *Ægean Ilands*, and *Taurica Chersonesus*; in *Asia* he hath the Provinces before already described; also *Arabia*, *Syria*, *Media*, *Mesopotamia*, *Rhodes*, *Cyprus*, and other *Ilands*; and lastly, in *Africa* he hath *Ægypt* and the *Kingdome* of *Tunes* and *Argier*, and many others of lesser consequence: and thus leaving *Armenia*, my next step is to *Arabia*, which commeth now to be handled.

The kingdoms under the *Turk.*

CHAP.

CHAP. LXVIII.

Of ARABIA *and the* Provinces *thereof.*

ARABIA is bounded on the East with the *Persian* gulfe, on the West with the *red Sea*, on the North with *Mesopotamia* and *Palestina*, on the South with the *Ocean*; the Inhabitants are extreamly addicted to theft, this *trade* being found to be the best part of their maintenance, the Country is divided into three parts, *Arabia deserta*, *Petrosa*, and *Felix*. *Arabia deserta* is the place where the people of *Israel* wandred for fortie yeares under the command of *Moses*; the most eminent Citie of this Province is *Bolsora*, whereto by reason that it serveth for through-fare from *Arabia* to *Aleppo*, and *Damascus*, is found a Citie of great concourse of many *Merchants*, and which doth principally consist more upon the *commodities* brought hither from other Countries, as of *India*, and other parts of *Arabia*, then of any found here to be transported into other Countries; the further *trade* thereof by reason of my ignorance I omit.

Arabia. *Deserta.* *Bolsora.*

This Country by reason of the theevish lives of the Inhabitants and the generall barrennesse and infertilitie thereof some Authours have observed in the course of their *trade* and *merchandizing*, that the sandy Deserts are the Seas of the *Arabian Merchants*, the wild *arabs* their pirats, and their Camells their shippes, usually carrying 600 *li.* for an ordinary burthen, and so we finde them to doe in the carriage of our goods and wares from *Scanderone* to *Aleppo*, and so backe againe, a Camells load being accounted ten *Cloths Suffolke*, which by statute weigh 640 li. which with the packing may be 700 li. or els two barrels or Chests of *Tynne* found to be *incirca* 600 li. and so in other commodities.

In *Arabia Petrosa* I finde not any Citie of *trading*: *Esion Gebor* on the coasts of the *red Sea*, where *Salomons* Navie kept station before the setting out and at their returne from *Ophir*, was once a famous place, and of great traffique, though now it lies buried in its owne ruines.

Petrosa.

In *Arabia fœlix*, Merchants should be better welcome were the Inhabitants so beneficiall to their traffique as their *commodities* might be made; for it is esteemed the richest and pleasantest part of all *Arabia*, and indeed of all *Asia*, abounding with *Gold*, *pearles*, *Balsam*, *Myrrhe*, *Frankinsence*, and many other precious *drugges*.

Felix.

Here is those two notably noted Townes of *Medina* and *Mecha*, the one the birth place, the other the burying place of *Maho-*

Medina Talnabi and *Mecha.*

met (who in his younger yeares was a *Merchant*, and in his elder a *cunning impostor*) where Christians are forbidden to enter, least they should see (as some Authours alledge) the absurdities of the *Mahumetane* adoration of their *great Prophets Sepulcher*, whose *bodie* inclosed in an iron chest, is said by an Adamant to be drawne up to the roofe of the Temple where it hangeth; but herein many of them are and have beene for a long time deceived, for *my selfe* and other *Merchants* that have for some terme of time resided in *Turkie*, and specially in *Constantinople*, know by experience that the *grand Signior* doth yearly send a Carpet or rather tombe-cloth of greene Velvet to cover the said Sepulcher, the old being then taken away and accounted the fees and vailes of their *Priests* and cleargie men that attend thereon, who cut the same into severall small pieces, and sell it to the superstitious at extreame rates for precious reliques; the *Tombe* it selfe being seated in a *Temple* built in *Mecha*, of no great magnificence or beautie, save the cost daily bestowed thereupon in Lampes of silver and gold, wherein is Balsam and other such rich odours, oyntments and oyles continually burned, and is seated on the firme ground and not in the ayre, as above is said, and inclosed within an iron grate, wherein some by favour are permitted to enter, from some of whom I have had this relation, and is by divers *Turkes* that I have knowne and that have seene it and reported it to be so, and no otherwise: this large circuit of ground hath not affoorded me much matter of *trade* worthy observation that hitherto hath come to my hands; the most pertinent and eminent places are *Mocha*, the Sea-port of the said *Mecha* above-named, and *Adam*, both on the *red Sea*; of the *trade* whereof a word, so farre forth as I have gathered, and then I will conclude.

CHAP. LXIX.

Of MOCHA, *and the* trade *thereof.*

Mocha, and the *trade* thereof.

MOcha, or *Muchi* as some name it, is seated in the *red Sea*, almost opposite to *Zuachen* that famous Citie of *trade* on the *African* shoare, and serveth as the Port and scale to *Meccha*, the birth place of *Mahomet* the famous Prophet of these Countreymen, much heere resorted unto by *Turkes*, *Moores*, *Arabians*, and other Nations professing this superstitious religion; it is frequented by divers *Merchants*, especially *Arabians* and *Egyptians* that take it in their way to *Aden*, *Ormus*, *India*, or the like; and also much frequented by *Mahumetane* Pilgrims, who in blind devotion come this way to *Meccha* to pay their vowes to their ungodly *Patron*.

It is subject to the *grand Signior*, and acknowledgeth his *coines* for the currant in this place in matter of *trade*, which is the *asper* common with all *Turkey*. *Coines in Mocha.*

Whereof 60 is here accompted for a *Riall* of $\frac{6}{8}$ *Spanish*.

An hundred is accompted for a *Soltanie*, *chiquine* or *sheriffe*.

The common *gold* here currant 8 *sh. sterling*.

Their *weights* heere used partake also somwhat of the common *weight* in appellation used throughout all *Turkey*, which is the *dram*, 10 whereof is accounted here an *ounce*. *Weights in Mocha.*

14 *Ounces* is a *Rotolo*.

24 *Rotol.* is a *fracello*, which is 25 *li.* 12 *ounces English*.

15 *Fracellos* makes a *cantar*, or as they terme it,

1 *Bahar*, making *English incirca*, 386 *li.*

The *Measures* here is the *pico*, accounted *incirca* 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ynches *English*, other notes have not falne into my hand of this place, therefore hence I will bend my course to *Aden*. *Measures in Mocha.*

CHAP. LXX.

Of ADEN, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Aden, and the Trade thereof.

ADen is the strongest and fairest Towne of *Arabia fœlix*, scituated in a valley and incompassed most part with hills of marble, upon which it is conceived it never raineth; it lieth on the North side of the entrance of the *red Sea*, reaching 60 miles further inwards then the opposite *cape Guardefu*; it is fortified with 5 strong *Castles*, kept by Garrisons, and within late yeares surprized by the *Bashaw* of *Ægypt*, for the *grand Signior*, in whose obedience it now quietly remaineth by the death and slaughter of the naturall Soveraigne therof: it is now by the industry of man from a firme land become an *Iland*, and yet commanded by a strong *Castle*, the residence of the *Governour* seated on an adjoyning hill.

It is accounted to have 6000 houses in it, inhabited by sundry Nations; or more properly a *miscelanie* of *Indians*, *Persians*, *Ethiopians*, *Arabians*, and *Turkes* which heere doe reside for the benefit of that great *trade* and *commerce* that is exercised in this Citie. The *Portugals* had once got the possession thereof, and were masters of it for some few yeares; but finding the charge of the Garrison to exceed the benefit afforded by the *trade* and neighbouring confines, they willingly surrendred the place to a *Moore*; who paying them for some yeares certaine tribute, they seated

as a Soveraigne to command the same, who ruled heere till the *Turkes* became to be masters thereof.

This Citie is now the principall *Magazine* for the *commodities* of *Persia*, *India*, and *Arabia*, and affording naturally great store of *Druggs*, as *Myrrhe*, *Balsame*, *Manna*, and many sorts of *spices*: The heat of this place is so excessive in the day time, that all the bargaines and contracts made heere amongst *Merchants*, is done by night, as the coolest season to effect the same.

Now for the *coines* heere currant, the *weights* and *measures* heere in use and other needfull further observations of the *trade* of this place, I am inforced to be silent in, and referre the same to the more experienced, to bee hereafter added, as occasion shall serve heereunto.

Chap. LXXI.

Of Assyria, Mesopotamia, *and* Chaldea, *and the Cities thereof.*

Assyria, Mesopotamia, and Chaldea.

Assyria hath on the East *Media*, on the West *Mesopotamia*, on the North *Armenia minor*, on the South a part of *Persia*; in which I find no Citie at present of any note: heere is seene to this day the ruines of that *Niniveh* whose walles were of three dayes iourney in compasse about, one hundred foot high, and thirtie foot broad, and beautified with 1500 Towres of 200 foot high; through which ran the famous River of *Euphrates*, and to which place was *Ionas* sent to preach; heere being 120000 persons found so ignorant in the things of God, that they are said in Scripture not to know the right hand from the left.

Mesopotamia.

In *Mesopotamia* is seated *Caramit* a famous Towne and *Bashawlike* of the *grand Signior* whose *commerce* is unknowne unto us by reason of its scituation; in *Genesis* 12 it is called *Padan Haran*, and is the place where *Abraham* dwelt after he had left *Vr*; and in this Countrey was *Abraham* borne, and to which place hee sent his servant to choose a wife for his sonne *Isaac*; and here in some Authors opinion, (which in this description I followed) did *Paradise* stand.

Paradise.

Chaldea.

In *Chaldea* wee find many Cities to have beene of old; and amongst others *Babel*, famous for the *confusion* of *Languages* that heere happened in building that stupendious Edifice which was raised 5164 paces high, and who had its basis and circumference equall

equall to that heighth; it is now much lessened of its ancient greatnes, and from *Babel* it became first *Babylon*, and now *Bagdat*, a *Bashawlike* of the *grand Signior*, through which runs the River *Euphrates*, which is in part the cause of her present traffique which dayly is found to be maintained by the helpe of *Aleppo*, where is kept (by the intercourse of *Merchants*, and the commoditie of *Caravans*, and intelligence of *Pigeons* carrying letters) a neighbourlike *commerce*; *Bagdate* oftentimes venting into the land, what *Aleppo* doth receive by Seas.

Babylon, now *Bagdate*.

CHAP. LXXII.

Of BABYLON, *now* BAGDATE, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Babylon, now *Bagdate*, was at first founded by *Nimrod*, but never finished till that warlike *Semiramis* tooke it in hand whose walls were 60 miles in circuit, 200 foot high, and 75 foot broad, seated upon the River *Euphrates*, in those daies a faire and beautifull Citie, now having almost lost all that splendor and glory it then justly boasted of: Many famous accidents have heere happened; heere died *Alexander* the great, after which his body lay eight dayes ere his ambitious Captaines could have leasure to give it a fitting buriall; heere it is also said that when this place was taken by *Zopyrus* the *Macedonian* with his *Grecians*, it was full three dayes ere one part thereof tooke notice of the conquest, since which it hath beene subject to severall *soveraignes*, and it is at this day a Towne of very great *traffique*, betweene which and *Aleppo* are many *Caravans* found to travell with many 1000 Camels laden with sundry *commodities*, the rich *commodities* of *India* brought from *Ormus* by Sea to *Balsara*, seated as the maritime Port of the Citie in the *Persian Gulfe*, and so up the River *Euphrates* hither, and hence to *Aleppo*, *Damasco*, and other Countries, which againe returnes them in *exchange* the *commodities* of *Turkey*, *Ægypt*, and *Europe*.

Babylon, and the *trade* thereof.

In this Countrey, and generally through many parts of *Turkey*, they have a custome to give advice of their affaires by *pigeons*, which serve *Merchants* here for Posts; and hereby the *English* are found in *Aleppo* to have advice from *Alexandretta*, which is accompted 100 miles, in 24 houres, and hereby the *Caravans* heere travailing give from time to time advice of their journeys and successe, which is done in this manner: when the hen *dove* sitteth and hath young, they take the *cocke pigeon* and put him into a cage,

Pigeons Letter, or newes Carriers.

whom (when hee is by the *Caravan* carried a dayes iourney off) they set at liberty, and he straight flieth home to his mate; when by degrees they are thus perfectly taught: the Carriers and *Merchants* on any accident fasten a letter about one of their necks, and they being freed without any stay hasten to the place from whence they were brought, and such as at home doe watch their returne, (clime their hole and take away their Letter) are certified of the mind of their friends, or any other tidings, after a very speedy manner.

Commodities of Babylon.

The *commodities* of this place, are the common *commodities* before nominated in *Aleppo*, and their *coines* currant, are the same that are found throughout *Turkey*, as subject to one and the same *Soveraigne*; but the *coines* of *Persia* are found heere likewise to passe currant for their value, and so doth also their gold without exception; it being a received custome in Trade, that frontier Townes of Trade admit the *coines* of the bordering Inhabitants and Regions.

Coines of Babylon.

Weights of Babylon.

The *weights* of *Babylon* knowne amongst us is the *dram*, *mitigall*, *Rotolo*, and *Cantar*.

Their *Rotolo* hath been observed to make 1 *li.* 10 *ounces English*, and our 112 *li. English* hath made here 68 *Rotolos*.

Measures in Babylon.

Their *measure* in length common in this place is the *pico* found to bee by triall about 27 ynches *English*.

To conclude this Countries relation; from hence came the 3 *Wise men* called of the *East*, who worshipped *Christ* and presented him with guifts, and the inhabitants hereof are said to bee the first inventers of *Astronomie* and *Astrologie*; and therefore hence have all such the title of *Chaldeans*, and for other matter of *trade*, here is only found the famous Towne of *Mosull*, scituated on the River *Euphrates*, abounding with Forrests of *Galls*, so much required and requested by divers throughout the world: and now to MEDIA.

(***)

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXIII.

Of MEDIA, *and the Provinces thereof.*

Edia is limited on the East with *Parthia*; on the West with *Armenia*, on the South with *Persia*, and on the North with the *Caspian Sea*; being absolutely the greatest Sea of all others that hath no *commerce* with the *Ocean*, by some called the *Hircanian* Sea, and by some the Sea *Bacchu*, of a Towne of that name thereon bordering. *Media* and the *Cities* thereof.

The chiefe Cities of this Countrey is *Sultania*, famous for the faire *Mosque* in the East; *Sumachia*, the strongest of all the rest, taken by the *Turkes* in *Anno* 1578, and now the seat of a *Turkish Bashaw*; *Eres*, *Ardovile*, *Shervan*, *Bacchu*, and some others; and lastly, the most eminent *Tauris*, of the trade hereof see heereafter. *Sultania.*

Likewise in this Tract is comprehended the Province of *Albania*, now *Zairia*, little beholding to the industry or labour of the Husbandman, yet of its owne accord yeelding for one sowing, most times two, and sometimes three reapings: the chiefe Citie is *Caucasiæ Portæ*, built hard upon the hill *Caucasus*, one of the best fortified Townes of the East, now called *Derbent*, a strong Citie invironed with two walls, and fortified with iron Gates; yet nevertheless taken it was by the *grand Signior* in his last wars against the *Persians*, vnder whose command it now remaineth, being now accounted one of the keyes of this kingdome, and the common entrance into *Persia*; and lastly in this Countrey *Phidon* an *Argive* in *Anno mundi* 3146 is said to find out the use of *weights* and *measures*; which knowledge and concordance by this Tract I covet to obtaine. *Tauris.* *Derbent.*

And to conclude, a word of the Trade of this Countrey in the generall; I find that the *Moscovia* company were the first that sought the knowledge thereof in these parts; for upon their discovery of *Moscovia*, they traded downe the River *Volga* to *Astracan*, and thence in Barks sailed with their *English commodities* to *Bacchu*, *Derbent*, and other places on the *Caspian Sea*, and since some of the *East India Company* have more narrowly traced it, and have observed the same more particular: the principall *commodities* proceeding hence is the *raw silke* made at *Gilan*, *Zahaspa*, *Rastiguan*, *Chiulfall*, and others, now knowne unto vs by the name of *Persia*, *Ardasse*, and *Lege silkes*, and from this last the dealers in *silke* here are throughout *Asia* commonly termed *Chiulfallins*. The *Weight* of *Derbent* is the *Mone*, which is 3 *li.* 11 *ounces Venice sotile.*

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXIIII.

Of TAURIS *and the* trade *thereof.*

Tauris and the trade thereof.

TAuris, is the *Metropolis* of *Media*, and the summer seates of the *Persian Sophies* containing 16 miles in compasse, and including 100 thousand Inhabitants; it hath within late yeares beene three times conquered by the *Turkes*, and hath as often againe returned to the *Persians*, under whom now it resteth: first, by *Selimus*, then, by *Soliman* the *magnificent*, and lastly, by *Osman* Generall to *Amurath* the *third*; it is now in the possession of the *Persian*, and strongly fortified, and seated in a cold, yet wholsome Countrey, the Inhabitants more addicted to the making of silke, than to the sword; distant six dayes journey from the *Caspian* Sea; and indeed incompassed by severall great Townes of note, whose manuall labours are famoused over the world, as first *Eres*, whence came the fine silke called the *Mamodean*, now out of use; then *Gilan* abounding with *lege silke*; *Sumachia*, abounding in excellent carpets, whereto the people wholly addict themselves; then *Arasse*, the most eminent and opulent Citie in the *trade* of *merchandise* throughout all *Servania*, partly by the abundant growth of *silke* there nourished, and hence called *Arasse*, vulgarly *Ardasse* (2000 summes yearly going hence to *Aleppo* in *Syria*) and partly by the growth thereof; *Galles*, *cottons*, *woull*, *allom*, some *spices*, *drugges*, and sundry other *commodities*; so that to make this place the happie scale of *merchandise*, Nature having plaid her part, there wanteth onely peace betweene the Kings of *Persia* and *Turkie*, which at present is denied them: the further manner of *trade* of that place, I am constrained for want of due information to omit, and referre what I have thereof collected to PERSIA.

Gilan & *Bilan*. *Sumachia*. *Arasse*.

(***)

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXV.

Of PERSIA *and the* Provinces *thereof.*

PERSIA is bounded on the East with the River *Indus*, on the West with *Tygris* and the *Persian* gulfe, on the North with the *Caspian* Sea, and the River *Oxus*, and on the South with the maine *Ocean*; the people are much addicted to hospitalitie and poetry; in their complements lordly, in their apparell phantasticall, in their expences magnificent, and in their lives lovers of learning, nobilitie, and peace. *Persia* and the Provinces thereof.

This *Empire* containeth these severall Provinces.

1 *Persis.*	7 *Arachosia.*
2 *Sussiana.*	8 *Parapomisus.*
3 *Caramania.*	9 *Saccha.*
4 *Gedrosia.*	10 *Hircania.*
5 *Drangiania.*	11 *Ormus.*
6 *Arica.*	

Of all which in briefe, and no further than may concerne my present purpose.

In *Persis* now called *Far*, having the gulfe of *Persia* to the South limit, *Caramania* for the East, *Susiana* for the West, and *Media* for the North, was seated *Persepolis* the ancient seat of this *Empire*, which *Alexander* at the request of his *Curtisan Laies* commanded to be set on fire, but afterward repenting him of so great a folly and so unworthy an act, he reedified it, though yet now having lost much of its former beautie, and giving place to the famous Citie of *Casbin*, the residence of the present *Sophies* brought hither from *Tauris* by *Sophie Tamas*. *Persis Far.*

The *commodities* that this Country is in generall found to affoord for *merchandize*, is *silkes* of all sorts, *raw* growing plentifully in 1 *Bilan*, 2 *Gilan*, and 3 *Aras*, some *precious stones*, many sorts of *drugges*, wrought *silkes*, *Chamblets*, *Carpets*, *shashes*, *callico's*, and many excellent *Armes* used in warre both for horse and man, which is here so well tempered in the framing and making (with some vertuous simples) that it makes it both hard and excellent for use, and preserves the same cleane from any rust or perishing. Commodities of *Persia.*

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXVI.

Of CASBIN *and the* trade *thereof.*

Casbin and the *trade* thereof.

CASBIN is now accounted the *Metropolis* of *Persia*, and sometimes the residence of the *Sophies*, hither removed from *Tauris*, as I said before, it is accounted a dayes journey about on horsebacke, well walled and fortified with a strong Fort, and beautified with two faire *Straglios*; the walles whereof are made of *red marble*, and paved with *Mosaicque* worke; the chiefe street hereof is called the *atmidan*, in figure four-square, each angle being ¼ mile in length, incompassed with scaffolds for the people to sit and behold the *King* and his *Nobles* at their exercises of *shooting*, *riding*, *running*, and the like; this Citie is seated in a goodly fertile plaine of three or foure daies journeys in length, which is furnished with neere two thousand Villages to supply the necessary uses thereof, which did much inrich this place before the removall of the *Persians Court* to *Hispahan*, which is fourteene dayes journey further into the East; three places herein doe much adorne and beautifie this place; first, the *Attimidan* aforesaid; secondly, the *Kings palace*, which is so brave a fabrique, and so richly furnished, that *Europe* can hardly match it; and lastly, the *Bassars* which are many in number, which are in the manner of our *Pawnes* in *London*, where are to be sold all manner of *Persia*, *India*, *Turkie*, *Moscovia*, and *Arabia commodities*, as all rich *Jems*, *Jewells*, *drugges*, *spices*, *silke* wrought in *Damaskes*, *Velvets*, and *raw*, transported into other Countries; the *atmidan* serving the *Merchants* for an *Exchange* or place of meeting, where every day is seene a continuall *faire*, where all manner of *commodities* is sold both for backe and belly; also *Gold-smiths*, *Exchangers* of *moneys*, and all other professions, who come hither and display their *commodities*, as to some publique Mart. And the *moneys* and currant *coynes* here passable amongst *Merchants*, I referre to the chiefe Citie of *Persia*, *Hispahan*, the present residence of the *Persian Monarch*; and I am informed that the *weights* and *measures* thereof doe also agree therewith, so shall not need to inlarge my selfe further in that particular.

Three excellencies in *Casbin.*

Commodities of *casbin.*

CHAP.

Chap. LXXVII.

Of Balsara *and the Trade thereof.*

Balsara and the trade thereof.

Balsara lieth in the bottome of the *Persian gulph*, and is seated on the mouth of the River *Euphrates*, serving as a *Magazin* for all the *commodities* of *Arabia*, *India*, *Turkie*, and *Persia*, and as a through-fare for all *Merchants* travelling from one of those Countries to another, but especially for such as here take shipping to the Ile of *Ormus*, *India*, *Arabia*, &c. This towne was of late yeares subject to the *Persian*, but now in obedience to the great *Turke*, and is the last of his Dominions this way: and here it is observed that the water doth ebbe and flow, as with us in *England*, and in no place els adjoyning upon the Ocean Seas, the indraught may be imagined to be the cause, as it is observed the like in *Venice*.

It hath beene noted in matter of *trade* here, that there is payd for every summe of goods carried from *Bagdat* hither by water, six *sehids*, and from *Balsara* to *Bagdat* two *Medins* per *Wesnoe*, and 100 *Wesnoes* from *Balsara* to *Ormus*, cost carriage twenty *Lairins*, and the like backe from *Ormus* to *Balsara*.

Hither alwayes comes the *Syria Caravans* that are bound for *India*, and end their land travell, and imbarke themselves and goods for the great Marts of *Ormus* and *Cambaia*, and here returning they conclude their Sea navigation, and begin their land peregrinations for *Turkie*, &c.

Customes paid at *Balsara*.

The *customes* payable at *Balsara* as the last port of the *grand Signiors* Dominions, who conquerd the same from the *Persian* in Anno 1550, is 1 in every 14 *sehids* for grosse commodities, but it is 1 *per* 20 or 5 *per cent*. upon *Cloths*, *silkes*, and fine goods, but here is a *tare* of 3 in 10 *Wesnoes* allowed both in *spices*, *drugges*, &c. for dust, and upon *silkes* for waste, heads, and the like.

Prices of commodities in *Balsara*.

The prices of *commodities* ruled some yeares past thus here.
The *Wesnoe* of *Maces* is worth in *Balsara* 13 *duccats*.
The *Wesnoe* of *Nutmeggs* was worth 6 *duccats*.
The *Wesnoe* of *soape* was worth 15 *sehedes*.
The *Wesno* of *Almonds* was 24 *sehids*.
The *Wesno* of *Galles* was worth 10 *larins*, and for this weight of *Wesno*, it is found that 16 *Wesnoes* of *Balsara* make a *Kintar* of *Aleppo* common weight, but the 100 *Wesnoes* in the weight of silke of *Rotol*: 680 *dr*: in *Aleppo* makes silke Rot. 529 *dr*: 28.

Weights used in *Balsara.*

The *weight* common here in the sale of *commodities* besides this *Wesno*, is the *Maund* which is 100 *Rotolos*, which hath been observed to have made 500 *li. English*, which is 5 *li.* a *Rotolo*, but I have met with an observation upon this place made by some *English* that have traveld hither, that the 112 *li.* hath made 19 *Maunds* 2 ¾ *Rotolos*, which must be 5 *li.* 4 ¼ ounces *English*; the difference I referre to be rectified by the better experienced.

Measures of *Balsara.*

Their *measure* is found to be about 26 inches *English.*

Cusestan.

To proceed to the next Province in *Persia*, it is *Cusestan*, scituated Eastward from *Persia*, called in Scripture *Havilah*, having in it *Susa*, a Citie where sometimes the *Persian Monarch* abides in winter, as being more Southerly than *Ecbatana*; and lastly *Casan*, of which a word.

CHAP. LXXVIII.

Of CASAN *and the Trade thereof.*

Casan and the trade thereof.

CASAN is a principall faire and famous *Citie* in this Countrey, but much troubled with excessive heate by reason of its scituation in a pleasant and large plaine; it consisteth altogether of *merchandizing*, and the greatest *trade* of all the inland Countrey is found herein, and most especially frequented by *Indian Merchants*; the Inhabitants are in generall addicted to all curious manufactures, and fabrickes, as in weaving of *shashes*, *turbants*, and *girdles*, in making also of *velvets*, *sattins*, *damaskes*, curious and fine *Ormusins*, and *Carpets*; and indeed it is accounted the very *Magazin* of all the *Persian* Cities, for these commodities; here is also to be sold all manner of *drugs*, and *spices*, *pearles*, *diamonds*, *Rubies*, and *turkeses*, and all sorts of *silkes*, both raw and wrought, so that the *Authour* (who in this relation I follow) is verily perswaded that there is more *silke* yearely brought into *Casan*, than there is of *broad cloth* brought into *London.* The civill policie of this Citie is also commendable, an idle person not being permitted to live amongst them, and the children after six yeares old, are presently set to worke; here being a Law to the shame of *Christendome*, that every Inhabitant must yearly give up his name to the *Magistrate*, therewith declaring how and in what manner he liveth, what *art* he exercisetb, and if he be found in a falshood, he is beaten on the feete, or els imployed in some publique slavery, to the example of others: and for other notes of *trading*, see *Hispahan* in *Parthia.*

Commodities of *Casan.*

Policie of *Casan.*

Caramania

Caramania is the third Province, the chiefe Cities are *Gadil*, *Cobin* and *Caraman*, famous for the excellent fabricks here made of *Cloth of gold*, and for the best *Semiters* in the world; and here it was that *Alexander* being returned out of *India*, kept his *Bacchanalian* feasts. *Caramania.*

In *Gedrosia*, *Drangiana* or *Sigestan*, *Aria* now *Sablestan*, *Aracosia* now *Cabull*, *Parapomisus*, *Saca* and *Hircania*, I find not any thing worthie the survey, therefore I willingly passe them over and close these Provinces with the Citie of *Sciras*, which is comprehended in this tract. *Gedrosia, &c.*

CHAP. LXXIX.

Of SCIRAS, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

SCIRAS in times past *Persepolis*, built by *Perseus*, who gave the name of *Persians* to the Inhabitants, was for a long time the seate Royall of this Empire, for which cause *Alexander* (as is before mentioned) at the request of his *Curtizan Lais*, commanded it to be set on fire, but afterward repenting him of so great an over-sight, he reedified the same; it is scituated on the bankes of the famous River *Bindamir*, which courseth through the Kingdome of *Persia* and *Lar*, and so emptieth it selfe into the *Persian gulfe*, and standeth just in the roade way which leads from *Hispahan* to *Ormus*; it sheweth yet many eminent signes and monuments of its former glory, as two very great *Gates* twelve miles distant asunder, shewing what the circuit was in the time of the *Monarchie*; also the ruins of a goodly Palace and Castle, built by *Cyrus*, having a threefold wall, beautified with many spires and turrets; the first twenty-foure foot high, the second forty-eight foot high, the last ninetie foot high, all of free stone, and formed in a square with twelve gates of brasse on each angle, with pales of brasse set before them curiously wrought, testifying the magnificence of the founder. It is now accounted one of the most famous Cities of the East, both for traffique of *Merchandize* and for excellent *armour* and furniture for warre, which the Inhabitants here with wonderfull cunning and art doe make of *iron* and *steele*, and the *juyce of certaine hearbs*, of much more notable temper and beautie, than are those which are made with us in *Europe*. *Sciras* and the trade thereof. *Bindamir.*

The *coynes* here in use being proper to the whole Kingdome and the *weights* and *measures* not found differing from the same used in *Ormus*, the prime port of this whole Kingdome, I shall not need here further to insist thereupon, and therefore from hence accompanying the *Caravan*, I in the next place survay the said famous port of *Ormus*.

CHAP. LXXX.

Of ORMUS *and the Trade thereof.*

Ormus and the trade thereof.

THE last Province of this Country is accounted to be the Iland and Territories of *Ormus*, twelve miles from the Continent, small in compasse, and very barren, yet famous throughout the world for the great *trade* there exercised by the *Indians*, *Persians*, and *Arabians*, and other Nations, the King thereof some yeares past was a *Mahumetan*, and drew by the *customes* of this Citie 140000 *sheriffs* yearly, since which it became tributarie to the *Portugalls*, who fortified the same in Anno 1506, and for the excellencie thereof, the *Arabians* use to say proverbially:

Si terrarum Orbis, quaqua patet, annulus esset,
Illius Ormasium gemma decusque foret;

If all the world should bee a Ring, the stone
And gemme thereof were Ormus *Ile alone.*

Ormus restored to the *Persian* by the *English* valour.

Since which time by the valour of our *English East India Companies armes*, this *Iland* hath beene reduced to the subjection of the King of *Persia*, to whom it is now obedient, and still injoyeth the former splendid trade to all the parts of the East; here are found the *spices* and precious *Jems* of *India*, the *tapestries*, *carpets*, and *shashes* of *Persia*, the *grograms*, *mohers*, and *Chamblets* of *Turkie*, the *drugges* of *Arabia*; and lastly, the *moneys* called the *larins* of *Persia*, which are here accounted as a great and speciall *Merchandise*, all which be excellent helpes to make this place a famous *Mart* and *Magazin* of all Easterne commodities. Now the cause that in part mooveth this great *trade* hither, and the great concourse of *Merchants* into this *Iland*, is that twice yearely there commeth a great company of people over land out of *Syria*, *Aleppo*, and other those parts, which are called *Caffiles* or *Caravans*, with all the commodities of the *mediterranan* Seas, which in their journeys observe this order; They have first a *captaine*, and certaine hundreds of *Janisaries* or Souldiers, which convey and conduct the said *Caffilla* or *Caravan* untill they come to *Balsara*, from whence they travell by water to *Ormus*; and this twice yearely hapneth, in *Aprill* and in *September*, which constant times of their departure thence thus knowne, their number is oftentimes augmented to 6000, in 10000 persons, with their *Mules*, *Camells* and *Dromedaries*,

Orders of *caravans* from *Syria* to *Balsara*.

Dromedaries, passing by *Babylon* now *Bagdat*, and so to *Balsara* as is abovesaid; and in this same nature they travell at certaine set times; in their returne hence for *Aleppo*, carrying with them all manner of *Merchandise* of this place, fitting either for *Turkie*, or the *mediterranean* Sea; and in which *Caravans* all nations are found freely to travell, excepting the *King* of *Spaines* subjects, which are very narrowly lookt into, though notwithstanding they are found oftentimes to passe in the names of *Venetians*, *French*, and other Nations, so that when these *Caravans* doe come to *Ormus*, against their comming there is generall preparation made by all other *Merchants* of that Countrie, for to have *commodities* in readinesse to *barter* and *exchange* with them. The *Iland* it selfe is but small and barren, and composed onely of a salt rocke, whereof their houses and walles are made; and in Sommer it is found so excessive hot, that the Inhabitants are forced to lie and sleepe in *wooden Cesterns* made for the purpose, full of water, and all naked both men and women lying cleane under water, their heads onely excepted; yet have they no fresh water in the Iland, but what they fetch from other Ilands in the Sea neere there adjoyning, which they also keepe in cesterns for their use, as is accustomed in some part of *Spaine* in *Jarres*, or as they terme them in *Tenajos*. At the last reduction of this Towne to the Scepter of *Persia* by the ayde of the *English*, they had many immunities of trade granted them, and to be here free of all *custome*, and withall to draw the one halfe of all the *customes* thereof; but that good service was soone forgotten, and they have now onely the honour of the good service for their paines and reward, and nothing els.

To this *Citie* and *Iland*, I must adde the two onely Sea-ports of consequence on this coast, appertaining to the Crowne of *Persia*, which are *Jasques* and *Gombrone*, in which the *English* have their *Factories* and residencie, and is the place where their shippes doe lade and unlade their burthens for this Kingdome, and where also the goods and commodities bound for *Hispahan*, *Casbin*, *Sciras*, *Casan*, and *Tauris*, and generally for the whole *Empire* are landed, and here laden upon *camells*, *dromedaries*, and *horses* into those places; and because that I finde that the *coynes*, *measures* and *weights* of this place doe somewhat differ from them passable and in use at *Spahan* and more within the land, I have thought it needfull here to insert the same, according as I have gathered them from those that have frequented the places above mentioned, referring the Reader for what is here omitted to *Spahan* it selfe, the *Metropolis* of this *Empire* in the following Chapter.

Iasques. *Gombrone.*

The *Coines* then here in use and valuation are these:

Coines currant in *Gombrone*, and *Iasques* and *Ormus*.

1 *Besse* of *copper* is 4 *Cosbeggs*.
1 *Shahee* of *silver* is 2 ½ *Bessees*, which is 4 d. *starling* or 10 *cosbegs*.
1 *Mamothy silver* is 2 *shahees* which is 8 d *star*. or 29 *cosbegs*.
1 *Abashae* of *silver* is 2 *mamothies*, which is 16 d *star*. or 40 *cosb*.

1 *Asar* of *gold* is 20 *shahees* or 6 *shil.* 8 d. *starling.*

1 *Toman* of *gold* is 10 *asars*, which is 66 *shil.* 8 d. *star.* and this *Toman* is accounted 50 *abashes* or 2000 *cosbeggs.*

These are the generall *coines* currant throughout *Persia*; to these I must adde those in use in these parts above mentioned: The *Riall* of $\frac{8}{8}$ *Spanish* is here a *commoditie*, and bought and sold, and the common estimation thereof is here 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ *cosbegs* or 13 *shahees*, and somewhat more, which accounted at 4 d. *per shahee* is little more than 4 *shil.* 4 d. *starling.* Againe, this *Riall* of *eight* passeth here for 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *larrees*, which *larrees* are 10 d. *star.* and by this account the *Riall* of $\frac{8}{8}$ is 4 *shil.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *starling.*

1 *Larree* is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *saddees*, each *saddee* being not fully 2 d. *star.* and each *saddee* accounted here for 40 *flosses*; so that the *larree* is here 220 *flosses*, and every R. of $\frac{8}{8}$ is here at *Gombrone* and *Jasques* 1155 *flosses.*

Weights of *Ormus, Gombrone* and *Iasques.*

The common *weight* here and throughout *Persia* is the *dramme*, 96 *drams* making 16 ounces *haberdepois*; so that 6 *drams* makes the said ounce, and 1200 *drams* being a *maund shaw*, or as we may call it the *Kings Maund*, which hath beene found to make in *England* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ li. *haberdepois*: In weighing of *silke*, they observe the *maund Tauris* which is $\frac{2}{3}$ the *maund shaw* or 600 *drams*, and 5 *Maund Tauris* is accounted here for 1 *maund* of *Sarrat*, which by this computation should make 3000 *drams*, or 500 li. *haber:* 36 *maund shaws* or 72 *maunds Tauris* is a load of *silke*, which is by the said calculation 43200 *drams*, which is 7200 *Ounces English* making silke pounds 300 li. *haberdepois*, which is about two *coles* of *Aleppo* of 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotolos perpeere.*

Measures of *Ormus, Iasques,* and *Gombrone.*

Their *measure* in use here as throughout all *Persia* is not found much to varie, they have in generall two, which they terme the *Coveda*, the short and the long; the long *coveda* is somewhat longer than the *English* yard, accounted by some 37 inches; and at *Sciras* and in some other Cities it is found to be 38 inches, by which all *cloths, kersies*, and *outlandish manufacturies* are sold by. The short *Coveda* is proper onely for the *manufacturies* of *Persia*, accounted to hold out 27 inches, and found agreeable to the *pico* used in *Constantinople* and *Aleppo*. And thus leaving *Ormus* and the said port Townes of *Jasques* and *Combrone*, I will hence travaile to *Parthia*, wherein I find *Hispahan* the *Metropolis* of *Persia* seated.

Parthia.

The next Country subject to the Crowne of *Persia* is *Parthia*, bounded on the East with *Aria*, on the West with *Media*, on the South with *Caramania*, and on the North with *Hircania*, and is now in the *Persian* tongue called *Erache.*

Th

The chiefe Cities that are found in this tract are *Guerde*, *Irſdie*, and laſt *Hiſpahan*, formerly *Hecatompyle*, the reſidence of the preſent *Sophie*, and accounted of that bigneſſe, that the *Perſians hyperbolly* call it, *Halfe the world*; under which I will comprehend the generall *trade* of *Perſia*, ſo farre forth as I have found it obſerved.

CHAP. LXXXI.

Of HISPAHAN, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Hiſpahan and the trade thereof.

HISPAHAN in times paſt was called *Hecatompolis*, or the Citie of 100 gates, which name it may well ſtill retaine, ſeeing that the walles thereof containes a reaſonable dayes journey on horſebacke, it is now become the greateſt Citie in all the *Perſian* Dominions, and ſo much the more populous and magnificent, as being the common reſidence of the *Perſian Sophies*; it is ſtrong by ſcituation, defended by a high wall, deepe ditches, and a good *Caſtle*; on the weſt ſide ſtand two ſtately Palaces or *Seraglios*, for the King and his Women, farre exceeding in ſtate and magnificence all others the proud buildings of this Citie. The walles are of *red marble*, and pargetted with divers colonrs, and all the Palace is paved with checkerd and fretted worke, and on the ſame is ſpread curious Carpets both of ſilke and gold; the windows are of *Alablaſter*, of white and other ſpotted *marble*; the poſts and wickets of maſſie *Ivorie* checkerd with gliſtering blacke *Ebony*, ſo curiouſly wrought in winding knots, as may eaſilier ſtay than ſatisfie the eyes of the wondring beholder; to which is added a pleaſant *Garden*, wherein is ſeene a thouſand fountaines, brookes and leſſer rivolets; and alſo what may els be wanting, to make it fit for ſo great a *Monarch*.

The Inhabitants of this Citie do all their affaires one *horſbacke*, both publique and private, going from place to place, they conferre one with another on *horſbacke*; and ſo doe the *Merchants* buy and ſell and negociate; the difference here betweene the *Gentleman* and the *ſlave* being, that the *ſlave* never rideth, nor the *gentleman* never goeth on foote.

It is not queſtionable but that this Citie, the ſplendor of all *Perſia*, the continuall reſidence of the *Kings*, and inhabited by ſo many eminent perſons, as alwayes attend this *Monarch*, but that it is of great *trade* and concourſe of *Merchants*, and furniſhed not onely with all the native commodities of *Perſia*, but alſo of thoſe of *Arabia*, *Turkie*, *India* and *China*, hither brought in great abun-

dance to be exchanged for the native *commodities* of this place: and though it want the commodiousnesse of the Sea, yet by *Caravans* it is supplyed with all those things that are conducible either to beautie, necessitie, or ornament. The *Caspian* Sea affoords it the commodities of *Turky*, *Russia*, and *Moscovia* and *Jasques* with *Ormus*; his two Sea-ports in *India* affoords it the commodities of *India* and *Arabia*; all other commodities from either the *Turke* or *Mogur* is supplyed by *Caravans Dromedaries* and *Camells*: which hath cost by late observations in portage and cariage of commodities thus:

Carriage of Commodities by Caravans.

The cariage of 100 *maunds* of wares from *Sciras* to *Hispahan* costeth 70 *sehids*, and from *Spahan* to *Casan* 60 *sehids*, from *Hispahan* to *Ormus* by *Scyras* 120 *sehids*, and from *Hispahan* to *Tauris* 40 *sehids*.

Prices common of Commodities in *Spahan*

The common *commodities* of *Hispahan* I have already nominated, and though all *commodities* in generall are subject to rise and fall in price amongst *Merchants*, yet the *maund* of *cotton* is here commonly at 12 *sehids*, the *maund* of *Rice* 7 *Beste*, the *maund* of *Dragant* 2 *Beste*, of *Enapp* 2 *Beste*, of *Non* 3 *Beste*, of *Laghem* 4 *Beste*, of *Anil* 40 *mamhodies*, and the *Cattee* of *sugar* is worth 400 *Tomans*, which is ( )pound *English*.

Coines currant in *Persia*.

Their *coines* currant in *Hispahan*, and generally throughout all the Kingdome of the *Sophie* are of severall sorts, partly of *brasse*, partly of *silver* and partly of *gold*. The principall whereof is the *Toman*, which formerly hath beene accounted to be worth 6 *li. starling*, since 4 *li.* and by reason of the late warres imbased, and worth now onely 3 *li.* 6 *sh.* 8 *d.* at Sea side *starling*, and by some accounted 3 *li.* 12. *sh.* 6 *d.*

This *Toman* is worth 200 *Saheds* or *Shahees*, 14 ½ or 15 R. ⅜ *span.* or 10 *asures*, which have beene accounted 4 *li. star.* a piece, a *Mamothy* of *silver*, is 2 ½ *Bestees* of *copper*.

The *Riall* of ⅜ *span.* is here accounted for 13 *Shahees*, and 1 *cosbeg* or 5 ¼ *lorins*.

The *lion dollor* currant in these parts is 10 *Shahees*, every *Shahee* is 4 *d. starling*, or 50 *deniers* here in account.

A *Rupias*, which is the *coine* of the *Mogull* is *abashees*, 4 ½ which is 2 *sh.* 3 *d. starling*.

A *Mamothy* is 9 *cosbegges* or 32 dores, or 100 *deniers*.

A *Bestee* of *copper* is 4 *cosbegges*, or 20 *deniers*.

An *Abaisce silver* is 2 *Mamothies*, or 20 *shahees*, or 200 *deniers*.

A *Chickeene* of *gold*, *sheriffe* or *solton* is 18 ½ *shahees*, yet in some places of *Persia* they passe for 20 *shahees*, and in some for 24 *sha*.

An *asure* of *gold* is 20 *shahees*, and 10 *asures* is a *Tomano* 3-6-8 d. *st.*

A *Larin* is 5 ½ *shahees*, and in some places onely 5 about 10 *d.* or 10 ½ *d. starling*, here 25 *cosbeggs*.

A *Fonan* is 9 *Cupans*. A *mitigall* is 3 ½ or 34 *shahees*.

A *sadee* is 40 *flosses*. A *shahee* is 10 *cosbeggs*.

A *miti-*

A *mitigall* is 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, and in some places 34 *shahees*.
A *Tanger* is 12 *pulls*, which is *shahees*.

They here keepe their *accounts* in sundry *species* and denominations, some in *Sheriffes*, some in *Spanish Rialls*, and some in *tomans*, and some in *Shahees*: The common *account* is thus distinguished. Accounts kept in *Persia*.

The *Abashee* is———200 *deniers*, or 20 *shahees*.
The *Mamothy* is———100 *deniers*, or 10 *shahees*.
The *Sadon*————50 *deniers*, or 5 *shahees*:
The *Viste* is————20 *deniers*, or 2 *shahees*.
The *Cosbegge* is———5 *deniers*.

And those that keep their *account* in *shahees*, onely they reckon them to hundred thousands, and hundred thousands, as the proper knowne *coine* of the Countrey; and this manner hath seemed the best to our English there resident, which they account 60 *shahees* for 20 *sh. starling*.

The *weights* of *Persia* are subsistent of 3 sorts, of the *Dramme*, the *Mitigall*, and the *Mand* or *Mandshaw*: Weights currant in *Persia*.

The *dramme* is the least, 100 whereof makes 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ *mitigals*.
The *mitigall* is the next, 100 whereof makes 150 $\frac{1}{3}$ *drams*.
The *mand* or *mandeshaw* is the greatest, and makes 1200 *mitigals*, or else 1800 *drams*; which hath made by the observation of some *Factors* that have resided there 14 *li.* 9 *ounc. haberdepois*.

The summe or *cargo* of silke is accounted here 36 *Mandshaw*, which accounted as above, makes English 524 *li. haberdepois*, and is great pounds of 24 *ounc. incirca* 350 *li.* But the *east India company* find it to be 300 great silke pounds and no more by often triall: But it is to be noted that these *mandshaws* is found to differ in many Provinces and Cities in *Persia*, and the bordering Countries, and doth differ in many *commodities*; but the *mandeshaw* common of *Persia* is 1200 *drams* for silke.

The *mandeshaw* of *Tauris* is but 600 *drams*.

The *mandeshaw* of *Syrrat* is 5 *maunds* of *tauris* above-named.

The *maund* of *hispahan* is accounted one and halfe *mand* of *Siras*; besides which they have these *weights* in some places;

1 *Dubba* is counted 5 *maunds*.
1 *Sherway* is counted 50 *maunds*.
1 *Rellaij* is counted 7 *maunds*.
1 *Maund* is counted by observation pounds English.

In *Tauris* also before named, a City in times past of great *trade*; in this Countrey they have 2 *Mands*, the one of silke which hath made by a Florentines observation 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ li. *Florence*, and another for all other *commodities*; the 100 whereof hath made there by the said observation 264 li. *Florence*.

The

Measures used in *Persia.*

The *measures* of length used in *Persia* is of 2 sorts, and both of them called a *Covedo*; A long and A short:

The long accounted to be $37\frac{1}{2}$ } inches English measure,
The short accounted to be 27 }
agreeable to the *pico* of *Turkey*.

Thus is what I find observable in the particular *trade* of *Persia*, I will now view it as it stands in the generall parts thereof.

CHAP. LXXXII.

Of the Trade in generall of PERSIA.

The Trade in generall of *Persia.*

THE *trade* of PERSIA as it is found subsistent in these daies, consisteth more by an Inland then a maritime *traffique*; for if the large extent of the Sophies dominions be well considered, and the neighbouring regions whereon it bordereth, it will be found that it wanteth many things to make it eminent: It is plentifully supplyed of *commodities*, and those also of excellencie, as of *silver* in great quantity, *raw silke* in aboundance, and of some *drugges* naturally growne: but when the industry of the natives is surveyed, it will be soone discerned that the costly, rare and rich *carpets* here made, the curious and fine *cotton clothes* here wrought; for their *tulbants*, *girdles*, *shashes*, *shireing* and the like, interwoven with *silke*, and not seldome with *silver* and *gold*; and the daily use thereof not onely in PERSIA it selfe, but throughout *India*, *Arabia* and *Turkey*, witnesse to the World the ingeniousnesse of this Nation: the greatest want and impediment of *trade* that they have here is of Sea-ports and Havens, of which they are much scanted; they injoyed once a large tract of land lying along the *Caspian* Sea, from *Derbent* on the one side, bordering on the Turkes, to *Deristan* on the other, bordering on the Tartars; but of late daies the same is much shortned, for the *grand signior* hath laid *Tauris* one of his *metropolitan* Cities for his limits, and the *Tartar* hath entered as farre as *Minerdon*, so that he hath onely left him upon this Sea the Ports of *Gilan* and *Pismir*, that are of any consequence, wherein much *trading* is not exercised, by reason of the ill neighbourhood of the Turkes, Muscovits and Tartarians, coasting the Caspian Sea. In the *Persian gulph* he did injoy the commodious and famous Towne and Port of *Balsara*, taken from him by the Turkes about 60 yeares past, and *Ormus* in the entrance of that gulph is but lately reduced to his scepter by the valour of the English, though anciently belonging to his crowne. The Ports of *Jasques* and *Combrone* being the onely two Sea ports he injoyes upon that continent of any quality, to which

Jasques and *Combrone* Ports belonging to the *Persian*, and where the English resort to.

an l

and *Ormus* all the *trade* of PERSIA toward *India* is observed to be driven, and to which the Portugalls, Dutch and English resort unto for their *silkes*, and others the rich *commodities* of PERSIA; and where each of them have *factories* and residencie for the *trade* of this Countrey: now on each side of PERSIA by land-ward he is invironed by three mighty and powerfull Nations, with whom he is sometimes in warres and sometimes in peace, the *Mogulls* Countrey and *Tartar* on the one side, and the *Turkes* on the other. For the *trade* thereof; It is observed that PERSIA yeelding yearly *incirca* 12000 *coles* of *silke*, which is the prime *commodity* of this Kingdome growing principally and made at *Gilan*, *Bilan*, *Mahmody* and *Araste*, (which last affords that sort of *silke* which we call vulgarily *Ardasse*,) the one third part of which is conceived to be vented into *Turkey*, transported by Camels into *Aleppo*, *Damasco*, *Constantinople*, *Brussia* in *Natolia*, and of late daies to *Smyrna*, and from thence conveyed for the most part into *Europe*, principally to *England*, *France* and *Italy*, where the same is spent and consumed, in returne of which they have from *Syria* and those parts principally *rialls* of ⅛ Spanish, some *gold* and some sorts of *cloth*, *woollen* and *silke stuffes* brought thither out of *Venice*, *Marselia* and *London*. Another third part of the said silke is carryed to and spent in *Agria* and the dominions of the *Mogul*, into *Ormus*, *Jasques*, &c. and thence by the Indians and Arabians into *Sarmacand*, and other the dominions of the great *Tartar*, and into *Astracan* and other the dominions of the *Moscovite*, in returne whereof they have the *spices* of *India*, the *drugges* of *Arabia*, the rich *furres* of *Russia*, and the pretious *jems* of *Cathai*, and other the *commodities* of *Tartaria*; and the other third part is imagined to be spent for their owne use and clothing at home in their owne Countrey, so that by vertue of this sole *commodity* which this Countrey thus abundantly affordeth, and which is so sought after by all other Nations, (and the curiosity and luxurie of this Nation in generall) they have the *commodities* of all other Countries in returne thereof brought unto them. Divers propositions have beene made, and divers inventions proposed, and sundry treaties have beene set on foot, onely to compasse the *sole trade* of these silkes of PERSIA, with the *Sophie* himselfe, who challengeth a property therein throughout his whole dominions. The Dutch have more then once thrust at it, and to have it delivered at *Astracan*, and so to be convaied against the streame of *Volga* into *Moscovia*, and so to *Holland*: but the summe and stocke required was so vast to compasse and mannage it, and the propositions and passage so difficult and dangerous, that they gave it over with this opinion of the World, that they indevoured to swim against too great a streame, and that they had some plot to set it afoote, and never intended to goe through with it, or otherwise were not able to compasse the same; since which the Duke of ( ) hath put on for a branch onely thereof:

thereof: but when the account came to be made up, his meanes was too meane to goe through with that small proposed part he aymed at: and lastly the *English East India company*,(as *Merchants* measuring their actions with the weight of their purses) have more prosperously succeeded; and in *Hispahan* have contracted with the *Sophie* for a round quantity, who have *Merchant-like* performed on their parts the conditions agreed upon, so farre to his good liking, that by his late Ambassadour in *England*, the whole yearly growth was tendred and offered to them; but his ill performance in the lesser, made them question the like in the greater; and therefore to their honour refused it. Now as concerning the lesser parts of this Countries *traffique*, which consists in the *manufactories* of this Kingdome; I passe them over in silence as being of lesser consequence, and hasten to *Tartarie* the next Countrey, bordering upon the Persians.

CHAP. LXXXIII.

Of Tartarie *and the Provinces thereof.*

Tartaria.

TARTARIE is bounded on the East with the eastern Ocean, on the West with the *Moscovia* and *Moldavia*; on the North with the *frozen* Ocean, on the South with the *Caspian* Sea, the hill *Taurus*, and the Wall of *China*: it is divided into these Provinces, *Procopensis Asiatica*, *Antiqua Zagathai* and *Cathaia*.

Procopensis.

In *Tartaria procopensis* is found the ancient City of *Crim* the seat of the Tartarianrulers, whence this Nation had their originall and name: also *Oksacou* the residence of the present Princes; and lastly *Caffa* the onely Sea-port of consequence in these parts, of the *trade* whereof it wilbe needfull I should speake a word.

CHAP. LXXXIIII.

Of CAFFA *and the Trade thereof.*

Caffa and the Trade of it.

CAFFA anciently *Theodosia*, seated commodiously for *traffique* in the botome of the *black sea*, was by *Mahomet* the great taken from the *Genoes*, and is the present scale for all *commodities* that passe by Sea from *Constantinople*, *Trabesond*, *Podolia*, and *Walachia* by *Danubius*, and such other places to *Tartarie*, *Muscovia*, &c. The Countrey affords great aboundance of *cow hides*, *furres*, *waxe*, *honey*, and

and a kind of *pickled fish* much resembling the English *herring* here caught upon this coast: also it sends to *Constantinople* some *butter* sowed up in *oxe hides* of all colours and sluttishly made, which serves for provision there to the slaves, and the meanest sort of people inhabiting that large City; also thence the *grand signior* hath his principall *timber* for the building of his Gallies, Shippes, and such like other provisions.

Caffa doth in matters of *Merchandize* and *trade* retaine still much of the customes of the *Genoes*, to whom for a long time it was subject; and so doth *Thana*, *Sorgat* and other principall Cities bordering upon the *black sea*, which I will in briefe touch so farre as I have gathered the same when I lived in *Turkey*.

First then the *coines* of *Caffa* are the same as is currant throughout *Turkey*, save that the neighbourhood of *Tartaria* and *Moscovia* makes the *coines* of those places and Kingdomes likewise passe currant there, as it is found in all frontier Towns which borders upon two Nations, and that are either free of themselves, or subject to other; therefore for the same I will referre the Reader to the *coines* currant in those bordering Countries. Coines currant in *Caffa*.

Their *weight* is a *Rotolo*, 100 whereof makes a *Cantar*, which answers in *haberdepois* weight to 70 *li*. English; which said *Cantar* is divided into severall divisions, according to the *commodity* bought or sold thereby; as sometimes to *Batmas*, accounting 7 ½ *Batmas* to a *Cantar*, and 12 *Rotolos* to a *Batma*, and then the *Cantar* is but 90 *Rotolos*: and sometimes to *Sommas* and *Saggies*, as 124 *saggies* makes a *Somma*, and 10 *Somma's* makes a *Cantar* of 100 *Rotolos* above-said; and *silke* is sold by this *Somma*, 20 *Somma's* to a draught, which is 2 *Cantars*, and is English about 140 *li*. and in *Venetia sotile* weight 212 *li. circa*. The weight of *Caffa*.

Their *measure* so farre as I could learne is but one, which is the *pico*, the 100 whereof made in *Venetia* by triall of a friend silke *braies* 130, and this *pico* is divided into 8 *Rupps*, as at *Constantinople*. The Measures of *Caffa*.

They have also a *coine* which is called a *Somma*, in which their *accounts* are kept, and to which other *coines* currant are reduced; and the same is divided to *saggis*, which they account by 45 *saggis* to a *somma*, and 4 *sommes* to a *soltany* or *checquin*; and thus much shall serve for the *trade* of *Caffa*. Accounts in *caffa*.

CHAP. LXXXV.

Of Astracan *and the Trade thereof.*

Astracan and the Trade thereof.

ASTRACAN is in *Tartaria Asiatica*, as I shall shew hereafter, seated in the Emboshure of the River *Volga*, having 70 mouthes and receives the *trade* of all the *Caspian* Sea, into which the said River entreth; it hath a very great confluence of *Merchants*, who by the benefit of that Sea have here a very great *trade*, *Volga* bringing it all the commodities of *Moscovia*, *Russia* and *Tartaria* and this Sea; the commodities of *Persia*, *Arabia* and other Provinces abutting thereupon; it is situate in an Iland of 12 leagues compasse, defended by a woodden Castle and earthen walls, taken by the Moscovites in *Anno* 1552 from the Tartarians: it is all winter shut up by the immeasurable cold, and all *traffique* over and upon this great streame is performed on dry foot. The *coines* here currant by reason of my ignorance I must referre to the better experienced.

The Weights of *Astracan.*

Their *weights* are here two, a grosse for grosse commodities, and a *sotile* for fine *commodities*; the grosse *cantar* hath been observed to have in *England* yeelded 268 *li.* the small *cantar* hath made English 103 *li.* now in both these *cantars* there is accounted 20 *Rotolos* to a *libb*, and 5 *libbs* to a *cantar*, and 12 *tochats* to a *Rotolo*; which by the ingenious may easily be reduced to the *sotile* English pound, therfore I passe it over and come in the next place to the *measures.*

Measures of *Astracan.*

Their common *measure* is a *pico*, and the 100 thereof hath made by observation in *Venetia* 126 *braces* of cloth measure, which is in *England* about (———) inches.

Corne and

Corne and all other graine is sold by a *measure* called the *Chistetto*, which in *Venetia* comes to make 8 ½ *staios.*

Wine.

Wine and liquid commodities is sold by the *but*, which is 46 *mistaties*, and which also renders in *Venetia* 3 ¼ *Bigonso.*

Tartaria Asiatica.

In *Tartaria Asiatica* there are few Cities; for the inhabitants by hords or tribes travaile with their substance from one place to another; yet in this Tract is found *Casan*, and *Astracan* aforenamed, which is a very great Towne of *commerce*, considering these Regions, commodiously seated, (as I said before) on the mouth of the River *Volga*, by which there is passage found from the *Caspian Sea* in some seasons of the yeare up to *Mosco*, and by which way (as I noted in the trade of *Persia*) some *Merchants* of *Christen-*

Christendome more then once intended to transport the *silkes*, and other the riches of *Persia* to *Moscovia*, and so to *Europe*; but the designe proved dangerous and chargeable, by reason of such potent *Princes* that border upon that River; and by reason that the same must passe against the currant streame, which in winter is not found passable by reason of the frost, by which and other discouragements the designe was given over and fell to nothing.

In *Tartary antiqua*, I find not any thing worthy of note, nor yet Citie of import, the inhabitants living like vagabonds; onely it affordeth *Rubarbe*, which is so excellent in Physicke by its proper nature, that the whole world is beholding to these Barbarians for the same as a cure for many diseases. *Tartaria antiqua.* *Rubarbe.*

CHAP. LXXXVI.

Of Zagathai *and* Cathai, *and the Provinces thereof.*

Zagathai containes sundry Provinces, and but few Cities; the most famous is *Sarmachand*, which gave both *cradle* and *grave* to *mighty Tamberlan*, from whom the *Great Moguls* boast themselves to bee lineally descended. *Zagathai.* *Sarmacand.*

But *Cathai* is esteemed the richest and civillest Kingdome of all *Tartary*, the which is furnished with sundry great and populous Cities, especially *Cambalu*, the residence of the *Great Cham*, and where *Merchants* of all Nations are found to reside and traffique to; as I shall shew hereafter. *Cathai.* *Cambalu.*

This Countrey is found to abound with *rice*, *graine*, *wool*, *hempe*, *Rubarbe*, *corrall*, and aboundance of *silkes*, both growing and brought hither from *China* and other Countries amounting to two thousand Cartes yearely; the Citie is held to be 30 miles about in compasse, and is replenished with all *Artsmen* (*Astrologers* being heere in great reputation) which may (considering their number found here, being as some write 5000) be more properly termed fortune-tellers, or *Gypsies*; but these Countries resemble in customes the *Moscovite* and *Chinois*, none being permitted to search into their Cities and manners, except they come either as *Embassadors* or *Merchants*; yet what I have gathered of the *trade* of this Countrey, I will include under the title of *Cambalu*, the principall Citie of this *Empire*. Commodities of *Cathai.*

CHAP. LXXXVII.

Of CAMBALV, *and the Trade thereof.*

Cambalu, and the Trade thereof.

Ambalu, the *Metropolis* of *Catai*, as *Samercand* is of *Zagathai*, is ſeated on the North-eaſt border of this Countrey, containing both the old and the new City, through which doth run the famous River of *Poliſanga*; it is accompted 28 miles in compaſſe, or rather in ſquare, each angle containing 7 miles, and in every ſquare is placed three principall Gates which incloſeth the Towne with earthen walls or rampires of 10 paces in thicknes, and every Gate comprehending a ſumptuous Palace, and every angle having alſo an excellent Pallace, where the Armours of the Garriſon Soldiers are kept, which is 1000 Soldiers at every Gate.

The Buildings are ſquared out proportionably, and every ſtreet is drawne out to a line, ſo that every Gate yeelds a free proſpect through the Citie to the oppoſite Gate, beautified on each ſide with ſtately edifices and houſes for the honourable of this Countrey.

In the midſt of the Citie is a ſumptuous Palace, wherein the *grand Cham* reſideth, with all his *Queenes* and *Children*, and wherein is placed a Bell, which is tolled at certaine houres of the evening, after which may no man ſtirre out of dores, untill the beginning of the day following; the largenes, rarities, curioſitie, and richnes of this palace, the partitions allowed his *Queenes*, and lodgings appointed for his *Children*, and their dayly attendants, and the order, beauty, and manner thereof, I willingly omit, as not pertinent to my preſent purpoſe.

Without this Citie walles are accounted 12 ſuburbs of 3 in 4 miles long adjoyning to each of the aforeſaid 12 gates, and here all *Merchants*, ſtrangers, and forreigners doe abide, each nation having a ſeverall *Cane* or ſtorehouſe, where they both lodge, and exerciſe their *Merchandiſe* and traffique one with another, for the *commodities* of theſe ſeverall Countries, the confluence of *Merchants* here cannot chooſe but bee wonderfull, ſeeing it is reported that the City is ſo populous, that the *Cham* maintaineth 5000 *Aſtrologers* heere daily, beſides many thouſands of Soldiers both of horſe and foot that 12000 horſe is accounted but as his ordinary and daily Guard; beſides which, the neere neighbourhood of *Exendu*, the principall place of the *grand Cham*, ſeated not many dayes journey farre hence where *Merchants* are not permitted to enter, is built in a foure ſquare figure, every ſide extending

Exendu, and the largenes thereof.

tending eight miles in length; within this Quadrant is another, whose sides are sixe miles long; and within that another of foure miles square, which is accounted the very Palace it selfe; and betweene which severall walles are found *walkes*, *gardens*, *orchards*, *fishponds*, *places* for all manner of *courtly* and *military* exercises, and also *parkes*, *forrests*, and *chases*, for all manner of *pleasures* and *game*, and the infinite number of attendants and servitours that of necessitie is required to wait upon so great a *Prince*, with the officers thereto belonging, cannot but much increase the *trade* and *commerce* of this Citie and place.

As for the *Trade* of this Citie of *Cambalu*, and generally of all *Tartaria*, it is observed, that the Countrey (though in a large tract) extending it selfe upon the North Ocean; yet by reason of the long continued colds and frosts, the Inhabitants have but little benefit thereof; however it may bee conceived, that the *Moluccos*, *Iapans*, and other Ilanders thereabouts in the season of the yeare, have here a great traffique, and that hence these *Tartarians* are furnished with the *spices* of *India*, the *jems* of *Pegu*, and *Bengala*, and peradventure with other the *druggs* of *Arabia*: but upon the *Caspian* Sea, they are the masters of many good Sea-Ports, besides *Astracan* which of late they have lost to the *Moscovite*, as *Zahaspa Cosmi*, *Melmesuach*, and others; by which is conveighed to them the *silkes*, *tapestries*, *carpets*, *armes*, and excellent *manufactures* of *Persia*, and in the *black* Sea, besides *Capha*, now in subjection to the *Turkes*, they enjoy the brave Ports of *Curaropo*, *Asow*, and others, serving to conveigh unto them the *commodities* of *Turkey*, *Trabesond*, *Podolia*, *Walacia*, and other Countries bordering upon the famous riuers of *Danubius*.

Now for the other parts of this large *Empire*, it bordereth on the one side with *Moscovia*, with whom it is now in peace, though not seldome at debate, from whence by the benefit of traffique, which I find observed not to bee of any great consequence, they have *rich furres* and other the *commodities* of this Countrey.

But where it bordereth upon *China*, which is for a very large extent of ground, by some Authors accompted 400 leagues, the common report of the strict lawes and customes of that Nation (to debarre entrance to all strangers) should perswade me of little traffique that way; yet I find it observed by some late travellers whose relation herein is questionable, that the Citie of *Cambalu* receiveth yearely thence by way of traffique, 10000 *carts* laden with *silkes* and *stuffes* of the *China* fabrique; the truth thereof I referre to the censure of the Reader.

Coines currant in *Cambalu*, and through *Tartaria*.

As for the *moneys* currant in this large Territorie, I find it to be diversly made, yet neither of *gold* nor of *silver* coined, but of the middle *barke* of the *Mulbery-tree*, which being made firme, and cut into divers and round pieces great and little, they imprint

Of the barke of mulbery trees.

the *Kings marke* thereupon, and from this meane stuffe, the *Emperour* causeth a huge masse of *moneys* to bee yearely made at *Cambalu*, which sufficeth for his whole *Empire*, and no man under paine of death may coine or spend any other *money*, or refuse it in all his Kingdomes and Dominions; whereby it commeth to passe, that *Merchants* often comming hither from farre and remote Countries, bring with them *gold*, *silver*, *pearle*, and *precious stones*, and receive the *Kings money* for them; and because the same is not currant in their Countrey, they therewith buy in this *Empire* other the *commodities* heere found, which they carry hence away with them: the *King* also payeth his stipends, officers and armies with the said *moneys*, and buyeth whatsoever else hee needeth with the same, so that no *Prince* in the world can exceed him in treasure, which is at so easie a rate provided and procured.

Besides which, I find it observed in some parts of this large Countrey subject to some subordinate *Kings*, in subjection to the *Great Cham*, that they use in some places pieces of *polisht corrall* in stead of *money*; and in others they have certaine *twiggs* of *gold*, in lieu of *money*, which is distinguished by weight into severall parcels, without stamp or Character, and this is accompted in matters of consequence: but they have a lesser *coine* (if I may so termeit) made of *salt* which they boile in coldrons for a certaine time, which congealed they make into lumps, like our penny loaves, which being made solid, is signed with the *Princes* stamp, and passeth thus currant amongst them, & wherewith they provide themselves of all necessaries: in some others I find also that they use *purslane* for *money*, and weighed *pieces* of *gold*; for in some Countries of this *Empire silver mines* are not found, and they give in proportion one *ounce* of *gold* for five *ounces* of *silver*; neither is it found that in many places of this Countrey that they have the use of letters; therefore the *Merchants* make their contracts and obligations in *tallies* of wood, the halfe whereof the one keepeth, and the other the other halfe, which being afterwards paid and satisfied, the said *tallie* is restored; not much unlike the custome of *tallies* in *England*. And thus much shall serve to have said of the *trade* in generall of this Countrey, the strange customes, manners, and formes of government hinder all further particular knowledge of Trade to our *European Merchants*: therfore leaving thus this *Empire* and Citie, (contented with this short survey) I proceed to *India*, of late years become somewhat better known to *Europe* and our Nation.

Of *corrall* polished.

Of *salt* in loaves hardned.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXXVIII.

Of INDIA, *and the Provinces thereof.*

India, and the Provinces thereof.

INdia is bounded on the East with *China*, on the West with the River *Indus*, on the North with *Tartaria* above mentioned, on the South with the *Ocean*, taking his name of *Indus*, a famous River heere running 1000 miles ere it meet the Ocean; it lay after the conquest thereof by *Alexander the Great* for many yeares undiscovered; the *Merchants* only thereof were found to bring their native *commodities* to *Sarmacand*, and *Cambalu* aforementioned, to *exchange* against such *commodities* as those countries afforded, as to the common *Empories*, and likewise to *Ormus* where they provided themselves of all *Egyptian* and *Arabian commodities*: by which meanes knowledge was got of their countries; but the great worth and wealth thereof was not fully knowne and discovered to us till of late yeares, by the navigation first of the *Portugalls*, then of the *Dutch* and *English*, this Countrey became better surveighed, finding that the same afforded and abounded in all manner of *minerals*, (*lead* and *copper* onely excepted) with all manner of *cattell* (*horse* excepted;) with all manner of *precious stones*, with all manner of *spices*, some *druggs*, and other *commodities*, as in their particular *Provinces* shall bee more particularly remembred.

commodities of India.

The famous River *Ganges* runneth through this Countrey, to which the Indians goe in pilgrimage, as if the water washed in or drunk could bring salvation to them: this divideth *India* into two parts, called *India intra Gangem* & *India extra Gangem*, both which include many large Provinces and Kingdomes; and first *India intra Gangem* hath 9 principall Kingdomes, which I will briefly following some Authours opinion passe cursorily through.

Ganges.

First *Narsinga*, the chiefe City *Maleaper* or St. *Thomas*, where they hold the body of this Apostle was burnt, though the Spaniards hold his body was found under I know not how many fathome of ground in *Calamana*, by devout Fryers, that after the religious receit of the Sacrament of their wafer god, digged for him and found it; *vide Mafe Jesuit.* The second is *Malavar*, and the third *Ballasia*, in which are found 3 famous Mart Townes, *Cochin* and *Calicute*, and *Conanor*: the last having a large and safe Haven commodious for the *trade* of these Countries, distant from *Calicute* 30 miles, and *Calicute* distant from *Cochin* 80 miles: *Calicute* by reason of its great concourse of *Merchants* is here a famous

Narsinga. 1.

Malavar 2. Ballasia. 3. Covonor.

Mart, and extendeth it selfe for 3 miles all along the shore, principally affording to Christendome that sort of *pepper* taking its name hence of *Calicute pepper*, also *callicoes* cloth, and the other sort of *pepper* of the name of this Countrey of *Malavar*.

4 Cambaia. The fourth is *Cambaia*, a famous Kingdome, very rich and populous, the chief City is also of the same name, and one of the richest of these Countries containing 800000 persons.

5 Mandao. The fifth is *Mandao*, wherein is the City *Mandao*, being 30 miles in compasse, which held out a siege of 12 yeares against the *Mogul*, who is King hereof, as likewise of those former Provinces named.

6 Bengala. 7 Aristan. The sixth and seventh is *Bengala* and *Aristan*, where is found the Cities of *Cattigan* and *Satigan*, and principally for *trade* that of *Bengala*, on the bankes of a gulph knowne by that name; and *Orissa* inhabited by Christians of S^t. *Thomas* so called, because he converted them.

8 Canora. The eighth is *Canora*, under command of the *Mogull*; the most famous Cities are *Ulabat*, *Lispor*, *Melinda*, &c.

9 Dellia The ninth is *Dellia*, the chiefe City being *Dellie*, the sometimes residence of the great *Mogull*; the other famous Cities are *Tremel*, *Fatabar*, and *Chesmer* famous for the studie here of Magique: all these mighty Provinces have been conquered by the Great *Moguls* forces within these 90 yeeres, to the astonishment of all *India*.

India extra Gangem. *India extra Gangem* containes 12 potent Kingdomes, and all under command of the potent Kings of *Barma*, which cursorily I will also run over.

1 Macin Lignum Vitæ. The first is *Macin*, famous for that *sweet wood* which this Countrey doth produce, called *Aloes* or *lignum vitæ*, valued at its weight in pure silver, serviceable onely here for the pompous funeralls of great Princes; the chief City for *trade* is the said *Macin*.

2 Aracan. Ava. The second is *Aracan*, wherein is the City of *Ava*, which through the World is so famous for the aboundance of *gems*.

3 Camboia. The third is *Camboia*, famous for the City of *Camboia*, a place of great *traffique*, which affords plenty of *gold*, *silver*, *aloes*, and many other *commodities* of great worth.

4 Cauchin China. The fourth is *Cauchin China*, aboundeth with the like *commodities* brought to *Cauchin China*, the chiefe City of this Kingdome, and much frequented by *Merchants* of all Countries for *Porcelane* and *China dishes* here made, and much in esteeme and use in these Countries.

5 Barma. The fifth is *Barma*, made famous onely within 60 yeares, for the Princes hereof have vanquished all the former Kingdomes, and made them tributaries to this Kingdome and this Scepter.

Siam The sixth is *Siam*, once the Lady of all *India*, now subject to *Barma*; the principall Cities are *Mollacia* in compasse 20 miles, a Town of great resort for *Merchants*, for the *traffique* of *spices*, and now in subjection to the *Portugals*: the next is *Siam*, scituate on the River

ver *Mean*, which every yeere overfloweth the Countrey for 120 miles : and lastly *Odin*, on the River *Cuipomo*, on which 200000 boates are found daily to be set on worke, and containes 400000 families; and is now knowne the residence of that famous and fortunate King of *Barma* before-mentioned.

The seventh is *Pegu*, which gives name to a principall City, having a rich soile and harberous Sea shore, the principall known Haven is *Martaban*; and here is also *Lasmin* a City of great *commerce*. This Countrey hath suffered much by sword, pestilence and famine, within these late yeares, and is now as the rest a Province of this aforesaid powerfull King of *Barma*. 7 *Pegu*.

Now having thus survaid *India* in the generall and in grosse, as it is divided into Kingdomes and Provinces, it will be requisite it should next be surveyed in the particular, so farre as it may concerne our present purpose, which is the *commerce* and *trade* thereof, so farre forth as it is at this day knowne to our Nation, wherein I could wish my experience better to shew the particulars thereof, in consideration of the large extent of ground that is comprized under this name of *India*, stretching it selfe from *Taurus* to the Ocean one way, and from *China* to *Persia*, which is neere 4000 miles another way, at which place it wilbe fittest for me to begin my *trade*, and see what may be observed therein. Yet before I enter into this discovery, and give a particular relation of such materialls, wherewith *trade* is in it selfe practised through this large tract of Lands, Ilands and Seas; and before I shew the matter wherewith this *trade* is in all this Countrey driven, it will not be improper I should also see who they principally are that manage this *trade*, and to whom this great *traffique* appertaineth, either as they are natives and here borne, or as they are strangers and here are induced to reside, attracted thereto by the sole motive of the great *commerce* and rich *commodities* found either naturally here growing, or artificially here made and produced.

This Countrey then as I said before aboundeth in the generall with all manner of *mineralls*, copper and lead excepted; with all sorts of *cattell*, Horses excepted, with all manner of *spices*, with many sorts of *drugges*, *cotton cloth*, *pretious stones*, &c. to which may be added the want of Wine and Wheate that here they have; that so this Countrey might be beholding in some sort to others, as others are for her commodities to this. These being then the prime commodities wherewith *trade* is here maintained, I will note the *traders* and *native Merchants* that are here resident, which properly I may account to be of 5 severall sorts, all acknowledging severall rites, religions and customes; and therefore partake of so many severall formes and manners in the mannaging of their affaires of *merchandizing*. The Gentile *Merchants* are the first, and are found of great eminencie in some parts of this Tract. The *natives Christians* converted by the discipline of S. *Thomas* are

Commodities of *India* in generall.

The *Merchants* in generall trading in *India*.

are the second, who in many places are found to mannage a great and ample *trade* through this Countrey: the third are the Mahumetans, Persians and Tartarians, especially since the great victories of the *Mogur* found here also of grat quality and estates. The 4th are the Jewes, who live strag lingly dispersed over and through all the parts of this Countrey, and in every Princes dominions exercise the same. The 5th are *Moores* and *Arabians*, who some 200 yeares past, seased on some Haven Townes here alongst this coast, driving the natives unto the inland parts, and at this day are seene to be very great *Merchants*. The 6th are the Portugals, who possessing some few Sea-townes commodious for *traffique*, bragge of the conquest of the whole Countrie, which they are in no more possibility intirely to conquer and possesse, then the French were to subdue *Spaine* when they were possessed of the Fort of *Perpignan*, or the English to be Masters of *France* when they were onely Soveraignes of *Calis*. And now to the Cities of this Tract, where at this day is found a *trade* to be practised, and *first* of *Diu*.

CHAP. LXXXIX.

Of Diu *and the* trade *thereof.*

Diu and the *trade* thereof.

THE Towne and Iland of Diu lyeth about 20 Leagues from the famous River *Indus*, and not farre distant from the firme land; it is now subject to the Portugals, who have conquered both the Iland and Town from the King of *Cambaia*, and so fortified it, as it is conceived to be now invincible. This Towne hath a very good and great Haven, and therein is found a great concourse of *Merchants* of all Nations, as *Turks*, *Persians*, *Arabians*, *Armenians*, and others of sundry Countries; and because of the continuall *traffique* thereof, it is accounted the best and most profitable revenue the King of *Spaine* hath in all *India*, for that the *Banians*, *Guserats*, *Rumos* and *Persians*, which *traffique* in *Cambaie*, and from thence to the *red* Sea and *Mecca*, doe both discharge their wares and take in their lading here at Diu, by reason of the commodious situation thereof, as lying at the entrance of *Cambaia*, and from Diu it is shipt and sent to *Cmabaia*, and so brought backe againe to Diu.

Commodities of *Diu*, and that Coast.

The *commodities* of this place and this coast are first, fine *cotton linen* of sundry sorts, which they call *Joryms*, *Sluyers*, and *Lamparads*, and which we call by the generall name of *callicoes*, also *Cocos oyle*. *India nuts*, *butter*, *pitch*, *tarre*, *sugar candie*, *iron* good store, and most excellent and faire *leather*, which is artificially wrought with silkes of all colours, both flowers and personages; and which is in

India

India much esteemed to lay upon beds and tables, instead of carpets and coverlets: they make also here all sorts of *curious desks, cupboords, chests, boxes, standishes*, and a thousand such like devises in wood, guilded with variety of colours, wrought with imagery and *mother* of *pearl*, which are carried hence throughout all *India*; but especially to *Goa* and *Cochin*, against the time that the *Portugall* Ships come thither to take in their lading to goe homewards.

Other observations of the further *trade* of this place I referre to *Goa*, the Metropolis of *India* in possession of the Portugals, to which all the other forts possessed by the Portugals, in some sort have a reference in the matter and manner of their *trade*.

CHAP. XC.

Of CAMBAIA *and the* Trade *thereof.*

CAMBAIA the principall Citie of the Kingdome so called, is a faire and large Citie, and contained some yeares past 800000 persons; it is seated on the imbosure of the famous River *Indus*, and there the River inlargeth it selfe to a great breadth, till it come to the *Iles* of *Vacas*, having the Iland of *Diu* on the one side, and the Cities of *Deman* and *Surrate* on the other: it is absolutely the greatest Citie of *trade* in these parts, and therein is a *Factorie* seated for the traffique in these Countries of the *English* and *Dutch East India Companies*: here is also found great concurrencie of *Merchants* as well of *Christians*, as of *Persians*, *Arabians*, and *Armenians*, but the natives which are called the *Gusarates* and *Banians*, are esteemed the greatest and most politique *Merchants* of all *India*, and held in subtiltie equall with any Nation under the Sunne. Of *Cambaia* and the trade thereof.

The *commodities* for traffique that this Country either naturally affoordeth, or is artificially here fabricated, is *corne*, *rice*, and such graine, *Butter* and *Oyle*, wherewith for their abundance they furnish all the Countries round about them; also great quantitie of *cotton linens* are here made, which we terme *callicoes* of all sorts, called by them *Canequins*, *Boffettas*, *Jarins*, *Cautares*, and others of sundry kinds of making, from the very coursest wherewith they make their sayles for shipping, to the finest, which are by us known by the name of *Calico Lawnes*; also here are made sundry fine *carpets* called *Alcatiffes* and *Banquies*; also many sorts of *coverlets*, called *Codorins*; also many manufactures of *wood carved* and *imbellisht*; some with *mother of pearle*, and some with *silver* and such like; also here Commodities of *Cambaia*.

here are found sundry sorts of *pretious stones*, as *Spinalls*, *Rubies*, *Granads*, *Jacints*, *Amatists*, *Chrysolits*, *Amber*, *Agats*, *Iasper*; also sundry *drugges*, as *Opium*, *Camphora*, *Bangue* and *sandall wood*, *sugars*, and lastly and principally *Anil* or *Indico* is here growing prepared and made readie, and from hence carried throughout the whole world: the principall places in this Country affoording the same is, *Bianny*, *Fetterbarre*, *Sherkis*, *Lahore*, and other places thereabouts.

Surrat and *Baroche*, and the trade thereof.

To this place I shonld adde the famous Port of *Surrat* and *Baroche*, being as is *Cambaia* under subjection of the *great Mogull*, and seated in this tract, which because in matters of traffique I doe not finde to varie from the former, I willingly omit, and therefore comprehend them under this Chapter and title, proceeding to the currant *coines weights* and *measures* found in use and practised in these Cities, as in subjection to one and the same Prince, who is soveraigne thereof.

Coins of *Cambaia* and *Moguls* Country.

The ancient currant and generall *coyne* of this Countrey is the *Mahmudy*, stamped by that famous King *Mahmood* in the first conquest of these Countries, which was accounted for (—) *Res* of *Portugall*, and by the *English* there resident estimated 12 d. *starling*. But the *Grand Mogull* being the last Conquerour, prohibited the said coines of *Mahumdis*, and therefore at this day they are found very scarse, yet most frequent in *Gussurat*. The most currant *coine* now throughout his Territories being the *Ruppie*, of which there are divers sorts, which are,

The *Casanna Ruppia* which is the common *Ruppia* worth in *India* $\frac{1}{4}$ *mahomudy*, and estimated *incirca* 2 s. 3 d *starling*.

The *Jacquerree Ruppie*, 5 of which make 6 *Casanna Ruppies*.

The *soway Ruppie* — 4 whereof makes 5 *Casanna Ruppies*.

The *Hondee Ruppie* of equall value with the *Casanna Ruppie* abovesaid; and in these last doe the *Merchants* of *Gusurat* keepe their accounts: Besides which they have for smaller *coines* currant these:

Accounts kept in *Surrat* and *Cambaia*.

The *Pice*, accounting 34 to the *mamodie*, which is 10 d. *starling*.

The *shahee* accounted to be 10 *Pices* or 10 *Cosbeggs*.

And some there are that keepe their accounts in *Mahomodis*, accounting 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *mahomdy* to be one *Hondee* or *Cassanna Ruppie*, being thus esteemed for 2 *shil.* 6 *d. star.* as 2 *Ruppies* are accounted for 1 Rx $\frac{1}{2}$ *Spanish*, though indeed not found alwayes of that value, for the *Ruppie* is here observed with the right of a Princes coine, and the R. $\frac{1}{2}$ for a merchandise or commoditie, rising and falling: the said *Ruppia* in *Agra* is found to passe for 84 *pices*; but this is thus most currant in *Amadever*, *Lahore*, and other the places where the *Christians* of *Europe* and others doe provide & buy their *Indico*, &c. and there two of the said *Ruppias* make in ordinary payment for Merchandise 1 Rx $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Spanish*.

There

There is generally found throughout the Dominions of the *great Mogull* two severall *weights*; the one proper to silke; and the other for all *merchandise* besides, and both of these have their foundation upon a *weight* of copper called as the coine aforesaid the *Pice*. *Weights in Cambaia, Surrat, Agria, and the Mogulls Dominions.*

A *Pice* in silke is accounted 5½ *mitigalls*.

A *mitigall* is ( ) a *pice* is about 13 *d.* 10 *Troy*.

A *pice* of silke is also accounted for 2 *Tolls*, 1 *Toll* is 12 *masses*.

A *seare* of which there is a small and great; the small *seare* is ordinarily used in silke and accounted 30 *Tolls*.

Now for the common *weight* for all other *commodities*, I will begin with the *seare* which varies here in severall parts of this Country.

A *seare* of *Surrat* is 18 *pices* weight of copper money, which is 13½ ounces *haber*.

A *seare* of *Agra* called the *seare Acoberg*; is 30 *pices*, which is 22 ounces *haber*.

A *seare* of *Agra* called the *seare Janquery* is 36 *Pices*, being the common *seare* of all *India*, and double the *Surrat seare*, which is 26½ ounces.

A *seare* of *Puttana* and *Ganges* is 37 *Pices*, and those that have made a strict calculation, have found that 22 common *pices* makes 16 ounces *haberdepois*.

They have also in use in these Countries two *Maunds*.

A *maund* small of *surrat* is 40 *seares* of *surrat*; and the said *maund* is 33 li. *haber*.

But they have for some commodities another *maund* in *Surrat* about 27 li. *haberd*.

A *candil* of *Surrat Cambaia* &c. is 20 of the said *maunds*.

Seares 40 make a small *maund* of 33 li. *English*.

Seares 40 great make a great *maund* of 54½ li. *English*, and some have observed it to be 55 li: *English*; and this is the *maund* of *Agria*.

In *Amadever* this differenee is found in the said weight. *Amadever*

A *maund* is 40 *seare*, which is 18 *pices* and 33 li. *English*.

And the 100 *maunds* of *Amadever* is 63 *maunds* of *Agria*.

For *gold*, *silver*, *muske*, *civet*, *Besor-stone* they have another weight which they call the *Toll*, being 12 *masses*; and is 7 d. 16 grain *Troy weight* in *England*, as hath been observed both by the *English* and *Portugall Merchants*.

It is not to be questioned but that this so large tract of Countrey must admit of more diversitie of *weights*, which I am inforced to passe over in silence by reason of my ignorance, and referre what is here omitted to the better experienced.

There is used in these parts two common *measures*, and both called a *Covado*, a short and long *covado*. *Measures in Cambaia, Surrat, Agria, and Mogulls Countrey.*

The short *covado* of *Surrat*, *Cambaia*, &c. used in the sales of many commodities, as *linnen* and *silke*, is 27 inches *English*.

The long *covado* of *Surrat* used for woolen cloth is 35 inches.

But in *Agra*, *Lahore*, *Dilly*, *Brampore*, &c. the ordinarie and common *covado* is found to hold 32 inches, and called in some places of this Country *Elahy*.

At *Puttana* they have a *covado* of 38 inches, and by the observation of some, it hath beene found that 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ *covado* of *Puttana* is 5 *covados* of *Agra*, which makes 4 yards *English*.

And note that in all the *Moguls* Countrey they use no concave *measures* for any graine or liquid commodities, but sell the same by weight, in the same nature as they doe all *ponderous* and *massie commodities*.

They *measure* their ground and dayes journeys by a *measure* which they call a *Corso*, which is one thousand five hundred *geometricall paces*, and is accounted in common estimation of our late travellers a *mile* and *a halfe English*.

Lahore. In this tract and belonging to this Prince are many famous *Townes of trade*, the chiefest is *Lahore*, famous for the *Indico* there growing, and prepared; and for that admirable high way to *Agria* of twentie dayes journeys, beset on each side with *mulberry-trees*, and whence there departeth yearely above twelve thousand *Camells* laden with *spices* to *Hispahan*, which are brought hither from *India*.

Amadabar. The next principall towne is *Amadabar*, famous in these parts for the great trade and excellent scituation thereof, and as being *Tutta.* the most eminent Citie of the *Guserats*. Neither is *Tutta* here to be forgotten, though an Inland Towne, yet seated on the famous River of *Indus*, and having dependancie and belonging *Lowribander.* thereunto; and that excellent Port of *Lowribander*, three dayes journey distant from it, on the shoare commonly intitled the Coast of *Sindie*, wherein it hath beene observed by our *European* Navigators, that Shippes may safely ride without harme receiving by the wormes, which doth much hurt in SURRAT, and all alongst the coast of *India*.

(·.·)

CHAP.

CHAP. XCI.

Of GOA, and the Trade thereof.

GOa, is the *Metropolis* of *India*, I meane of those that are under the command of the *Portugall* or *Spaniard*, where the *Viceroy*, *Archbishop*, and the *King* his *Consull*, and *Chancery* doe reside; here is also the Staple of all *India commodities*, whereto *Merchants* of *Arabia*, *Armenia*, *Persia*, *Cambaia*, *Pengala*, *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Mallacca*, *Java*, *Mollucco*, *China*, and of sundry other Countries doe resort: It is seated in an Iland of three miles circuit, but is but little distant from the firme land; the Port is capacious of good ships, but if they exceed 200 Tunnes they unlade short of the Towne at a place called *Bardes*, well built with faire houses both publique and private, after the *Portugall* manner, and hath in it many *Cloisters*, *Churches*, and *Frieries*; but is not fortified with any walls, but the contrived and continued buildings of the houses, serves both for defence and inclosure: in the heart of the City is a Street called the *Leilon*, where a daily assembly is made from 7 to 9 in the morning, not onely of *Merchants* from all parts, but also of *gentry*; and during the said houres the said Street is replenished with all *commodities* and *merchandise* from all the aforenamed Kingdomes, set forth in manner of our Faires in *England*; which daily is thus practised, and wherein the rich *commodities* of those Countries are vented and put to sale; besides which, there are particular Streets where the native *Indians* doe dwell together, being found to be here great *Merchants*, and for the most part inhabit neere together, especially such as are found to be of one and the same Art and Profession, being bound by the strict lawes of this Countrey, every man to marry within his own and the same Trade, and to bring up likewise their children in their owne and the same Profession; which law (being strictly observed) giveth great perfection to all Arts heere practised: their Winter begins here the last of *April*, continuing till *September*, and is called Winter, not for the cold, but for the continuall raines that are found all this time; the rest of the time is accompted Summer, which is without raine, and the pleasantest of all other seasons upon this Coast.

Goa, and the *trade* thereof.

The *commodities* naturall of this place is not observeable, the Iland small, and the firme land plentifull in *Palme-trees*; *cocus* and the

Commodities of *Goa*.

the like: the Citie is the common Staple for all *India commodities*, brought hither by others, and here *bartered* and *exchanged* for other; but of it selfe not affording any of note or consequence.

Coines currant in *Goa*.

They have heere two sorts of *moneyes*, a good, and a bad; and therefore in all contracts they are as well to bargaine for the *money* that is to be received, as for the *commoditie* that is to bee sold: but because this place is neighboured with sundry great Nations that traffique hither; it will be fit I should inlarge my selfe a little further on this subject.

The common *moneys* heere currant is called the *Pardaus Xeraphin*, coined here, and worth 300 *Res* of *Portugall*, and is as much as three *testons*, which is *English money* about foure shillings sixe pence sterling.

One *Pardau* is five *tangas*, which is an imaginary *coine*, and is in both sorts of the *coines* in use, as accounting five *tangas* bad money, being the same in worth as foure *tangas* of good money.

One *tangas* is worth foure good *ventins*, and five bad *ventins*, a *coine* also *imaginary*, and not reall, and is worth seaventy five *basarucos*.

A *vintin* is worth 15 bad *basarucos*, and 18 good *basarucos*, which is the lowest and smallest *coine* heere in use.

Three *basarucos* is worth two *Res* of *Portugall money*, and by this accompt, the *Pardu sheraphin* is worth 375 *basarucos*: and these are all the proper *coines* of *Goa*: the other here currant are

The *Persia larins* is a *coine* of very fine *silver*, and worth 110 *basarucos*.

The *Pagode* of *gold* worth about 10 *tangas*, is eight *shillings sterling*.

The *venetiander* of *gold*, worth two *pardaus sheraphin*.

The *St. Thomas* of *gold*, worth 8 *tangas*.

The *Rial* of ⅞ called *Pardaus de reales*, worth commonly 440 *Res of Portugall*; but these and the *larins* of *Persia* may heere bee accounted for *commodities*, rising and falling in price, as the occasions of *Merchants* inforce them.

Sheraffs.

But note that all *moneys* are here paid and received by the hands of *Sheraffs*, as is the manner in *Turkey* and other Easterne Countries, who make good the losse and dammage either in tale or goodnes for a small consideration, and by the *Portugals* termed *Cernidors*.

Weights of *Goa*.

The *weights* common in *Goa*, and along the coast of *India*, that is subject to the Crowne of *Spaine*, are divers; the usuall knowne is as in *Portugall* the *quintall* and the *rove*; and this is most in use for all *European commodities*.

But they have in use another proper, for *honey*, *sugar*, *butter*,

ter, which is called the *maund*, being 12 *li.* of the *weight* above mentioned.

Another proper onely to *pepper*, and other such *Indian spices*, they have, which they call the *Bahar*, accounted 3 *quintals* and a halfe of *Portugall weight*, which by reason of the neere concordancie that it hath with the *hundred* of *London*, I shall not need to say any thing further thereof.

The *measure* of length is the same as is used in *Lixborne*.

The *measure* of *graine*, *rice*, and such like *commodities* is called a *Medida*, being about a *spanne* high, and halfe a finger broad, 24 whereof is accounted a *mand*. *Measures of Goa.*

Mands 20, is accounted one *candil*, which is about 14 *bushels Eng.* and by this *measure* they accompt their *tunnage* in shipping; yet it is found, that some sort of *rice* is heere sold by the *fardo*, being round bundles wrapt in straw, and bound about with cords, and these should weigh by the custome of the place 3 ½ *maunds*.

There is upon this coast a great *trade* in use for *pearles*, which because it is of great moment in this and other places of *India*; it will be fit I should shew the manner thereof. The order how they *fish*, and trade for *Pearles*.

The *fishing* for *pearles* beginneth yearly in *March* and *April*, and continueth but 50 dayes; but yet they fish not alwayes in one place every yeare, but change their places by certaine appointed and setled orders amongst the principall that have the oversight thereof.

Now when the time of this *fishing* draweth neere, then they send very good *divers* that goe purposely to discover where the greatest heapes of *oysters* are under water, and on the shoare opposite to that place, there they set up and plant a village with houses, and a *Bazaro* or market place, of stone and other materialls, which standeth as long as the *fishing* time lasteth, and is for that time furnished with all things necessary, which now and then happeneth to bee neere unto places inhabited, and now and then a far off, according to the place appointed for that yeares *fishing*.

The *fisher-men* themselves are for the most part *Christians*, natives of that Countrey; neither is any other debarred from this *fishing* that will, paying a certaine tribute or acknowledgement to the *King* of *Spaine*, and to the *Iesuites* who have sundry *Churches* upon that coast: now during the said *fishing*, there are alwayes maintained three or foure *fasts* or *galliots* armed to defend the *fishers* from *injuries* and *Rovers*. The order of which *fishing* is observed to be thus.

There are commonly three or foure barkes, and their companies that make consortship together, much resembling our *English pilot-boates*, having eight or ten men in a boat, and in the

morning they goe out together from the ſhoare, and anchor in 15 or 18 fathome water, which is the ordinary depths of this whole coaſt; and being thus moored to their Anchor, they caſt a rope into the Sea, and at the end of that rope uſually make faſt a great ſtone, and then they have in readines a *Diver*, who hath his *noſe and his eares well ſtopped and annointed with oyle*, and a basket faſtened about his necke, or under his left arme; then he ſinketh downe by the ſaid rope to the bottome of the Sea, and as faſt as he can he filleth the ſaid basket, and being full, he then ſhaketh the rope, and his fellowes that hold the other end, and are in their Barke, inſtantly hale him up with his filled basket, and in this wiſe they goe one by one vntill they have laden their ſaid boat with *Oyſters*; and in the evening returning a ſhore to the village, every company maketh their owne heape or mount of *Oyſters* by themſelves, one diſtant from another in ſuch wiſe, that there is ſeene a great long row of mounts or heapes of *Oyſters*, which remaine untouched untill ſuch time as the *fiſhing* be ended; and at the end whereof every company ſitteth downe about their mount or heape, and fall to opening of them, which they may eaſily doe, becauſe that then they bee both dry, dead, and brittle; and if every *Oyſter* ſhould prove to have *pearles* in them, it would prove a very good purchaſe unto them: but many are found to have no *pearles* at all in them; therefore when their *fiſhing* is done, they then perceive whether their ſaid *fiſhing* and gathering proveth good or bad.

Now there are certaine men expert in the choice and diſtinction of *Pearles*, which heere they call *Chittini*, which ſet and make the price of *Pearles*, according to their *carracts*, each *carract* being foure *graines*, and theſe with an inſtrument of copper having holes therein of ſeverall greatnes ſerving to diſtinguſh the ſorts, to which alſo they conſider their *beauty* and *goodnes*, and then thereof make 4 ſeverall ſorts. The firſt ſort be the *round Pearles*, which they call *aia* or *unia* of *Portugall* becauſe the *Portugals* buy them: the ſecond ſort which are not round, are called *aia* of *Bengola*: the third ſort, which are not ſo good as the ſecond, they call *aia* of *Canora*, that is to ſay, the Kingdome of *Beſnegar*: the fourth and laſt, and indeed the worſt ſort, they call *aia* of *Cambaia*: and thus the price being by the men ſet thereon, according to their ſorts, goodnes, and greatnes, there are *Merchants* of every Countrey which are ready with their *moneys* in their hands to buy them; ſo that in few dayes, all the ſaid parcels are bought up, according to the ſaid prizes ſet upon them altering according to the *carract*, *beauty*, and *ſhape* thereof. And this is the manner of the *fiſhing*, and diſperſing of the *Pearles* throughout *India*, and thence through the World, ſo farre forth as I thought good to inſert the ſame in this place.

CHAP.

CHAP. XCII.

Of the Trade in generall practised alongst the Coast of INDIA.

THe Coast of *India* knowne in these Regions, is only so accounted from the *Ilands* called *las Vachas*, or from the Towne of *deman* to the Cape of *Comorin*, not above 200 miles in length, wherein besides the *Metropolis Goa*, is found sundry others in subjection to the Crowne of *Portugall*; as first *Daman* to the North of *Goa*; then *Basain*, then *Chaul*, *Dabull*, and then *Goa*: and to the South-ward, which some call the coast of *Mallubar*, they hold *Romes*, *Onor*; *Barselor*, *Mangalor*, *Cananor*, *Calicut*, *Cranganor*, *Cochin*, *Coulon*, and *cape de Comeri*, which is accompted the last end of the Coast of *Mallabar* and *India*, for the better understanding of the *trade* of these Sea-ports, it will bee needfull I should somewhat more particularly survey the same. The generall Trade of the Coast of *India*.

First then, it is to be understood that the Northerne part of this Coast is held the wholsomest and purest ayre for habitation, the principall places being *Daman*, *Basasen*, and *Chaul*, which are found in themselves to have good havens, whereto great *traffique* is maintained throughout *India*; the Countrey hereabouts abounding in *rice*, *pease*, and other *graines*, *butter* and *oyle of nuts*, also *cotton cloth* great quantity, especially *Baroches*, taking the name from a Citie of this coast; and in *Chaul* is found very great concourse of *Merchants* and traffique to *Ormus*, *Cambaia*, *Sinde*, *Masquate*, *Bengala*, having therein many rich *Merchants*, and ships of great burthen; and heere is also made divers kinds of *silke stuffes*, as *grograms*, *sattins*, *taffata's*, and such like in such aboundance, that *India*, and all other places bordering, are served therewith, and beholding thereto, which brings a great *trade* to the said Citie of *Chaul*; for they bring in the *raw silke* of *China*, and being heere spunne, woven, and wrought, carry it out againe, and distribute it throughout *India*, and the neighbouring Countries; here also they make faire and excellent *wrought bedsteds*, *boxes*, *desks*, *stooles*, and other woodden arts, which brings them great profit, and makes this place famous throughout these parts. *Daman*. *Basasen*. *Chaul*.

As for the coast of *Mallabar*, *Onor* is of good esteeme, where there is a great quantity of *pepper* yearely laden by the *Portugals factors*, accounted the best and fullest berry in all *India*, the Countrey hereabouts belonging to a *Queene* rich in *pepper*, who selleth the said *commoditie* only to the *Portugals*; but receiveth her money Coast of *Mallabar*, and the trade thereof.

ney 6 moneths beforehand, and at the ſeaſon delivereth the ſaid contracted *pepper*, which by the *Portugals* is houſed in their Fort, which (by her leave) they have heere built, till their ſhipping come to fetch it away, which is commonly but once a yeare.

Cananor. *Cananor* is held the beſt fort they have upon all this coaſt, and doth abound with *rice* and *pepper*, and neere the fort is a faire Towne which is plentifully ſtored with all the *commodities* of this coaſt and ſhoare, eſpecially abounding in all manner of victuals and proviſion and *maſts* for *ſhips* of all ſizes and ſorts.

Calicut. *Calicut* was once the moſt famous town of *trade* of all this ſhore, and gave name not onely to the ſorts of *pepper* that here grow, but alſo to that ſort of *cotton cloth* that was firſt hence tranſported for *Europe*; but the Emperour the then Soveraigne, being enemie to the King of *Couchin*, with whom the Portugals at their firſt arivall heere ſided, and proſperd, by that meanes, overthrew the great traffique of *Calicut*, and advanced the traffique of *Cochin*, whoſe Soveraigne by meanes of the *trade* is now become a mighty and rich Prince in this Countrey, the City of *Cochin* it ſelfe thereby ſo inlarged, inriched, and ſo well inhabited by Portugals, who are in part the new Maſters, by native Mallabars and other Nations, and ſeated upon a pleaſant River, and injoying the commodity of a good Channell and Haven; that it is accounted in theſe parts for *trade* and concourſe of *Merchants* the onely ſecond to *Goa*: here is laden yearely great quantity of *pepper*, and a courſe ſort of *cynamon*, vulgarly called *de Matte*, nothing comparable to *cynamon* of *Seylon* accounted the beſt; and hither come all the Portugall ſhips to lade homewards, after that they have unladen their European commodities in *Goa*, which addes much to the *trade* of this Citie. Two *commodities* hither imported do much inrich this place, 1 the great ſtore of *ſilke* that cometh hither raw from *China* to be wrought, and next the great ſtore of *ſugar* that cometh from *Bengala* to be ſpent, for which the marryed citizens are found to pay no cuſtome to the King of *Cochin*, though for all others they pay 4 *per cent.* but the ſtranger and unmarryed pay at *Cochin* nothing to the King; but to the Portugall 8 *per cent.* And becauſe this great *traffique* for *pepper* is onely peculiar to ſome private *Merchants* or Farmers authorized by the Kings of *Spaine*, it will not be unproper I ſhould here relate the manner thereof: It is to be underſtood then that the Kings of *Portugall*, the firſt European *traders* into theſe parts, in all their navigations and diſcoveries, ever added the benefit of *commerce* towards the ſupportation of the expences of their conqueſts; and having here built for conveniencie of *trade*, and protection of their *Merchants*, and ſubjects many Fortreſſes and Caſtles; they ever ſo ſetled them, that the commodiouſneſſe of the Haven, Port or harbour, joyned to the native commodities of the place, might adde meanes and faire inducements to make by traffique their conqueſts profitable. This

Cochin

The manner of the farming of the *pepper* in *India* by the Portugals.

coaſt

coast then being found to abound with *pepper*, a principall commodity then requested in *Europe*, designed it to be converted to his peculiar profit, by all the provident waies of a circumspect *Merchant*; but *Princes that will imbrace all, sometimes graspe but a little*; for the same could not be so profitably contrived, considering the distance of way, length of time, and trust to be committed to *factors*, Captaines of Forts, and others; but he found himselfe to come farre short of his expectation in this point, whereupon he was advised to let out the same to Farme, and contracted it at certaine conditions to certaine great and eminent *Merchants*, who should stand in his place strongly and amply priviledged, and should injoy a part of the gaines for themselves, and yet bring the greatest croppe of their labours into his coffers; hereupon it was first let out for five yeeres, the farmers and contracters binding themselves to send such a stocke to *India* in ready money, as would extend for 30 thousand *quintalls* of *pepper* yearely, conceived to be in those daies as much as all *Europe* could annually vent in that commodity; but then the King was bound to send his Ships to *India* to lade the same, in number five Ships of sufficient burthen yearely; the Farmers bearing the adventure both of their moneys outward, and of the said *pepper* homeward; lading it in *India* into the said Ships at their own costs and charges, all which brought into *Portugall*, they were to deliver to the King at the price of 12 *duccats per quintall*, and what was either cast away, lost, or taken, was to be borne by the Farmers; the King paying for no more then what was thus fairely laid on land into his store-house at *Lixborne*, neither yet payd he ready *money* for the same, but payd them with their owne *money* when the *pepper* was sold; so that the King without disbursement or hazzard, had and hath a certaine great gaine without the losse of a *penny*; in consideration whereof the farmers have many great and strong immunities and priviledges; as first, that no man upon paine of death, of what estate or condition soever he be, may any waies deale or *trade* in *pepper* but themselves, which is still strictly observed; secondly, that they may not upon any occasion or necessity whatsoever, diminish or lessen the said ordinary stocke of *money*, nor the King his said stint of shipping; nei ther hinder nor let them in any sort concerning the lading thereof, which is also strictly looked into; for though the *pepper* were for the Kings owne person or proper account, yet must the Farmers *pepper* be first laden; thirdly that the *Viceroy*, and all other the Officers and Captaines in *India* shall give them all assistance, helpe and favour, with safe keeping guarding and watching the same, with all other needfull offices as shalbe by them required, for the safety and benefit of the said *pepper*: fourthly, that for the lading and providing thereof, the said Farmers may send their Factors into *India* with their servants and assistants of what nation soever they be, (English, French, and Spaniards onely excepted)

Chi cropo abrazia poca stringe.

The Ships of *pepper* depart from *Cochin* about the moneths of December and January.

cepted) and that unto every place to see the same laden and dispatched away: and in latter times it is observed that they have also farmed of the King the ships and their fraightment; with large conditions to build them, and make the provision of all necessaries for them, and all at their owne adventures; and if the Ship come safe home, they give the King in lieu of licence a certaine summe of money for every Ship, and annually do furnish these five Ships at their owne charges: but for such Souldiers as are appointed to goe in them, they are bound to saile for the King and at his charge, and have but onely their meate and drinke at the Farmers charges, the officers and saylers being placed therein by the Kings *admiralty*, which the Farmers may not once deny or refuse; so that the King adventureth nothing, neither in *pepper* nor in Shippes; but onely if the Ships be cast away, he loseth the *money* that he should have, and otherwise gain by the farm of every Ship, if it had returned safe; and the profit of the *pepper* that should have beene delivered him at a certaine price, which is the cause now that the King doth not send out his Fleets to meet and waft them from the Flemish Ilands, as for long time he was accustomed to doe; and the King is found so nearely to look to this Farme, that he will not abate the Farmers a penny, how great soever their losses happen otherwise to be: And thus much shall serve for *Goa* and the *trade* of the *Portugalls* in *India*; now in the next place I will come to the coast of *Chormandel.*

CHAP. XCIII.

Of MESULIPATAN *and the Trade thereof, with the coast of* CHORMANDEL.

Musulipatan and the *trade* of the coast of *Chormandel*

THE Coast of *Chormandel* beginneth from the *cape Negapatan* to the Towne of *Musulipatan*, between which said places is found a place called S^t. *Thomas*, where the Apostle *Thomas* is said to have preached salvation to these Nations: and whose Tombe is had still in great reverence to this day amongst the native Christians of this Countrey: besides which is found the Townes of *Pettipoly* and *Armagow*, where the English of late have setled *factories* that have dependencie on the *factory* of *Mesulipatan*; under which therefore I will include the *trade* of this coast.

Musulipatan by reason of the commodious scituation, is the most eminent place of *trade* of this coast, where the English have to that purpose planted a *factorie*, both for providing and lading hence the *commodities* of this Countrey; this place is seated on the same

same coast, or rather *Istmus*, as *Goa* is with the Cities beforementioned, which are seated to the eastward, as the coast of *Mallabar* is to the westward: the pleasantnesse of the adjoyning River running downe from *Bisnagar* the Metropolis of this Countrey, and the goodnesse of the Haven, with the wholesomenesse of the soile and the temperancie of the ayre, addes much to the excellencie of it in matter of *trade* and concurrencie of *Merchants*; to which if we adde the industry of the inhabitants, and the fruitfullnesse of the Countrey bearing many *commodities* naturally, it is not to be reckned as the least or the worst part of trading in *India*.

From this place and coast then is found a great *trade*, to be driven into *Bengala*, *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Mallaca* and to *India*, and the principall *commodities* that this City is noted to be famous for, is those excellent *fine cotton linen*, made here in great aboundance, and of all colours, and interwoven with divers sorts of loome workes and flowers, very fine and cunningly wrought, and therefore much worne in *India*, and better esteemed there then *silke*, as indeed being both found finer and richer, and used by the greatest women in those parts for their clothing, wherein is found interlaced oftentimes threds of *silver* and *gold*, and divers other *rare fabriques* of *cotton*, &c. Commodities of the cost of *Cormandel*.

The currant usuall *coines* in *Mesulipatan*, *Armagon*, *Petipoli*, St. *Thomas*, and all alongst the coast is the *Pagode* of *gold*, and the *Mahomody* and *fanan* of *silver*, and are thus valued. Coines currant in *Musulipatan* and coast of *Cormandel*.

A *Pogode* is worth 15 *fanams*, or in English 8 sh. *starling*.

A *fanan* is 9 *cashee*, or as some call them *cupans* about 6 ¾ d. *star*.

A *Mamody* is 32 *pices*, or as in some places they are called *docres*.

A *riall* of ⅝ Spanish is here 5 *mamodies* or 9 *fanans*, or 5 sh.

And 10 *rialls* ⅝ is here currant for 6 and sometimes for 6 ½ *pagods*.

And 10 ℞ ⅝ are called in these parts a *Seare* in *circa* 50 sh. *star*.

But in *Armagon* it is observed they have this difference. *Armagon*.

Rialls of ⅝ 11 are accounted for 8 *pagods*.

One *pagode* is accounted worth 20 *fanams*.

And 5 *pagodes* here are accounted but 4 in *Mesulipatan*.

The *pagode* by this account may be said to be in value about 8 sh. *starling* equivalent with the *chequin* of *Venice*, or the *sheriffe* of *Ægypt*, or *sultany* of *Turkey*, and the *mamody* accounted for 12 d. *starling*, and the *fanans* about 6 d. ¾ or 7 d. *per* piece.

Their common *weight* used along this coast is the *candil*, which in grosse goods is most usuall, accounted for 20 *Maunds*. Weights currant in *Mesulipatan*, and coast of *Cormandel*.

A *Maund* is 40 *Seare* or 22 ½ *Masses*, or 26 *li*. 14 ½ *oun*. English.

A *Seare* is 17 *Kashee*, which thus answers with *England*.

The *seare* is twofold, as the small *seare* is of 16 *Mass*, and found to be about 10 *li*. English, or as some observe it 10 ½ *li*. and the great *seare* is accounted as above.

And

And the *candil* of 20 *mands* of 26 *li.* 14½ *ounc. haberdepois*, brings it to be English pound *sotile* 538 *li. incirca.*

But this finds some disagreement with the *weight* of *Petipoli*, for their *candil* is 20 *mands* found to be but 26 *li.* English in all 520 *li.*

A *mand* is here counted for 5 *Visko* 5 *li.* 3 *ounc.* English.

One *Visco* (or as the *Portugalls* call it *fisco*) is accounted 8 *seares*, which is found to be 10 *ounc.* ¼ *haberdepois incirca.*

Further observations I find not of the *trade* of *Mesulapatan*, saveing that the *governour* of this City, having setled a *trade* with the English, and that they should pay for *custome* 4 *per cent.* he afterwards raised the same to 12 *per cent.* till *Anno* 1614. one *Floris*, and other *English* surprised the chiefe *customer* being the *governours sonne*, and brought him aboord their Ship then in port, who thereupon came to a new composition restored the overplus taken, and setled it for the future at the first agreed rate of 4 *per cent.* as now it standeth.

CHAP. XCIIII.

Of SATAGAN *the* Metropolis *of* Bengala, *and the trade of that* coast *and the River* Ganges.

Satagan and the trade of the coast of *Bengala.*

AT the ending of the coast of *Coromandel*, beginneth this coast of *Bengala*, through the middle whereof the famous River *Ganges* runs, making a large bay or Gulfe, which carrieth the name of the *Gulfe of Bengala*: This Country is under the command of the *great Mogul*; whose *coynes* are here currant; the holy and reverend opinion that the *Gentiles* through all *India* have of this River, and the concourse of *Pilgrims* thereto, for devotion sake, addes much to the traffique of *Satagam*, the chiefe Citie of this Countrey, which is pleasantly seated on another faire and large River, whose imbosure is not farre distant from the imbosure of *Ganges*, and upon which boats sayle by the violence of the current a hundred miles in fifteene houres without the helpe of sayles or oares, and when the tyde turneth it, is found to be so violent that the saylers are forced to make fast their boats to certaine trees fixed on the shoare side, for they are not able to make way against the streame and current thereof. At the entrance of this River is a place called *Butter*, which the Inhabitants of the Countrey and *Merchants* there doe yearly build in forme of a village, of straw, branches of trees, reeds, and the like, and is of great largenesse, to which they bring all manner of *merchandize*, to meet the shippes which at certaine set times with the *Monsoons* come hither

hither for *trade*, who are not able to goe higher for want of water; and when the shippes are gone with the change of the *Mounsoon*, and that yeares *trading* past, they then burne their said towne and houses, and carry up their goods and *merchandise* to the Citie of *Satagan*; whither also all small barkes and boats doe goe to lade and unlade.

It is observable that thirtie or fortie sayle of great shippes of sundry Countries and Nations doe here yearely at this time finde lading; the principall *commodities* of this place and the coast, being *Rice* here growing in great abundance, *cloth of cotton* of infinite sorts, made here in great quantitie, *Lacca* good store, great plentie of *sugars*, *Mirabolans* both dried and preserved, *long pepper*, *Oyle of Zerseline*, and many other *commodities*; the Citie in it selfe is a faire Citie, and abounding with rich *Merchants* that trade to *Pegu*, *Musulipatan*, *Sumatra*, and sometimes to *Cambaia*, and the *red Sea*; their time of traffique by reason of the heat is for the most part here by night, and when they have once burned their towne of *Butter*, as hath been noted, they then hire galliotts and boats, and therewith transport their *commodities* up the River from one Towne to another, scituated upon the same, where every day is found in one or other a publique *faire* and *market*, so that their whole life is still in motion and agitation, providing in one place and putting off in another, here buying and there selling.

Commodities of the Coast of *Bengala*.

The *Portugalls* are found to have some *trade* hither, but those that reside here are not subject to much government, but make their will their law; onely two *Forts* they hold upon this coast, the one they call *porto grande*, the other *porto pequenom*, whereto there is driven an orderly *trade*, and thereby that Nation is kept within some order and discipline.

As for the *coines* currant here, the *weights* and *measures* here in use, I must omit them by reason of my ignorance therein, and therefore shall referre them to the better skilled.

Weights and measures of the coast of *Bengala*.

Before I leave this coast, I must not forget a strange *custome*, not onely here much used, but also alongst the coast of *Mallabar*, and in many other parts of *India*, which is thus, if a *Debtor* breake the day of payment with his *Creditor*, and oftentimes disappoynt him, then he goeth to the *principall* of the *Bramenes*, and receiveth of him a *rod*, with which he approacheth to the *debtor*, and making a circle about him, chargeth him in the name of the *King* and the said *Bramen*, not to depart till he hath satisfied the *debt*, which if he doe not, he must then starve in the place; for if he depart, the *King* will cause him to be executed; and this is in use in many parts of *India*, but especially where the *Bramans* are reverenced; it is daily seene practised amongst *Merchants* the natives of these places.

Custome in *India* for Debtors.

CHAP. XCV.

Of PEGU, *and the coast thereof with the trade.*

Pegu and the trade of the coast thereof.

IN order having passed the coast and *gulph of Bengala*, the next in this tract, is the Sea-coast of *Aracan*, *Pegu* and *Sian*, stretching it selfe to the *Iland* and *Fort* of *Malacca*, of which according to the observations in *trade*, as I have collected, I will in briefe touch.

Aracan.

The first on this coast and shoare is *Aracan*, scituated upon the River of *Cosnim*, which passeth through some part of *Bengala*, and entreth into that gulph at this Citie, by which commodious scituation it is found plentifully stored as well with the *commodities* of that Countrey, as the naturall *commodities* of the place it selfe.

Macoa.

The next is *Macoa*, seated upon one of the mouths of that great and famous River *Martaban*, which by ten mouths issuing into the Sea, gives a great supply to this Countrey of all the *commodities* that are found in *India*, from whence this mightie River hath its sourse.

Pegu.

The third is *Pegu* it selfe, giving name to the whole coast, seated in like manner upon one of the said mouthes, which as being the principall seat of the *Princes* of this Countrey, I will a little more particularly survey.

River of *Martaban.*

The marvellous great *tydes*, and violent current of this great River is not here to be omitted as appertaining to *trade*, for it is found to be in it selfe so swift, that neither winde nor oare can make head or way against it, and because it is found to keepe a constant course of ebbing and flowing, therefore in their sayling they still observe the *tydes* thereof, and when those *tydes* are at highest, there are certaine stations on the bankes whereto their boats galliots and barges are fastned, untill the *tyde* doe againe serve their turne to proceed on their voyage: this one thing more I finde wonderfull here, that these *tydes* come not in by a constant continued pace or measure, but come rushing in at the first with a great violence, with a hideous noise and roaring, such as in some lesser sort is seene in the River of *Raven*, and in our River of *Severne* in *England*.

As for the Citie of *Pegu* it selfe it is divided into two parts, in the one the *King* and his *Nobilitie* resideth, lately built and richly beautified, and therefore called the new Towne; the other part inhabited onely by *Merchants*, *Artificers*, *Sea-men*, and such like, and called the old Towne; every house in the old Towne where *Merchants* doe reside, hath a place built strongly of bricke which

as

as a warehouſe ſerveth his occaſion, called by them *Godon*, eſpecially to prevent firing, which this Towne is much ſubject to by reaſon of the combuſtible matter it is made of; the new Towne is walled about and is a perfect ſquare, having twentie gates, five in each *angle*, ditched about and watered, wherein many *Crocodills* are kept for the watch of the place by night; the walles are beautified with many *Turrets* for *centinels guilded* with *gold*; the ſtreets are very faire, ſtraight as a line, and ſo broad as fifteene horſemen may ride abreſt on both ſides; at each mans doore are ſet *palme trees*, which groveing makes a faire ſhew, and thereby all paſſengers may walke daily in the ſhaddow from one ſtreet to another, to prevent the extraordinary heat of the place and climate: the greateſt *trade* that is found at this day exerciſed in *Pegu*, is from the coaſt of *Cormandell* with *pintados*, *cotton cloth*, and other *bombaſins* much in requeſt here; but it is to be *noted*, that theſe Shippes muſt depart that coaſt by the ſixt of *September*, and take the *monſone winde*, otherwiſe they loſe their voyage for that yeare: from *Bengala* alſo commeth hither ſundry ſhippes with *cotton cloth* and other ſuch wearing commodities, which taking alſo the ſeaſon of the winde arriveth here when the *Cormondel* Shippes are ready to depart. The principall harbour or port where theſe Shippes doe ride is called *Coſmin*, and is the place where the greateſt Shippes doe Anchor to lade and unlade their goods. From *Mecca* comes alſo ſundry Shippes laden with *woolen cloth*, *Damaskes*, *Velvets*, and *Chickens*. From *Mallacca* comes many ſmall Veſſells laden with *pepper*, *ſanders*, *Porcelan of China*, *Camphora*, and other *commodities*. From *Sumatra* commeth alſo ſundry Shippes with *pepper* and other wares; all which goods are very ſtrictly looked into for the payment of the *Kings cuſtomes* at landing, which is here payd in kind, and amounteth unto twelve *per cent*. and the *King* doth hold it for a great affront to be wronged of a penny of it: *Rubies*, *Saphirs* and *Spinalls* paying here no *cuſtome* in or out, as being the proper *commodities* of the Countrey.

For the effecting of the *trade and commerce* of this place, there is ordained eight *Broakers* or *Tareghes* by the *Kings* authoritie, who are bound to ſell and vent all the goods and *merchandiſe* comming to *Pegu*, for all mens account of what Nation ſoever they be, having two *per cent.* for their *brokeredge*, and are liable to make good the debts they make, which no *Merchant* there reſident can avoide; for they will have the ſaid two *per cent.* by the *Kings* authoritie granted them, whether their helpe be taken or not.

In like manner, there are ordained certaine *Broakers* for the buying of all the *commodities* bought in *Pegu*, wherein is found amongſt them ſuch candid dealing, that a ſtranger can hardly be wronged or abuſed, if he have but ſo much diſcretion to provide ſuch goods as may be proper for the Countrey whither he ſends them.

The *commodities native* of this place and Countrey are these, *Gold, silver, Rubies, Saphirs, Spinalls* digged at *Caplan* six dayes journey from *Ava* in this Kingdome, great store of *Benjamin, long pepper, lead, lacca, Rice, Niperwine* and *sugar*; and many other *commodities*. The manner of their *bargaining* as being contrary to the custome and use in most parts of the world, is here worth observing; all their *bargaines* by their law must be made publiquely and in open assemblies of and before all standers by, who because they should yet not know, what is bidden or demanded for any *commoditie*, the *Broakers* either buyer or seller having seene the *commoditie*, and liking of it, putteth his hand under a cloth and toucheth the parties hand interessed; and by nipping, touching and pinching of certaine joynts of each others hands, they know what is bidden and demanded without words speaking, which these *Broakers* againe with the other hand coverd in the like manner, give notice of to the party who sets him on worke, and either so orders him to proceed to bid more or lesse, or els to give over; and after this manner are all their *contracts* here made, and afterward by the said *Broaker* registred accordingly in leaves of trees, which with them is used as paper with us.

Strange manner of bayingand selling in *Pegu*.

And when any strangers and forraine *Merchants* arrive here, these *Broakers* are bound by their place to provide them a house, *Magazin*, and lodging, whilest they here are resident, and when the house is taken, the *Governour* of the Towne sends to know how long time he intends to stay with them, and withall appointeth certaine *maides* of the Towne to goe to him, that out of them he may make choise of one whilst he remaines there, and then having chosen one to his minde, he contracts with her friends for her use for the said time at an easie rate, which done he bringeth her to his house or lodging, and shee serveth him willingly in all his affaires both by day and night, as both his *slave* and *wife*; but then he must take care that during that time he keepeth not company with any other *woman*; for so he might incurre a great danger and perill of his life by the law of the Countrey. Now when the time of his residence is expired, he payeth the parents of the *maid* the price agreed for, and departeth quietly away, and shee returneth with credit to her friends, being as well esteemed of as ever shee was before; and if afterward this *maid* chance to marry, though with the principallest of the Countrey, and that the aforesaid stranger should againe returne hither to *trade*, he may againe demand his *woman*, and he shall have her by the law of the Countrey, without the resistance of her *husband*, or any shame unto him, and shee remaineth by the stranger as long as he abideth there, and he travelling from thence, shee goeth home to her *husband* againe, which amongst them is held for a most sure and inviolable law and custome.

Maids let out to serue both by day and night service to *Merchants*.

The

The *coine* currant here and throughout all this coast is called *Gansa*, which is made of *copper* and *lead*, and is not the proper money of the *King*, but every man may stampe it that will, and that is able, because it hath its just value in stuffe and materialls; there is much counterfeiting of this coine, but it is soone discerned by the *Broakers*, *tellers of money*, who readily spy it out, and therefore not passable, nor will not be taken by any; with this money *Gansa* you may buy *Gold*, *silver*, *Rubies*, *drugges*, *spices*, and all *commodities*; and no other *money* is currant amongst them. *Coines* currant in *Pegu*.

This *Gansa* goeth by a *weight* called a *Biso*, and this name of *Bise* goeth for the *account* of the *weight*, and therefore a *Bise* of a *Gansa* is accounted by strangers there trading $\frac{1}{2}$ R. $\frac{8}{9}$ or 2 *shil.* 6.d. *starling*; and albeit that *gold* and *silver* as all other commodities doe rise and fall, yet this *Bise* never altereth in value or estimation. Every *Bise* maketh a hundred *Gansaes* of *weight*, and so it doth come to passe that the number of the money is *Bisa*.

In this Countrey is also seated the Towne of *Martaven*, a place of great traffique, and the last of this coast; the Inhabitants whereof are wonderfull expert in making of *hard waxe*, which hence is dispersed throughout *India*, and into many places of *Europe*; here is also made those *great earthen Jarrs* or vessels which serve them to keepe water, oyle, or any other liquor; and are much used in *India*, and aboord their shippes in stead of caske, barrells, and such vessells, and throughout all these Countries are called of the name of the place *Martavanas*; and in some places by the *Portugalls Tenajos*. *Martavan.*

CHAP. XCVI.

Of SIAM *and the* trade *of the* coast *thereof.*

Under the title of *Siam* I will comprehend the Citie of *Tenaserim*, a famous towne of traffique, and the *Metropolis* of a Kingdome; also *Pottana*, another Citie on this coast, not farre distant from *Siam* it selfe, being a place where the *English Merchants* have a residence and hold a *Factorie*; and lastly *Siam* as the principall, and as one upon whom the rest have a dependencie, both in matter of government and trade. This Citie then of *Siam* some yeares past (as appeares by the relation of *that worthy Merchant Raphe Fitche*, and others) was the prime of all these and the neighbouring Regions; but being for twenty-one moneths besieged by the *King of Pegu*, who after foure moneths march incompassed it with a million and foure hundred thousand Souldiers, and at length by Of *Siam* and the trade of the coast thereof.

meanes of treason and not of strength gained it, drove the *King* thereof to that desperation that he poisoned himselfe with all his wives and children; since which time it hath obeyed severall *Princes* and beene subject to sundrie *Masters*, according to the various chance of warre, and of this Countrey, which in one age is seene here so diversly to alter into sundry shapes; for a *petty King* which now commands one onely Towne or Province, in a few yeares comes to be a great *Emperour* over severall Kingdomes, and peradventure that that great *Emperour* who now commanded so many severall Nations, within few yeares after is glad to rule over a small *Province*, *Citie*, or *Iland*, which the Princes of *Pegu* and *Siam* have of late yeares to their great griefe found too true by experience.

The fortune of *Siam* and *Pegu*.

This Citie of *Siam* is yet notwithstanding the former suffered calamitie, a place of great traffique, not onely hence to *Cauchinchina*, *Macau*, *Cantor*, *Mallacca*, *Cambaia* and the *Ilands*, *Sumatra*, *Borneo*, *Banda* and others by Sea, but also is much augmented by the *inland trade* thereof, partly to *Martavan*, *Tenaserim* and others, which are seated on the same Land, but as seated on the backe side thereof, and as injoying thereby the commoditie of another Sea, but the same is found proper for trade by its owne commodious scituation, being on the bankes of that great and famous River *Menan*, which runneth hither through or rather thwarteth *India*, arising in the lake of *Chiamay*, as they terme it, at least 22 *degrees* from this Citie, where it issueth into the Sea, and is here found about the moneth of *March* so to overswell his bankes, and the neighbouring Countrey, that it covereth the earth for 120 miles in compasse, and therefore the Inhabitants are said to retire themselves during this inundation to the upper part of their houses, so purposely made to avoide the inconveniencie of the waters, every house then having a boate or frigat belonging thereto, by which meanes they converse together and traffique, as on dry shoare, till the said *River* returne to her wonted channell againe.

River *Menan*.

The *Kings* of this Countrey as indeed of all these Regions, are for the most part *Merchants*, who gave the *English* admittance to *trade* and residence here about 1612; upon whom he bestowed also a faire house for their aboad, and ware-houses to lay up their *merchandise*; where since for some yeares they have continued, but of late yeares have left it off and discontinued, upon the little benefit this scale and Countrey affoorded them.

Commodities of *Siam* and *Pattana*.

The principall *commodities* of this Citie and coast, are *cotton linens* of severall sorts, and that *excellent wine* or *distilled liquour*, called here by the name of *Nipe*, made of *Cocos* or *India Nuts*, and hence transported into all parts of *India*, and the adjoyning Regions: here is also great quantitie of *Benjamin*, and of *lacc*: wherewith the *hard wax* is made that is brought hence into sundry parts of

of the World, also that costly *Wood* called by the *Portugals palo dangula*, and *calamba*, which being good, is weighed against *silver* and *gold*; for *rich perfumes*, and the *Wood sapon* used by dyers; also heere is *Camphora* in great plenty, *Bezar stones* and *gold* in some measure good store; also heere is found *Diamonds*, *Nutmegs*, and some other *Spices*, which the Countrey of it selfe affordeth for the maintenance of the *trade* thereof.

The *coines* here currant as I am informed are these following. *Coines* currant in *Siam*, and the Coast.

The first is a *Taile* which is worth 4 *Ticalls*, or 17 *shillings* ten *pence*, or *eighteene shillings sterling*.

A *Ticall* is accounted 4 *masse*, or 4 *shil.* 4 *d. in circa sterling*.

A *masse* is accompted 4 *copans*, about 13 *d. sterling*.

A *copan* is accompted 750 *cashe*, or 3 ¼ *d. sterling*.

A *taile* is 16 *masse*, and accompted worth 14 *Rials* of *eight Spanish*.

And 20 *taile* is a *cattee* worth 48 *Rials* of ⅛ *Spanish*.

And 1 *taile* of *Siam* is worth 2 *tailes* of *Japan*.

And note that in *Pottana* and elsewhere on this coast *coines* find little alteration in currant prizes and rates, except upon some extraordinary occasions, when some of these *species* are sought out, and provided by *Merchants* to transport into other places where the same do turn them better to benefit; and note that at *Pottana*, *Coines* at *Pottana*.

A *masse* is as above worth 4 *capans*.

A *capan* worth 4 *conderies*.

A *conderie* is 100 *cashe*, which is 800 *cashe*, which is 50 more then at *Siam* as is above mentioned.

The *measures* and *weights* are not come to my knowledge.

So leaving *Sciam* and the *trade* of this coast, I shall repaire to *Mallacca* inhabited and fortified by the *Portugals*, and of great consequence in these parts.

CHAP. XCVII.

Of MALLACCA, *and the Trade thereof.*

Mallacca is the next Countrey to the aforenamed *Siam*, seated betweene the Coasts of *Siam* and *Pegu*, vpon the utmost bound of a long tract of land, on which is found the Citie of *Mallacca* in obedience to the *Portugall*, and conquered by them in 1511 and accompted the most profitable command of all *India* next after *Ormus*, which of late they have lost, and of *Mosambique*: it is commodiously *Mallacca*, and the *trade* thereof.

diouſly ſeated on the River *Gaſa*, which is heere 10 miles broad, (as ſome write) and is accounted the *Staple* for all *India* and *China* commodities, and hath a very great traffique to *China*, *Moluccos*, *Banda*, *Iava*, *Sumatra*, and all the *Ilands* bordering thereabouts, as alſo to *Siam*, *Pegu*, *Bengala*, coaſt of *cormandel*, and other the parts of *India*, wherby many ſhips are found daily to be imployed, comming in and going out, there lading and unlading, ſelling, buying, and bartering the *commodities* of theſe Countries together; the Country affording of it ſelfe no *commodities* to preſerve *trade*, but all other Countries afford to this (by reaſon of its proper ſituation for *trade*) their native *commodities*; a ſhip or two comming hither yearely from *Lixborne* to traffique, which thence departeth 30 daies ſooner then the reſt, for *India*, and is at her returne found commonly the richeſt that frequent theſe countries: and here it is obſervable in navigation that the *monſons* or *trade winds* here continue Weſt and North-weſt from the end of *Auguſt* to the end of *October*, and in *November* begins the *Northerly* and *North-eaſterly* winds, which blow till the beginning of *April*, and from *May* till the end of *Auguſt*, the *South* and *Southweſt* rule, according to which, the *trader* hither muſt direct his *trade* and courſe, and take the proper ſeaſon both for his comming and going.

Monſons at *Mallacca.*

When *Albuquerke* the *vice-King* of *Portugal* tooke this Citie, finding it inhabited and frequented by *Merchants* of ſundry Nations, hee eſtabliſhed *Magiſtrates* for both the *Ethnicks*, *Moores*, and *Chriſtians*, with appeale onely reſerved to the higheſt *Soveraigne* the *conquerour*: one remarkable paſſage in this conqueſt, I cannot omit, which was, that an inhabitant of this place of eminent note in this Citie, fighting naked in defence of himſelfe and of his native Countrey, was found to bee wounded with many deepe and wide wounds; but on his arme he wore a chaine whereto was faſtened the bone of a *Iavan beaſt*, called a *Cabal*, by vertue whereof, notwithſtanding all thoſe wounds which were many and large, he loſt not one drop of blood; but when that chaine was taken from him, his veines ſuddenly and at once emptied themſelves both of blood and life together: the riches and greatneſſe of the place may by this particular then happening bee conſidered, whenas the *Kings tenths* in the ſacke thereof, come to 200000 *duccats* of *gold*, the Soldiers and adventurers ſatisfied, beſides the concealed and pilfered bootie, there found and ſhared by them.

Coines of the Citie *Mallacca.*

The currant *coines* are not as yet come to my knowledge; therfore I referre the ſame to the better experienced.

Weights uſed in *Mallacca.*

The *weight* heere common in uſe, (as farre forth as I have collected) is the *Cattee Bahar*, and *Pecull*, wherein I find the obſervations

tions made heereupon to disagree; some making but one *Bahar* to be here in use, and some two sorts of *Bahars*, as thus.

One *Bahar* to be 100 *cattees* of *Malacca*, and each *Cattee* to bee 4½ *cattees* of *cantar* and *Cauchinchina* which is 21 *li. English*, which thus estimated, must be 590 *li. English*.

A second *Bahar* they accompt to bee 200 *cattees* of *Mallaïja*, which heere are 302 *China cattees*, and thus estimated, the same should be 400 *li. English*.

Againe, they have a *weight* called the *Pecull*, which is 100 *cattees* of *China*, and makes 132 *li. English*; but if this observation bee found true by triall, the *cattee* must be more then 21 *li. English*, which I referre to the better experienced, this is the late observation of some of our *Merchants* trading into these parts; but by the observation of the *Portugals* I find the *weight* to be thus.

In *Mallacca* they say are two sorts of *weights* used, a great and small, which is composed of the *Bahar*. *Weights of Mallacca.*

A *Bahar* great weight is 200 *cattees*, or three *pices*.

One *pice* is 66⅔ *cattees*.

A *cattee* is 26 *tailes*.

A *taile* is 1½ ounce *Lisborne* weight.

And by this great *Bahar* they weigh *pepper*, *cloves*, *nutmegs*, *sanders*, *indico*, *allom*, *sanguis draconis*, *palo dangula*, *camphora*, and many other *commodities*.

The small *Bahar* is also 200 *cattees*.

A *cattee* is 22 *tailes*.

A *taile* is almost an *ounce*, ⅚ *Portugall weight*.

And by this small *Bahar* they weigh *quicksilver*, *copper*, *vermilion*, *ivory*, *silke*, *muske*, *amber*, *lignum aloes*, *tynne*, *lead*, *benjamin*, *verdet*, and other *commodities*, *&c.*

Againe, some observe that a *taile* of *Mallacca* is 16 *masses*.

And 10¼ *masses* is an ounce *haberdepois*, and 1½ ounces is 16 ⅚ *masses*, by which *masses* they sell *Bezar stones*, and some other *commodities*.

I should here proceed to surveigh the *trade* of this remaining tract and Coast, especially that of *Camboia*, *Cauchinchina*, and others but little having falne into my hand of the *trade* exercised there, I willingly omit the same, and next proceed to looke only upon the traffique of *China* it selfe, and then to the *Ilands* belonging to *Asia*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XCVIII.

Of CHINA *and the Provinces thereof.*

China, and the *Provinces* thereof.

CHina hath on the East, *Mare del Zur*, on the West, *India*, on the North, a *Wall* extending 1000 miles in length, betweene the *Chinois* and the *Tartarians*, and on the South, the *Ocean*.

The *Trade* of this Countrey is accounted very great, the scituation of the place, the temperature of the ayre, the disposition of the inhabitants, the continuall peace that abides amongst them concurre to inlarge the same; the many navigable Rivers, and the excellent fabriques heere wrought, adde to make it eminent, and the *commodities* that it yeelds to maintaine the same are these; *barley*, *rice*, *wool*, *cottons*, *olives*, *vines*, *flaxe*, *silke* raw and wrought into infinite sorts of *stuffes*, all kinds of *mettall*, *fruits*, *honey*, *waxe*, *sugars*, *Rubarbe*, *porslaine dishes*, *camphire*, *ginger*, all kinds of *spices*, *muske*, *civet*, *amber*, and infinite aboundance of *salt*, which commoditie only in the towne of *Cantor*, yeelds *custome* to the *Prince* yearely 180000 *duccats*.

Commodities of *China*.

The greatnes of *China*.

This *Kingdome* containes 15 large *Provinces*, each *Province* having a *Metropolis* besides many Cities of lesser note; so that in the whole tract of this Countrey is accounted to bee 30 Kingdomes and therein writers have mentioned to bee 1597 *Cities* and great Townes walled, 1154 *Castles* 4200 *Borroughs* without walls, wherin Soldiers are quartered, besides an infinite number of villages and hamlets; the *Metropolis* of the whole Kingdome being vulgarly called *Quinsay*, and is said to containe in circuit 100 miles, having in the midst thereof, a *lake* of 30 miles compasse, in which are two faire *Ilands*, and in them two magnificent *Palaces*, adorned with all necessaries, either for *majestie* or *conveniencie*: the *lake* is nourished with divers rivers, on which is counted 12000 *bridges*, and in many Cities here seated on the bankes of great and famous navigable Rivers, are found oftentimes ten thousand saile of great and small vessels; the *King* himselfe having in the Citie of *Nanquin* (accounted the second in this Kingdome) seated upon a faire and large river (if writers relations may have credit) 10 thousand saile of ships of his owne, and the Citie being 9 leagues from the Sea, the whole distance is found to bee as it were wholly imployed and taken up with Vessels and Boats; for therein the inhabitants make their abode, dwell, negociate, and remove at their pleasure, from one place and Citie to another.

Quinsay.

Nanquin.

Ten thousand saile belonging to the *King* of *China* in one River.

It

It is confidently affirmed by all *moderne travellers* that have bene here, that the inhabitants are not permitted to issue out of this Kingdome, nor yet strangers permitted to enter into it; and though for the commodiousnes of *traffique* this strict law find some tolleration for a certaine limited time for the natives to trade abroad, yet is it most neerely lookt into on the behalfes of strangers, that would enter into their Countrey: therefore (this considered) though the motives of *trade* and *commerce* bee many; yet this inviolable custome so severely executed, hinders justly the particulars I should in this place set downe of the *trade* of this *mighty Empire*; howsoever, it is observed that the *Iapaners* and some neighbouring *Ilanders*, as also the *Portugals*, and some other *Christians*, have (by the favor of the great *maritime commanders* in this Countrey, and their owne faire deportment) procured a license of *trade* in *Canton*, *Maccau*, *Nanquin*, and some other Sea-ports; but with such strict limitations, as that in some Cities it is death for them to lie or abide a night either in the Towne or in the Suburbs, but abord their owne Ships, and in *Canton* where they find the most courteous usage, they may not upon paine of death abide one night within the Citie walls; but as in the morning their names are registred at their entring into the Citie; so they come at night and blot out the same with their owne hands: I can then but afford a taste of the whole *Trade*, by a little that I have observed out of the collections of others, which must serve for a *modell* to the frame and foundation of what is practised in other Cities throughout this *Empire*, which I will comprehend under the title of *Maccau*, most frequented by our Nations.

CHAP. XCIX.

Of MACCAV, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Maccau and the trade thereof.

THe Iland and Towne of *Maccau*, (as the place best knowne upon this Coast to our Nation) is seated on the North side of a *Baye*, which is at the mouth of the great River of *Canton*, which runneth out of the Lake of *Quinsay* spoken of before, opposite to which standeth the great Citie of *Canton*, which I mentioned, as the place where is found the present *Staple* of all the *commodities* of *China*; and thither doe *Merchants* of all parts frequent to buy and barter for other *commodities*, with the restrictions and limitations above specified: and as for *Maccau*, it is inhabited by *Portugals* intermixt with the naturall *Chinees*; the

the principall of their *commerce* being with the inhabitants of *Cantaon*, from whence all the commodities of *China* are found to issue; and heere the *Portugals* at the arrivall of their Ships, doe choose out a *Factor* amongst themselves, who is permitted in all their behalfs, to goe to *trade* for them at *Cantaon*, but in the night hee is to abide in the Suburbs under severe punishment, as I have before remembred.

A particular Ship yearely touching here from *Goa* to *Iapan*.

Heere is found a Ship to come yearely out of *India*, by a particular license of the King of *Spaine*; the *Captaines place* is ever bestowed upon a person of qualitie, in reward of some former service, as indeed all the *Captains places* of the Fortresses in *India* are; from *Maccau* the said ship then (having dispatcht her busines) doth saile to *Japan*, and there fully dischargeth her lading, and thence returneth againe to *Maccau*, and from thence to *Malacca*, and so to *Goa* in *India*; and though this voyage of *Japan* is ever granted by particular license to some one in particular; yet to *Maccau* and *Mallacca* any *Merchant* may goe that will; but none may yet lade or unlade in either place, before such time as these Ships termed of the *Kings*, are fully dispatched and laden, and are readie to depart for *India*: it is recorded by some *Portugals* that this *Captaines place* may be worth to him for his part 200 thousand *duccats*, and that the said Ship is commonly 1500 Tunnes in burthen, and that the voyage continueth for three years from *India*, and so backe; for in *April* they set saile from *Goa* to *Mallacca*, where they abide some season for the winds or *monsons*, which at certaine times blow certaine set moneths together; and then from *Mallacca* they saile hither to *Maccau*, where they stay at least nine moneths for the said *monsons*, and then saile to *Japan*, where they must stay likewise certaine moneths for the dispatch of their businesse; and the *monsons* to returne againe to *Maccau*, where againe they stay, as in their voyage outward: so that by these delayes the time of three yeares is fully expired before they have ended their voyage to and from *Japan*; and all the time of this *Captaines* residencie either in *Maccau* or *Japan*, hee is there accounted the chiefe ruler and governour of the place, having the like power as their *viceroy* in *Goa*, and as the severall *Captaines* in their forts; for that when the one departeth from *Maccau* to *Japan*, there commeth another from *Goa* to *Maccau*, to make the same voyage after the other hath performed his; and when he returneth againe from *Japan* to *Maccau*, the other saileth to *Japan*, and so the first continueth *Governour* againe at *Maccau*, vntill he departeth from thence to *Mallacca*, and so to *India*; and by this meanes, there is alwaies found a *Portugall* Governor at *Maccau*.

Commodities of *Maccau* and *Canton*.

The *commodities* in generall of *China*, I have mentioned before the particular and principall *commodities* of *Cantoan* and *Maccau*, is *silkes raw*, and *silke wrought*; the *raw* is found to be of three severall

rall sorts, first *lankin* which is the best; the second is *fuscan*; the third and worst is *lankam*, and these are knowne to us in *Europe*, and beare price there commonly about 145 or 150 R. ⅝ Spanish, the *pico* of *lankin*, the *fuscan* is worth 140 or 145 R. ⅝ and the *lankam* is worth 70 or 75 R. ⅝, and all these are counted *unspun silke*; but the *spun lankin* is worth from 150 to 170 R. ⅝ the *pico*; the *spun fuscan* is worth 130 or 135 R. ⅝, and the *spun lankam* of *canton* 80 R. ⅝ the *pico*: and these I thought good to mention as being the principall *commodity* vented out of these Countries to other places.

The *commodities* then wherewith the Portugalls doe *drive this trade*, and which they carry to *Maccau* from *India* is principally R. ⅝ *rialls of eight*, which in *China* is cut into pieces, and so paid out, as I shall shew hereafter in payment of *merchandize*; also *wines* of *Spaine* and *India*, *olive oyle*, *velvets*, which of all other sorts of *silke stuffes* they cannot make, and fine *woollen*, *scarlet cloth*, whereof they have none, nor yet can they make any, although they have materialls, as *sheep* and *wool* plenty; also *looking glasses*, and all sorts of *drinking glasses*, and *Crystall*, *ivorie*, *Elephants teeth*, and sundry other *commodities*. Commodities fit for *China*.

The *moneys* or rather the manner of payments made here for *commodities*, differ from all other Countries observed in this Tract, for *silver* here in some nature is accounted better than *gold*, not in value and worth, but in currant esteeme and repute, as holding still the same quality in goodnes, and more apt and proper for their use; for the manner here is that every man carrieth about him his *weight* and *ballance*, to weigh the *silver* he taketh or giveth in payment; and hath also a paire of sheeres to divide, cut and proportion his payment according to his *commodity*; so that for the generall the *commodity* is fitted to the payment in *silver* or piece of *silver*, and not the *silver* (as in most places of the World) to the *commodity* or *ware*: and this *silver* thus cut and divided into small parcells, hath not any Soveraigne stampe or character thereon; nor is acknowledged as the peculiar *coine* of any Prince: but being all reduced to one and the same allay, is passable at a valuable rate and consideration amongst the *Merchants* of *Maccau*, *Cantoan*, and generally as I am informed throughout all *China*. Besides which they have a *Ticall* of *gold*, esteemed at 12½ R. ⅝; and note that the *Ticall* of *silver* of *Siam* is here 22½, and 23 *Foras* accounted a *Tail* of *gold*. Coines of *China* and *Maccau*

The payment of *custome* in this place is also seene to be done in a rare and seldome seene manner, for I find it noted by some to be here the *custome*, that a Ship entring into *Maccau*, the Kings officers cometh aboard, and measureth her breadth, length and depth; and so by a rule and proportion that they use, they cast up the *custome* due by the bulke of the Ship, by which the same is paid;

and then the *Merchants* may unlade and lade at pleasure, without concealement of any sort of *merchandize* whatsoever they have aboard: how true it is I know not, with me it carryeth not any great beliefe, for that by what I have read, the acutenesse of this Nation is such that they cannot in so especiall a point of *trade* possibly be so dull conceited, nor of such grosse understandings.

Weights of *China*, *Maccau*.

How farre the *weights* of *Mollacca* differeth from the *weight* of *China*, I have shewed before in the Chapter of *Mollacca*; I will now shew how the *weights* in *China* are distinguished: I find by the observations of some English, Portugals and Dutch that have had *trade* hither, the *Bahar* to be the common *weight* of *China*; but in the concordance thereof with their owne they differ much.

The common *Bahar* of *China* is 300 *Cattees*, which is the same as 200 *Cattees* in *Mollacca* small *weight*, as I have afore remembred, for that three *cattees* of *China* makes two *catees* of *Mollacca*; and this by the calculation of some doth make English 386 *li.* and yet by some others should produce in *England* 400 *li.*

A *Cattee* of *China* is 16 *Taels*, which are 14 *Taels* in *Mollacca*, which respond with 20 ¾ *ounces Haberdepois*, and this way reduced the said *Bahar* is about 389 *li.* in 390 *li.*

A *Hand* is 12 *cattees* small weight.

A *Cattee* is 22 *Taels*, and a *Tael* is 1 ½ *ounces haberdepois*, and this way reduced it produceth 412 *li. haberdepois.*

Hands 16 and 8 *cattees*, makes 200 *cattees*, which is the *Bahar* in small weight; and because these observations doe much disagree, I referre the truth to triall and experience; for the calculations of English, Dutch and Portugals in this particular doe differ very much, as is before expressed.

The *measures* of the place I am inforced to omit, therefore referre it to the better experienced.

Having thus done with the maine continent of *Asia*, and corsorily surveyed the particular *trade* of some of the most eminent Cities of the Kingdomes therein contained; being constrained by reason of the remotenesse of these places, and want of better information, to let the same passe not so perfect as otherwise I could wish for and desire, I shall willingly in what is here by me omitted, crave the advises of the better experienced; and that they would adde by their knowledge and triall what is either here defective or altogether left out: and thus leaving the *continent* (according to my *methode*) I will in briefe run through some of those Ilands which merit observation, and survey the *trade* thereof as amply as my advisos will give me leave.

CHAP.

CHAP. C.

Of the Ilands of ASIA, *and the Trade thereof.*

THe Ilands of *Asia* are either in the *orientall* Seas, as *Japan*, *Seilon*, *Mollucques*, *Javas*, *Sumatra*, *Borneo*, the *Philipines* and others: or in the *mediterranean* Sea, as *Rhodes*, *Ciprus*, &c. of the *trade* whereof a word, before I conclude this *commerce* of ASIA.

Ilands of *Asia* and the Trade thereof.

CHAP. CI.

Of the Iland of Iapan, *and the Trade thereof.*

IAPAN is scituated over against *Canton* in *China*, having in length 600 miles, but narrow in breadth, in some places 90, and in some but 30 miles: it obeys 66 severall Soveraignes, the King of *Tense* holding the principall authority, commanding 50 of the 66 above mentioned Kingdomes, every King, Lord and Master having full power and authority over the goods and lives of the subjects, servants and children subject unto him. It was discovered by the Portugall *Anno* 1542, and since is much frequented by Jesuites, who in great numbers have setled themselves here, and are found to exercise *trade* and *commerce*, as cunningly and subtilly as any Jew elsewhere in the World.

Iapan Iland and the Trade thereof.

Their chiefe Townes are *Osacaia*, *Bunguin*, *Meaco*, and are the principall Ports frequented by *Merchants* strangers: the *commodities* of this place and Ilands, is silver in some good measure digged up here, and carryed hence by *Merchants* to *China* to exchange for *silkes*, and principally *rice*, which is found here growing in such aboundance, that the King or Emperour draweth 2 *millions* of *duccats* yearely, out of that which is gathered from his owne possessions, which he hath received as his owne demesne; and at *Firando* one of the Ilands of *Japan*, the English have setled a *factory* for *trade*, in 1613 by Capt. *Saris* labour and industrie.

Firando.

The civill warres that continually vexeth these Ilands, hinders an exact survey of the materialls, whereby their *trade* is driven; yet so farre as I have collected I will here insert.

Coines currant in *Iapan*.

Their *moneys* currant for the most part through these Ilands

are thus termed, and with some small difference have this value.

Their *silver coines* currant is A *Tayle*, A *Mas*, and A *Condery*.

A *Tayle* is a R of $\frac{5}{8}$ or 5 sh. *starling*, or $\frac{1}{2}$ *Tayle* of *Siam*; and this A *Taile* is 10 *Mas*, or 100 *Conderies*.

A *Mas* is 10 *Conderies*, or 6 d *starling*.

And in some places the R $\frac{5}{8}$ passeth for 74 *Condereis* onely and no more.

Their *gold* is coyned into two small *Barres* of two severall sorts, the one is called an *Ichebo*, worth about 15 in 16 *mas* of *silver*; the other is called A *Coban*, worth from 60 to 68 *mas*, which may be valued from 30 sh. to 34 sh. *starling*. The warres that continually vexeth this Countrey is the cause of this inconstant rate and price thereof.

Weights in *Iapan*.

The *weights* in use in *Japan* is the *Pecull* and the *Cattee*.

A *Pecull* is 10 *Cattees*.

A *Cattee* is accounted by some 21 *ounces*, and by some 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ *oun. haberdepois*; so that a *pecul* is about 130 *li*. or 131 *li*, English.

Measure of length in *Iapan*.

Their *measure* of length is an *Inckhen* or *Tattamy*, which is 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ yards English; 25 yards being 12 *Tattamies*.

Measure for Rice and grain in *Iapan*.

Their *measure* for *rice* is thus accounted,

A *Gant* is 3 *Cocas*, being as much as three English *ale pints*.

An *Icke Gaga* is 100 *Gantas*.

One *Ickmagog* is 1000 *Ickgogas*.

One *Mangoga* is 10000 *Ickmagogs*.

CHAP. CII.

Of SILON *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Iland *Silon* and the Trade thereof.

SILON lyeth in the *gulph* of *Bengala*, in length 250, and in bredth 140 miles; found so fruitfull, that the grasse groweth, and the trees beare fruit all the yeare long without intermission: it is commanded in chiefe by the great *Mogul*; the principall Townes are *Zilan*, the Metropolis of the Iland, and *Columbo*, fortified by the Portugals; and as it is conceived commanding over the best harbour in *India*.

Commodities of the Iland *Silon*.

For *commodities* it hath many, and almost all things that are found in *India*, through all the severall Provinces and places thereof; first it hath *nutmegs*, *cloves* and *pepper trees* good store, and the best *cynamon* in all *India*, which is here had and found growing in whole woods, and hence dispersed into all parts of the World:

World: also it affords all kinds of *precious stones* (except *dyamonds*) as *Saphirs*, *Rubies*, *Topasses*, *Spinals*, *Granati*; also a plentifull fishing for *Pearl*, yet not accounted so good as at *Bareim* by *Ormus*; it hath likewise *mines* of *gold*, *silver*, and other *mettalls*; also *iron*, *flax*, *brimstone*, *ivorie bones*, and sundry other *commodities*. Here is also a *hill* of that great height, that the Inhabitants hold it the highest in *India*, and call it *Adams hill*, upon which they say *Paradise* stood, and that *Adam* was there created; whose *footsteps*, if they may be beleeved, doe remaine yet ingraven there in the Rocke, and goes not out: but the Inhabitants being most active in their bodies, may be imagined to be so also with their tongues, for throughout *India* they practise nothing but *jugling*, and *Hocus Pocus*, and other *feats* of *activity*; being the most excellent mannagers of *hobbyhorses*, and *tumbling*, by which *trade* they get *money* throughout all the neighbour regions; and therefore not surveying this their *traffique* further, I will leave them to their *come aloft jack*, *passe and repasse*, and passe my selfe over to the next Ilands, being those famous of the *Moluccoes*, the onely Ilands of all *India*, affording in such store and plenty, that excellent and admirable *spice*, knowne to us by the name of *cloves*.

Adams hill the *Silon* Paradise.

Siloners excellent tumblers.

CHAP. CIII.

Of the Moluccoes *and the Trade thereof.*

THE *Moluccoes* are five in number, *Mallucco*, *Tarnate*, *Tider*, *Gelolo* and *Macian*, to which may be added for neerenesse in the scituation *Banda*, and 70 other lesser Ilands, which submit themselves; and their delicious *commodities* to the King of *Terenate*, at present the most powerfull through all these Ilands. These Ilands are found to have for *commodities* some *nutmegs*, especially in *Banda*, also some *maces*; but the principall *commodities* of all these Ilands is the delicate *spice*, knowne to us by the name of *cloves*, and found here growing in so great aboundance, that as it is apparent the whole World is furnished from hence; and all *Merchants* coming hither, and frequenting these Ilands, are found onely to come for this *commodity* and for nothing else. In this number I may also reckon the *Amboina* Ilands, as the Iland *Amboina* it selfe, *Pollerone*, *Pollowaie*, *Lantore* and *Rosingon*, abounding with the selfe same *commodity*, and of late yeares made *infamous*, *by the bloody slaughter and butcherly tyrannicall torture and death of some English Factors, by the Machiavilian and matchlesse villany of the Dutch*; *the*

Ilands *Molluccos* and the Trade thereof.

Commodities of the *Molluccos*

Cloves aboundance.

Amboina Ilands

The matchless villany of the Dutch in the *Amboina* Iles.

the actors of which have all of them, or the most part come to untimely and fatall ends (if reports be true,) *thereby shewing the manifest judgement of GOD in punishing their vilanies and wickednes, when as they thought themselves safe and free from the hands and justice of Man; and for those that as yet are living, I leave them to the terrour of their guilty consciences, and without repentance to their due punishment in the World to come; where an uncorrupted and unpartiall Governour and Fiscall shall examine their* Amboina *proceedings truely, and reward them according to their merits.* Some of these Ilands are now by *them* commanded, having driven out the Inhabitants, and *by death cut off the interest of the English*, who were joyntly partners with them, both in their conquest and *trade*; and now there is none left to the English but *Polerone*, *originally theirs*, yet now due to them by a second *composition* and *agreement*, who coming of late to take possession *thereof*, found that *those barbarous and wicked Dutchmen resident in the neighbouring Ilands, had cut downe and killed all the clove trees, and other of worth there growing, thereby depriving the English of all their expected benefit, by that last but prejudiciall composition.*

Coines currant in *Molluccos, Banda, Amboina*, &c.

The *coines* currant in *Molluccos, Amboina, Banda*, &c. and other Ilands, I find not any setled in use amongst them; the Spanish R$\frac{8}{8}$ is the most usuall in their payment for *commodities*, and for the most part they use no other *coines* but it: but I find that according to the innocencie of the times past, they barter and sell one *commodity* for another, which is yet the most usuall custome amongst them.

Weights of *Molluccos, Amboina*, &c.

Their common *weight* in use is the *Bahar* and *Cattee*.

The *Bahar* of *Amboina* of *Cloves* is 200 *Cattees*, and is *English* 625 *li.* which is the great *Bahar*.

This great *Bahar* is 50 *Barrotes*, every *Barrote* being 12$\frac{1}{2}$ li. *haberdupois*.

They have also in some of these *Ilands* a greater *Bahar*, being ten times the former quantitie, making 6250 li. *English*.

A *cattee* is 100 *Rialls* of $\frac{8}{8}$ almost 6 li. *English*.

Ten *cattees* of *Mace* is called a small *Bahar* of *Maces*, and of the value of 10 *Rialls of eight*.

100 *Cattees* of *Nutmeggs*, is a small *bahar* of *nuts*, and is of the aforesaid value of 10 *Rialls of eight*.

100 *Cattees* of *Maces* is called a great *bahar of maces*.

And 1000 of *Nutmeggs* is accounted a great *bahar of Nutmeggs*.

And *note* that 10 *bahars of nuts* is accounted for 1 *bahar of maces* usually throughout all the *Ilands*.

A *cattee of maces* being commonly worth 1 R$\frac{8}{8}$.

And 10 *cattees of Nutmeggs* commonly worth but also 1 R$\frac{8}{8}$.

The Inhabitants finding now their *native commodities* requested by all other Nations, who come from farre *Regions* to traffique with them for the same, have daily learned new experiments of traffique and *commerce*; and whereas in former time they

they *exchanged* their *cloves*, &c. for *cotton cloth* & such like to cloth them, which yet is in some use amongst them; yet now they begin to know the worth of *silver*, and the value of the *Riall of eight*, and how *that* hath power to bring and provide to them all other necessaries whatsoever.

Their *measure* of length is distinguished by *fathoms* and *cubits*, borrowed from their late *Masters* the *Dutch* and *Portugalls*.

Measures of *Molluccos, Banda, Amboina*, &c.

But their dry *measures* for *corne, graine, rice*, &c. is called a *Canton*, making about 5 ½ *pints English*.

Dry measures in *Molluccos*, &c.

A *Quoian* is their greatest *measure*, and is 800 *Cantons*.

It is to be *noted* here, that the *Ilands* of *Molluccos* were first discovered by the *Portugalls* in their Navigations to these parts, and afterward finding them rich in *Cloves*, by little and little got footing therein, partly by faire meanes, but principally by building of *Forts* and *Castles* in divers of them for the better obtainement and preservation of the *brave trade* of these *Ilands*: but of latter yeares, the *Hollanders* envying this their ingrossing of this rich commoditie, indevoured to supplant them, or in default of means and power to effect that, so to plant themselves, that they might partake and share with them in the *Cloves*, *Nutmeggs*, and *Maces*, the onely *commodities* these *Ilands* are found to produce, which by their policie, valour, and craft, at length hath so well succeeded with them that now they are *Masters* and *Commanders* over many *Forts* and strong *Castles* in these *Ilands*; as at *Mallayo*, *Tallucco* and *Tacuma*, in the principall *Iland* of *Ternate*, at *Mariero* in *Tidoro*, at *Nassaw* in *Timor*, *Mauritus* and *Tabiliola* in *Machian*, and which is intirely the *Hollanders*, 2 in *Banda*, 2 in *Amboina*, *Barnefelt*, in *Bachian*, and sundry others, seated here and there through the most convenientest and best ports for *trade* and shipping in all these *Ilands*; so that now being become more strong, potent, and daring, they have coped with the *Portugalls* in divers incounters by Sea and land, sometimes winning and sometimes loosing, according to both their force and fortunes; in all their occasions, *adding violence to trade, trading peaceably where they cannot otherwise choose, and robbing and pilfering when and where they cannot otherwise make up their mouths to profit*; in which practise of *trade and theevery* or *theevish trade*, I leave them and these *Ilands*, and come next to *Java*.

Dutch Forts and trade in *Amboina*.

CHAP. CIIII.

Of IAVAS, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Iavas and the trade thereof.

IN this tract is found *Java major* and *Java minor*, the greater being in compasse 3000, and the lesser 2000 miles; the nearnesse of these two *Ilands* to the *Æquator*, maketh these Counties so wonderfull fertile, that they are termed the *Epitome of the world.* The chiefe Cities here are *Palauban*, *Mega*, *Pegar*, *Agaim* and *Ballambua*; and in the lesser *Java*, *Basnia*, *Samara*, *Limbri*, and others, but their principall trade is driven at *Sunda calapa*, *Bantam*, *Jacatra now baptised by the Dutch Batavia*, and lastly, *Iaparra*; in which three last, the *English* have residencie and *Factories.*

Commodities of *Iava* Ilands.

The *commodities* of these *Ilands*, is *Rice* in abundance, *Oxen*, *kine*, *hoggs*, *sheepe*, *Indian nuts*, and all provisions for food; also all kinds of *spices*, as *Cloves*, *Nutmegs* and *mace*, which the *natiue Merchants* transport to *Mallacca* and other neighbouring *Ilands* in great measure; also *pepper* in great quantitie, esteemed farre better than that of *India* or *Mallabar*, principally growing about the straights of *Sunda*, of which there is yearly laden hence about ten thousand *Quintalls English*; it hath also much *Frankinsence*, *Benjamin*, *Camphora*; also *Diamonds*, and many other *precious stones*, which are found therein.

Commodities of *India* fit for *Iavas.*

The fittest and most proper *commodities* for these *Ilands trade*, are divers and different sorts and colours of *cotton linens*, which are made at *Cambaia*, *Cormandel*, and *Bengala*, called *Serasses*, *Sarampuras*, *Cassus*, *Satepofas*, *blacke cannequins*, *red Turrias*, and divers other sorts found made in the places abovesaid.

Batavia alias *Iaccetra.*

Here the *Hollanders* are found to be Masters of *Iacatra*, of late yeares called by them *Batavia*, the best and greatest Port of their trade and rendevous in these parts, where by little and little they have so fortified themselves, that they prescribe lawes to the Inhabitants, and indevour to debarre, both *English* and all other from injoying any benefit of the trade thereof.

Coines currant in *Iava*, *Sunda*, *Bantam*, *Iacatara.*

In *Sunda* (which I account here as the principall *mart Towne* and in a manner the greatest in *Iava major*) they have no other kinde of *money* than certaine *copper pieces* minted, which they call *Caixa*, in the middle whereof is a hole to hang them on strings, for commonly they put 200 or 1000 upon one string, wherewith they make their payments, as by this following account.

A *Satta* is 200 *Caixas*.

Five

Five *satas* is 1000 *Caixas*, which is a *crusado Portugall money*, or about six shilling *starling*.

The Merchants of *Europe* here resident keepe their *accounts* in R $\frac{5}{8}$ and pence, accounting 60 pence to the R $\frac{5}{8}$ *Spanish*. Accounts in *Iava, Bantam, Iacettera.*

The *weight* at *Bantam*, *Iacetra*, *Iapparra*, and at *Sunda*, is the *Picull*, the *Cattee*, and *Bahar*. Weights in *Iava, Bantam, Iacettra, Iaparra, Sunda.*

A *Cattee* being lesse than the *Cattee* of *Macau*, containes but 20 ounces *English*, and the other 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.

A *Picull* is 100 *Cattees*, and consequently is 125 li. *English*.

A *Bahar* is 330 *Cattees* of *China*, of 20 ounces as abovesaid, and may make in *England* 412 *li*.

Their *measure* for length is (——) Measures in *Iava, Bantam, Iacetra, Iaparra, Sunda.*

Their dry *measures* for *graine*, *rice*, and *pepper*, is a *Timbam*, and containes ten sackes, principally used in *Pepper* and *Rice*, consisting of 5 *piculls*; so that by this computation each sacke should containe in weight 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ li. *English*, two sackes for a *Pecull*.

The common *prices* of *commodities* as I finde them here observed, are *pepper of Snnda*, is sold by the sacke weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ a *picull* or 45 *Cattees* of *China*, each *cattee* being 20 ounces *English*, at 5000 *Caixas*, and when it is at highest at 6 or 7000 *Caixas*, *maces*, *cloves*, *nutmegs*, *white and blacke Benjamin* and *Camphora*, are sold by the *Bahar*, *good mace* commonly sold for 120 thousand *Caixas*; the *Bahar* and *good cloves* after the same rate, but *bad and foule cloves*, are sold at 70 or 80000 *caixas* the *Bahar*; *Nutmeggs* commonly sold for 20 or 25 thousand *Caixas* the *Bahar*, *white and black Benjamin* sold for 150 or 180 thousand *Caixas*, and if extraordinary good, 200 thousand the *bahar*; but how farre these agrees with the now common currant rates, I referre to the better experienced. Prices of commodities in *Iavas.*

CHAP. CV.

Of SUMATRA, *and the Trade thereof.*

SUMATRA, anciently *Traprobana*, and *Salomons* supposed *Ophir*, was esteemed the biggest *Iland* in the world, but moderne experience hath found the contrary, being onely 700 miles long, and 200 miles broad: The *Æquator* cutteth through it, so that the Sunnes vicinitie, makes it abound in severall *precious commodities* for traffique, as first it hath *Pepper* in abundance, whereof above twentie *Sumatra* and the trade thereof. Commodities of the Iland *Sumatra.*

twentie Shippes of burthen is hence yearly laden; also *Ginger*, *Aloes*, *Cassia*, *raw silke*, *gold* and *silver*, *brasse*, and some other *druggs*. This *Iland* is subject to many Princes, the principall whereof are the Kings of *Pedor* and *Achin*; it is here a custome that the natives doe eate their slaine enemies, and did earst account their sculles for a great treasure, which they exchanged for other necessaries, he being accounted the richest man that hath most store of them in his house, this custome is almost extinguished, for the *trade* of *Merchants* from other Countries thither, of late yeares having brought *silver* and *gold* in request amongst them, hath made them since know better.

Rarities found in *Sumatra*.

In this *Iland* is found a *hill of brimstone* continually burning, and two very strange and admirable *Fountaines*, the one yeelding pure and excellent *Balsamum*, and the other most excellent *Oyle*.

Achin, *Tico*, *Iambe*, and *Priaman*, *English Factories* in *Iava*.

The chiefe Cities of this *Iland*, is *Daren*, *Pasen*, and *Androgede*, the habitation of so many *Kings*, but the principall places and parts for *trade* knowne to the *Europeans*, are *Dachem* or *Achim*, *Ticko*, *Jambe* and *Priaman*, all maritime and good harbours; where the *English* are found to have residence and *Factories*; also *Pedir*, *Campar* and *Manancabo*, to the which the *Portugalls* generally doe trade; but the Inhabitants for the most part transporting the *native commodities* of this their *Iland* to *Mallucca*, which is not distant above twentie miles of, are not much troubled with the *Portugalls Commerce*; though in lieu of them the *Dutch* have of late got footing and built Fortresses amongst them, to their as great trouble, vexation, and slavery.

Coines currant in *Sumatra*, *Achin*, *Priaman*, &c.

Within these few yeares these *Ilanders* were not knowne to have any *coines currant* in payment for *Merchandise* amongst them, but the sculls of their slaine enemies, as I said before, which they accounted as their greatest treasures, and with which their barters and exchanges for things necessary were made; but now of late the *King of Achin* in imitation of other adjoyning *Princes*, and the so neere neighbourhood of *Mallacca*, now in possession of the *Portugalls*, have coined *moneys*, which in these dayes are observed to be these:

A *Masse*, which is here accounted for 4 *Cappans*, which is 12 d. *starling*.

A *Taile* is 16 *masses* or 3 $\frac{1}{5}$ R. $\frac{8}{8}$ or *starling money* 16 *shil.*

A *Cattee* is 8 *tailes* in ordinary account, and worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ R. $\frac{8}{8}$. *Spanish* or 6 li. 8 *shil. starling*, and sometimes in exchange from hence to other adjacent parts, they account 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Tailes* to one *Cattee*.

Accounts kept in *Iava*.

In other parts of this *Iland*, as *Jambe*, *Tico*, and *Priamon*, they have no *coines* of their owne, but the most currant is the *Spanish* R. $\frac{8}{8}$, in which the *Europeans* keepe their accounts, and for distinction divide it to be 60 *deniers* or *pence* to a R. $\frac{8}{8}$.

The

The common *weight* through all *Sumatra* is a *Bahar*, but yet found to vary in many places, and consisteth of *Cattees*, which in greatnesse also varieth, and from thence commeth the difference, but in *Achin*, *Praman*, *Ticcou* and *Jambe*, where the *English* reside, the *Bahar* is found to be in each of these places 200 *Cattees*; every *Battee* is 29 ounces *English*, so that by this computation the *Bahar* must make 360 li. *English sotile*.

Weights of *Sumatra*, *Achin*, *Priaman*, *Iambee*.

The *measures* here in use are (——)

Measures in *Sumatra*.

CHAP. CVI.

Of BORNEO *Iland, and the Trade thereof.*

THe next Iland in this Tract is *Borneo*, and is equally divided by the *equinoctiall* into two parts, putting as it were a bond betweene the dominions of the King of *Borneo* on the Northside, and of *Laus* on the South, in compasse accounted above 2200 miles, and held the greatest of all this *ocean*.

Borneo Iland, and the trade thereof.

The Countrey doth yeeld in great abundance, the *wood* which we call *Camphora*; also that *wood* knowne by the Portugalls by the name of *Pola d'aguila*; and also that *costly sweet wood* which is called *Callamba*, which being good is weighed against *silver* and *gold*: also here is found some *gold*, *diamonds*, *nutmegs*, *maces*, *agarick*, and other *spices*; and great abundance of that excellent *antidote*, which in *Europe* is called the *Besar stone*.

Commodities of *Borneo* Iland

It is plentifully stored with many faire Townes and harbours, as *Cabura*, *Taioparra*, *Tamorutas* and *Borneo*, the Metropolis and most magnificent above all the rest, containing 25 thousand Inhabitants, and seated in a Marish of the Sea, after the manner of *Venice*. Also *Socodana*, where many *diamonds* are found; and where the English some yeeres past had a *factory* and residence, as also the same in *Beniermasa*, another good Port in this Iland.

Townes of *Borneo* Iland.

Socodana and *Beniermasa* English Factories in *Borneo*.

I have not met with the *coins* currant here in payment for *merchandize*, nor yet with the *weights* and *measures* in use in this Iland; therefore must referre the same to the better experienced, and to the traders thither.

CHAP.

CHAP. CVII.

Of CELEBS Iland, *and the Trade thereof.*

Iland *Celebs* and trade thereof.

THe Iland *Celebs* is the next in this Tract, not farre distant from *Borneo* Iland, through part of which runneth the *Equator*, yeelding by the vicinity of the Sun the same *commodities* proper to *Sumatra*, *Borneo*, *Gilolo* and others, seated under the same *line*; it is subject to severall Princes, and injoyeth some eminent Townes frequented by European *Merchants*, for the sake of their *rich commodities*, as *Durati*, *Mamaio*, *Tubon* and *Maccasar*, the chiefest Port for the *trade* and *commerce* of this Iland, and where the English have a residencie and *factory*, and following their observations made in this place, I find,

Maccasar the English Factory in *Selebs*.

Coines currant in *Celebs* and *Maccasar*.

Their *coines currant* here in use is found to be the *Mass*, *Cupan* and *Taile* thus valued.

A *taile* is accounted for 16 *masses* in currant value, and is reckned to be worth 15 *rialls* of eight.

A *mass* is a *gold coine*, as is the *taile*, and wants somewhat of 5 sh. or a *riall* of ¾ Spanish.

And this *mass* is 4 *cuppans*, each *cuppan* esteemed to be about 14 d *starling money*; and by this calculation the *taile* should make *starling* 3 *li*. 14 sh. 8 d. and by the account of R. ¾ at 5 sh. *starling*, the *taile* is 3 *li*. 15 sh. *starling*.

Weights in *Celebs* and *Maccasar*.

The common *weights* in use is the *Ganton*, *Zicoyan* and *Masse*, thus agreeing with the English weight *haberdepois*.

The *Ganton* is both a *weight* and *measure*, in *weight* it is found to be about 5 *li*. English, and in *measure* about two English *gallons*.

A *Mass* in *weight* is 40 *Gantons*, which is 200 *li*. English, or 80 *gallons* English.

A *Zicoyan* is 20 *Masses* in *weight*, which is 4000 *li*. English, or 800 *Cantons* of this place.

Philipins.

To proceed to the rest of the Ilands in these Seas, is a worke past my skill, or I thinke most mens els, considering the multitude thereof, the Philipins being discovered by the *Spaniard* in *Anno* 1564, being in number 110 thousand, as some Authors report. Over against *China* are also found 7448 Ilands, and about *India* 127000 great and small more, which in many places stand so nigh one to another, that they seeme not onely to such as are afarre off to touch and to be all as one firme land, but whosoever passeth betweene

tweene them, may with his hands touch the boughes of the trees, both on the one and on the other ſide. Many *commodities* are found growing upon theſe *Ilands*, with which the Inhabitants of many of them, maintaine a Traffique with their neighbours; the knowledge whereof I leave to the better experienced.

Now foraſmuch as Portugals, Dutch and Engliſh have of late yeares diſcovered thoſe Countries of *India*, and that ſome of them have ſince ſetled themſelves by Forts and Caſtles there: It will not be improper I ſhould here ſurvey their ſtrengths and holds built for defence, and their *factorie* ſetled for *traffique* throughout this continent of *Aſia* and the Ilands thereof. The Portugals then were the firſt that brake the ice, and in *Anno* 1498 departing from *Lixborne*, under command of *Vaſco di Gamma*, doubled the *cape* of *bona Eſperance*, which hath proved ſo ſucceſſefull to them ſince that time that they have maſtered, conquered and fortified themſelves beyond that *cape* in *Soffala*, *Quiloa*, *Moſambique*, *Mombaſa*, and in *Ormus* in the Perſian *gulph*, lately againe loſt. In *India* they have the Caſtles and Townes of *Diu*, *Daman*, *Baſain*, *Chaul*, *Goa*, *Honor*, *Barſola*, *Mongalor*, *Cananor*, *Cronganor*, *Cochin* and *Colan*. In *Silon* they have *Collumbo*, bragging of one of the beſt Ports of the World, on the coaſt of *Cormandell*; they hold *Negapatam* and S. *Thomas*: In *Bengala* they have *Porto pequenio*, and *porto grande*, and *Serapure*; alſo *Serone*, *Mollucca*; and ſome holds in the *Mollucca* Ilands, *Macao*, and *Nungaſarke* in *Japan* and divers others; in all which they are found to be both ſtrong, powerfull, and great, and maſters of all the rich traffique of theſe places, which thus for 100 yeares very neere, they have both peaceably and quietly injoyed at their owne termes and conditions, till the Dutch diſturbed them, who ſeconded them in the *trade* of *India*, who were the next who envying, that this rich ſtreame ſhould onely run his current to *Lixborne*, and that all the *pretious commodities* of *India* ſhould firſt ſalute *Portugall*, ſet out from *Amſterdam* in *Anno* 1595, and have ſince ſo well played their cards, and pleaded as ſome alledge ſo ſtrongly with Cannon law and ſteele arguments, that within 30 yeares they have found themſelves to be Maſters and commanders. In theſe Countries and Seas of 28 Forts and Caſtles, and of 44 or 45 *factories*, for the preſervation and proſecution of their *trade* and government; the names and draughts of which, ſome of their owne Nation have publiſhed to their no little honour, and no ſmall eſtimation; ſo that it may be imagined that their flood and the Spaniards ebbe, will in few yeares bring the Indies to be more theirs then the Portugals, notwithſtanding their ſo long poſſeſſion.

The Portugals the firſt Maſters of the trade of Eaſt *India*, 1498.

The Hollanders became ſharers in 1595.

The Engliſh Nation are the laſt and leaſt in this *trade* and diſcovery, for they imitating onely the Portugals and Dutch in the due rules of the proſecution of a *trade*, but not in the proſecution of the

The Engliſh Nation the laſt traders into *India*, in *An.* 1600.

the natives; begun their discoveries in *Anno* 1600, under the command of Sr. *James Lancaster*, with 4 Shippes, the *Dragon*, *Hector*, *Asenton* and *Susan*, whose indeavours have since by the blessing of GOD, and the good government of that company so well succeeded, that they have sent forth above 30 Fleets or voyages; and have setled their residence and *Factors* in 20 or 24 severall places of note, as at *Ormus* and *Jasques*, in the entrance of the *Persian gulph*, under the Persian Monarch at *Cambaia*, *Surrat* and *Agria*, and other places in the *great Moguls* Countrey, at *Musulapan*, *Armagon*, *Petipoly*, *Pottana*, *Siam* and other places on the coast of *Cormandel*, and the continent of *Asia*: at *Achin*, *Ticko*, *Jambe* and *Prianian*, on the Iland *Sumatra*; at *Bantam*, *Jaccetra* and *Japarra* on the Iland of *Java*, at *Socodana*, and *Benier masa* on the Iland *Borneo*; at *Mogassar* in the Iland of *Celebs*, at *Pulleron* on the Iland *Banda*, at *Firando* in *Japan*; and lastly in *Amboina*, *Hitto*, and other of the *Moluccoes*; which they quietly injoyed, untill the *traiterous and bloody minded Dutch did butcherly betray their lives*, *purposely to deprive them of that* trade, *and to satisfie their unsatiable blood-thirstinesse; as is extant by the passages of that act in severall languages in the World.*

These are then the onely three *European* Nations that now contend and get share amongst them; the *traffique* and *commodities* of these easterne Countries, the Portugals making *Lixborne* the scale of the East *India commodities*; the Hollander making their *Amsterdam* the *staple* for their parts, and the English *London* for their *emporium*; which within these late yeeres, notwithstanding the sundry crosses and losses, is increased to that height and eminency, that these *Merchants* doe not onely furnish *Italy*, but also *Constantinople*, *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, and other parts of *Turkey*, with all those Indian *commodities*, which within lesse then these twenty yeeres, they brought from thence into *England*, to the prejudice of *Syria* and *Ægypt*, and to the enriching of the English subjects in general; as hath been most judiciously and at large demonstrated (by that *right honourable Knight* Sr. D. D. in severall particulars; as first by the *riall* founders thereof; secondly by the equitie and justice of the *trade*; thirdly by the honour arising thereby to the English nation, in the strength added to the Navie *Royal* of this land; fourthly by the former fortunate successe of it, and the profit that may be yet reaped thereby to the whole Kingdome, and to the fellowship of that *societie*; besides the increase of Mariners, and of arts and knowledge; fifthly, by farre discoveries and hopes of propagation of religion in those yet heathenish Countries.

But leaving thus the *Indian* Ilands, and the further survey thereof to those late Masters of that *trade*, I will proceed in what is yet resting to passe through, as belonging to *Asia*, which are the Ilands of *Ciprus* and *Rhodes*, seated in the *mediterranean* Sea, to which I shall now hasten.

CHAP.

CHAP. CVIII.

Of CIPRUS Iland, *and the* trade *thereof.*

THe Iland of *Ciprus* is accounted also belonging to *Asia*, and scituated in the *Syrian* Sea; in length 200 miles, in bredth 65; and is 60 miles distant from the shoare of *Cilicia*, and 100 from the maine land of *Syria*. Iland *Ciprus* and the trade thereof.

This Iland is said to afford materialls to build a Ship from the keele to the topsaile, and fitted for the Sea, either as a *Merchants* vessell for transportation of goods, or as a Princes for warfare.

It affordeth also these *commodities*, as *wine*, *oyle*, *corne*, *sugars*, *cottons*, *honey*, *wool*, *turpentine*, *allum*, *verdigrace*, *salt*, *grograms*, and other commodities. Commodities of *ciprus*.

The chiefe Cities of this Iland are *Paphos*, *Famagusta*, *Nicosia*, *Lescara*, *Salines*, and some others; in which Iland the English have a *factorie*, for the onely trade of *cottons* here in use; and the English *consull* resident in *Aleppo* carryeth the title of *consull* of *Syria* and of *Ciprus*, in which place hee hath a *vice consull* to supply his occasions for the preservation and maintenance of the English *trading* hither; which are onely the Company of *Merchants* called the *levant* or *Turkey* Company, as included within their priviledges. English consul at *Ciprus*.

The *moneys* of this Iland currant I need not mention, nor yet their *accounts*, as being the *coines* of the *Grand Signiors*, and their *accounts* kept after the same denomination as in *Constantinople*. Coines of *Ciprus*.

The *weight* in use through this Iland is the *dram*, 750 whereof is the *Rotolo*, and 100 whereof makes a *cantar*, which is accounted 4 *per cent.* greater than the common *cantar* of *Aleppo*; and is by calculation of such as have resided there 80 *ounces haberdepois*, or 5 *li.* the *Aleppo rotolo* yeelding by this computation 4 *li.* 13 *ounces*, or 77 *ounces*: and the *quintall* or *Cantar* of *Ciprus* by this account should be 500 *li.* sotile; but I find some observations made, that upon some *commodities* that the 100 *Rotolos* of *Ciprus* have made in *London* 510 and 512 *li.* The *Rotolo* of *Ciprus* containes 750 *drams*: and the *Rotolo* of *Aleppo* is accounted 720 *drams*, and 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ *drams* makes 1 *ounce*, & 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *ounces* make here an *Oake*: but *note* that the *can-* Weights of *ciprus*.

Note *Famagusta.*

tar of *Famagusta*, is 4 *per cent.* greater then this generall *cantar* of the *Iland*, which is above 1 ½ *ounces per Rotolo.*

This common *cantar of Cyprus*, I find thus to respond with the Citie of *Venice* and other places.

Rotolos 100 of *Cyprus*, makes *sotile Venice* 780 *li.* and of *gross* 480 *li.* which by this computation should bee about 522 *li. English*: but I imagine this is accompted the *cantar* of *Famagusta*, which is 8 *per cent.* greater then that of *Aleppo*, which deducted, being 42 *li.* there resteth 480 *li. haberdepois*, the weight rendred of *Aleppo*; so that *Rotolo* 21 *in circa*, makes 100 *li. gross*, and *Rotolo* 13 ½ doe make 100 *li. sotile*; and *Rotolo* 1 is 7 ½ *sotile* or 4 *li.* 8 ounces *gross* of *Venice weight*.

Weights of Cyprus compared with other places.

Againe, I find these observations made on the *weights* of *Cyprus*, for *cottons*, *viz.* 100 *Rotolos* of *Cyprus cottons*, hath made in *Venice* 750 *li.* which is 30 *li.* lesse then the aforesaid notes which are meant of *Famagusta*, and hath made in

Naples	671 *li.*	*Genoa*	710 *li.*
Bollonia	627 *li.*	*Florence*	656 *li.*
Montpelier	678 *li.*	*Milan*	678 *li.*
Barcelona	564 *li.*	*Avignon*	570 *li.*
Sivill	589 *li.*	*Bridges*	555 *li.*
Paris	448 *li.*	*Rome*	631 *li.*
Marselia	567 *li.*	*London*	506 *li.*

The truth whereof, I referre to the triall of the experienced.

Measures of *Cyprus.*

Measures of length are heere two sorts: first, the *pico*, by which is sold all woolen cloth, and silke accounted 26 ½ ynches, and the *brace*, by which is sold linnen, being $\frac{1}{16}$ longer then the *pico* abovesaid.

The 100 *picos* rendring in *Venice* 125 woolen *braces* and 116 of silke *braces*.

Of *Wine.*

Wine is sold here by the *Cusse*, 7 *cusses* makes 6 *fetches* of *Venetia*, which is a *candie barrell*, so that a *cusse* and a halfe, and a *Zant jarre*, are of one and the same bignesse.

Of *Oyle.*

Oyle is sold by the *Rotolo*, which weighs 2 ½ *oakes* which is accompted for 1000 *drams*.

Of *Graine.*

Graine is sold by a measure called the *moose*, which weigheth 40 *oakes*, and 2 ½ *mooses*, or 100 *oakes* makes one *staio* in *Venetia*.

Of *Salt.*

Salt is sold by the *Moose*; 1000 *mooses* heere of *salt*, makes 14 *Mooses* in the accompt of *Venetia*.

Also some *graine* is sold by the *coffino*, 100 whereof making 24 in 25 *steras* of *Venetia*, which is ( ) bushels *English*.

In

In this part of *Asia* (following the opinion of Authors) is the Iland of RHODES seated, formerly the habitation of the Knights of S. IOHN, now a Beylque of the *Turkes*, and where for the commodiousnesse of the Port, there is maintained a squadron of his Galleys yearely imployed, to cleare and protect those Seas: matter of *trade* presenting heere, I have heere willingly omitted, and placed the same amongst the *Ilands* of the *Archipelago*; to which place I referre the Reader, and who desires to see further thereof.

Iland *Rhodes* seated amongst the Iles *Archepelago*.

CHAP. CIX.

Of the Trade in generall of ASIA, *as it is found at this day.*

TO conclude then the *Trade* and *Traffique* of ASIA in generall; it is comprehended within a few principall Cities thereof: as first, in the *Grand Signiors* Dominions in *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, *Constantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Balsara*, and *Baruti*, and *Damasco*: in *Persia* Dominions, in *Sciras*, *Ormus*, *Casbin*, *Gilan*, and *Hispahan*: and in *India* and these Coasts, at *Goa*, *Mallacca*, *Siam*, *Pegu*, *Cochin*, *Calicut*, *Mesulapatan*, and the *Ilands* of *Java*, *Japan*, *Sumatra*, *Moluccos*: in *Tartaria*, in *Astracan*, *Capha*, *Sarmacand*, and *Cambalu*, *&c.* The *Turkish* Nation affoords not many *Merchants* of note; yet some are found that from *Constantinople* doe drive a *Trade* by Sea to *Venice*, *Cairo*, *Trapesond*, *Capha*, and some few other places; and some againe that with *Caravans* by land drive a *Trade* from *Aleppo*, *Damasco*, and *Ægypt*, to the *Red Sea*, and to *Mecha*; but these I may more properly account *Arabians* then naturall *Turkes*, who in generall have beene esteemed in times past, and yet are more industrious and better vers'd in all manuall Arts, then in the *mystery* of *Merchandizing*; but now they have well neere lost that attribute, and wholly addict themselves by reason of their *grand Signiors* tyranny, to no further *trade* then what necessitie doth for the most part compell them, therefore not much worth here further consideration.

Of the *Trade* in generall of ASIA.

But those severall Nations inhabiting the large Coast of *India*, *Persia*, and these abovementioned *Ilands*, are found to bee more addicted thereto and of greater eminencie, and are found by their *traffique* and *commerce* to have raised to themselves Estates in these Countries equall to many of our *European Dukes* & greatest *Earls*;

wherof the *Gusurets* and *Canarins*, the frugall and proper inhabitants of *India*, are accounted the chiefest & principall, occasioned partly by their excellent subtilty in accounts and numbring, and partly by the late navigations and *commerce* of the *Europeans*, *Arabians*, and other remoter Nations amongst them, who bring them (for the most part) no other *commoditie* but *plate* and *silver* in *Rials* of 8 which they there exchange for the rich *commodities* of *India*, as their *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Nutmegs*, *Pepper*, *Diamonds*, *Emeralds*, *Rubies*, *Pearles*, and such other, the precious Wares of these Countries.

The *Persian* Nation challenge also a large share in this *Trade* of ASIA, occasioned by their excellent and industrious *fabriques*, and their naturall plentie of *raw silkes*, which from them is abundantly transported and spread over all the World, and their sumptuous adorning and curiositie of living, drawing to them by exchange, the riches and *commodities* of *India* and *China* and other places.

The *Arabians*, (as possessing a great part of ASIA) may not heere bee omitted, amongst which are found many eminent *Merchants*, not onely trading by Camels with *Caravans* from *Turkey* into *Ægypt* and other places, and into the Red Sea, but also from *Aleppo* to *Babylon*, *Balsara*, and so to the *Persian gulph*; and also by Sea, not onely on the Coast of *Sindy*, *India*, *Cormandell*, *Siam*, *Pegu*, and the *Ilands* aforesaid, where many *Mahumetane Princes* are found to beare rule; but also at *Suachem*, *Melinda*, *Brava*, and *Quiloa*, and many other parts and Ports of *Africa*

Neither amongst all these above-mentioned Nations, which are found in the generall to afford *Merchants* of eminencie and note, and to have a Countrey for a particular residence to themselves, and where their *Princes* doe beare Soveraignty, are the Nation of the *Iewes* to bee omitted or forgotten, who (though by the curse of the *Almightie*) are scattered and dispersed as it were over the face of the whole earth, and are permitted (with some limitations and restrictions) their abode in severall Countries, paying for their libertie, and freedome of residence and *commerce*, both great and large annuall contributions in sundry places; yet by their ingeniousnes in Trade, and their expertnes in Arts, and their subtilty in the valuation of *Princes coines*, and their skill in Accompts, they are found in all these afore-named Countries to bee both eminent and rich *Merchants*, trading as well by Land as by Sea through all these afore-named Countries, and by their craft and Art, raising to themselves eminence and great Estates thereby.

I should heere give a share of this ASIAN *Trade* to the *Chinois*, *Tartarians*, and other great Nations: but my ignorance herein doth silence me.

Therefore

Therefore it shall content mee to have surveyed it in the generall, and to have left behind mee what *observations* I have beene able to collect of the *Traffique*, and *Traders* of those vast and large Territories and Countries, knowing that their strange Customes, and the manner of their Lawes and Government debarres all easie accesse into their Dominions, and what others must not dare to see, I must not dare to offer to recount.

To conclude then, having thus run over and surveyed the generall *Commerce* and *Traffique* of ASIA, I will now turne my selfe towards EVROPE, the last division of the World, and of this *Worke*, and as the best knowne to us, and the best reputed of Us.

(***)

EVROPE

EUROPE, AND THE PROVINCES AND CITIES OF TRADE THEREOF.


GRONELANDIÆ PARS
NOVA ZEMLA
TARTARIÆ
PARS
ASIAE
EUROPA
DEUCALEDONIUS OCEANUS
ATLANTICUS OCEANUS
HYPERBOREUS OCEANUS
GERMANIA
Mare congelatu
Willoughbies land
Frisland
Islandia
Orcades
Hebrides I.
Flandria
Sorlinges
C. Finis Terræ
Lisbona
Cuenca
Valentia
Cartagena
Fretum Gibraltar
Tormentera
Maiorca
Minorca
Corsica
Sardinia
Calaris
Malta
Candia ol Creta
Cyprus I.
Rhodus
Scarpanto
Morea
Constantinopoli
Thessalonica
Pontus Euxinus
Mare Caspium et Hircanu
Moscow
Petersburg
Kiow
Kiesburg
Riga
Lituania
Polonia
Hungaria
Podolia
Thrá
NATOLIA ol:
ASIA MIN
BARBARIÆ PARS
Miliaria Germanica
15 30 45 60 75 90
10 20 30 40 50 60 70

CHAP. CX.

Of Europe *the last division of the World heere handled, and the Kingdomes thereof.*

EUROPE which I have willingly omitted as last and principall, commeth now to be surveied, that the *Trade* thereof may the better appeare in her particular *Provinces* and *Cities*, should be in prerogative of worth the chiefe and first, but following the custome of *Merchants*, I shew the best last, and the worst first. *Europa* 15. parts.

Europe then is divided into these *Provinces* and *Ilands*.

1 *Spaine*.	6 *Denmarke*.	11 *Hungarie*.
2 *France*.	7 *Norway*.	12 *Dacia*.
3 *Italie*.	8 *Sweden*.	13 *Slavonia*.
4 *Belgia*.	9 *Moscovia*.	14 *Gracia*.
5 *Germanie*.	10 *Poland*.	

The *Ilands* of *Europe* are dispersed through these Seas.

1 *Greeke Seas*.	4 *Ionian Seas*.	7 *British Seas*.
2 *Egean Seas*.	5 *Adriatique seas*.	8 *Northerne Seas*.
3 *Cretan Seas*.	6 *Mediterranean seas*.	

Of all which in order, and of each of these Divisions in order.

CHAP. CXI.

Of Spaine *and the Cities thereof.*

Spaine.

SPAINE the most Westerne Continent of *Europe* is invironed on all sides with the Seas, except towards *France*, from which it is separated by the *Pirenean Mountaines*, and the Fortresse of *Pampelona* on the North-west, and *Perpignan* on the South-east.

Commodities of *Spaine.*

The *Commodities* that this Country yeelds for *Merchandise*, is *Wines, Sugars, Oiles, Metalls, Licoris, Rice, Silkes, Wooll, Corke, Rosen, Steele, Orenges, Limmons, Rasens, Almonds, &c. Aniseeds, Anchoves, Soda Barrellia, Figges, Tuny fish, Iron, Shumacke, Saffron, Soape, Coriander, Hony, Waxe, &c.*

Spaine is found at this day to bee divided into twelve *Provinces*, which formerly were petty *Kingdomes*, viz. 1 *Leon & Oucedo*, 2. *Navarre*, 3. *Corduba*, 4. *Gallicia*, 5. *Biscay*, 6. *Toledo*, 7. *Murtia*, 8. *Castile*, 9. *Portugall*, 10. *Valentia*, 11. *Cattelona*, 12. *Aragon*. Of which in order, with their Cities of note and traffique.

Leon 1. *Oucedo* 2.

In *Leon* and *Oucedo* I finde no Citie of *Trade* memorable, the Citie of *Leon* being the principall, and is the Principality belonging to the Princes of *Spaine*, under the name of *Asturias*.

Navarre 3.

In *Navarre* is of note, the Citie of *Pampelona* famous for her fortification, and not for her negocation.

Corduba. 4.

Corduba is accounted the most fertile soile of all *Spaine*, and hath *Corduba* for a principall Citie; from whence commeth that excellent *Cordovant* leather, knowne to us. 2. *Marchena.* a principall breeder of the best *Genets* in *Spaine:* also 3. *Medina Sidonia*, whose Duke was principall Commander of that preterded *Invincible Armado* 1588. Also *Lucardi Barameda* a great Haven-towne, *Xeres* which yeelds the Wines knowne, *Sherry Sackes*, because the *Spaniards* are found to pronounce *x* as *sh* in *English:* and also *Sivill* which requireth (according to my *Methode*) for her worth and eminency of *Trade* a Chapter by it selfe.

CHAP.

CHAP. CXII.

Of Sivill, *and the Trade thereof.*

SIVILL is accounted the faireſt Citie of all *Spaine*, in compaſſe ſixe miles, invironed with beautifull Walles, and adorned with many ſtately buildings; as *Pallaces, Churches*, and *Monaſteries*; one whereof is endowed with 25000. Crownes annuall rent. The river *Batis* divides it into two parts, yet joyned by a ſtately *Bridge*: from hence the *Spaniards* ſet out towards the Weſterne *India*, and hither returne againe to unlade the riches of thoſe Weſterne parts of the world, which principally are found to bee *Silver, Tobacco, Ginger, Cottons, Sugars, Braſill*, and *Ferinand Bucque wood*, and ſome *Drugges*. Here is 30000. *Genets* maintained continually for the *King* of *Spaine* his ſervice; and the *Trade* of this place is of that greatneſſe, that ſome are of opinion, the Cuſtomes of this Towne onely is worth unto the *King* halfe a million of gold yearely; and the *Archbiſhop* of *Sivill* is held ſo rich, that his rent amounts to 100000. Crownes yearely, and hath under his Juriſdiction 2000. ſmall *Villages*, and conſequently, in his whole *Dioceſe* 2000. Benefices, beſides *Frieries, Nunneries* and *Hoſpitals*, and eſteemed the next in degree to him of *Toledo*: the rarities of this place I willingly omit as well knowne to our Nation.

In *Sivill, Madera, &c.* the *Merchants* keepe their *Accounts* by *Marvides*, of which 375. are eſteemed to make a *Duccat* of *Exxo* or 11. *Rialls*, every *Riall* being 37. *Mal.* and ſo is but 374. *Mal.* But our *Engliſh* there reſident keepe their *Accounts* in *Rialls* of 34. *Mal.* the *Riall*. Account kept in *Sivill* and *Madera*.

Their currant monies are theſe,

A *Duccat* of *Gold* of *Sivill* is worth 375. *Marvides* accounted 5.s.6.d. *Ster*. Coines of *Sivill*.

A *Riall* of *Caſtile* is worth in *Sivill* 34. *Marvides*. and is ſo worth throughout all *Spaine*, which is accounted 6.d. *Sterling*. money.

A *Dobra* currant is worth of *Carlin* money $\frac{81}{87}$ *Marvides*; every 1000. *Dobras* are 80:*V*.888. *Marvides*, and is accounted in *Merchandiſe* 71. *Mar*. and is worth in *Valentia* at even hand 4. *Sold*.7. *Den*. $\frac{1}{10}$ of *Valentia* money without charges of *Exxch*.

A *Dobra* of *Caſtile* is worth 375. *Marvides*, or is as above a *Duccat* of *Gold*.

A *Caſtiliane* of *Merchandiſe* is worth 485. *Mervides*, about 7.s. *Sterl*. *Vide* monies in *Caſtile* currant in all *Spaine*.

Exchanges in *Sivill.*

Their *Exx°.* are made upon the *imaginary Duccat* of 375 *Mar.* payable in *banco* with five *per centum*, which is the *Bancos* salary, or without the *banco* to bee paied without the same; and this *Duccat* is commonly tearmed *Ducato de Oro* or *de Peso*; and is worth, as above, 375. *Mervides.* In *Sivill* they make their payments as following, if you say in *Ducate di Oro* or *de Castilia* upon *banco*, those are then paid in *banco* without losse at all, but if you say to bee paid in so many *Duccats Doro* in *Pistolets* forth of *banco*, they will pay in the said money; but if it be said to pay in *Carlins*, it will cost $\frac{1}{2}$ and sometime $\frac{3}{4}$ *per centum* losse. But because I have at large in the Tract of *Exchanges* in the Chapters 294. and 426. treated of the *Exchange* of this place, therefore I will (to avoid repetition) referre the Reader thereunto for further and ampler satisfaction.

Weights of *Sivill.*

There is used in *Sivill* three Weights or *Kintars*: as first, the smaller which comprehends 112.l. of foure Roves of 28. pounds a Rove.

The next is of 120.l. of foure Roves of 30.l. to a Rove.

The last is the great, of 144.l. of 4. Roves of 36.l. a Rove, which last is accounted the common *Kintar* of *Sivill*, upon which these observations have beene made, which for the certainety I referre to triall:

100.l. in *Sivill* have been found to make in	*London*	102.l.
	Marselia	113
	Venetia Sottile	152
	Venetia Grosse	96
	Sicilia	56$\frac{1}{2}$
	Lisborne	90$\frac{1}{2}$
	Florence	129$\frac{1}{2}$
	Antwerpe	98
	Lions	97
	Dansicke	117
	Genoa Grosse	100

Spanish wooll.

Woolles of *Sivill* is commonly heere bought about *Michaelmas*, and they pay $\frac{1}{2}$ ready money, $\frac{1}{2}$ at *Christmas*, and have from *March* to *May* for payment of the rest, of which heere is great quantity provided.

Raw Silke.

Silke is bought at *Almaria*, commonly worth 28. *Pesanti* the l. *Morisco*, which is 18.s. *Florence*, for which place it is bought, and this it will cost 1020. *Mar.* the said pound which is 30. *Rials*, which is performed betweene *Iune* and *October*, the best time being from *July* to *August* by reason of the heate, for after that the weight of *silke* will encrease.

And as for other *Commodities* heere found besides *Wooll* and *Silke*, it cannot properly bee said to bee the *Commodities* of the place, but for the most are comprehended under the naturall *Commodities* imported from the *West Indies*, of which this is the principall Port and

and Scale in *Europe*, and as a Countrey intirely challenged by the *Spaniards*.

Their common measure in *Sivill* is the *Vare*, which hath beene observed, Measures of *Sivill*.

The 100. *Vares* to make in

London	*elles*	74
Anvers		123
Frankford		154
Dansicke		102
Vienna		107
Lions	*a.*	75
Paris	*al.*	70
Genoa	*Pal.*	336
Roven	*al.*	74
Lisborne	*V.*	74
Madera	*Br.*	76
Venetia		133
Lucca		148
Florence		151
Millan		170

Oile is bought here by the *Rove*, 64. *Roves* is in *Venita* one *Miara*, 40. or 41. *Roves* makes a *Pipe*, a *Rove* is 8. *Somer*, a *Somer* is 4. *Quartiles*, and a *Quartile* is $\frac{1}{6}$ of a *Stoope* of *Antwerpe*, and 2. *Pipes* or 81. *Roves* is 25. or 26. *Florence Barrels*, or 252. Gall. Gallons of *English* measure, but *Sivill* gage is accounted but of these *Pipes* 236. Gallons, at 118. Gallons the *Pipe*. Of *Oile*.

Corne is measured and sold by the *Caffise*, which is 28. *Staos* of *Florence*, and makes *Bushels English* ( ) Of *Corne*.

Note that S. *Lucar* is the Sea Port of this Citie, whereto all shippes of burthen doe first come and there lade and unlade, and where the Officers of the *Custome-house* doe come aboord to take notice of the goods both landed and laden for the Citie of *Sivill*, where the *Custome-house* is, S. *Lucar*.

The *Customes* of *Sivill* are great, and arise upon some goods to 10. 15. 20. and upon most to 25. *per cent*. which I must referre to the better experienced; onely it is noted by some that have treated of the *Kings of Spaine's Revenues*, that the *Custome-house* yearly of this Citie doth yeeld him, as I said before, *halfe a million of Gold*. Customes of *Sivill*.

To proceede, in the precinct of *Corduba* lies *Andalusia*, wherein I finde *Sivill* to be seated. Secondly *Granado*, wherein the Citie of *Granado*, *Mallaga*, and *Almaria* principall Cities are situated: and lastly, *Estremadura*, wherein I finde onely *Merida* for a Citie of note, but not of Trade: therefore a word of the two former, *Granado* and *Mallaga*, better knowne to the *English*. *Andalusia*. *Granado*. *Mallaga*.

Chap. CXIII.

Of Granado, *and the Trade thereof.*

GRANADO is the ordinary Parliament and Court of Justice for all the Southerne parts of *Spaine*, as *Valiadolid* is for the North; and therefore it may be imagined *Where Lawyers are found to abound, little Trade is commonly concurrent:* it is of it selfe a stately Towne, and curiously built all of Free-stone; it is fenced with a strong Wall, having twelve Gates, and 130. Turrets; the *Palace* of the late *Morish Kings* is the prime and most magnificent building of this Citie, it is seated within the Land, and hath *Motrill* for the next *Port*, the neighbourhood of *Almeria* and *Mallaga* both maritime Ports hinder much the *Trade* thereof, therfore I shall insist the lesser upon the *Trade* of this Citie, which principally depends upon the *Raw Silke* made here and upon the fabriques wrought thereof.

Weights used in *Granado.* The *Weight* heere used is the *Cantar* of 100.l. which hath beene observed by some *English* to make 118. l. *haberdepois*, and by some *Venetians* to have made there 111.l. *Grosse* and 175.l. *Sottile.*

The Measure is as at *Mallaga.*

Chap. CIV.

Of Mallaga, *and the Trade thereof.*

MALLAGA is seated on the *Mediterranean* shore, abounding in *Reasins*, and *Wines* that are knowne by that name, and thence vented to our colder Climate, which makes this Towne famous for its plenty therein; where touching *Anno* 1617. I noted this observation, their *monies* are generall with all *Spaine*, the principall being

Coines in *Mallaga.* A *Rial*, which is 34. *Mervides*, and is 6.d. *Sterling.*

A *Pistolet* of *Gold* is 23½ *Rials* and the *Double* being 47. *Rials.*

Customes of *Mallaga.* Their *Customes* upon *Merchandise* here differ; for *Sugar*, *Almonds*, *Wine* and *Oiles* are found to pay *Custome* outwards——7½. *per cent.*

Cochoncale and other such fine commodities——10.

All *Commodities* which are found to issue out ells——5.

All *Commodities* transported from Port to Port——2.

Their *Weight* is the 100.l. divided into foure parts of 25.l. which they

they call the *Rove*, and every pound is 16.*ounc.* and 1.*oun.* makes 16. *drammes*, and each *dramme* 28. *graines*: and this 100.l. or *Kintar* hath beene found to make 112.l.5.*ounc.English*; but yet I finde some that have made observations upon this place alleadge that the 100. l. of *Mallaga* will yeeld in *London* 105.l. Weights of *Mallaga.*

Their measure of length is a *Vare*, which is 27⅞ inches by Rule. Measures of *Mallaga.*

Their liquid *Measure* for *Wine* and *Oiles* is a *Rove*, and divided into 8. *Sombres*: 25. *Roves* makes a *Pipe*, and is 100. Gallons English.

Their graine *Measure* is a *Hanocke*, and is divided into twelve *Almodos*; this *Hanocke* is ¼ of a *Bushell* and twelve Gallons English, which weigheth by heape 144 l. and by stroke 29.l. English. Of Corne.

Note that *Almeria* agreeth in *Weights* and *Measures* with *Mallaga* above named. *Almeria.*

In *Galicia*, I finde only *Saint Iames* of *Compostella* famous for the sepulchre of Saint *Iames* which is worshipped with incredible devotion; and *Baiona*, commonly called the *Groine*, whereto some Trade is driven by the *Merchants* of *England*, principally of *Bristoll*, which I briefly thus anatomise. *Galicia.* *Q.Baiona.*

The *Coines* are the same, as used throughout *Spaine*.

Here is in use two *Quintals*, the one proper to *Iron*, which is in *London* 122.*l.* and the other called the *Sutle Quintall*, which is 108. *l.* and the Measure heere in use is as in *Bilboa* following.

In *Biscay*, I finde *Bilboa* and Saint *Sebastians*, two noted Townes of Trading, much frequented by *Merchants*, whereupon I have gathered these observations of the *Trade* of these places. *Biscay.* and the trade thereof.

The *Coines* are here currant with all *Spaine*, which is the *Spanish Riall*, distinguished into white *Quartils*, foure to a *Riall*, and 4½ blacke *Quartile* to a single *Riall*, and accounted by 34. *Mervides* to the said *Riall*.

There is heere in use two *Quintars*, the one proper to the *Iron* heere made, which produceth in *London* 158.*l.* and the other being the *Sutle* 100.*l.* produceth here about 111. to 112.*l.* Weights of *Bilboa.*

Their Measure heere of length is the *Vare*; 100. yards is heere 109. *Vares*, and the 100. *Flemish Elles*, whereby Bayes are bought in *England* is here 80. *Vares*. Measures of *Bilboa.*

Corne is heere sold by the *Haneqa*, and five *Hanegaes* hath beene observed to make a *Quarter English*.

The *Customes* here are 2½ *per centum*, and valued as they shall bee sold, and not paid till sold: but note that no *Commodities* payes here any *Custome* but what is either to be *eaten*, *drunken*, or *burned*: and if a *Merchant* hap to make a bad debt of above 500.*l.* the *Custome* thereof is not paid at all. Customes of *Bilboa.*

In

Toledo. In *Toledo* is the Citie of *Toledo* famous for its *Archbishopricke*, whose Rents looke as high as 300000. *Crownes* yearely; it is seated in the center of *Spaine*, but of no great consequence in matter of *Trade*, knowne to us, as improper for the same by its situation, being an Inland Citie, and overtraded by *Churchmen*.

Murcia. Cartagena. In *Murcia*, there are three Townes of note, *Murcia* the first as principall of the Province; *Cartagena* the second, as having a most excellent Haven, and agreeing in *Weights* and *Measures* with *Alicant*, that is the third, that hath choice Wines and good trading by its commodious situation. Of the two former I cannot say much: in the later having lived some yeares, I observed these Rules in the course and *Trade* of the place.

CHAP. CXV.

Of Alicante, *and the Trade thereof.*

Alicante, and the Trade thereof. ALICANTE seated on the *Mediterranean* shore, as *Mallaga*, *Almeria*, and *Cartagena* are, is of late yeares become (by reason of its commodious *Roade*) to bee the Scale of the Citie of *Valentia*, where the principall *Merchants* thereof reside, and have here their Factors and Respondents that negociate their affaires for them: it affords *Wines*, *Resins*, *Licoris*, *Soda Barillia*, *basse ropes*, *Soapes* hence called *Alicant Soapes*, *Aniseeds*, and such.

Coines *Alicant.* The *Monies* are those of *Valentia*, see there farther.

Account kept. *Merchants* keepe their *Accounts* here in *Livers Solds* and *Deniers*; twelve *Deniers* make a *Soldo*, twenty shillings a *Liver*, which is accounted to be five s. *Sterl.* as the *Soldo* three *pence*, and the *Denier* a *farthing*.

Weights of *Alicante.* Their knowne great *Weight* is a *Cargo*, which is 10. *Roves* of 24. l. and of 36. l. to the *Rove*: the *Rove* of 24. l. being 18. Ounces, and the *Rove* of 36. l. being twelve ounces, by which is sold *Pepper*, *Rice*, *Almonds*, *Cloves*, *Spices*, and other commodities of value.

All grosse *Commodities* are weighed by 24. l. to the *Rove*, and foure to the *Quintall*, the *Cargo* making 280. l. *Haberdepois*, and the *Quintall* making 96. l. in *England*.

All *Sugars*, *Drugges*, and *Tinne* is weighed by a small *Quintall* which is 120. l. of twelve ounces to the pound, which is about 18. or 20. *per centum*, lesse than the *English* 112. l.

Soda Barillia carryed hence to *Venetia* to make *Glasses*, and to *Marselia*

Marselia to make *hard Soape*, hath beene found to make a *Cantar* 133.lib. of Province: but because this diversity of *Weights* may seeme troublesome to bee understood, observe this generall Rule, 96.li. of 18. ounces is 144.li. of 12. ounces, and is the great *Quintall* 80.li. of 18. ounces is 120.li. of twelve ounces and is the small *Quintall*; the difference found is 16.li. of 18. ounces *per libram*, and 24.li. of twelve ounces li. from the great to the small *Quintar*. A generall rule in *Alicante* Weights.

Their common Measure is a *Vare*, which is $\frac{1}{6}$ lesse than the *English* yard. Measures of *Alicante*.

Their Wine Measure is a *Cantaro*, which is about 12. quartes *English*.

Their Corne Measure is a *Caffise*, about 3. bushels *English*.

Their *Custome* is 11.*Deniers per centum Liver*, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* and is payable 8. *Deniers* to the *Duana*, and 3. *Deniers Sisa*, which is paid as well by the buyer as the seller, and as often as any goods are either bought, sold, or bartered, so often is the said *Custome* paid by buyer and seller 9. *per cent.* see *Valentia* farther. Custome.

The next is *Castile*, the most prevalent *Province* of all *Spaine*, and whence the *Spaniards* entitle themselves *Castilians*, and to which all the other are united, either by conquest or intermarriages; it is divided into the *New* and *Old*, in which is first the Citie of *Segovia*, whence comes our fine *Segovia cloth*, made by *Wools* that first had their originall from our *English Sheepe*. Secondly, *Valiadolid*, an University, which yeelds no commodity but *English papisticall Fugitives*. Next *Burges*, famous as contending with *Toledo* for the *Primateship* of *Spaine*. Next *Salamanca*, the most famous *Academy* of all *Spaine*; these are in *Old Castile*. In *New Castile* are found these Cities, first *Madrid* the seate of the *Kings of Spaine*, and from a late Village become a populous and large Citie. Secondly, *Alcala*. Thirdly, *Alcantara*. And lastly the *Escuriall*, built by *Philip the Second* and which cost foure millions the structure. In this Tract, I have not observed any eminent Citie of Trading, yet because the whole Country of *Spaine* in generall hath in many things a dependency upon the rules and orders in matter of Trade belonging hereunto; I will therefore to shorten my Worke as well in the succeeding as in some preceding Townes give you a touch of the Trade hereof under the Title of *Madrid* or *Castile*. *Castile*. *Segovia*. *Valiadolid*. *Burges*. *Salamanca*. *Madrid*. *Alcala*. *Escuriall*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CXVI.

Of Madrid *in* Castile, *and the trade thereof.*

Castilia and the trade thereof.

THe generall *Coynes* of *Castile* I account as the generall *Coynes* passing thoroughout *Spaine*, which is to be considered when I treate of the *trade* of any *Citty* under the subjection of the *King of Spaine*.

Coines of *Castilia*.

In the then Court of *Spaine* being commonly in *Madrid* in *Castilia*, the *duccat* is worth 375. *marvides*, and is called by some a *dobra* of *Castile*.

A *Castiliano* is worth 485. *marvides*.

A *florin* of *Castile* is worth 265. *marvides* almost foure shillings *starlin*.

Quento.

A *duccat count* or *quento* of *marvides* is a *million*.

A *count* or *quento* of *marvides* is *duccats* 2666 $\frac{2}{3}$, and at *Dobra* it is worth 2739$\frac{57}{73}$ *dobras*, which is *starlin* 733. ℔. 6. s. 8. d.

A *Riall* single of *Castile* is worth 34. *marvides*, which is 6. d. *starlin*.

A *quento* of *marvides* is worth 3258. *Rials* and three *marvides*.

A *Crowne* of *Castile* is worth 323. *marvides*, but of them you may not make paiment but of 500. onely.

The *Duccat* of *Spaine* hath 11. *Rials* of *plate*, and every *Riall* as I said before 34. *marvides*, and every *Duccat* 74. *marvides*, which is 5. s. 6. d. *English*, the *Riall* 6. d. and the *marvides* lesse then our farthing: the single *Pistolet of gold is* 11. *Reals* $\frac{3}{4}$. being 400. *marvides*, which is according to 6. d. a *Riall* 5. s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Esterling*.

Exchanges in *Castilia*.

In *Castilia* they that give mony upon *Exchange*, do agree to be paid in *Duccats of gold*, or their worth in *gold* or *silver*, for if they should not doe so, they should bee paide in base money, which would proove to be more then five *per cent*. losse. The orders of the faires in *Castile* are thus.

Faires of *Castilia*.

The first is the *faire of May*, and is made in *Medina del Campo*, and begins the first of *Iune*, and lasteth 50. daies.

The second is the *faire of August*, and is made in *Medina de Riosecco*, and begins the first of *August*, and lasteth 30. daies.

The third is the *faire of October*, made in *Medina del Campo*, and begins the first of *November*, lasting 50. daies.

The fourth is the *faire of Villa lion*, begins the first day of Lent, and lasteth twenty daies, but is no *faire of Exchange*, the time expired, there may no goods be sould, nor paiments made upon paine of forfeiture of the goods and monies. and it is to bee noted that the letters be there fifteene daies before the time.

The

The paiments upon all the *faires* they make in *Banco*, not saying forth, and they are to remit in *duccats de Oro, in Oro largo*, and forth of *Banco*, when they say forth of *Banco* and for ready money, there is gotten thereby one *per cent*. and when they say *duccats of gold* or the worth, it is understoode in *marvedes*, 375. for a *duccat*, and when they say forth of the *faire*, it is understood for ready money, and this shall suffice to have said of *Castilia* in generall: and as for the custome and manner of their *exchanges* here practised, see the chapter 426. of the *exchanges* of *Spaine* at the end of this tract. The paiments.

In *Portugall* once a famous Kingdome, (and the rather for the fortunate discoveries made in the *Easterne Indies* by the inhabitants) there is many faire townes of *trading*, but all of them giving precedency to *Lixborne*, the *metropolis* of this *Kingdome*, I shall willingly therefore omit the rest, and inlarge my selfe thereupon: The generall commodities this Country abounds in are these, *Hony, Wine, Oyle, Allum, Fruits, Fish, white Marble, Salt, &c.* and those many other *commodities* that it is now in great aboundance found to yeeld are the proper commodities of the *East Indies*, such as are *Pepper, Cloves, Sugars, Nutmegs, Ginger, Cottons, Callicoes*, the *Iems of India*, the *Spices* and *drugs of Arabia*, and the *Silkes* and fabriques of *Persia* and *China*, which though here to bee had, yet I have here omitted the mentioning, as not being the native commodities of *Portugall*. *Portugall.* Commodities of *Portugall.*

Chap. CXVII.

Of Lixborne *and the Trade thereof.*

Lixborne is accounted to bee seven miles in compasse, and to containe 20000. families, having 67. towres upon the walls, and 22. gates to the Seaward, and 16. to the Continent: it is seated upon the River *Tagus*, accounted most famous and commodious for traffique and commerce, from hence the *Portugals* set out to the *East Indies*, and hether doe returne againe with all those *Spices drugs* and other the rich Merchandise which *East India, Arabia, Persia* and *China* doe affoord: at the entrance of the River *Duero* stands *Porto* also, a towne of good trade, where the gallies used in times past to land the merchandise, and therefore is called *Porta gallorum*, by which meanes some authors doe inferre the whole countrey tooke its name of *Portugall*. But to proceede to *Lixborne*, I will note what I have observed thereupon in matter of traffique according to my proposed *theame*. *Lixborne* and the Trade thereof.

The *coines* in *Portugall* found currant are these: Coines of *Portugall.*

A *Croisado* of *gold*, is worth 400. *Reas.*

A *Duccat* of *Portugall* is 10. *Reals*, which is 400. *Reas*, which is five shillings *starlin.*

A *Riall* is 40. *Res*, or 6.d. *starlin*, a mill *Reas* is 22. *Rials.*

A *Teston* is 2 ½. *Rials*, or 100. *Res*, or 15.d. *starlin.*

A *Vintin* is 20. *Res* or 3. d. *starlin.*

A *Mirle* of *gold* is 1000. *Res*, which is 2 ½. *duccats.*

A single *Riall Spanish*, is 2. *Vintins*, or 4. *Res.*

Waights of *Portugall.*

Their *Waights* are these, a small and a great, the great *Cantar* is divided into foure *Roves*, and each *Root.* is 32. *Reals*, which is 128. li. at 14. ounces *per* li. which hath been found to make in *Florence* 149. li. their small *Quintar* for *Pepper* and *Ginger* is neere 112. li. *English*: the *Rove* or *quarterne* is 28. li. the great *Quintall* holdeth 15. in 16. *per cent.* more then the *English* 112. li.

The *King* hath a *Quintar* for his Contractation house to sell the *Spices* of *India*, by which is 150. li. of *Florence*, and is about 114. li. *English*; the great *Cantar* of *Lixborne* making in *Florence* 170. ⅔. or 130. li. *English*, but all fine goods is by custome of the place to bee sould by the said *Kings beame.*

These observations upon the 100. li. small of *Lixborne*, have been made in and yeeld

The 100. l. small of *Lixborne* doth to yeeld in

London	113 ½. *li.*
Marselia	126 ½. *li.*
Venetia sotle	168 ½.
Venetia grosse	106 ⅜.
Sicilia	63 ¾.
Florence	149 ¼.
Antwerpe	107 ¾.
Lions	119 ⅝.
Civill	110 ¾.
Dansick	130 ½.
Genoa	162.
Alleppo	23. *Rials*
Alleppo silke	24. 6.
Irip. soria	27. 6.
Irip. Barbaria	98. *li.*
Baruti	22.
Allex. zera	52. 3.
Allex. forsia	117. 6.
Seio	102. 10.
Constantinople	93. 6.
Rhodes	20. 7.
Acria	18. 3.
Babylonia	15. 10. *Ma.*
Balsera	4. 5 ½. *Ma.*
Ormus	113.

Which for triall I referre to the experienced.

Their

Their Measures of length, dry and liquid heere used are these; first, their Measure of *Cloth* is the *Covada*, which is neere ¾ of an *English* Yard; but the Measure of *Linnen* is the *Vare*, and is an *Ell*, lesse naile of the *English* Measure, by which may bee made the computation for other Countries, and by some found to bee 8. *per centum* lesse. Measures of length in *Portugall.*

The Measure of *Corne* is the *Alquier*, three *Alquiers* is a bushell, ⅔ is 8. Gallons *Winchester* Measure, and five *Alquiers* is a *Hannep* of *Spanish* Measure. Of Corne in *Portugall.*

The Measure of *Salt* is called the *Muy*, and 60. *Alquiers* makes a *Muy*, and 2. *Muyes* and 15. *Alquiers* is a Tunne of *Bristoll water-measure*, which is 10. Gallons *Winchester*, and 40. of those Measures doe make a Tunne. Of Salt in *Portugall.*

Note that 4½ *Alquiers* of *Lisborne* makes a *Fanega* or *Hannep* in *Andalusia*, by some observations, which *Fanega* is 2. *Staios* and somewhat more of *Florence*, in such manner that a *Staio* of *Florence* may be accounted halfe a *Fanega*, and an *Alquier* of *Lxiboa* may bee accounted halfe a *Staio* of *Florence*, which makes ( ) Gal. *Eng.*

The *Customes* is inwards 23. *per centum*, that is, to the *dechima* 10. *per cent.* to the *Sisa* 10. *per cent.* and to the *Consolado* 3. *per cent.* and the *Customes* outwards is onely 3. *per centum.* Customes of *Lisborne.*

These observations have beene also made upon Measures of this place; 22. *Alquiers* of *Lisborne* have made in *Sicilia* upon *corne* 1. generall *Salmo*, *Alquiers* 3⅙ have made in *Marselia* one *Mina*; and it is to bee understood, that the *Muy* of *Corne* and *Salt* are all alike, but that there is given one in 24. more upon *Salt*, because the *Salt* looseth and not the *Corne*. The Tunne of Wine in *Lisborne* is 52. *Almudin*, and one *Almudin* is 13. *Chanate*, *&c.* which is in *England* ( ) Gallons. Observations upon the dry measures of *Lisborne.*

The next Province is *Valentia*, giving name, or taking it from a Citie of the same name, the principall of this Province which is seated some two miles from the sea, where there is found an open Roade called *La Greuo*, and not capable of great shippes, nor indeed safe for shippes of any noted burthen, therefore is *Alicante* become the principall Scale for this Citie, in which place having resided for some time *Anno* 1617. I shall touch the Trade thereof as observed by me in those dayes. *Valentia.*

CHAP. CXVIII.

Of Valentia, *and the Trade thereof.*

Valentia and the Trade thereof.

VALENTIA the principall Citie of the Province of *Valentia*, giveth Rules to all the adjoyning places, as well for matter of Trade as judicature, wherein is vented yearely great quantity of *Pepper*, *Tinne*, *Lead*, *Baies*, *Linnens*, *Fish*, as *Pilchards*, *Herings*, and *Newland fish*, and such other like Commoditics, having their *Monies* current, *Weights* and *Measures* as followeth.

Coines of *Valentia.*

A *Liver* of *Valentia* is worth 20.*Sold.* of that money, and is 5.s. *Sterling.*

A *Duccat* of Gold is 21.*Sold.* of the said money.

A *Castiliano* is 27.*Sold.* and 4. *Deniers* of the same money.

A *Liver* of *Valentia* is worth 36s. *Mervides* of *Castilia*, and changing them at *Naples* for *Valentia* 18.*sold.* 4. *Deniers*, which with the charges comes even, because a *Duccat* of *Carlins* is worth at *Naples* after the rate of *sold.* 18. *Den.* $3\frac{1}{2}$ and this because your money is at 15. *per centum.*

Their greatest money is a peece of 6.*sold.* which is three *Rials Castile*, then have they three *sold.* which $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Rials*, and the halfe of three *sold.* which is 18 *Deniers*, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ *sold.* every *soldo* is 12. *Deniers*, and 24. *Deniers* is a *Riall Castiliano*, which is 6.d. *Sterl.*

Accounts in *Valentia.*

Their *Accounts* are kept by *Livers sold.* and *Deniers*, 12. *Deniers* accounted to a *sold.* and 20. *sold.* to a *Liver*, which is 10. *Rials Castile*, 50 *souls French* and 5.s. *sterl.*

Weights of *Valentia.*

The *Weights* are these and thus distinguished.

Cargo fine. Ditto grosse.

The greatest *Wright* is a *Cargo* or *Load*, which is 360. li. of *Valentia*, and hath beene found to encrease 3. or 4. *per centum* after the *Weight* of *Florence.* This *Cargo* is accounted to bee 12. *Roves* as well of fine as grosse goods; a *Rove sutle* being 30.li. and by this *Weight* is weighed *corne*, *sugar*, *oile*, *spice*, and other fine goods.

A *Rove Grosse* is 36.lib. and by this is weighed *Wooll*, and such other grosse goods.

A *Quintar* as well the small as great is foure *Roves*, which makes 120.li. of fine goods, and 144.li. of grosse goods, in which observe this true Rule for all the *Weights* of *Valentia.*

Note in weights.

98.li. of 18. ounces to the li. is 144.li. of 12. ounces to a pound, and is accounted the great *Kintar*, and

80.li. of 18. ounces to the li. is 120.li. of 12. ounces *per* li. the small

small *Cantar*: so that the difference is 16.li. of 18. ounces and 24.l. of twelve ounces from the great to the small, and these two *Weights* have beene observed to yeeld in other Cities of *Trade* after this manner.

		Sutle li.	*Grosse* li.
	London	$96\frac{1}{2}$	$115\frac{1}{4}$
	Marselia	107	128
	Venetia sotile	140	168
	Sicilia	54	64
	Lisborne	84	102
	Florence	122	147
	Antwerpe	92	110
100. lib. *Sutle* doth produce the first *Rowe*. 100. li. *Grosse* doth produce in the second	*Lions*	101	122
	Civill	94	113
	Dansicke	110	133
	Mallaga	26 *Rials*	31 *Rials*
	Barselona	104.l.	125.l.
	Majorque	102	124
	Paris	102	124
	S. Mallos	105	128
	Allepp	19.6. *Rials*	23.4.
	Tripoli Siria	23.4. *Rials*	24 9.
	Baruci	18.8.	22.4.
	Alexand. zera	44.5.	53.2.
	Seio	87 6.	105
	Constantinople	79	95
	Rhodes	17	21
	Genoa	133	163

Their Measures are these following:

Foure *Palmes* of *Valentia* makes a *Vare*, which is $1\frac{2}{3}$ *Braces*, of *Florence*, and is $\frac{5}{8}$ parts of an *English* Yard; 100. *Vares* after this account may be in *London* 83. in 85 Yards. Measures of *Valentia*.

Corne is sold by the *Caffiso* in *Valentia*, which is twelve *Barsellas*, which weigh $10\frac{1}{2}$ *Roves* of 36.lib. *la Rove* of twelve ounces *per* lib. which is in *Florence* $7\frac{1}{2}$ *Staios*, and 37. *Barsellas* is there 24. *Staios*, which is a *Mayo*, *Barsellas* 17. making a generall *Salmo* in *Sicilia*; and is of the measure of *corne* in *England* ( ) Gallons. Of Corne.

Salt is also sold by the *Caffiso*, which weighes 18.l. of the *Grosse* waight of *Valentia*, eight *Caffices* making one *Modino* in *Iuice*, and one *Caffice* making 3. bushells *English*. Of Salt.

Wine is sold by the *Cantaro*, which is a pitcher, and containes twelve quarts of *English* measures: note that 1480. *Salms* of wheate in *Sicilia* have made in *Valentia* 1840. *Saffici*. Of Wines.

This Country affords, as I said before, hard Soape commonly worth 80. *Rials* a *Kintar*, rising and falling as oyles are in request. Commodities of *Valentia*.

Aniseeds are worth about 24 *Rials* the *Rove*, and daily is transported for *France* and *England*.

Barilla is used in making glasses, and hard soapes; and worth 16. to 18. *Rials per centum*.

Denia. *Resins* of *Denia*, a small Village, anciently a famous Towne of this Province; not so well esteemed as *Mallaga* fruit, is sold heere at 18. *Rials per cent.* and I have paid here for a whole shippes lading of 200. Tunnes, *Anno* 1618. 24. *Rials per cent.* proving commonly best when dearest.

Almonds are heere also plenty, worth commonly twelve *Duccats* a *Cargo*, which is 2.2.0.l. *English*, which 280.li.

Customes in *Valentia.* *Customes* here paid is 9. *per cent.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ by the buyer, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ by the seller, and as often as any Commodity is bought or sold, so often is this *Custome* paid, being 8. *Deniers Duana* and 3. *Deniers Sisa*; and if any goods comes in to bee shipped out againe (commonly called *a Transito*) the generall *Duty* of foure *Deniers per* li. is onely paid and no more.

Their payments in *Customes* and all other wayes are in *Valentia* monie, and worth 3. *per cent.* to be converted into *Spanish Rials*.

There is also a *Duty* called a *Mottahecos*, which is a pound of *Pepper* on each *Quintar*, and so upon other fine goods: and this is as much as I remember needfull in this argument, and so I will proceed to the next Province which is *Cattalognia*; and as for the *Exchanges* here practised, see farther in the 291. and 426. Chapters.

Catalonia. In *Cattalonia* is onely famous, the City of *Barselona* the principall of this Province, where having good cause of the remembrance of my being heere by reason of my imprisonment in the *Inquisition*, *Anno* 1618. I must according to my *Methode* afford the Cities Traffique, a note of observation, in acknowledgement of their love and paines in my *Release*; moved thereto, partly by the affection I had gained with many the chiefe *Merchants*, but especially least the same might deterre other *English* from comming to traffique and inhabite amongst them, and furnish their necessities with *English commodities* which they seeme much to desire, and oftentimes much stand in need of.

CHAP.

CHAP. CXIX.

of Barselona, *and the Trade thereof.*

BARSELONA is seated on the *Mediterranean* shore, and entering into that Golfe which is so terrible to Navigators. In these parts called *The Golfe of Lions*, it hath a reasonable commodious and safe *Harbour*, and the Citizens doe winterly enlarge and lengthen the same by adding to their Moulde, that shippes of burthen may come within the same: what I observed here *Anno* 1618. I will briefly declare. *Barselona.*

Their *monies current* in Merchandise, besides the *Riall* of *Castile*, is a *Liver* which passeth heere at 20. *sold.* and a *Duccat* of Gold of *Castile* is worth 24. *sold.* of the said *money*, and the *soldo* is twelve *Deniers* of that *money*, wherein they are found to keepe their *Accounts.* Coines in *Barselona.*

Their *Cantar* is a 100.lib.which is *English* 92.lib.or thereabouts, and hath made by observation Weights in *Barselona.*

in	*Florence*	123.l.
	Genoa	130
	Valentia	106⅔
	Marselia	104
	Venetia Sotle	140

Their Measure is a *Canne* consisting of eight *Palmes* and hath beene found to make three *Braces* in *Florence*, and in *England* found to produce 1⅜ *Yards English*, and in *Naples* hath been found to make 6⅓ *Palmes.* Measures of length.

Corne is sould by a Measure called the *Quarter*, one *Salmo* is foure *Quarters*, sould alwayes free of all *Customes*, 2½ *Quarters* making a *Carga* or loade, which is accounted 360.li. as is that *Carga* mentioned aforegoing in *Valentia.* Corne.

Woolles are sould by the *Rove*, which is 30.li. making 26½. li. of *Venetia* grosse, whither the same is commonly transported, and in *Florence* 36.lib.

All grosse goods are sould by the *Carga*, accounted 3. *Kintars*, which is 440.li. *sutle* of *Venetia*, and 278.li. grosse there, which is 372.li. in *Florence*, and hath beene found to make *English* 300. lib. *Haberdepois.*

In this Province liethalso *Tortosa* a fine small Citie, but the principall of the Inhabitants being accounted as *Moores* were some yeares before my being here banished this Country, and therefore *Tortosa.*

most

most places lies waste, and many Villages are here along found without inhabitants, and the grounds to want laborers.

Aragon. The next *Province* is *Arragon*, wherein is *Tarragon*, a fine and hansome Citie, but by the banishment of many of the inhabitants, as above is said, now made poore: in my being there in 1618. I found it most to consist in making of *silke*, here bought and carried to *Valentia* to be wrought: The principall Citie hereof is *Saragosa*, which should challenge a more particular relation, as being commodiously seated for *traffique* on the bankes of the River of *Ebro*, but being an Universitie, it were too great an honour for an inland towne to produce *famous Schollers* and *em inent Merchants*, yet in the *currant coynes*, it is observed to rule as in *Valentia*: and because there is found practised here a great *Exchange*, I have inserted the same by it selfe, Chapter 292. in the end of *this tract*, with all circumstances thereunto apertaining. And these are all the principall Cities of traffique found at this day comprised within the *Kingdome of Spaine*.

Saragosa.

Chap. CXX.

Of the waights and measures of Spaine *reduced to the* English *hundred.*

Waights of *Spaine* reduced to the 100.li. of *England*.

He principall Cities of *Spaine* and *Portugall* thus surveyed; It will not be unworthy our observation first to see how the *waights* and *measures* of some other lesser Cities here omitted concurre with the *waights* and *measures* of *England*, and then take a generall view of the *Trade* which is in generall found in the compasse of those Kingdomes, now united and subiect to the *Crowne of Castilia*: First then to beginne with the *waights* of *Spaine* and *Portugall*, I will reduce them to the suttle 100.li. of *London*, which by observation hath been found to make in

Sivill is 108. li. by
- great *quintar* of 144.li. of 4. *roves* of 36.li.
- smaller *quintar* of 112.li. of 4. *roves* of 28.li.
- lesser *quintar* of 120. li. of 4. *roves* of 30. li.

Granado and *Almeria* bona
- 104. li. is the *pound* of 16. *Ounces*.
- 89.li. is of *silke* and *copper* of 18. *ounces*.
- 52.li. great *waight* for *flesh*, 32. *ounces*.

Castilia and *Medina del campo* 98.li.

Burgos 89. *Rot*.

Aragon and *Barselona*
- 102. li.
- 92. li. great *waight* for *Woolen*.
- 126. li. small *waight* for *Saffron*.

Valentia

Valentia { 102. li. by *quintar* of 4. *roves* of 30. li. for *Spices*.
129. li. by *quintar* of 4. *roves* of 36. li. the *carga*, is those *quintars* of 360. li. and the greater of 432. li. } The 100. li. of *London*.

Leon 105. li.
Saragosa 108. li. and by the small *quintar* 126. li.
Savalona and *Salanico* 126. li.
Viliaco 77. li.

Note here that the *Ilands of the Canaries*, and all the *Ilands* of *Spaine* use the *waights* of *Sivill* as aforesaid, now for the *Kingdome* of *Portugall* 100. li. *London* makes in

Portugall Rot. 104. li. { the great *quintar* of 128. li.
the small *quintar* of 112. li. containing each 4. *Roues* of 32. li. and 28. li. }

Note here, that there is allowance made foure upon the hundred upon *Sugars*, and two and three *per cent.* upon *Cotton wools* and such like, the small *quintar* is the waight of the contractation house of the *Indies*: all *spice* is waighed thereby, but all are waighed by the great *quintall*, and reduced upon the lesser *quintar*, one *quintar* of *Waxe*, is one *quintar* and *halfe* of 112. li. is 168. li.

Madera 104. Rotolos.
Cape Verde 104. Rot.
Saint Thomas 104. Rot.
Guynea 104. Rot.
Morrocco in *Barbary* 104. Rot.
} or pounds by the *quintar* of 128. li.
Feas and *sueus* in *Barbary*. 92. li.

Calicut 77. *aracoles*: note here they sell by the, *Baccar* or *Baharr*, being at *Lixborne* foure great *quintars* of 112. li. and observe that the *Baharr* is foure *quintars* for 120. *aracoles*.

The *Babar* or *Bahor* is { 20. *faracoles* of 32. li. per *Rove*, which at *Lixborne* is 5. *quintals*,
480. *aracoles*. }

Whereby it may be discerned, that as *Sivill* hath given the *waight* to the *West Indies* discovered by the *Spaniard*, so hath not *Lixborne* but in part given the *waight* to the *East Indies*, who had amongst themselves there an eminent *trade*, and consequently their *waight* and *measure* peculiar to themselves, before the *Portugall* discovered the same.

As for the measures of both these *Kingdomes*, as I have done with the *waight* in reducing it to the *London* 100. li. sotle, so will I reduce the *measures* thereof, to the 100. yards of *London* which render.th in Measures of *Spaine* reduced to 100. yards in *London*.

The 100. yards of *Londō* is in {
Castilia — 111. *Vares* } of 4. *quartos*, and every *quarto* 2. *palmes*.
Toledo — 111. *Vares* }
Cades — 108. *Vares*.
Ditto for *silke* — 148. *Ells*.
Andolusia — 109. *Vares*.
Arrogen — 57. *Cones*.

Saragosa

Saragosa	44. *Canes.*	
Morocco	181. *Covad.*	Both these of 12. to one *Cove.*
Cap dalgier	141. *Covad.*	
Sivilia	109. *Vares.*	
Granado	109. *Vares.*	
Barselona	57. *Canes.*	
Valentia	97. *Canes.*	
Lixborne	82. *Vares.*	
Ditto for	109. *Vares.*	
Ditto for *silke*	96. *Covades.*	

CHAP. CXXI.

Of the Trade in generall of Portugall *and the Kingdome of* Spaine.

Of the trade in generall of *Portugall* and *Spaine.*

THe Navigations and discoveries of the *Spaniards* and *Protugals* into the *East* and *West Indies*, though they carried to the world, at first the specious colors of piety and Religion, by planting their superstition in these heathen countries, yet ambition and profit was doubtlesse the secret designe of their intendments: *Portugall* whose *Kings* first sought those unknowne Regions of the *East Indies*, and seeking discovered, and discovering in part conquered; presently made strict lawes and prohibitions for any of his Subiects to *trade* for certaine the richest *commodities* thereof but himselfe, and thereupon setled his *contractation house* in *Lixborne*, where those *commodities* should be sold, waighed and delivered, and these bargaines being made by *Commissioners* appointed by him, were first from thence called *Royall Contracts*; and thus for a long time it continued till his Subjects having made further and ampler discoveries of those Regions for their better incouragement, and to induce his people to those Navigations, he permitted them afterward an ampler and larger libertie of that *trade*, reserving certaine particular *commodities* onely to his owne use and benefit; neither did it otherwise appeare in the cartiage of those who were discoverers of the *West Indies*, which we finde to be the *Spaniards*; for though there wanted not faire and plausible demonstrations of winning the soules of those poore people, yet by millions they were slaughtered, butchered and slaine, making a devastation in that Country of those innocent inhabitants, as if there had beene no way to the eternall life of the soule but by a present death of the body, aiming thereby as may bee conjectured particularly at the possession onely of their estates

estates, which by many deaths and torments, was drawne from them, and converted to their owne and to their *Soveraignes* treasury, as appeares (to the scandall of their Religion and of their *King)* in sundry of their owne *Authors* published in many languages: these two countries then thus discovered, and thus by rapine gotten and setled, and since unitedtogether under one *King*, hath afforded the present matter of *trade* to all *Spaine* and *Portugall*, which before that time afforded not any *commodities* almost whereby *trade* might be as much as discerned, much lesse maintained; and now *Lixborne* for the *East*, and *Sivill* for the *West Indies* is become the *Staple* for all the rich *commodities* those two Countries doe afford, and so continued till *England* and *Holland* by their late Navigation shared with them in the traffique and riches thereof, which yet are seene to be but as petty branches comming from the principall channell; but the *West Indies* affording to them great quantity of *Silver* by the *mines* thereof, which now is found so aboundantly plentifull in the world, may be called indeede and in effect, their best *commoditie*, which ever since its first coinedge, they have maintained in its prime waight and finenes, which many of their *Politicians* have gone about at severall times to inhanse, as if it would have prooved a great benefit to their Commonwealth, but wiser judgements have discovered that the raising of these monies in *Spaine* would prove altogether prejudiciall to that state, for all these *commodities* that are brought to them, which for the most part they stand in great neede of, being necessary either for backe or belly would soone vanish, did not these their monies allure and attract them: and contrariwise it may bee hence imagined, and I thinke granted, that what other *Prince* soever doth inhanse his *Silver* or the monies of his Countrey, it must needs prove to his owne proper prejudice, and the *Spaniards* gaine, because they raise and inhanse a commodity which is not theirs really, but transported to them at second hand by *Merchants* and others, and of which though happily possessing some small *Silver Mines*, of their owne, yet the grosse is still his, so farre forth as his quantitie and abundance exceedeth theirs.

As for the other *commodities* which those Countries afford, ours and many other nations were with the same from *Alexandria* and *Venice* at first supplied, and then hence, but now having found the way to the spring head, we daigne not to buy of them at the second hand, except such, of which their *Princes* reserve to themselves a peculiar interest, either by farming the same to their Subjects or keeping the same in their owne hands, or by excluding all other nations from the *trade* thereof, and these we and others are constrained to have from them, in which number may be accounted *Sugars*, *Tobacco*, *Ginger*, and some other *drugges* and the *commodities* of the *West Indies* in generall.

Now for the inhabitants both of *Spaine* and *Portugall*, they are in generall

generall lovers of *Merchandising* and traffique, neither so much despising it as the *French*, nor yet so much addicted thereto as the *Italians*, yet more willingly adventuring their estates at sea than them, who heerein are found to distrust the providence of Almighty *God* in a lawfull calling, and preferre their owne wisedome and providence on land before the protection of the *Almighty* at sea. And as they are well-wishers to Trade, so are they found in a large measure to practise it in such Cities as occasion and *commodities* doe either present or permit; for both in *Sivill* and *Lisborne* are found *Merchants* of great eminency, but yet are such as for the most part bend their Traffique into both the *Indies* and no where else, except peradventure a little to *Antwerpe* in *Flanders*, and into *Naples*, and *Sicilia* in the *Mediterranean* seas, and which seldome are noted to adventure their estates, or have any Factors resident but where their *King* is chiefe and Soveraigne. The *Raw Silkes*, *Wines*, and *Fruits* of this *Kingdome* are the prime *commodities* of import it now yeelds, as also *Olives*, *Resins*, *figges*, *almonds*, *&c.* which the *English* fetch from them in great abundance; so that it is of late yeares observed, that the Planters of these *Fruits*, and their *Wine Merchants* have by our over greedy purchasing of these *commodities*, raised to themselves faire estates.

Two things I observed during my abode heere, that are great lets and impediments to the *Trade* of this Nation, the one is the banishment of the *Moores* that heere in great numbers inhabited, who painefully and industriously manured their land, and by their labour and thrifty living raised to their Landlords and to themselves good and great estates, the which now for many thousand thousand acres lies waste and desolate, whole Towne and villages being depopulate and the *Lords*, *Castles*, and *Manours* appearing ruined and decaied, want the paines of these poore people that gave their *Lords* and *Lordships* meanes of subsistency. The second is the residence of many *Genoa Merchants* amongst them, who are found in good number to abide in every good Citie, especially on the Sea-coasts, whose skill and acutenesse in *Trade* farre surpassing the naturall *Spaneards* or *Portugals*, and who by meanes of their wealth and continuall practise of the *Exchanges* are found to devoure that bread which the inhabitants might otherwise be sufficiently fedde with, and by reason that the *King* of *Spaine* is ever engaged to their Common-wealth for great and vaste summes at interest, hee is their Debtour not onely for their monies, but also for their favour, which by many immunities throughout his *Kingdome*, hee is found continually to requite them, and amongst the rest it is observed, that there is no *Genoa Merchant* resident in *Spaine* in any part, but hath a particular *Licence* to export the *Rials* and *Plate* of this *Kingdome* to a certaine round summe yearly, which they seldome use really to doe, but sell the same to other Nations, that are constrained to make their returnes in *Plate* for want of other more beneficiall commo-

commodities, which for the certaine profit it is found ever to yeeld in other Countries is often preferred before all the other commodities of this *Kingdome*. A third reason of hinderance I might adde hereto, which is the *current Coine* wherein all *commodities* are sould and bought; for in many parts of this *Kingdome*, being for the most part base and of *Copper* and *Brasse*, which to convert into *Rials* and *good money* is found to cost the *change* in some places 5. in some 10. in some 15. in some 20. *per cent.* which is the first peny. The great *Customes* also paid in many parts of this *Kingdome*, is likewise a great let and hinderer of *Trading* in generall; which wheresoever the same is by the *Soveraigne* levied, will in a short time and insensibly devoure and consume a flourishing *Traffique*, and enforce the *suffering Merchant* either totally to give over, or bend his *Trade* where hee shall finde the burthen thereof lighter and more easily to bee borne and endured. Now as for *Commodities* which other Nations are found to bring unto them, and of which they stand in need of, partly to supply their owne necessities, and partly to maintaine their *West India Traffique*, as this *England* brings them, great store of *Newlandish fish*, *Irish Salmon*, *Pilchards*, *Herrings*, *Lead*, *Tinne*, *Calves skinnes*, *Baies*, *Saies*, *Searges*, and other *English manufacturies*; and in returne have only thence, *wines*, *fruit*, *Oiles*, some *Indico* and *sugars*, *ginger*, and the like *India commodities*. *East* country furnisheth them with *corne*, *cordage*, *masts*, *pitch*, *tarre*, *rosin*, *firre-boords*, and other *timber*, and only returne thence the *commodities* above named; onely it is ever lawfull to him that brings *corne* to carry out *Rials* of *Plate* in returne thereof. *France* sends them *corne*, *linnens*, *Paper*, and some few petty *manufacturies*, and returnes thence *Plate*, *wine*, *fruits*, and some *India Spices*. *Italie* affords them some *Manufactaries*, of *Silke*, and hath in returne some *Raw Silke*, *Segovia Wools*, *Barillia*, and such like: and herein is comprehended the generall Traffique of *Spaine* at this time: so passing the *Pireneans*, I will enter into *France*.

CHAP. CXXII.

Of France, *and the Provinces and Cities thereof.*

France and the Provinces thereof.

FRANCE is accounted one of the most *Eminent Kingdomes of Europe*, and it is the best that can subsist without the helpe of others: it is bounded on the North with the *British* Ocean, on the West with the *Aquitaine* Sea, on the South with the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the South-east with the *Alpes*, on the East with the River *Rhine*, and an imaginary line drawne from *Strasburge* to *Callais*.

Commodities of *France*.

This Country affordeth for *Merchandise* to her neighbours three naturall notable *commodities*, *Corne*, *Wine*, and *Salt*; the Farme of *Salt* onely yearely bringing in to the *Kings* coffers 100000. *Crowns* besides which it yeeldeth *Oiles*, *Almonds*, *Soapes*, *Canvas*, *Corrall*, *Paper*, *Oade*, *Linnen* fine and course, *Nuts*, *Beefes*, and of late some *Stuffes* and *Cloth made of woollen*, *&c.*

There is reckoned in this *Kingdome* 25. *Provinces*; the notable *Cities* of Traffique found therein, I shall orderly handle.

Aquitania.

The first *Province* is *Aquitane*, wherein are found the noted Cities of *Tholousa*, *Burdeaux* and *Rotchell*, of which a word in briefe.

CHAP. CXXIII.

Of Tholousa, *and the Trade thereof.*

Tholousa and the Trade thereof.

THOLOUSA is the *Parliament* seate of *Aquitaine* and standeth on the bankes of the River *Geronde*, which hence runneth to the Wals of *Burdeux* and *Blay*, and so to the Sea: it is very plentifull in *Pastill* or *Woad*, which hence is dispersed into severall Countries, the Country not affoording any other notable *Commodity* worth mentioning.

Coines and accounts.

Their *Monies* is the same as throughout all *France*, which in *Paris* the principall Citie of this *Kingdome*, I shall handle, their *Accounts* also here kept, are as through all *France* in generall, in *Livers* or

or *Francks*, *Souls*, and *Deniers*, 12. *Deniers* to a *Souls*, 20. *Souls* to a *Liver* or *Franke*.

The 100.li. or *Kintar* of *Tholousa* hath beene observed in *Woade* for Diers to make in *England* 124.lib. and the *Cargo* by which the same is commonly sold to be 372.lib. Weights of *Tholousa*.

The *Measure* of this Country is called the *Aulne*, and maketh in *England* 42. inches by the Rule. Measures of *Tholousa*.

Note that in *Tholousa* there is a *Cantar* also of 112.li. which is in use in all other *Commodities*, *Woade* excepted, sould by the *Cargo*, as above is mentioned, and is hence sent to *Narbone*, and thence dispersed into sundry parts of the *Mediterranean* seas. Woade of *Tholousa*.

Chap. CXXIV.

Of Burdeux, *and the Trade thereof.*

Burdeux is seated upon the bankes of the River *Geronde* before mentioned, plentifully abounding in those *Wines* which being *White* and *Claret* are knowne by the names of this citie, here is also neere this city the little village of *le Greve*, which gives name to those *Graves wines*, which we esteem so excellent; and between this towne and *Tholousa* lies those rich grounds which yeelds those sweet *Wines* by us knowne by the name of *High Country*, which the inhabitants of *Burdeux* knowing their worth, would hinder the sale and exportation of theirs of that growth, do therfore prohibite the same to be landed, or sould in their Towne till *Christmas* day in the morning, and then these *High Country Merchants* are more busie in landing their *Wines*, than they are in attending their *Masse*; that *Gabor* or lighter being ever accounted free of taxe and *Customs* that first setteth her head aground, when their *Masse bell* ringeth, and then it is lawfull for any man for that day to come aboard her and be drunke *gratis*. *Burdeux* and the trade thereof.

Here our *English* have had many priviledges and beene esteemed as fellow Citizens before all other Strangers, but our last Warres to the *Isle* of *Ree* hath made them heere inferiour to all others, and now pay double their former *Customes* upon *Wines*, which in courtesie to the *Dutch* is abated them and laid on the *English* shoulders, which may be remedied if his *Majesty* please; it is otherwise then for *Prunes* and *Wines* a Towne of no great Trade, for litrle traffique is heere else driven, *Monies* onely are hither remitted to provide the same, but no *commodities* else vendible of import. In *Anno* 1611. I here learned the *French Tongue* after I had beene for a while in

Rotchell, so will note in briefe, what I observed thereupon in those my younger dayes.

Monies and account.

The *Monies* currant and *Accounts* kept are in *Livers*, *Sold*, *Deniers*, as throughout all the Dominions of the *French King*.

Weights of *Burdeaux*.

Their *Weights* and *Measures* are as followeth.

The *Weight* of *Burdeaux* is the *Pound*, 100. whereof is the *Quintar*, which hath beene found to be 110.li. *English* and the 100.l. in *London* is 92¾ lib. here.

Measure of *Burdeaux*.

Their common *Measure* is an *Alne* which is about *English*.

English subjection at *Blaie* upon the river *Geron*.

From *Burdeaux* I will passe by *Blaie*, where I will onely note a subjection of our *English* shippes, which heere at their going up to *Burdeaux*, unlade all their *Artillery* and *Armes*, which by many treaties beweene the *Kings* of *England* and *France* hath beene covenanted to bee disused, yet the insolency of the *Captaine* of *Blaie*, scorning the commandements of his *Soveraigne* and his treaties, holds still the same in use to the great prejudice of our *Merchants* trading to *Burdeaux*. And now to *Rotchell*, the place of my first education beyond seas.

CHAP. CXXV.

Of Rotchell, *and the Trade thereof.*

Rotchell and the trade thereof.

ROTCHELL hath beene of long time accounted the strongest and best fortified Citie in *France*, and was till of late yeares in possession of the *Protestants*, and was ever found as a *Sanctuary* for them in their greatest dangers, it is commodiously seated for *Trade* on the *Aquitaine* Ocean, the sea every tide flowing into the Citie, and carrying thereinto shippes of a reasonable burthen: within these late yeares the *French King* hath besieged it, and after a long Siege starved the Inhabitants, and by that meanes enforced the reduction, therefore what *Trade* it now hath I am ignorant of, but *Anno* 1611. there was a great concourse of *Merchants*, as being the staple for all *Spanish* and *English commodities* for these parts of *France*.

Their *coines* currant and forme of *Accounts* are the same as throughout all *France*, and their *Weights* are these.

Weights of *Rotchell*.

The 100.lib. of *Rotchell* hath made in *London* 96.lib. *English*, and by observation in *Lions* of *poids de la ville* 94.li.

Measure of *Rotchell*.

The *Measure* is the *Alne*, common in name with all *France*, but in many places is found to differ, making here 44. inches *English*.

From

From *England* is sent hither *Butter, Calves skinnes, Herings, New-found land fish*, and some *English manufactuaries of cloth, &c.* and hence is returned a *small Wine* called *Rotchell Wine*, but more properly *Cogniacke*, also *Salt* from the *Isle of Re, Oleron, &c.* and some *Prunes* and other *commodities.*

Poictou is the next *Province*, the principall Citie hereof is *Poiters*, famous for the study of the *Civill Law*, and next to *Paris* for greatnesse in all *France*, but of no note in matter of *Trade.* Poitou.

Anjou is the next, yeelding the best *Wines* in *France*, the principall Towne is *Angiers* and *Saumar*, the onely *Protestant Vniversity* in *France.* Anjou.

Maine is the next, the principall Towne is *Mans.* Maine.

Touraine is the next, the principall Cities are *Blois, Ambois*, and *Tours* famous for giving a beginning to the *Protestants* of *France*, and which is noted for many excellent fabriques and *Manufactuaries* of *silkes* here daily made, knowne to us by the names of *Taffeties, Plushes*, and *Tabins* of *Tours.* Touraine.

Britanie is the next, wherein is found *Nantes* for the situation pleasant, *Rhemes* a *Parliament* seate; and lastly, *Saint Mallo* seated commodiously for *Trade* upon the *British* Ocean. Britanie.

Giberoy a great *Faire* for these Countries, and *Morlais* affording that *Linnen* in great quantity knowne to us by the names of *Locrams.* Locrams.

S. *Mallos* and *Morlais* comprehending these three knowne sorts of *Dowlas, Tregar*, and *grasse-cloth*, also *Noialls* for saile-cloth, and some of other sorts here daily bought up for ready monies, and hence dispersed into *Spaine, England, Scotland*, and *Ireland.* S. Mallos and Morlais.

The next is *Normandy*, in which are found many principall Townes of *Trade*, as being commodiously seated by the neighbourhood of the *British* Ocean; the chiefe is *Cane, Deepe, New-haven, Constance*, and lastly *Roven*, under the title whereof I shall comprehend the *Trade* of the rest. Normandy.

CHAP. CXXVI.

of Roven, *and the Trade thereof.*

Roven and the trade of *Normandy.*

ROVEN ſeated on the bankes of the River *Sein*, and the ſeate of the *Parliament* of *Normandy*, is one of the principall Cities of Traffique and *Commerce* in *France*, having a great concourſe of *Merchants* of all theſe Northerne Kingdomes, and is one of the three principall Townes in *France* where *Exchanges* are uſed.

Commodities of *Roven.*

The Commodities that is hence, and out of *Normandy* exported are *Linnens* courſe and fine, *buckroms*, *paper*, *cards*, ſome *Wines*, and other petty *manufacturies*.

The Commodities ſent thither from *England*, principally *Clothes* of ſundry Countries, as *Kerſes* of *Devonſhire* and *York-ſhire*, *Baies* of *Coxall*, *Cottons* of *Wales* and *York ſhire*, and of late *pepper*, *galles*, *cotton yarne*, and other *Turky* Commodities alſo, *Lead*, *Tinne*, *Fiſh*, and ſome *India Commodities*.

Monies and accounts in *Roven*

The notes of *trade* obſerved there at my reſidence therein 1614 I ſhall briefly touch as I then noted the ſame.

The *Monies* currant and *Accounts* kept are the ſame as in generall uſed throughout *France*, ſee farther in *Paris*.

Weights in *Roven.*

The *Kings beame* is heere called the *Viconte*, which is 14. *per cent.* greater than our *Engliſh* 112.lib. and ſome have found it to bee 10. or 12.li. by which is weighed all Commodities whatſoever, but I have often found that the 112.lib. *Engliſh* hath made by *Viconte* 98.li. and by common *beame* 101.li.

Measures in *Roven.*

The Meaſure is heere an *Alne*, by which all Commodities of *Woollen* and *Linnen* is meaſured, and is accounted $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards *Engliſh*, but thoſe that have made triall thereof finde it to bee 46. inches, but it is here to bee noted that in buying of *Linnen cloth* of this Country there is allowed in the account of *Meaſure* 24. *Alnes* for 20. and is called the *Merchants Alne* or meaſure, and by the ſame is oftentimes here againe ſould in *England*, and it is found that *Deepe*, *Cane*, and ſome other Cities of *Normandy* afford alſo this *over-meaſure*; in the ſale of *Normandy canvas* here made, ſo that it may bee ſaid this place hath a *great* and a *ſmall Alne*, the one exceeding the other 20. *per cent.* or 120. for 100. and the ſmaller agreeing with our *Engliſh Elles*. *Roven* is found to have 3. *Faires* in a yeare, at two whereof there is liberty given for fifteene dayes to buy and tranſport any *commodities* in this Citie *free of all cuſtomes* and taxes: provi-

Faires in *Roven.*

provided the ſaid goods bee laden and departed downe the River to a certaine limitted diſtance below the citie, by fifteene daies after, otherwiſe to pay the *cuſtome* as is accuſtomed.

The firſt Faire beginneth the 3. of *February*, and laſteth fifteene dayes.

The ſecond beginneth the morrow after *Whitſunday* and laſteth fifteene dayes.

The third is not accounted a free Faire for *cuſtomes* as the former, and beginneth the 23. day of *October*, and continueth onely eight dayes, where note that theſe dayes are accounted ſo many working dayes, ſundayes and holydayes according to the Church of *Rome* excepted.

Here is in this Citie a publique *Hall* granted to the *Engliſh* for the ſale of all *Engliſh woollen cloth*, whereto they are enjoyned to carry the ſame and have certaine ſet dayes to lay open and ſell the ſame, and for the hire and cuſtody they pay a *Duty* of halledge or warehouſedome: they have had formerly here many immunities and priviledges and were accounted as halfe Citizens, but the civill warres of *France*, the inſolency of the Inhabitants, and the great authority of their Court of *Parliament* dayly give new faſhions and new lawes to the *Engliſh Merchants* here reſident. The *Engliſh hall* in *Roven* for ſale of woollen cloth.

This Citie is the prime of *Trade* in this part of *France*, and is accounted the principall Northerne Scale of Traffique in the *French* Domnions, for from hence are exported great quantity, as I ſaid before, of *buckroms*, *canvas*, fine and courſe, playing *cardes*, *boxe combes*, *paper*, *thred*, *teaſles* for *Clothworkers*, and ſome *pluſhes*, and other *ſtuffes* lately heere made, and *in fine* all the principall commodities of *Normandy*, *Paris*, and thoſe parts adjoyning to the River *Sein*; as for the *Exchanges* here uſed, ſee *Lions* in the Tract of *Exchanges* following, which gives Rules thereto in Chapter 277. and Chapter 302. Exchanges of *Roven*.

The next diviſion of this *Kingdome* is the Iſle of *France*, which is in the heart of the *French* Dominions the principall Citie *Paris*, being the *Metropolis* of the *Kingdome* heere ſituated, which though it conſiſt not much in *Trade*, ſave what may ſerve happily to feed and clothe the *Court* and inhabitants, yet all the other Cities taking hence the Rule of government for Traffique may challenge juſtly a Chapter by it ſelfe. Iſle of *France*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CXXVII.

Of Paris, *and the Trade thereof.*

Paris and the trade thereof.

Paris being the principall Citie of *France*, and the ordinary residence of the *Kings*, is esteemed to be ten miles in compasse, through which the River of *Sein* doth gently runne, and so to *Roven*, thence to *Newhaven* or *Haure de grace*, and thence to our *Brittish* Ocean. It is not of great consequence in matter of *trade*, as neither affoording *commodities* to be exported, nor yet venting store of *commodities* imported, though an ignorant *French-man*, which had not seene further then this City, call it the greatest in the world for the trade found therein, and for the multitude of *Merchants*, which I imagine he understood *shopkeepers*; some *Cloth*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Baies*, and *Stockings* it venteth from *England*, *Sattins*, and other silke, and *Plushes* from *Italy*, some small wares from *Germany*, and that is all the most important. It is one of the three Cities in *France*, where *Exchanges* have beene placed, *Roven* and *Lions* being the other two, and though I have divers times bin here, yet I could never find any remarkeable observations in *Trade*, which indeed is no where in *France* much practised, because of the base esteeme the *French nation* doe hold of *Merchants* and *Merchandising*, every Cobler honoring his old shoes with the title of *sa marchandise*, with as great confidence as he that never handled any *commodity* but *Silkes* or *Iewels*, in which foolish humor I will leave them, and come to my purpose.

Paris giving rule in matter of *Coine* to all other Cities of *France*, I have purposely referred it heere to avoide the reiteration in any other City of this *Kingdome*.

Coines of *France*.

The least peece then of *Coine currant* in *France* is a *Deneire*, two whereof makes a *Double*, and twelve thereof is a *Souls*; and *Souls*, twenty makes a *Liver*, which some call a *Franke*, and thus in *Livers*, *Souls* and *Deneires* their accounts are kept.

Accounts in *France*.

Their common *Coines* are peeces of 8. *Sol.* which is the $\frac{1}{8}$ of a *French Crowne* in *Silver*: a peece of 16. *Sold.* which is the *quarter Crowne*, 4. of which makes 64. *Sold*, accounted for a *French Crowne*, and 4. *Solds* which is of 3. *Livers Turnois*. They have also peeces of 21. *Sold*, 4. *Deniers*, being the $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said *Crowne*, called by some *Testons*, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof, and as the *quarter Crownes* were at first raised from 15. *Sold* to 16. *Sold*, and thereby the 60. *Sold* to 64. *Sold*, so were the said *Testons* also in proportion raised accordingly. The *Gold coines* are only two, which is the common *Crowne*, of

of 3. *Livers* or 60. *Sold*, and the *Crowne of the Sunne*, being 3. *Livers* 16. *Sols*, or 76. *Sol.*

All which *Coines* in their first coinage, bare this true worth and value, and then were conceived to hold equality with *England:* thus 10. *Sold* to make 12. *pence starling.*

20. *Sold* to make 2. shillings *starling*, which is their *Liver.*

60. *Sold* to make 6. shillings, or 72. *pence*, which is the *French Crowne.*

But these inhanced to such rates as the necessities of the *Prince* or *commerce* inforce them, finde not now any setled rate, but according to the will of the paier and receiver, for hee that sels his *Commodities* in *France* now for ready monies, must contract if hee bee wise, at what rate he must have these *Coines* in paiment, least he imagine he sell to good profit, and yet by experience find he sells the same to a great losse and disadvantage. Note of monies inhanced lately in *France.*

And note that since the writing of the abovesaid, the peece of 16. *Sol*, is raised to 20. *Sol.* $\frac{1}{7}$ in the whole, which I place heere as a *Caveat* for such as shall have occasion to traffique into these *Kingdomes*, that he be inquisitive and circumspect to informe himselfe in the true worth and valew thereof ere hee part with his *Commodities.*

The *Quintall* of *Paris* is 100. li. which hath beene found to produce in *London* neere 100. li. *sutle.* 2. *per cent.* more or lesse, which in *Lions* renders of 16. ounces———————116. li. Weights of *Paris.*

In *Venetia* sotile ——————————— 144. li.

100. li. sotile in *Venetia* making in *Paris* 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ li. of 15. ounces *per* li.

The *Carge* or great *Quintall* in *Paris* is 300. li. of 12. ounces *per* li. which makes in *Florence* 487. li. but the ordinary *Quintall* of 100. li. before named is of 15. ounces to a pound.

Wine is sold by the *Cesterne*, 96. making a Tunne, and each *Cesterne* containes 8. *pints*, so that it may be accounted two *Cones* of *Florence*, which is ( ) *gallons English*, see *London.*

They have two *measures* in length, one for *Silkes*, and another for *Linnens*, the which are ( ) Measures of *Paris.*

But *note* that all *Merchants* selling *Silke stuffes* in grosse in *Paris*, the same is sold by the pound waight, which is better for the buyer, for thereby hee discerneth the waight of the silke hee hath for his money.

Paris doth *Exchange* with many places, which I heere omit, and place the same amongst the *Exchanges* in generall in the *Tract following* at the end of this *Booke* in the Chapters 277. and 302. Exchanges of *Paris.*

It may bee imagined that this *Kingdome*, considering the riches thereof should abound in *Trade* and Navigation, but the better sort of men medling not with traffique, as conceiving the same to bee both *ignoble* and *base*, and consequently unfit for them; leave the same to such whose spirits are elevated to that ripenesse that they can but onely be sorry for their erroneous opinions: their Navigatio The French not addicted to trade.

tion also is not farre, the *Marselians* greatest voyage being to *Turkie*, and the inhabitants of *Rochell*, Saint *Mallo* and *Rochell*, seldome sailing into any regions further then *Spaine*, their ill successe in *Americaes* plantations, peradventure dissuading them, but he that shall wisely looke into the beautie of their inland Townes, the riches of the Country it selfe, and especially the plenty of *Corne*, *Wines*, *Linnens* and *Salt* that *France* produceth; and how much these *commodities* are prised and sought after by other Nations, will be more willing to excuse the *French* for their so little desire to traffique into remote *Regions*.

La Beause. The next Province is *la Beause*, wherein is *Orleans* a pleasant Citie, and where the neatest and most *Elegant French tongue* is conceived to be spoken, seated on the *Loyer*, but affording little matter of *Trade* or *commerce*, save that it is found to bee a great *through-faire* for all such *commodities* as doth enter into the heart of the Country, as to *Lions* and other Cities, upon the *River* of *Loyer* and by this way; and hath a growth of good *Wines* about it.

Orleans.

Berry. The next is *Berry*, wherein is *Bourges* seated as the prime and principall Towne, who are much addicted to *Clothing*, and where great aboundance of *Sheepe* are found to pasture and feed.

Bourges.

Burbon. The next is *Burbon*, wherein is contained *Burbon*, *Nevers* and *Mollins*, wherein I never saw any commodities worth relation, save those excellent instruments of *Iron* in small cases here made in great aboundance, called *estuus*, and dispersed thence over all *Christendome*.

Nevers.

Mollins.

Beavois. The next is *Bevois*, the chiefe towne is *Villa franche*.

Avergne. The next is *Avergne*, the principall City is *Cleremont*.

Limosin. The next is *Limosin*, the principall City is *Limoges*.

Perigore. The next is *Perigort*, the chiefe towne is *Perigeux*.

Quercu. The next is *Quercu*, the chiefe towne is *Montalbon*, one of the cautionary townes in the *Protestants* possession, and now lately by the *French King* reduced to his subjection.

Daulphine. The next is *Daulphine*, honoured with the title of the *Princes of France*, wherein is found *Vienna*, excelling in the art of making *sword blades*: *Valencia*, a fine City, watered with the *Rhoane*; and lastly *Lions*, once the principall towne of traffique in all these parts, where having occasion of residence 1616. I noted these particulars following in Trade.

Vienna.

Valencia.

CHAP.

CHAP. CXXVIII.

Of Lions, *and the Trade thereof.*

LIONS hath ever been accounted, a famous *Mart Towne*, and doubtlesse before Navigation had its perfection, a City of great *Trade* and *Commerce*, but for as much as all inland *Townes* must submit in this point to *maritime Cities* by reason of the commodiousnesse of the Sea, which is the greatest fartherer of all *Traffique*, so must this Towne now give place to many others that exceed her in the point of Traffique.

Lions and the trade thereof.

Their *Mart* for *Trade* here setled was formerly holden in *Geneva*, and by *Lewis* the *Eleventh* removed hither, for the enriching of his owne Kingdome, and when Pope *Iulius* the *Second* had excommunicated *Lewis* the *Twelfth*, he commanded by his *Apostolicall* authority that the same should bee againe removed to *Geneva*, but his *Holinesse* herein was not obeyed, *for Trade must not be constrained but entreated*, though by Popes which would command all things; and therefore stirred not from hence, where yet it continueth.

The Mart of *Lions* formerly in *Geneva*.

This Towne is watered with the streames of *Rhoane* and *Soane*, which furthers it much for carriage: it is most famous now for the many fabriques of *silkes* here wrought and hence dispersed through all *France*, and the Citizens to this end have their Factours in *Marselia*, who *trade* for them to *Aleppo* in *Syria*, to furnish them with that commodity by land; also they *trade* for *Florence*, *Lucca*, *Millan*, *Mesina*, and other parts of *Italy*, but it is onely for *raw silkes*, and some such Commodities as these places doe afford. I resided here some yeares, and found the greatest of their *Trade* to consist in *Exchanges*, as the principall and most proper Towne of *France*, thereto the *Bankers* of *Florence*, *Venetia*, *Lucca*, and *Naples* having here their Factours purposely for this occasion.

From *England* is here vented some *baies*, *tinne*, *lead*, *Cony-skinnes*, and but few *commodities* else; and to our Country it affordeth not any commodity worth mentioning; what I have observed I shall onely touch and no more.

As for *Coines* currant, and *Accounts* keeping, it is the same as throughout *France*.

Coines and accounts in *Lions*.

There hath beene of long time in use an *imaginary coine* here currant in *Exchanges* called the *Marke*, which briefly to explaine is

An ancient Marke in Exchange in *Lions*.

A *Marke* of Gold is 65. *Crownes of Marke* or 63.*cro*.11.s.9.d. of *gold*

gold in *gold*, or 62. *crownes* of *Camera Vechia* of *Rome*, or 68. 14. 3. *Duccats* currant of *Venetia*.

And they did use heere to keepe their *Accounts* by *crownes of markes sold* and *deniers*, advising one *Cro. de marke* to bee 20. *solds* of *marke*, but is 45. *sold turnois*, by which *crowne of marke* they did *exchange* by, as briefly for example.

They gave in *Lions* one *crowne* in *Marke* to have in *Florence* 57. or 58. *crownes*, according to the *Cambio*.

To have in *Rome* 56. *duc. of Camera* more or lesse, as the *exchange* went.

To have in *Naples* 72. *duc. of Carlins* more or lesse, *&c.*

To have in *Palermo* or *Mesina* 25. or 26. *Carlins*, *&c.*

To have in *Spaine* 400. *Mervides*, according to the rate of *Exchange*.

To have in *Anvers* so many grosse as the *Exchange* did permit.

Exchange now of *Lions*.

But this custome being now lost by the expulsion of the great *bankers* out of this Towne in the dayes of *Lewis* the *Twelfth*, it is since reduced to *Crownes of the Sunne* of three *Livers*, by which *imaginary* (for so I call it now as having none to bee found of that value and rate) *coine there* is now made, and the common and ordinary prices thereof I willingly heere omit, as having mentioned the same at the end of this Worke in the Chapters 277. and 302. and other following, where all the due circumstances of *Exchanges* and payments of monies are observed, whereto I referre the Reader.

It is to be noted that heere is observed foure Faires, in which all payments either by *Exchange*, or for *Merchandise* are made, which runne still from three moneths to three moneths, wherein for so many dayes rescounters of payments are made without any money seene stirring, from man to man which is done in a publique place or *Burse* appointed to this purpose, as I have touched in the Chapter of transferring of *Billes of debts and specialties* in my *Factours advise*: the times and tearmes of which *Faires* are these,

Faires of *Lions*.

First, the *Faire* of *Easter* begins after the *Octaves* of *Easter*.

The second is the *Faire* of *August*, being the first *Munday* after our *Ladies* day in *August*.

The third is the *Faire* of *All Saints* the day after *All Soules*.

The fourth is the *Faire* of *le Roies*, the day after *Epiphany*, and every Faire lasteth fifteene daies that are not *holy-daies*, all businesse is done in these Faires, and all *billes of Exchange*, are made and dated in one day, and two daies after they make the rate of the *Exchange*, which Faires are counted by their payments.

Termes of the bils of exchange in *Lions*.

The terme of their *billes of Exchange* hence are these,

From *Lions* to *Florence*, *Rome*, and *Venice*, about 30. daies, litle more or lesse, according as the *Merchant* maketh the agreement every Faire, but all the aforesaid places, for one and the same day.

From *Lions* to *Naples*, and *Valentia*, 5. daies later than *Florence*.

From

From *Lions* to *Anvers* as *Florence.*

From *Lions* to *Spaine*, that is, to *Medina* in *Villalion*, the Faire of *All Saints*, and of the apparition of *Lions*, they *exchange* for the Faire of *Villalion of Midlent*, and the Faire of *Easter* of *Lions* for the Faire of *May in Medina del campo*, as you shall see more at large in the daies of payment of *billes* dated in *Lions*, in the said place of the *Exchanges* of this place.

They have in *Lions* three *beames*, one used in the *Custome-house*, which is the *Kings beame*, which containes 100. lib. the *Quintall* and is greater than the second, which is the *Towne-weight* by 8. *per cent.* by which all goods payeth *custome* that is ponderous. Weights in *Lions.*

The second is the *Towne-weight* and is 100. lib. the *cent.* the pound thereof containing sixteene ounces *per* lib. upon which all calculations are made.

The third is onely the *Weight* used for *silke*, and is 100. lib. the *cent.* and the pound containing fifteene ounces *per* lib. and called *The pound of marke.*

The 100. lib. of the *Towne-weight* is it whereby the observations have beene made with other Countries, and which by triall hath beene found to render thus in these places following.

In	*London*	96. lib.
	Marselia	104
	Venetia sot.	143
	Ditto grosse	89
	Sicilia	53
	Lisborne	83
	Florence	125
	Antwerpe	90
	Sivill	92
	Dansicke	109
	Mallaga	28. *R.*
	Rome	122. l.
	Millan	131
	Paris	80.
	Genoa	135
	Almaria	120
	Burges	114
	Rotchell	104
	Deepe	94
	Roven	92

And in *Asia* have made these,

In	*Aleppo*	19. *R°*
	Silke R.	209.
	Tripeli	22. $\frac{3}{4}$.
	Dito Barbar.	81.l.
	Baruti	18. $\frac{1}{4}$.
	Alex.zera.	43. $\frac{5}{4}$
	Dito forfor.	96
	Scios	86. *Lod.*
	Constantinople	78
	Rhodes	17.2. *R.*
	Acria	15. $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Babylonia	13. $\frac{1}{3}$.
	Balsara	3.9. $\frac{1}{4}$ *M.*
	Ormus	93 $\frac{3}{4}$.lib.

Chap. CXXIX.

How forraigne Measures and Weights are compared with Lions.

Finde a *French Merchant* to have made these observations upon the *Trade* of *Lions*, which I referre to triall.

Millan with *Lions.*

100.lib. in *Millan* to have made by triall in *Lions* 69.lib. *silke-weight*, the *silke brace* in *Millan* to render in *Lions* $\frac{4}{9}$ of an *Alne.*

The *Cloth-brace* there to render in *Lions* $\frac{4}{7}$ of an *Alne.*

And 20. *sols of Millan* calculated for 10. *sols turnois.*

Turine with *Lions.*

100.lib. in *Turin* to render in *Lions* ——— 77.li. *silke-weight.*

The *Ras* which is the measure to be $\frac{1}{2}$ of an *Alne.*

The *Florin* in money calculated for three *sols turnois.*

Genoa with *Lions.*

The 100.li. of *Genoa* to render in *Lions* 72.li. *silke-weight*; 9. *palmes* of *Genoa* making a *Cane*, 1. *palme* $\frac{5}{24}$ of an *Alne.*

The *Spanish Pistolet* worth in *Genoa* then 11. lib. 12. s. in *Lions* 7.li. 7.s.

The *Crowne of Gold in Gold of Italy* worth in *Genoa* 115.s.

Florence with *Lions.*

The 100.lib. of *Florence* to bee in *Lions* —— 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ *silke waight*, 4. *braces* being there a *Cane*, 100. *braces* being 49. *Alnes Lions.*

The *Crowne of Gold of Florence* calculated at 3.li. *turnois.*

100.lib. of *Lucca suile weight* hath rendred in *Lions* 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ lib. *silke-weight.*

100.lib.

100.lib. of *Lucca* of *Custome-house weight* made——81.li. *Lucca* with *Lions.*
The *pound* of which place being composed of 12. *ounces.*
And 2. *braces* of the said place made in *Lions* 1. *Alne.*

100.li. of *Bollonia* have rendred in *Lions* 77 li. *silke waight.*
The *brace* of *Bollonia* hath rendred $\frac{8}{15}$ of an *Alne* of *Lions.* *Bollonia* with *Lions.*
The *Liver* thereof 20. *Sols* may bee esteemed at 11.*s.*3.*d. turnois.*

100.li. of *Naples* have made in *Lions* 68.li. of *silke waight.*
8. *Palmes* make a *cane*, and the *palmes* by 4. to make them *quarters*, and divide by 17. for 17. *quarters* in an *Alne* in *Lions*, which reduced into *London* measure is. *Naples* with *Lions.*
The *Duccat* may bee calculated for 48. s. *turnois*, which is 4.10. *sterling.*
The 100.lib. *Sutle* of *Venetia* made in *Lions* $63\frac{1}{2}$ lib. *silke weight.* *Venetia* with *Lions.*
80. *Braces* of that place *silke* makes in *Lions* 43. *Alnes.*
The *Duccat* may bee calculated at 50. *Sol turnois*, which is 5.s. *sterling.*
The 100.li. of *Mesina* render at *Lions* $70\frac{1}{2}$. li. of *silke weight.*
The 100 *braces* of *Mesina* gives in *Lions Alnes* *Messina* with *Lions.*
The *Ounce* of *Mesina* gives by calculation in *Lions*

The 100.li. of *Bergamo* is in *Lions* 68.li. *silke-weight.*
the *Brace* of *Bergamo* is $\frac{5}{9}$ of an *Alne, mult.* by 5. *divid.* by 9. *Bergamo* with *Lions.*
the *Liver of bergamo* is 6. *per* 6. *dr. tur.* which is *sterl.* $7\frac{1}{2}$.*d.*

The 100.li. of *Mantoa* are in *Lions* 66.lib. *silke waight.*
the *brace* is $\frac{3}{5}$ of an *Alne, multiply* by 8. and *divide* by 15. *Mantoua* with *Lions.*
the *Liver of Mantoua* is in *Lions.*

The 100.lib. of *Modena* are in *Lions* $77\frac{1}{2}$ li. *silke-waight.*
the *braces* are the same as in *Mantoua.* *Modena* with *Lions.*

The 100.li. of *Antwerpe* are in *Lions* 102.li. *silke waight.*
the *Elles of Antwerpe* is $\frac{7}{8}$ of an *Alne*, which is done by taking the $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the summe and adde them, they make *Alnes.* *Antwerpe* with *Lions.*
the *Liver* of grosse may be calculated at 6.li. *tur.* 12.s. *sterl.*

The 100.lib. of *Sutle* have made in *Lions*——$96\frac{1}{2}$ lib. *silke waight.* *London* with *Lions.*
the 9. *Yards* in *London* make in *Lions* 7. *Alnes*, so that the *Alne* of *Lions* is 46. inches *English.*
The *Liver* or pound of *London sterl.* is 10. *Livers turnois.*

The *Oake of Constantinople* makes in *Lions* li. *Silke-waights.* *Constantinople* with *Lions.*
the *Pio of Constantinople* is $\frac{5}{9}$ of an *Alne, mult.* by 5. *div.* by 9.
the *Piastre of Doller* may be calculated at 45.*s. sterl.* 4.*s.*6.*d.*

Aleppo with *Lions.*

The *Rotolo* of *Aleppo* hath rendred in *Lions* $4\frac{1}{2}$ li. *Silke waight.*
The *Rotolo of Tripoli in Siria* hath made 4.lib.

Spaine with *Lions.*

The 100. lib. of

Valentia in *Syaine* hath made in *Lions*	$73\frac{1}{2}$.	lib. *Silke-weight.*
Almeria	117	
Tortosa	72	
Saragosa	$73\frac{1}{2}$	

And 130. *Vares* of *Valentia* hath made in *Lions* 100. *Alnes.*

The weight of divers Cities of *France* with *Lions.*

100. lib. of

Paris have made in *Lions* of *towne-weight*	116
Roven have made in *Lions ditto*	120.li.
Tholousa have made in *Lions ditto*	96
Marselia hath made in *Lions ditto*	94
Montpelier hath made in *Lions ditto*	96
Rotchell hath made in *Lions ditto*	94
Geneva hath made in *Lions ditto*	130
Besanson hath made in *Lions ditto*	116
Bourge in *Bresse* makes in *Lions ditto*	115
Avignon have made in *Lions ditto*	96

The *Measure* of *Languedocke* is a *Cane*, divided into 8. *Palmes*, which *Cane* is $1\frac{2}{3}$, to reduce *Canes* into *Alnes*, you must adde $\frac{2}{3}$ and they make *Alnes.*

Now for as much as many other places, that traffique in *Silke*, are found to correspond with this *Towne*; it will not bee improper I shouldinserre them brie fly heere, as shewing what the 100.lib. of these severall places make *Silke waight*, or as they terme it *poids de mare* in *Lions. of* 15.*oun.*

Padova—100.li. gives in *Lions*	73.li.
Regio—100.li. gives	78
Callabria—100. gives	69
Cosensa—100. gives	70
Raconis—100. gives	$66\frac{1}{2}$.
Bavearre—100. gives	90
Aleppo Rotolo—gives	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Tripoli Rotolo—gives	4
Ancona—100. gives	73
Placio—100. gives	72
Marselia—100 gives	85
Avignon—100. gives	68

Measures of *Lions* with other places.

Note that the 100. lib. of *Marc* or *Silke waight* in the payment at *Lions* makes 108.lib. of the *Towne waight of Lions*, the former being fifteene *Ounces* to a *Pound*, and the latter being of 16. *Ounces* to a *Pound.*

For the *Measure* of length of *Lions*, I finde this observation to have beene made, that

The

The 100. *Alnes* in *Lions* make in

London	$98\frac{1}{3}$. *elles.*
Anvers	$163\frac{5}{8}$.
Francford	$204\frac{5}{8}$.
Dansicke	136
Vienna	142
Paris	$93\frac{2}{5}$.
Roven	$85\frac{1}{4}$.
Lixborne	$98\frac{1}{3}$.
Sivill	$132\frac{7}{8}$.
Madera	$101\frac{2}{5}$.
Venetia	177
Lucca	196
Florence	$200\frac{3}{4}$.
Millan	$226\frac{1}{5}$.
Genoa	$472\frac{7}{8}$. *palm.*
Spaine	135. *Var.*
Rome	130. *braces.*
Naples	50. *Canes.*

Which I referre to triall of the experienced; and thus much shall serve to have said of *Lions*.

The next Province is *Languedocke*; wherein is found *Narbone*, *Nismes*, and *Montpelier*, three good Cities, and which afford of late daies, by the industry of the Inhabitants some *serges*, *saies*, and some *fine cloth*, of this Country making; and heere also growes that excellent *Wine* which takes his name from the *Towne of Frontiniacke*: and heere also is that small Village *Beaveaire*, having in *Iuly* a Faire or Marte famous in these parts, and resembled at my there being 1618. our *Sturbridge*, beside which they have yearely there other Faires but of no great consequence. *Languedoc.* *Beaveaire.*

The next Province is *Provence*, wherein is *Arles*, in times past the seate of some *Romane Emperours*. *Brignolle*, whence our *Prunes of Brignolle* come, knowne to us by the name *Prunels* from *Brignole*, whereas in the language of this Country the *g*. is not pronounced. *Aix* the *Parliament* seate; and lastly *Thollon*, the best *Haven* in *France*, and most capacious, and *Marselia* famous in *trade* for these Countries, of which a word in passing, and first of *Thollon*. *Provence.*

CHAP. CXXX.

Of Thollon, *and the Trade thereof.*

Thollon, & the trace thereof.

THollon enjoying a faire and capacious *Haven*, and esteemed the best, largest and safest in the *Mediterranean* Sea, is seated ten leagues to the Eastward of *Marselia*, wherein the *King* doth keepe a *Customehouse* for *Province*, as having not so much power to settle one in *Marselia*, by the priviledge or insolency of the inhabitants, who endevour still thus to maintaine that little liberty they have. It aboundeth onely in *Oyles*, which hence is laden in great aboundance, and dispersed into other Countries, as *England*, *Holland*, and some *Almonds*, which wee call *Province Almonds*: Some *Salt* is heere laden and brought from the *Iles of Eres*, about three leagues hence, being the proper *Merchandise* of the *King*, who hath *Factors* for the sale thereof in every City and Towne in *France*. In this place the monies are the same as through all *France*, and the *waights* and *measures* not much differing from those of *Marselia*, which I will there more succinctly handle, and onely will shew the manner of buying and providing heere of *Oyles*, as I have observed my selfe heere at divers times during my abode in this Towne and Countrey.

Province Oyles how bought and cast up.

Oyles of *Province* are heere and throughout all *Province* bought by the *Millrowle* or *Millroe*, fourteene of which are accounted to a *Tun of Oyle* of 252. gallons, yet if carefully looked unto at the buying, and the same truely measured, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Milroes* will make the said *Tunne*; the same is sould commonly heere by the *Florin*, an *imaginary coyne*, and in valew 12. *Sol turnois*; the *Milroe* of *Oyle* is commonly worth 26. to 30. *Florence*, the *Caske* of this place cost ordinarily 18. *Sold per Milroe*, and the *Custome* outward is 10. *Sol per Milroe*, and the *Custome* of the place gives 3. *per* 100. provision, and 1. *per cent.* for brokeredge thereof. Now to reduce all charges to a constant rate, it hath been observed and found true by my selfe and others, that if 18. shillings 6. pence *stariing* be accounted for every *Florin* that a *Milroe* of *Oyle* shall cost the first penny; so much will the *Tunne of Oyle* stand in cleare aboard of all accustomed charges.

Measures for Oyles.

But for as much as this rule holds onely in *Thollon*, I will insert the particulars thereof how it is found to accord with our *measure* and *waight* in *England*, because it is a staple and most requested commodity, and the principall commodity that this Countrey doth affoord.

The common measure then is a *Scandall*, and of which it is found

found that 4. *Scandals* make 1. *Milroe*, every *Scandall* being 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. *gallons English*, and 31 $\frac{1}{2}$. li. *haberdepois*.

1. *Milroe* is 17. *gallons English*, and is 126. li. *English*.

2. *Milroes* is a *charge* which is 24. *gallons*, or 252. li. *English*.

4. *Charges* makes a *But*, which is $\frac{1}{2}$. a *Tunne*, or 126. *gallons English*, and hath been found to make 1008. li. *haberdepois*.

The *Custome* hereof is a *Crowne* of 3. li. *Tur*. upon every 100. *Milroes*, and every *Crowne* is accounted 5. *Florins*, or 60. *Sols*.

Wine is here sold by the same *Milroe*, as above is said. For Wine.

Almonds are sold by the *Cargo* of 300. li. *Marselia waight*.

Corne is sold by the *Muyd* and *Mynots*, 24. *Mynots* make a *Muyd*, and 1. *Muyd* is about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. *quarters English*. For Corne.

Province doth affoord many *commodities* for *Merchandising*, which hence is transported into severall Countries, as first *Oyle* as above made and gathered in *November* and *December* shipt for *England*, *Spaine* and *Italie*. Commodities of *Province*.

Also great quantitie of *Wools* for Clothing, bought up in *May*, *Iune* and *Iuly*, by *Milanois*, *Genoes*, *Piemontois* and *Montpelerians*, which commonly beares 14. in 16. the 100. foule, and being washed and clensed, there is lost in the clensing and clearing sometimes the one halfe thereof.

Also great quantity of *Scarlet graine*, and *powder* of *graine*, gathered in the Heaths and Fields by poore people, and brought by them to the *Lords* of their *Territories*, from the Moneth of *May*, to the Moneth of *August*, and is worth greene about 5. in 6. li. *tur. per* li. but being dried diminisheth at least $\frac{2}{3}$. thereof.

Also *Almonds* are heere in great aboundance found growing, gathered in *September* and *October*, called (as before is noted) *Province Almonds* for distinction sake, and are commonly worth from 12. to 15. *Crownes* the *Cargo*.

Also heere is yellow *Waxe* in good quantity, bought in *October* and *November*, worth commonly from 40. to 50. li. *per cent*.

Also heere is *Hony* bought in *November* and *December*, worth commonly about 22. in 23. *Cro*. the *Cantar*. Besides which, heere are many *Bedcoverlets*, and *Wastcoats* made and quilted of *Satin*, *Taffeta* and *Callico*, and hence dispersed into severall Countries. To conclude, there may bee laden in *Tholon*, *Marselia*, and generally throughout all *Province*, from 1500. to 2000. *Tunnes* of *Oyle* yeerely, about 400. *Quintalls* of *Almonds*, about 1800. to 2000. *Quintalls of Wool*, about 200. *Quintals* of *Hony*, and but little *Waxe*, as being for the most part spent in their owne Countrey, principally in their Churches.

The *Customes* upon all *commodities* of the growth of *France*, paieth in the Exportation but a small acknowledgement, but all other *commodities* pay five *per cent*. but for *Spices* and all other *commodities* Customes paid in *Province*.

that

that are brought in from the *Levant*, there is lately placed thereon throughout all *Province* a *Custome* of ten *per cent.* and thus much for *Thollon.*

CHAP. CXXXI.

Of Marselia *and the Trade thereof.*

Marselia, and the trade thereof.

THe principall seate of *Trade* in *Provence* is *Marselia*, famous for the great concourse of *Merchants*, and for the *commerce* that it maintaineth with *Turkie*, *Barbarie*, *Spaine*, *France*, *Italy*, *Flanders* and *England*, it is commodiously scituated on the *Mediterranean* Sea, enioying an excellent *Haven*, and a reasonable roade for shipping of all sorts, it wanteth to make it perfect a course for *Exchanges* which heere is supplied by the *corrent of Lions*, and governed onely thereby, to which place each *faire* some *partidos* are made, not by the rules of other places, but by the rule of Interest from the date of the *Bill*, to the time of the next succeeding *faire* there.

It vents from *England* some *Bales*, *Clothes*, *Lead* and *Tinne*, *Pilchers*, *Hering* white and red, and yeerely about 2000. in 3000. tunnes of *Newland-fish* which the *English* bring thither, and they also supply it with *Moscovia* commodities, as *African hides*, aboue ten thousand paire yeerely, *Tallow* 2000. *Quintalls*, *Waxe* 1000. *Quintalls*, besides other commodities of *England*, as *Calueskins*, *Hides*, *Salmon* and some *fish* It affoordeth not any *commodity* to bee sent abroad, save some *Oyles*, *Wines*, *Wools*, *Almonds*, and *Verdigrace*, and all others are hither imported from other Countries, as such as *Alexandria*, *Aleppo*, *Acria*, *Constantinople*, *Naples*, *Leghorne*, or the coasts of *Spaine* doth yeeld; the maine support of their *trade* is the plenty of *Spanish Rialls*, and the licence heere for exportation, which is the onely meanes whereby the *trade* of *Turkie* is preserved to them, for from hence I have seene 100. thousand *Rialls* of $\frac{8}{8}$. shipt publiquely upon a small Vessell of 160. tunnes for *Scanderone*, which hath been thence returned in rich *Silks*, *Drugges* and *Spices*. But of late daies, their successe in *trade* hath prooved so bad, and their losses by *Pirats* so great and so many, that the towne and *Merchants* have lost much of their former splendor and fame, their great Vessels are now become small Barkes, and the great *Merchants* of *Lions*, *Paris*, *Limoges*, *Toures*, and other parts of *France*, who had heere their *factors* for to continue this *trade*, have recalled them after the sustentation of great losses, the paiment of great sommes, for the maintenance of their *Ambassadour* in *Constantinople*; and especially the late inhansement

hanſement of their monies, which is the ruine and overthrow of all *commerce* whatſoever.

In this place I reſided for ſome yeeres, and therefore will note briefly what I obſerved needfull to my preſent ſubject.

The *monies currant*, and the *accounts* kept accorde in all particulars with *Paris*, ſometimes alteration is found in *Coines* by meanes of the great *trade*, and that becauſe both *Italian* and *Spaniſh coynes* are heere current; theſe become ſometimes a *Merchandiſe*, and are requeſted and inhanſed according as occaſion for tranſportation doth require, which is more in winter then in ſommer, by reaſon of their generall voyages made into *Turkie*, from *September* to *March*, and commonly not after. Coines in *Marſelia*.

The *pound* of *Marſelia* is 16. ounces, and 100. li. is the *Quintall*, 300. li. or three *Quintalls*, makes with them a *Cargo*. Weights in *Marſelia*.

The 100. li. in *Marſelia* hath beene found to produce in theſe Cities following:

In	*London*	88 ½. *li.*
	Venetia ſotile	134. *li.*
	Venetia gro.	84 ¾
	Sicilia	50. *li.*
	Lixborne	79. *li.*
	Florence	114. *li.*
	Anvers	86. *li.*
	Lions	95. *li.*
	Sivill	88. *li.*
	Mallaga	24. *Roves*
	Danſicke	104. *li.*
	Alleppo	18 ½. *R.*
	Ditto ſilke	19 ¾.
	Tripoli	21. 1
	Ditto barbar.	76. 2
	Baruti	17. 5
	Alex. zera	41. 6
	Scio	81. 10
	Conſtantinople	74. 5
	Acria	14. 6 ½
	Babylonia	12. 5 ½. *M.*
	Balſara	3. 6. *M.*

Theſe obſervations I have found true by my owne experience. Weights agreed with other places.

Rotolo of *Aleppo*, gave in *Marſelia* — 5. *li.* 6. *ounces*
Rotolo of *Damaſco* gave — 4 ½. *li.*
Rotolo of *Tripoli* in *Soria* — 4 ½. *li.*
Rotolo of *Mantoa* — 5 ½. *li.*
Cantaro of *Genoa* — 118. *li.*

Cantaro

Cantaro of *Cuietavechia* in *Allome* — 130. *li.*
Cantaro of *Alicant* in *Barsilia* — 133 ½. *li.*
Rotolos 100. *li.* *Malta* in *Olives* — 200. *li.*
Loderos 100. *li.* of *Constantinople* — 135. *li.*
Cantaro of *Sardinia* in *cheese* — 100. *li.*
Cantaro of *Zante* in *corrence* — 116. *li.*
Cargo of *Valentia* in *pepper* — 320. *li.*
Cantaro of *Argier* — 150. *li.*
Rotolo of *Cyprus* in *cottons* — 5 ¾. *li.*
Cantaro of *Valentia* in *cocheneale* — 88. *li.*
Hundred of *London*, 112. li. gave in *Tinne* — 125. *li.*
And the 120. li. *English, stannery* in *Tinne* made — 134. *li.*

These Townes are said to agree with *Marselia* in their *Quintall*, First, *Lepanto* 100. li. *Arches* 100. li. *Candia Sotile* 100. li. *Petras* 100. li. *Rotchell* 100. li. *Tholosa* 100. li. *Montpelier* 100. li. *Avignon* 100. li. which I referre to triall of him that shall have occasion, because I question the trueth of some of them.

Measures of *Marselia.*

The *Measures* of length is the *Cane*, which is divided into eight *Palmes*, the *Cane* making 2 ⅓. yards *English*.

Corne is sold by the *Mine*, the *Sacke of Pisa*, and *Leghorne* is found to be 1⅘ *Mines of Marselia.*

Customes in *Marselia.*

The *customes* here out and in are 1½ *per cent.* but the Citie by reason of cleansing the Harbour, and some shippes set out against Pirats have made the 1½ inwards 3¼ *per cent.* and onely 1½. out, this is meant of *commodities* of the growth of the Countrie; but in *Spices* brought in, as *Pepper*, *Ginger*, *Indico*, or such as come not out of the *Levant*, but as they call it, out of the *Ponent*, or out of the West Seas, it paies the *Kings custome* which is now about 15. *per cent.* besides the Cities *custome* above named, and thus much for *Marselia.*

Avignon.

The next Province is that of *Avignon*, the principall Citie thereof called by that name, it is a faire Towne, and seated upon the River of *Rhone*, but hath no *Trade* that I could observe, though I have often beene there, it is subject to the *Pope*, and hee permitting *Iewes* to inhabite heere, are found the principall Pedlers, for *Merchants* I cannot call them. The City is said to have 7. *Palaces*, 7. *Parishes*, 7. *Monasteries*, 7. *Nunneries*, 7. *Innes*, and 7. *Gates*, and other things of note I observed not, and as for *commerce*, the Weights and Measures differ not much from *Marselia*, and the great *custome* here paid is some prejudice to passengers and merchandise that passeth from *Provence* to *Lions*, or from *Lions* to *Marselia.*

Orange.

The next Province is *Orange*, the capitall Citie here bearing that name, belonging to the *Prince of Orange*, a strong Towne, and sweetly seated neere upon the *Rhone*; heere all *Protestants* passengers

gers are really welcomed, and *Papists* narrowly lookt unto, in requitall of the contrary courtesie practised at *Avignon* not above sixe leagues off.

The next is *Picardy*, wherein I finde *Amiens* and *Abbevile* for faire Townes, but of little or no traffique: *Callais* also the inlet of *France* is strong, but hath sent away its *Trading* with the *Staple*, which by the *English* was planted and continued heere for 200. yeares; whilest it was in possession of the *English*, the *French Kings* were accustomed to have the same put daily into their remembrance untill it was regained; and were it not, that the *Merchant adventurers* make mention thereof in their Oath taken at the entrance into that Brotherhood, it is almost forgotten that ever it was *English*, which I the rather mention heere, that some *noble English heart* would daily put our *Soveraigne* in minde thereof till it returne againe to bee *English*; in the meane time a word of the *Trade* thereof. *Picardy.* *Callais.*

Chap. CXXXII.

Of Callais, *and the Trade thereof.*

Callais formerly was the great *Staple* for the *Woolles of England*, and setled here *Anno* 1347. by *Edward the Third*, to make good his Conquest after eleventh moneths siege, but afterward it was hence removed, and this place lost by *Queene Mary*, *Anno* 1557. after 200. yeares possession of the *English*, and was by our then *Kings of England* ever called the *Key* that gave their Armies entrance into *France*; the place is not now of any great noted traffique, though it and *Bollen* adjoyning be accounted the best *maritime Ports in Picardy*, opposite to *Dover* from whence this is seven leagues distant. *Callais* and the trade thereof.

The *Coines* here currant are these in generall of *France*.

The *Weights* here in use are three. Weights of *Callais.*

First, is the *Weight* proper of the *Towne*, the 100.lib. whereof is in *London* about 92.lib.

The second is called the *Merchants Weight*, the 100.lib. whereof make in *London* 113.lib. and the 100. *sutle* of *London* is here 88.lib.

The third is called the *English Wooll hundred*, or *Staple hundred*, the 100.lib. whereof is in *London* about 89.lib. or 90.lib. about 3. *per cent.* different from the *Towne-weight*.

The *Measure* used here is the *Alne*, and makes in *London* ( ) inches.

The next is *Champaigne*, wherein is *Rhemes* the principall Citie, where *Champaigne.*

where the *Kings of France are annointed,* and where there is a *College* for the entertainment of the *English, English Fugitives, Iesuites* I meane.

Burgundy. The next is *Burgondy*, famous for *Digion*, which is notable through *France* for good *mustard*, a note worthy our *Tukesbury*.

Bresse. The next is *Bresse*, *Chastilion* being the principall Citie, and the last that I shall handle appertaining to the *King of France*, or under his government.

Bisanson. The next in order according to my *Methode* is the *Franche Count*, the principall Citie thereof is *Besanson*, which in times past strove for precedency of *Trade* with *Lions*, but being an inland *Towne* she hath lost that honour, the Inhabitants of this Country bringing home greater and more honourable titles, as famoused abroad for good Souldiers, knowne by the name of *Walloons*, and now is under the command of *Spaine*. The *Exchanges* of *Placentia* was once here seated from *Cambery*, but the *Merchants* being not well used returned to *Placentia*.

100.lib. of *Besanson* is 112.lib. *English*.

Loraine. The next is *Loraine*, the principall Citie is *Nancy*, yeelding plenty of *Corne*, and *Wine*, store of *fresh water fish*, and *salt*, and famous in that it was the *Dukedome of Godfrey*, sirnamed of *Bulloigne*, which wonne *Ierusalem* from the *Saracens*, and was the first *Christian crowned King of that Kingdome*: and now to *Savoy*, as partaking with the *French* in the *Trade* as well as in their *Garbe*.

CHAP. CXXXIII.

Of Savoy, *and the Provinces thereof.*

Savoy, and the cities thereof.

THe *Dukedome* of *Savoy* comprehends onely this *Dutchy* and the *Principality* of *Piedmont*, in the former is *Chambery* the residency of the *Duke*, when hee is in these parts: in the later is *Nisa* and *Villa Franca* two Sea-ports, but not capacious nor safe for shippes of burthen; next *Aste*, a great Mart for all *Italian commodities*: and lastly *Turin*, the principall Citie where the Duke of *Savoy* holds his Court and residence; and because in these later yeares of Warre betweene *England* and *France*, our *English* Factours from *Marselia* fled hither for succour, entertainment, and protection, which they bountifully had of the late Duke; I must not passe over the *Trade* thereof without remembrance, nor be unmindefull of that bounteous welcome they found at his *Highnesse hands*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CXXXIV.

Of Turine, *and the Trade thereof.*

TURINE being the capitall Citie of *Piedmont*, having *Nisa*, and *Villa Franca* for Sea-ports, hath had many furtherances to make it a great Citie of traffique; for the Duke at severall times, but lastly at the comming of the *English* hether from *Marselia*, made a Cavidall or stocke for Trade of 300000.*cro.* whereinto hee caused many of his *Nobles* to enter and become *Partners*, but when the stocke was made, and published in *England* and in other Countries, this Dukedome was not found to give vent to any *commodities* of consequence, some *fish*, and *Calveskinnes* excepted, wherewith to invest the said Stocke: notwithstanding he gave commandement that the *English* should be kindly entertained both at *Nisa* and *Villa Franca*, and appointed certaine lodgings and Warehouses for them, and their wares; but Peace ensuing shortly after with *France*, the Factours againe returned to *Marselia* with due acknowledgement of their *Royall entertainment*: the maine obstacle in *Trade* heere being the too neere neighbourhood of *Genoa* the rich, and of *Leghorne* the free, which neither of the two Townes formerly mentioned can equallize. *Turine* and the Trade thereof.

The *Monies* commonly currant in *Savoy* are the *Monies* of *Italy* and *France*, as neighbouring, and the *florin* of the Country accounted three *sold turnois*, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$.*d. English*. Coines of *Savoy*.

Their *Accounts* are kept in *Livers sold* and *deniers*, as in *France*; but in *Nisa* they account by *Florins* and *Grosses*, *a crowne of sol of France* is 4 *flo.* 2.*gro.* Accounts in *Savoy*.

Their 100.lib. makes in *London* about 82.lib. and 77.li. in *Lions* and in *Venetia* grosse 66. in 67.li. in *Florence* or *Pisa* 135.l.

Their *Measure* is a *Ras* both of *Cloth* and *Silke*, which is halfe an *Alne* of *Lions*, and 23. inches *English* by the *Rule*.

This Country affoordeth for *Merchandise Rice* and *corne*, in abundance, and some *Silke* wrought heere, and some other *commodities*, but of no great consequence, nor worthy mentioning; therefore I will forbeare to treate further of this Dukedome, and end my *French Commerce*.

Before I leave *France*, and therewith *Savoy*, who doe in all things partake with the *Garbe* and manner of the *French*, and ere I enter into *Italy*, having thus surveied some particular Townes of emi- Weights of *France* reduced to *London* 100.li.

nency therein. It will be worthy notice to collect the *Weights* and *Measures* of such as we have omitted, and soe view the generall *trade* of *France*; which I will beginne in the *Weights*, and reduce the same to the 100.li. *sutle* of *London*, which is observed,

The 100. li. of *London* hath made in

Paris by *Kings beame*	89.li.
Deepe	91
Burgogne	91
Roan by *Vicount*	88
by ordinary *weight*	92
weighed by the same and account 4.l. *per cent.* over.	
Avignon	112.li.
Callais	107
by *Merchants weight*	98
Engl. Wooll weight	110
Marselia	112
Aquimort	98
Mirabell	98
Abevile	91
Burdeaux	91
Lions by ordinary *weight*	107
by *Silke weight*	98
by *Customers weight*	90
Tholousa	112
Montpelier	112
Rotchell	112
Ditto by small *weight*	115
Genoa	98
by great *weight*	82
S. Anthony	123
Calsada	98

For further instruction, here I referre the ingenuous to the large Worke of *Monsieur Savona*, who hath comprised all the *Trading of France* into a Volume of too great a bulke for me to peruse it more accurately.

Measures of *France* reduced to the 100. yards of *London*.

In like manner, to abbreviate my labour, you well see that the 100. *yards of London* maketh in these Townes following,

In

Roven	$77\frac{1}{2}$.*alns.*
Avignon	80
Orleans	4^{8}.*ca.*
Marselia Silke	48
Ditto for *woollen*	$44\frac{1}{2}$.
Paris, Rotchell	78.*aln*
Lions for *Linnen*	80

Ditto

Dito for *Silke*	115. *alnes.*
Provence	48. *can.*
Geneva	80. *ſtabs.*
Nantes, Abevile	110. *alns.*

And ſo for the moſt part the ſame are found through all *France*, the aboveſaid places onely excepted.

Chap. CXXXV.

Of the Trade in generall of France.

The generall Trade of *France.*

FRom the particular *Trade* of the Cities of *France*, let us view the trade in generall of this *Kingdome*, and we ſhall not finde it of any great conſequence, for heere it is found that the Gentlemen doe not meddle with Traffique, becauſe they thinke ſuch Traffique ignoble and baſe, and ſo unfit for them; which errour the *French* no leſſe dearely buy than doe ſome *Engliſh*, to which Kingdome of late dayes they have in ſome ſort blowed over that opinion, though ſome of the better judgements of *England* are reformed in that point, and finde it a moſt *worthy*, *excellent*, and *profitable Calling*: but as the *French* are found to neglect *Merchandiſing*, ſo are they leſſe ſtudious in their Navigations than their neighbours, either *Spaniards*, *Dutch*, or *Engliſh*; which I imagine proceeds not out of a deſire to attempt, or courage to performe, but becauſe they abound with all things both for plentifull food, and rich attire; and if they want any thing, ſtrangers gladly bring it to them, allured by foure principall *commodities* which doth much enrich the Inhabitants, which is *Wines*, *Linnens*, *Salt*, and *corne*, being the prime *commodities* of that Kingdome: yet it is found that the *Marſelians* trade and navigate into *Egypt*, *Aleppo*, and *Conſtantinople*, and the *Normans* and *Britains*, into *England*, *Spaine*, *Ireland*, and *Netherland*: in time of Warres they have alſo ſome ſmall Veſſels at Sea, more fit for piracy and theft than for any great Warre of moment, and their ſucceſſe hath been ſo ill in their *Colonies* in *America*, that it hath quite diſheartened them from ſeconding their attempts.

Three Cities here carry the greateſt fame in *Trade*, *Marſelia* for the *Levant*, *Roven* for the *Engliſh Chanell*, and *Rotchell* for the *Ocean*, this laſt ſubſiſting by the growth of their *White* and *Claret Wines* of *Burdeaux*: *Roan* by their petty manufactories of *Cardes*, *Pinnes*, *Combes*, *Paper*, and *Canvas*: and *Marſelia* by the *Trade of Turky*, wherein are found Factours that doe imploy the eſtates of many *Merchants* reſident within *Lions*, and other inland townes of *France*,

which gives life to most of their Traffique and Navigation in these parts. Now it is observed that *England* brings them *Newland fish, herings, pilchers, lead, tinne, cloths, kerses, cottons*, or *frises*, and have in returnes *Wines* from *Burdeaux*, *oyles* and *almonds* from *Marselia*, and *paper*, *canvas*, *bucroms* from *Roven*, and *Locrams* from *Morlais*, the East *country* and *Holland* brings them *cordage*, *tarre*, *pitch*, *rosen*, *masts*, and *firre timber*, and returnes *Wines* from *Burdeaux*, and *paper*, *canvas* from *Roven*, and *salt* from *Eres: Spaine* brings them some *spices*, and they returne them *corne*, and *linnens: Italy* brings them some *silke fabriques*, *&c.* and they returne them *oiles*, *cloth*, *linnen*, and the like: *Turkie* affords them *cotton woolles*, *raw silke*, *cotton yarne*, *hides*, *sheepe woolles*, *&c.* and they send thither *Rials of Plate*, *woollen cloth*, and little else; and this the grosse of the present *Trade of France*.

CHAP. CXXXVI.

Of Geneva, *and the Trade thereof.*

Geneva and the trade thereof.

GENEVA being a faire Citie and wholly in possession of *Protestants*, is a Nursery of Learning, and withall no stepdame to *Trade:* it is seated commodiously, to that end upon the River *Rhone*, which within 16. leagues after saluteth the Walles of *Lions*, and serveth out of *Switzerland* to convey many sorts of *Merchandise* to it, and to transport the same thence to *Lions*, *Valence*, *Avignon*, *Arles*, to *Provence*, and *Languedocke*.

Coines in *Geneva* and accounts.

Their *Monies* are as in *France*, and keepe their *Account* in *Livers Sold* and *Deniers Turnois*, and heere also is currant the *Coines* of the *United Cantons of Switzers*, and the *coines of Savoy*.

Waights of *Geneva*.

The 100. li. here renders in *London* 107. li. and by some is found to agree with the grosse of *Venice*, and making of *Venice sotile* 158⅔ li. *Incirca*.

Measures of *Geneva*.

The *Alne* renders in *London* ( ) and 60. *Elles* here hath beene found to make in *Venetia* 100. *braces* cloth measure, and 106. *bra.* silke measures.

But it is time that I should forsake these petty Provinces and travell over the *Alpes*, and come into *Italy*, which is my next Taske.

CHAP.

CHAP. CXXXVII.

Of Italie, *and the Provinces thereof.*

ITALIE is girded round with the *Ionian*, *Tyrrhenian*, and *Adriatique Seas*, except it bee toward *France* and *Germany*, from which it is parted by the *Alpes*.

Italie, and the Provinces thereof.

The Country in generall for *Merchandising* yeelds *Rice*, *silkes*, *velvets*, *sattins*, *taffetaes*, *grograms*, *rashes*, *fustians*, *armour*, *allome*, *glasses* of all sorts, as I shall mention in the particular Kingdomes and Provinces thereof.

Italy hath ever affoorded eminent and ingenious *Merchants*, yet such as merit not really in all things that Title, because that their *Trade* consisteth more in *Exchanges*, which is a branch of *Merchandising*, than in *Adventures*, which is the principall point which gives the Title to all bargainers, it being a common speech though *unmerchantlike*, yea unchristianlike amongst them, *That they are loath to trust God with their Estates at Sea when they may have the same safe on shoare*, as if then it were out of his reach or protection.

Italy is now divided into 10. *Provinces*, which affords many principall Cities of *Trade*, which following my intended *Methode* I will handle in order.

1. The *Kingdome of Naples*.
2. The *Papacy*.
3. The *Common-wealth of Venetia*.
4. The *Dukedome of Florence*.
5. The *Dukedome of Millan*.
6. The *Dukedome of Mantoa*.
7. The *Dukedome of Vrbin*.
8. The *Principality of Parma*.
9. The *Estate of Genoa*.
10. The *State of Lucca*.

In each of which are found many notable townes of traffique, which as belonging unto severall *Princes*, will require a more particular *Survay*, than if otherwise it were commanded by one sole *Soveraigne*; and first of the *Kingdome of Naples*.

CHAP. CXXXVIII.

Of Naples, *and the Cities thereof.*

Naples and the commodities thereof.

THe *Kingdome of Naples*, is accounted the richeſt of *Italy*, abounding in ſeverall *commodities* for *Merchandiſing*, as in *Mines of divers metals*, in choiſe and rich *Wines*, in *Saffron*, *Silkes* raw and wrought, in *Oyles*, *Brimſtone*, *Anyſeeds*, *Argalls*, *&c.* heere I have ſeene one field yeelding at one and the ſame time three ſeverall crops, the ground bearing *Corne*, having *Mulberry trees* intermixed, and *Vines* planted at the foote of each *Mulberry*, which have made excellent *Wines*, and this I have obſerved for twenty miles riding together on each hand of the way, which muſt needs bee pleaſant to the beholders, and profitable to the inioyers and owners.

The *Kingdome of Naples* is divided into ſundry *Provinces*, which I will onely nominate: as firſt,

Terra di Lavoro.

Terra di Lavoro, wherein is found *Capua*, whoſe pleaſures did effeminate *Haniball*, *Cuma* where one of the *Sibills* reſided, neere which is *Lacus Avernus*, the ſtinke whereof killeth Birds as they flie over it, *Baca*, *Nola* and *Puteoli*; famous in times paſt for many Antiquities and Baths, which in *Anno* 1619. I curiouſly viſited for divers daies, in ſearch of ſhaddowes. The next principall Towne is *Gaieta*, well fortified by the *Spaniards*, and where *Burbon* that *ranſacked Rome* lieth interred; but the principall of this Kingdome is *Naples*: of which,

Staio of *Gaeta* is 43. li. of that waight.

CHAP. CXXXIX.

Of Naples, *and the Trade thereof.*

Naples, and the trade thereof.

NAples the *Metropolis* of this *Kingdome*, is a very beautifull Citie, and eſtimated ſeven miles in compaſſe, once called *Parthenope*, and now *Neapolis*, fortified with foure ſtrong *Caſtles* in poſſeſſion of the *Spaniard*, *Caſtle Capedna*, *Caſtle Ermo*, *Caſtle Ovo*, and *Caſtle Novo*. It venteth out of *England*, *Baies*, *Saies*, *Serges*, *Fuſtians*, *Lead*, *Tinne*, *Pilchards*, *Newland-fiſh*, red and white *Herring*, ſome *Cloth* and other *commodities*; it conſiſteth much in *Gentry*, few eminent *Merchants*

chants natives are heere found; the taxes laid upon *Merchanaises* being so great, that it ruines all *commerce*, yet what I observed heere in *Anno* 1619. I shall relate.

The currant *Coynes* of *Naples* were then, Coines of *Naples*.

A *Duccat* of *gold* large is worth in *Naples* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Carlins*.

A *Duccat* of *Carlins* is worth onely ten *Carlins*, so that 100. *Duccats* of *gold*, are worth 115. *Duccats* of *Carlins*.

One *Ounce* is worth fixe *Duccats*.

A *Duccat* of *Carlines* is worth five *Tarries*.

A *Tarrie* is worth 20. *graines*.

A *Carlin* is worth 10. *graines*.

Their *accounts* are kept in *Naples* by *Duccats*, *Tarries* and *Graines*, five *Taries* making a *Duccat*, and twenty *Graines* a *Tarie*; but these are accounted *Duccats currant*, every 110. *Duccats currant*, make 100. *Duccats* of *gold*. Account keeping.

The *Waights* of *Naples* are the *Cantar* and the 100. Their *Cantar* of *Naples* is 100. *Rotolos*, which is 2. li. 9 $\frac{1}{3}$. ounces *Naples*, and by which they weigh all their grosse goods, which is in *Florence* 32. ounces, and 285. li. and is 196. li. *haberdepois*. But the 100. li. hath been observed to produce Waights of *Naples*.

in *Florence* —— 90. *li.*
in *Rome* —— 93. *li.*
in *London* —— 71. *li.*
in *Lions* —— 68. *li.*
in *Venetia* —— 106. *li.*
Ditto *grosse* —— 82. *li.*
1. li. sutle is in *Venice* sotle —— 15 $\frac{3}{4}$. ounces.
1. li. sutle is in *Venice* grosse. —— 9. ounces 58.

Note that in *Gaeta* is used another *Quintar* for some *commodities* grosse goods, which hath been found to render in *Leghorne* 254. li. and in *Naples* all grosse goods are waighed by the great *Cantar*, and all fine goods by the hundred.

Their *measure* is a *Cone* divided into 8. *Palmes*, which is in *Florence* after the opinion of some 3 $\frac{5}{8}$. *Braces* just, and it hath been observed in the measure of these two places, that 46. *Braces* of *Sattin* made at *Naples* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Canes*, so that in stuffes the *Cane* of *Florence* makes in *Naples* 8. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Palmes*, and consequently *Braces* 48 $\frac{2}{3}$. made in *Naples* 13. *Canes* 3. *Palmes*. Measures in *Naples*.

Nine *Palmes* of *Naples* are in *Lions* just two *Alnes*, so that the *Cane* makes *English* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$. inches by rule, which is somewhat more then 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. yards *English*, without the inch, and some have found it to bee 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. yards: 12. *Canes* in *Naples* have made in *Lions* 21. *Alns*, so that 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Alns* have made a *Cane* in *Naples*.

Many *commodities* are sould by the *Salmo*, and 16. *Tomolos* is a *Salmo*, which *Tomolo* is two *Staios* of *Florence*, and in *England* *Gallons*. Corne, &c.

Oyle

Oyle.

Oyle in *Callabria* is sould by the *Migliot*, which is 132. ounces, or 11. li. and it requires 2 ¾. *Milliots* to make a *staio* of *Naples*.

Note that foure *Salmo* in *Oyle* in *Naples* have made 40. *staios*, which are in *Venice* 40. *mari*, which are in *England* ( ) gallons.

But *Naples* is more famous amongst *Bankers* for *Exchanges* then amongst *Merchants* for any emminent trade, therefore it is needfull I annexe the *Exchanges* thereof, according to the custome practised in this place, which you shall finde in the 284. and 343. Chapters at large, with all circumstances therennto belonging.

Customes of *Naples*.

The *Customes* of this Kingdome doth differ upon severall *commodities*, as some paies 2 ½. some 4½. *per cent.* and some more and some lesse, according to the will of the *Vice-king* heere, commanding for the *King of Spaine*, which by the *Merchant* is more precisely to bee learned.

Abruzzo.

The next *Province* is *Abruzzo*, wherein is *Salerne*, famous for Physicke heere taught; next *Rhegum*, opposite to *Mesina*, and in that *Vare*, the next *Tarento*, where grow great quantity of *Olives*, and whereof *Oyle* in abundance is made.

Taranto.

Ottranto.

The next is the *Province* of *Ottranto*, wherein is found *Brindisie*, the most famous Havens in these Seas, and *Ottranto* and *Galipoli* affoording great abundance of *Oyles and Cattell* which last pay for tribute to the *Spaniard* 100. thousand *Duccats* yeerely; and for the *Oyles* they are knowne to us by the name of *Apulia Oyles*, being the last *Province* comprised in this Country, and the former Cities standing in *Calabria*, it will not bee amisse to insert two or three words of the trade thereof.

CHAP. CXL.

Of Callabria, *and the Trade thereof.*

Callabria, and the Trade thereof.

IN *Callabria* is seated *Tarento*, *Ottranto*, *Brindise*, and *Rhegium*, which abounding in *oiles* and *cattle*, especially *oiles*, which many *English* shippes doe lade in these parts yearely, I will note what I have observed therein.

Coines of *Callabria*.

Their *Monies* are the same as in *Naples*, and and currant throughout the *Kingdome*.

Weights of *Callabria*.

Their *Weight* is the *Quintall* of a 100. lib. which hath made

in { *Venetia sot.* —— 106. li.
Venetia gro. —— 82.
London —— 73.

100. lib. in *Callabria* hath made in *Venetia sotl.* 12¾. *ounces*.

The

The *Cantar of Naples* is also sometimes used for grosse goods, and is found to bee in *Venice* grosse 186.lib. and observed to have made in *London* 196.li.

Their *Measure* of length is a *Cane* divided into 8.*palmes*, and hath made cloth measure in *Venice* 3.*bra.* and in *London* ( ) inches. Measures of *Calabria.*

The *Mellioto of oile* heere is 132. ou. which is 11.li. abovesaid, and it wanteth $2\frac{3}{4}$. li. of making a *Staio in Napes.* Of oyle.

The *But of oile in Callabria* is 500. *Rot.* which make in *Naples* 43. in 44.*sta.* which is about 25.*caf.* and thus much shall serve for *Callabria*, a word for *Apulia.*

Chap. CXLI.

Of Appulia, *and the Trade thereof.*

APULIA comprehending some of the aforesaid cities, also *Lechy*, *Barry*, and *Manfredonia* the principall, abounding in *corne*, *oile*, *almonds*, *olives*, *galles*, *wines*, and other *commodities* are sold thus. *Apulia*, and the trade thereof.

Corne is sold by the *Tomelo*, which is two *staios of Florence*, *a cargo of corne* being 36. *tomolos* makes in *Flor.* 72. *sta.* and *English* ( ) gallons. Measures of corne.

Barley is also sold by the *tomolo*, but of a lesser sise as containing $1\frac{1}{3}$.*staio*, a *cargo* making also 36. *tomolos*, which reduced to *Florence* measure is 48. *staios*, and is *English* ( ) gallons.

Their *Tomolo* of Wheate is 36.*Rotolos*, which are 2.li. $9\frac{1}{2}$.ou.*per Rotolo of Naples*, which *tomolo* comes to be in *Flor.*100.li.6.ou.

But the *Tomolo of Barley*, is 48.*Rotolos*, which is $\frac{1}{3}$. more than that of Wheate, the *cargo* making 3. *Moyas of Florence.*

Almonds are sometimes sold by the *cantaro*, and commonly worth here 26.*taries* the *cantar*, and sometimes by the *tomolo*, and of the *Abrogino almonds* there goes twenty *tomolos* to a *cantar*, and of the common sort of *almonds* 22.*tomolos.* Of almonds.

A *Butte of oile* or *wine* of *Pulia* hold heere twelve *barrels*, which have beene found to make in *Florence* 10. *barrels*, and is in *England* ( ) gallons. Of oile.

Oiles in Pulia are sold by the 1000.l.which commonly cost about 20.*Tar.* and yet sometimes found to be measured by the *Salme*, accounted for 10 *staios*, each *staio* waighing 18. *Rotolos*, so that this way the *Salmo of oyle* comes to bee 180. *Rotolos*, which reckoned in *Florence*, at 2.li. 7.ou.*per Rotolo*, makes *Florence* weight 465.lib. and *English* ( ) pounds, commonly worth from 18. to 22.*tares* a mea-

a measure, which comes to produce about 5¼. or 5½. *barrels in Florence*.

This *Staio of oile* weighs 49.li. of the weight of *Pulia*.

Galles are here sold by the *Cantaro*, and is 196.li. of *haberdepois*.

Of olives. *Olives* are sold by the *Tomolo*, worth about 5.*carl. a tomolo*, in the time of gathering, which is in *Iune* and *Iuly*, which are put in sackes of sixe or 6½. *tomolos*, and each *tomolo of olives* weighes about 16. *Rotolos*.

Of wine. A *Salmo of wine* is accounted to make 3½. *barr.* of *Florence*, and is commonly worth 10. *carlins a salmo*, and held to bee *incirca* 14. *ser. of Venice* measure.

A *Car.* or *Cargo of corne of Pulia*, hath beene observed to make 34½. *fanegs in Callais*, and in *Lixborne* 145. *alquiers of tomolos* 36. *of Naples per car.* and 57. *Chilos of Constantinople*.

But I have staid too long here, I will passe to the next Principality, which is the *Papacy*.

CHAP. CXLII.

Of the Papacy, *and the Cities of Trade therein.*

Papacy, and the Trade thereof.

THe *Papacy* containes foure *Provinces* : first, *Romandiola*. Secondly, *Marca Anconitana*. Thirdly, *Ducato Spoletano*. And fourthly, *St Peters patrimony*. And first then in *Romandiolia*, are many principall Cities, and great townes, of which the first is *Bollonia*, the chiefe *Vniversity of Italy*, *Ferara* famous for the *Iron mines* about it, and within whose jurisdiction stands *Modena* and *Rhegium*, two faire Cities; and last, *Ravenna*, once beautified with a faire Haven, now choaked by age and rubbish; of the *Trade* of these a word and in order.

CHAP.

CHAP. CXLIII.

Of Bollonia, *and the Trade thereof.*

BOLLONIA under the command of the *Pope*, is an *Vniversity* much frequented by *Students* of the *Civill Law*, it is seated within land, and is well knowne in matters of *Exchanges*, as I shall shew in due place, and hath those *Monies* currant that acknowledge the *Popes stampe*, as I shall declare in *Rome*. *Bollonia*, and the Trade thereof.

Their *Accounts* are kept in *Livers sold* and *deniers*, 12. *deniers* to a *sol* and 20. *sols* to a *Liver*, the *Liver* may be accounted to bee *incirca* 13½.*d. sterling money*, and some are found to keepe their accounts in *duccatons*, *sols*, and *deniers*, cast up by 12. and by 20. as above is said. Accounts in *Bollonia*.

Their *Weights* common in use are these, Weights in *Bollonia*.

Their *Quintall* is 100.li. which makes

In	*London*	80.li.
	Rome	100
	Millan	106
	Florence	104
	Genoa	133
	Lions	77
	Venetia sot.	120
	Venetia gr.	75

1000.li. in *Bollonia* have given in *Venetia* sutle 1320.li.gro.750.li so that the 1.lib. hath rendred their grosse 9. ou. sutle 14. ounces 2½. sach.

Their Measure is a *Brace*, and is found to bee about 25. inches *English*, 100. *braces* here have made in *Venetia* cloth measure 96.*br.* and of silke *bra.*90.*braces*. Measures in *Bollonia*.

Corne is here sold by the *Corbe*, 100. whereof makes 92. *staios* in *Venetia*, and 100. *corbes* in *wine* make *Amfora Venetiana* 12. and 2. *quarters*, and in dry measures 170. *quartes*, and in *London* ( ) gallons. Corne.

From hence are accustomed to come to other parts, *corne*, *almonds*, *oiles*, *wines*, *raw silke*, and sundry sorts of *wrought sattins*, *taffetaes*, and other, called hence *Bollonia silke*, and of *Bollonia* making, and to conclude this place, heere are found many eminent *Exchanges*, the course of which *Exchanging* you shall finde in the generall *Exchanges* here practised, *vide* Chapter 296. Commodities of *Bollonia*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CXLIV.

Of Ferara, *and the Trade thereof.*

Ferara and the trade thereof.

FERARA is the next principall Citie of *Trade* in this circuit, famous for his *Iron-mines* about it, seated on the bankes of the River *Poe* and accounted one of the pleasantest Cities in *Italy*, for in the middest thereof is a faire Greene, into which open about twenty Streets, of halfe a mile in length, and so even and uniforme that thence the utmost ends thereof may bee discerned; it affoordeth *wines, oiles, olives, iron, steele*, and some *manufactories of silke*.

The *Monies* are as at *Rome*, to which this Citie appertaineth, admitting but of very little difference in the rates current thereof.

Weights of *Ferara.*

The *Quintall of Ferara* is 100.li. which makes *Venetia sot.* 112½.li. and *Venetia gr.* 72.lib. in *London in circa* 75.li. *haberdepois*, and the 100. li. *sut. Venice* makes here 87.li. and the 100.li. *gro.* 138.li.

Measures of *Ferara.*

The Measure is a *Brace*, 100. *braces* makes in *London* 72. yards.

Their *Wine* Measure is a *Mastello*, 11. whereof make an *Amfora of Venetia*, and is in *England* ( ) *vide London.*

Their *Corne* Measure is a *stare*, 100. *stares* makes in *Venetia* 37. *sta.* and so much shall serve for *Ferara* and the *Trade* thereof.

CHAP. CXLV.

Of Modena, *and the Trade thereof.*

Modena.

MODENA is the next City seated in this *Tract*, yeelding many *fabriques of silkes*, which it disperseth to its neighbouring townes.

Accounts in *Modena.*

Their *Accounts* are kept in *Livers, sold, deniers*, 12. *deniers* to a *sold*, and 20. *sol* to a *liver.*

Weights in *Modena.*

Their *Quintall* is 100.li. which renders

In

In	*Lions*	77.li.
	London	72.li.
	Venetia sotile	109.li.
	Venetia grosse	72.li.
	Florence	98.li.

The *measure* is the *Brace*, the same as in *Mantua*, and 1. *per cent.* longer then the *Brace* of *Ferrara*, and by observation it hath beene found that the 100. *Braces* of *Modena* have made 118. in *Florence*. *Corne* is heere sould by the *Staro*, 100. whereof makes 93. or 94. *Stares* in *Venetia*, and one *Staio* of *Modena*, hath made 2 ½. *Staios* in *Florence*, and hath made in *Venice* three *quarts*, and sixe *quarterols*. Measures in *Modena*.

CHAP. CXLVI.

Of Riuano, *and the Trade thereof.*

Imno, anciently *Ariminum*, seated on the mouth of the River *Rubicon*, affoords much *silke*, which it partly sends abroad, and partly converts heere into *Stuffes*, also some *Wines*, *Oyles*, *Corne*: The *coines currant* as in *Rome*, as being subject to the *Papacie*, and the *accounts* are kept in their same denomination. *Riuano*, and the Trade of it.

The *Quintall* is the 100. li. which makes in *London* 81. li. and some have made experience, that it makes in *Venice* grosse 76.

Their *Measure* is the *Brace*, and is in *London* 27. inches bare. Waights. Measures.

Their *Corne measure* is a *stare*, 100. making 210. in *Venetia*, and their *Wine measure* is a *somo*, which makes in *London* ten *gallons*.

CHAP. CXLVII.

Of Ravenna, *and the Trade thereof.*

Ravenna is seated on the *Adriatique* Sea, and once beautified with one of the faireſt *Havens* in the *World*, where *Augustus Cæsar* alwaies kept a *Navy* mand, to defend these parts of the *Empire*, now choaked up with mud and rubbish: the neighbourhood of *Venetia*, whose *Senators* have as well followed *Mercury* by *Merchandising*, as *Mars* by *Armes*, keepes this City from any notable *commerce*, yet I will *Ravenna*, and the trade thereof.

note what I have obſerved heere upon both in matter of *waights* and *meaſures*.

Weights of *Ravenna.* The *Quintall* of *Ravenna* is 100.li. which gives *Venetia* ſotile 118.li. in *London*, 78.li. and the groſſe 100.li. of *Venetia* made heere 133.li.

Meaſures of *Ravenna.* The *meaſure* is a *brace*, 100. *braces* of *Cloth* in *Venice*, is heere 112. 100. *braces* of *ſilke* in *Venice*, is heere 106.

Corne is ſould by the *ſtare*, 100. whereof makes in *Venice* 66⅔. *ſtaio*, ſo that 3. *ſtaros Ravenna*, have made the 2. *ſtaios* of *Venetia*; and theſe are the chiefe Cities of *Romandolia*.

The next *Province* is *Marco Anconitana*, wherein is famous, firſt *Loretto*, for the *Pilgrimage to our Lady Church*, brought thither if you will beleeve it through the aire from *Paleſtine*, whereunto a great *trade* is driven by the ſuperſtitious *Papiſts*; next is *Adria*, which gave name to theſe Seas; next *Recanti*, and *Ancona*, two faire Cities and of great concourſe of *Merchants*, of which firſt.

Loretto.

CHAP. CXLVIII.

Of Recanti, *and the Trade thereof.*

Recanti in Iſtria. *Recanti, Olim Ælia Recina*, as ſome authors alleage is a faire City, affoording *Corne, Oyle* and *Wine*, and ſome *Silke* for *Merchandiſe* to be exported:

Waights. The waights thereof being 100.l. gives in *Lond.* 75.l.
and in *Florence* ——— 96½. li.
In *Venetia* ſotile ——— 112. li.
In *Venetia* groſſe ——— 72. li.

Meaſures. Their *meaſure* is a *brace*, 94. whereof make *Venetia brace* 100. li. *Oyle* is ſould heere by the *Miare*, which is the ſame as that in *Venetia*.

CHAP. CXLIX.

Of Ancona, *and the Trade thereof.*

Ancona and the trade. *Ancona* is a faire Citie, ſeated on the hill *Cinerius*, which ſhooteth into the *Adriatique* Sea like a *Promontory*, having a commodious Haven built by *Trajanus* the *Emperour*, it is fruitfull as the reſt of this Country, affoording principally, *Corne, Wines* and *Oyles*.

Waights. The *Quintall* of *Anconia* is 100. li. and makes in *London* — 78. li.

In

In *Venetia* grosse ——————— 73 li.
In *Venetia* sotile ——————— 116. li.
In *Florence* ——————— 98. li.

Their *measure* heere is a *brace*, 106. whereof have made in *Venice* 100. *braces*, 10. *cones* of cloth in *Florence* have made here 37½ *braces*. Measures. *Ancona*.

Corne is heere sould by the *staro*, 6½. have made a somme in *Florence*.

The next *Province* is the *Dutchy of Spoletta*, the principall Citie bearing the name of *Spallata*, whereof is not any thing in *Merchandising* worthy the note that I finde; and their *waights* and *measures* doe in all points agree with *Venetia*. *Spallata*.

The last part of this Country is Saint *Peters Patrimony*, wherein are principall Cities of *commerce*, *Civetavechia*, which hath a pretty harbour, and neere which the *Allom* is made, which wee call *Romish or Roche*, and heere the *Pope* doth for trade sake allow a Gentleman the title of *Consull* for the *English Nation*, to see that the Mariners who are apt enough to give offence bee not wronged or abused, at whose hands in *Anno* 1619. going thence as a *Merchant* to *Rome*, I found all curtesies and friendship, and passing through *Pollidor*, a pretty towne, in the *Christmas Holidaies*, I came to *Rome*, where what I did observe in matter of *Trade*, besides the devotion of the season and time, I shall in the next Chapter declare. *Civetavechia*.

CHAP. CL.

Of Rome, *and the Trade thereof.*

THis Citie in her ancient splendor, was fifty miles in circuit, and had 750. *Towres* that beautified her walles, and inhabited by 463000. Families, but now the compass exceedes not ten miles, and a third of that is also wast ground, and hath two third parts of the inhabitants *Clergymen* and *Cortesens* which latter heere are accounted to bee 40000. and pay 30000. *Duccats*, yeerely tribute, which doth mainetaine in *Civetavechia* two Gallies furnished, knowne by the names of the *Saburrahs*, as the place of their aboade in *Rome*, but leaving this *private Trade* to the *Virgin Friars*, I come to the publique *commerce* of this Citie, which according to my observation is following. *Rome* and the Trade thereof.

Rome and the territory thereof affoordeth for *Merchandise*, *Corne*, *Wine*, *Oyle*, *Silke*, *Gloves*, *Alome*, *Lutestrings*, *Kidskins*, and some fabriques made of *Silke*: And from *England*, it receiveth *Lead*, *Tinne*, *Bates*, *Saies*, *Stuffes*, *Pilchards*, *Herrings white* and *red*, *Newland-fish*, *Calveskins*, *salt Salmon*, *Tallo*, *Waxe*, *&c.* which are landed at *Civitavechia*,

tavechia, and thence transported by boats and barkes to *Rome*, along the so much famoused River of *Tiber*, which passeth through the same.

Coines in *Rome.*

The *Coines* of all *Italy* passe heere currant, but the principall of this Countrey that are currant is the *Duccat*, or as they call it the *Crowne of Gold*, which is worth 11. *Iulios* or *Paulos*.

The *Crowne of Silver* is worth 10. *Iulios* or *Paulos*, which is 100. *Baioches*, or 400. *quatrins*.

The *Iulio* is worth 10. *Baioches* or 40. *quatrins*.

The *Baioche* is worth 40. *quatrins* or 1. *sol.* 4. *den.* small money of *Rome*.

Accounts in *Rome.*

Their accounts are kept in *Crownes*, *Iulios*, *Baioches* and *quatrins* as above, and some in *Duccats* of *Camera* or *destampe*, of which 97. 11. 3. make 100. of *Gold*.

Waights in *Rome.*

Their *Quintall* in *Rome* is 100. and makes in *London* ——— 80. li. and with other Countries is found to be in *Venetia* sotle —— 119. li.

In { *Naples* ——— 106. li.
Venetia grosse ——— 75. li.
Florence ——— 102. li.
Genoa ——— 110. li. }

But note, that of these *Quintars* of 100. li. is framed two different *waights*, with allowances given thereupon, as in sale of *Spices* and such like.

The *Quintar* thereof is accounted to be of the abovesaid waighe 160. li. And the second for the waight of grosse goods accounted to be 250. li. to the *Quintar*, which is to be observed in the sale of a *commoditie*, and therefore the *commoditie* and the waight whereby it is sould is to be observed.

Measures in *Rome.*

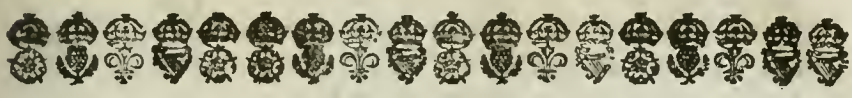
They use also two *measures* in length, the one for *Linnen* and *Woollen*, called the *Cane*, divided into 8. *Palmes*, and 30. *Cans* is 100. *Braces Venetia*; the other which they call the *Brace* which is 3 $\frac{1}{5}$. *Palmes* of the said *Cane*, which *Brace* renders in *Florence* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Brace*, the first making in *London* ( ) inches, and the latter ( ) inches.

Corne is sould by a *measure*, called the *Rugio*, which renders in *Genoa* 1 $\frac{7}{8}$. *Mins*, and in *Florence* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Staios*, and is 412. li. of *Rome*, and is in *England* ( ) gallons.

But by reason of the great occasion that *Clergy-men* from most parts of *Europe* have to use money in this City, the *Exchanges* thereof are most worthy observation, therefore I have handled the same in the 278. and 326. Chapters, with all circumstances thereunto belonging, to which I refer you.

From *Rome* I will take my way to *Venetia*, and to that *Republique*, and see what is there note worthy in matters of *commerce*.

CHAP.



Chap. CLI.

Of the Common-wealth of Venetia, *and the Cities of Trade therein.*

THe Common-wealth of *Venetia* containeth these Provinces, *La Marca Trevigiana*, *Friuli*, *Histria*, part of *Dalmatia*, and the Islands of *Candy*, *Corfu*, *Cephalonia*, *Itheca*, *Xante*, *Lucaia*, *Cythera*, *&c.* In which I finde these principall Cities of *Trade*, first *Treviso*, next *Padua* a famous *Vniversity* for *Physicke*; next *Vicentia*, next *Bressia* which is accounted the second for greatnesse in *Lombardy*, next *Verona*, also a faire Citie *Crema*, a strong Fort, *Aquilegia* once of great circuit, now devoured by the neighbourhood of *Venetia*, *Palma* a moderne towne built by the *Venetians* within these late years, next is *Cape de Istria*, *Pola*, and some others of lesser note, and last of all the *Metropolis* of all this Common-wealth which is *Venice* it selfe; of these, or as many as I have gathered any observation, I shall declare.

Venetia, and the Trade thereof.

Chap. CLII.

Of Treviso, *and the Trade thereof.*

TREVISO is the principall Citie of that Province, which to the *Venetians* is knowne by *Marca Trevigiana*, and commodiously seated for an *inland trade*, the chiefe Citie *Venetia* depriving all the rest of any eminent honour in matter of Traffique, therefore herein I shall be the briefer, and first,

Treviso, and the trade thereof.

For their *coines currant*, and their *Account* kept, I willingly omit the same, as to bee found more at large under the Title of *Venetia*.

As for the *Waights* and *Measures* thereof, it will not bee improper that I set heere the agreements thereof with *Venetia*, as being seated within that Common-wealth.

Treviso is found then to have two severall *Waights*, a grosse and sutle, in the same manner as *Venetia*, which thus agree together.

Weights of *Treviso*.

100.li.grosse in *Treviso* makes grosse in *Venetia* 92½.li.

100.li. sutle in *Treviso* makes sutle in *Venetia* 112.li.
100.li. sutle *Venetia* gives in *Treviso* sutle 89½.li.
100.li. sutle *Venetia* gives in *Treviso* grosse 58⅓.li
100.li. sutle *Treviso* makes grosse in *Venetia* 70.li.

All which considered, the thousands are found thus to accord.
1000.li. sutle *Treviso* is 1125.li. sutle *Venetia*.
1000.li. grosse *Treviso* is 1080.li. grosse *Venetia* and backward.
1000.li. grosse *Venetia* is 926.li. grosse *Treviso*.
1000.li. sutle *Venetia* is 890.li. sutle *Treviso*.
1.li. sutle *Treviso* is sutle *Venetia* 13½. *ounces*.
1.li. grosse *Treviso* is grosse *Venetia* 13. *ounces*.
1.li. sutle *Venetia* is sutle in *Treviso* 10⅔ *ounces*.
1.li. grosse *Venetia* is grosse in *Treviso* 11. *ounces*.

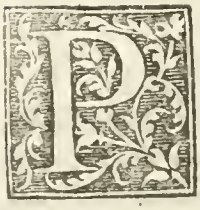
Measures of *Treviso*.

The Measures of length in *Treviso* is onely the *Brace*.
the 100. cloth *braces* in *Venetia* is 100. *braces* in *Treviso*.
the 100. silke *braces in Venetia* is 94. *braces in Treviso*.
Oile is sold here by the *Miare*.
Corne by the *staio*, the 100. *staios* here are 109. in *Venetia*.
Wine is sold by the *Cara*, which consists of 10. *consi*, which according to the measure of *Venetia* is 17½. *quartes*; the next is *Padoua*.

CHAP. CL. I.

Of Padoua, *and the Trade thereof.*

Padoua, and the trade thereof.



PADOUA is a famous *Vniversity*, especially for *Physicke*, which affords not much matter of *Trade*, yet observing my intended Methode, I will place here the concordancy of their *Waights* and *Measures* with the capitall Citie *Venetia*.

Weights of *Padoua*.

Padoua is found to have a grosse *Quintall*, and a sotle *Quintall*, as the Citie of *Venetia* hath, and found thus to agree together.
The 100.li. sutle of *Padoua* is 112½. sutle in *Venetia*.
the 1000.li. grosse of *Padoua* is 1020.li. grosse in *Venetia*.
the 1000.li. sutle in *Padoua* is 1125. sutle *Venetia*.
the 100 .li. sutle in *Venetia* is 889. sutle in *Padoua*.

Measure of *Padoua*.

The *brace* in *Padoua* is the same as at *Treviso* aforesaid.
Corne is sold by the *stare*, three here makes one *stare in Venetia*.
Wine is sold by the *Cara*, one whereof heere is 18. *quarts Venetia*.
Oile by the *Miaro*, which is heere 1185.lib. grosse in *Padoua*, for other occurrences it is to be referred to *Venice*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CLIV.

Of Vicentia, *and the Trade thereof.*

VICENTIA would bee in matter of *Trade* of greater note were shee not so neere neighbour to and under the authority of *Venetia*, for which cause I shall bee the briefer, and thus is found to agree therewith. *Vicentia*, and the Trade thereof.

The *Waights* heereof doe precisely accord with *Padoua* above mentioned. Waights of *Vicentia*.

The Measures of *Vicentia* are only one which is the *brace*, which thus is found to accord. Measures.

100. *braces* of silke in *Venice* is in *Vicentia* 92. *braces*.

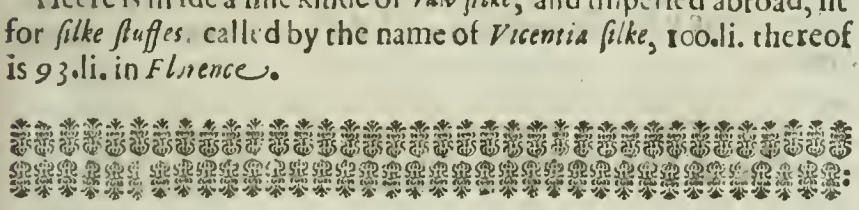
100. *braces* of cloth hath made in *Vicentia* 98. *braces*.

Corne is sold by the *staio*, 100. whereof doe make in *Venetia* $33\frac{1}{2}$. *staio*.

Wine is sold by the *Caro*, which in *Venetia* is $18\frac{1}{2}$. *quarts*.

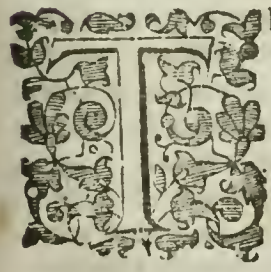
Oile is sold by the *Miaro*, which are 40. *Miri*, which makes grosse weight in *Venetia* 1210.li. and grosse of *Vicentia* 1185.li.

Heere is made a fine kinde of *raw silke*, and dispersed abroad, fit for *silke stuffes*, called by the name of *Vicentia silke*, 100.li. thereof is 93.li. in *Florence*.



CHAP. CLV.

Of Bressia, *and the Trade thereof.*



HE next is *Bressia*, seated likewise in this Province, more famous in her *Archbishop*, who is an *Earle*, *Marquesse*, and a *Duke*, than in any matter of *Trade*, yet according to my intended Methode begunne, I will compare the *Waights* and *Measures* thereof with *Venice*. *Bressia*, an the trade thereof.

Bressia hath but one *Quintall*, which containes the 100.li. of the said place. Weights of *Bressia*.

the 100.li. of *Bresse* is sutle *Venetia* 108.li. and grosse $66\frac{2}{3}$ li.

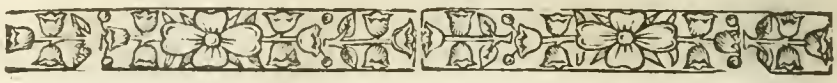
the 100.li. grosse *Venetia* is 147.li. and 100.li. sutle is 92.li. here.

the 1.li. of *Bressia* is sotle *Venetia* 13. *ounces*.

The *Brace of Bressia* agrees with the cloth *brace* of *Venice*. Measures of *Bressia*.

Corne is here sold by the *Soma*, and makes two *staio* in *Venetia*.

CHAP.



Chap. CLVI.

Of Verona, *and the Trade thereof.*

Verona.

Erona is a faire Citie, and famous in times past for many notable things heere performed, which I willingly omit, but in matters of *commerce* I finde the *waights* and *measures* thus to accord with *Venetia.*

Weights in *Verona.*

Verona is found to have two *Quintars*, a grosse and sutle. The 100. grosse in *Verona*, is 108. li. grosse in *Venetia.* The 100. sutle in *Verona*, is 110. li. sutle in *Venetia.* So that the 100. sutle in *Venetia*, makes sutle *Verona* 90 $\frac{1}{2}$. li. And the 100. li. grosse in *Venetia*, makes sutle *Verona* 145 $\frac{1}{2}$. li.

Measures in *Verona.*

The *Brace* of *Verona* agrees with the *Silke Brace* in *Venetia.*

Corne is sould by the *Minali*, 100. whereof is in *Venice* 45 $\frac{1}{2}$. *staios.*

Wine is sould by the *Brenta*, which is in *Venetia 6. Sechi*, and a *Cara* of *Wine*, is in *Venetia* 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ *quartes.*

Oyle is sould by the *Miaro*, which is 1210. li. grosse, and 1738. li. sutle, in *Venetia*, making 139. *Basces*, which are 8. *Brentas* and 11. *Basses*: where it is to be noted, that 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Basses* of *Verona*, is 1. *Miri* in *Venetia.*

Chap. CLVII.

Of Crema, *and the Trade thereof.*

Crema, and its trade.

Crema is a strong Fort, and bordering upon *Millan*, where the state of *Venetia* hold a *Custome house* for the collection of their *Customes* upon such goods as goe from these parts either to *Millan* it selfe, or thence by *transito* to *Lions* or other places.

Weights in *Crema.*

The *Quintall* of *Crema*, is the 100. li. thus agreeing with *Venice.* 100. li. sutle *Venice*, is in *Crema* 92. li. and 100. li. grosse 147. li. in 150. li. 100. li. in *Crema*, is sutle *Venetia* 108. li. and grosse *Venetia* 66. in 67. li.

Measures in *Crema.*

The *measure* for length is the *Brace*, which is found to bee two *per cent.* lesse then the *Cloth Brace* in *Venetia*: whither now it is high time I should repaire unto and survay the traffique thereof, as at this day it is found and observed.

Chap.

CHAP. CLVIII.

Of Venice, *and the Trade thereof.*

VENICE is the principall citie of this *Republique*, and is seated in the bottome of the *Adriatique Sea*, or *Venetian gulfe* upon 72. *Islands*, and distant from the maine land five miles, defended against the fury of the Sea, by a banke extending twenty Leagues in length, through which there is passage broken in seven places for Boates, but no waies for ships, but at *Mallamocco*, and the Castles of *Lio*, which are found to be strongly fortified: it is accounted to be eight miles in compasse, and hath for conveniency of passage neere 4000 *bridges*, and 12000. boates, as some of our moderne travellers have observed. It is the onely place where *Policie*, *Warfare* and *Merchandising* have kist together, for the most part of those *Clarissimos* which heere boast of their quality, greatnesse or wisdome, have either in themselves or in their auncestors, had their originall from *traffique* and *Merchandising*, many of whom injoying this title of Noble families; I have knowne in *Constantinople* and other parts as *Merchants* and *Factors*, who in their youth exercising this *Arte*, doe afterward as their genius leades them, either become *Captaines* and *Providitors* in Castles, Forts, or Cities, or *Ambassadors*, and so imployed into forraine States; or lastly *Senators* at home governing the Common-wealth, but their worth being in it selfe sufficiently knowne to the world, I shall descend to the subject in hand.

Venetia, and the Trade thereof.

This Citie then hath for many yeeres had the sole *commerce* and *traffique* of all the *Mediterranean* Seas, and not content therewith, have made that Citie the common *Mart* of all the *commodities* of *Arabia*, *Persia*, *India*, and those Easterne rich Countries by their great *trade* to *Alexandria* and *Cairo*, which continued for many yeres; and when the *Grecian Empire* was both in its height and in its descent, they mannaged the sole *Trade* thereof, till the *State of Genoa* did looke thereinto, and by their power and might at Sea, shared with them therein: but the *Portugall* finding the way to *India* by the *Cape* of *Bona Speransa*, and the *English* and *Dutch Merchants* following those leaders, now bring those rich *commodities* that way straight to their own homes, which in former times they were constrained to have from this Citie at a farre dearer rate and at a second hand, since which times, their *customes* have decaied, their ships rotted and their Mariners, the pride of their Commonwealth all become Poltrones, and the worst accounted in all those Seas.

This

This Citie now serves in matter of *Trade* for an inlet into *Austria*, and upper *Germany*, which this way it yet fits with some *spice*, *drugges*, and other *Arabian* commodities, which in part is brought hither from *Alexandria*, *Aleppo*, and *Constantinople*, where they still have *Consuls* and *Factours*, and partly by a second hand from *England*, now thereby bringing to them those commodities which a few yeares past wee had and fetched from them, as from the onely Citie and prime *Marchants* of *Europe*.

Commodities of *Venetia*.

The Commodities here found and afforded are not many, nor of much worth, as some *corne*, *wines*, *oiles*, *rice*, *woollen cloth*, *paper*, *aniseeds*, *argall*, *glasses* for looking and for drinking, *quick-silver*, some *silkes* raw and wrought.

The Commodities sent thither from *England* is *lead*, *tinne*, *baies*, *furres*, *perpetuanaes*, *searges*, *saies*, and some *cloth*, *indico*, *pepper*, *ginger*, *maces*, *cloves*, *Nutmegs*, *&c.* *herings* white and red, *pilchards*, *Newland fish*, salted *salmon*, and such, it serves in these dayes for a *Mart* for the Commodities of *Istria*, *Dalmatia*, *Slavonia*, *Austria*, upper *Germania*, and the *Adriatique* seas, and serves these parts againe with such commodities as are either brought hither by the *English*, *Dutch*, and *French* from these severall Kingdomes, or from *Alexandria*, *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, the *Archepelago*, and *Constantinople* by themselves, as the sole persons to whom hence the *Trade* of *Turky* is permitted.

Monies of *Venetia*.

Their *Monies* currant are these,

The *Crowne of Gold* is worth 24. grosses of *Venetia*.

A *Liver* of grosse is worth 10. *Duccats of Gold* large.

A *Duccat of Gold* is worth 24. *Deniers* the *Liver* of Grosses.

A *Liver* ordinary of *Venetia* is worth of *Florence* lib. 6. 4. *sold*, which makes a *Duccat* in the said place of *Venetia*, those monies which heere are called *Piccoli*, are the currant Coine of this Citie, and the monies which heere are called *Grosses*, is worth 1. *lire* 62. *sol* of *piccoli* or 10. *Duccats*, the *Duccat* is alwayes worth *lire* 6. *sol*, 4. of *piccoli*, or else accounted 24. *Grosses*, and the *Grosse* is worth *sol* 5. 2. of *piccoli*, and in the *lire* of *grosses* it is accounted and reckoned as in *Deniers*, so that by this may bee discerned to bee currant, two sorts of *Duccats*, the one currant in payment, which may bee valued *sterl.* about 3. *s.* 4 *d.* and the other of *banco*, which may be valued about 4. *s.* or 4. *s.* 2. *d.* as the *Exchange* will admit, wherein see farther, the one being 20. *per cent.* better than the other.

Weights of *Venetia*.

There is found to bee in *Venetia* foure kindes of *Weights*, which thus are distinguished and found to accord.

The greatest is called *The grosse pound*, and 100. li. wherewith all *Woolls*, *brasse*, *metalls*, *fish*, *flesh*, and other grosse goods are weighed.

The second is the *Gold waight* used for *Gold*, *Silver*, and *Iewels* onely.

The third is used in *Gold* and *Silver thread*, and in nothing else.

The

The fourth is the pound, and 100.lib. ſutle, wherewith all *ſilkes*, *ſpices*, *drugges*, *cottons*, *cotton-yarne*, and ſuch like fine goods are weighed by, which thus are amongſt them found to accord and agree.

100.li. groſſe is 158.li. ſutle, 633.li. groſſe is 1000.li. ſutle.
100.li. ſutle is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. groſſe, 1000.li. groſſe is 1580.li. ſutle.
1.li. groſſe is ſutle 1.li. 6. *ounc.* 5. *ſazi* 18. *Kr.*
1.li. ſotle is groſſe 7. *ounc.* 2. *ſazi* 16. *Kr.*
100.li. of *Silver* or *Gold thread* is ſutle 116.li. 8. *ounc.*
1. *Marc of Gold* is ſutle 9. *oun.* *ſazi* 2.

Where note that a *Marc of Gold* is 8. *oun.* 1. *oun.* is 4. *quarters*, 1. *quarter* is 36. *Kr.* and 1. *Kr.* is 4 *gra.* ſo that 144. *Kr.* is 1. *oun.* and 1152. *Kr.* is 1. *Marc.* 1.li. ſotle is 12. *oun.* the 1. *ounc.* is 6. *ſazi*, and 1. *ſazi* is 1$\frac{1}{2}$. *dram*, which is 3. *ſec.*

Alſo note that in *Venetia* there is bought and ſould divers commodities, ſome by *Ballance*, and ſome by *ſtalero*, as well in the groſſe as in the ſutle *Waight*; and that the *ballance waight* is greater than the *ſtalero waight* 2.lib. *per cent.* by the hundred more than by the pound, and the ſutle *Waight* of the *Ballance* is greater than of the *ſtaliero* ſutle two pound *per cent.* by the hundred than by the pound Weight.

Now let us obſerve how theſe two *Waights* the ſotle and groſſe reſponds with the Weight of other Countries.

The 100.li. ſutle have beene obſerved to make the firſt Rowe to the left hand, and the 100.li. groſſe the next Rowe.

Weights of *Venetia* agreeing with other Countries.

Alexandria zera	31. *Rot.*	50. *Rot.*
Alexandria forſ.	71. *R*	112. *R.*
Alleppo	14. *R.*	21. *R.*
Archepelago	77. li.	121. li.
Anverſa	64. li.	102. li.
Almaria	55. *R.*	90. *R.*
Ancona	86. li.	136. li.
Bergamo	90. li.	145. li.
Bollonia	83. li.	132. li.
Baruti	13. *R.*	20. *R.*
Cyprus	13$\frac{1}{2}$. *R.*	21. *R.*
Conſtantinople	56. *R.*	84. *R.*
Candia	li.	li.
Corfu	75. li.	117. li.
Cremona	96. li.	151. li.
Damaſcus	16$\frac{2}{3}$. *R.*	26$\frac{1}{3}$. *R.*
Ferrara	102. li.	139. li.
Florence	87. li.	138. li.
Lions	70. li.	110. li.
London	64. li.	106. li.
Lixborne	59. li.	92. li.
Millan	92. li.	150. li.

The 100.li. ſutle makes in the firſt rowe, and the 100.li. gro. makes in the ſecond rowe thus.

Mantoua

Mantoua	93.li.	150.li.
Marselia	70.li.	112.li.
Malleca	57.li.	90.li.
Napoles Rema	94.li.	149.li.
Naples Romania	78.li.	121.li.
Parma	90.li.	148.li.
Piasentia	92.li.	150.li.
Paris	70.li.	112.li.
Roma	84.li.	132.li.
Ravenna	84.l.	133.l.
Ragusa	83.l.	131.l.
Scio & Smyrna	62.*R.*	98.*R.*
Sivilia	63.l.	98.l.
Tripoli Barbaria	$59\frac{1}{2}$. *R.*	$93\frac{1}{2}$.*R.*
Turin	92.l.	148.l.
Verona	90.l.	145.l.
Zante	63.l.	100.l.

How farre these may come neere to trueth I must referre to triall, therefore I deliver them here as I received them upon trust.

Measures in *Venetia* of length.

The Measures of *Venetia* are two, and both called the *brace*.

The first is the *Silke-brace*, by which is measured all *stuffes of silke, Damasces, Sattins, Cloth of gold, of silver, &c.*

The second is the *Cloth-brace*, by which is measured all *Clothes* and *stuffes made of wooll*, which is greater than the former $6\frac{1}{4}$.*per centum*.

Upon which last *braces* 100. hath beene made this concordance with the Measures of other Countries.

100.*braces* in *Venice* make in	*London*	$55\frac{1}{2}$.*elles.*
	Antwerpe	$92\frac{1}{2}$.
	Frankfort	$115\frac{3}{4}$.
	Dansicke	$76\frac{4}{5}$.
	Vienna	$80\frac{1}{2}$.
	Lions	$56\frac{1}{2}$.*alns*
	Paris	$52\frac{3}{4}$.
	Roven	$48\frac{1}{4}$.
	Lixborne	$55\frac{1}{2}$.*var.*
	Sivill	75.
	Madera	57.*v.*
	Lucques	111.*br.*
	Florence	$113\frac{2}{3}$.*br.*
	Millan	$123\frac{3}{4}$.*br.*
	Genoa	$267\frac{7}{8}$.*pal.*

The

The liquid Measures are these:

Wines are sold in *Venetia* two wayes, either in grosse, or by retaile, the grosse by the *Amphora* and *Bigonsa*, and by retaile, by the *Quart*, the *Sachio*, and *Lire*, where note that the *Amphora* is foure *Bigonsa*, and the *bigonsa* is 4. *quarts*, and 1. *quart* is 4 *sachi*, and 1. *sachi* is 4. *liras* or pounds, but buying the same in grosse, that is by the *Amphora* and the *Sachio*, 1. *Amphora* is 14. *quarts*, and 1. *bigonsa* is 3. *quarets* and halfe. Of wines.

Oile is heere also sould two wayes, first by *Measure*, and next by the *Waight* of the *staliero*, the Measure is called the *Miro*, and is 40.lib. and by the grosse Weight is 120.lib. and 1. *Mira* makes by measure 25.li. and by weight makes 30.li.3.oun. Of oile.

Corne is sold by the *staio*, which is 132.li. grosse *Venetia*, and in *Florence* 175.lib. which is divided to $\frac{4}{4}$. and to $\frac{8}{8}$. and to $\frac{16}{16}$. parts, by which is made the *Scandalios*, the $\frac{1}{4}$. being 32.lib. the $\frac{1}{8}$. 16.lib. the $\frac{1}{16}$. 8.li. of grosse. Of corne.

Their *Accounts* are kept in *Venetia* divers wayes, as by summe in *Duccats* and *Grosses*, at *Livers* 6. and 4. *sol per ducc.* accounting 24. *Grosse* to a *Duccat*. Accounts in *Venetia*.

Others againe by *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Grosse*, which are valued at 10. *Duccats* the *Liver*, accounting 20. *sol* to the *Liver*, and 12. *Deniers grosse* to a *sold*.

Others by *Liver*, *Sol*, and *Denari* of *Picholi*, which *Picholi* are the common currant Money of the Countrie, where note that the *Grosses* are worth 1. *Liver per Sol* 62. of *Picholies* or 10. *duccats*, the *Ducc.* is ever worth 6. *Livers* 4 *sol* in *Pechol*, or 24. *grosse*, the *grosse* is worth *sol* 5.2. *pecholi*, and in the pound of *grosses*, it is the same in *Deniers*, as I shewed before in the *Monies* currant of the place.

The *Exchanges* made in *Venice*, I have inserted in the 281. and 368. Chapters, together with all circumstances thereto belonging, where by the way it is to bee noted, that in times past the goodnesse of their *Monies* both in payment for *Merchandise*, and in payment for *Bills of Exchange* was alike and of equall goodnesse and value; but these wise *Senatours* fearing to loose what they cannot keepe, I meane, that little *Trade* they yet hold, in comparison of what they had, lost by their providence and circumspection, set a distinction betweene the *Monies* payable for commodities, which they terme their *currant Monies* and out of *banco*, and betweene their *Monies* paid by *Bills of Exchange*, which they terme in *banco*, which hath had its originall upon such unfit grounds that the very naming thereof, and the particular circumstances of this difference is dishonourable to this Republique, which therefore I will omit, onely thus farre the necessity thereof is to bee remembred, and to bee well knowne and understood by all *Merchants* and *Exchan-* Exchanges of *Venetia*. Difference betweene money in *banco* and out of *banco* in *Venice* 21. *per centum*.

gers that trade and traffique to this Citie, that the difference now at this time holds in proportion betweene 20. and 21. *per cent.* so that it doth appeare to all men that reside here, or have any commerce into this Citie, that their payments made in *banco*, and by *Bills of Exchange* is accounted better by neere 21. *per cent.* than the payments made for commodities, bought and sold betweene *Merchant* and *Merchant*.

Customes of *Venetia.*

The *Customes* of *Venice* are severall, altering upon many commodities, and though the wisdome of this Republique doe manifestly discerne a great diminution of their *Customes* in generall, yet it so fals out that they impose still greater, as it were endeavouring thus to make up the annuall rents thereof, as of late they have done upon *Corrence*, under pretence, that if the *English* will come and lade them in the Port of *Venice*, or otherwise come thither laden, they are then freed of a new *Impost* which is lately levied in *Xante* upon that commodity: but they being of the condition of many *Princes*, that finding their Country enriched with an eminent commerce and a plentifull *Trade*, never leave imposing new *Customes* and *Imposts* thereon, till the *Trade*, and *Customes*, and *Imposts*, and all other the benefits thereof are slipt out of their fingers, and fled for protection to some other more friendly neighbouring State, or place, where the same findes a greater ease, and a lesser charge; and that hath *Venice*, *Anvers*, *Lions*, and *Genoa*, lost that famous *Trade*, which for many yeares hath made those Cities renowned, and by their falland easie *Customes* hath *Leghorne*, *Marselia*, *Amsterdam*, and *London* risen to that height wherin they are now found to be, which if the *Princes* thereof doe wisely cherish, and content themselves with a reasonable *Duty*, such as *Trade* in it selfe may well beare, and the *Trader* live, and chearefully proceed in his negotiations, they may see their Countries daily to flourish, and grow both rich and renowned thereby; otherwise *Trade* will insensibly flie from them, the *Merchants* will give it over, or finde out new pathes, and divert it into some other place, shipping will in an age rot and perish, and Navigation will quickly be forgotten, and those *Kingdomes* must have other Nations to supply them at the second hand, and by strangers shipping, with those necessary commodities which the Country stands in need of, and the same both at deare rates, and to the too late repentance of the State it selfe, as may now bee verified by this of *Venetia*, who would with many millions redeeme that lost *Trade*, and would with free liberty of *Customes* entertaine that *Commerce*, which they themselves peradventure by their too great *Customes* and *Imposts* levied thereon by little and little in times past have of their owne accord wilfully or willingly lost, and thrust from them, as I shall declare further in the *Trade* of *Leghorne*, and other places which have of themselves no commodity to maintaine a *Traffique*, yet have all things and want nothing that all other Countries can afford, onely by the benefit and commodity of an

easie

easie and light dutie of custome imposed upon *Merchandise* by the libertie and freedome of the place and *traders* thereinto; and for as much as this *state* have by their wisedome made of late daies divers subtile *decrees* for the benefit of their owne *traffique*, and for the regaining of their last *trade* which are in themselves prejudiciall to many other Nations, but principally to the *English*, I hould it not improper in this place to mention some of the principall thereof, that thereby if any the able furtherers of the *English traffique* shall happen to peruse this *Tract*, fit remedies may bee enacted to meete these *decrees*, which I may call particularly injurious to the *English* Subject and *Merchant*, and tending to draw the whole *trade* of the *Levant Seas* to the City of *Venice* onely, to the generall prejudice of the shipping of *His Majesty of England* traffiquing in those Seas, which I conclude under five points.

Injurious decrees of *Venice* against the trade of the *English* in the *Levant* seas.

1. First, they have considered the late great Exportation of *Corrance* out of *Zant* and *Zeffalonia* (two *Islands* of their *Signory*) into *England*, and that the principall *Trade* of the *English* into their *Signory* is onely for this *Fruite*, therefore they have of late leavied an *imposition* of ten *Duccats* upon every thousand of *Corrance* bought and shipped from the said *Islands*, and of later times have also inforced the payment of the said *Impost* at *Venice*, which formerly and at first was free, and have discharged their owne Subjects thereof, to the speciall dammage and prejudice of the *English*.

2. Secondly, they have to burthen the *Trade* of the *English* thither, or rather seeing all the *Trade* of that fruit wholy sought out and coveted by the *English*, to which end they use to vent in those *Islands* some few *English commodities*, they have I say of late, burthened the *native commodities of England* brought into those *Islands* with new *Imposts*, as leavying upon an *English cloth* 7. *duccats*, upon 100. waight of *tinne* 2. *duccats*, and upon a *kearsie* 2. *duccats*, and so upon all other *English commodities*, thereby to inforce all *commodities* of *England* to be brought into the city of *Venice*, and though sometimes *English Merchants* finds it necessary in those seas to transferre some *English* goods out of one *English* vessell into another, and yet not land the same, when as ships do happen to meet together and to be bound for severall Ports, yet the same is not permitted them unles they pay the said *Impost* abovementioned, as if the said goods were there really landed and sold, contrary to the *common custome* of the *Mediterranean* Seas.

3. Thirdly, they have prohibited, that any *Turky commodities* should be landed there out of *English* shipping, or any other *commodities* that are afterward to be shipped for the *Kingdome of England*, which for the convenieney of *English* shipping, the *English Merchants* trading into those Seas have often occasion of: but they doe compell the *English* first to send such goods and wares to the Citie of *Venice*, purposely there to pay the duty of *custome* and the duty of *cottimo*, before they will suffer them to ship the same for *England*.

4. They have made an act for the imployment of their owne

ſhipping and Mariners, and for the reſtraint of all forreiners, that no commodities of the parts of *Turky* may bee brought into any the *Signory* of the State of *Venice*, but onely in *Venetian* ſhipping, wherein they have been found to have beene ſo ſtrict and ſevere, that if any *Engliſh* ſhips happen to bee fraighted either by their owne Subjects, or by the *Merchants* of any other Nation when any of their owne ſhipping are in Port, or happen to come into the Port, or within the ſpace of twenty daies after, upon the firming of a bare *Proteſt* againſt the ſaid ſhip ſo fraighted, they have no law nor remedie left them in law to recover any fraight money, due for the ſaid goods ſo laden by them.

5. Fiftly, they will not permit nor ſuffer no *Engliſh* ſhip to relade at *Venice* except they come firſt fully laden thither, neither will they ſuffer freedome of *Trade* from *Venice* to any parts of the *Levant* for the *Engliſh* Nation, neither in their owne nor yet in the ſhipping belonging to the *Venetians*, but doe ſtraightly prohibit and forbid it, as alſo they doe prohibit the bringing in of ſome particular *commodities* by any whatſoever, themſelves and their Subjects onely excepted.

6. To theſe I might adde ſome others, but I will conclude it with this laſt poynt of *ſlight and fallacious ſubtilty* ſome yeeres paſt, when as the *Signory of Venice* had beere a permiſſion from *His Majeſtie of Englana* to contract with divers *Merchants* for their ſhippes to ſerve againſt the *Spaniards* in the *Gulfe of Venice*; when the ſaid ſervice was performed, and that they came to receive their contracted payment, they raiſed their monies 12. *per centum* above the rate of the ſame at the time of their agreement, by which rate, *His Majeſties* Subjects came to loſe a great ſumme of money by the ſaid ſervice, to their great prejudice, and to the great diſhonor of that ſo Honourable *Seignory*.

Having by theſe few particulars given the ingenious Reader a taſte of theſe preſent policies enacted by this ſtate of late for the ſupportation of their decaying *Trade*, and alſo given a touch of the ſubtilties uſed by them to preſerve that little that is yet remaining, and their indevours to augment the ſame; I will now in a word view the ſtate of the preſent *traffique* of this Citie.

The preſent Trade of *Venice* ſurvaied.

It is not to bee queſtioned, but that this Citie hath in all Ages affoorded many *eminent Merchants*, and hath not beene aſhamed to make *Merchandiſing* a proppe and ſupportation to their *Nobilitie*, which amongſt them is intituled *Clariſſimi* ſo that this their *Schoole of Commerce* hath affoorded ſuch apt Schollers, and which have ſo notably profited therein, that they have with as much honor worne the *gowne*, as valiantly handled the *ſword*; and he that ſhall heedfully peruſe their Hiſtories ſhall finde that not a few of them, have with generall approbation both of their Subjects and neighbours ſtrooke the principall ſtroake in the governement of that *Dukedome*. The fit ſituation of their Citie, the large extent of their maritime coaſts, the common aptnes and addiction of the Citi-

ſens

ſens hath much furthered the great *Traffique* of the ſame, what it hath beene in times paſt, when their potency and Opulency was at the higheſt, and when they ſet out and gave imployment both in warre and peace to 300. ſaile of Gallies, beſides all other ſort of veſſels; I referre to their owne Hiſtories. Their then rich *trade* to *Ægypt* for the *commodities* of *India*, *Arabia*, and to *Conſtantinople* and *Alleppo* for the *commodities* of *Grecia*, *Armenia* and *Perſia*, to *Germanie*, *France*, *Flanders* and *England*, for the *commodities* of thoſe Countries, muſt needs make this Citie famous for the *Traffique* thereof; but their covetous appetite, that could not bee ſatisfied with this fame, and the great wealth each in particular drew thereby, envied to themſelves that honour, which all other Cities of the World was conſtrained to give them for their great *cuſtomes* impoſed, joyned with the accidents of thatage and time brought them to the preſent ſtate of *traffique* wherein now they are found to bee, which is at preſent comprehended within a narrow ſcantling, for their *trade* to *Ægypt* is vaniſhed, and ſeene onely in the reliques thereof, for though in *Alexandria* and *Cairo* they maintaine Conſuls, ſerving in outward appearance for the protection of their *Merchants*, yet indeede they ſerve to little purpoſe, as having loſt the former famous *trade* of *Alexanaria* and *Cairo* in *Siden*, *Acria*, *Smyrna* and other places of *Turkie*; they have their Conſuls, as alſo their Agent in *Conſtantinople* and Conſull in *Alleppo*, which now are the principall who give life to their deſignes, as indeed the places where their *trade* is of greateſt eminency, yet it is not ſo great but may be fathomed within a ſmall line, and as many things have notably concurred in the loſſe of their former *traffique* abroad and in other kingdomes (as the diſcovery of *India* by the *Portugall*, the ſubverſion of the *Greeke Empire* by the *Turks*, and the favourable countenance of ſome of the late *Kings of England* to their owne Subjects, for their incouragement in *trade*, and their generall inclination thereto, ſo they in themſelves have been chiefely wanting to themſelves, and have ſuffered a loſſe to fall in ſenſibly vpon them; that hath been the greateſt ruine of their *traffique*, compriſed within the myſtery of theſe their *new Impoſts*, and the decay of the ſhipping and Navigators, which that *Prince* muſt ever carefully avoid that would have his Countrey and Subjects thrive thereby; and having now loſt all their *trade* to all other places (the dominions of the *great Turke* onely excepted their Shippes and Gallies are decayed, and their Mariners fled from them, ſome ſparkes are ſeene yet to remaine; but the great fire of their mighty *traffique* being extinguiſhed, it will not be needfull for mee to rake the aſhes, and obſerve further that little cole that is yet reſting unconſumed amongſt them.

CHAP. CLXIX.

Of Florence, *and the Cities of that Dukedome.*

Florence and the Provinces thereof.

THe *Dukedome* of *Florence*, containeth the greater part of *Tuskany*, and now may be said to be comprehended under the *Signorie* of the *great Duke*, with the *Republique* of *Pisa* and *Sienna*, the principal marine port wherof is *Leghorne*, which may be accounted the best and one of the greatest townes of *traae* in all the *Mediterranean* Seas, and not onely thus continued and preserved by the industry of the inhabitants alone, but of other Nations, which by reason of the great *immunities* and *priviledges* of the place, and the freedome given to strangers and *Merchants*, and principally because all sorts of *Merchandise* may bee heere landed free of all *customes duties* and *imposts*, this scale is growne to that height, that it is famous throughout all the *Mediterranean* and *Ocean* Seas.

In this *Republique* I finde onely foure Cities of consequence that challenge in matter of *commerce* my observation which is, *Florence* it selfe the principall Citie of this *Dukedome*; next *Siena*, then *Pisa*, and lastly the abovementioned Towne of *Leghorne*.

Commodities of *Tuscane*.

These Countries affoords for *Merchandise*, some *Marble*, *Rice*, *Wines*, *Oyles*, quantitie of *Silkes*, both raw and wrought in stuffes, famous for their *fabriques* throughout *Europe*, as *Sattins*, *Taffetaes*, *Velvets*, *Grograines*, *Plushes* and the like, called commonly of *Florence*. From *England* is heere vented *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Indico*, *Callicoes*, as being *Eastindia commodities*, and *Lead*, *Tinne*, *Clothes*, *Bayes*, *Sayes*, *Serges*, *Perpetuanes* as native; and the *English* also bring hither *Herings white* and *red*, *Pickled Salmon*, *Newland-fish*, *Pilchards*, *Calveskins* and many other *commodities*.

The Duke of *Florence* a great Merchant.

The *Duke of Florence* hath ever been found to bee a great lover of *Merchants* and *Merchandising*, and is conceived to be at this day the greatest *Merchant* in *Europe*, forgetting not that his *Ancestors* did raise themselves by *traffique* to the greatnes and height hee now doth hold; and to this end is found in *Leghorne* a stocke properly running in *trade* for *his account*, which is imploied in *traffique* as occasion of profit upon *Merchandise* doth present it selfe.

CHAP.

Chap. CLX.

Of Florence, *and the Trade thereof.*

THe Citie of *Florence* is seated neere the confluence of two Rivers, *Arne* and *Chiane*, and is a very faire Citie, and abounding with publique and private buildings of great beauty, and therefore by some supposed to be called *Florencia, a situ Florenti*; it is in compasse sixe miles, and is the residence of the *Duke*, who heere hath a *sumptuous Pallace*: the greatest part of the *trade* thereof doth consist in the *fabriques* of *Silkes* that heere are made, and are hence properly called, and in the *Exchanges* heere used and practised by *Bankers*, for all parts of *Europe*, the inhabitants having lost the honour of *Merchandising*, which anciently they had, when eminent *Factors* from hence were sent into *Flanders* and *England* and to other countries to reside, who mannaged a very great *trade*, now totally decaied what I have found from others or observed my selfe: in *Anno* 1619. when I was heere I shall set downe for the present occurrences of the place.

Florence, and the Trade thereof.

The *Merchants* doe heere keepe their *accounts* in *Livers, Sold* and *Deniers*, 12. *Deniers* making a *Sol*, and 20. *Sol* a *Liver*; and others againe in *Crownes, Sol* and *Deniers of Gold*, of *Livers* 7 ½. *per Crowne*, accounting 12. *Deniers* to a *Sol*, and 20. *Sol* to a *Crowne*, but all their *commodities* are sould by *Livers, Sold*, and *Denieres* of their monies, and to reduce *Livers* into *Crownes*, multiply by 2. and divide by 15. because 15. halfe *Livers* make a *Crowne*, and to reduce the said *Livers* into *Duccats*, $\frac{1}{7}$. is to be taken.

Accounts in *Florence*.

The *Coynes currant* are the *Duccats* of *Florence* and the *Picols*.

The *Duccat* is worth 7. *Livers* or 70. *Bolognini*.

The *Crowne* is worth 7 ½. *Livers* in *Picholi*, whereas the custome is different from other Countries, wherein the *Crowne of gold* is not found to have any constant rate with the *currant money* of the place, and is adjusted therewith according to the rate of the *Exchange*.

The *Liver* is 20. *Sold*, and accounted to be nine pence *starling*.

The *Duccat* being 7. *Livers*, is accounted their 5. s. 3. d. *starlin*.

The *Scudo* or *Crowne* of 7 ½. *Livers*, is consequently 5. s. 7 ½. *starlin*.

The *Liver* is also divided to 12. *Chraches*, whereof 8. is a *Iulio*, which is 6. d. *starling*; 5. *Quatrins* is a *Cratch*, and 60. *Craches* makes a *Liver*.

Coines currant in *Florence*.

Divers

Weights of Florence.

Divers obſervations have beene made upon the *Weights* of *Florence*, which is the 100.li. or *Quintall* of 12. *ounces* to a pound, the moſt noted I will here inſert, and referre the truth to him that hath a cauſe of triall, becauſe I have received them upon truſt.

This 100.li. then hath beene found to produce in theſe places.

The 100. li. of *Florence* hath rendred in

Anvers	73.lib.
Lions	76.
Danſicke	88.
Venetia ſotle	114.
Venetia groſſe	71.
Siena	103.
Palia	104.
Lucca	102.
Bollonia	95.
Ferrara	101.
Padoua	117.
Millan	103.
Cremona	113.
Roma	98.
Genoua	108.
Marſelia	91.
Barſelona	71.
Valentia	96.
Granado	66.
Sivill	75.
Lixborne	92.
Paris ſutle	90.
Paris groſſe	112.
Bruſſia	78.
London	78.
Ancona	98.
Maiorke	92.
Sicilia ſottle Rot.	44.
and *groſſe R.*	48.
Tunes	100.
Alleppo R.	$15\frac{3}{4}$.R.
Ditto *Silke*	$16\frac{3}{4}$.
Tripoli Soria	19.
Ditto *Barbaria*	$67\frac{3}{4}$.
Baruti	152.
Alex.zera	36.2.
Alex.forſori	81.6.
Scio & Smyrna	71.
Conſtantinople	64.
Rhodes	14.3.
Acria	12.8.

Babylonia

Babylonia	10.10.
Balsara	5.00½.*M.*
Ormus	75.10.

As of *Waights* formerly compared, so doe I finde the *brace* of this place whereby all commodities are measured, and upon the 100. *braces* of *Florence* hath beene made these observations, and to make

Measures of *Florence.*

The *Cane* is 4. *braces* and the 100. *braces* are in

London	49.*ells*
Anvers	81.
Frankford	102.
Dansicke	67.
Vienna	71.
Lions	49.
Paris	46.*alns*
Roven	42.
Lisborne	49.*vares*
Sivill	24.
Madera	50.
Venice	88.*bra.*
Lucca	97.
Millan	112.
Genoa	235.*pal.*

Note that all *Wrought silkes* are heere bought by the pound weight, and not by the *Cane* nor *Brace* above mentioned.

Wine is sold by the *Cogno*, which are 10. *bar.* and 1. *barrell* is 40. *Metadels*, or 20. *botles*, or *flasht*, each *botle* being 2. *metadels*, the *barrell* is to weigh 120.li. Of wine.

Oile is sold by the *Orcio*, which is a *barrell*, and containes 32. *metadels*, which ought to weigh 85.li. Of oile.

Graine is sold by the *Moggio*, and is *staio* 24. and the *staio* is 50.li. Of corne.

Salt is also sold by the *staio*, which waighes 72.li. Of salt.

The agreement of the *Staio* of *Corne* I finde thus computed with other Cities. Agreement of dry measures of *Florence.*

Staios 3¾. of *corne* in *Florence* is 1. *sache* of *Venetia.*
staios 3. in *Florence* make 1. *sache* in *Pisa.*
staios 2⅘. in *Florence* make in *Plombino* 1. *staio.*
staios 8¾. in *Florence* make in *Rome* 1. *Rotolo.*
staios 10½. in *Florence* makes in *Palermo* a generall *salmo.*
staios 13. in *Florence* makes in *Misnia* a grosse *salmo.*
staios 1½. in *Florence* is in *Naples* 1. *tomolo*, 16. *tom.* is a *salm.* there.
staios 6½. in *Florence* is in *Ancona* 1. *somo* of *Corne.*
Mogia 1. in *Florence* is in *Arles* 10½. *sestercos.*
staios 3. in *Florence* is in *Marselia* 2. *mines.*
staios 60. in *Florence* is in *Brittany* a tunne of *Corne.*

I have beene the lerarg in the *Waights* and *Measures* of *Florence* because

because I shall have occasion to accord other Cities to this, and therefore to make this the more absolute, I have added the following concordancy of the dry *Measures* of this place with other Countries following, which I referre to the better experienced for due triall.

CHAP. CLXI.

Of the dry Measures of severall Cities in Italie, *with other Cities in the* Mediterranean *Seas.*

Agreement of dry measures of sundry cities of *Italie, &c.*

NOw for as much as I finde it very difficult to accord so many Cities in the Measures of *Corne, Salt, Wine, &c.* I will here adde what I have collected therein, which properly may best follow the preceding agreement of the drie *Measure of Florence*.

First then a *Mine* of *Corne* in *Avignon* is 1. *staio* of *Pisa.*

An *Anne* of *Lions* is 8. *staios of Florence*, which *Anne of Lions* is there accounted 6. *buccalls.*

A *Quarter of England* is 11. *staios of Florence*.

A *Mogio* of *Graine* in *Florence* is 3. *Annes* in *Lions*, which *Mogio* is accounted 10. *sesterces* there and the same in *Provence*.

Alquiers 104. of *Portugall* are 40. *Buccets of Lions.*

1. *Muy of Orleans* & 12. *in* 13. *Mines* makes 13. *buccets of Lions.*

1. *Tunne* of *graine* either in *Picardy* or *Normandy*, to bee laden aboard their shippes is 16. *Mins*, which are $2\frac{1}{3}$. in *Moggios*, which are 24. *Mines*, and the 24. *Mins* there are $3\frac{1}{3}$. *Moggio of Florence*, and 1. *Mine* of the said places is $3\frac{1}{3}$. *staios incirca* of *Florence*.

1. *Tunne of Corne* laden in *Britanny*, is accounted to hold and make 60. *staios of Florence.*

1. *Fanega* in *Callais* is $2\frac{1}{3}$. *staios of Florence.*

1. *Salme* generall of *Cicilia* is in *Portugall Alquiers* $22\frac{1}{2}$.

the said *Salmo* of *Cicilia* is $11\frac{1}{4}$. *staios* in *Florence.*

the grosse *Salmo* of *Sicilia* is 17 *per cent.* greater than the generall.

the *Salmo* of *Callabria* is 6. *tumelles of Naples.*

the *Tomolo of Naples* is 2 *staios of Florence.*

the *Carro of Apulia* is 2. *Moggio of Florence.*

Alquiers $4\frac{1}{2}$. of *Lixborne* are 1. *fanega* in *Andalusia.*

1. *fanega* is 2. *staios of Florence* and a little more, so that the *staio* of *Florence* may bee accounted the *fanega* and *alquier of Lisborne* $2\frac{1}{2}$. *staio.*

1. *Mogio of Florence* makes in *Arles* $4\frac{1}{2}$. *sesterces.*

And in *Marsella* doth make 2. *sesterces.*

The

The *Saio of Venice* comes to make 1. *sacke of Pisa* or little lesse.

the *Mine* of *Corne* of *Genoa* are $4\frac{1}{2}$. *staio of Florence.*

the *Sestercies* 5. of graine in *Avignon*, are 1 *salmo of Cicilia.*

A *Carre* of *Corne* in *Pulia* is in *Callais* $34\frac{1}{2}$ *fanega*, and makes in *Lisborne* 145. *alquiers of* 36. *tomolos of Naples* the *Carre.*

The 500. *Retibe* of *Corne* in *Alexandria* is in *Leghorne* 1090. *sacks.*

the *staio* 63. of *Corne of Ferrara* makes just a *Carro*, and this *Carro* makes in *Constantinople* 57. *Caffise.*

The *Retibe of Alexandria* is in *Leghorne* $6\frac{1}{5}$. *staios.*

the *Cillaa of Chavallo* is 3. *staios of Florence.*

1. *Tunne* of graine in *Britanny* is 60. *staios of Florence.*

the *Caffise* of *Corne* in *Valentia in Spaine* is $\frac{2}{3}$. of a generall *Salme of Cicilia.*

Sestiers $10\frac{1}{2}$. *of Arles* is in *Florence* 1. *Moggio.*

And as for the *Tomolo of Naples*, I finde this observation in the agreement thereof:

36 *Tomolos* of *Naples* which is 1. *Carr*, hath made in	*Venice*	$22\frac{1}{2}$. *stai.*
	Istria	$22\frac{3}{4}$.
	Segnia	$68\frac{1}{4}$. *quart.*
	In all *Dalmatia*	$22\frac{1}{4}$. *stai.*
	Ragusa	$19\frac{1}{4}$.
	Cattarro	$22\frac{1}{2}$.
	Fermo Marca	$9\frac{1}{10}$. *somo.*
	Corfu	$14\frac{3}{4}$. *moza.*
	Candia	97. *mesn.*
	Canca	$14\frac{3}{4}$. *moza.*
	Alexandria	7. *rib.*
	Tripoli Barbaria	5.
	Caffise and 3. *Iubes*	
	Zerbe	$5\frac{1}{4}$. *caf.*
	Millan	3. *mos.*
	Parma	$45\frac{1}{2}$. *sta.*
	Modena	26.
	Rimene	$10\frac{5}{6}$.
	Cesena	13.
	Ravenna	34.
	Forli	$21\frac{1}{2}$.
	Ferrara	$62\frac{1}{2}$.
	Mantoua	$56\frac{1}{2}$.
	Bollonia	$24\frac{1}{2}$. *corbe.*
	Florence	80. *stai.*
	Genoa	$16\frac{7}{2}$. *mine.*
	Padoua	$34\frac{1}{8}$. *stai.*
	Trevisо	$20\frac{7}{8}$.
	Vicentia	$24\frac{1}{8}$.
	Verona	50. *min.*
	Bressia	$12\frac{1}{2}$. *som.*

Bergamo

Bergamo	19. *stai.*
Cremona	$11\frac{3}{8}$ *som.*
Mirandola	26. *stai.*

For other particulars of these *Measures* I have observed the same in such other place as my Collections permitted.

As for the *Exchanges* of *Florence*, which heere are found daily practised for great summes, I referre the particulars thereof to the 282. and 400. Chapters of this *Tract* with all the circumstances thereto belonging, and therefore hence come to *Pisa* the second City of *Trade* in *Toscanie*.

CHAP. CLXII.

Of Pisa, *and the Trade thereof.*

Pisa, and the Trade thereof.

PISA is the second Citie in the *Dukedome of Tuscanie*, seated in the entrance of the River *Arnus* into the Sea which commeth downe from *Florence* and watereth the Walles thereof.

Heere is the *Custome-house*, placed by the *Florentine* for all goods that are landed at *Leghorne*, and enters into his Country, or laden in *Florence*, and going this way out of his Country, so that though *Leghorne* bee free of all *Customes*, yet the Duke losing little thereby save what the Towne it selfe can vent, which is but small, for it is but as a Scale and Port-towne to this Citie, and the rest of his Territories.

Heere is also kept his principall *Courts of Iustice*, and the *Knights of Saint Stephen* have here their *Alberge*, thereby keeping his Subjects from going to *Malta* to bee there enrolled, the Duke by these meanes using his best art to make this Citie have some splendour, which by the strict subjection of the Inhabitants the Citie otherwise is wholly deprived of.

Those goodly Buildings which it yet sheweth testifies its ancient magnificency, and many things *Anno* 1619. I observed therein of note, though improper to the subject, which beares in many places the reliques of that greatnesse it once had, by its command over divers Provinces, and the Warres it maintained for a long time together against both the *Venetians* and *Genoues*; but to my businesse.

Weights.

The *Monies*, *Waights*, and *Measures* and *Accounts* of *Florence* are here onely in use, and therefore shall not need to reiterate.

Measures.

Onely the *Corne measure* is a *Sacco*, which is 3. *staios of Florence.*

The *Wine measure* is a *barill Cornuto*, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$. *bar. Florence*, so that

that 7. *bar. Cornuto* is $10\frac{1}{2}$. *bar. in Florence*, which is in *Candia* 45. *mistate*, and makes in *Naples cogno* 1. which is $1\frac{1}{2}$. *but.*

For *Custome* of the place, this hath beene observed, that a *bagge of pepper* from landing at *Leghorne* to the dispatch in the *Custome-house* here is about a *crowne of gold per balle*, and *herrings English* have charges from the arrivall at *Leghorne* untill dispatched in the *Custome house* of *Pisa* 15. *sold of gold* the *bar.* of 4000. *herrings*; and the like for other commodities in generall. Customes in *Pisa.*

The *customes* of the place is ordinary 4. *cratches per liver.*

CHAP. CLXIII.

Of Siena, *and the Trade thereof.*

THis City hath beene of more note and greater consequence in times past, but falling under the command of the *Florentine*, they deprived them of all their *trade* and ancient glory; it is an *inland towne*, adorned with beautifull both publique and private Buildings, their great Church hath the Monuments reserved of all the Popes, and of our famous Countryman Sir *Iohn Haukwood*, who did the *Florentine* such good and valiant service, that they have heere honoured his memory with a stately Monument: here is observed to be spoken the best *Tuscan Language* in *Italie*; and further I could not note materiall *Anno* 1619. *Siena*, and the Trade thereof.

Accounts heere and the *Monies* current are the same as in *Florence*.

In *Siena* they have two *Quintals*, the one of 100. li. wherewith all fine goods are waighed, being *intirca* 3. *per cent.* lesse than the 100. li. of *Florence*. Waights in *Siena.*

The other is for *Woolles* and some grosse commodities, which containeth 150. li of the former 100.

The *Braces* and *Measures* agree with *Florence* formerly mentioned, other notes of *Trade* in this *Dukedome* I have not met withall, therefore will passe hence to the *Dukedome* of *Millan*, and will omit the rest to *Leghorne*, the onely Sea Port of note belonging hereunto. Measures in *Siena.*

CHAP. CLXIV.

Of the Dukedome of Millan.

Dukedome of *Millan.*

THe *Dukedome* of *Millan* being under command of the *Spaniard*, is rich in Natures gifts, as esteemed the Garden of *Italie*, affoording plenty of *Corne, Rice, Wines, Oiles, Silkes* raw and wrought, and sundry other commodities, it hath therein also many faire Cities, the principall whereof are,

First, *Millan* the principall of the whole Dutchy. Secondly, *Pavia.* Thirdly, *Alexandria de la Pallia.* Fourthly, *Cremona.* And fifthly, *Como*; of as many of which as is needfull, I shall touch the particulars.

CHAP. CLXV.

Of Millan, *and the Trade thereof.*

Millan, and the Trade thereof.

MILLAN is a faire Citie and the greatest of *Lombardy*, the Castle whereof is accounted impregnable, it is very populous, and containes seven miles in circuit, it is furnished in matter of *Trade* with many great *Merchants*, or rather as I may more properly call them, *Shopkeepers*, abounding in many rich manufacturies of *Silkes*, and *iron* for sword blades, *cannons* for Muskets and Pistols, *&c.* as *silke stockins, chamlet, fustians, gold thread*, and sundry other commodities here disperied into *Savoy, France*, and other adjoyning Countries.

Accounts in *Millan.*

Their *Accounts* are kept in *Millan* by *pounds, shillings*, and *d.*

Or as they call them *Livers, Sol*, and *Deniers*, 12. *Deniers* make a *Sol*, and 20. *Sol* a *Liver*, which *Liver* may be *sterl.* 12. *pence*, as I shall shew in the *Tract* of *Exchanges*, in 280. and 410. Chapters.

Coines in *Millan.*

Their *Coines* currant in *Millan* are these:

A *Duccat* of *gold* of *Millan* is *incirca* 100. *Sol* of that money.

A *Crowne of gold of the Sunne* is worth about 96. or 98. *Sol.*

A *Crowne of gold Italian* is 5. *Livers* and 6. *Sol Imperiall.*

A *Duccat of gold* of *Livers* 5. and 18. *Sol* is *Livers* 6. *Imperiall.*

A *Duccat Imperiall* is esteemed 4. *Livers.*

A *Duccat*

A *Duccat* of *Millan*, or *Imperiall* of *Livers* 4. *per Ducc.* and so they count it in *Exchange*, the which they pay in *Crownes of Italie* at 101. *Sol per Ducc.*

Note that the *Crowne* in *Millan* runnes in *Merchandise* for *Sol* 110. and the *Duccat* for the same.

Note also that the *Imperiall Coines* are the *currant* of this Country, but *French*, *Italian*, and *Spanish*, passe heere also in *Merchandise*, as being placed betweene the two former, and subject to the last.

The *Weigh* of *Millan* is the *Pound*, and the 100. li. which is the *Quintall*, which 100. li. is Weights in *Millan*.

In	*Venetia sotile*	108. li.
	Venetia grosse	66.
	Florentia	97.
	Genoa	106.
	Lions	69.
	London	70.

In *Millan* they have two *Braces*, the *Cloth*, and the *Silke*, upon the 100. *Braces silke* hath beene made these observations, and to have made Measures of *Millan*.

In	*London*	43. elles.
	Antwerpe	72.
	Frankford	90.
	Dansicke	60.
	Vienna	63.
	Lions	44. alnes.
	Paris	41.
	Genoa	209. palm.
	Roven	37. aln.
	Lixborne	43. var.
	Sivill	58.
	Madera	44.
	Venetia	78. brac.
	Lucque	86.
	Florence	88.

Which I referre to the experience of him that shall have occasion to make triall heerein farther, and so I will proceed to *Cremona*; as for the *Exchanges* here practised I referre you to the generall Chapter thereof in the end of this Tract, *videlicet* 280. and 410. Chapters. Exchanges of *Millan*.

CHAP. CLXVI.

Of Cremona, *and the Trade thereof.*

Cremona, and the Trade thereof.

CREMONA is the second City of *Trade* in this Dutchie, which endeavoureth by the industry of the Inhabitants to imitate and second *Millan* in her manufacturies of *silke, gold thread, &c.*

Waights.

Their common *Waight* is the *Pound* and the 100. li. which hath by triall beene found to make in *Venetia* sotle 104.l. and by the grosse of *Venetia* 65. in 66.li. in *Florence* 86.li.

Measures.

Their *Measure* is the *Brace*, agreeing the same as that of *Florence*.

Oile is sold by the *Carigas*, 18. thereof is 1000.li. *Venetia* in *oile carigs*, 15. is accounted for a 1000.li. of *Cheese* in *Venetia*.

Carigas 11. is accounted of *Hony* $8\frac{3}{4}$. *staios* of *Venetia*.

CHAP. CLXVII.

Of Como, *and the Trade thereof.*

Como, and the Trade thereof.

COMO is made more famous by the *Lake* whereon it is seated, being 50. miles about, than by the *trade* thereof, though it may well be imagined the same doth adde a good furtherance thereto by the benefit and commodity thereof, and by transporting of wares to neighbouring places seated thereabout.

Weights.

The *Weight* thereof is the *Pound*, and 100.lib. which hath beene observed to produce in *Venice* sutle 108. and grosse 67.li. which in *London* is 72.li. *haberdepois*, or thereabout.

Measures.

Their *Measure* is a *Brace* accounted to be.

Corne is sold by the *Mosa*, which are here 14. *pesos*, and every *peso* is 10.li. at 30. *oun. per* li. which in *Venetia* is 378.lib. sutle, which is 205.li. grosse, so that the said 14. *pesos* is in *Venetia* $1\frac{7}{8}$. *staios*; and thus have I done with the *Dutchy* of *Millan*, and proceed to *Mantoua* and the *Dukedome* thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. CLXVIII.

of Mantoua, *and the Trade thereof.*

MANTOUA hath some other Cities of quality subject thereto, but being debarred from the Sea, and invironed with potent neighbours that hinder the *commerce* thereof, I will therefore reduce what I have collected note-worthy to the City of *Mantoa* it selfe, which is a very faire and strong Towne, invironed on three parts with a *Lake* of good breadth, and with a strong Wall on the rest, through this Lake runneth a River that leadeth into *Poe* which is a famous streame in these part, and much enricheth this Country, and furthereth the *Trade* of this *Dutchy*. *Mantoua*, and the trade thereof.

The chiefe Commodities of this *Dukedome* is certaine *fabriques* of *silkes*, such as are *Taffataes*, *Sattins*, *Chamblets* watered, and the like. Commodities of *Mantoua*.

Their *Accounts* are kept in *Livers*, *Sold*, and *Deniers*, 12. *Deniers* making a *Sol*, and 20. *Sols* a *Liver*, 5. of which *Livers* maketh a *Duccat* of *gold* large 9. 12. *Sol* making a *Duccaton* of *Mantoa*, or 115. *sol* of *Millan* which is accounted ( ) *sterl.* Accounts in *Mantoua*.

They waigh in *Mantoua* by a *Peso*, and by the 100.li. 25.li. being the *Peso*, and 100.lib. the *Quintall*, which hath made in *Venice* sutle 108.li. and *Venice* grosse $66\frac{2}{5}$.lib. in *Florence* 98.li. and in *London* by observation of some 71.li. *haberdepois*. Waights in *Mantoa*.

Their *Measure* of length is the *brace*, which doth agree with the cloth *brace* of *Venice* within a small matter. Measures in *Mantoa*.

Corne is sold by the *staio*, 100. whereof are in *Venetia* 40. *staios* and 1. *staio* weighes about 80.li. of *Mantoa* waight.

In this *Dukedome* is also *Asie*, where is yearely kept a great and notable Faire for many sorts of *Merchandise*, where many immunities are granted to *Merchants*, during the time that the said Faire doth continue, and is held in the beginning of *September*, and thus much I have observed of this *Dutchie*. *Asie* a Faire.

CHAP. CLXIX.

Of Urbin, *and the Trade thereof.*

Urbin, and the Trade thereof.

URBIN is a faire Citie, seated on the bottome of the *Apenine*, where it hath for Sea Ports *Pisauro* and *Fano*, the *English* heere doe enjoy many immunities, and sundry priviledges, the originall whereof did arise in the Raigne of *Henry the sixth of England*, who created the *Duke* of this place a *Knight of the noble Order of the Garter*; and he to requite the Honour to himselfe done, returned it thus to the said *King* his Subjects, it now affoordeth the common *commodities* of other parts of *Italie* which it also followeth in matter of *trade*.

Accounts in *Urbino*.

Their *accounts* are heere kept in *Livers*, *Sold* and *Denieres*, 12. *Deniers* making a *Soldo*, and 20. *Sold* a *Liver*.

The *currant coines* of this place are the *Romaine*, and doe as in most parts of these *Italian* Principalities partake of one anothers *coines*, which passeth currant with some small distinction from one Citie to another.

Weights.

The *waights* is heere the *pound*, and the *Quintall* being 100. lib. which produceth in *Venetia sutle* 112½. and grosse 72. li. and hath produced in *London* 77. li. *haberdepois*.

Measures in *Urbino*.

Their *measure* of length is the *Brace*, the 100. *Braces* of Cloth in *Venice* rendring heere 94. *Braces*, and the 100. *Braces* of Silke, rendring heere 102. in 103. *Braces*, which is in *England* ( ) inches.

CHAP. CLXX.

Of Parma, *and the Trade thereof.*

Parma, and the Trade thereof.

PARMA, the chiefe Citie of this Principality, affoording the *commodities* common with the rest of *Italie*, doth over and above affoord that excellent *Cheese* knowne through *Europe* by the name of *Parmesane*, it is not noted for any eminencie in *trade*, the greatest fame that of late it obtained was by being subject to that *Alexander Farnese* who was *Duke* thereof, and made such a noise in the *Netherlands*, during his regencie

regencie there, to his *Masters* great expence, but to little purpose, for *trade* observe that their accounts are kept in *Livers Sold* and *Deniers*, 12. *Deniers* to the *Sold*, and 20. *Sold* to the *Liver*, which is ( ) *starling*. Accounts in *Parma*.

The *Coynes currant* of *Parma* are.

The *Waight* is the pound of 12. ounces, and 100. li. to a *Quintall*, which is in *England* about 60. li. and in *Venice sotile*. Waights in *Parma*.

Their *Measure* is the *Brace*, agreeing with the *Brace* of *Florence*, and now to *Placentia*, also subject to this Principalitie. Measures in *Parma*.

CHAP. CLXXI.

Of Placentia, *and the Trade thereof.*

PLACENTIA is a commodious Citie for *trade*, and seated properly to that end upon the River *Poe*, affoording the ordinary *commodities* of *Italie*, but in nothing so famous as for the *Faires* in *Exchanges* heere quarterly kept, to which place all *Italy*, *Germany* and other Countries doe make their *Exchanges*, rather for the *Faires*, then for any *commodities* wherein they intend to have the said monies invested, and for the monies of the Country there is no account had therein thereof, but onely of that wherein the *Exchanges* is made, which is called the *Crowne of Marcque*, wherein onely *Bankers* and *Exchangers* doe keepe the account of this Citie, and of those *Crownes*, their accounts are framed in *Crownes*, *Sold* and *Deniers of Marcque*, as I have more at large treated of in severall Chapters of *Exchanges*, *vide* 276. and 382. and others following, which by reason of the great concurrencie I have there amply specified, and to which I refer you. *Placentia*, and the Trade thereof. Accounts in *Placentia*.

The *waight* of *Placentia* is the pound, and 100. li. the *Quintall*, which a 100. li. is in *Venice* grosse, 66. li. *Venice sutle*, 108. li. and by that computation in *London sutle* pound 72. li. *incirca*. Waights in *Placentia*.

Their *measure* is a *Brace*, which is 27. inches *English*, in this Principalitie is *Mirandola* accounted, of which a word *passando*. Measures in *Placentia*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CLXXII.

Of Mirandola, *and the Trade thereof.*

Mirandol, and trade thereof

MIRANDOLA being a Citie also belonging to this Principalitie, I thought good to insert in my way what I have observed in the *waights* and the *measures* thereof.

Waights.

The *waight* of *Mirandola* is the li.12. ounces, 100. li. whereof is a *Quintall*, and found to be *haberdepoise* 75. li.

Measures.

The *measure* is the *Brace*, found to be 26½. inches *English*, and so much for *Mirandola*, and now to *Leghorne*, therewith to finish the *trade* and *commerce* of *Tuscany*, and of these petty *Dukedomes*.

CHAP. CLXXIII.

Of Leghorne *and the Trade thereof.*

Leghorne and the trade thereof.

LEGHORNE is accounted the strongest moderne Citie in the *Mediterranean* Seas purchased not many yeeres past for 120000. *Duccats* of the *Genoes*, by the *Dukes* of *Tuscanie*, who reedifying, or rather building a new Citie to the old, new fortified and walled the same, giving safe conduct to all men of what quality and degree soever to live heere, so that at the first it was a *sanctuary* for all *Theeves*, *Pirats*, *Murtherers* and wicked Rascalls, and because heere was also granted a liberty in conscience; the Towne was also stored with all Religions; but as the Citie became populous, and *Merchants* being graunted a freedome in *Customes*, the place became in a short time to be filled with Inhabitants, and to adde to these immunities, there were dwellings for seven yeeres given to any that would come hither to reside, and all such should be free from all arrests or punishments for acts committed in all other Countries, of what nature soever they were found to bee, and by these meanes at first, and since by the incouragement of the *great Duke of Florence* it is become one of the principall Townes of *trade* in all those Seas, and is properly accounted the Scale of the *Florentine* dominions; in matters of *commerce* it is ruled by *Pisa* and *Florence*, which are the principall Cities of this *Dutchie*, and which yeelds the *commodities* that

that drives the *traffique* of this place, the principall notes that I observed at my being in this place in severall Voyages, are as followeth.

Their *accounts* are kept in *Livers, Sold* and *Deniers*, 12. *Deniers* to a *Soldo*, and 20. *Soldo* accounted to a *Liver*, which is nine pence *starling*. Accounts in *Leghorne.*

Their *monies* are those of *Florence*, which currant is the *Duccat* of 10 ½. *Iulies*, or of seven *Livers*, which is five shillings three pence *starling*, and a *Scudo* or *Crowne of gold*, is 7 ½. *Livers*, and one *Crowne* of *gold*, in *gold*, or as they say, *de Oro in Oro*. is 8. *Livers*. Coines as in *Florence.*

Also note that 12. *craches* make a *Liver* which is *9.d.*

8. *Craches* make a *Iulio*, which is *6.d. sterl.*

5. *Quadrins* make a *Crache*, 60. *Crache a Liver.*

3. *Quadrins* make a *Sol.*

To bring *Duccats* of *Florence* of seven *Livers* the *Duccat* into *Crownes* of *Gold* of *Florence* of 7½. *Iul. per cro.* divide by 15. and substract the quotient from the summe divided, and the remainder is your demand.

Againe, to bring *Crownes* of *gold* of *Florence* of 7½. *Iul.* into *Duccat of* 7. *Livers*, divide by 14. and the quotient added to the summe divided will answer your desire.

There is ever found betweene the Monies of *Florence* and the money of *Leghorne*, a *Lagio*, which being both subject to one Prince is conceived by some that the same may be removed by *Merchants*, if they would endeavour it, but they that are well versed in the *Trade* of this place hold the contrary opinion, therefore I will omit the reasons given on both sides, and advise him that hath *monies* in *Florence* and is resident in *Leghorne* to make the best use thereof, and take the benefit of the *Laggio* as the currant rate will permit him, till the busines may be better rectified and the controversie by an equality may be decided and determined.

The *Weight* is the same as in *Florence*, the *Pound* 12. *ounces*, and the *Quintall* is 100. lib. which is *English* 75. lib. but some commodities are found to be sould by the *Quintall* of 150. li. which is 113. li. *English*, and some by a *Quintall* of 160. li. as *fish*, *woolles*, and which is 121. li. *English*, the *English* 112. lib. making about 147½. li. of this place. Waights in *Florence.*

Note that 150. li. is here a *Kintar* of *Alome*, and is 113⅞. li. *English.*

151. li. makes a *Kintar* of *Sugar* is 114 ⅓. li. *English.*

160. li. makes a *Kintar* of *fish*, is 121½. li. *English.*

100. lib. is a *Kintar* of all other commodities, and is 75 $\frac{11}{12}$. li. *English*, and is 108. li. in *Genoa.*

The *Measure* of this place is the *brace*. 4. *braces* making a *Cane*, 50. *Canes* is 200. *braces*, and found to bee 100. *Elles* of *London*, observed by some, 5. *Canes* to make 11. *Yards English.* Measures in *Florence.*

Their

Their *Corne measure* is a *Stare*, 3. *stares* is a *sacke*, and 3⅓. *sackes* is a *salmo*: or 41. *stares* is a *salmo*, and this *salmo* is accounted a *London quarter*.

Also they have another Measure called a *Maggio*, and 8. *sackes* or 24. *stares* is a *Maggio*, and a *stare* of good *corne* hath beene noted to weigh 50. li.

English commodities vented in *Leghorne*.

From *England* is vented heere *baies, saies, serges, cloths, perpetuanies, lead, tinne, Calve-skinnes, hides, Oistracan hides, salt, salmon, pilcherds, caviar, herrings, tallow*, also *pepper, ginger, mace, cloves, nutmegs, indico*, and such *India* commodities.

Commodities of *Tuscanie*.

This place being the greatest Scale of *Trade* in *Tuscanie* is found hence to be sent into other parts, *oiles, wines, silkes* raw and wrought, *rice, aniseeds, argall*, and all other *Italian* commodities.

Custome in the Port of *Leghorne*.

All goods entring heere to be sold are not liable to the payment of *Custome* for a yeare, but if kept a full yeare, doe then pay a *Custome*, and if sale present not in that time, the *Merchant* may ship the same out againe without any charges, but if for the advance of his commodity hee send the same into other parts of the *Dutchy* of *Florence*, then the *Custome* is to bee paid at *Pisa*, as is there mentioned, to which I referre the inquirer, and leaving *Tuscanie* I will passe over to *Genoa*.

Chap. CLXXIV.

Of Genoa, *and the Trade thereof.*

Genoa, and the trade thereof.

The State of *Genoa* comprehends *Finali, Sarasena*, and *Noli*, Cities of small import, the *Metropolis Genoa* being the *Mistris* of this *Republique*, being accounted eight miles in compasse, and inhabited by the greatest *Mony-mongers* or Usurers in the World, who if they would not distrust God with their wealth by Sea, would easily become and bee accounted famous *Merchants*; their Usury is excessive, and hath more than once brought the King of *Spaine* into their bookes for vaste summes of money, and hee having the tricke of failing in his payments, and performance, hath beene observed to have satisfied them in *blanco* in lieu of being paid in *banco*, but I referre this to them that are constrained to suffer, and draw to my observations being such as I have gathered upon this Citie.

This Citie would proove the most famous in all these Seas for *Trading*, were not the Inhabitants such noted Politicians, and *great biters by Exchange*, that no strangers can live among them, for they envie

envie the great *commerce* practised in *Leghorne* their neighbour, and yet may exceed *Leghorne*, would their greedy covetousnesse permit them, and suffer *Merchants* to bring their goods thither upon small charges, but *that Soveraigne must not expect a plentifull Trade that will have also a great Custome paid him upon all goods*, and hee that desires to lose the Traffique of his Country needs no other way to doe it but by imposing heavie *Customes* upon *Merchants*, and their commodities, but to their better considerations I referre this point, and publish to the world their owne common Proverbe which admits hardly any Merchants to live or thrive amongst them, *Genoa fatta per noi*, their Citie is onely made for themselves.

In *Genoa* they keepe their *Accounts* in *Livers*, *Sold*, and *Deniers* currant, the *Denier* being 12. to a *Sol*, and 20. *Sol* to a *Liver*, which is 120. *Raies* of *Portugall*, and 16. *d. sterling*. Accounts in *Genoa*.

Their currant *Monies* are divers, as bordering upon so many neighbours, the most currant is the *Deniers*, 12. to a *Soldo*. Monies in *Genoa*.

Soldos 4. makes a *Cavalet*.
Cavalets 5. or *Sols* 20. make a *Liver*, which is 16. *d. ste.*
Livers 4. *Sold* 8. is a *crowne*.
Sold 7. *den.* 6. is a *Spanish Riall* of 6. *d. sterling*.
Sold 90. is a *crowne* of *Gold*.
Duccat in *Silver* is 4. *liver*, 16. *sol* being 6. *s.* 5. *d. sterl.*
Duccat currant is 4. *Livers*, *sterling* 5. *s.* 4. *d. circa*.
Duccat of *Gold* is 68. *Sold* of *Gold*.
Lire 3. *Sols* 1. makes a *Riall* of *Eight*.
Lire 4. 13. 4. of *Genoa* hath made 1. *ducc.* in *Leghorne*.

Their *Weight* is the *Pound* of 12. *ounc.* and the *Quintall* is 100. li. *ditto* which is called the *Sutle Quintar*, and the *Grosse Quintar* is 150. lib. thereof is 157½. lib. *sutle Venice*, and this *Grosse Quintar* agrees with the *Grosse Weight* of *Venice*, betweene which two places these notes have beene observed, that 100. lib. *Sutle Genoa* makes *Sutle* in *Venetia* 105. li. Waights in *Genoa*.

100. li. *grosse Genoa* is *grosse Venetia* 100. li. *sutle* 157½. li.

The said 100. lib. hath made in *London* 71. lib. *circa* and 92½ *Leghorne*.

And the 150. li. their *Grosse Quintar* is *London* 105. li. *circa*.

And the 112. li. *London* hath made here 143. li.

And by proofe 100. li. in *Florence* hath made here 109. li.

The *Grosse Quintar* is 150. li. of 18. *ounces per* li. by which is sold *cottons*, and *cotton-yarne*, *comin*, and *aniseeds*, *hony*, *rice*, *brasse*, *lead*, *tinne*, *soape*, and *woolles*, and some other commodities.

Their *Measure* of length is the *Cane* containing 9. *palmes*, which 9. *palmes* have made 4. *braces* of *Florence*, and the *measure* is for *silkes* Measures in *Genoa*.

and

and *stuffes*, but 10. *palmes* in *Linnen* makes a *Cane*, and is in *Florence* 4. *braces*, and the said *Cane* by observation hath made in *Venice* $3\frac{1}{2}$. *braces* of *cloth*, and $3\frac{11}{12}$. of *silke braces*, and upon the 100. *palmes* have beene made these observations, and to have rendred

In	*London*	27. *yards*.
	Anvers	34. *elles*.
	Frankford	43.
	Dansicke	$23\frac{3}{4}$.
	Vienna	$30\frac{1}{3}$.
	Lions	21. *alnes*.
	Paris	19.
	Roven	18.
	Lixborne	$20\frac{3}{4}$. *vares*.
	Sivill	28.
	Madera	21.
	Venice	37. *bra*.
	Lucca	$41\frac{1}{2}$.
	Florence	42.
	Millan	47.

1. *Cane* is in *Barselona* $1\frac{3}{5}$. *Canes*.

9. *Palmes* in *Genoa* is in *Florence* $1\frac{1}{10}$. *Canes*.

1. *Cane* in *Genoa* is in *London* $2\frac{7}{8}$. *yards*.

Note that it hath beene observed that five *Palmes* hath made almost an *Ell English*, or 25. *palmes* 6. *elles* and $\frac{1}{2}$. and 100. *palmes* thus is $26\frac{1}{4}$. *elles* and 50. *yards* have made here 17. *canes*.

Of corne. *Corne* is here sould by the *Mine*, whereof 64. make the 100. *Saches* at *Pisa*, and 100. *Mins* make $137\frac{1}{2}$. *staios* in *Venetia*, and the *Mine* payes $6\frac{1}{2}$. *sold* for *custome* in *Genoa*, and weighes 270. lib. and halfe a *Mine* is called a *Corno*, the *Quarter* of *Harwich* measure hath made here $2\frac{1}{2}$. *Mines*, but the *London quarter* not so much.

Of oile. *Oile* is sold by the *barrell*, $7\frac{1}{2}$. *barrels* making a *Neapolitan but*, called here *Botta dimena*.

Of wine. *Wine* is sold by the *Meserole*, and 5. *Meseroles* is a *Botta dimena*, and 2. *barr*. make 1. *Mesrole* which is also 10 ». *Pints*, so that 500. *Pints* of *Wine* make a *Botta dimena*.

All goods entring into *Genoa* payes for *Consolato* of the River 6. *deniers per liver*, and is paid by the buyer, according to the price bought, if a contract bee not made with the seller for the discharging of it.

And hee that lands Commodities heere in his owne name and cannot make sale thereof, hath had formerly leave to carry the same out againe without paying any charges, but this privilege is now disanulled.

Many *silk fabriques* are heere made common with all *Italie*, the principall being *Velvets*, watred *Chamlets*, *&c.* sould by the pound weight, as is usuall through *Italie*.

This

This Citie is famous for the *Exchanges* heere practised, as doth more fully appeare in the Chapter of the *Exchanges* heere in use, *vide* Chapter 279. and so forward, where all circumstances are inserted and now to *Lucca.* Exchanges.

CHAP. CLXXV.

Of Lucca, *and the Trade thereof.*

LUCCA is the principall Citie of this *Republique*, and is pleasantly seated on the River *Serchio*, in compasse about 3. miles in a plaine, the walles being adorned with trees, makes the Citie appeare to the Traveller to be in a Wood, till approaching neere the bulwarkes, give testimony of her strength, and that these trees are planted upon the walls where the Citizens in summer walke for shade: it doth wholy consist upon the *Fabriques* heere made of *Silke*, such as is *Damasces, Satins, Taffetaes, &c.* which hence is vented into forraine countries, which are all sould by the pound waight, according as is accustomed in *Italie*, and as for other matters in *trade* what I observed in 1619. is thus. *Lucca*, and the trade thereof.

Their *accounts* are kept divers waies, some in *Livers, Sold* and *Deniers* of *Picholi*, as in *Florence*, 12. *Deniers* to a *Sol*, and 20. *Sol* to a *Liver*; some againe in *Crownes, Sold* and *Deniers of gold*, of *Livers* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. *per Crowne*, accounted by 12. and 20. as is aboveaid, but *Silkes* are sould by so many *Duccats* the pound, so that to reduce *Duccats* into *Crownes*, the number of *Duccats* is to be multiplied by foure, and divide the proceede by 71. adding what may rest with the *Duccats*, and they shall be *Crownes* of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Livers.* Accounts in *Lucca.*

Note that to bring *Duccats* of *Florence*, or as they tearme them *Piastres*, of seven *Livers* the *Duccat*, into *Crownes of gold* of *Florence*, of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. *per Crowne*, divide by 15. and substract the *quotient* from the summe divided, and the remainder is the demaund.

Againe, to bring *Crownes of gold* of *Florence*, of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. into *Duccats*, of 7. *Livers* divide by 14. and the *quotient* added to the summe divided will answere your desire.

Againe, to bring *Livers* of *Lucca* into *Crownes of Lucca* or *Duccats* of *Florence*, take the summe of *Livers*, and adde as many more unto them, the *product* being divided by 15. then the same are *Crownes* of *Lucca* of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Livers*, I say, *Livers* for *Crownes* and *Duccats* of *Florence*. of 7. *Livers per Duccat*, for that the *Crowne of Lucca* and *duccat of Florence*, are all one in valew, but in the *Liver of Lucca* and in that of *Florence*, is some difference, because the *Liver of Florence* is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. *per*

cent. greater then that of *Lucca.* Note also that 75. *Bolonins* make a *Florence duccat* of 7. *Livers*, and 79. *Bolonins* make a *Lucca duccat*, by which they account in sale of *Silke.*

The *Crowne* is commonly thus charactered——C.
The *Piastre* or *Duccat* is thus ———— D.
The *Liver* is thus ———— L.
The *Sol* is thus, and the *Denier* ———— d.

Monies in *Lucca.*

Their *Monies common* is that of *Florence* currant, called *Bolonini*, the *Crowne of gold* is 7. *Livers*, 10. *Sol* in *Picoli* as at *Florence*.

The *Ducatene* is worth 7. *Livers*, and is called the *Crowne of silver*, but the *Exchanges* is made by *Ducatons*, *Solds* and *deniers* as more fully doth appeare in the 283. Chapter of *Exchanges* practised in this Citie, to which in that particular I referre you.

Weights in *Lucca.*

They have in *Lucca* two *waights*, one of the *Ballance waight*, whereby all goods are bought and sould, and the other whereby *Merchants* doe pay the *customes* by, wherein is about 12. *percē.* difference. The *Ballance pound* is 12. ounces, 100 li. whereof hath made in *Lions* 72 $\frac{1}{2}$. li. the *customers pound* is also 12. ounces, 100. li. thereof hath rendred in *Lions* by triall 81. li.

The *ballance* 100. hath made in *Florence* 97. li.

Measure in *Lucca.*

The *measure* of *Lucca* is a *Brace*, which is 23. inches of *London*, and two *Braces* have made an *Alne of Lions*, and vpon this 100. *Braces* hath been made these observations, that it rendereth

In	*London*	50. *Ells*
	Antwerpe	83 $\frac{1}{3}$.
	Frankford	104 $\frac{1}{6}$.
	Dansicke	69 $\frac{1}{6}$.
	Vienna	72 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Lions	50 $\frac{5}{6}$. *alnes*
	Paris	47 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Roven	43 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Lixborne	50. *Vare*
	Civil	67 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Vare*
	Madera	51 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Vare*
	Venetia	90. *Braces*
	Florence	102. *Braces*
	Millan	115. *Braces*
	Genoa	240 $\frac{1}{3}$. *Palmes*

Account of sale of silkes in *Lucca.*

Silkes have been thus sould in *Lucca:*

Damasces were sould at 4. *Duccats* and 18. *Sold* the pound.

Satine were sould at 4. *Duccats* and 14. *Sold* the pound.

Rich Taffeta sould at 4. *Duccats* 16. *Sold* the pound.

It is heere to be noted that in *Lucca* there is paid $\frac{1}{4}$. more for the *colours* then for *blacks*, therefore the *custome* is to adde for the *colours* that

that are in the parcell ¼. to the Weight reducing them all to one weight and price, as if they were all *blackes*; where also is to bee observed, that *Crimsons* and *Carnations* pay 10½. *Livers* over and above the ¼. before mentioned, but being mixt with other colours, and that either the ground or the flowre (as in *Damasces*) bee of another colour, then they pay but the halfe of 10. *Livers* besides the above mentioned ¼. or fourth in Weight.

Moreover for the most part of those *silkes* made here, they are generally reduced to 7. *braces per* li. either *Sattins*, *double Taffetaes*, or *Damaskes*, and if they passe 7. *braces*, they are held advantageable to the Buyer in the Measure, if under 7. *braces* they are held the richer, and lesse advantage to the Buyer, the principall observations may bee collected to lie in the *richnesse of the colour, and the goodnesse of the silke*.

Chap. CLXXVI.

Of the Weights of Italie *reduced to the Weight of* London.

Waights of *Italie* reduced to *London*.

HAving thus runne through many particular Cities of *Trade* in *Italie*, and therewith noted the particular observations that hath come into my hands, appertaining to the *Trade* of those places, I judge it expedient ere I leave it, to collect heerein on the *Weights* and *Measures* of these and other Cities, as I finde them observed by industrious hands, and because they are there calculated to the *Standard* of sundry places one of another, I hold it fitting to reduce them to the *English*, wherefore I will take the *London* 100.li. *sutle* for the denomination which I intend heere to make use of, which I have noted to make according to these observations:

The 100. lib. of *London* hath made in

Rome	127.li.
Florence	121. of 12. *ounces*.
Bollonia	51. of 30. *ounces*.
Millan	137. of 12. *o*. most used.
Pavia	137. of 12. *o*. being 13. of the other.
Cremona	58. of 28. *o*. for flesh.
Recanti	132.
Ditto *gold thread*	108.
Verona	86. for *gold thred* 137. l.
Bressia	177. for *Veni. gold* 131.
Naples	115. for *Veni. gold* 129.
Romagnia	115. for *Veni. gold* 129.
Savoy	132. by small weight 188

Carpi *Mirandola*
Parma *Plaisencia*
Lucca *Mantoua*
Forli *Carmia* } 141.li. *incirca.*
Acquilla *Crema*
Como *Piedmont*

Raviano
Faensa
Modena
Rimano } 127.li.
Ravenna
Rhagusa

Candia —— 133.li. for *gold thread.*
Or *elles* —— 85. *Rot.* the 100. is a *Cantar.*

Measures of *Italie* reduced to *London.*

The *Weights* thus reduced, I will also in the same methode reduce the *Measures* of *Italie* to the *English yard,* the 100. whereof is found to answer in these places thus.

The 100. *Yards* of *London* are in

Venetia woollen — 135. *brac.*
Istria —— 135.
Piran silke —— 142.
Florence silke —— 163.
for woollen —— 155. *elles.*
Rome —— 44. *canes.*
Ditto for woollen - 140. *brac.*
Lucca —— 160.
Rhagusa —— 160.
Ferrara —— 142.
Mantua —— 142.
Ancona —— 142.
Bollognia —— 142.
Modena —— 142.
Parato —— 142.
Cesena —— 142.
Carpi —— 142.
Mirandola —— 142.
Verona —— 139.
Ditto *cloth gold* —— 144.
Ditto *cloth* —— 115.
Trevira —— 135.
Bergamo —— 135.
Vrbino —— 135.
Pesaro —— 137.
Ditto for *cloth* —— 142.
Calabria —— $44\frac{1}{2}$. *canes*
Candia —— 144. *pich.*
Parma —— 145. *br.*

Ditto

Ditto for *cloth*	121.
Ravenna	155.
Corfu	155.
Genes	163.
Ditto for *silke*	384.*pal.*
woollen at 9.*pal.*	$82\frac{1}{2}$.*can.*
linnen at 10.*pal.*	$38\frac{1}{3}$.
Vicentia woollen	131.*bra.*
Ditto for *silke*	107.
Naples	145.*canes*
Ditto for *silke*	$44\frac{1}{3}$.
Padoua cloth	135.*bra.*
Ditto for *silke*	109.
Millan for *linnen*	160.
Ditto for *silke*	188.
Ravenna	149.
Breßia	135.
Croma	135.
Recanti	135.
Cremona	135.
Lacaia	135.
Palermo	$45\frac{1}{2}$.*canes.*
Puglia for *cloth*	41.
Ditto for *silkes*	44.
Zara	149.

These are such as I have collected, the truth whereof I must referre to the better experienced, for I am not ignorant, that some of these agree not with the particular recited Chapters of the *Trade* of the said places, yet notwithstanding, finding a reasonable ground of the said observations by other judgements, I have willingly passed them heere in the same manner, which I referre to better triall.

CHAP. CLXXVII.

Of the Trade in generall of Italie.

The trade in generall of *Italie* observed.

NOw having runne through the principall places of Traffique in *Italie*, in the particular, let us note a word or two in the generall, concerning not onely the *Traders*, but also *Navigation* which is seene in many places to bee meanes whereby *Trade* it selfe is preserved and performed.

In *Italie* then not onely the *Gentlemen*, but even the *Princes* entitled doe professe themselves to bee *Merchants*, without any indignity to their quality or place, which many of our Country *Gentiles* and *Nobles* (with leave may I speake it) foolishly disdaine, and onely permit retailing of goods to men of the inferiour sort, and Shopkeepers, but retaine yet the grosse ever in their owne and servants hands, and by this course they are found not onely to keepe the *Patrimonies* descended to them by their ancestours, but also are daily found to encrease the same, while our *Gentlemen* prodigall in expence, and ashamed to make honest gaine, and exercise an honest calling, oftentimes not onely destroy their Families, but ruine themselves and not seldome their Posterities. Amongst the *Merchants* of *Italie* then, the *Venetians* are the chiefe who in times past enjoyned every ship thence departing in *Trade* to carry one of their *Gentlemen* or *Clarissimo* who was allowed him his diet and passage, but this wisedome of their ancestours is now laid aside, and the charges thereof which is still collected, is in every such Vessell begged by some poore *Clarissimo* or other, so that their *Traffique* and *Navigation* is thereby much decaied, and the Mariners and most expert of their Seamen imployed in their shipping are for the most part *Grecians*.

The *Florentine* is the next, the *Duke* whereof is heere to bee remembred, who is the most eminent *Merchant*, and here not seldome imploies his owne and others shippes for *Corne*, *Salt*, or other necessary provisions for his *Dukedome* and his owne store, thereby incouraging his Subjects to *trade* and adventure abroad: two principall things are observed which doe much enrich the *Merchants* of *Italie*, the first is their frequent *Exchanging*, wherein they are the best versed in the World; the other is the *Trade* of their *Silkes*, wrought by the industry of the *Silke-worme*, which wrought into *fabriques* are thence dispersed throughout *Europe*, and some parts of *Asia*, but these are fetched from them by others, and not exported by

by themselves, partly by the over great affection that they have to their native homes, and their little desire they have to travaile abroad, but principally for want of good shippes of burthen, for excepting some few Vessels in *Venetia*, *Naples*, and *Leghorne*, all the *Merchants* of *Italie* cannot shew a ship of 100. *tunnes*.

Naples is a large and rich Country, and *Genoa* rich, though of little extent, yet the great number of *Nobility* in the former, and the great *usury* practised in the latter hath reduced them to a neglect of all *Trade*, what the bosome of their Country doth naturally vent that they traffique with, and these being in themselves rich induce other Nations to bring them those few things they want, for though *Italie* as it now stands acknowledgeth many *Soveraignes*, yet one Country supplying another, stands in need of little from Forainers, so that it may be said, while they have peace they have plenty; some provisions of *fish*, *corne*, and *cloth*, *England* doth furnish them, and in returnes have only their *silke fabriques*, *oiles*, and some few other commodities, so that putting aside the *Trade* driven thither by the *English*, as being of greatest consequence, the *Trade* of the *Spaniard*, *French*, or *Dutch*, is but small, and but of little moment amongst them; which in particular may bee thus surveied; for *Venice* I have given you the *anatomy* of the *Trade* thereof, now in the waine, and almost at the last breath, save where it is preserved by their new devised Edicts, and the naturall growing *Corrence*, and by their small *Trade* to *Constantinople*, *Cairo*, and *Alleppo* by sea, and to *Austria*, *Dalmatia*, *Istria*, *Italie*, and into the upper *Germanie* by land: the next part of this *Trade* of *Italie* is challenged by *Naples*, which in it selfe affords rich *silkes*, *corne*, *oile*, and *wines*, with which they seeme to bee contented, for they covet not much to traffique among themselves, nor yet with others further than for their meate, and drinke, and clothing, which to the poorer sort is most wanting.

The *Papacy* her share in the *Trade* of *Italie* is not worth the nomination. no more is *Mantua*, *Vrbin*, and those other petty *Signiories*. The *Tuscans* rightly demand a part, and it shall be granted them, both in their *Florentine fabriques*, and in their privileged Towne of *Leghorne*, but I may feare it will not last long, for the *Dukes* growing both rich and covetous, and daily encroching upon those liberties, at first liberally given to strangers *Merchants* in *Leghorne*, and who every day are seene to lay *some new petty duties* upon the goods there, as for *Genoa*, were they as truely wise for the good of their Common-wealth as they are found to bee to themselves, they are of ability to doe better, and to have that *Trade* their neighbours now deprive them of. *Millan* likewise struggles for interest herein, and shall have it by my consent, but it shall bee onely in their *Iron-workes*, which the *Cantons* serve themselves with, and in their *fabriques* of *silke* which *Lions* doth helpe them to vent. *Lucca* may bee offended in my silence, but this Cities peace may further that

Trade

Trade which otherwise her owne or her neighbours warres would utterly ruine, you may see then of how many parts and members this *rich* and *pleasant Italie* is composed, and how the *Trade* thereof stands at this instant; it enjoyeth a generall peaceable and quiet *inland Traffique*, consisting for the most part more of branches bred within her owne bowels than of forraine helpes, their naturall growing *corne, silke, graine*, and *oile*, induce them thereto, and the benefit practised by *Exchangers* induce the rich to use that *Trade* onely and no other, wherein I will for this time leave them, and in the next place turne my head and hand to the survaying of the *Netherlands*.

CHAP. CLXXVIII.

Of Flanders, *and the* Netherlands, *or the seventeene* Provinces, *and their Cities.*

The seventeen Provinces and the Cities thereof.

Will heere for good Methode sake in the first place take a view of the 17. *Provinces*, which are found this day to containe 4. *Dukedomes*, 1. *Limburge*, 2. *Luxenburge*, 3. *Gelderland*, 4. *Brabant*; then 1. *Marquisate*, which is of the *Holy Empire*; next 7. *Earldomes*, which are 1. *Flanders*, 2. *Artois*, 3. *Heinalt*, 4. *Nemurs*, 5. *Zutphen*, 6. *Holand*, 7. *Zeland*; and lastly 5. *Baronies*, 1. *Westfresland*, 2. *Vtrecht*, 3. *Overysell*, 4. *Machlin*, and 5. *Groineing*, of all which briefly.

Limburge. Liege.

In the *Dutchy* of *Limburge*, which I account the first *Province*, is *Liege* or *Luycke* as the principall Citie, whose *Trade* I must referre to the better experienced in these Countries, and the like for the Citie *Limburge* seated on the River *Weser*.

Luxenburge.

In the *Dutchy* of *Luxenburge*, the chiefe Citie being *Luxenburge*, seated on the River of *Elze*, in this Country is the famous waters of *Spa*, where many sicke men are found to drive a great healthfull but costly Traffique: heere is also *Sidan*, the seate of the Duke of *Bullion*, but of small *commerce*.

Sidan.

Gue'derland. Nimmegen.

In the *Dutchy* of *Gelderland* the chiefe Citie is *Nimmegen*, seated on the branch of the *Rhine*, called the *Whael*, and doth much abound in cattle, as affoording fit pasturage thereto.

Brabant. Lovaine. Bruxels.

In the *Dutchy* of *Brabant*, I finde noted many principall Cities, as first *Lovaine*, the second *Bruxels*, the third is *Bergen ap Zome*, the fourth

fourth *Mastrech*, the fifth *Breda*, in all which is found by the industry of the inhabitants a reasonable *traffique*, but being ignorant in many necessary particulars, I will also referre it to the more learned and better experienced. *Mastricht. Breda.*

In the *Marquisate* is found *Antwerpe*, by which all the former Cities are governed in *trade*, which by reason of the greatnesse of the *traffique* in times past, was therein accounted the first and principall of the knowne World, wherein I shall observe according to my former method, these necessary particulars of *traffique* following. *Marquisate. Antwerpe.*

CHAP. CLXXIX.

Of Antwerpe, *and the Trade thereof.*

ANTVVERPE is accounted the principall Citie of *trade* that is subject to the *Archduke* in all these parts, and having had the prerogative above all others in times past; neither yet to this day being so decaied but that in many particulars it giveth rule to all or the most of the Neighbouring Cities round about, which considered to abbreviate my taske, I thinke it will not bee improper that I comprehend the *trade* of all those Provinces that are under this governement in this circuite to this particular Citie. *Antwerpe*, and the Trade thereof.

Antwerpe then being seated upon the River of *Sheld*, which by eight channels cut, runneth through this Citie, is conceived to be eight miles in compasse, some of these channels being able to hold 100. great ships which made the same more commodious for the transport and carriage of wares to any part thereof. The former and ancient *trade* of this Citie was great and eminent, and occasioned as some have observed by three meanes, and had its decaies also by three occasions. First, by reason of two *free Martes* holden yeerely, continuing five and forty daies, during which time, no man either in his person or in his goods could be arrested or molested for either debt or otherwise. Secondly, by reason that the *King of Portugall* having discovered the *East Indies* in *Anno* 1500 and diverted the course of *trade* driven by the *Venetians* from *Alexandria*, and the *Red Sea* to his Port of *Lixborne*, kept heere his *factors* and sent hither those *Indian commodities* to seeke their vent, and this first drew the *English Merchant Adventurers* from *Bridges* hither to reside. The third was the *Warres* that fell betweene the *French* and *Charles the fifth*, which brought hither many *Gentlemen* from villages and petty townes for safety sake here to reside and build.

Now

Now as the causes of her rising have beene noted to bee three, so the causes of the losse of that *trade* may be reduced also to three.

First, the *Warres* heere, and in generall in these *Provinces* betweene the *Spaniards* and the *Dutch Nation*, wherein this Citie suffered pilledging, and indured the commaund of new Lawes.

Secondly, the *abrogation* of part of those *Priviledges* that were graunted heere to the *English Merchant Adventurers* and others, and the *new and great customes* imposed upon their *goods* and *Merchandise*.

Thirdly, the *Navigation* of the *English* and *Dutch* to the *East Indies*, whereby the *Portugall factors* decreasing thereby, and the Cities of *London*, in *England*, and *Amsterdam* in *Holland* increasing thereby, were also sharers in the *India trade* and *commodities*, leaving by this meanes this Citie bare and to subsist upon the *traffique* of her owne inhabitants, in that nature as now the same is found to be.

Accounts in *Antwerpe.*

Their *Accounts* are heere kept by *Livers*, *Sol* and *Deniers*, which they terme *Pounds*, *Shillings* and *Pence* of *grosses*, 12. *grosses* making a *Sold*, and 20. *Sold* a *Liver* or *pound Flemish*, which may be accounted 12. *shillings starlin*, or by their computation 240. *grosses*, by which *species* they doe make their *Exchanges* with all other Cities.

Coines in *Antwerpe.*

The *currant monies* heere and in generall through all the *Arch Dukes* countries are, besides the *Spanish* and *Imperiall* these currant are *Doights*, foure makes a *Stiver*, and ten *Stivers* is a *shilling starlin*, two *Blankes* makes a *Stiver* and *halfe*.

Stivers 6. makes a *shilling Flemish*.

Stivers, 20. makes a *Guilder*, which is *three shillings foure pence Flemish*.

Shillings, 20. makes a *pound*, which is 6. *Guilderns*.

Pound, 100. *Flemish* makes 60. *Pound English*, so that 20. *Stivers* is or may be computed for two shillings *starlin*, and one *pound Flemish* for 12. *shillings starlin*, and then 20. shillings *starlin* is 33. shillings 4. pence *Flemish*.

Waights in *Antwerpe.*

The *Waight* of this Country is the *pound* of 16. ounces, and the 100. lib. of that pound which is their *Quintar*, which rendreth in *London* 104. li. and thereupon it comes as some imagine, that upon *Spices* the *tret* of 4. li. upon 104. li. was allowed heere to the buier, for the *English* being supplied hence in those daies with their *spices*, found the 100. lib. there to give heere in the Citie of *London* 104. li. made that allowance heere willingly, as desiring the 100. li. there, would yeeld them a *neat* 100. li. heere and take the same by the *factory* without further allowance or garble, which was not then in use.

The conceived original of our treat in *London.*

Many observations have beene made upon the *waight* and *measure* of this Citie, which being reduced into a generall table by Master *Malines*, and the same being there accorded with all the principall

principall Cities in the World, I will referre you thereunto for larger ſatisfaction, and content my ſelfe according to my *method* to inſert the ſame as I finde it, with ſome other particular places, becauſe I have found ſome errors in the ſaid concordance.

The *Waight* then in uſe in *Antwerpe* being the 100. li. *neat*, hath been obſerved to have rendred thus, Weights of *Antwerpe* compared with that of other places.

In	*London*	104. *li.*
	Marſelia	115 $\frac{1}{4}$.
	Venice ſotile	155.
	Ditto groſſe	97 $\frac{3}{4}$.
	Sicilia	68.
	Lixborne	84 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Florence	132 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Lions	110.
	Sivil	101 $\frac{7}{8}$.
	Danſicke	120.
	Ormus	108. *Rot.*
	Alleppo common	22.8. *R.*
	Ditto ſilke waight	24.0. *R.*
	Tripoly Soria	27.2. *R.*
	Tripoly Barbaria	97. *R.*
	Baruti	21.9. *R.*
	Alexandria Zeroi	51.9. *R.*
	Alexandria Forſia	116 5. *R.*
	Conſtantinople	92. *R.*
	Rhodes	20.1. *R.*
	Acria	18.1. *R.*
	Babylon	15.6. *R.*

And what other inlargements is here wanting, I willingly omit, and referre the ſame to *Lex Mercatoria.*

Now in the ſame manner it will bee needfull I doe calculate the *Meaſures* of *Antwerpe*, which is the *Ell*, which alſo by obſervation hath made in theſe places. Meaſures of *Antwerpe* compared with thoſe of other Countries.

Acria	115. *pico.*
Alleppo	108. *pico.*
Argiere	136 *covad.*
Allexandria	124. *pico.*
Amſterdam	101. *ells.*
Barſelona	43. *canes.*
Bridges	98 $\frac{2}{3}$ *ells.*
Candia	108 *pico.*
Caſtile	78 *vares.*
Conſtantinople	113. *pico.*
Corfu	116. *braces.*
Damaſco	111. *pico.*

Danſicke

Dansicke	122. *ells.*
Florence Cloth	116. *ells.*
Ditto for *silke*	102 ½. *braces.*
Genoa	122. *braces.*
Hamburgh	122. *ells.*
Holland	103 ½. *ells.*
Lixbo ne long	63. *vares.*
London for *linnen*	60. *ells.*
Ditto for *Wollen*	75. *yards.*
Ditto for *Frises*	59. *goads.*
Lucca	120. *braces.*
Millan for *Silke*	141. *braces.*
Naples for *Silke*	33 ½. *can.*
Paris	59. *alns.*
Roven	58. *alns.*
Sivil	83 ½. *vares.*
Venice for *Wollen*	101 ⅔. *braces.*
Ditto for *Silke*	108. *braces.*
Valentia	73. *canes.*
Vrbin	101. *braces.*

Note that this is for the common *measure* of *Antwerpe*, besides which they use another *Elle* for silke, and these *Ells* make of that but 98 ½. *Ells*. The other *measure* of sundry commodities heere in use are these.

Of beere. *Beere* is sould in *Antwerpe* by the *Barrell*, which is accounted throughout *Flanders* and *Brabant* to be 54. *stoopes*, the 81. whereof is in *Dansicke* a *fatte*, and containes there 180. *stoopes*; but 50. *stoopes* of *Antwerpe* make the *barrell* of *Lubecke*, and the *English gallon* of *beere* is 2. *stoopes* of *Flanders* and 1 ⅓. *stoopes* of *Amsterdam*.

Of corne. *Corne* is heere sould by a measure called th *Vertule*, and 37 ½. *Vertules* is a *Last of Corne* in *Amsterdam* and 10 ¼. *quarters* in *London*, *vide* there further.

Of wine. *Wine* is sould by the *Ame*, the *stoope* and the *Butte*, and is found thus to accord together; 1. *Ame* is 50. *stoopes*, and one *stoope* is sixe *pound*, and 1 *Butte* is 152. *stoopes*; so that by this rule 6. *Ames* which is 300. *stoopes*, or 1800. li. is in *London* 252. *gallons*, so that the *Ame* is by this calculation found to be 42. *gallons*, and the *stoope* is about 3 ½. *quarts* of *London* Wine measure, or as some account it about 7. *pints*, *vide London* for more certaintie.

Exchange of *Antwerpe*. The *Exchanges* practised in this place are great, and for very great summes of money, especially when as the *King of Spaine* hath any generall disbursements in this Country, by reason of his continuall Armies heere in action maintained against the *Dutch*, the particulars whereof I have inserted in the end of this tract, in the Chapter 289. and in the Chapter 4 5. and some others following, where I have at large declared the practise and use among the *Merchants* of

of that place, in the calculation thereof, whereto I referre the inquisitive.

As for the generall present *trade* of this Countrie I shall comprise it with the *trade* of the *Netherlands*, in the 181. Chapter following.

The first *Earldome* accounted one of the seventeene Provinces is *Flanders*, so called peradventure, *à flando*, as lying open to the Windes, divided into *Imperialem Galicam*, and *Teutonicam*.

The chiefe Cities of *Trade* therein is first *Gaunt*, whose Wall is seven miles in compasse, the two Rivers of *Sheld* and *Leye* running through the same, and makes in it 26. *Islands*, which are joyned together by an hundred Bridges, and had not her often seditions ruinated her beauties, shee might have beene *Queene* of all the Cities of *Europe*, and heere *Iohn Duke* of *Lancaster* was borne, commonly in Histories called *Iohn* of *Gaunt*. *Gaunt.*

The second Citie is *Bridges*, once the most famous Mart Towne of *Europe*, where sundry Nations for many yeares kept both their Magasines and Factours, for the sale and providing of all the principall commodities of the World, now much decaied of its former splendour by reason of the removall of the *English Merchant venturers*, and of other Nations to *Antwerpe*, about the yeare 1503. it is seated about three leagues from the Sea upon a faire and deepe artificiall chanell, filled with the waters of all the neighbouring and adjoyning streames and fountaines, which chanells in this Country are very frequent by reason of the levell of the ground in generall, which doth both further the Traffique of the Cities and enricheth the Inhabitants. *Bridges.*

There is in this Country accounted foure principall Sea-ports, which giveth entrance by Sea into this part of *Flanders*.

The first is *Dunkirke*, the Inhabitants whereof doe in times of Warre infest the Seas by the name of *Freebooters*, and because most of their Warres is with the *Dutch*, whom they account *Heretiques*, the *Iesuites* and other the *Romish religious rablement* of this place, joyne with these *Pirats*, and bestow thus the charity of the ignorant Secular towards the ruine and rapine of their fellow *Countrymen* and *Christians*, an evident testimony of the goodnesse and zeale of their devout *Orders*. *Dunkirke.*

The second is *Sclufe*, seated at the mouth of the chanell of *Bridges*, commanding a faire Haven capable of 500. Saile of good shippes, and is now subject to the States, and was taken from the *Archduke Anno Dom.* 1604. with whose welfare it cannot stand to suffer the *King* of *Spaine* to enjoy any safe and large Harbour in those Seas, or adjoyning Coasts. *Sclufe.*

Newport. The third Port is *Newport*, famoused in these our daies by the great *Battell* fought neere it *Anno Dom.* 1600. betweene the *Archduke Albertus* and the *States*, the Victorie being acknowledged to bee gotten *next under God*, by the valour and courage of the *English* and their valiant Commanders.

Ostend. The fourth Sea-port of this Country is *Ostend*, which held out a siege against the *Archduke* of three yeares and three moneths, which hath made it for ever famous to Posterity.

In this Country of *Flanders*, properly belonging to the *French*, and whose language is therein still used, is found the Cities of *Lisle.* *Lisle*, accounted the third Towne of Traffique in all the *Netherlands*, and to the Inhabitants thereof, some inferre the first invention of laying of *colours* with *oile*, of making of *Worsted Saies*, and many other *Stuffes*, which to this day is seene to come thence.

Next is *Doway* an University.

Tornay. Then *Tornay*, which was surprised and taken by our *Henry* the 8. *Anno Dom.* 1513. to whom the Citizens paid 100000. *crownes* for their ransome, and it was restored afterward to the *French* for the same 600000. *crownes*, and from him finally taken by *Charles* the Fifth.

Besides these there are accounted in *Flanders* 35. Townes, and 1178. Villages of lesser note, which I willingly passe over briefly, as intending to comprehend the trade thereof in a Chapter by it selfe.

Artois. The second *Earldome* is *Artois*, containing twelve *Townes* of consequence, and 750. *Villages*, the chiefe whereof is,

The Towne of *Arrasse*, whence our *Tapestry* and *cloths* of *Arras* have had their invention and first originall.

S. Paul. Then *Saint Paul*, the *Earle* thereof *Lewis* of *Luxenburge* plaied so often fast and loose with *Lewis* the Eleventh of *France*, with *Edward* the fourth of *England*, and with *Charles* of *Burgundy*, that hee kept them for many yeares at continuall strife, which *Duke Charles* at length requited with the losse of his *head* and *Earldome*.

Henalte. The next *Earldome* is *Henalt*, comprehending 950. *Villages*, and 24. *Townes* of note.

Cambray. The most eminent being *Cambray*, taken by the *Spaniards* from the *French* by the *Earle* of *Fuentes Anno* 1595. accounted a free Towne. Then *Mons*.

Bevais. The next is *Bevais*, at a Pillar whereof beginne all the wayes leading into *France*, made all of paved stone by *Brunhault* the *French Queene*.

Namurce. The next *Earldome* is *Namurce*, containing 180. *Villages*, and but 4. *Townes* of note.

Namurce

Namurce is the principall, this Country hath for *Merchandise* great store of *Graine* of all sorts, and is enriched with *Mines* of *Iasper*, and all sorts of *Marble*, and so abundant in *Iron* that it is incredible, making the Inhabitants thereby both wealthy and laborious, and it is found moreover to produce a *coale* wonderfull in Nature, as kindled by *water*, and quenched by *oile*.

Zutphen is the next *Earldome*, being onely a Towne seated on the River *Issell*, of good strength, taken from the *Spaniard Anno Dom.* 1590. at the Siege whereof was slaine that Honourable Knight Sir *Philip Sianey*, of whom was said, *Zutphen.*

Digna legi scribis, facis, & dignissima scribi:
Scripta probant doctum te tua, facta probum.

Thou writ'st things worthy reading, and didst doe
Things that are even most worthy writing too,
Thy workes thy learning praise,
Thy deeds thy goodnesse raise.

The next *Earldome* is *Holland*, in circuite 180. miles, no part of which is distant from the Seas three houres journey, and comprehendeth 400. *Villages*, and 23. *Townes*. *Holand.*

The chiefe whereof is *Dort*, where *Anno* 1618. was held a Nationall *Synod* against the *Arminians*. *Dort.*

Secondly *Harlem*, where Printing was invented. *Harlem.*

Thirdly *Leiden*, an University consisting of 41. Islands, to which there is passage, partly by boates, but principally by 40. wooden Bridges, and by 110. of stone, the rarity whereof being the first Citie of consequence I noted in these parts *Anno* 1625. I could not chuse then but admire, and here in this Towne is a Castle said to bee built by *Hengist* the *Saxon* at his returne out of *England*, if their stories may be credited.

The next Towne is *Delph*, a place of residence for the *Merchant Adventerers* of *England*, where I was *Anno* 1625. admitted into that *Society whose welfare I am bound to desire, and whose prosperity I wish may still encrease:* and though these Citizens have since upon some discontent enforced them to remove to *Roterdam*, yet considering the Towne is composed altogether of *Brewers*, and that men so qualified are subject to forget themselves, it may be imagined they have since slept upon it, and would peradventure regaine their companies at a greater charge than can by any but by their wisdomes be imagined. *Delph.*

The next is *Alkmer*, famous for the defeat which the Duke of *Alva* received before it, to his great losse of reputation, and to this Cities honour. *Alkmer.*

The next is *Roterdam*, famous in giving life to *Erasmus*, and no- *Roterdam.*

ted for lovers of the *English Traffique*, in giving lately free and worthy privileges to the *Merchant Adventerers* of *England*, who from *Delph* lately remooved hither to reside, to the future prejudice of those *Brewers*.

Amsterdam. Lastly *Amsterdam*, as the now honour of all these Countries for matter of *Commerce* and *Traffique*, who hath raised it selfe to that height of *Trade* by the industry, policy, and wealth of the Inhabitants, that 1000. saile of shippes have beene seene at one Tide to goe in and out, and as one of their owne hath it.

Quod Tagus atque Hæmus vehit & Pactolus, in unum
Vere, hunc, congestum, dixeris esse locum.

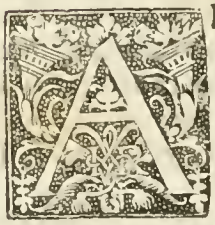
What *Tagus*, *Hemus*, and *Pactolus* beare,
You would conjecture to be heap'd up here.

Now for the manner and matter of their Traffique, I shall note the same such as I have observed it at my there residency in 1625. above mentioned.

CHAP. CLXXX.

Of Amsterdam, *and the Trade thereof.*

Amsterdam, and the Trade thereof.



AMSTERDAM is now by the late addition of the New to the Old a faire Citie, strong and beautifull, the River *Tay* flowing like a large and calme sea on the North side thereof, and the River *Amster* of which and the word *Dam* this Citie is named, running from the South through three Lakes entreth this Citie, and passing through it, falleth into the River *Tay* on the North side.

This Towne doth consist of 5. principall Streets, through which the water doth runne, and are divided therewith, in which shippes, barges, and boates, of all kindes are found both to come and goe continually, either to lade or unlade, which is not onely beneficiall to the Inhabitants, but also commodious and beautifull.

The *Trade* of this Citie is much enlarged since the passage of *Antwerpe* was stopped, and the *Trade* of the Inhabitants to the *East* and *West Indies*, occasioned by their industrie, their love to Navigation, and not the least by a great plenty of *Monies* which they deliver out at easie rates at interest as wanting land, or other meanes

meanes to put out the same to better benefit, nothing being left them but *Commerce* and Navigation to imploy the same, and of late daies *England*, and other neighbouring Countries are found to have their estate going at interest according to the custome of the place, which is 8. *per cent.* whereas in their owne Countries 4. and 5. *per cent.* is as much as the same will yeeld them.

But for the *Coines*, *Weights*, and *Measures*, as I observed them, I shall here insert, and referre the rest to the better experienced.

They keepe their *Account* as in *Antwerpe*, by which all these parts were regulated in former time for what concerned Traffique. Accounts in *Amsterdam.*

Their *Monies* have also a correspondency with *Antwerpe coines*, but inhanced or debased as they see occasion by reason of their great yearely disbursements, and ordinarily the same is found to bee as in the *Account of Antwerpe*, so as that their *Liver* or *Pound*, which is twenty *shillings Flemish*, may be accounted twelve *shillings sterling*. Monies of *Amsterdam* and all the *Netherlands.*

Florins 6. makes that *Pound* of 20. *stivers per florin*
Stivers 120. makes a *Pound* of *Grosse.*
6 stivers a Flemish shilling.
Stivers 5. is accounted as much as *6.d. sterl.* or 5. *sold turnois.*
Stiver 1. is a *sold turnois.*
A *Grosse* is *6. deniers turnois.*
Catolus gulden is 20. *stivers*, 2. *shillings sterling*, or 20. *sols turnois.*

Besides these as the *currant monies* of the Country, *All Coines of Europe* doe passe heere currantly for their value, and are received and paid in payments for *Merchandise* accordingly.

Their *Weight* is the *Pound*, 100. whereof makes their *Quintall*, which 100. or *Quintar* is held in *London* to be *incirca* 111. l. *English*, yet some alleage that the same truely calculated will not produce above 108. li. *sutle*, and for the concordancy see further. Waights of *Amsterdam.*

Their *Measures* is the *Ell*, which reduced to *Yards English* is found to bee 134. *Elles* for 100. *Yards of London*, and the 100. *Elles of London* are here 167½. *Elles*; so that the 100. *Elles* heere makes in *London* about 74. *Yards*, or 60½. *Elles incirca*, and 40. *Flemish Elles* make in *England* 24. *Elles.* Measures in *Amsterdam.*

In the *Exchanges* this place is governed by *Antwerpe*, rising and falling according to their present occasions and the value *currant* of their *Monies*, which is often inhanced, and debased, it being very frequently observed in this Cirie and the rest subject to the *Netherlands* or to the *United Provinces*, that when they have occasions of great Receits, they are decryed in value, and raised againe where they have occasions by their Warres, or otherwise Exchanges in *Amsterdam.*

of great disbursement, according to which diversity of needfull occasions, the *Exchange* of the place is observed to alter, therefore therein cannot bee prescribed any direct Rules, though for the most part it is found by common difference to bee about 3. *per cent.* worse than the *Exchanges* practised in *Antwerpe*.

Weights of *Amsterdam* with other Cities.

Now for the 100.lib. *Weight* heere in use, I finde the same thus by observation of some friends to answer and agree with these places, as

In	*Antwerpe*	107.li.
	Conixburgh	132.
	Constantinople	93. *Rot.*
	Coppenhagen	102.lib.
	Dansicke	126.
	Flanders in generall	117.
	Florence	133.
	Hamburgh	102.
	London	110.
	Lions ordinary	118.
	Mantua	155.
	Marselia	119.
	Melvin	131.
	Millan of 12. *ounc.*	151.
	Stokholme	127.
	Venice sutle	167.
	Venice grosse	103.
	Vienna	90.
	Naples	128.
	Norinburge	99.
	Paris	98.
	Portugall	113.
	Prague	93.
	Ragusa	140.
	Revell	126.
	Roven by *Viconte*	97.
	Rotchell small	118.
	Rome	139.
	Santomer	117.
	Saragosa	119.
	Sivill small weight	113.
	Sicilia 12. *ounc.*	161.
	Stralsont	98.
	Tholouse	118.
	Verona	95.
	Vrbin	144.

And

And thus much ſhall ſerve for the concordancy of the *Weights* here practiſed.

The *Meaſure* of length heere in uſe is an *Ell*, which thus is found to make with other places, I ſay the 100. *Elles* doth yeeld

Meaſures of *Amſterdam* with other Cities.

In	*Alleppo*	106. *pico*
	Argiere	135. *covad.*
	Allexandria	122. *pico.*
	Antwerpe	99. *elles.*
	Conixburge	123.
	Conſtantinople	111½. *pico.*
	Florence for *ſilke*	101. *brac.*
	Genoa	120. *brac.*
	Grenado	82. *vares.*
	Hamburgh	121. *elles.*
	Lixborne ſhort	82. *vares.*
	Rome	33. *canes.*
	Valentia	72. *can.*
	London	59. *elles.*
	Ditto woollen	73½. *yards.*
	Lions linnen	59. *alnes.*
	Marſelia woollen	33. *can.*
	Middleburgh	99. *elles.*
	Millan linnen	118. *bra.*
	Norinburgh	118. *elles.*
	Paris	58. *alns.*
	Prague cloth	109. *elles.*
	Rhaguſa	118. *bra.*
	Roven	57. *alns.*
	Sivill	82. *vares.*
	Stokholme	123. *elles.*

Beſides theſe *Meaſures* of length, the concave *Meaſures* are in uſe. *Corne* is heere ſold by the *Laſte*, which containes 24. ſmall *barrels*, each *barrell* 1½. *Muydens* or *Muys*, each *Muyden* containes 1$\frac{3}{24}$. *ſackes*, each *ſacke* being three *archeſelings*, which is 3$\frac{21}{29}$. *ſhepels*, ſo that the *laſte* of *corne* containes 108. *ſhepels*, and this *laſte* is obſerved to make

Antwerpe	37½. *vertules.*
Burdeaux	38. *boiſeaux.*
Bridges	17½. *bootes.*
Cyprus	40. *medinos.*
Embden	55. *werps.*
Hamburgh	83. *ſhepels.*
Lixborne	225. *alquiers.*
London	10. *quarters.*

Pulia

In
- *Pulia*——— 36.*timans.*
- *Rhegia*——— 42.*loopes.*
- *Roven*——— 40.*mines.*
- *Rotchell*——— 128.*boiseaux.*
- *Roterdam*——— 87.*archetelins.*
- *Sivill*——— 54.*hencgas.*
- *Sicilia*——— 38.*medinos.*
- *Venice*——— 32.*stares.*
- *Sweden*——— 23.*measures.*
- *Copenhaven*——— 23.*barrels.*

For the *Measures* of *Wine, Oile, Beere,* and other liquid commodities, I referre you to *Malines* and others better experienced therein, and proceed forward to the description of the remainder of the *United Provinces.*

Zealand. *Zealand* is the next and last *Earldome* of the seventeene *Provinces*, consisting of seven *Islands*, the remainder of 15. which the seas are said to have devoured.

The chiefest Cities of these seven are these.

Middleburgh. First *Middleburgh*, which from nothing grew great by the residence of the *English Merchant Adventerers*, and now by their removall hence is now almost come to nothing againe; by this Citie and *Stoade*, and many other places may easily bee discerned the benefit that a *Trade* brings to a Citie or country, therefore *my praiers shall ever bee, that London may never loose that great reputation it hath gained by commerce throughout the World.*

Flushing. The next Citie is *Flushing*, famous in that it was the first that the *Low-country men* got from the *Spaniard*, and being cautionary to the *English*, Sir *Philip Sidney was the first Governour thereof.*

Then *Brill, Tergouse, Brever-haven*, to all which my curiosity lead me in 1625. in that my Northerne Voyage.

Westfrisland. *Westfrisland* is the first *Barony*, and accounted one of the seventeene *Provinces*, wherein is found for principall Townes *Lewardin.*

Next, *Harlingham*, then *Zeutsen*, and some other Sea-ports.

Vtreicht. *Vtrecht* is the next *Barony*, containing therein the Townes of *Rhenen, Wicket, Amsford, Montfort*, and *Vtrecht* the principall Citie, and a pleasant *Bishopricke*, it is accounted the most excellent seate in all these Countries, whereto are found many *Ferries* for passages, for it is said, that a man may easily goe hence in one day to any one of 59. walled Townes equally distant from this Citie, or to any of 26. Townes to dinner, and returne againe at night to bed, which is both strange and true.

Overssell. *Overissell* is the next, from whence comes our *Linnens* bearing this

this name, the chiefe Cities are *Swall*, *Campen*, and *Daventer*.

Mailin is the next, famous in her famous *Nunnery*, where are sometimes found 1600. *Nunnes*, who may at their pleasure leave the *Cloister* and marry, as indeed it is fittest for them. *Mailin.*

The last *Province* is *Groineing*, the chiefe Townes being that of *Old-haven* and *Keykirke*, and these bee all the principall Cities of Traffique in the said seventeene *Provinces*. *Groineing.*

Now for the abbreviating of my Worke, I have comprised in short the *Weight*, *Measures*, and *Trade* of this populous and rich Country thus according to my intended Methode.

The particular *Weights* and *Measures* of the chiefe Cities of these seventeene *Provinces* for brevity sake I have thought good here by themselves to reduce to the *Waight* and *Measures* of *London*. Waights in generall of the *Netherlands* reduced to the 100.li. in *London*.

And first for the 100.li. *haberdepois* of *England* what it produceth in these Cities.

In	*Bridges*	98.lib.
	Gante	104.
	Audmarte	106.
	Amsterdam	90.
	Ypres	104.
	Dixmude	104.
	Lisle or *Lile*	106.
	Flanders in generall	106.
	Abevile	90.
	Alder	87.
	Lovaine	96.
	Malmes	95.
	Halste	104.
	Poppering	104.
	Doway	106.
	Holand	95.
	Torney	104.
	St. Maur	106.
	Guelderland	95.
	Zeland	95.
	Walsond	95.
	Arschot	96.
	Barow apsome	94.
	Brussels	96.
	Cortericke	106.
	Hartegen bosh	96.

The

Measures in generall of the *Netherlands* reduced to the 100. *yards* of *London*.

The reduction of their *Measures* to the *English* 100. *yards* is thus found to accord therewith, as the 100. *yards* in *London* make

In	*Bridges*	126. *elles*.
	Dunkirke	135.
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CHAP.

Chap. CLXXXI.

Of the trade ingenerall of Flanders, *and of the* Netherlands.

NOW let us consider the generall *Trade* and *Navigation* of *Flanders*, I meane first that part thereof as is subject to the *States*, and called the *Netherlands*, and then the *trade* of *Flanders*, as at this day it is observed and found in obedience to the *Archduke*. First then, these *Netherlanders*, or *Dutchmen*, are of late yeares become notable Mariners, and have undertaken, and fortunately atchieved many dangerous and long *Navigations*; every particular Citie having both many and great shippes belonging thereunto: and in some places, where houses are deare and scarce, I have seene whole families live in Lighters, and such Vessels, wherein they eate, drinke, and sleepe, and have their continuall habitation, their children, like *Water-rats*, seene continually dabling in the water, of which element, for the most part, their countrey is subsistent. They are accounted better for Northerne designes and voiages, by reason of their Countries cold situation, than for Southerne, yet their late *trade* to the *East* and *West Indies*, and their good successes there demonstrate they can also accommodate themselves to the hotter clymates.

Of the trade ingenerall of the Netherlanders and Flanders.

Their trade is generally throughout the world in imitation of their neighbours the *English Nation*, whose steppes for many yeares they have followed, onely in *Turkie* they have but small *traffique*, by reason their countrey wants those commodities that are fit and proper for that *Empire*, such as *Clothes*, *Lead*, *Tin*, the maine *Staple of the English trade* thither.

As for their judgement in *traffique*, it is singular, by reason their want of many necessaries both for backe and belly, inforceth them to pry neerer into *Commerce* than other nations that live in a more fruitfull and fertile countrey: and the easie rates that *Money* is to be found at interest, addeth some helpe to their inventions: they were few yeares past accounted of a heavie and duller temper; but the *Italians* who in foreseeing wisedome and providence, would be throughout the world accounted for *Promethei*, were by them made *Epimethei*, as wise after the deed too late repenting. For when they came first to settle their trade in *Flanders*, they tooke yong youths

of that nation to be their *Cashiers*, and to copie their letters, whereby they came to learne the secrets of their *trade*, and afterwards to the *Italians* great prejudice, exercised it themselves, and not contented therewith, as it were thus depriving them of the *trade* of *Flanders*, but they followed them into *Italie*, and there living as sparingly as they, and dispersing themselves into sundry *Provinces*, and principall townes, have given a great blow to their great *traffique* in *Italie*; and that which addes much to their knowledge and gaine is, that they covet still to buy all commodities at the *Well head* (as Marchants say) and where that commoditie hath its first originall, and where the same is cheapest, and then transport them not so much to their owne homes, as elsewhere where the same is dearest, and not shaming to retaile any commoditie by small parts & parcels, which both *English Merchants* and *Italians* disdaine to doe in any countrey whatsoever; by which meanes they are come now to that height, that though by nature they want all things, yet by industry and *Marchandising*, they not onely supply their owne defects, but also many of their neighbours wants and necessities, as I could instance in sundry particulars. Neither must I omit one *custome* here used, and not found I thinke elsewhere in the world, that whilst the *Husband* sports idly at home, their *Women* are oft-times seen to be the *Marchants*, and in some *Provinces* here saile from Citie to Citie, to compasse their affaires abroad, as they for the most part are found to manage it at home: for in their shops they sell all, and take account of all, and it is no reproach to the men to be never enquired after about these businesses of *trade*, who take monies of their wives for daily expense, and gladly so passe their time over in idlenesse. Now forasmuch as *Bridges* hath been the Citie where in times past this great traffique was cohabitant, it will not bee amisse a little to looke backe upon *it* and those times, and see the glory of *it* in *its* luster then, and the decay thereof in *its* ruine now.

The ancient staple of *Bridges*.

It is recorded by *Iacobus Marchantius*, that *Ludovicus Crassus* in *Anno* 1323. granted a *Staple* to *Bridges*, which his sonne *Malanus* confirmed: which *Staple* was a priviledge of staying all *forraigne commodities* in the place, except the seller and bringer chose rather to returne whence they came. This Citie hath an eminent market place, with a publicke house for the meeting of all *Marchants* at noone and evening: which house was called the *Burse*, of the houses of the *extinct familie Bursa*, bearing *three purses for their armes*, ingraven upon their houses, from whence these meeting places to this day are called *Burses* in many countries, which in *London* wee know by the name of the *Royall Exchange*, and of *Britaines Burse*. *Fifteene Nations* in the height of this *trade* had each their severall houses or colledges here, namely, the *Marchants of England*, *Scotland*, *France*,

The original of Burses, of places of meeting for Merchants, which in England is now termed the Exchange.

France, *Castilia*, *Portugall*, *Arragon*, *Navar*, *Catalonia*, *Biscaia*, the *Haus Cities* of *Germanie*, as *Lubecke*, *Hamburg*, *Rostock*, *Dantzicke Riga*, *Revel*, and divers others Cities. Then the *Marchants* of *Venetia*, *Florence*, *Genoa*, *Lucca*, *Millan*, and others.

Now then, these Nations having by this meanes each here a residence, supplyed this Citie of *Bridges* with the particular *commodities* of their countries, as first, the *Italians* they brought *Chamblets*, *Grograins*, *threed of Silke*, *Silver* and *Gold*, and *Clothes* made thereof, also *Iewels*, *Wines* of *Candia*, *Allome*, *Brimstone*, *Oyles*, *Spices* and *Drugs* of all sorts, which they had by their *trade* of *Egypt*, *India*, *Arabia* and *Grecia*. 2. The *French* brought *Salt*, *Wines*, *White* and *Red*, *Paper*, *Linnens*, and some *Oyles*. 3. The *English Wooll*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Beere*, and some *Wollen clothes*, for vailes for women used in those dayes. 4. The *Scots* brought *Skinnes* of *Sheepe*, and *Conies*, and such like. 5. The *Spaniards* and *Portugals* brought *Graine* for *Scarlet Die*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Raw Silke*, some *Drugges* and *Spices*. 6. The *Germanes*, *Danes* and *Pollackes* brought *Honey*, *Waxe*, *Corne*, *Salt-peter*, *Woolles*, *Glasse*, *Furres*, *Quick silver*, *Rhenish wines*, *Timber* for building, and the like. And 7. *Flanders* yeelded to these, *Horses*, *Cattle*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Herrings*, and other *Sea-fish*, *Wollen* and *Linnen Clothes*, *Tapestry* of great beautie and varietie, *excellent Pictures*, and other *Manufactaries*. And by this great concourse of Nations, *Flanders* gave the name to all the *Netherlands*. To increase yet this *trade*, *Burdges* in *Anno* 1414. got a priviledge, that they who were free of that citie by gift, buying, birth, or marriage, should be free from all confiscation of their goods, which exceedeth the priviledges of any other Citie in the *Netherland*: for those of *Ipre* having the like, yet loose it upon any force offered to the *Prince*. This *trade* thus continued till the yeare 1485. when as it began to decay, partly by the narrownesse and unsaftie of the Port of *Sluce*, and the River leading from thence to *Bridges*; and partly by the fame of the large and commodious River *Scaldis* at *Antwerpe*, and partly by the *Civil warres* then afoot in this countrey: First then the *Portugall* having taken *Callicut* in the *East Indies*; carried the *Spices* of *India* to the *Faires* of *Antwerpe* in *anno* 1503. and contracting with that Citie, drew the *Fuggers* and *Welsarrs*, two potent *Germain families of Merchants* thither. After which the Merchants of *Florence*, *Lucca*, and the *Spinolas* of *Genoa* seated themselves there, as also the *Marchant Adventurers* of *England* in *anno* 1516. and many of other Nations were invited thither by the priviledge of marriage dowries, which became shadowes to many frauds: for when husbands either brake in their life time, or be found *Bankerout* in death, the wives are preferred to all debters in the recoverie of their dowrie. And thus farre he sheweth the rising and falling of the *trade of Burges*, and how it came to bee removed and setled in *Antwerpe*; and how since also it hath been lost and departed thence,

I have shewed in another place: and this is as much as I have thought good to insert of the *trade* in generall of *Netherland*, concluding, that though the countrey be of small extent, and bee barren of rich commodities either to preserve or maintaine a *trade*, yet the industrie of the inhabitants hath made them potent, wealthy, and great *Merchants*, and now at this day they traffique to all parts of the habitable world, with the commodities of other countries, which by their endevours and paines they make and purchase to be as if naturally and really the same were their owne.

Now for the generall *trade* of *Flanders*, so farre forth as it is in obedience to the *Archduke*, or more properly to the *Kings of Spaine*, it must be granted, that it holds not any equalitie at this day with that part in subjection to the *States*. *Antwerpe* as the principall Citie of which the *Flemings* did, and might justly boast, is now, as then, the chiefest; but the former splendor is now and long agoe lost: for it had the preheminence, and was one of the chiefe Cities of *traffique* in the world; but is now onely the chiefe of this jurisdiction. What it could formerly herein challenge, it hath now lost: for if the *trade* thereof be well observed, it will be discerned, it lookes not so high by many millions as it then did, the *Merchants* the inhabitants partake of one of the qualities of the *Spaniard Merchant*, which they have since their reduction to that *Scepter*, learned thence, and this is never or very seldome to *traffique* or *adventure* their estates into any other *Princes* dominions, but where their *Lord* is *Sovereigne*. Which rule found here, as in all *Spaine* for the most part true, and granted, it must be confessed their *trade* cannot possibly be of any great consequence: for such is the nature of a *free and uncontrouled Commerce*, that no Countrey or Nation how remote or distant soever, can give limit or bound thereto. Whereupon it may be inferred, and as by proofe at this day it is found observeable, their generall *traffique* is small, and consisteth more by a laborious industry of the inhabitants at home, than by their great *adventures* by sea abroad, their greatest navigations extending but to *Spaine*, and in some second *adventures* thence to *India*, and that for no great matter, and otherwise they trouble not, neither the *East* nor *West*, neither the *North* nor the *South* parts of the World, no nor hardly as farre as into *France*, *England*, or into *Netherlands*, the neareſt neighbours (when at amitie) for any great matter of moment.

The principall meanes whereby their small *traffique* is now maintained to them, is by their severall sorts of cunning and artificiall *Fabrickes* and *Manufactories*, which every towne of any note is notable for, such as are *Hangings of Arasse*, *Tapestrie*, some sorts of *stuffes of Silke*, and of *Wollen* and *Linnen*, and in *exchanges* to purchase which, the *English*, *French*, and other the neighbouring Nations bring them *Wollen Cloathes*, *Wines*, and some other needfull provisions which

which they want, to supply their occasions, and the necessities of those Armies as are for the most part seene to bee fed, maintained and clothed in this Countrey. *Dunkerke* their onely aud best Sea-port, affoords some shipping, but so poorely set on worke by way of *Merchandising*, that they find their best *traffique* to consist of *thieverie* and *boothalling* against both their friends, and their enemies the *Netherlanders*, which yet they are so far unable really to set out to any competencie of strength, that the *Iesuites* and other the devoter *Orders* of *Friers*, are oftentimes induced to set their helping hand thereto, this way oftentimes spending in uncharitable actions and blood-shed, the charitable almes of the poore and deluded multitude: and how well this *trade* hath thriven with these *irreligious Ecclesiasticall Orders*, their great late losses by their owne reports sufficiently witnesse to the world.

So leaving the *Antwerpians* to endevour the regaining of their lost *traffique*, and the *Dunkerke Free-booters*, and their *holy partners* to the recoverie of their late dammage by some more honest *Commerce*, I will here leave *Flanders*, and hence travell further into this continent, and survey the particular *trade* of the *famous Empire of Germanie*.

CHAP. CLXXXII.

Of Germanie *and the provinces thereof.*

HAVING briefly run through *Flanders*, and the *Vnited Provinces*, and reduced the *trade* thereof into two principall Cities, that is to *Antwerpe* for *Flanders*, and the other *Provinces* subject to the *Spaniards*; and to *Amsterdam* for *Holland*, and the other Cities subject to the *States*. I must bee constrained in a manner to use the same *methode* in the survey of the *trade* of *Germanie*, reducing the traffique of the lesser to the greater Cities; the greatest being also not much knowne to our Nation for any eminencie this way, as being in-land, to which our *English* (whose traffique principally consists at sea, and consequently in maritime townes) have but little knowledge of, though otherwise eminent, as being farre distant from it. *Germanie* then is bounded on the West with *France*, and *Belgium*, on the North with *Denmark* and her seas, on the East with *Sprusia*, *Poland*, and *Hungarie*, and on the South with the *Alpes*.

Germanie and the Provinces.

Germanie bounded.

This Countrey doth affoord to the *Merchant* for transportation,

Commodities of Germanie. many notable *Commodities*, as *Silver*, *Copper*, *Tin*, *Iron*, and *Lead*, by their *Mines*; *Corne*, *Wines*, *Allome*, *Quick-silver*, *Armes* of all sorts, divers *Manufactaries*, as *Linnen*, *Wollen*, *Silkes*, &c. and sundry other *commodities*.

Hans-townes 72. Three sorts of Cities are sayd to be contained in this *Empire*, the first are those that are called *Hans-townes*, which are such as enjoy large priviledges and immunities, and are thought to be about 72. in number, and for the most part are found either to border upon the seas, or to be seated upon great and navigable Rivers, being for the most part rich, and of reasonable *Commerce* and *trade*, or famous and noted for some one particular *Art*, *Fabricke*, or *Manufactorie*.

Imperiall Cities 60. The second sort are called *Imperiall Cities*, and accounted free in respect of their great prerogatives, as in *coyning* of *Monies*, and knowing no *Lord*, but ruled by the *Imperiall lawes*; for which they acknowledge and pay a contribution yearly to the *Emperour*, whom they account their *Protector*, and these are found to be about sixtie in number.

Principalities. The third are such as are held by inheritance by some *Princes*, as is *Heidelberg*, *Vienna*, and others of which are accounted in this *Empire in circa* (——) and may bee called *Principalities*. There is also found in this *Empire* conducing to *traffique*, (besides the lesser) foure great navigable Rivers, that inrich these *Hans-townes*, *Imperials*, and *Principalities*, communicating the commodities of one Citie to another, and at last to the Sea-ports, where the same is last of all vented into forraigne kingdomes.

Danubius. The prime whereof is *Danubius*, which in running 1500 miles, doth receive above 60 navigable rivers, and disgorgeth it selfe into the *Euxine* or *Blacke sea*.

Rheine. The second is the *Rheine*, running 800 miles through *Germanie* and *Belgia*, disgorgeth it selfe into the *Germane Ocean*, taking in *Albis*, which is accounted navigable for 400 miles, (and some others) and is the third river of this countrey.

Albis.

Odera. The fourth is *Odera* running 300 miles in length, issueth out in the *Baltique* sea; besides which there is many other of lesser note, as *Weser*, *Emse*, and others in themselves found to be great Rivers, inriching divers parts of this countrey, though farre inferior to the former.

Lastly, this *Empire* is found to containe twentie large *Provinces*, which by reason of my little insight therein, I will cursorily post over, and referre the same where I am defective, to the better learned. *East-Frisland* is accounted the first *Province*, wherein is found the Cities of *Oldenburg*, *Ammerdun*, and lastly *Emden*, which for its former eminencie in *trade*, I cannot so slightly passe over without a word of the *trade* thereof.

East Frisland.

Chap. CLXXXIII.

Of Emden *and the trade thereof.*

EMDEN hath been in times past of farre greater *trade* than now it is: It was for some yeares the seat of the *English Marchants Adventurers*, but the civill warres about Religion, raised between the Citizens and their *Count*, was in part the cause of the decay of the *trade* thereof. This Citie lies in the utmost border of the *Empire*, and only divided by the River *Emse* from the *Netherland*: and by an *Inland sea* from *West Frisland*, being one of those *Provinces*. In the Summer it is found a pleasant Citie, but in Winter as if drowned in the Seas, and all the fields covered with water, makes it to appeare as an Iland in the waters. As for the *Monies currant*, and forme of *accounts* kept here by *Merchants*, I omit that to the place of the *coynes* and *accounts* of *Germanie* in generall, noted hereafter. In the mean time it is to be observed, that the *weights* and *measures* in use are these. The common *weight* of *Emden* is the *pound* of ( ) the *quintall* or 100. pound makes in *London*

Emden and the trade thereof.

Weight of *Emden*.

Their *common measure* of length is an *Ell*, wherewith they measure *Linnen*, *Wollen*, and *Silkes* in generall, the 100 whereof hath beene observed to make in *London* 48½ *elles*, and the 100 yards of *London* to have made thereabout 162. or 163. *elles*.

Measure of *Emden*.

Corne is here measured by the *Werpe*, 55 *werpes* make 10 *quarters* of *London*, or a *Last of Amsterdam*; but 61 *werpes* is here a *Last*, consisting of 4 *werpes* great of 15½ *Barrels* the *werpe*.

Westphalia is the next, containing in it selfe a large tract, and producing those *Acornes* in abundance, which feed their *Swine*, and which affoords those *Gammons* which are accounted so excellent a dish. The Northerne part of this Countrey is *Bremen*, wherein is found the towne of *Breme*, as the principall: then *Clappenburgh*, *Exenburgh* belonging to the *Duke of Saxonie*. Then *Collonia*, wherein is sayd to bee the bodies of *the three wise men which came from the East to worship our Saviour*. And this belongs to the *Bishoprick of Collen*. Here is also *Warendorpe* and some others belonging to the *Bishop* of *Munster*, and *Boport*, *Engers*, *Coblents*, and *Triers*, belonging to the Bishop of *Triers*: of the principall of which a word *passando*.

Westphalia.

Chap. CLXXXIIII.

Of BREME and the trade thereof.

Breme and the trade thereof.

BREME is one of the *Hans-townes*, so called for the freedome of the *trafficke* here practised, strongly fortified, five miles distant from the sea, the River *Visurge* serving to convey all *commodities* thither, as running through the Citie, neere which lies that small but well knowne towne of *Ossenbridge*, noted for the great quantities of *narrow linnen* cloth that is thence conveied to *England* and other countries. It is reported that in this Citie the *Custome* was first raised in swearing and inhansing of new commers by *Bread* & *Salt*, and of infranchising them into their Citie, by paying a certaine mulct, or fine in good liquor to the rest of the company which is now a generall received *custome* in all the *Hans-townes* of *Germanie*, and become part of the traffique thereof.

Ossenbridge

Weight in *Breme*.

The *common weight* of *Breme* is the *pound* of (--) *Ounces* the 100. pound thereof hath rendred in *London* ( ) *pound*.

Measures in *Breme*.

The common *measure* for length is the *Ell*, which agreeth with the *Ell* above mentioned in *Emden*. But in *Ossenbridge* it is found that the 100 *yards London* makes 84 *elles* there *in circa*, and 100 *elles* of *London* is here in *Ossenbridge* about 105 *elles*.

Chap. CLXXXV.

Of COLLEN, and the trade thereof.

Collen and the trade thereof.

COLLEN commonly for distinction called in *Latine Colonia Agrippina*, is a very faire Citie, whereto is found great concourse of *Marchants*, neare to this Citie did *Cæsar* with incredible expedition make a Bridge over the River *Rheine*, neare which the towne is at present situated, which more terrified the barbarous enemie, than the report of his valour. The *Archbishop* of this Citie, is the second *Especiall Elector* of the *Empire*, and *Chancellour* of *Italie*. Here is sayd to be the bodies of *the three wise men which came from the East to worship our Saviour*, vulgarly called the *three*

three Kings of Collen, whose bodies were translated by *Helena* the mother of *Constantine*, unto *Constantinople*; and from thence by *Eustorfius Bishop* of *Millain* transported to *Millain*; and finally, brought hither by *Rinaldus* the *Bishop* of this place.

The *Common weight* of *Collen* is the *pound* of ( ) the 100 whereof hath been observed to have made in *London* 110 pound. Weight of *Collen.*

The common *measure* of length is the *Ell* here in use: the 100 *Elles* whereof have been observed to make in *London* 60 *Elles*. Measures of *Collen.*

Here are great *Exchanges* practised in this Citie as proper and fit thereunto, by reason of the rich *Bankers* and *Merchants* that are found here to reside, the which I have largely declared in the chapter 290 of *Exchanges* of this place in the end of this worke: wherefore it will be here needlesse to insert the same. Exchanges of *Collen.*

The third *Province* is *Cleveland*, containing the *Earldome* of *Cleve*, the *Dutchies* of *Gulicke* and *Berge*; wherein are found the faire Cities of *Cleve*, *Calker*, *Wesel*, *Emericke*, *Aken*, *Gulicke*, *Dulkins*, and others which I omit for brevitie. Cleveland.

The fourth *Province* is *Alsatia*, wherein is found the townes of *Psaltberge*, *Wesenberge*, *Colmar*, and principally the famous Citie of *Strasburge*: of which a word. Alsatia.

Chap. CLXXXVI.

Of Strasburge, *and the trade thereof.*

STRASBVRGE is one of the *Imperiall Cities* before mentioned, seated a Musket shot from the river *Rheize*, whereto there is a channell cut for conveyance of all *commodities*. There is here also a *wooden Bridge* over the *Rheine*, but very weak, and of no great strength. The circuit of the citie may be about 8 miles, wel fortified, & is famous for manie rarieties, the principal being their *Clocke*, which cost so many years labour to perfect, and the *Steeple* of the *Cathedrall Church* is numbred amongst the *seven miracles of the world*, for its excellent structure and beautie. The curtesie of the inhabitants to strangers, is not to bee forgoten: And here they are accustomed at the Cities cost, to give all *Handicrafts* entertainment, that they may either teach if expert, or learne if ignorant; by which meanes they are found to have confluence of *Artisans*, which doth both much further their Cities stocke, and inricheth the inhabitants. *Strasburg* and the trade thereof.

In *Strasburg* are found two *weights*, a grosse and sotile, and by observation it hath been found that the 100 pound sutle of *London* hath made here *incirca* 70 in 71 pound of the *grosse weight* for grosse goods Weights of Strasburg.

goods of 16 ounces the pound: and 107 pound ſutle weight of 12 ounces the pound, by which they uſe to weigh all fine commodities, as *Drugges* and *Spices*, as *Sugers*, *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Cynamon*, *Almonds*, *Dates*, and the like.

Meaſures of Straſburge.

The *meaſure* of length of *Strasburge* is the *Ell*, which is in *London* ( ) inches.

Their *coines currant* is the *Bohemico* groſſe or *Blaphace*, which is three *crutſers*, one *cruſter* is two *pence*, and one *pey* is two *hellers*, and one *heller* is two *orchins*, by which *coins* they keep their account. *Vide* further chap. 206.

Franconia.

The fifth *Province* is *Franconia*, divided into eight parts, the lower *Palatine* is the firſt part, wherin is found *Worms*, *Spiers*, and *Heidelberge*, the chief Citie belonging to thoſe *Princes*. *Bacarac* famous for the excellent *Rheniſh wines* here growing, *Coub*. *Openhaw*, *Frankendale*, and others.

Bacarac.

Wittenberge.

The ſecond part is *Wittenberge*, the chiefe townes are *Toubing*, 2. *Stutgard* the Dukes ſeate, 3. *Marlach* and others.

Stutgard.

Auſpach.

The third part is *Auſpach*, 2. *Haibram* and others.

Baden.

The fourth is *Baden*, wherein is the Citie *Baden*, *Durlach* and others.

Ments.

The fifth is *Ments*, wherein is *Lantſem*, *Beinge*, and others.

Bainsberge.

The ſixth is *Bainberge*, a faire Citie, and ſome others.

Weſtberge.

The ſeventh is *Weſtberge*, a Citie, and *Aruſtime*, and others.

Norimberge.

The eighth part belongs to the *Emperour*, wherein is found *Noremberge*, the faireſt and richeſt Citie of *Germanie*, and ſeated in the centre thereof: and alſo here is *Frankeford*, ſeated on the river *Menus*, famous for the two *Book-marts* here kept annually in *Mid-lent* and *Mid-September*. A word of the moſt eminent of theſe before I proceed to the next province.

Francfort.

Chap. CLXXXVII.

Of Wormes, *and the trade thereof.*

Wormes and the trade thereof

ORMES is a towne of great antiquity, and yet wanteth not magnificence in her buildings: On the weſt ſide thereof growes in great abundance thoſe *Wines* knowne to us by the name of *Rheniſh*. It is more famous for the many *Imperiall Parliaments* held here of old, than it is for *trade*, therfore I ſhal not have cauſe to inſiſt much hereupon. Neare to this Citie ſtands the Citie of *Frankendale*, a new, moderne, ſtrong, faire and beautifull piece, which hath made it ſelfe famous in the late warres

warres of these parts: these coasts affoording the most excellent *wines* above mentioned here in great plentie abounding: and are found to grow especially on the west side of the river, which is the prime commoditie of the inhabitants both of the *Citie* and *Province*. The *weights* and *measures* here are found to accord with *Spiers*, to which I referre the enquirer.

Chap. CLXXXVIII.

Of Spiers *and the trade thereof.*

SPIERS is halfe a mile from the *Rheine*, seated in a plaine on the West side of the said River, having more antiquitie than beautie; and yet more beautie than *trade*. Here the *Imperiall Chamber* is held, in which Court the differences of the *Empire* are judged, and the *Electors* themselves may bee called hither to triall of law. The *weights* and *measures* are these: First for the *weights* of this place, the common is the *pound* of 16 *ounces*, or 32 *lootes*, of which is made two several *quintals*, one of 100 pound, another of 120 pound; and the 100 pound here is in *London* 111 pound, & the 100 pound of *London* is about 88 pound here of 32 *lootes per pound*. The *measure* of length used is the *Ell*, which is in *London* ( ) inches.

Spiers and the trade thereof.

Weights of *Spiers*.

Measures of *Spiers*.

Chap. CLXXXIX.

Of Heidelberg *and the trade thereof.*

THE Citie of *Heidelberg* is seated in a plaine invironed on three parts with high mountaines, the fourth part open, and beholding the River; from which it is a mile distant, and to which it conveyeth all *commodities* by a small river that runnes by the walles thereof. This is an *Vniversitie*, and the chiefe seate of the *Palsgraves*, and hath not been much famoused for the *trade* therof, the *weights* & *measures* here in use are these.

Heidelberg & the trade thereof.

The *weight* common in use here is the *pound* of 16 *ounces*, of which is made three severall hundreds or *quintars*, the first of 100 *pound* for fine goods, the second of 120 *pound* for grosse goods, and the third of 132 *pound* for provision of food, as *Butter*, *Flesh*, &c. The 100 *pound* hath been found to make in *London* 108 *pound*, and the 100 sutie makes then here about 92 in 93 *pound*.

Weights of *Heidelberg*.

The *measure* of length is an *Ell*, which makes in *London* ( ) inches.

Measures of *Heidelberg*.

Chap.

Chap. CXC.

Of Norimberg and the trade thereof.

Norimberge & the trade thereof.

NORIMBERG is seated in a barren soyle, yet this defect is supplyed by the industry of the inhabitants. It is absolute and of it selfe, and accounted one of the *Imperiall Cities* of the *Empire*, and the richest of all the rest: the inhabitants by their subtill inventions in *Manuall workes*, and *cunning Arts*, with the incouragement they daily give to *Artsmen*, draw thereby the riches of other countries to them. Every childe though but seven or eight yeares old, is here put to worke, and is inabled thereby to get his owne livelihood; and by this meanes is all *Europe* filled with the *triviall commodities* of this Towne, knowne by the name of *Norimberg ware*, which makes the Citie rich, strong and powerfull: their *trade* is not great otherwise, and the *weights* and *measures* in use are these.

Waight of Norimberge.

There is here but one *pound* in use, as in *Spiers*, of which is also composed two severall *quintars* agreeing with it, and as there I mentioned, with *London*.

Measure of Norimberge.

Their *measure* of length is the *Ell*, both for *Linnen* and *Wollen*, contrary to the custome of most cities of *Germanie*, the 100 *elles* whereof hath been found to make in *London* 63 *elles*, and the 100 *yards* of *London* to have made here 138 *elles*.

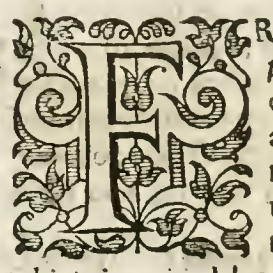
Exchanges of Norimberg.

The place is famous also for the great *Exchanges* that are practised therein, which I have at large handled in Chapter 298, with all circumstances thereto belonging.

Chap. CXCI.

Of Frankfort, *and the trade thereof.*

Frankfort and the trade thereof,



FRANKFORT is a free Citie of the *Empire*, famous for the common Assemblies here of the *Electors* for the choyce of the *Emperour*, and for their two *annuall Faires*, as also for many *Parliaments of the Empire* held here. It is seated upon the *Mæne*, which runneth through the same, dividing the Citie into two parts, which is united by a goodly Bridge. It is strongly incompassed with

with a double wall, and is seated in a large plaine, the streets narrow, and the houses built of Timber and Clay: here is in this towne *Sanctuary* for *Bankerouts* for the space of foureteene dayes, which is never without some guests and company, from some one adjoyning Citie or other. And if in those foureteene dayes they cannot compound or escape, then by all wiles they will get out of the priviledges thereof, and entring in againe, begin their fourteene dayes over againe; and thus some are found to doe for sixe moneths, or a yeare together. There is found in their *Marts* or *Faires*, a great *trade* and concourse of *Merchants*, but it is principally *famous for Bookes*, which from all parts of *Europe* are brought hither, printed and dispersed hence, the towne consisting much upon printing, and other *manuall Arts*. The *weights* and the *measures* in use are

The *weight* of this place is the pound of 16 *ounces*, of which is made three severall hundred, or *quintals*, which agreeth with that of *Heidelberg* before mentioned; and as that also with *London*, *Lipsicke*, *Friburgh*, *Vlme*, *Iffan*, *Isuff*, *Basle*, *Costute* and *Domstetter*, holding also in each of the sayd towns, the sayd concordancie, therfore here need no further repetition. Weights of Frankfort.

Frankefort is found to have two severall *measures* for *length*, the *Wollen* & the *Linnen ell*, differing about 2 *per cent.* so that the 100 *ells* for *Linnen* here, gives in *London* 48 *ells*, and the 100 *ells* in *Wollen* gives about 49 *ells London*: and the 100 *yards* of *London* renders here of *linnen* 169 *ells*, and of *wollen* 168 ¾ *in circa*. Measures of Frankfort.

The *Exchanges* here practised are great, which I have handled in the Chapter 298 at large with all due circumstances. Exchanges of Frankfort.

The sixt *Province* is *Helvetia*, wherein are contained the thirteen *Cantons* of the *warlick Switsers*, preserving their liberties by their valour, notwithstanding their potent neighbours. The chiefe of their Cities is *Zurich*, 2 *Basil*, an *Vniversitie*, 3 *Constance*, famous for the *Councell* here held in *anno* 1414. 4. *Berne*, 5. *Vpbaden*, the ordinary place for the common assembly of the said *Cantons*, 6 *Lucerne*, and others, and of the *trade* of the principall of these, a word in passing. Helvetia.

Chap. CXCII.

Of Zurich *and the trade thereof.*

URICH is seated on the Lake *Zeurisca*, which divideth the same into two parts, which againe is united by three faire *Bridges*, the middlemost serving as a meeting place for *Merchants*: which lake runneth into the brooke *Limachus*, which passeth to *Baden*, and so into the *Rheine*, carrying Boats, by which com- Zuricke and the trade thereof.

modities are transportable, the *weights* and *measures* in use are.

Weights of zurick.

The *Moneyes currant* in the *Switsers Cantons*, I shall note in the place of the *coines* of the *Empire*: the *weight* then here is, the *pound* of 16 *ounces*, of which is made the 100 *pound*, and the 120 *pound*, and it is found that the 100 *pound* sutle of *London* turnes here 93 ½ *pound*.

Measures of Zurick.

The measure of length is here an *Ell*, the 100 whereof renders in *London* 52 elles, or thereabouts.

Chap. CXCIII.

Of BASIL, *and the trade thereof.*

Basil and the trade thereof.

BASIL lieth upon the river of *Rheine*, which divideth it into the lesser and the greater *Basil*: it was once an *Imperiall Citie*, but now is joyned to the *Cantons* of *Switserland*. It is a famous *Vniversitie*, and much frequented by Students, the benefite of the *Rheine* running hence through *Germanie*, communicates the commodities of this Citie to all other seated thereupon.

Weight of Basil.

Basil is found in *weights* to have but one pound, equall with *Frankfort* and *Heidelberg*, of which is composed three severall *quintars*, one of 100 *pound*, another of 120 *pound*, and the third of 132 *pound*, and agrees with *London*, as you shall finde in *Heidelberg* and *Frankeford* aforementioned.

Measure of Basil.

The *Measure* of *length* of *Basil* is the *ell* for *Linnen* and *Wollen*, the 100 *elles* whereof renders in *London* 48 *elles*, and the 100 *yards* of *London* hath been observed to give here 167 ½ *elles*.

Valesia.

The seventh *Province* is *Valesia*, seated wholly amongst the *Alpes*. *Sittin* is the onely walled towne of this *Province*.

Boetia.

Boetia is the eighth, in which is *Chur* the *Metropolis* of the *Grisons*, and here is the *Voltolin* taken by the *Spaniards* 1622.

Suevia.

Suevia is the ninth, wherein is found the Cities of *Vlme*, 2 *Ausburg*, 3 *Norlinghen*, 4 *Ravensperge*, and others, of some of which, as most notable, a word.

Chap. CXCIIII.

Of Ausburg *and the trade thereof.*

Ausburg and the trade thereof.

AVSBVRG is a free Citie of the *Empire*, governed by a Senate of Citizens: it is seated upon the Northerne mouth of the *Alpes*, in a fruitfull plaine of *Corne* and *Pastures*, it is strong and well fortified, and beautified with many houses of free stone of sixe or seven stories high. In this Citie lived those *famous Merchants* of the family

family of *Fuggers*, who have built here many publicke buildings, & many private, which at a reasonable rate are let to the poorer inhabitants. Here is also a magnificent building for the meeting of *Merchants*, in manner of our *Royall Exchange*, called commonly the *Berle*. There are two small rivers which runne through the suburbs, which are commodious for trasportation of *Corne* and *Wines* which this Countrey of *Schwaben* or *Suevia* yeeldeth in great quantitie. This Citie is also *famous for the confession here made of their faith by the Protestant Princes, and delivered the* Emperour in *anno* ( )

The *weight* of *Ausburg* is the *pound* of 16 *ounces*, the 100*pound* being the *quintar*, makes in *London* 109 *pound*, and this agrees with *Munchen*, *Wesell*, *Norlinghen*, and some others of *Germany*. Weight of Ausburg.

The *measure* of length is here the *ell*, found two fold, one for *Wollen*, and the other for *Linnen* and *Silke*, which because it very neerly agreeth with *Frankefort*, of which I have made mention before, I passe the same over. Measure of Ausburg.

Bavaria is the tenth *Province*, the chiefe townes are *Munchen* on the river *Aser*, and the *Dukes seat*, 2. *Ingolstat*, an *Vniversitie*, 3 *Ratisbona*, 4 *Passave*, 5 *Salsburg*, and many other great Cities. Bavaria.

Northgoia or the *Vpper Palatinate* is the eleventh, and belongeth totally to the *Palatines* of the *Rheine*, the chiefe townes are *Amberg*, whose *Silver mines* yeelds yearly 60 thousand Crownes rent to the *Princes Coffers*. 2 *Neuberg* and others. Northgoia.

Austria is the 12, wherin is found the famous Cities of *Vienna*, seated on *Danubius*, one of the most beautifull townes of *Germanie*; and walled, as stories say, with the monyes that *Leopold* the *Duke* had for *King Richard the first his Ransome*, being by him taken in his returne through *Palestine*. 2 *Gratse*, from whence the present *Emperours* have their name. 3. *Santovitti* the *Metropolis* of *Carinthia*. 4. *Newark* the chiefe of *Carniolo*, and in *Tirolis* is found the Citie of *Inspurg*, *Tiroll Bolsan*, and *Trent*, famous for the *Counsell* here held, and here concluded after 40 yeares lingring, and politicke delayes. Austria. Gratse.

Chap. CXCV.

Of Vienna *and the trade thereof.*

VIENNA is at present the seat of the *Germane Emperours*, and is now the Bulwarke of this Countrey against the incursions of the *Turkes*, who have more than once in vaine attempted it; on the North side runneth the river of *Danow*, which here divideth it selfe into three armes, incompassing a good space of ground, & then Vienna & the trade thereof.

meeting againe; and all this is again united by three ſtone bridges, one containing 29 arches, another 57 arches, and the third 15 arches, each arch being 60 foot aſunder. Here are many *Merchants* of great quality, that have their factors in *Venetia*, *Florence*, and other parts of *Italie*, to ſupply them with the *Fabricks of Silks* made there, ſuch as are *Sattins*, *Damaſces*, *Taffata*, *Velvets*, *cloth of Gold*, and ſuch like.

Weights of Vienna.

The *weight* in uſe here is the pound, which is in ſome commodities divided into 32 *Lootes*, in ſome into 128 *quints*, and in ſome unto an 512 pfenning, of which pound the *quintar* is made, which is 100 pound, which doth render in *London* about 123 pound *incirca*, and therewith is alſo found *Idra* and *Erford* to agree, the 100 pound of *London* making here 81 ½ pound.

Meaſures of Vienna.

Their *meaſure* for length is two, one in *Linnen*, and the other in *wollen*: the 100 *yards* in *London* makes here in *linnen* 103 *ells*, and in *Cloth* and *ſilke* 113 *elles*.

Exchanges of Vienna.

There is here, as being the *Court of the Emperour*, a great *Exchange* in uſe, and they are found to account and *Exchange* by *Rix Dollers* of 8. ſhil. *Flemiſh*, and by *Ducats of gold* of 12 ſhil. *Flemiſh*.

Bohemia.

The *kingdome* of *Bohemia* is the thirteenth, wherein is accounted about 780 Cities, walled Townes and Caſtles, the chiefe whereof is *Prague*, the *Metropolis* of this kingdome, 2. *Eger*, 3 *Budeis*, 4 *Melmuke*, *Pilſen*, and others, and in this tract is found *Preſlau* the chiefe Citie of *Sileſia* alſo *Gorlitſo* the chiefe Citie of *Luſatia*, and *Brin* and *Olmuts* the chiefe of *Moravia*; but the trade of *Bohemia* I will compriſe under the title of *Prague* here following, as being the *Metropolis* thereof.

Preſlau. Gorliſe. Olmuts.

Chap. CXCVI.

Of Prague, *and the trade thereof.*

Prague & the trade thereof.

THe Citie of *Prague* includeth three townes, as new *Prague*, old *Prague*, and a Citie inhabited by *Iewes*, incompaſſed with one wal neither ſtrong nor beautifull: the river *Molda* doth run throgh the ſame, but is not navigable, nor commodious for carriage or tranſportation of *merchandiſe*, to which the inhabitants are not much addicted, *Corne* and *Wine* being the prime commodities the Countrey affoordeth, and timber in abundance, of which the walles of their houſes are for the moſt part made, and that in whole pieces as the ſame grow, and not ſo much as the barke thereof taken away.

Weight of Prague, and of Bohemia.

The *weight* of *Prague* is the *pound* of 16 *ounces*: the 100 li. ſutle of *London*

London hath made here about 83 *pound*, *Pasau* and *Regenborge* agreeing also therewith, as doth also the most part of this Countrey.

Their *measure* is the *Ell*, of which they have two, one in *Linnen*, and the other in *Cloth* and *Silke*; the 100 *yards* of *London* hath made in *Linnen* 148 *elles*, and in *wollen* 160 *elles*. Measures of Prague and of Bohemia.

Vide coynes currant in *Bohemia*.

Brandenburg is the fourteenth, wherein is reckoned 50 Cities, and 64 walled Townes, the chiefe of which is *Brandenburg*, then *Frankefort* for distinction called upon *Oder*, next *Berlin*, the residence of the *Marques*, and *Havelburg* seated upon *Havel*, and many others of consequence, whereof little is come to my observation, therefore I will in silence passe them over. Brandenburge.

Pomeriana is the fifteenth *Province*, wherein is found *Statin* the residence of the *Prince*, and *Metropolis* of this Countrey, then *Wallen*, once the famous *Mart-towne* of all these Countries, the *Russians*, *Danes*, *Saxons*, & *Vandals* had here their particular streets of abode for *Commerce* and *trade*, but ruind by warre, the *trade* was removed to *Lubecke*, where yet in some measure it is found to continue still. Pomeriana. Wallen.

Meklinburg is the 16 *Province*, wherin is found the Cities of *Malchau*, then *Sternberg*, next *Wismar*, and some others. Meklinburg.

Saxonie is the seventeenth *Province*, wherein is found to be many Cities of note; the principall is first *Erford*, one of the fairest in *Germanie*, 2 *Irne*, an *Vniversitie* for Physicians, 3 *Smalcold* famous for the *Protestant league* here made, 4 *Dresden*, seated on the *Albis*, and the *Dukes Magasin* for *warre* and Armes, for 30000 horse and foot ever in readinesse at a dayes warning. 5 *Lipsicke*, an *Vniversitie*, which yearly doth yeeld the *Duke* for *custome of Beere*, *Drunke*, *and transported* 20000 *pound steerling*. 6 *Wittenberg* an *Vniversitie*, and the chiefe seat of the *Elector* of *Saxonie*, and 7 *Maidenberg*, where it is sayd *Luther* studied Divinitie. Of some of these a word. Saxony

Chap. CXCVII.

Of Lipsicke, *and the trade thereof.*

LIPSICKE is seated in a plaine of most fruitfull Corne-ground, the streets faire, and the chiefe houses built of free stone of foure roofes high: it is accounted also an *Vniversitie*, but found to bee of no great note, by reason of the neighbourhood of *Wittemberg*: they have for some trespasse lost those great priviledges that they formerly enioyed, and therfore their trade is not accounted great, they may now neither fortifie their towne, nor winde a horne in their night watches, as other Cities in *Germanie* doe, nor Lipsick & the trade thereof.

yet use *Red Wax* in their publicke Seales or Contracts, which are all of them accounted in *Germanie of signes of freedome.* The *weights* and *measures* in use are these.

Waights of Lipsicke.

The *weight* is the pound, of which is made three *quintars*, one of 100 pound, another of 120 pound, and a third of 132 pound. *Vide* more hereof in *Frankefort* and *Heidelberg*, with which it is found to accord.

Measures of Lipsicke.

Lipsicke hath two *measures*, one for *wollen*, and the other for *linnen*, 14 *per Cent.* difference: For the 100 *yards* of *London* doth make in *wollen commodities* 160 *elles*, and in *linnen* 140 *elles*.

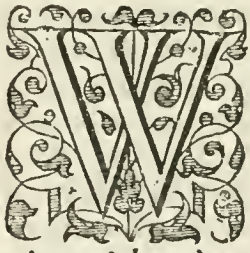
Accounts and exchange of Lipsick.

The *Merchants* here account by *Markes* of 32 *grosse*, and the *grosse* being 12 *heller*; but they exchange by *Florins* of *Breslow*, 30 to have *posito* in *Norimburg* 32 *Florins*, and in *Vienna* 34 *Florins*.

Chap. CXCVIII.

Of Wittenberg and the trade thereof.

Wittenberge & the trade of Saxony.



WITTENBERG is seated on a plaine sandie ground, accounted an *Vniversitie*, wherein they *proverbially* say, a man shall meet nothing but *Whoores*, *Schollers*, and *Swine*, which shewes that the inhabitants have little *trade*, as living for the most part by the Students, and peradventure by the flesh of *Swine* and *Women*, but by what *weight* and *measure* the same is proportioned to them. I am to seeke, therefore referre the same to the next Merchant that shall have occasion to make his observation thereupon.

Chap. CXCIX.

Of Dresden, *and the trade thereof.*

Dresden and the trade thereof.

DRESDEN is a faire town and strongly fortified, in which the *Elector of Saxonie* keepes his court: it is famous for the magnificent *Stables* and *Armories* which the *Duke* keepes here in a continuall readinesse, the river of *Elve* divides the towne into two parts, the new and the old, which is very strong both by Art and Nature, and accounted the strongest moderne Citie in *Germanie*, the inhabitants are much addicted to *trade*, and the river doth much further their endevours; but Nature affoording them a rich

rich soyle, takes away much of their edge: for it is ever found that the barren soyle affoords to the inhabitants the greatest incouragement. Their *weights* and *measures* are,

Dresden, Misen, and all *Saxonie* is found to have three *weights*, and the 100 pound of *London* made of *Zigostatica*, or the *Princes weight*, 96 pound of 16 *ounces* it made 92 pound of *Merchants weights* of 16 *ounces*, and 144 pound of the *common weight* of 12 *ounces*. Weights of Saxony.

Their *measures* of length is two, agreeing with *Lipsick* above mentioned, in which I need not further to insist. Measures of Saxony.

Brunswicke is the eighteenth *Province*, wherein is *Brunswicke* the principall Citie; secondly, *Wolfinbotle*, where the *Duke* commonly resideth; thirdly, *Alberstade*, then *Luneburg*, and some other of lesse note. Brunswicke.

Chap. CC.

Of Brunswicke, *and the trade thereof.*

BRVNSWICKE comprehends in one five severall Cities, and is a *free Imperiall towne*, strongly fortified in some places with two, and in some places with three walles, and incompassed with the river of *Ancor*: the inhabitants are found addicted to *trade* in the morning, but their intemperance at night takes away the thought thereof: they are great Husband-men, the earth answering their labours, which yeelds them plenty of *Corn*, both for themselves, and their neighbours wants, the earth yeelding them rich reward to their labours, and their after noones houres spent in good fellowship, makes me imagine there may bee some *trade* amongst them; which in particular I permit the reader in silence to conceive. Brunswicke and the trade thereof.

Chap. CCI.

Of Luneburg, *and the trade thereof.*

LVNEBVRG is a free Imperiall Citie, over which the *Duke* of *Luneburg* challengeth a superioritie: it is found to be fairly built of Brick, and well and strongly fortified for its safeguard and defence, with deepe Ditches, and thicke Mudd walles. It is most famous for the naturall fountaine of *Salt* here found, over which is built a Luneburg and the trade thereof.

Salt fountain in Luneburg.

spacious house, that containes 52 Roomes, and every roome hath eight severall Caldrons of Lead, wherein is boyled eight tunnes of *Salt* daily, the profit whereof is divided into three severall parts: one part to the Citie, one to the *Duke* of *Luneburg*, and another to a Monastery, and some other adjoyning *Earles*: their trade is not otherwise of very great consequence.

Hassia.

The nineteenth *Province* is *Hassia*, wherein is found the Cities of *Dormstade*, then *Marburg* an *Vniversitie*, and some others.

Veteravia.

Veteravia is the twentieth *Province*, wherein is the Cities of *Friburg*, then *Hanau*, next *Dullinburg*, *Nassau*, *Catzenbogen*, and some others of lesser note.

Chap. CCII.

Of Friburg *and the trade thereof.*

Friburg & the trade thereof.

FRIBVRG is of round forme, invironed altogether with high mountaines, having within it many vaults and caves to goe under ground, through which the Citizens enter and goe out of the Citie by night, to worke in the *Silver Mines* found in those adjoyning hilles, and at certaine houres are called backe by the sound of a Bell: their worke is for the most part by night, and their rest is by day, and the residence is noted to bee more under ground than above in their houses: the profits thereof belongs in halfe to the Citizens, and halfe to the *Elector*, to whom the Countrey appertaineth.

Silver Mines in Friburg.

Weights of Friburg.

The *weight* in use in *Friburg* is the pound, of which is made three severall *quintars*, one of 100 pound, second of 120 pound, third of 132 pound, agreeing with *Frankefort* and *Heidelberg*, and *Lipsicke*; as before.

Measures of Friburg.

The long *measure* is the *Ell*, which is ( ) inches *London*.

In this tract is also comprehended the *three Imperiall Cities* of *Stoade*, *Hamburg*, and *Lubecke*, which acknowledging no *Soveraigne*, being free and *Hans-townes*, I shall here touch, and first of *Stoade*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCIII.

Of Stoade, *and the trade thereof.*

STOADE is an ancient Citie, and one of the *free Cities* of the *Empire*, and one of those Sea Towns which from the priviledge of traffique with their neighbours are called *Hans-townes*: it is commodiously seated for traffique upon the river *Elve*, in which streame they maintaine certaine Buyes to guide the entring shippes: *the English Merchant Adventurers* had for a while here their residence, forced thereto by the discourteous usage of the *Hamburgers*; and before their arrivall this Towne was so poore, that they sold the priviledge of coining of monies, and some other such rights to *Hamburg*, by whose company they grew rich, not without the envie and impoverishment of the *Hamburgers*, who often attempted, though in vaine, by Navall forces to forbid the arrivall of the *English* at *Stoade*, whom as they had grieved, having their seat with them, as well by exactions as prohibiting them the free exercise of their religion: so then having seene and smarted for their errour, they never left, till partly by faire meanes, and partly by threats, they laboured their returne, which afterward was performed, and where to this day it is found they hold their principall residence and Court. The present trade of *Stoade* is but small, depending much upon the priviledge that they have in pre-emption and choyce of all the *Rhenish wines* passing by their Citie. Stoade and the trade therof.

They keepe their accounts by *pounds*, *shillings* and *pence*, but they have *Groshes*, *Ortals*, and *Dollars*, as I shall shew hereafter. Their *Coins currant* are these. Coins of Stoade.

1 *Stiver* of their money here and in *Hamburg* is two pence.

32 *Stivers* makes a *Doller*, which is 5 shillings 4 pence there.

4 *Stivers* which is 8 pence, makes a *Spanish Riall* of 6 pence sterling.

1 *Rex Doller* is worth 33 *Stivers*, and is 4 shillings 4 pence sterling, or more.

1 *Marke* is 16 *stivers*, which is two shillings 8 pence Flemish.

7½ *markes* is 20 shillings. I say 20 shillings Flemish of that money.

Their *weight* is the *pound* of 16 *ounces*, 100 *pound* is their *quintar*, which hath made in *London* 107, and some have observed 109 *pound* Weights in Stoad.

Their *measure* is the *Ell*, as in *Hamburg* following. Measures in Stoade.

CHAP.

Chap. CCII.
Of Hamburg *and the trade thereof.*

Hamburg & the trade thereof.

HAMBVRG is a *free Citie* of the *Empire*, and one of them which enioy the priviledge of a *Hans-towne*, and for the building and populousnesse much to bee praised: the *Senate house* is a beautifull Fabricke, and the *Exchange*, where *Merchants* doe meet together, is likewise a pleasant place. The haven is guarded and shut up with an *Iron chaine*, the Citie it selfe compassed with a deepe ditch, and on the East and North sides with a double ditch and wall. Water is conveyed into the same from a hill distant some miles off: it is seated on a large, plaine, and sandie soyle, and adorned with *nine Churches*, and sixe gates; on the South side it is washed with the river *Elve*, which also putteth a branch into the towne; but on the North-east the river *Alster* runneth by towards *Stoade*, from which it is five miles distant, and falleth into the *Elve*. The streets in generall are narrow, excepting one, which hath the name of *Broad-street*, and their building is all of Bricke; and all the beautie of their houses is in the first entrance, which as in all the other Sea-bordering Cities, lying from these parts towards *Flanders*, have for the most part broad and faire gates into a large hall, the lower part whereof on both sides is used for a ware-house, and in the upper part, lying to the view of the dore, their chiefe houshold stuffe is placed, and especially their vessels of of *English Pewter*, which being kept bright, makes a glittering shew to them that passe by, so that their houses promise more beautie outwardly than they have inwardly. The present *trade* of this Citie is great, principally by reason of the residence of the *English Merchants*, and some quantitie of shipping of reasonable burthen is found belonging to the Citizens.

Weights of Hamburg.

The *weight* of *Hamburg* is the pound, of which is made the 120 pound, their *quintar*, divided into three denominations, the first of 12 *stone*, of 10 pound to the stone, 300 pound thereof to the *Skip pound*, which is the second, and 20 *Lispond* of 15 pound to the said 300 pound, which is the third; so that it may be more properly sayd to be two *quintars*, one of 120 pound, another of 300 pound.

Measure of Hamburg.

Their *measure* of length is an *Ell*, wherewith they measure both *Linnen*, *Wollen*, and *Silke*, the 100 whereof hath been found to make in *London* about 48 *ielles* for *linnen*, and the 100 yards of *London* hath been found to yeeld here about 162 or 163 yards, agreeing with *Embden* and *Breme* before mentioned.

The

The *Merchants* here are found to exchange for *London* by the *pound sterling*, and for all other places upon the *Rex Doller*, of 54 sh. *Lapisto*, or 54 *stivers*. Exchange in Hamburg.

A *Doller* is here noted to be worth *three whitpence*, one *whitpeny* to be 18 *shillings*, one *shilling* to be 12 *pence*, and one *peny* two *hellers*. Doller.

Corne is here measured by the *Schepel*, ninetie making a *Last*, and 83 *Schepels* making a last of Corne in *Amsterdam*, or 10 *quarters English*. Of Corne.

Chap. CCV.
Of Lubeck, *and the trade thereof.*

LVBECKE is an *Imperiall* and *free Citie*, and one of those that are accounted *Hans-towns*; it is seated on the top of a faire and spacious Hill, upon the very crowne whereof is a beautifull Church, from whence leadeth streets to all the gates of the Citie. It is incompassed with a double wall, one of Brick, and narrow, the other of earth and broad: In some parts there is also deepe ditches where ships of 1000 tuns are brought up to winter from *Tremuren* the maritime port of this Citie, seated on the *Baltique sea*, a mile distant from this towne, the buildings hereof are very beautifull of Bricke, having many pleasant walkes without the walles. The government of this towne is much commended for their neatnesse, pleasant gardens, courteous carriage to strangers, civilitie of manners, and strict execution of justice. Their water is conveyed hither by pipes; and Brewers, that are the men who most use it, are constrained to live together in one street, and have each of them a cock of water in his owne house: also all the poore inhabitants are constrained to live in a streete by themselves, where they are set on worke, and provided for. This Citie is adorned with ten Churches, one whereof being a decayed Monasterie, they have converted to an *Armorie* of all *Amunitions for warre*. S. *Maries* the *Cathedral Church*, being the principall, and seated, as I sayd before, on the very summet of this hill, whereon the Citie standeth. Lubeck and the trade thereof.

The *trade* of this Citie at present is great, partly by the industrie of the inhabitants, and partly by reason of the commodious situation of the place, & the neighbourhood of the *Baltique sea*: the place of it selfe is famous for the *Beere* made, and hence transported into other regions, & by some used medicinally, for bruises in the body, and such like accidents, though by them in use commonly both for their ordinary drinke, and food and rayment. Beere of Lubeck famous.

The

Waights of Lubeck.

The *common weight* of *Lubeck* is a *pound*, of which is made a *Centiner* and a *skippound*: for 112 pound is the *centiner* or *quintar*; the *stone* 10 pound, and 32 *stone* to the *Skip-pound*, which is 320 pound, and the 20 *Lispound* of 16 pound marke is also accounted for a *Skip pound*, which is in *London* ( ) pounds.

Measures of Lubeck.

The *measure* of length of *Lubeck* is the *Ell*, 120 *elles* whereof makes in *London* 60 *elles*, and the 100 *yards London* hath made here 160 *elles in circa*.

Of Corne.

In *Lubeck* corne is measured by the last, 96 *Schepels* making a *Last*, which is 10 ¼ *quarters* of *London*, and 85 *schepels* is found to make a *Last* in *Amsterdam*.

Lasts 7 of 18 *Barrels* in *Lubeck* is found to make 100 *sackes* of *Salt*, being 122 smal *Barels* for the 100 *sacks* at *Armuiden* in *Zealand*, which is found to be 7 ⅛ *lasts* of 18 *Barrels* of *salt* in *London*, but accounted by the weigh in *London* to make 11 ½ weyes, and it is accounted 40 *Bushels* to a Wey, water measure of ten gallons.

Of Beere.

Beere is here sold by the *Barrell*, which is 50 *Stoopes* of *Antwerpe*, and every *stoope* hath been observed to hold about 7 pints of *Beere* measure in *England*, which is about 44 *Gallons*.

Chap. CCVI.

Of the Coines currant in generall of Germanie.

Coins currant in Germanie.

ONSIDERING the priviledge of coyning of monies granted by the *Emperours* of *Germanie* to divers Cities that are *Imperiall*, and to sundry free *Princes* that are comprehended within this *Empire*, it will prove an impossible labour to my confessed ignorance, in particular to set down all the coyns found currant therin, besides which the sundry accidents of warre, necessities, trade, or the like, inforceth an uncertaintie in all certaine rules and Edicts published and agreed upon for an uniforme value to bee coyned in all monies stamped for currant, through all this *Empire*; yet because I would not omit what I have in this poynt gathered, I will here insert the same, and leave the truth to tryall and experience: And before I enter upon this particular of *Coynes*, it will not bee amisse to see in what nature accounts are kept in this countrey.

Accounts in Germanie.

First then, I finde their accounts are kept by three principall denominations, partly consisting of *imaginary coynes*: the first whereof is by *Florins* and *Crutchers*, whereof sixtie is accounted to a *Florin*: the

the second is by *florins*, *batches*, and *crutchers*, the *florin* being accounted for 15 *batches*, and the *batch* for 4 *crutchers*, the third is by *florins*, *sold.* and *deniers*, 12 *deniers* being a *soldo*, and 20 *soldoes* a *florin*, the *florin* may be valewed at 3 *shil.* 4 *pence starling*, or 33 *sh.* 4 *pence* tarine, and the *batch* at 2 *shil. starl.* and in payments of *merchandise*, note that a *florin* is accounted for a common silver *guilden*, of which there is no such *coine* found, being meerely *imaginary*, as is the same *coine* of *markes of Collen* and *Lubecke*, likewise *imaginary*, or at least not now coined, nor in use.

Now for the *currant coines*, observe that first in *Stoad*, *Hamburg*, and *Lubecke* before-named, the gold *Rhenish guilden* was worth, when these notes were taken, 28 ½ *silver misen grosse*, or worth 36 ½ *lubecke shil.* and the *Imperiall doller* was worth 33 *lubecke sh.* Coines in Stoad, Hamburg, and Lubecke.

A common silver *guilden* was worth 28 *lubeck shillings.*

A *french crowne* of gold was worth 44 *lubecke shil.*

An *English angel* was worth two *dollers* and *a quarter* and 2 *lubecke shillings*; or to say otherwise, it was worth 12 *flemish shillings* and 4 *lubeque shillings.*

Lubecke shil. 7 ½, made an *English shilling starl.*

Lubecke shill. 6, made a *flemish shilling*, and likewise *a shilling* of *Hamburg.*

In *Hamburg* they coine a piece of gold called a *Portegue*, which is worth 4 *pound* and 8 *shillings of Hamburg*, or 33 *markes* of *lubecke.* Againe,

At *Embden*, upon the confines of the *Empire* and the *Low countries*, a *silver guilden of Embden* was worth 20 *stivers*, an *imperial doller* 45 *stivers*, which since I understand is worth 48 *stivers*, a *doller* was worth 30 *stivers*, a *french crowne* was worth 3 *flemish guild.* and 6 *stivers*, and now 6 *stiv.* as also 6 *lubecke shillings* make one *shilling flemish*, where by the way it is to be noted, that *Princes* and Cities doe *coine gold* and *silver guildens*, which are found often in their value to differ from the *Imperiall guildens.* Againe, Coines currant in Embden.

At *Breame*, *Oldenburg*, and in those parts, they haue *current coines* called *groats*, and small pieces stamped, called *copstackes*, and a *doller* was there worth 4 ½ *copstackes* or 55 *groats*, a *french crowne* was worth 6 *copstackes*, and one *copstacke* 10 *stivers* or 12 *groats*, and this *groat* was worth a little more than an *English penny*, a *sesling* was worth halfe a *lubecke shilling*, and they have here halfe *seslings.* Coines currant in Breme, Oldenburg, &c.

At *Brunswicke*, a *doller* was 36 *maria grosse*, which are of equall weight with 24 *silver misen grosse*, also 9 *maria grosse* make 8 *lubecke shil.* the same *doller* was worth 18 *spitzgrossen*, whereof each was worth two *maria grosse.* Coins currant in Brunswicke.

At *Magdenburg*, *Leipsicke*, *Misen* and in all the *Electorate of Saxonie*, and in the neighbouring territories to the confines of *Bohemia*, a *doller* was worth 24 *silver grossen*, which are the same as 18 *Spitzgrossen*, or 36. *maria grossen.* Coins currant in Magdenburg, Misen, Lipsicke, &c.

A *Rhenish gold guilden* was worth 27 *silver gros.* and the *Philip doller* was of the same value.

A *common silver guilden* was esteemed at 21 *silver grosse.*

A *french crowne* at 33 *silver gros.*

A *Spanish pistolet* at 32 *silver gros.*

A *halfe Millres* at 36 *sil. gros.* the *hungarian duccat* at 30.

A short and long *crusado* at 35 *silv. gros.*

A *Rose noble at* 3 ½ *dollers*, the *English angel* at 2 ¼ *doller*; the *silver grosse* was worth more then 2 *pence, and about* 2 ½ *pence starl.*

And for the small Coines, a Grosse was worth 4 *driers*, and 1 *drier* 2 *dreyhellers*, and 1 *dreyheller* was worth a *pfeninge* and halfe, and 12 *pfeninge* made a *grosse*, and two *schwerd grossen* made one *schneberger.*

Coines currant through the upper parts of Germany.

In generall through all the upper parts of *Germany*, a *doller* was esteemed at 18 *batsen*, a *silver guilden* at 15, a *Philips doller* at 20, a *french crowne* at 24 ½, a *gold crowne of Italie* at 24, a silver *Itolen crowne* at 22 ½ *batsen*, a *Rhenish gold guilden* through higher *Germany* was worth 27 *silver misen grosse*, a *silver guilden* there as in *Saxony* at 21 gros. the *bats.* may be accounted 3 *pence English*, and 4 *cretzers* make a *bats*, 4 *pfeninge* make a *cretzer*, and three *cretzers* make a *zwelver*, and 20 *zwelvers* make 15 *batzen*, which is a *common silver guilden.*

But I have noted before how subiect these Coines are to be hoised in common payment, which proceeds through divers and sundry occasions, and this being none of the least, that Merchant forraigners doe carry out the Coines of the *Empire* more than they doe the commodities of the *Empire*, and therefore to have good moneys are oftentimes contented to receive them at a higher rate than they commonly do otherwise passe at.

The coines of Bohemia.

The *Kingdome* of *Bohemia*, as also that of *Hungary*, have used the *Coines of the Empire* in the same value as at first coined, by common consent of both those nations, but it is to bee understood, that as well in those free Cities, and by those free Princes, which have the priviledge of coining, there is alwaies stamped certain small brasse money that onely passeth currant in their iurisdictions, and no farther; and these passing in the Kingdome of *Bohemia* are found to be these; First, 3 *potchandels* make one *cretzer*, nine *cretzers* and one *potchandel* make foure *weissgrosse*, and 30 *grosse of Moravia* or *weissgrosse* make a *doller*; also here *Merchants* reckon two *hellers* for a *pfening*, and fixe *pfenings* for a *grosse*, and 60 *grosse* for a *shocke*, and 40 *grosse* for a *marke.*

The coines of Switzerland.

In *Switzerland* it is found that divers of the *Cantons* doe coyne monyes, which passe currant among themselves, the principall of which Mints are found to be in *Basil*, *Zeurich*, and *Schaphusen*; the common and usuall whereof I will onely note.

Their common coine is the *Rappen munts*, whereon is stamped a *Crow.* Sixe of these *Rappens of Basil* make a *plapart*, or three *cretzers*,

zers: and 20 *plaparts*, or 60 *cretzers* make a common *guilden*, and 3 *pfeninge* make a *cretzer*.

At *Zurich* it is found that 6 *pfenings* make a *shilling*, and may bee worth a *penny starling*, & 3 *pfenings* make a *sickerling*; two great *finfers of Basil*, and one little *finferlin* makes a *bats of Basil*, and in like manner 5 *finferlins* make a *bats*, and 5 *finfers* 2 *bats*.

But my worke were endlesse to runne through the particular *coines* currant, and stamped in every particular place of this *Empire*, therefore this shall suffice for a tast of the variety; and whosoever carrieth any *merchandise* into these countries, let him bee sure to know the true worth of the monies hee receiveth for the same, lest he prove in conclusion a loser by his *trafficke*.

Chap. CCVII.

The Weights of Germany *reduced to the* 100 li. *of* London.

Waights in generall of Germany reduced to the 100 li. of London.

THE Next thing in order to bee handled is the *Waights* and *Measures* of the Cities of *Trade* in this *Empire*, which I have in part touched already upon the principall townes, the rest or as many as have come within my collections I shall here insert, the more ingenious and better skill'd may adde the rest. And first for the *weight*, which here I have reduced to the 100 *li.* sutle of *London*, the which is found to yield in

The 100 li. of London doth make in

	li.		li.
Norimberg	88	*Of* 12 *oun.* the *li.*	142
Collen	89½	*Of Merchants waight*	92
Constance	88	*Munchen*	91
Ausburge	91	*Wessell*	91
Spiers	88	*Saxony* in generall	96
Hidleberge	92	*Norlinghen*	91
Leipsicke	92	*Francfort*	92
Friburge	92	*Breslow*	116
Silesia	116	*Canoli*	83
Vlme	92	*Domstreder*	92
Vienna	81	*Regenberge*	83
Statin	92	*Loosen*	141
Erford	81	*Offen*	92
Ipsburge	81	*Basile*	92
Salsburge grosse	79	*Paslow*	83
Ditto small	108	*Hamburge*	92
Lubech	92	*Copenghen*	92
Botsen	133	*Basill*	92
Costuts	92	*Zuricke*	94
Misen of 16 *oun. li.*	96	*Wallons* countrey	104

CHAP. CCVIII.

Of Measures of Germany *reduced to the Measures of* London.

Measures of Germany.

HAving done with their *Weights* in generall, I will doe the same for their long *Measures* in generall, which I will reduce to the 100 *Yardes* of *London*, and note that the same hath beene observed to have produced in these Cities of *Germanie*.

Embden	163 *ells.*	*Ossenbrigs*	84 *els.*
Lubecke	160 *el.*	*Breme*	163 *el.*
Munster	80 *el.*	*Hamburge*	163 *el.*
Collen	160 *el.*	*Basill*	167 *el.*
Erford	218 *el.*	*Bautson*	148 *el.*
Francfort	169 *el. cloth*	*Ditto* for *silke*	160 *el.*
Ienserr	80 *stables.*	*Halle*	178 *el.*
Norimberge	160 *el.*	*Misen*	160 *el. cloth*
For silke	138 *el.*	*Ditto* for *silke*	138 *el.*
Vienna for *linnen*	103 *el.*	*Offnes* long *meas.*	159 *el.*
Ditto for *silke*	113 *el.*	*Ditto* short *measures*	173 *el.*
Prague	148 *el.*	*Zearech*	155 *el.*
Ditto for *silke*	160 *el.*	*Statin*	141 *el.*
Vlme	160 *el.*	*Ocermond*	141 *el.*
Ditto for *wollen*	128 *el.*	*Wismar*	157 *el.*
Lipsicke	160 *el. cloth*	*Gripswald*	163 *el.*

The rest I willingly omit for brevity sake, and referre these to the triall of the better experienced.

CHAP. CCIX.

Of the trade in generall of Germany.

The generall trade of Germany.

THe particular *Trading* of severall Cities being thus observed, it will not bee amisse a little to looke into the *Trade in generall* of *Germany*, and therewith also the Navigation of this nation, by which wee finde, that in all Countries almost the same is principally maintained. The Cities

ties then found on the Sea-coſt on the North-ſide of *Germany*, have very great ſhips; yet more fit for great ſtowedge and burthen, than either for ſaile or defence; and therefore oftentimes to this end fraighted by the *Netherlanders*. Neither can I attribute much commendations to the *Germaine Mariner*, for thoſe Seas in good part, and the *Balticke* ſea altogether, are found free of pirates and piracies, which is the chiefe reaſon why their ſhips are found in the generall to be ſo ill armed, either defenſive or offenſive, and in one thing they concurre with the *Dutch*, to the ſhame of the *Chriſtians* profeſſion, that there is never found any *prayers* uſed aboard their ſhips, neither morning or evening, contrary to the laudable cuſtome and godly exerciſe of our *Engliſh mariners*, who conſtantly uſe *prayer* and *Pſalmes*, at leaſt foure times in foure and twenty houres, which is at the ſetting of the foure quarterly *watches* of the day and night. Theſe Maritime Cities are for the moſt part either *Hanſ-townes* or free Cities, becauſe they enioyed of old in all *neighbour Kingdomes*, great priviledges of buying any *Commodities*, as well of ſtrangers as Citizens, and of ſelling their owne to either at pleaſure, and to bring in or carry out all *commodities* by their owne ſhips, with like immunities equall to Citizens in all the ſaid dominions, and no leſſe preiudiciall to others, than advantageous to themſelves; and in *London* they were wont to dwell together in the houſe called the *Stil-yard*, and there enioyed theſe and many other priviledges, which now for many yeares have lyen dead; partly by reaſon the *Engliſh* found not theſe, or the like priviledges in theſe free *Hanſ-townes*; and partly, by reaſon they have found it more commodious to make uſe of their owne ſhipping, as in theſe daies it is found they do.

Notwithſtanding all this, yet it is obſerved that the *Germanes* in general apply themſelves very induſtriouſly to all *Trafficke* by land, but the *free Cities* on the ſea coaſts doe but coldly exerciſe it by ſea; Beere being found to be ſpent and exported amongſt themſelves in an incredible meaſure and quantity, with an extraordinary gaine, and therefore noted for one of the prime commodities of this *empire*, bringing profit not onely to private men, but alſo to *Princes* and to *free States*, there being no *Merchandize* in the world that more eaſily findes a buyer in *Germany*, than this: for other *commodities*, it is obſervable that *Germany* ſends into *Italy Linens*, *corne* and *waxe*; it ſends into *England Bords*, *Iron*, *Diaper*, *Rheniſh wines*, and *Norimberg* wares, which can hardly be called *commodities*; into *Spaine* they ſend *Linens*, *waxe*, *braſſe*, *copper*, *cordage*, *maſtes*, *gunpowder*: and this is their principall Exportation. Now for their Importations, *Italy* returnes them *Silkes* of all kindes; *England Lead*, *Tin*, and *wollen cloths*; and *Spaine* returnes them *Spaniſh wines*, *fruits*, *oiles*, *ſalt*, ſome *wools*, and other commodities.

I formerly noted, that the *Engliſh* had their *Staple* at *Embden*, the

Count whereof used them well and courteously; but warres growing betweene *England*, and *Spaine*, the place grew dangerous for them: for their goods were oftentimes taken, and themselves made prisoners, even in the mouth of the harbour; wherupon they removed to *Hamburg*, where being oppressed with *new impositions*, and being denied the exercise of their religion, they removed also thence, and setled their *Staple* at *Stoade*.

Then also our *English* had their *Staple* at *Dansick* in *Prusen*, for the kingdome of *Poland*; but when the *Dansickers* under pretence of the *Suevian warre*, exacted of them a *Doller* for each wollen Cloth, and as much proportionally upon all other commodities; and afterwards, though the warre being ended, yet would remit nothing of the same; and withall, forbad the *English*, by a law decreed, to live in *Poland*, the *commodities* whereof were onely sold there, lest they should learne the language, and finde out the mysterie of that *trade* and *Country*: And lastly, when as they exacted as much weekly of an *Englishman* dwelling in their Citie, as they did of a *Iew* dwelling there amongst them, the *English* thereupon made agreement with the Senate of *Melvin* for 11 yeares, to pay them six *grosse* for each Cloth brought in, and accordingly for all other goods, and to pay as much more in the Citie of *Kettle* to the *Duke* of *Prusen*, for his giving them free passage to *Melvin*; and so by this meanes they setled their *Staple* in *Melvin*: whereupon the *Dansickers* being offended with the Citizens of *Melvin*, and the *Hamburgers* no lesse with those of *Stoade*, procured all the *free Cities* by a publique writing to outlaw not onely *Melvin* and *Stoade* for receiving the *English* to the common prejudice of the rest, but also *Conings berg*, the seat of the Duke of *Prussen*, and the free Citie of *Lubeck* for favouring the *English* in this their course, and for permitting them being strangers, to sell their goods to any other than the Citizens of each severall Citie. But how these differences came afterward to be reconciled, and their *Staples* removed thence, I have shewed in other places.

Trade of Prusen.

And being now entred to speake of the trade of *Prussen*, a *Germane Province*, but of late yeares annexed to the *Crowne* of *Poland*, which of it selfe is of great importance, it will not bee amisse to inlarge my selfe upon some particulars thereof. The *English* then are found to bring thither great quantitie of *Tin*, *Lead*, and *Wollen-Cloathes*, and other commodities, and to bring thence *hard and liquid Pitch*, *Hempe*, *Flax*, *Cables*, *Masts* for ships, *Boords*, & *Timber* for building, *Linnen Cloth*, *Wax*, *Minerall salt*, which in *Poland* they digge out of pits like great stones, and the same being put to the fire, is made pure, and being blacke his colour is more durable, and lesse subject to giving againe than our boyled *Salt*. Also they bring thence *Pine Ashes* for making of *Sope*, commonly known to us by the name of *Sope-Ashes*, and *Corne* in great quantitie; yet the *English* are found seldome to have need of their *Corne* for the use of *England*, which

which many times of their owne they transport to other nations; but they buy it as the *free Cities* doe, to transport it to other Countries which the *Low-countrey men* do also buy as well for themselves, as to serve *Spaine*, and other Countries therewith, so great a quantity thereof is hence dispersed into all parts of *Europe*.

Amber is also brought from thence, but not gathered neither at *Melvin* nor *Dansicke*, as some imagine, but on the sea side of *Koningsperg*, where, as I said, the Duke of *Prusen* holds his Court, and so all along the coast of *Curland*; where, howsoever it lies in great quantitie on the sands of the sea, it is as safe as if it were lockt up in ware-houses, since it is death for any to take up the least piece thereof, and being onely by the law accounted to bee the proper commodity of the *Duke*, to whom the same appertaineth. And this being as much as I have thought requisite to handle concerning the *trade* of *Germanie in the generall*, or of the *Imperiall Cities* and *Hanstownes in particular*, I wil proceed to the next kingdome, which in order is *Denmarke*, and to the principall *Cities*, and *particular trade* thereof. Amber.

Chap. CCX.

Of Denmarke, *and the Provinces and Cities thereof.*

Denmarke and the Provinces thereof.

ENMARKE hath on the East *Mare Balticum*, on the West the *Germane Ocean*, on the North *Sweden*, on the South *Germany*.

This Countrey doth afford for *Merchandise*, *Fish*, *Tallow*, *hides*, and having abundance of *Oxen*, 50000 are said to be sent hence yearely to *Germany*, also *Buck-skins*, *armours* of all sorts *furniture for shipping*, *Bords*, such as *Wainscot*, *firre-wood*, &c.

This *Kingdome* now containes *Cimbricke*, *Chersonesse*, the *Ilands* of the *Balticke*, and part of *Scandia*, and first this *Chersonesse* is divided into foure *Provinces*.

Holsatia. *Halsatia* is the first, wherein are found the Cities of *Niemunster* and *Brawsted*, and is the title of the second Sonne of *Denmarke*.

Dithmars. *Dithmars* is the second Province, wherein are found the Cities of *Marne* and *Meldorpe*, the Inhabitants of this last esteemed so wealthy, that they are said to cover their houses with *copper*.

Slesia. *Slesia* is the third, wherein are of note *Sleswicke*, 2. *Goterpe*, and 3. *Londen* a haven towne.

Iuitland. *Iuitland* is the fourth, the townes of note are *Rincopen*, 2. *Nicopen*, 3. *Holue*, 4. and *Arhausen*.

Baltick Ilands. The *Balticke Ilands* are 35 in number, but of them 4 are found to be of principall note, 1. *Seeland*, 2. *Fionia*, 3. *Borneholme*, and 4. *Fimera*, of which a word.

Seeland. In *Seeland* is found thirteene Cities, the chiefe whereof is *Haffen* the *Kings seat*, and the onely *Vniversity* in *Denmarke*, knowne to other nations by the name of *Copenhagen*, that is *Mercatorum portus*, or the *Merchants haven*: Secondly *Elsinour*, standing on the sea side, in which towne the *Merchants* that have passed, or are to passe the *Sound*, do pay their *customes* to the *King*: And thirdly *Rotchilt*, the

Copenhagen.

Elsinour.

Sepulcher

Sepulcher of the *Danish Kings*, betweene this *Iland* and the firme land of *Scandivonia* is the passage called the *Sound* towards *Moscovia*, which did formerly yield unto this *King* a great yearely profit, but now much decayed since the *English* found out the Northerne passage into *Russia*. This *Sound* is in breadth 3 miles, and commanded on *Scandia* side by the castle of *Helsenburg*, and on this *Iland* by that of *Cronburg*, both castles of good defence.

In *Fionia* is found eight Townes, the principall whereof *Osell* *Scomberge* and others. Fionia.

In *Bornholmia* is a principall Citie *Bornholme*. Bornholme.

In *Fimeria* is found the City of *Peterborne*, and is the *Iland* in which that famous *Mathematician Ticho Brahe* built an artificiall tower, wherein he studied the *Mathematicks*, and wherein are still reserved many of his rare *Mathematicall instruments*. Fimeria.

Scandia is the last part of this *Kingdome*, lying part of it on this side, and part beyond the *Articke circle*, so that the longest day in the more Northerne part is about three moneths, and containes the *Kingdomes of Norway*, *Swethland*, and part of *Denmarke*; the part of it belonging to *Denmarke* is divided into three *Provinces*, 1. *Halandia*, 2. *Schonia*, and 3. *Blesida*. Scandia.

In *Halandia* is *Halanesoe*. Halandia.

In *Scania* is the City of *Londis* a faire haven, *Falsgerbode* and the castle of *Elsimbourg*, one of the keyes of the *Sound* before mentioned, and the seas are here said sometimes so to abound with *herings*, that ships are scarse able with wind and Oare to breake through them, and the Countrey is the pleasantest of all *Denmarke*. Scania.

In *Blesida* is found the City of *Malmogia*, and the strong castle of *Colmar* against the *Swedlander*. The principall *trade* of this *Kingdome* is contained in *Coppenhagen* and *Elsinour*, therfore under the title of these two I will comprehend the *Trafficke* of this *Kingdome*. Blesida.

Chap. CCXI.

Of Coppenhagen, *and the trade thereof.*

COPPENHAGEN is the Seat of the *Kings* of *Denmarke* in winter, and may bee interpreted the *Merchants haven*, on the East side is the *Kings palace* or castle, which bordereth on the sea shore, where the haven is found to be, the sea being not farre distant from the North side thereof: the City is of a round forme, affording little beauty, as being but meanly built of wood and clay, and the castle of stone. Here are found some Coppenhagen, and the trade thereof.

Merchants

Merchants, yet for the most part of no great eminence: for the Countrey affoordeth no rich commodities that may allure others thither, or serve to bee transported to other regions, whereby a gaine may be expected.

Coins of Coppenhagen.

The *Monies* of this kingdome commonly currant is the *Doller*, and *shilling*; two *Danish shillings* making one *Lubecke shilling*, and 66 *Danish shillings* accounted for a *Rix Doller*, which is five shillings *Sterlin*.

Accounts in Denmarke.

Their accounts are kept by *markes* of 16 *shillings Danish*. Their *exchanges* are here practised by the *Rix doller* above mentioned, the common currant *coine* of these countries.

Measures and weights, &c.

Their measures and weights I will briefly observe by themselves, and therefore hasten to *Elsinour*.

Chap. CCXII.

Of Elsinour *and the trade thereof.*

Elsinour and the trade thereof.

ELSINOVR of it selfe is but a poore Village, but much frequented by Sea-men by reason of his neighbourhood to that straight Sea called the *Sound*, where the King of *Denmarke* hath layd so great impositions upon all shippes and goods comming out or going into the *Baltique sea*, as this sole profit surpasseth farre all the revenewes of his kingdome: the strong Castle of *Cronburge* lies in this village upon the mouth of this straight, to which on the other side of this narrow sea in the kingdome of *Norway*, another Castle is opposite, called *Elsburg*, which two are the Keepers of this straight, that no ship can passe in, or come out of the *Baltique sea* without their leave, and consequently without due payment of this *Imposition*. On the south side of *Cronburge* Castle is the largest Road for shippes, toward the *Baltique sea* where the King is sayd to have his lodgings, which cannot choose but bee a delectable prospect to all men, but especially to him: for shippes goe in and out here by Fleets of hundred, and hee is certaine, that none doe passe either way but according to their burthen and loading, addes somewhat to his treasurie. The haven is capable to contain a great Fleet, for it hath *Cronburge* Castle on the North side, the Castle of *Elsburge* on the East side, and *Seeland*, the chiefe Iland of the kingdome on the West side, and the Iland

Fimeria

Fimeria, or *Wherne* on the south side, in which I noted before, that *Tycho Brahe* the famous *Mathematician* had his residence. The *Danes* conceive this Iland to be of such importance, as they have a Fable, that *Henry* the seventh of *England* offered for the possession of it, as much *Scarlet Cloth* as would cover the same, with a *Rose Noble* at the corner of each Cloth. If any such offer were made, doubtlesse the wisedome and judgement of that Prince, knew how to make that Iland being fortified, peradventure to returne him his charges againe with good intereft; but it is not credible, by reason that it cannot benefit a *forraine Prince* whose territories lyeth out of the *Sound*, by which hee must needs enter those beforementioned Castles commanding the entrance, though it might prove more beneficiall to some Prince bordering upon the *Baltique seas*, and to whom the sea is open for passage.

Chap. CCXIII.

Weights in generall of Denmarke *reduced to that of* London.

NOW for the *Weights* of this Kingdome, they are found to differ in many places: so many as have come to my hand, I have reduced to the sutle hundred of *London*, which sutle hundred is found to produce in these Cities of traffique and some others adioyning.

	i.		li.
Aldar	87	*Lubecke*	92
Coppingham	92	*Melvin*	120
Cracow	119	*Revel*	116
Dansicke	116	*Rhiga*	116
Hamburg	92	*Statar*	108
Wilde	116	*Stralsont*	88
Elsinour	92	*Bergen Norway*	92

Where it is to bee noted, that generally in *Coppenhagen*, and in most parts of *Denmarke*, they have a great and a small hundred, one of 112 pound to the hundred, and another of 120 pound to the hundred, accounted twelve stone of ten pound to the stone: Also they have a *Skip-pound*, 32 stone of ten pound the stone, or 20 *Lispound* of 16 *marke* pound is a *Skip-pound*, and 20 times 16 pound is 320 pound.

Chap.

Chap. CCXIIII.

Measures in generall of Denmarke *reduced to* London.

Measures in generall of Denmark.

AS I have done with their *weights*, so will I proceede with their *measures*, reducing them to the hundred yards *English*, and makes in

Arsnis	166⅔ *el*	*Dansicke*	162½ *el*
Breme	162½ *el*	*Doinin*	163 *el*
Breslow for cloth	148 *el*	*Embden*	163 *el*
Ditto for Silkes	160 *el*	*Gripswould*	163 *el*
Conixborough	166 *el*	*Hamburgh*	163 *el*
Lubecke,	160 *el*	*Melvin*	162 *el*
Munster	80 *el*	*Narva*	166 *el*
Ockermond	141½ *el*	*Osenbrighs*	84 *el*
Revel	166 *el*	*Rhiga.*	166 *el*
Rhosticke	158½ *el*	*Statin.*	141½ *el*
Wisinar	157¾ *el*		

And thus much shall serve to have said for the measures of this Countrey, whereto I have added the measures of some other the adioyning eminent Cities of *trade* and *Commerce*.

Chap. CCV.

Trade in generall of Denmarke.

The generall trade of Denmark.

TO conclude, the *trade* of *Denmarke* driven by the inhabitants, is not great, their countrey partly not affoording commodities for *Merchandises*; and their seas, I meane principally the *Baltique*, not being for many moneths in the yeare navigable for frost. The inhabitants are frugall in food and apparrell, and therefore not much addicted neither to *Silkes* nor *Spices*, and the great traffique and concourse of other nations, through the *Sound*, that furnisheth them with all necessaries, makes the inhabitants lesse desirous to saile abroad to fetch the same at the first hand. *Stockefish* and other *salted Fish* they send into forraigne Countries

tries, and so also they doe their *Oxen* and cattell in great quantity, besides the commodities which the countrey doth naturally afford, mentioned in the former part of this countries description; neither have I heard any great fame of their Navigations or Mariners, which principally saile Northward, and little to the Southward, though otherwise it is conceived that next to the *English* their Vessels are the strongest built to indure the blasts of the colder climates, and the scorchings of the warmer regions; yet of late daies I have understood, they have undertaken some new *discoveries* and *trade* into the *East Indies*, which they have since fully performed, to the great incouragement of such as shall follow them.

Chap. CCXVI.

Of Norway *and the Cities thereof.*

NORWAY is bounded on the North with *Lappia*, on the East with the *Dofrine mountaines*, on the other parts with the seas. Norway, and the cities thereof.

The chiefe *commodities* of this Countrey is *Stock-fish*, *rich furres*, *traine Oile*, *pitch*, and *talking* for ships, as *masts*, *caples* *deal-boards*, *firre*, and the like. Nidrosia.

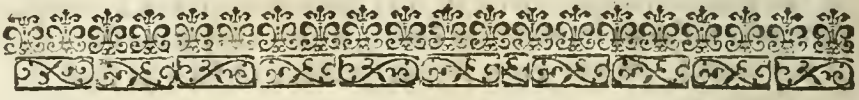
Townes are here thinne, and the houses therein poore and miserable. The chiefe of those that are, is *Nidrosia*, the *Arch-bishops* seat of *Norway*, *Iseland*, and *Groinland*: The second is *Bergen*, one of the foure ancient *Mart townes of Europe*; the other three being *London* in *England*, *Nomgrade* in *Moscovia*, and *Bridges* in *Flanders*; and all of these but *London* are decayed, for this *Bergen* hath yeelded to *Wardhouse*; *Nouegrade*, by reason of the charge of navigation through the *Balticke* into the Northerne passage, hath given way to *Saint Nicholas*, and *Bridges* being deprived of her trafficke by *Antwerpe*, it is now also removed to *Amsterdam*, for the *Hollanders* by blocking up the haven, but especially by keeping of *Bergen up Zome*, have such a command over the river, that no vessel can passe or repasse without their licence. But to proceed: *Finmarch* also appertaineth to this *kingdome*, and both to the *Dane*: the chiefe Cities are *Saman*, secondly *Hielso*, both Sea townes, but the principall is *Wardhouse*, seated in the very Northerne end of all the countrey, being a town of little *trade*, but great concourse of shipping, that this way are bound for *Moscovia*, which must needs touch here, and it is so called, as seated in a little *Iland* called *Ward*. Bergen, one of the 4 ancient Marts of Europe. Finmarke. Wardhouse.

In *Bergen* in *Norway* the common waight is a pound, the 100 *li.* of Weight in Bergen.

London hath beene found to make there 92 *li.* but weighing with a sling, as they doe, is found to be very uncertaine.

The *measure* is

The particulars of the *trade* of this Countrey, here necessarily to be handled, I am inforced to omit, by reason of my ignorance, therefore intreat the better experienced to supply my defect therein.



CHAP. CCXVII.

Of Swethland, *and the Cities of trade thereof.*

Swethland and the cities thereof.

SWETHLAND is bounded on the East with *Moscovia*, on the West with the *Dofrine* hills, on the North with the frozen Seas, and on the South with the *Balticke* seas.

Commodities of Sweden.

The *Commodities* that this Countrey affordeth for *merchandise* is *Lead, copper, silver*, drawne out of their *mines*, and it aboundeth also with *hides of Buckes, Goats* and *Oxen, tallow, Tarre, Malt, Barley, rich furres*, and the like.

It containeth five *Provinces, Lappia, Bodia, Finland, Gothland* and *Sweden*; of all which a word.

Lappia.

In *Lappia* I finde not any City of note, being cold and comfortlesse.

Bodia.

In *Bodia* is the towne of *Vireis* and *Helsinga*.

Finland.

In *Finland* are many strong townes populous and rich, *Albo* and *Narve*, both of great strength; also those two strong Cities of *Veburg* and *Ruiallia*, which cost the *Sweden* 100000 crownes yearely the keeping, by nature defending his owne, and offending his Enemies Teritories.

Gothland.

In *Gothland* stands the chiefe City of this *kingdome, Stockholme*, seated in the waters, after the manner of *Venice*, and the residence of the *Sweden King*, next *Lodusia* a towne of great *trafficke*, then *Waldburge* and *Colmar*, two impregnable Cities.

Sweden.

In *Sweden* are the chiefe Cities of *Vpsall* a *Bishopricke*, second *Nicopea*, a sea town of good strength; third *Copperdole*, most famous for its abundance of *brasse*, which is here in such plenty, that there are found 400 *brasse pieces* in the castle of *Stockholme*; under which I will comprehend the *trade* of *Sweden*.

CHAP.

Chap. CCXVIII.

Of Stockholme *and the trade thereof.*

BEcause I intend upon the *generall trade* of *Eastland* to handle some particular Cities belonging to the *crowne of Sweden*, therefore I shall be the briefer upon the *trade* of this City of *Stockholme* the *Metropolis* of this *kingdome*. *Stockholme* then being the residence of this *King*, whose armes of late were so prevalent in *Germany* is accounted famous in those Northerne regions for the great concourse of *Merchants* and *traffique* here daily practised, seated in watry marishes, after the manner of *Venetia*, and supposed to be built upon piles, and therefore beares in their language some construction thereof, which not unproperly may beare in our ancient English the same sense: It is situated in part upon the lake of *Meller*, and in part on the East sea, out of which the great trade of shipping to this place doth come and enter by a deepe and narrow channell, spacious and commodious for ships of the greatest burthen; but the fort of *Waxholme* on the one side of the passage, and the fort of *Digne* so fitly seated opposite to the same in the narrowest of the gut and straight, command the whole channell, and guard the lake and City, and no Vessell is suffered either to goe in or out, but here have their *conge* and admission: It is besides fortified with a strong castle, wherein is found for the defence thereof foure hundred pieces of *brasse Artillery*; and for the beauty therof, it is adorned with many goodly private and publike buildings, the *Kings palace* being more renowned for the antiquity, than stately structure thereof.

Stockholme, and the trade thereof.

The *Commodities* for transportation found in this City are principally *Iron*, *Steele*, *Copper*, *Wyer*, all sorts of *graines*, *Lead* and other *Minerals*, *Honey*, *Waxe*, *Tallowe*, *Hides*, and the like: which is hence dispersed into all parts of these Northerne Climats.

Commodities of Stockholme.

The *Moneyes* in use generally *currant* throughout the *Kingdome* of *Sweden*, is the *Doller*, which is divided into *markes*, and eight *markes* makes a *doller*, and this *marke* is divided into *clipping*, so that two *clippings* make a *marke*, and a *clipping* is accounted for 9. *stivers Flemish*, and by this *doller* they exchange with other neighbouring Countreyes, and it is valued in *sterling* money at ( )

Monies currant in Swetheland.

Weights of Stockholme.

The *weight* in use or this place is the *pound*, and the 100 pound of *London* hath produced here 116 li. they have here also two *shipponds*, the one the proper *shippond* of this place, which is 320li. of the said *weight*, and the other *shippond* is 340 li. the proper *shippond* of *Dansicke* of 34 *stones*, as there in the chapter of *Dansicke* appeares, and this *quintar* or pound is found to agree with *Narva Riga*, *Revell*, *Dansicke*, and some townes of *trade* in the *Balticke sea*.

Measure of Stockholme.

The common *measure* of length here used is the *Ell*, and is the same in all *Sweden*, except some principall townes of this tract hereafter noted, and the 100 *yards* of *London* doth produce 166 *ells* &c., but *note* that in *Barrow* in *Sweden* this *ell* is found to be very uncertaine, for the bignes of a mans head is measured about with a rope, and this they account for an *ell*, so that here a great head may bee some benefit to a *Merchant*, for by this rule the greatest *loggerhead* shall have consequently the largest *measure*.

Of Corne.

Corne is here sold by a *measure*, called a *Loop*, 23 *loops* doth make a *Last* in *Amsterdam*, or 10 quarters in *London*.

CHAP.

Chap. CCXIX.

Of Moſcovia *and the Provinces thereof.*

MOSCOVIA is bounded on the Eaſt with *Tartarie*, on the Weſt with *Livonia*, *Lituania*, and part of *Sweden*; on the North with the *frozen Ocean*, and on the South with the *Caſpian ſea*, the *Turkes*, and *Palus Meotis*. Moſcovia and the Cities thereof.

This countrey affoordeth for Merchandiſe *Furres* of many ſorts, *Flax*, *Hempe*, *Whales greaſe*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Canvas*, *Ropes*, *Cables*, *Caviare*, *Aſtracan hides*, *Tallow*, *raw hides*, and *Bulgars*. Commodities of Moſcovia.

The many rivers that are found to bee in this Countrey, doth much further trading in generall; Firſt, *Tanais*, which disburdeneth it ſelfe into *Palus Meotis*; ſecondly, *Duino*, which entreth into the *Scythian* ſeas at the Abbey of S. *Nicolas*, where our *Engliſh* ſince the diſcoverie of the Northerne paſſage, uſe to land and diſperſe themſelves into all parts of this vaſte *Empire*. Thirdly, *Boriſtenes* that entreth into *Pontus Euxinus*. Fourthly, *Onega*, which openeth it ſelfe into the *Baltique* ſea. And laſtly, *Volga*, which with no leſſe than 70 mouthes diſgorgeth it ſelfe into the *Caſpian*. Famous Rivers of Moſcovia.

This Empire is divided into 9 principall *Provinces*, which together with the chiefe townes thereof, I ſhall onely touch.

Novogradia is the firſt, the chiefe Towne being *Novegrade*, ſeated on the *Dunia*, and once one of the foure ancient Mart-townes of *Europe*, now of late decaied ſince the diſcovery of the new paſſage unto the towne of S. *Nicholas* by the river of *Obye*. Novograde. 1.

Pleſcovia is the ſecond, wherein is the Citie *Pleſcoue*, the onely walled Citie in *Moſcovia*, and yet of no great eminence. Pleſcovia. 2.

Valadomira is the next, having alſo a towne of that name. Valadomira. 3.

Rheſen is the fourth, wonderfull plentifull in *Corne*, that neither can birds fly nor horſes run through it for thickneſſe, the chiefe towne *Rheſan* was the *Metropolis* of *Ruſſia*, it is the firſt part of *Moſcovia*, abounding in *Graine*, *Hony*, *Fiſh*, and *Fowle* without number. Rheſan. 4.

Servia is the fifth, the chiefe townes are *Staradub* and *Pativola*. Servia. 5.

Permia is the ſixth, the chiefe Citie is *Sickwiardley*, abounding in Stagges. Permia. 6.

Condera is the ſeventh. Candora.

Petroſa is the eighth: in both theſe countries the inhabitants doe live under ground, and have for halfe the yeare together perpetuall Petroſa.

day, and the other halfe yeare perpetuall night, as ſituated beyond the *Artique.*

Moſcovia. *Moſcovia* is the ninth, and ſo named of the principall Citie of *Moſco*, being about five miles round, having therein 16 Churches, of which the one halfe are made of wood and durt, as moſt of the houſes are: the Emperours palace ſtandeth in the middeſt, and fortified with three Bulwarkes and 17 turrets, and continually guarded with 25000 Souldiers. This is the moſt populous province of all this great Empire: for it extendeth 2000 miles in length.

Moſco.

Smalensko. Beſides theſe, there are yet ſome petty provinces wherein are found the townes of *Smalensko*, then *Toropiers*, next *Coloprigod*, *Landiskron*, and ſome others of leſſer note, which I willingly omit, till my information be better.

The trade of the *Engliſh* was here begun in the time of Queene *Elizabeth* of *England*, and *Baſiliades* King in this Countrey, about the yeare 1575, and within ten yeares after it was perfectly ſetled; and becauſe the trade of *Moſcovia* is confined to a ſmall circuit in theſe vaſte dominions, it will not bee improper that I comprehend the ſame under the title of the *Metropolis* of this kingdome *Moſco.*

Chap. CCXX.

Of Moſco *and the trade thereof.*

Moſco and the trade thereof.

MOSCO is the *Metropolis* of all this large kingdome, to the which the Emperour ſome yeares paſt repaired, as moſt fit for the government of ſo large an Empire, accounted the midſt of all his dominions. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river *Moſca*, running into *Tanais*, where it loſeth its name, and paſſing *Aſſow*, diſgorgeth itſelfe into the *Palus Meotis*, & ſo to the *Euxine.* About fiftie yeares paſt, it was eſteemed ten miles in circuit, and in its height of greatneſſe then burned by the *Tartars*, wherein 80000 perſons were conſumed, and ſince reduced to five miles compaſſe, beautified with 16 Churches, ſome of ſtones, ſome of timber and earth, and with the Palace of the great *Duke* ſituated in the very heart thereof, enriched with the branches of two rivers for uſe and ornament, which water two ſtrong forts that defend the place. At the Abby of S. *Nicholas* the Patron of this country upon the river of

Nicholas.

Duzia,

Duuia, or *Obby*, the *English* Merchants use to land, and thence disperse themselves to *Smalensko*, *Novo groad*, hither and into all the other parts of this vast *Empire*, amongst whom they finde kinde entertainment, and by the favour of the Prince, have larger immunities granted unto them than to anyother nation, their traffiquing attributed to the *never dying fame of Queene Elizabeth*, in whose dayes the *trade* was here first setled; and to the plausible behaviour of the *English* Merchants ingenerall.

The Merchants here are observed to keepe their *accounts* in severall manner; some, as the *English*, by *Rubbles* and *pence*, or as the inhabitants terme them, *Muskofkins*, 200 whereof making a *Rubble*, which is accounted 2 *Rix Dollers*. Some againe, as the *Dutch*, and other nations, by *Rubbles*, *Grevens*, and *Moskofkins* or *pence*, accounting 20 *pence* to a *greven*, and ten *grevens* to a *Rubble*, which is most in use here, this *Rubble* being found an imaginary *coyne*, & not reall. Accounts in Moscovia.

The *currant monies* here is a *Capecke*, in value a *stiver Flemish*, and somewhat more than an *English peny*: for ten *Capeckes* is a *grevene*, which the *English* call 12 *pence sterlin*, because that ten *grevens* is a *Rubble*, which is 10 shillings *sterlin*. Three *Capeckes* they call an *Altine*, by which name all receipts and payments are made in bargaining and contracts, 33 *Altines* and one *Capecke* making a *Rubble*. Coines currant in Moscovia.

At *Archangel* is found practised amongst the Merchants an *Exchange* for *Monies*, rising and falling, according as the *Russe Monies* are observed to be plentifull or scarce: the *English* sometimes among themselves giving 11 shillings, and 11 shillings 6 *pence sterlin* in *England* for the *Rubble* here; and the monies commonly taken there in *August*, to be paid in *London* the last of *December* following. Exchange at Archangell.

The *weight* of *Moscovia* common in use is the *Pood* for fine goods, and the *Bercovet* for grosse goods, the one being derived from the other. Waight of Moscovia.

By the *Pood* is weighed *Silke*, *Bever-wooll*, *Yefts*, &c. and is accounted for 40 pound *Russe weight*: and three *pood* hath been observed to make 112 pound *English*, which by this computation should make 37½ pound *haberdupois*, and all goods there bought by the *pood* is 10 *per cent.* losse in *England*.

By the *Bercovet* is weighed *Tallow*, *Hempe*, *Cable-yarne*, *Coile*, or *Lard-ropes*, and all grosse commodities, and is a *Russe Ship-pound*: 10 *poods* makes a *Bercovet*, which makes 360 pounds sutle *haberdupois*, so that all goods being bought there by the *Bercovet* or *Ship-pound* is held 10 *per cent.* profit: for commonly the *English* Merchants reckon the over-weight to pay the fraight of the same goods so bought.

The

Meaſures in Moſcovia.

The *meaſure* in length here generally uſed, is called an *Archine*, being a *Brabant ell* and ¼ a nayle, or ſomething more than ¾ of an *Engliſh yard*, reckoned by the *Engliſh* Merchants there reſident two *per cent.* more, and may be *in circa* 28 inches, ſo that the 100 *Archines* may produce in *London* 77 in 78 yards, and the 100 yards bee here 128½ *Archins*, or thereabout.

Commodities of Moſcovia.

The native commodities of this countrey in generall I have already nominated, it will not be amiſſe I ſhould more particularly view them and the ordinarie *rates* they carry in price, together with the particular markes whereby their goodneſſe and qualitie is diſcerned.

Their moſt precious *commodities* and *merchandiſe* hence exported by forraignenations, are their rich *Furres*, the principall is the

Sables.

Sables, bought commonly by the *Tymber*, which containes 40 skins, which muſt be large and well coloured, and are found of all prices, as in goodneſſe, from 15 to 200 *Robbles* the *Tymber*.

Black Fox.

Black Fox skins is knowne amongſt all Northerne Merchants for the *richeſt Furre* in the world, and is here found in great ſtore, bearing price as in largeneſſe and growth from 5 to 200 *Robbles* peece.

Otters.

Otter skins are here found plenty, by reaſon of the many rivers of this countrey, accounted the region of ſprings and ſtreames, ſold by the *Tymber* of 40 skins, from 5 *Robbles* to 40 *Robbles* the *Tymber*.

Minikins.

Minikins are alſo ſold by the *Tymber* of 40 skins, and commonly ſold about 6 *Robbles* the *Timber*.

Martins.

Martins are alſo ſold by the *tymber* of 40 skins about 15 *Robbles* the *tymber*, riſing as found in richneſſe of haire.

Ermins.

Ermins ſold alſo by the *Tymber* of 40 skins, about 2 *Robbles per tymber*.

Squirels.

Grawerte or *Squirrels* ſold by the thouſand, as in goodneſſe from 14 *Robbles* to 30 *Robbles* the thouſand.

Foxes red and white and dun.

Red Foxes by the 10 skins, at 12 to 15 *Nobbles* the 10 skins.

White Foxes by the piece about 5 *Altins* the piece.

Dun Foxes by the piece, about 40 *Altins* the piece,

Sable rands ſold by the paire, from 2 to 6 *Robbles* the paire.

Bever.

Bever wooll is a *Staple commoditie* alſo of this kingdome, and ſold by the pound about 2½ *Robbles per* pound.

Bever Wombes alſo by the pound, being a thin skin & well grown, is commonly worth 1½ *Robble per* pound.

Theſe are the ordinary *Furres* which their Northerne clymate affoords for *Merchandiſe*, the next found here are theſe.

Bee Wax.

Tellow Wax is here found made by the induſtry of the *Bee* and hands of man in great aboundance, ſold by the *pood*, which is 40 pound here, the hardeſt and beſt coloured beares price here commonly about 4 in 5 *Robbles* the *pood*.

Tallow

Tallow is sold by the *Berquet*, which is 10 *poode*, being clean white and hard about 7 in 8 *Robles* the *berquet*. Tallow.

Tarre is sold by the *Hogshead*, being thicke as the best is commonly worth ( ) *per Hogshead* of ( ) *gallons English*. Tarre.

Trayne oyle is sold by the *Barrel*, which is halfe a *hogshead*, and discerned by its learnesse without grounds, and of a whitish colour about 4 *robble per Barrel* of *gallons English*. Traine.

Hempe is sold by the *berquet* of 10 *poods*, being cleane and greene beares price commonly from 3 to 5 *Robles* the 10 *pood*. Hempe.

Flax is sold by the *Bercovet* the bright silver colour is held the best, commonly about 7 *robbles* the *Bercovet*. Flax.

Cable yarne is sold by the *Bercovet*, and being well spun, round and not too much twisted from 6 7½ *robble* the *Bercovet*. Cable yarne.

Coyles or *Tard ropes* by the *Bercovet* about 7 *robbles* the *Bercovet*: where note, that the *English* and other nations hither trading, buy here great quantity of *Hempe*, and spin it out there into yarn, to save the charges of fraight: every 1000 *pood* doth cost about 100 or 110 *robbles* charges; and if the *hempe* prove good, there is found neere ½ losse, if bad, so much more, and worth, being in *Cable yarne*, as I said above from 6 to 7½ *robbles* the *Bercovet*. Coiles.

Dryed Cow-hides being large and weightie, are sold by the hundred *hide*, worth from 40 to 44 *robbles* the hundred. Cowe hides.

Red Evits by the paire at 2½ *rubbles per* paire, and sometimes sold by the *pood*, at 40 *robbles per pood*: and note that the white are commonly worst esteemed by ½ in price. Evyts.

Losh hides are sold by the piece, the largest and not worm-eaten is the best, from 6 *grevens* to 5 *rubbles* the piece, as in goodnesse. Losh hides.

Duckes feathers sold by the *pood*, as in goodnesse from 3 to 5 *rubble*, the *pood*. Feathers.

Caviare is also a principall commoditie here sold by the *pood*, and commonly worth 40 *Altines* the *pood*. Caviar.

Course Linnen is made here in great quantitie sold by the 1000 *Archins* of ½ yard, and ¾ the broad from 15 to 20 *robbles* the 1000 *Archins*, as it is found in fineness. Some other commodities this countrey affoordeth which I omit, as of no great consequence. Linnens.

Chap. CCXXI.

Of the trade in generall of Moscovia.

THE excellent commoditie of the great Rivers that in all places of this large *Empire* are found to water and enrich this Countrey, should much incite this nation to the trade of *Merchandise*; but it is often found, that where nature is most liberall in her furtherances, the inhabitants prove most backward in their endevours; the naturall coldnesse of the clymate inclo- Of the trade in generall of Moscovia.

incloſing the people into their warme *ſtoves*, and the neighbourhood of the *Tartars* (who in ſome reſpects reſembling dogges, neither ſuffering the *Moſcovians* to traffique, nor yet traffique themſelves) by their continuall harrying of the countrey, and the often incurſions and warres of the *Swedens*, may in ſome ſort ſerve them for a reaſonable excuſe; yet it is found that theſe warres prove main helps ſomtimes to their traffick, eſpecially in *Furres*, for their bodies thereby inured to cold and hardneſſe, make the paſtime of hunting a profitable exerciſe in the worſt ſeaſon of the yeare, the reſt of their Merchandiſe come to them very neere in the ſame kinde: for it wholly dependeth upon *Mannfactories* and labour for their *cordage*, *linnens* and *yarne* they have from the earth, as their *hides*, *tallow*, and *wax* upon the ſame: their *Caviare* and *Traine oyle*, and ſome other ſuch by *Fiſhing*, ſo that it may be ſuppoſed they are more addicted to husbandry and fiſhing, than to merchandiſing. The *Engliſh* about the yeare of 1575 firſt diſcovered the *trade*, and found here good entertainment, and great priviledges from the then raigning *Prince*, and the firſt diſcoverers were in *London* incorporated into a *Societie of Merchants* by the name of the *Moſcovia Companie*, by grant of *Queene Elizabeth*; which companie hath ſince been ſubject to ſome alterations and contingencies in their *trade*, by reaſon of certaine croſſe accidents happening therein; but being in *England* ordered by the advice of a *Governour*, *Deputie*; and certaine ſelected *Committies*, and in *Moſcovia* by an *Agent*, who regulate the ſame, by whoſe wiſedome they have of late ſo prudently ſetled their trade in general, and reformed their paſſed errours, that it is now ſeene to flouriſh, and in likelihood to increaſe daily to the particular benefite of that company, and the good both of this and that *Kingdome* in generall.

Mr. *Henry Garraway* Alderman being at preſent Governour.

Chap. CCXXII.

Of Polonia, *and the Provinces thereof.*

Poland and the Cities thereof.

Poland is limitted on the Eaſt with *Boriſthenes*, which parteth it from *Moſcovia*, on the Weſt with *Viſtula*, which parteth it from *Germany*, on the North with the *Baltique* ſea, and *Sinus Friſicus*, on the South with *Hungary*.

Commodities of Poland.

The chiefe *merchandiſe* which this country affordeth for tranſportation, is *Barley*, *Oates*, *Amber*, *Waxe*, *Hony*, *Hemp*, *Pitch*, *Tarre*, *Roſin*, and ſome *cordage*, and other commodities.

The

The chiefe rivers, is first *Vistula*, navigable 400. miles, and endeth in the *Baltique sea Niger, Ruben, Bog, Mimel*, and others. The *Provinces* are counted to be 11. and the principall Townes therein are as followeth. Rivers of Poland.

Luconia is the first, in length 500 miles, in bredth 160 miles, where are *Riga* an *Archbishopricke*, 2 *Derpt*, a towne of great *commerce*, *Rniella* and *Narve*, two strong townes. Luconia.

Lituania is the second, abounding in *beasts*, which yeeld the inhabitants *furs* for commodities, the chiefe cities are *Vilna*, second *Vilcomire* and *Brestia*. Lituania.

Volinia is the third, wherein is found *Kiovia* and *Circassia*. Volinia.

Samogitia is the fourth, the chiefe towne is *Camia*. Samogitia.

Podolia is the fifth, affording three harvests of one sowing, the chiefe city is *Gamiensa*, held invincible, seated on high rocks, *Orkacow, Winceesa*, and others. Podolia.

Russia Nigra is the sixth, wherein is found, *Leinburge, Grodeck*, &c. Russia.

Prussia or *Spruce*, wherein is upon the Sea-coast *Amber* found, the chiefe cities are *Dansicke* a *famous Mart*, especially for all sorts of *graine*, 1000 *measures*, whereof being here daily sold, 2 *Regiomount*, or *Conisberge*, a famous *Vniversity*. 3 *Heilsperge*, 4 *Manberge*, 5 *Augenberge*, 6 *Culne*, and others. Prussia.

Podlasia is the 8 wherein is *Ticocksin*, the place where the Kings treasure is reserved, *Biesco, Knisen*, and others. Podlasia.

Masovia is the 9, the prime city being *Marckesowe*. Masovia.

Poland is the 10 wherein is the *Metropolis* of *Polonia* which is *Cracovia*, seated pleasantly on the river *Vistula*, here is also the cities of *Lublin, Gnisna, Siradia* and others, and of the principall of these, or others seated in this Tract, as followeth. Poland.

Chap. CCXXII.

Of Cracovia, *and the trade thereof.*

Racovia is the chiefe and *Metropolis* of all the *Kingdome* of *Poland* where the *King* and his *Councell* have their continuall residence; it is seated in a plaine, having mountaines on all sides, but somewhat distant, it is compassed with two strong walls of stone, and a dry ditch, the building is very faire, of freestone 4 stories high, but covered with tiles of wood or shingles, it is of round forme, in the midst whereof stands a large quadrangular marquet place, wherein is seated the *Cathedrall Church*, and the *Senate house* for the city, about which are many shops for *Merchants*, upon the East side of the city, is the *Kings castle*, faire and well built on a hill, Cracovia, and the trade thereof.

a hill, lying open on the South side, without any building above the wall, on the East side are the *King* and *Queens lodgings*, on the North side lodgings for feasting, on the West a *Chappel where the Kings are interred*: it hath not receiv'd any great fame for *merchandising*, many *Scotch-men* have attained to some estate here by *trading*, but it may more properly be called *pedlerising* than *merchandising*, for they have a moveable Magasin which they transport by horse, from towne to towne wherein their *commodities* are inclosed; and not a few such are found to have begun this *traffique* at first by their backes, and afterwards by horses, their *coynes currant* with their *weights* and *measures* I will here insert.

Coynes currant in Polonia.

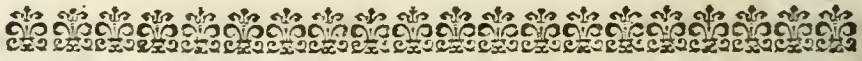
It is not above 300 yeeres since the *Polonians* used *silver coynes* stamped, for before that time, they did traffique with little pieces of *uncoyned silver*, and by the *exchange* of *skins*, and other such *commodities*, but at this day they make all contracts by *silver guildens*, but have no such reall *coyne* amongst them, the *coynes currant* are these: A *Gold Ducket*, knowne by the name of *Polander* is of the same valew which the *Hungarian Ducket*, and worth 70 *polish grosse*, a *silver Guilden* or *Florin* is worth 30 *polish grosse*, which is 2 shillings *starling*, a *doller in specie* is worth 40 *polish grosse*; but in all contracts for buying and selling, the *doller* is accounted 36 *grosse*: a *Creitzer* is worth 3 *potchanels*, 18 *deniers* make 1 *grosh*: a *grosh of Poland* or *Bohemia*, is worth 7 *potchanels*: 16 *whites* make one *Ort*, 4 *Orts* make a *doller*, valewed in *starling* mony foure shillings foure pence.

Weights of Cracovia.

The common *weight* of *Cracovia* is the *pound*, 136 l. whereof is here accompted a *Quintar*, which makes in *London*, 114 l. *circa*, and the 100 l. of *London*, hath yeelded here about 120 l. but the common pound is reduced to a stone of 40 l. to a stone, and to a *shippond*, which is ten of the said stones.

Measures of Cracovia.

The common *measure* of length is——an *ell* which is ¾ an *English ell*, but they sell their *linnen* by *shockes* which produceth 57½ *ells English* the *shocke*.



Chap. CCXXIV.

Of Dantzke, *and the trade thereof.*

Dantzke, and the trade thereof.

Dantzke is a very faire City, standing at the foot of a great mountaine that hangs over it, the famous river *Vistula* passing by it on the East side, and running towards the North, falls into the *Baltique sea*, a little Brooke enters the City on the South side, and runs through it toward the North, affording many *commodities* to the City: as first a *faire water Conduit*, where

where by a *Mill* the waters are drawne into a Cesterne, and thence by pipes serving every private citizens house, then a *Corne-mill* for the *Senate* (besides their private *mils*) which affords them in every houre a *golden guilden* throughout the yeere to their publike treasury, and besides many other *mills*; it hath one for sawing of boords and timber, having an *iron* wheele, which not onely driveth the *saw*, but hooketh in, and turneth the boords to the *saw* without the helpe of hands; *the corne Garners* of this towne are also faire, remarkeable and many in number, wherein the citizens do lay up the *corne* comming out of *Poland*, and according to the wants of *Europe*, carry it into many *Kingdomes*, and many times relieve fruitfull Provinces in time of casuall dearth, into which *Garners* under a great penalty no man may carry either fire or candle lighted, by a Law enacted amongst them.

The city is compassed with one wall, yet containes three severall cities, governed by three distinct *Senates*, out of which one chiefe *Senate* is chosen to governe the whole City, and according to the *Romane* superstition they have S^t. *George* for their *Protector*, whose *red crosse* they carry, in their *flags*, as doth also *England*, *Genoa* in *Italy*, and the *Island*, *Scio*, in the *arckes*; the City is seated about one *English* mile from the *Baltique shoare*, the port being called *Dermind*, where the ships of burthen doe ride to lade and unlade their commodities; and the City being acknowledged, a *free towne* is found to coyne *monies*, which as I finde observed, I shall note here, together with the *weights* and *measures* here in use.

Their accompts are kept here in sundry manners; the common being by *polish Guilders* of 30 *grosse* and 12 *pence* to a *groshe*. Accounts kept in Dansicke.

But *Merchants* buy *commodities* here by the great *Marke* of 60 *grosse*, and by the lesser of 15 *grosse*, and also by the *doller* of 35 *grosse*, of 3 *stivers* the *grosse*.

Their *monies currant* being thus accompted: One *great marke* is two *polish Guilders*; one *polish guilder*, is worth two *lesser markes*; one *lesser marke* worth 15 *grosse*, and the *grosse* 18 *pence*, besides which, they coine *Hungarian duckets of gold*, as they doe in *Poland*, and they have two *coynes* in *gold* called a *milres*, and halfe a *milres*; and each *milres* is three *dollers* and two *seslins*, 36 *polish grosse* making here a *doller*. Coines currant in Dansicke.

The *weight* of *Dansicke* in use is the *pound* for fine goods, the 100 ℔ in *London* making here 116 ℔. Besides which, they have a *skippond* and a *lispond* thus distinguished; 16 *marke pound* is one *lispond*, and 20 *lispond* makes one *skippond* by the small *stone* of 24 ℔ for *spices &c.* But they have also a great *stone* to weigh grosse wares, as *Flaxe*, *Waxe*, and the like of 34 ℔ whereof 10 ℔ to the *skippond* of 340 ℔. Weights of Dantzke.

Measures of Danficke.

The *measure* for length of this City, is the *ell*, the 100 *ells* whereof makes in *London* about 49 *ells*, and the 100 yards of *London* doth here render 162 or 163 ells *incirca*.

The *measure* of *Beere* in *Danficke* is the *fatt* which containes 180 *ftoopes* which is accompted 81 *ftoopes* of *Antwerp*.

The *measure* of *corne* here, is the *Laft* which containes 61 *fhepells*, 56 whereof makes a *Laft* in *Amfterdam*, or 10¼ *quarternes Englifh London*, 4 *fheppells* make one *mudd*, which is the *fhippond* before mentioned of 34 l'.

Accompts in Eaftland.

Merchants for the moft part throughout all *Eaftland* are found to keepe their *accompts* in *Florins*, or *Guilderns* and in *grofhes* and *deniers*, accompting 12 *deniers* to the *grofhe*, and 20 *grofhe* to the *Guilderne* or *Florine*.

Chap. CCXXVI.

Of Elbin, *and the trade thereof.*

Elbin, and the trade thereof.

Elbin is but a fmall, yet a faire City, and of late daies is compaffed with walls, growne great and large by the *trade* and refidence of the *Englifh merchants*, which fince, upon fome grievance and difcontentment are hence removed: in this City lies the groffe of the *trade* of *Pruffen*, efpecially for all the gruffe goods of that *Dukedome*; it once appertained to the *Teutonique knights*, but now to the *Kings* of *Poland*, and who for the prefent, the citizens acknowledge for their *Protector*, and otherwife it yeelds him but little obedience, being of it felfe a *free City*: from this City towards the North-eaft, is a channell that runneth up to *Coninxburghe*, the feat of the *Dukes* of *Prufland*, by which all *commodities* are tranfported and conveyed from the one to the other.

Weights of Elbin.

The *coines currant*, and the manner of their *accompts* here kept, I have touched before, and the *weight* in ufe in this place, is the *pound* 40 whereof makes the *ftone*, and 10 *ftone* of 40 l' makes the *fhippond*, which is 400 l', which is 350 l' of their great *weight*, and the 100 l' of *London* hath beene found to make here 120 l'.

The *Laft* of *Wheate* is here accompted for 5200 l'.

Measures of Elbin.

The *measure* of length in this place in ufe, is the *Ell*, and the 100 *yards* of *London* is found to make here 163 *ells*. There are alfo in this Tract found for eminent cities of *trade*, *Coninxburghe*, *Stettin*, *Starlfont*, *Reuel*, *Rhiga*, of wch a word or two, and first of *Coninxburgh*.

Chap.

Chap. CCXXVI.

Of Coninxburgh, *and the trade thereof.*

Coninxburgh, vulgarly *Queensburgh*, and in *Italian* *Mont Royall*, is the *Metropolis* of this Dutchie, seated upon an In-let of the *Baltique sea*, and washed with the pleasant river of *Piegol*, it is found to have an *Academie* for Sciences, and well stored with Merchants from all the Northerne parts of the world; and here the Merchants of *Prusen* keepe their Factors for the venting of their in-land commodities: upon this shore is also found in some quantitie that excellent *Amber*, which the inhabitants call *Bernstein*, which in *English* may bee translated the *Burning stone*, of which some writers make three sorts, the first comming from certaine *Gummie* trees, the second made by art of gold and silver, and other ingredients, and the third this sort comming naturally from the bottome of these seas, which for 6 months are frozen up, and deny the sea-man and merchant the use of navigation. Coninxburgh and the trade thereof.

The *Monies* and *Accounts* here in use are mentioned before: and the common *weight* used amongst *Merchants* is the *stone*, containing 40 pound, and 10 stone makes a *Ship pound*, of 400 pound, and the 100 pound *Haberdupois* of *London*, doth yeeld here about 120 pound, or 121 pound: besides which, they have also the *Ship-pound* of *Dansicke* in use for some commodities of 350 pound; but this *weight* is to be avoyded by the stranger, as being ever accounted too favourable to the Citizens. Weights of Coninxburg.

The common *measure* of length is the *Ell* here for all *Commodities* measurable: the 100 yards of *London* hath made here by observation 166 *in circa*. And thus much shall suffice to have sayd of this Citie; from whence proceeding, I come next to *Rhiga* and *Revel* two eminent Cities also in this tract. Measures of Coninxburg.

Chap. CCXXVII.

Of Rhiga *and the trade thereof.*

Rhiga and the trade thereof.

RHIGA is the principall Citie of *Livonia*, or *Liffland*, seated neere the Emboseure of the river *Dunia*, strengthened with an exceeding strong wall, many Ordnance to defend it against all enemies, and bordering upon the *Liffeland* sea: it was formerly the chiefe residence of the *Teutonick Knights*, and then and now reinforced by the *Garison* of *Dunmund*, accounted one of the impregnable fortes of this Northerne clymate, where all shippes entring are searched, and pay a certaine *Toll*, or *Dutie*: the inhabitants curious for the preservation of their libertie, acknowledge the King of *Poland* for their *Protector*, to whom they pay a yearly contribution, but else are governed by their owne ancient lawes and priviledges which they enjoyed from the *Knights their old masters*, at the resignation of this countrey to that King.

Commodities of Rhiga.

The commodities of this Countrey for *merchandising* and exportation, is *Corne*, and *graine* of all sorts, *Hempe*, *Flaxe*, *Hony*, *Waxe*, *Rosen*, *Tarre*, *Horses*, and all sorts of rich Furres, as *Martins*, *Ermins*, *Sables*, *Bevers*, and the like, not wanting any necessary for nourishment save *Wine* and *oyle*, which forraine nations doe bring them.

Weights of Rhiga.

The *weight* in use is the *pound*, 20 pound whereof makes a *Lispound*, and 20 *Lispound* makes a *Ship-pound*, and 12 *Ship-pound* being 4000 pound, is accounted a *Last* of *Rie* both here and at *Nerva*, and the 100 pound of *London* hath been observed to make here 116 pound.

Measures of Rhiga.

The *measure* is the *Ell* agreeing with the *Ell* in use in *Revel*, *Coninxburgh*, and *Nerva*, 100 yards *London* making 166½ *in circa*.

Coines in Rhiga.

The *coines* and *accounts* differ not much here in value from the others before mentioned, yet found to differ in appellation: for the *Rix Doller*, and the *Marke Lupes* is here all one, which makes two *Swedens* or *common Markes*, and one *Sweden* is 8 *Lups* shillings: one *Lups* is 2 shillings, one shilling is 12 pence, and one peny is two hellers.

CHAP.

Chap. CCXXVIII.

Of Revel *and the trade thereof.*

REVEL is nothing inferiour for trade to *Rhiga*, situated on the North part of the *Baltique seas*, famoused in these Northerne countries for the safetie and commodiousnesse of the haven: it is well stored of Merchants that frequent the place for the traffique of the commodities thereof, nominated in the aforegoing Chapter. The inhabitants stand much upon their ancient priviledges granted them by their old masters *Teutonique Knights*, and acknowledging the King of *Swethland* for *Protector*, to whom they yeeld obedience, the keeping of which cost him 100000 *Crowns* yearly, as naturally defending his own, and offending his neighbours teritories. This Citie in one thing hath a larger freedome than *Rhiga*, and is the same as in *Lubeck* for coyning of monies, which they doe foure square, yet are bound to stampe the same of the same worth and value as the currant *coynes* of *Poland*, therefore I shall not need further to insist thereupon. Revell and the trade thereof.

Their common *weight* is a pound, their *Ship-pound* is 400 pound, and the 100 pound of *London* makes here 116 pound. Weights of Revell.

There is found some *Exchanges* practised in these parts by the *mark Swedens* of 16 shil. and by the *mark Lups* of 32 shil. &c. Exchanges of Revell.

Their common *measure* of length is the *Ell*, agreeing with that of *Coninxburgh* and *Rhiga*, the 100 *yards London* making by computation *in circa* 166½ *ells* here. *Narva* also seated in this tract, agreeth in *weights* and *measures* with *Revel*, therefore I shall not need to insist further thereupon. Measures of Revell.

Chap. CCXXIX.

Of Stralsont *and the trade thereof.*

Stralsont lies also in this tract, and is found seated on the *Baltique sea*, opposite to the Iland of *Raugie*, where the late *K. of Sweden* first landed in his invasion of the *Empire*: it is now subject to the Duke of *Pomeran*, and in whose cause it hath endured a long and straight siege; but being well and strongly fortified, by suffering, it over-came, and is now accounted a famous Stralsont and the trade thereof.

Mart in these Northerne parts for *Graine*, *Pitch*, *Tarre*, *Rosen*, *Hony*, *Wax*, *Hides*, *Tallow*, and the like. Here passeth in *Merchandise* the *monies* of *Norway*, *Denmarke*, *Sweden* and *Germany*, of all which I have spoken, and the Duke hath also a peculiar *coine*, which is stamped in equall value to the *Imperial Doller*, as above is sayd.

Weight of Stralsont.

The *weight* of *Stralsont* is the *pound*, 10 whereof is accounted for a *stone*, and 16 for a *Lispound*, and the 100 pound in *London* hath produced here about 88 in 89 pound.

Measures of Stralsont.

The *measure* of length is the *Ell*, and is found to agree with the *Ell* of *Stetin*, as is shewed hereafter.

Iulin.

I must not here omit a word in memorie of the ancient Citie of *Iulin*, seated in this *Dutchie*, and which once was the principall Citie of *trade* in all this sea: for here the *Vandals*, *Saxons*, *Muscovites*, *Polonians*, *Swedes*, *English*, *Danes*, and *Germanes* had their severall quarters of residencie for *Commerce*; and all the commodities of these Countries were brought hither by these nations. It is noted, that the inhabitants were the last of all these Northerne people, that embraced the *Christian Religion*, by reason that being in the height of their prosperitie, perceiving the *Gospel of Christ* to thrive and increase in all their neighbouring territories, strictly prohibited, that no stranger whatsoever here resident, should embrace the same, nor that any should as much as mention any new religion unto them; but in these latter dayes their great traffique is lost, and they are become religious according to the superstition of that religion they use, and since have suffered much by the vexations of the continuall warres of the *Danes*, and appeares now for the most part ruined, where I wil leave it, and passe thence to the next town of *Pomeran*.

Chap. CCXXX.

Of Stettin *and the trade thereof.*

Stettin and the trade thereof.

THis *Stettin* is the Capitall Citie of *Pomeran*, situated upon the river of *Oder*, in pleasant & delightsome soyle, and carrieth in these Northerne Regions that renowne, that from hence the Dukes of *Stettin* in *Pomerland* have their appellation. The Citie abounds in all commodities for merchandise that the neighbouring Countries affoord; and of it selfe it yeelderh to merchants the commodities common to *Prussen*, *Sweden*, and *Polonia*.

For

For its defence, it is strengthned on all sides with ramparts, ditches, and good artillery; the river of *Oder* is beautified with many usefull and necessary bridges, the one whereof is purposely made to lead to the Granaries and store-houses, where the corne and graine, either for store or exportation, is laid up, and where their *Arsenalls* are seated, in which their warlike provision is kept, and where vessell of all sorts both for the sea and river is seene daily to be fabricated, beside the severall *Churches* & *Colledges* that adorne this city, the *Dukes Palace* must be accompted as the principall ornament, built of that art and sumptuousnesse, that it gives not place to the most excellent in *Italy*, in fine, *Statin* is not to be accompted the least of the *haunst-townes*, and though the *Prince* be daily there resident, yet it proveth no way prejudiciall to the priviledges thereof.

The *commodities* of this City are for *merchandising*, such as all the East *Countrey* affordeth, *viz. Tarre, Pitch, Rosen, Hony, Waxe, Hides, Graine*, and all kind of *Furres*. Commodities of Stettin.

The *weight* of this City is divided into two kinds, derived from the *pound weight* here in use, the *quintar* is accompted 112 l. of this place, and that is the first, and the second is the *stone*, which is also of two sorts: as a *stone* of 10 l. being the small *stone*, and a *stone* of 21 l. accompted the great *stone*, and it hath beene observed that the 10 l. of *London Haberdupois* hath yeelded here *incirca* 92 l. Weights of Stettin.

The common *measure* in use for length is called the *Ell*, as the usuall denomination thereof in all the East parts, and the 100 yards of *London* hath beene observed to produce here about 141 *ells*. Measures of Stettin.

And thus much shall serve to have said of these cities, which I have intitled under the names of *Poland* and *Eastland*, though in themselves acknowledging severall distinct *Princes*, having taken that liberty to my selfe in my first method, rather narrowly to observe the maritime shoares and the principall cities seated thereupon, though acknowledging divers *Soveraignes*, than precisely to follow the limits and bounds of *Princes dominions* according to the largenesse and extent of their command and power.

Chap. CCXXXI.

Of the Weights and Measures of Eastland, *to that of* London.

NOw, for as much as there be many other eminent cities of *trade* which in particular I have willingly omitted to handle, therefore according to my observed order I will contract them here, and shew how the *weight* and *measures* of *London* doe agree, and are found to accord together.

The agreement of 100lb London to divers of Poland.

And first, I finde it observed, that the 100lb of *haberdupois* in *London*, doth make in these townes following, *viz.* in

	lb		lb
Stralsont as I said,	88	*Rhiga*	116
Statin	92	*Thoren* and *Narva*	116
Revdl	116	*Cracovia*	120
Dansicke	116	*Elbin*	120
Coninxburghe	120	*Wild*	116

Agreement of the 100 yards London to divers of Poland.

And thus much shall serve for the *weights* in generall of *Eastland*, and as for the *measures*, take here the same observations made upon 100 yards of *London* which produceth in

	Els.		*Els.*
Embden	163	*Rhostique*	158
Hamburg	162½	*Gripswald*	163
Bremen	163	*Donim*	163
Lubecke	160	*Stattin*	141
Munster	86½	*Dansicke*	163
Ossenbridges	84	*Ocermond*	141
Wismar	156½	*Melluine*	161
Coninxburge	166½	*Nerva*	166 *arsins.*
Rhiga and *Revel*	166½		

Chap. CCXXXII.

Of corne measures of Eastland *reduced to that of other Countries.*

Corne measure in Eastland.

THis Country is above all other *commodities* abounding in *corne*, which hence is transported into all parts of *Europe*; it will not be amisse, to see what observations have been made upon the *measure* thereof, here in use, and concurrent with other places.

Schepels 60 in *Dantzke*, make a *Last*, and 4 makes a *Mudde*, which is the *skippond* of 340 lb, as you finde it there noted.

Werpes 61 makes a *Last* in *Embden*, or 15¼ *barrels* of 4 *werpes*.

Schepels 90 make a *Last* in *Hamburge*.

Schepels 96 makes a *Last* in *Lubecke*.

Schepels 96 makes at *Fameren* a *Last*.

Schepels 96 makes a *Last* in *Hileger haven* in *Denmarke*.

Barrels 42 makes a *Last* in *Coppen-haven*.

Barrels 36 makes a *Last* in *Ebeltorffe donie*:

Quarters 10½ makes a *Last* in *London*; but in lading of ships, quarters five are accompted for one *tun* lading.

Now

Nowlet us see how these respond together, and how these agree with the *Last* of *Corne* in *Amsterdam*, upon which I finde these notes, and that the same maketh in

With the agreement thereof with other countries.

Dantzke	56 *Schepels.*
Embden	55 *Werpes.*
Hamburgh	85 *Schepels.*
Lubecke	85 *Schepels.*
Fameren	78 *Schepels.*
Hylegher	80 *Schepels.*
Coppenhaven	23 *small Barrels.*
Ebolltorffe	23 *Barrels.*
Sweden	23 *Barrels.*
Coninxburgh	$\frac{6}{7}$ *of a Last, for the 6 lasts are 7 at Amsterdam.*
Melvin	$\frac{17}{21}$ *of a Last.*
Statin	$\frac{6}{7}$ *of a Last.*
Rhiga	42 *Loopes, Rostique and Mechburgh measure*
Antwerpe	37, *Vertales* (*of Lubecke*
Brussels	10½ *Muden & Diffring in all places of Brabant*
Middleburgh	40 *Sackes* 41½ *to the last in Zealand.*
Roterdam, Delft.	87 *Achtellins.*
Gronninghen	33 *Muddes.*
London	10¼ *quarters and* 5 *quarters to a Tun.*

Chap. CCXXXIV.

Of the trade in generall of Poland *and* Eastland.

Of the trade in generall of Poland and Eastland.

Aving thus surveyed the *trade* of this Countrey in some particulars, it will not bee amisse to looke upon it in the generall. The revenewes both of the *King* and *Gentlemen* is here esteemed but moderate, and scarce sufficient to maintaine a plentifull table, and to exchange with merchants for *Wines* and *Spices*, which they yet much covet, as also they doe foraigne stuffes of *Silks* and *Cloth*: I have noted that this kingdome aboundeth with *Beasts* as well wilde as tame, and yeeldeth excellent horses, not great, but quicke, nimble and stirring; it aboundeth also in *flesh*, *fowle*, and *water-fish*, and in all kinde of *pulse* and *graine*; it is found also towards the *Carpatian mountaines* of *Hungarie* to have some *mines* of *Gold* and *Silver*, of *Iron* and *Brimstone*, it yeeldeth also in aboundance, plentie of *honey* found in hollow trees, besides the husband-mans *Hives*: it yeeldeth moreover *Wax*, *Flax*, and *Linnen clothes* made thereof, *Hempe*, *Pitch* of both kindes, *Masts* for ships, *Boards* and *timber*, rich *Furres*, *Salt* digged out of the earth, *Amber*,

Sope-

Sope-ashes, and *Rie* in aboundance, which hath made *Danzke* famous throughout *Europe*.

No marvell then if Merchants bring unto them *Silkes* from *Italy*, *Cloth* from *England*, *Wines* from *France* and *Spaine*, and the very *Spices* and *Drugges* from *India*, since they not onely sell them at good prices, but also bring thence such pretious and staple commodities. *Poland* it selfe is found within land and *Prussia* with their immunities subject to this kingdome, is found to have the principall *traders* therein inhabiting, yet have they but few shippes, using strangers to export their commodities. For the rest of the *Polanders* they are observed to live content with their owne, and not by way of *Merchandising* to stir much abroad; yet are they not rich, because they want the above sayd commodities, which the proud *Gentlemen* and *Nobilitie* of these countries buy deere, and wil have, though brought from farre unto them, and they are noted to have so little *Gold* and *Silver*, as despising all in respect of it, they sell the rich commodities of their countrey at a low rate, especially those which are for daily food, and thereby made unfit to bee exported. The people themselves are not much addicted to *trafficke* into remote regions, nor to travell farre out of their owne Countries, yet in imitation of other their neighbours, they sometimes trade with their rich *Furres* into other countries, of whom I have observed some to come to *Constantinople*, rather making a rangeing voyage, than comming with intent to trade and reside. Wherein they cannot be much blamed, in regard that they have in plenty all things that naturally is wanting to mankinde, if they can bee contented therewith: but the inhabitants of *Pomerland*, *East countrey*, &c. are observed to be more ingenious, and farre more addict to *traffick* and *commerce*, and have some vessels fitter for transport and carriage than for warfare, but yet most proper for their grosse commodities and large stowage, however their winter colds depriving them of almost halfe the yeares *trafficke*: the other halfe wherein their seas are navigable, cannot make them any competent amends, and their *Merchandise* being altogether grosse, cannot give them therfore the attribute of *Eminent Merchants*.

Chap. CCXXXIIII.

Of Hungarie *and the principall Cities thereof.*

Hungarie and the Cities thereof.

Hungarie is bounded on the East with *Transilvania* and *Valachia*, on the West with *Austria*, on the North with *Poland*, on the South with *Sclavonia*, &c.

This kingdome now stands divided betweene the Grand Signiour and the *Hungarians*: the *great Turke* enjoyes *Buda*, seated on *Danubius*, once the *Metropolis* of this kingdome

Buda.

dome, and *Court of the Kings*, also *Guilia*, *Pest*, *Alba Regalis*, called by them *Wisenberge*, next *quinque Ecclesiæ*, *Rab*, and some others of lesser note.

In the *Hungarians* possessions are these principall Cities, *Presberge* the present *Metropolis* of this Countrey; second *Strigonium*, 3 *Agraria*, 4 *Comara* in an Iland of that name, 5 *Tertax*, 6 *Canista*, 7 *Zegith*, before which *Soliman* the great *Turk* ended his dayes, and some others of lesser consequence. Presberg.

This Countrey doth much abound in cattle sufficient to feed all *Germany*, the store is so great, that they yearly sell to their neighbours 80 or 100 thousand Oxen, they have also some *Copper*, and *Tin*, some quantitie of *Corne*, *Hony*, *wax*, and such like *commodities*, and from hence to *Constantinople* I have seene *Hides*, *Butter* & *Cheese*, that in great aboundance have come out of these parts through the *Black sea*. Further matter of *trade* hath not remarkeably fallen into my hands, therefore for the *currant coines* of this Countrey, with their *weight* and *measures* in use, I must referre to the better experienced, and hence travell to *Dacia* and the rest of those provinces comprehended within that circuit. Commodities of Hungarie.

Chap. CCXXXV.

Of Dacia *and the Provinces and Cities thereof.*

Acia is bounded on the East with the *Euxine*, on the West with *Hungary*, on the North with the *Carpathian mountaines*, on the South with *Hemus* dividing it from *Greece*. Dacia and the cities therof.

The rivers that inrich this Countrey are *Danubius*, 2 *Aluta* 3 *Salvata* 4 *Cockle*, 5 *Morus*, and some others.

The commodities that this countrey affoordeth for merchandise, is *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Hony*, *Wax*, *Hides*, *Oxen*, *Tallow*, and *warlicke horses* of great worth. Commodities of Dacia.

The provinces are these, and are all under the command of the *Grand Signiour*.

Transilvania the chiefe townes thereof are, 1 *Wisenberg*, 2 *Clausenberg*, 3 *Bristitia*, 4 *Fogares*, and others, and now in possession of *Bethlem Gabor* the *Vaviode* thereof. Transilvania. 1.

Moldavia is the next, the chiefe Cities are *Saccania*, the second is *Falsing*, 3 *Kilim*, 4 *Chermon*, &c. under a *Vaviod* who is tributary to the great *Turke*. Moldavia. 2.

Valachia is the third province, the principall townes whereof are 1 *Salnium*, 2 *Praclaba*, 3 *Tergovista*, the *Vaviods* seat, who is tributary to the *Turke*. This countrey abounds in mines of *Gold*, *Silver*, *Iron*, Walachia. 3.

Salt-

Salt-pits, *Wines*, *Cattle*, and *Brimstone*, and esteemed the richest of these provinces.

Servia 4. *Servia* is the fourth, and hath these Cities 1 *Stoneburg* the seate of the *Despot*, tributary to the *Turke*, 2 *Samandria*, 3 *Belgrade* a famous towne, which cost the great *Turkes* much blood and money the getting, and was accounted before as the Bulwarke of Christendome on this side.

Rasia. *Rasia* is the fifth, the chiefe Citie is *Bodin*, a famous *Mart*.

Bulgaria. *Bulgaria* is the next, wherein is found *Sophia*, the seat of the *Beglerbeg of Greece*, who hath under him 21 *Sansakes*. Next is *Nicopolis*, and some others of lesser note.

Bosna. *Bosna* is the last province, wherein is *Casachium* and *Iasiga*, the residence of their former *Despots*. All which affoord not further matter of *trade*: for where the great *Turke* once commandeth, traffique is accounted very rare, and is seldome found of import, and being ignorant in that little there is, I am constrained to omit it.

Chap. CCXXXVI.

Of Sclavonia, *and the Provinces and Cities thereof.*

Sclavonia.

Clavonia hath on the East, the River of *Drinus*, and a line drawne from thence to the Sea, on the West a part of *Italy*: on the North, *Hungary*; and on the South, the *Adriatique* sea.

Commodities. The *commodities* that this country doth afford for *merchandise* are *Horses* for service, *Cattell*, *Oxen*, *Hides*, *Tallow*, *Butter* and *Cheese*, and hath some *Mines* of *Silver* and *Gold* now in the great *Turkes* possession. The *Provinces* and *Cities* of note in *Sclavonia* are these.

Illyria. *Illyria*, now by the *Turkes* called *Windismarque* hath in it *Zatha* seated upon *Danubius*, 2 *Zackaocs*, 3 *Windisgreets* and others.

Dalmatia. *Dalmatia* is the second *Province*, the chiefe City is *Ragusa*, scituated on the *Adriatique* Sea, formerly a towne of great *traffique* and *riches*, and now tributary to the *Turke*; next is *Scium*. 3 *Zara*, both seated on the Sea shoare, and subject to the *Venetians*: 4 *Spallatta*, a Sea-towne, from whence to *Venice*, that State keepeth many Gallies for transportation of Merchants goods, and by reason of an unreasonable fraight by them taken, they stand to the hazards and adventures thereof, which they did to their cost in *Anno* 1619, my selfe being in *Naples* when as the *Duke d'ossuna then Vice-king*, tooke two of these their gally grosses laden with a rich booty as was reported

ported to the import of 300000 Cro. which the *state* of *Venice* were enforced to make good principally to *Merchants Turks* of *Constantinople*, to whom the greatest part thereof did at that time appertaine, and who are found at this day to be the greatest *traders* this way. The next towne is *Scodra*, famous for the resistance it made against the *Turkes*, and last, *Lissa*, famous here for the *sepulchre* of *Scanderbeg*, whose bones were digged up, and worne by the *Turkes* at the taking of this City, as conceiving them to be of excellent vertue to make them partake of his good fortunes: This *Province* being now divided betweene the *Venetians* and the *Turke*.

Croatia is the next, the chiefe townes are *Gardisca*, seated on the river *Savus*, 2 *Brumon*, 3 *Novegrade*, 4 *Sisgith*, and lasty, *Petrovia*; this country is now subject in part to the *Venetians*, and in part to the *Austrians*, of the *trade* of the most principall of this in briefe, and first of *Rhagusa* and *Spallatta*. Croatia.

CHAP. CCXXXVII.

Of Rhagusa *and* Spallatta, *and the trade thereof.*

THe *trade* of *Sclavonia* is at this day but of small accompt, and little to our Nation: the two cities of *Spallatta* and *Rhagusa* seated therein, merit the principall consideration.

Rhagusa then, formerly called *Epidaurus*, being scituated on the *Adriatique sea*, a common-wealth of great *traffique* and riches, was in times past of farre greater fame and name, both in *trade* and navigation than now it is: for from hence was the originall of those great ships here built, and in old time famous, as then vulgarly called *Argoses*, properly * *Rhaguses*, the last which they were noted to have, they lent *Philip* the second *King* of *Spaine*, in 1588 to invade *England* and had her buriall in our *Brittish seas*, *and may all others so thrive, that envie the prosperity of England*, since which, I heare not of any they have of any consequence. They now pay 12000 *Duckets* yeerely to the *Turke* for a tribute of that *trade* and liberty they now injoy, which notwithstanding is of no great consequence. Rhagusa, and the trade thereof. * Rhaguses.

The country affords not any *commoditie* of moment for our Nation, and wee onely send thither some *blew Hampshire Kersies*, some *Lead*, *Tynne*, and little else.

The *Monies* thereof are such as passe *current* through the state of *Venice*, Monies current in Rhagusa.

Venice, and *Turkie* their neighbours, and their owne being in correspondence therewith, and accompted by *grosses*.

Grosses 6 is a *Liver*	*Grosses* 62 is a *Venice Chicquin*
Grosses 59 is a *Hungar*	*Grosses* 40 is a *Naples Ducket*
Grosses 38 is a *Riall*[s]	*Grosses* 59 is also a *Sultanie*, accompted in *England* for 8[s] *star*.
Grosses 1 is 2 *Gassets*	
A *Gasset* is 2 *Saldes*	

Weights of Rhagusa.

The *Weight* is a pound of ( ) ℥ and 100 [l] is the *quintall*.

The 100 [l] is *English* 80 [l]	1 [l] *Rhagusa* is 9 ℥ *gros. Ven.*
and is *Venice* sutle 120 [l]	1 [l] *Rhagus.* is 14 ℥ *sac.* 2 ⅔ sutle.
and is *Venice* grosse 76 [l]	

Measure of Rhagusa.

The *Measure* is the *Brace*, which agreeth with the *Brace* of *Venice*: thus the 100 cloth *Braces* is in *Ragusa* 124, and of silke 116 *Brac.* and is in *England* ( ) inches.

Spallata.

Note that the *weights* and *measures* of *Spallata* doe wholly agree with those in *Venetia*, therefore I neede not to say further thereof in this place; and by the way, note, that for the *weights* of *Rhagusa*, I find this observation made: the 100 *Rot.* of *Alexandria Zero* is in *Rhagusa* 260 [l] the 100 [l] *forfori* is in *Rhagusa* 116 [l] the 100 Rc *laidin*, is in *Rhagusa* 165 [l] the 100 Rc of *Damietta*, is in *Rhagusa* 120 [l], the 100 Rc of *Roma*, is in *Rhagusa* 666 [l], the 100 Rc of *Baruti*, is in *Rhagusa* 625 [l] the 100 Rc *Damasco*, is in *Rhagusa* 600 [l], the 100 Rc of *Tripoli* in *Soria*, is in *Rhagusa* 500 [l], the 100 Rc of *Alleppo* is in *Rhagusa* 600 [l], the 100 Rc of *Rhodes* and *Gasa*, is in *Rhagusa* 666 [l], the 100 Rc of *Cyprus*, is in *Rhagusa* 625 [l], the 100 Rc of *Bursia* in *Natolia*, is in *Rhagusa* 146 [l] the 100 Rc of *Constantinople*, is in *Rhagusa* 146 [l], and the 100 [l] in *Rhagusa* doth make as followeth:

In *Puglia*	39 Rc	In *Cesena*	106 [l]
Puglia	110 [l]	*Ricanati*	107
Rome	101	*Camerino*	108
Florence	105	*Bollonia*	110
Perosa	95	*Lucca*	106
Siena	108	*Millano*	111
Acquilla	107	*Verona*	108
Lansano	106	*Bressia*	111
Vrbino	106	*Ferara*	106
Crema	111	*Modena*	109
Piemont	101	*Genoa*	114
Forli	111	*Fanno*	106
Faensa	110		

Further matter worthy mentioning that concernes either the *weight*, *measure*, or *trade* of this place I have not observed, therefore I passe it over; and hence take my journey to *Grecia*, the next place which challengeth my survey.

CHAP.

Chap. CCXXXVIII.

Of Greece, *and the Provinces thereof.*

REECE, accounted the mother of Arts and Sciences, is bounded on the East with the *Egean sea*, the *Hellespont*, *Propontis*, and *Thracian Bosphorus*, on the West with *Italy* and the *Adriatick sea*, on the North with the mountaine *Hemus*, and on the South with the *Ionian sea*, and is now intirely subject to the *Grand Signiour*. Greece and the Cities thereof.

The generall commodities found here, and transported hence, are *Wines*, *Oyles*, *Copper*, *Vitriol*, *Brimstone*, *Silkes*, raw and wrought, as into *Velvets*, *Damaskes*, *Grograines* of Goats haire, or wooll, *Cute*, *Aniseeds*, *Cominseeds*, *Currants*, *Sopes*, *Carpets*, *Cottons*, &c. Commodities.

The chiefe Rivers navigable are *Cephisus*, rising in *Epirus*, and setting in the *Egean sea*, *Erigon*, and *Alicmon*, rising both in *Macedonia*, and issuing in *Thermaicus sinus*, then *Sirmon* in *Migdonia*, *Alicus* and *Nisus* in *Thracia*, and some others. Rivers in Greece.

The principall provinces are seven, and the Cities therein are as followeth, *Peloponnesus* is the first, dividing it selfe into sixe lesser parts, wherein is found the Cities of *Elis*, *Olimpia*, now ruined, though once famous; then the Cities of *Corona* and *Modona*, the now flourishing Townes of this Province: here was also in times past *Thebes*, *Lacedemon*, *Sparta*, *Argos*, *Nemea*, *Corinth*, now a villedge called *Crato*, all now gone and ruined, and here is now of note in matter of traffique in this circuit, found onely *Modon*, *Corona*, before named, and *Pretrasse*, and some others of lesser consequence, whereto Merchants doe frequent for traffique sake. Of the trade whereof a word. Peloponnesus, or Morea.

CHAP. CCXXXIX.

Of Modona, Corona, *and* Petras, *and the trade thereof.*

Modona, Corona, and Petras, and the trade therof.

THese three Cities as situated on the same shores, and subject to the same customes, and found abounding in *Corne*, *Wines*, *Oyles*, and *Currants*, *Galls*, *Aniseeds*, *Silke*, and such like, which I have thought good to put into one member, to abbreviate my taske.

Petras.

In *Petras* there hath been of many yeares a trade maintained by the endevours of the *English*, who here by authority of the *Grand-Signiour* have a protecting *Consull* resident, who hath the title of the *Consull of the Morea*: and here is vented from *England* some *Clothes* of *Suffolke*, *Sarges*, *Tin*, *Lead*, &c. In exchange whereof they transport hence these commodities aforenamed, *Corne* and *Oyle* being by their lawes prohibited transportation, but by the connivence of Officers found permitted notwithstanding.

Exchange.

Monies of Morea.

The *monies* of these places is currant with those of *Turkie*, and those of *Venetia*, as possessors and borderers, which they account by the *Turkish* coines, as in *Dollers* and *Aspers*.

Aspers 80 accounted to a *Doller*, or R $\frac{8}{8}$ which is the best commoditie: *aspers* 120 accounted to a *Sultany Hungar* or *Checquine*, which coynes are found to rise oftentimes 10, 20, or 30 *per cent.* in *aspers*, as the occasion of trade, or misgovernment too oftentimes doth permit.

Weights of Morea.

The *weight* of *Petras* is the pound of 12 ounces, ordinarily making 12 drams to an ounce, 3 l' making their *oake*, which is 4 l' 2 $\frac{7}{3}$ *English*, or 400 drams here.

132 l' makes their *quintall*, which is 117 l' *London*; but their *Silke* is sold by a pound of 15 $\frac{7}{3}$. which is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound abovesayd: and it hath been found that 112 l' *English* have made in *Petras* 126 l' the sack of *Currants* commonly weighing of their weight 140 l', which in *Zant* hath produced *in circa* 118 l'.

100 l' of *Petras* hath been found to make in *Venice* sotile 130 l', and in the grosse weight of *Venice* 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ l', which thus computed may be 88 in 90 l' *haberdupois* of *London*.

Measures of Morea.

The measures of these places are two for distinction of length, First the *Silke Pico* is found to be 25 inches *English*, and the *Cloth Pico* 27 inches by the rule in *England*.

Oyles

Oyles is sold by a measure called the *Liver*, and weigheth 7½ l', 20 whereof is found to make a *Candye* Barrell, which must hold 15 Gallons *English*. which should be 112½ l' *haberdupois*. Of Oyles.

Corne is here sold by the *Bachel*, whereof 9 and ½ hath been noted to make in *England* 8 Bushels *Winchester measure*. Of Corne.

From *Petras* it will not bee improper that I trace the *Dalmatian* shore, and survey the Cities seated on the maritime coast, and found in the gulph of *Venice*, purposely omitted in the Chapter of *Dalmatia*, as more proper to this place; and then proceed to the rest of the *Grecian* provinces.

Chap. CCXL.

Of Catarro *and the trade thereof.*

Hough in this tract then *Rhagusa* and *Spallato* be the principall Cities of trade knowne to our Merchants of *London*, yet now coasting this *Dalmatian* shore, it will not be improper that I take a generall view of such eminent Cities of note as are observable in this tract, the next of consequence being *Catarro*, seated in a gulph bearing the name of the Citie, enjoying a commodious harbour and safe from all windes, but not enjoying any great trade, by reason of the too neere neighbourhood of *Rhagusa*. yet the place doth affoord for Merchandise which is exported to *Venetia*, and to other places in that gulph, *Wax*, *Hony*, *Tarre* and *Pitch* or *Rosen*, some minerals, or colours for *Painters*, *tallow* and *candles* *Cordovants* and *sheepe Skinnes*, *Figges*, *Almonds*, *Nuts*, and some other commodities for victuall. Catarro and the trade thereof.

The Monies here, and generally throughout all this coast, are those currant in the State of *Venetia*, and the dominion of the great *Turke*, of which more is sayd in its due place. Monies in Catarro.

The weight here used is the pound, and the 100 l' here is in *Venetia* sutle 133 l', as hath been observed, and may be about 90 l' *English*, and the sayd pound is 16⅔. And the sayd 100 pound of *Catarro* hath made in *Sicilia* 127 pound, and the 100 pound of *Sicilia* hath made here 78 pound, and the grosse *Salmo* of *Sicilia* hath made here 4 *stares*, the 100 pound of *Catarro* hath been also observed to yeeld in *Lausano*, and other parts of *Pulia* 117 pound. Weights in Catarro.

The measures of *Catarro* are, Measures of Catarro.

From *Catarro* I will take my passage to the next Citie neighbouring, the most important being *Sebenico*.

CHAP. CCXLI.

Of Sebenico *and the trade thereof.*

Sebenico and the trade therof.

SEBENICO is also found on this shore, and seated upon the river of *Cherca*, abutting on the gulph of *Venetia*, and having a commodious harbour lockt from all dangers of windes by sundry small Ilands, *Caprano* and *Standica* being the principall, *Tina* a faire Citie lies upon this river more into the land, which addes to the trade of this place, and were it not for the continuall piracie of Rovers upon this coast, and especially amongst these Ilands, the trade therof would doubtlesse increase daily, and grow, by reason of its commodious situation, to a great height; yet notwithstanding this difficultie, it affoordeth for merchandise exportable, *Wax*, *Hony* in great plentie, *tallow*, *hides* and *cheese*, excellent *Oyle* of Olives, and strong *Wines*, *Figs* and some other fruit.

Weights of Sebenico.

This Citie of *Sebenico* is found to have two severall weights commonly in use; the one for the weighing of fine goods, and the other for grosse goods.

The first being called the *sutle hundred*, consisting of 100 pound, is in *England* 80 pound *haberdupois*.

The second called the *grosse quintar* of 100 pound, doth also produce in *London* 128 pound *haberdupois*.

Measures of Sebenico.

The measure of length in use is the *Pico*, which is accounted to bee about 23 inches *English*, and is about 10 *per cent*. lesse than the *cloth brace* of *Venice*.

This note hath beene made between the weight of Venice *and* Sebenico.

100 pound sutle *Sebenico* is sutle in *Venetia* 120 pound.
100 pound grosse *Sebenico* is grosse in *Venetia* 120 pound.
100 pound sutle *Venice* is sutle in *Sebenico* 83 pound.
100 pound grosse *Venice* is grosse in *Sebenico* 83 pound.
1 pound sutle in *Venice* is in *Sebenico* 10 ounces.
1 pound sutle *Sebenico* is in *Venetia* sutle 14 $\frac{7}{5}$ 2 $\frac{3}{5}$ sases.

And so leaving *Sebenico* I come to *Scutari*.

CHAP.

Chap. CCXLII.

Of Scutarie, *and the trade thereof.*

Scutarie is accompted the *Metropolis* of *Albania*, and situated upon a Lake, called the Lake of *Scutarie*, or *Scodra*, through which the river of *Boiano* runneth, and so to the Sea, neere the *gulph* of *Lodrin*, and included in the *gulph* of *Venetia*; but being now as the other cities of this *Tract* in subjection to the *Grand Sig*r; the *trade* thereof is much decayed, and the city ruin'd from its ancient splendour and beautie, yet the industry of the inhabitants, doth afford some *silke* made here; also *waxe*, *hony*, *hides*, *cordovants*, and some other *skins* for *merchandise*. Scutary, and the trade thereof.

In *Scutary* is used two sorts of *weights*, a *grosse* and a *sotile*; the *grosse hundred* of 100 l' is in *England* 108 l' *in circa haberdupois*, by which all grosse commodities are weighed, and the *sotile hundred*, by which all fine commodities are weighed, is *English* 64 l', and it hath beene observed, the 1000 l' *sotile* of *Venice*, hath made here *grosse* 664 l', and the 1000 l' *grosse* here in *Scutary*, hath made in *Venice* 1600 l'. The weights of Scutary.

The measure of length here in use, is the *pico* observed to accord with *Venice* thus: the 100 *braces* of cloth hath made here 112 *picho*, and the 100 *braces* of silke in *Venice*, hath made here 106 *picho*, which in *England* must be accompted for (27) *inches*. Measures of Scutary.

All sort of *graine* is sold by the *stare* not onely in *Scutary*, but also in *Boiano*, seated on the mouth of this river, and the 100 *stares* make in *Venice* 66; *stares* which is in *England* ( ) accompting by this computation every three *stares* of *Scutary* to make two *stares* in *Venice*. Of Graine.

And thus leaving *Scodra* with this short survey, with the applause due to it, for its excellent situation and strength, I hence passe to *Valona*, or *Avalona*.

Chap. CCXLIII.

Of Valona, *and the trade thereof.*

Valona, and the trade thereof.

Valona is also a faire commodious city, seated on the shoare, betweene the *cape* of *Languetta*, and the *cape* of *Caurion*, and is opposite to the *cape* of *Ottranto*, and accompted the entrance into the *gulph* of *Venice*; and though it be in subjection to the *Turkes*, who are not alwaies found friends to traffique, yet by the industry of the inhabitants, it affords for *merchandise* to be exported, raw *silke*, *powder* of *berry* or *graine*, for dying of rich colours, *waxe honey*, *Rosen*, *cottons*, *carpets*, *cordovants*, some *salt fish*, which they call *sarrache*, and other such commodities in good quantity.

Weights of Valona.

The *weight* here, is the pound, of which the *quintar* is composed, being 100 l' which hath beene found to produce in *England* 88 in 90 l' *haberdupois*, and hath made in *Venice*, from whence I gather my notes for these townes 133 l' *sotile*, so that the pound of *Valona* makes *sutle* in *Venice* 16 ounces, and the *pound sotile* there, makes in *Valona* but 9 ounces.

Measures of Valona.

The *measure* of length here in use, is the *picho*, common in name throughout all the *grand Signiours* Dominions; the 100 *braces* silke measure of *Venice* making in *Valona* 105 to 105 *picho*, which is in *London* ( )yards *English*.

And the 100 *braces* of cloth in *Venice*, makes here 112 *pichos*, and having done with *Avalona*, I proceede in the next place to survey the *trade* of *Larta*.

Chap. CCXLIV.

Of Larta, *and the trade thereof.*

Larta and the trade thereof.

Larta is a pretty commodious towne for traffique, seated on a gulph, which beares the name of the towne, having two points of a land fortified, that commands the entrance into the said gulph out of the *Mediterranean sea*, and is seated also on this shoare, betweene the *Ilands* of *Corfu* and *Santa Maura*; it is as the rest of the cities aforegoing, subject to the *grand Sig*r and doth afford for *merchandise* to be exported great store of *Sheepe skins* and *Cordovants*,

Cordovants, *raw silke*, by us knowne by the name of *Morea silke*, *powder* of *Berry* for Dyers : *Cottons*, *Waxe*, *Hony*, *Pottargos* in great aboundance; being the *rowe of the Mullet* in great quantity caught in this *gulph* of *Larta*.

The *weight* here in use, is the pound, 100 l' whereof doth make the *quintar*, and is found to produce in *London* 88 l' in 89 pounds. Weights in Larta.

The *measure* of length is the *picho* agreeing with the *picho* before mentioned used in *Valona*. Measure of Larta.

And now I come to *Lepanto* the next towne of consequence.

Chap. CCXLV.

Of Lepanto, *and the trade thereof.*

Lepanto is seated in the entrance of the gulph of *Lepanto* made famous to posterity by the *sea Victory* obtained by the *Christians* over the *Turkes*, and the overthrow of the fleete herein 1571, it is here opposite to the city of *Petras* which is seated on the right side of the entrance in this *gulph*, as *Lepanto* is on the left. It is subject to the *grand Turke*, whose *coines* are here *currant*, as I shall have occasion to speake of more at large, when I handle the *trade* of *Constantinople* the *metropolis* of all his dominions. This place affordeth for *merchandise* which is hence exported into other parts, *silke raw*, called by us *Morea silke*, *powder* of *graine*, or *berry* for Diers, *hony*, *waxe cottons correns*. *cheese*, *wines*, *graine*, *Cyles*, *Galls*, *Aniseedes*, and some other *commodities*. Lepanto, and the trade thereof.

In *Lepanto* is used two severall *weights*, the one called the *grosse weight*, agreeing with the *grosse weight* of *Venice*, which in *England* is about 107 l', the other agrees with the *weight* of *Petras*, by which is sold *silke*, *graine*, *waxe*, and some other *commodities*; and by the *grosse weight* is sold, *woolls*, *cottons*, *hony*, *cheese*, and all manducable *commodities*; but the *Correns* here, are usually sold by the *bagge* or *sacke*, at so many *aspers* a sacke or bagge, the which *bagge* ought to weigh 140 l' *Petrasin*, the which 140 l', is of *Venice* sotile 182 l', which is *haberdupois* 120 l' or 121 l' *in circa*, where it is to be noted, that 200 l' *petrasin*, make 260 l' sotile *Venice*, which is 174 l' *English*, and is the *staro* of *Correns* in *Venice*; againe, note, that the 100 l' *petrasin*, or the 100 l' in *Lepanto* of *Petras* weight, is about 86 l' *haberdupois*, Weights of Lepanto.

berdupois, which is 130 l' ſotile in *Venice*, and 83 l' *groſſe*, and the pound *petraſin*, makes groſſe *Venice* 10 ounces by obſervation.

The 100 l' ſutile of *Venetia*, yeelds here *petraſin* 77 l'.
The 100 l' groſſe of *Venetia*, yeelds here *petraſin* 121 ½.

Weights of Lepanto.

The *meaſure* is here found to be the *picho*, agreeing with the *picho* of *Larta* and *Valona* aforemetioned.

Before I paſſe out of this *gulph*, it will not be unproper, that I inſite the bottome thereof, where *Caranto* a ſmall Villedge, now ſupplies the place of that ancient and famous *Corinth*, a City commodious for the command of a brave trade, as enjoying two famous Ports into two different Seas, ſeated formerly on the *Iſtmos*, enjoying a double harbour, one of each ſide thereof, the one whereof regarding *Aſia*, and the other beholding *Italy*, and by the commodiouſneſſe of which ſituation, the Citie in a ſhort time, came to a great largeneſſe. *Acrocorinth* was but little diſtant thence, on the top of an adjoyning mountaine, upon which mountaine was ſeated the famous Temple of *Venus*, neere which was that notable fountaine diſcovered by the impreſſion of the foot of *Pegaſus*, as the Ancients did feigne.

The ancient Corinth.

This *Corinth* was deſtroyed and ruined by L. *Mummius*, becauſe the inhabitants had irreverently, and unworthily handled the *Embaſſadours* of the *Romanes* 952 yeeres after the firſt building thereof, by *Allettus* the ſonne of *Hippottes*.

Miſene.

In this continent, if the memory thereof may not here be improper, was the Citie of *Miſene*, the dwelling of *Agamemnon*, where the *Temple* of *Iuno* ſtood ſo much famouſed, both for the antiquity and devotion thereof, neere which was the Lake of *Lerno*, where *Hercules* ſlew the *Lernian ſeven headed Hidra*: Here was alſo *Argos* built, by that all everſeeing *Argos*, ſo much celebrated by ancient *Poets*: likewiſe *Epidaurus*, renowned for the *Temple* of *Eſculapius*, filled with the tables of thoſe that had beene healed by him, the ſicke who entred into the Temple to be cured, were to ſleepe there a night, and imagined that *Eſculapius* healed them, during that their repoſe and ſleepe.

Argos.

Epidaurus.

Sparta.

Here is alſo *Lacedemon*, by ſome called *Sparta*, now *Miſithie* formerly great and powerfull, girt not with walles, but with the vertue of the inhabitants: not renowned for the magnificencie of publique workes, but the diſcipline, inſtruction, and the manner of their living. Here was alſo thoſe pleaſant *Arcadian* plaines, and the places where the *Olympian* games were ſolemnized; with divers other memorable antiquities, which the injurie of time hath eaten out and conſumed; wherefore I here omit them, and returne again to my purpoſe and proſecute my methode.

Arcadian plaines.

Olimpians.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCXLVI.

Of Salonica *and the trade thereof.*

OF *Modon*, *Coron*, and *Petras*, the three prime Cities of *Morea*, I have already handled, now there rests a word of the trade of this ancient and famous Citie of *Salonica*, anciently called *Thessalonica*; to the inhabitants whereof Saint *Paul* writ one of his Epistles: it is yet a rich and large Citie, and the residence of the *Sangiac* of *Macedonia* under the *Grand Signiour*. The present inhabitants are *Greekes*, *Turkes*, and principally *Iewes*; who are here found to be very rich and eminent Merchants, 80 Synagogues of them being accounted to bee in this towne employing themselves in severall Arts and Merchandising. It is seated in the bottome of a gulph called by the Cities name; and by the demurre that happened in the *English* trade to *Turkie* some yeares past, these *Iewes* and inhabitants, and some *Moores* banished out of *Spaine*, have here set up some *Loomes*, and made cloth, in imitation of our *English* Suffolke clothes, which hath proved a great detriment to the sale of *Hampshire* kersies; once vented in great quantity generally throughout *Turkie*, and especially in these parts; besides which sort of cloth now here made, and hence taking name, the place affoordeth the generall commodities of the *Morea*, as *pouder of Berry Orgrame* for Diers, *Wools*, *Cottons*, *Wax*, *Hony*, *Cordovants*, *Aniseeds*, and the like. Salonica and the trade thereof.

The weights here in use are two, the one called the *quintar turcesco*, and the other the *quintar petrasin*. Weights of Salonica.

The *quintar turcesco* of 100 pound makes in *English* pounds 119 pound to 120 pound in *Venice* grosse 112 pound, in *Venice* sotil 176 in 178 pound.

The *quintar* or 100 pound *Petrasin* make *English* 88 l' as is before mentioned: by this all *silke*, *powder of graine*, and other fine goods are sold; and by the *quintar turcesco* is *wooll*, *cotton*, *caviare*, *wax*, *hony*, and some other grosse commodities sold and weighed.

The *measures* of length is the *Picho*, which is 27 inches *English*, and the hundred braces of cloth in *Venice* holds here 112 *picho*, and the hundred *braces* of silke in *Venice*, holds here 106 *picho*. Measures of Salonica.

Neare

Syderocapse rich in mines of gold.

Neare this Citie is the Towne of *Siderocapse*, so well knowne to the *Turkes* for the rich mines of gold there adjoyning, from which the great *Turke* doth monthly draw for his own share above 20000 *Dollers* besides the charges.

Mount Athos.

Neare the entrance of the gulph of *Salonica* is found the high and craggie hill of *Athos*, now the *holy mountaine*; whereon is found foure and twenty monasteries of Colloires, or religious *Grecian* Friers, with such devotion and zeale, that the *Turkes* themselves not onely admire their quiet living, but oftentimes communicate to their necessities, giving them gifts and almes. Here it is reported the ancient learning of many Greeke Fathers lies buried, or at least immured, till by some divine hand they may bee freed and dispersed through Christendome.

And now to the rest of the Provinces of this fruitfull and famous Countrey.

Achaia. Athens. Marathron. Megara. Thebes. Thermopila. Parnassus.

The next province is *Achaia*, wherein was that famous *Athens*, now *Salines*, also *Marathron*, where *Darius* was overthrowne. Then *Megara*, famous in times of old. *Thebes* built upon the river *Cephisus*: here is also the straights of *Thermopilæ* 25 foot in bredth, defended by 300 *Spartans* against *Xerxes*, to the losse of 30000 of his men. Here is also the mount *Helicon* and *Parnassus*, famoused amongst *Poets*, and the *Pythian* Citie accounted the midst of all the world, and many other remarkeable places, which were here in times past, all having yeelded to age, and therefore merit not a longer stay, or a more serious survey of the trade thereof.

Epyrus.

Epyrus is the next province, wherin was found famous, 1 *Antigonia* 2 *Casiope*, 3 *Ambrasia* and others now ruined and of no account.

Albania.

Albania is the next, wherein is 1 *Albanopolis*, 2 *Sfetigrade*, 3 *Durazzo*, a strong towne, 4 *Croia*, under whose walles *Amurath* the second died; now affoording little knowne trade unto us.

Macedonia.

Macedonia is the next, wherein is *Scidra*, *Adessa*, *Eribea*, all faire Cities, but little knowne to the *English* for matter of trade: onely it is not to be forgotten, that this countrey is famous for *Philip* and *Alexander* the great his sonne; who from hence had their originall.

Thessalia.

Thessalie is the next province, where the Cities of *Tricca*, *Lomia*, *Demetria* *Pharsalia* and others stood, now also ruind and forgot.

Migdonia.

Migdonia is the next province, wherein was *Stagira*, next *Apollonia*, *Nepolis*, *Antigonia*, who also are now all ruined; giving preheminence to *Thessalonica*, now called *Salonica*, seated in a Bay of that name, as I have mentioned in the chapter beforegoing.

Thracia.

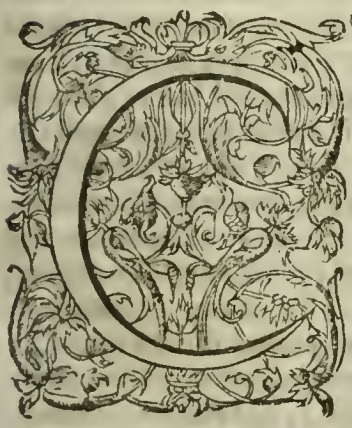
Thracia is the last province comprised in *Grecia*, wherein is found the Cities of *Sestos* opposite to *Abidos* upon the *Hellespont*, famous for the loves of *Hero* and *Leander*, and now the Castles or keyes of *Constantinople*, *Abdera* the birth place of *Democritus*, who spent his life in laughing. *Calipolis* situated on the northerne promontorie of the *Chersonesse*, the first towne that ever the *Turkes* took in

Calipolis.

in *Europe*, *Trajanopolis*, founded by *Trajanus*, and *Adrianopolis* built by *Adrian the Emperour*, and by *Bajaset* taken in 1362, and made the seat of his *Empire*, till the taking of *Constantinople* about 90 yeeres after, and *Pera*, a city of the *Genowaies* opposite to *Constantinople*: and lastly, here is found the famous City of *Constantinople* it selfe the *Metropolis* of *Greece*, and the present seat of the *Emperors* of the *Turkes*, wherein having resided for some yeeres, and finding that it comprehendeth most part of the traffique of his *European* Dominions, it will not be amisse for mee to observe it in a particular Chapter, as well meriting the same. Adrianople. Pera.

Chap. CCXLVII.

Of Constantinople, *and the trade thereof.*



CONSTANTINOPLE, the seat and residence of the great *Turke*, is situated upon the streame that passeth from the *Euxine* seas, to the *Mediterranean*, and thereby reaping the benefit of all that the winds can convey thither, both from the *black* and *white* seas, as they terme them: It is not more commodious for *Merchandise*, than for to be the head of an *Empire*, affronting *Asia*, and behind it *Europe*, whereof it is accompted the uttermost limit, esteemed to be 20 miles in circuit, and comprehending 700000 living soules, as some have conceived, which would grow innumerable, did not the *grand Signiours* armies yeerely, and the plague once in three or foure yeeres sweepe away abundance of them. Constantinople, and the trade thereof.

It was first built by *Pausanias*, a *Lacedemonian captaine*, 660 yeeres before Christ, and by him called *Bisantium*, afterward ruined by *Severus*, and in *Anno* 313 reedified by *Constantine the Great*, and made the seat of his *Empire*, and by him beautified and adorned with magnificent buildings and curious ornaments, and called *Constantinople*; then it fell into the hands of the *Latins*, from them to the *Grecians*, and lastly, in 1453 to the *Turkes*, who now command it, upon which some have made this observation: *That the first Emperour of the Latins who commanded it was a Baldwin, and so was he also, that lost it, also that it was built by a Constantine, the sonne of a Helena, a Gregory being Patriarch and lost by a Constantine, the sonne of a Helena, a Gregory being Patriarch, and as it was gained by a Mahomet, so have the Turkes a Prophesie, that a Mahomet shall lose it.*

The City is formed in manner of a triangle, or more fitly, as we see the composition of a Harp, having its two largest angles bordering on the seas upon a point that stretcheth it selfe into the sea, and the third, which is the least part incompassed with a strong tripled wall, incompassed with dry deepe ditches for defence, and stengthened with sundry towers now daily ruined, for the *Turkes* hold but few cities fortified, either by walls or bulwarkes, save some principall places, frontiers, or such like.

Canes. Besesternes.

It hath many goodly moderne buildings, and amongst the rest, many *Canes* for *Merchants* strangers to abide; and *Besesternes* for them to make sales of their *commodities* in, it hath also many goodly *Mosces*, or *Turkish Churches*, aud that anciently of *Santa Sophia* converted to their irrelegious devotion, is not the least, though onely the now standing Chancell of the first building, neere which is the *grand Signiors Palace*, in the very point of the angle incompassed for 3 miles in circuite with a high wall, and fortified with many 100 peeces of Ordnance: this city, the *common mart* of all *commodities* of this *Empire* receiving and distributing what either comes or goes; the *Merchants* of *London* about 1580 here began to have some *trade*, and brake the ice by their land travell hither through *Hungary*; afterward it was setled by the benefit of the sea; and the first *English* ship that came hither, was about 1585, with an *Embassadour* to reside; who obtained here such favour by the recommendation of *Queene Elizabeth*, that her subjects in their treaty and capitulations, had many immunities and privileges granted them, and amongst the rest, a toleration of their Religion, freedome to their persons and estates, and that their *customes* should onely be 3 in the hundred out, and 3 in, whereas all other *Christians* there resident, paid 5 *per cent*. Since which time, the *English* have here driven a great *trade*, under protection of divers *Embassadours*, that have here resided, which have had their *Election*, *Salary*, and *Maintenance* from a society of *Merchants* incorporated in *England* under the great Seale: first, by the said *Queene Elizabeth*, and confirmed afterward *with new priviledges* by our deceased Soveraigne *King Iames*: and lastly, by our present *King Charles* under the Title of *Merchants of England, trading the levant seas*, wherein was at first comprehended the *Easterne Indies*, the dominions of the great *Turke*, and also the *Signorie* of *Venice*; this company deriving their originall from the company of *Barbary Merchants*, which about this time, by reason of the civill warres of *Moroco* and *Fesse*, began to decay, and within a short time come to nothing, and who afterward searching more advisedly into the *trade* of these Easterne countries, this Company setled a *Consul* in *Alleppo*, and a *viceConsul* in *Tripolie* the then principall seate of *Syria* with the titles of *Syria* and *Cyprus*: also they placed another *Consull* in *Chios*, intitled of *Scio*, *Smirna*, and the *Arches*: as another *Consull* since in *Argier*, and another in *Tunes*, and the

the last in *Petras* in *Morea*, strengthened with command from the *Port* and *Durano* of the *grand Signior*, not onely for their peaceable living, but also for the quiet enjoying of these priviledges granted unto them as above is said.

The commodities that this place at first affoorded to our Nation, and which hence in those dayes were brought into *England*, were *Grograins*, *Chamblet*, *Moher*, *Persia silke*, *Gold* in great quantity, *Carpets*, *Aniseeds*, *Cottons*, *Galles*, some *Pepper*, *Indico*, and other spices, which now by the benefit of our *East India* trade, we send thither in farre greater abonndance than ever wee had them thence; and those are yet the common Staple commodities of this countrey. Commodities found in Constantinople.

The commodities which at first this company did send to *Constantinople*, were *Lead*, *Tin*, and principally a sort of blew *Kersies*, called *Hampshire*, & *Stoplists*, and some few clothes of *Suffolk*, *Furs* of *Martins*, *Cony*, *Fitchos*, *Sables*, and such: and now those kersies are altogether out of use, and converted into clothes of *Suffolk*, *Glosters*, *Coventries*, and the like, which they send in colours dyed & dreft, to the number of eight or ten thousand clothes yearly; & now we also supply their markets with *Indico*, *pepper*, *cloves*, *maces*, *nutmegs*, *ginger*, *calicoes*, and other *East India* commodities. Commodities sent from England to Constantinople.

The Merchants here residing, keepe their accounts as almost is accustomed over all *Turkie*, in *Dollers* and *aspers*, whereof 80 *aspers* is accounted a *doller* and though in merchandise it doth passe at 90, 100, or 110, or 150 *asp.* as I have knowne it; yet the standard of the *doller* in accounts alter not of 80 *asp.* to a *doller*, nor of the 120 *asp.* to a *Sultany*. Accounts in Constantinople.

The coynes currant in *Constantinople*, are those proper to the whole *Empire*; which is principally the *Sultany* in gold, which agrees with the *Hunger*, *Venice*, *Checquine*, and *Sheriff* of *Barbary*, passing for 120 *asp.* and the *doller* of *Germany*: the *Rial* of ⅛ *Spanish* passeth for 80 *asp.* so that the 1⅛ *Rial* of ⅛ is a *Sultany* of gold; howbeit of late dayes silver is found more plentifull, and gold more scarce, so that the sayd *sultany*, *Hunger* or *checquine* is worth 1½ *doller*, and 10, 20 or 30 *asp.* more or lesse, as the same is demanded and sought after: also here are found other *dollers*, both of *Italy* and *Germany*, to passe for a considerable value, as the *Lion doller* at 75 *asp.* and the *Germane Sesetine* at 70 *asp.* &c. and in fine, most sort of currant coins in the world, if found good silver, finde here a reall price in payments of merchandise. Coines currant in Turkie.

The weights used amongst Merchants are these, Weights in Constantinople.

A *Graine* is the least, 4 makes a *quillat*.

A dram is 16 graines, of which all the weights of these countries are composed.

An *Tusdrome* is 100 drams, and is 1 l' sotile *Venice*, or 72 *mitagales* here.

A *Lodero* is 176 drams about 132 l' *haberdupois* 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{5}$.

An *Oake* is 400 drams, which is neere 2 l' 12 $\frac{3}{5}$. or 10 $\frac{3}{5}$.

Loderos 100 is accounted to be 42 *Oakes*, and called a *quintar*; which *quintar* is accounted to be 118 in 120 l' sutle *English*.

A *Batman* is 6 *Oakes*, which is 2400 drams, or 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ l' *Engl.* By which weight *silke* is here bought, making 10 great l' $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ *per Batman*. *Batman* 7 and *Oakes* 2 makes a *quintal*, which is 120 l' *English*. *Loders* 13 and drams 112 makes a *Batman*: all silke is sold by the *Batman*, and yet weighed by the *Lodero*; so also is *Grograine yarne* and other commodities sold by the *Oake*, yet weighed by *Lodero*. To bring therefore *Loderos* into *Okes*, doe thus, *posito*, you have 14 *Loders*, and would know how many *Okes* it produceth; First multiply your 14 *Loderos* by 44, which produceth 616: then cut off the two last figures for the C. will remaine 6 which is *Okes*: then multiply the 16 you cut off by 4 and it makes 64, which is drams, and so your 14 *Loders* is 6 *Okes* 64 drams, and so do of any other summe given.

To bring *Loderos* into *Oakes*.

Drammes { 720, 700, 680 } are accounted *Rotolos* of silke and other commodities in *Aleppo*, according to the custome in sale of that commoditie which is to bee noted: and this dram is 16 *Killats*.

A *Mitigall* is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Drams*, which is 24 *Killats* 20 *Mitigals* of gold is 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ *English*.

A *Chicquine Sultanie* or *Hungar* is 18 *Killats* or *Carats*.

Rotolos 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 20 *Drammes* in *Aleppo* is a *Batman* in *Constantinople*, foure hundred *Drammes* making an *Oake* consisting of foure *Yusdromes* or pounds, ten ounces to the *yusdrome*, and ten drammes to the ounce; and hereby I have estimated neere fourtie eight drams to sixteene ounces *haberdupois*. Where note, that here (as in *Aleppo*) severall commodities are sold by a severall *Oake*, as there by severall *Rotolo*, as the *Oake* of *Saffron* is here 120 drams, and no more; and so in others.

Weights of *Constantinople*, with other Countries.

Now having considered this weight in it selfe, let us consider it as it is found to agree with other Cities of trade, which may best be done upon the 100 *Loderos* as the knowne beame; here the *Oake*, and *Batman* and *Rotolo* being fained and compounded thereof.

	London	120 l' & found by often triall but to be 117 & 118 l'		
	Aleppo	24 2 $\frac{2}{3}$	*Genoa*	160 li.
	Ditto silke Rc	25 2 $\frac{2}{3}$	*Florence*	151 li.
	Tripoli Suria	29 4 $\frac{2}{3}$	*Venice sotle*	176 li.
100 Loders in *Constantinople* make in	*Tripoli Barbaria*	104 l'	*Venice grosse*	112 li.
	Baruti	23 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	*Cairo*	123 *Rot.*
	Alex.zera	56	*Cyprus*	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rot.*
In *Bergamo* 160 li. In *Como* 163 li.	*Alex. Forfori*	125 l'	*Corfu*	112 li.
	Rhodes	22 Rc	*Larta and Cattarro*	132 li.
	Acria	19 6	*Rhiguſa and Spallato*	146 li.
	Babylonia	16 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	*Meſina groſſe*	62 *Rot.*
	Balſora	4 8 $\frac{1}{3}$	*Sicilia ſotle*	69 *Rot.*
	Milan, and Verona, and Mantua	163 l'	*Naples and Puglia*	60 *Rot.*
	Lucca	157 l'	*Anclona.*	148 li.
			Rome and Bolonia	146 $\frac{1}{2}$ li.

The meaſures of length in *Conſtantinople* uſed in trade, are three, and all called *Picos*: the firſt is the Cloth *Pico*: foure whereof hath been obſerved to make three yards *Engliſh*, and is about 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and if heedfully noted, twenty ſeven inches very neare. Meaſures of Conſtantinople.

The ſecond is the *Grograine* or *Chamblet Pico*, containing 24 inches, and obſerved to make 24 *pico* 16 yards *Engliſh*.

The third is the linnen *pico*, which is onely the former doubled: and note that in the meaſuring here of all commodities of length, here is no allowance made nor given in curteſie, as the inch is over-plus in *England*; but the ſayd *picos* are found to bee made flat of Iron, and no more allowance given than the thickneſſe of the *pico* at the end, which commonly exceeds not the thickneſſe of an *Engliſh ſhilling*.

Corne is ſold by a meaſure concave, called the *Killow*, and weigheth about 20 *Oakes*; and it hath been obſerved, that 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *Killow* is a *London* quarter, and doth make a *Salmo* in *Lighorne*; and five *Killows* in *Zant* make 6 *Buſhels Engliſh*. Corne meaſure

Wine and *Oyle*, and almoſt all liquid commodities is ſold by a *meter*, which makes 8 *Oakes* and is accounted $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *gallon Engliſh*. Wine & Oyle.

Note that in *Conſtantinople* all fuell to burne, fruit, fiſh, fleſh, and for the moſt part all commodities are ſold by weight, and very few by the concave meaſures, which is a good benefite to the provident. Obſerve that *Scio* doth agree with theſe meaſures and weights; and ſo alſo ſhould *Smyrna* by the obſervations of *Merchants*, ſome yeares paſt; but ſome difference is now found peradventure

adventure crept in by the abuse of the weighers, and the falshood of *beames*; and this difference is found more grosse upon *cottons* and *galls*, than upon any other *commodity* which may proceed both from the foulenesse of the first, and the greennesse of the later, which I referre to the reformation of the more judicious.

Customes in Constantinople.

The *customes* paid in *Constantinople* is divers: as the *Italians*, and other *frankes* and *Iewes* pay upon all *commodities*, both outward and inward, 5 *per cent*.

The *Turkes* themselves are free from all *customes*.

The *English* and *Dutch* pay 3 *per cent*. inward, and as much outward, upon all *commodities*, and this is paid in *species*, and not in *money*, except that the *Merchants* doe compound, as oftentimes they doe, with the *customer*, that an indifferent rate be made upon the *commodities*, and upon that rate is 3 *per cent*. taken accordingly.

Miseteria.

Note, that over and above this *custome* paid by agreement and capitulation of forraine *Princes* for their subjects, there is paid upon all *ponderous commodities* a duty of 1½ *per cent*. and upon all *measureable commodities* is paid 1 *per cent*. and these *customes* are called *Miseteries*, and ever paid betweene the buyer and the seller, the *Turke*, if happening to be either, is ever exempted, which *duty*, both by the buyer and seller is paid to the *Brokers*, who repay it to the *Farmer* thereof, and both; for the collectour, and is a rent setled for the maintenance of an *Hospitall* founded by *Sultan Achmet*, as *hoping by this new custome levied upon strangers, and thus disposed of to charitable uses to gaine heaven at the charges of Christians*.

Gallata.

Opposite to the City of *Constantinople*, is the City *Gallatta*, formerly *Cornubisantium*, and in times past belonging to the *Genoes*, who in the declining state of the *Grecian Empire* were possessors of this City, and many other in this Empire both of great trade and consequence which are now in the possession of the *grand Signiour*, betweene which a river now runneth, wherein all shipping finde both a safe and convenient harbour, and in which all the *Westerne Christians*, either *English*, *French*, *Dutch*, or *Venetian Merchants* have their common residencie, intermixt with *Grecians*, *Iewes*, *Armenians* and some few *Turkes*, where also is placed a *custome-house* opposite to another on *Constantinople* side, both commonly farmed by one and the selfe same *Emine* or *Farmer*, who is the *Receiver* of the *Grand Signiours customes*, which are found commonly payable, the one halfe in *aspers*, of 80 *aspers* to a *doller*, and the other halfe in *sultaines of gold*, or otherwise, as the *Farmer* and *Merchant* can agree for, and compound the same.

Emin.

The governement of the trade of the English in Constantinople.

I have shewed before, how that the Company of *English Merchants* incorporated by the name of the society of the *levant Company* in *England*, doe elect and nominate an able and skilfull, well qualified man in Merchants affaires, who with his *Maiesties* consent and

and approbation resideth here, as *Leger Ambassadour*, to protect both the said Companies *Factors*, and their Estates here in matter of *trade*, whose charges and salary is paid and defraied wholly by the said *Levant Company*, and for the honour of the *English Nation*, and as necessary to his Port, and the said Companies traffique through the *grand Signiours Dominions*, they are found also to maintaine at present, and to pay salarie to 6 *Consuls* in 6 severall places of this *Empire*, and to wait upon these and their *Factors*, they give pay to 40 *Ienisaries* 20 *druggermen*, or *Interpreters*: 6 *Secretaries* : 3 *Ministers*, besides sundrie other needfull officers. And for the government of this *trade* in *England*, they have a *Governour*, who is alwaies yeerely chosen in *London*, and is ever one of the most eminent of the said *Company*, then a *Deputy*, and thirdly a *Husband*, in which *last*, *the said Company have for some yeeres honoured my employment, and thought my paines worthy their acceptation*, and these in consideration of their care, have a yeerely courtesie or gratuity for their paines: also to these is added a *Secretarie*, *accomptant*, and some other officers receiving salarie, and for the better regulating of this *trade*, and as assistants to the above said, they have a *Treasurer*, and 18 *Committies* yeerely chosen, and are ever the greatest *traders*, and the most eminent of the said Societie, and commonly the deepest interessed in the generall trade; and in this nature hath it continued since the first erection and incorporation of this *Society* in *anno* 1585, by *Queene Elizabeth*, whose love to her *Merchants* procured them in *Turkie* many priviledges, and granted them in *England* the immunities aforesaid. Now for the levying and supportation of this charge annually thus happening, and for the raising of the present that is given to the *grand Signiour*, at the change of every *Ambassadour*, there is levied a *lanto* upon the *Merchandise*, either imported or exported, in or out of *Turkie*, upon the members of the said Company, which in *England* is called by the name of *impositions*, and in *Turkie*, by the name of *consoledge*, which the said *Company* doe *impose* upon themselves, and set the same either higher or lower, as their occasions and necessitie of their charge doth require, and *these are the most eminent of all the Merchants Christians that traffique hither.*

Mr. Aldermán *Garaway* at present being governor, and Mr. *William Cockaine* Deputy, to whom I owe this gratefull acknowledgement, as to those who have lent me their ready furtherance in this worke.

The English nation the greatest traders into Turkie of Christians.

The second eminent *traders* into this city, are the *Venetians*, and the subjects of that *Signiory*, to protect whom, and for reasons of estate, because of their neere neighbourhood, that *Common wealth* maintaines here an *Ambassadour*, commonly intitled the *Bailo*, together with 10 *Consuls* in sundrie parts of the *grand Signiours* dominions, together with 60 *Ienisaries*, 30 *druggermen*, and sundry other officers, which are all paid and defraid out of the office of *Cottinio*, in *Venice*, from whence also issueth all avenies, and other losses and charges that happen for the preservation and maintenance of the

The Venetians being the second.

trade of *Turkie*, or the liberties and immunities granted thereto throughout all the *Grand Signiors Dominions*.

The French being the third

The third eminent traders into this Citie, are the *French*, and the subjects of that crowne: to protect whom, and also for preservation of amitie setled between them, that King maintaineth here an Embassadour, together with twelve Consuls, dispersed into sundry parts of this Empire; together with 80 *Ianisaries*, 34 *Druggermen*, and sundry other Officers, all payd and defrayed out of the Coffers of the *French* King, who willingly contributeth the charge for the ease of his Merchants, and hath but small leviations upon them for the same.

The Dutch being the last and least.

The fourth and last is the *Dutch* Nation, who in some manner are found to have some traffique hither; to which end that State maintaineth in this City an *Embassadour*, whom they intitle their *Orator*, besides whom they have onely three *Consulships*, twelve *Ianisaries*, ten *Druggermen*, and some other Officers dispersed through the *Grand Signiors* dominions, whose charge is borne by the state of the Merchants of that nation, trading hither at a *tanto per cent.* and not by the purse of the sayd provinces.

Besides these, some small trade is driven here by the subjects of the King of *Poland*, as also by the subjects of the King of *Hungary*, and by the *Emperours* subjects; who each of them have here their Embassadours: but the trade thereof is of so little consequence, and subject to such change and variation by reason of the warre and peace, which sometimes is truely observed, and sometimes againe as little regarded, that it merits no great consideration in this place.

As for the traffique driven here out of *Armenia*, *Moscovia*, *Tartaria*, *Egypt*, *Georgia*, *Persia*, and other Countries of *Asia*, and *Affrica*, I passe them over in silence, having handled them particularly in those severall kingdomes; to which I referre the reader.

The trade of the citizens of Constantinople.

Now the trade of other Nations hither I have noted, it is not unproper I should give a touch of the trade of the inhabitants of this Citie into other places: foure sorts of people are found hence to use a traffique such as are the native *Greekes*, *Turkes*, the *Armenians*, and the *Iewes*. The *Iewes* bend much of their trade into the land, as to *Adrianople* with *English* Clothes, Tinne and Spices, brought hither by other nations: To *Angora* for *grograines*, *Mohers*, and *grograine* yarne: to *Salonica* and other Cities in *Peloponnesus* for silkes and other manufactories. the *Armenians* drive most of their trade into *Georgia*, *Armenia* and *Persia* for raw silkes, galles, and some drugges; and carry thither Clothes, Tinne, and other *European* commodities, and *Rials* of silver. The *Turkes* bend their traffique to *Venice* with *grograines* and *Chamblets*, and other commodities

ties of *Dalmatia* and *Slavonia*; and thence returne *Sattins*, *Velvets*, and some *Wollen clothes*, and *Venice gold*: then to *Mecca*, *Damasco*, and *Cairo*, with *European* commodities; sometimes by sea, but oftner by land, and bring thence *Iems*, *Spices*, *Drugges*, and *Callicos*, and other *Indian* commodities. The *Greekes* for the most part found to bee either shop keepers, and so cannot be tearmed Merchants; or else Mariners, which saile to *Capha*, to *Danubius*, to the *Arches*, *Cyprus*, and *Alexandria*; and these are noted to drive some small trade, that it merits not here any further observation.

Having thus as briefly and succinctly as I could, handled the trade of the maine continent of *Europe*; and being come to this Citie of *Constantinople*, one of the most eminent and faireſt Cities, not onely of *Europe*, but also of the whole world, whose trade I have also duely & yet briefly related: It is now high time for me to looke homewards; and so leaving this famous Citie, saile downe the *Thracian Bosphorus* to the *Hellespont*, leaving in view and sighe on *Europe* side the once famous *Galipolis*, the late *Station* for the *Grand Signiors* Gallies; whose materials either for the matter or for the manner of traffique, differs not from this used in the Citie of *Constantinople* it selfe, though otherwise it yeeldes to the Merchants for transportation good quantitie of raw *Hides*, *sheepes wooll*, *Aniseeds*, and some other commodities; and taking aboord me one qualified here who according to the custome of the place supplies the roome of generall *Consull* for all westerne nations, I saile with him to the Castles of *Sestos* and *Abidos*, the now keyes of this sea and sayd Citie, famoused by the ancients for the sad and disastrous love of *Hero* and *Leander*; where staying three dayes to cleare my Vessell, according to the manner of each that would depart hence, discharging 101 Dollers 6 aspers to the Custome-houses of *Constantinople* and *Galatta*, and to the Captaine of these Castles; and here 124 *Dollers* 54 aspers more I and my ship are cleered & discharged hence: and being freed, and my sailes flowne, I begin to descry the *Arches* and there survey what Ilands of note and consequence I finde in those seas, leaving behinde me the maine continent of *Europe*; and having thus performed my land-travaile, and fully discovered and layd open the *traffique* and *commerce* thereof, I am called upon in the next place, to survey the trade of the principall Ilands comprehended under this part of the world *Europe*.

Galipolis.

CHAP.

Chap. CCXLVIII.

Of the trade of the Isles seated in the Egean, Ioniam, Mediteranean *and* Adriatique Seas.

Tenedos.

THe first *Island* falling in view, comming out of the *Helespont* is the *Isle* of *Tenedos* opposite to *Troy*, which hath a prettie towne in it, and inriched with excellent *wines*.

Samothracia.

The next is *Samothracia* in the *Egean* sea, affording at *Samia* a good harbour for ships and nought else of consequence.

Lemnos.

Terra sigillata.

Lemnos is the next in the said seas affording that *soveragine Mineral* against infection called *Terra Sigillata*, the earth thereof is made into little pellets, and sealed with the *Turkes* Character, and so dispersed over all *Christendome* for an excellent *Antidote*.

Scio.

Scio or *Chios* is the next of note, affording that excellent *Gumme*, called *Mastique*, which in *July* and *August* the inhabitants doe force out of trees, by making of deepe incisions into the barke thereof, with sharpe instruments, out of which the juyce dropping is afterward hardned like unto a *bright Gum*, and in *September* following gathered, which *Mastique* is farmed of the *Grand Signiour*, as his peculiar commoditie, and therefore ever maintained at a constant price, and hence dispersed throughout the world.

Mastique.

Chap. CCXLIX.

Of Scio, *and the trade thereof.*

Scio, and the trade thereof.

I Have already declared in the *trade* of *Smyrna*, how that of late daies the principall seate of *traffique* was in this Iland in the towne of *Scio*, where a *Consul* for the *English* and other nations did reside; but finding the Port of *Smyrna* seated on the continent more proper for lading of *Cottons* and *Cotton-yarne*, and other grosse goods, the principall commodities of this seate, they removed their habitation thither, and with them is that *trade* that was here also removed, yet in that it was found a place where great

great concourse of *Merchants* was found, we owe it a touch of its *weights* and *measures*, *&c.*

Accompts were and are kept in *dollers* of 80 *aspers*, and of *Aspers* as in *Constantinople*. Accompts in Scio.

The *monies* are the same ingenerall mentioned in *Constantinople*, save that *commerce*, doth often-times make them be here 2 or 3 *per cent.* better esteemed.

The *weights* here, are derived from the *dramme* of *Turkie* that I mentioned in *Constantinople*. Weights of Scio.

100 *drammes* make a *Rotolo*, which is 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Venice* sotile. 400 *drams* make an *Oake*. 100 *Rotolos* make a *quinter*, accompted *in circa* 118 ℔ *English*, and should hold as in *Smirna* 120 ℔, but daily experience findeth the contrary, both here and in *Smirna*, not making above 118 ℔ sotile *haberdupois*.

Their *measures* are here two, the *linnen picho* q^t. 26 ynches, and the *cloth picho* usuall in *Constantinople* of 27 ynches, for other passages, *vide* further *Constantinople* and *Smirna*. Measures in Scio.

I will now proceed to the rest o. those *Islands* in these seas, which are first *Lesbos*, in which, *Mitylena* is noted for the principall towne, where was borne *Sappho*, the *inventresse of the sapphique verse*, *Pittacus*, one of the *Sages* of *Greece*, *Arion* the *Dolphin harper*, and which have famoused this *Island* to posterity. Lesbos.

Negroponte is the next, where the Sea ebbeth and floweth 7 times a day, which because *Aristotle* cold not unriddle, he here drowned himselfe: the chiefe City is *Colchis*, *Caristia* and others. Negroponte.

Here is also *Seiros*, *Salamis*, the 12 *Sporades*, also *Delos*, where *Oracles* were given to the Petitioners, and the 53 *Islands* of *Ciclades*, which afford nothing note worthy: also *Samos* the habitation of that fortunate infortunate *Policrates*, and *Coos* the birth-place of *Apelles* and *Hippocrates*, then *Pathmos* where S^t. *Iohn* wrote his *Revetions*, being confined hither by *Domitian*, which are now of small accompt, save onely in their number, and so I come in the next place to *Rhodes*. Seiros. Salamis. Delos. Samos. Coos. Pathmos.

CHAP.

Chap. CCL.

Of Rhodes, *and the trade thereof.*

Rhodes and the trade thereof.

THE fame of this Iland and Citie is sufficiently knowne through *Europe*; and the valour of the ancient Knights the masters thereof sufficiently testified, in the defence thereof; it now (in matter of traffique) by reason of the commodious harbour and situation daily increaseth, and many Merchants Christians are found to frequent the place by day; but must by night get lodging in the suburbs, so fearfull are the Turkes of the losse or surprisall of this place, which cost them so much blood in the gaining.

Commodities of Rhodes.

This Citie is a Mart for most of the commodities of the *Arches*, as of *Corne*, *Wines*, *Oyles*, *Rasins*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Cordivants*, some *cotton woolls*, and *yarne* and *stuffes* made thereof, as *Dimitties*, *Vermilion*, and as also some *Damaskes* and other stuffes of *silke*, &c.

Accounts in Rhodes.

Their accounts are kept in *aspers*, onely amounting by increase, after the manner of the great Turkes treasures, to hundred and thousand, and so to *Loads* or *cargo*, which is 100000 *aspers*.

Co'ne currant in Rhodes.

Their *Monies* is the same as throughout Turkie, all other coines being rather esteemed here as a commoditie than a coyne: for they rise and fall according to contract, so that in all bargaines here, the price of the money by the buyer as well as the price of the commodity by the seller, must be agreed upon.

Weights in Rhodes.

Their weight is a *Rotolo*: the *quintar* is 100 *Rotolos*, which *Rotolos* 100 doe make in *England* 536 l', and by consequence the *Rotolo* of *Rhodes* is *haberdupois* 5 l' 6 ℥. *in circa*, and hath made in *Venice* 800 l' sotle, and 506 l' grosse by observation; and in *Genoa* hath made 762 pound sotle, in *Florence* 701 pound, in *Rome* 676 pound, in *Rhagusa* 666 pound.

Measures in Rhodes.

Their measure is a *Cane*, which is about 84 inches *English*. Other notes have not come to my hands, therefore from hence I will saile to *Candia*, anciently *Creete*.

Chap.

Chap. CCLI.

Of Candia *and the trade thereof.*

THis *Iland* is situated in the mouth of the *Egean* Seas, and is very fruitfull in these commodities which it affordeth for *Merchants*; first, *Muskadels*, whereof there is above 2000 tonnes yearely exported, then in *Sugars* refin'd, and hence called *Candid*, in *Gummes*, *Honey*, *Waxe*, *Sugars*, *Dates*, *Olives*, *Apples*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Reysins*, but deficient in *corne*.

Candia and the trade therof.

Commodities of *Candia*.

The chiefe Cities herein are *Candia*, the *Metropolis*; *Canea*, *Rhetmio*, *Sittia*, and *Suda* not to be forgotten, being the best harbour in all these Seas, & capable to receive 1000 saile of ships.

Suda a brave Harbour.

The *coynes* of *Venice* is here *current* with little difference, and their *accounts* kept as there, and twice a yeare the Gally grosses from *Venice* come hither to furnish the inhabitants with all those *commodities* which nature hath denied them of, and which other, *Germany*, *Italy*, *France*, or *England* can afford them.

Coines currant in *Candia*.

There is here used two *weights*, or two *quintals*, as in *Venice*, a sotile and a grosse quintar, which is found thus to agree with the said Citie of *Venice*.

Weights in *Candia*.

100 li. grosse of *Candia* is 110 li. grosse *Venice*, & 118. li. *Engl.*
100 li. sutle of *Candia*, is 114 li. sutle *Venice*, & 76 li. *English*.
100 li. grosse of *Venice*, makes here about 90 li. grosse.
100 li. sutle of *Venice*, make here about 86 in 87 li. sutle.

There is here also used two *picos*, a *cloth pico*, and a *silke pico*, 100 *braces* cloth in *Venice*, is here in cloth 106 *picos*, ( ) 100 *braces* silk in *Venice* is here also 100 *pico* silk, which by observation hath made in *London* ( ) inches.

Measures in *Candia*.

Muskadels are here sold by a *measure* called the *Mestach*, 100 *Mestach* of cleare *Malvoise*, makes 24 quarts of the *Begonso measure* in *Venice*, or 21 of the *Sechio measure*, which is in *England*, ( ) *gallons*.

Of Wines.

To proceed then in the *Ionian Iles*, I finde next *Cerigo*, which is plentifull in *Marble*, and out of the Castle of the chiefe towns of this *Ile*, was *Helena* the wife of *Menelaus* stolne by *Paris*, where during my abode here, the *Castelan* did shew me, and lodged me in the chamber whence *as he would have me beleeve*, she was ravished; but if it were so, her lodging I am confident was better then mine, for a soft boord was my best bed, & God knowes with what sorry coverings and appurtenances.

Cerigo.

The *Strophades* or *strivali*, are the next, giving onely a poore livelihood to some few *Greeke Colonies* or *Fryers*.

Strivali.

And then *Cursalari*, noted onely as silent spectators to the battell of *Lepanto*, fought in *Anno* 1571. neere them.

Cursalari.

Then *Corfu* the key of the *Venetian* State, being in the center of their dominions by Sea, of which a word by the way.

Corfu.

Chap. CCLII.

of Corfu *and the trade thereof.*

Corfu and the trade therof.

THis *Iland* having the principall towne of that name, is now reputed to be one of the bulwarkes of *Christendome*, and the key of the *Venetian* State, and is a reasonable fruitfull *Iland*, specially in *waxe*, *honey*, *wine*, *oyle*, and some other *commodities*.

Their monies and accounts as in *Venetia*.

Weights in *Corfu*.

Their *weight* is two as in *Venice*, a sotile and a grosse pound, and *quintar*, which thus is found to agree together:

100 li. sutle of *Corfu*, makes sutle *Venice*, 133 li. & 90. li. *London*.
100 li. grosse of *Corfu* makes grosse *Venice*.

Measures in *Corfu* of Corn.

Their *measure* in *Corfu* is a *brace*, which is ( ) *English* inches.

Their *corne measure* is a *Moïja*, which is 4 *degalatros*, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$. *staio* of *Venetia*, and in *England* is ( ) gallons.

Wine and

Wine is sold by the *Iarre*, 4 whereof makes a quart in *Corfu*, which makes of the *Sechio measure* in *Venetia*, 6 *Sechis*, and *Jarres* 2 and $\frac{1}{6}$. makes one *quart Venetian* in *wine*, which is in *England* ( ) gallons.

Salt.

Salt is sold by the *Moyetta*, 1000 whereof makes in *Venice* 23. in 24 *Moya incirca*, and in *London* ( ) bushels.

Saint *Mauro*.

Then comes in view *Saint Mauro*, where stood a Temple, famous for curing unfortunate Lovers, but the medicine was by casting themselves headlong into the Sea, and so I imagine they may be cured in any Country else whatsoever: the chiefe town is S. *Mauro*, inhabited by *Iewes* only.

Itheca:

There resteth yet of note in these Seas, the *Ilands* of *Itheca*, now called *Val de campare*, being 50 miles in compasse, and North-east from the *Iland* of *Sephalonia*, being 66 miles in compasse, and wherein are found the townes and havens of *Argustoli*, *Guiscardo* and *Nollo*, and on the South East thereof, is the Iland of *Zante* or *Zacynthus*, about 40 miles in compasse, fortified with a strong Castle on the East side, which commands the town of *Zante*, and the harbour thereunto adjoyning, the *trade* whereof I here for brevity sake comprise together.

Zefalonia.

Zant.

Chap.

Chap. CCLIII.

Of the Iland of Zante, Zeffalonia, *and* Ithecea, *and the trade thereof.*

HAving before treated of these *Ilands*, and their situation, I now come to the *trade* thereof, as found at the times of my being there which was in *Anno* 1619. and *Anno* 1624. with the needfull observations remarkable thereupon. *Zante, Zeffalonia*, and trade therof.

The *commodities* that these three *Ilands* do yeeld for *merchandise*, are *Honey*, *Waxe*, *Oyles*, *Wines*, and *Corance*, of which last here is found growing such abundance, that some yeares the *English* have laden here 3000 tonnes and upwards, besides what the *Dutch*, *French*, and other Countries do export, and is computed to yeeld to the inhabitants 300000 *Chequins incirca* yearly, &c. and to the *Signorie of Venice* for *custome*, which is hereon very great 40000 *Chequins*. Commodities of these Ilands.

Of these *Corance*, *Sefalonia* doth yeeld the greatest quantity, but is commonly the smallest, and least esteemed: *Zante* doth next yeeld a lesser proportion, but a better and larger sort: *Ithaca*, vulgarly *Theaca*, doth commonly produce the best and fairest, but withall, the fewest in quantity. Corants in *Zant*, *Seffalonia* and *Theaca*.

The *commodities* that this place doth vent comming from *England*, is little, some *Cloaths*, *Perpetuanos*, *Sarges*, *Lead* and *Tinne*, and some *Fish* of *New-found land*, also some *Herrings* and *Pilchards*, but the principall *commodity* brought hither is *Rials Spanish*, with which these *Corance* above said are usually provided and bought, and no other commoditie is so welcome amongst them.

Their *moneyes currant* are those of the *Signior of Venice*, as being under their government, and especially the *Rials Spanish*, which is hither by the *English* brought in great quantity, and also by all such other nations as have occasion of this fruit. Coines currãt in *Zant*, &c.

Their *accounts* are kept by the *Ilanders*, as in *Venice*, but by the *Merchants Strangers* here resident, in *Dollers*, which are those *Rials* of $\frac{8}{3}$. and *gassets* 80 to a *doller*. Accounts in *Zant*, &c.

Their *weight* is the pound of 12 ounces, and the *quintar t* is 100 li. and found thus to agree with *Venice* and other places. Weights of *Zant*, &c.

100 li. sotile of *Venice* makes here $63\frac{1}{3}$ li. in these *Ilands*.

100 l. grosse of *Venice*, agrees with the common 100 l. hereof.

The pound sotile in *Venice*, makes here 7 ounces, 2 sac. 16 *per c.*

Corance are here bought by the 1000 li. which by the computation of concordancie, specified in this tract, should be sutle *English* 1070 li. which is grosse of *London* 9 .C.2.6 li. but either by the deceit of weights, the falshood of staying, or the fraud of *factors*, it commonly produceth not so much by 2 or 3 *per cent.* and this mischiefe is increased to that height of late yeares, that it is found often times to produce but 9 C. grosse, or about 1020 li. sutle *English*, but let them that are herein guilty, indeavour to amend it in the future for their credit sake: for the 100 li. grosse *Venice*, is never found to yeeld lesse then 107 or 106 li. in *England*, and what is found wanting thereof to their principals, commeth by all probability by their default.

Measures in Zante, &c.

Their *measure* is the *brace*, and found to be twofold in use, the *long brace* being for *Cloth*, *Linnens*, *&c.* agreeing with the *cloth brace* in *Venice*, and found to be 27 *inches English*, and the *short brace* for *silkes* to be 6 in 7 *per cent.* the lesser *oile* is sold by a *measure* called the *liver*, and should weigh 13 li. *English*, 10 whereof makes a *candie barrell.*

Of Oiles.

Of Wines.

Wine is sold by a measure called a *Iarre* 3 ½ is a *candie barrell.*

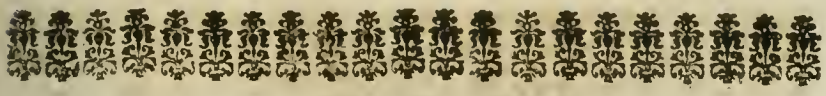
Of Corn.

Corne is sold by the measure called a *Bachelo*, 3 whereof is a *staro*, and weigheth 44 li. and 5 *killowes* make 6 *Bachellos*, which *Bachello* hath been observed to be in *England* gallons, and a *Moya* of *corne* here makes 2 *staro* in *Venetia*, and 7 *Iarres of wine* here, makes 3 *quarts* in *Venetia.*

Customes of Zant, &c.

The *customes* of these *Ilands* some few yeers past upon *Corance*, were small, till the *Venetians* perceiving the *trade* of that City to decay, thought to augment the revenues by the customes of the fruit of these *Ilands*, which accordingly they have effected, for seeing the *English* to covet the same unmeasurably, which at first the vulgar judged they used in the dye of their *cloathes*, or which was worst, in the feeding of their Swine, and finding on a time, sundry ships of burthen laden therewith, and ready to depart, their departure was stayed till the *Merchants* were compelled to pay 5 Duckets, which is 25 sh. star. the 1000 li. upon which the *Merchants English* made complaint in *England* therof to his *Majestie deceased*, and for the taking away of that *custome*, it was thought fit to put as much more here in *England* thereupon, by way of an *imposition*, which hath been found to be so far from gaining a remedy, that the same continues in *England*, contrary to the first intent, and the *State of Venice* hath added 10 D. more to the former, as imagining *England* cannot subsist without this commodity, at what charge or discommodity whatsoever, yet it is now levied with this *proviso*, that the *Corance* be laden in a vessell that doth come hither purposely to lade them, but if she landeth her outward fraught in *Venice*, or the ⅔ thereof, and then commeth hither, she is freed therof, as I have shewed in the *trade* of that City.

Chap.



Chap. CCLIIII.

Of the Ilands of the Adriaticke *seas, and the trade thereof.*

THe *Ilands* found in these Seas are many, as *Absyrtides*; secondly, *Cherso*, *Vegea*, *Grissa*, *Lesina*, *Cursola*, *Brassia*, *Lissa*, and *Zara*, all the rest are small, and appertaining to the *Signior* of *Venice*. *Adriatique Ilands.*

The *commodities* that are hence exported for *merchandise*, is *wood for fuell*, *Wines*, *Graine*, *Cattell*, and some *oiles*. Commodities

Chap. CCLV.

Zara *and the trade thereof.*

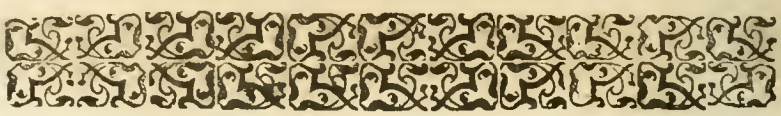
ZAra being for the goodnesse of its harbour, conceived one of the best of the abovesaid, though small in circumference, yet most commodious for trading, therefore I will note what is observeable therein, and make it the principall of the rest, to which the *trade* of all the others may be reduced. *Zara* and the trade therof.

Their *moneyes* I account the same as used in *Venice*, and the *Dalmatian* and *Slavonian* coynes are here passable, by reason of their situation, which is bordering all along that continent. Monyes of *Zara.*

Their *weights* are two, a grosse and sotile, as is used in *Venetia*, but found thus to agree together. Weights of *Zara.*

100 li. sotile of *Zara* is *Venetia* sotile 120 li. *English*, 80 li.
100 li. grosse of *Zara*, is *Venetia* grosse 120 li. *English*, 128 li.
100 li. sutle *Venetia*, is grosse 83 li. *Zara*.
100 li. grosse *Venetia*, is grosse 83 li. *Zara*.

Their *common measures* of length, is a *brace* 29 *inches London*, the 100 *braces* cloth in *Venice*, makes here 112 *braces*, and the 100 *braces* silke in *Venice* is here 106 or 107 *braces*, most of the other *Ilands* concurre with this in *weight* and *measure*. Now sayling hence, and getting out of these *Ilands* into the *Mediterranean* Seas, in which survaying the most eminent of the *European Iles* therein contained: I finde in the first ranke the *Ilands of Sicilia*, *Malta*, *Corsica*, *Sardinia*, *Majorque*, *Minorque*, and some others now comming to be handled, and first for *Sicilia*. Measures of *Zara.*



Chap. CCLVI.

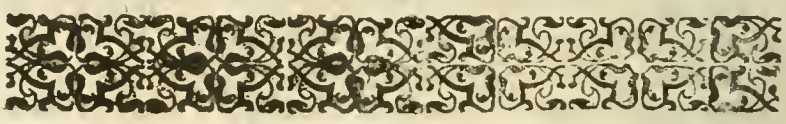
Of Sicilia *and the Cities of trade thereof.*

Sicilia and the Cities therof.

Sicilia, anciently for its fertility in corne, accounted the *granary of Rome*, is held to be 700 miles in compasse, and is beautified with sundry Rivers and Cities, which I shall handle in order as my methode requireth. The *commodities* exported hence for *merchandise*, and here abounding, are *Wines, Oyles, Honey, Waxe, Saffron, Sugars, Salt, Alloms, Corall, Agats*, and some other *Gemmes*, and wonderfull fruitfull in all sorts of *graine*, also it hath some *mines of gold* and *silver*, also good quantity of *silke* is here made, which is exported, both raw and wrought, into divers fabriques: here is also famous the hill *Hibla for Bees and Honey*, and *Mount Ætna* for its continuall burning and evaporating of flames. The Country is divided into 3 *Provinces*, the first is *Vallis de Notto*, wherein the City of *Syracusa* stands, once containing 22 miles in circuit, and the *Metropolis* of this *Iland*, and some others. The second *Province* is *Masara*, wherein is the Cities of *Montreal*, 2 *Gergenti* and *Palermo*, now the chiefe City of *Sicilie*, whereto I will reduce the trade of this part of the *Iland*.

Commodities

Mount *Hibla*; Mount *Ætna*. Division into 3 Provinces.



Chap. CCLVII.

Of Palermo *and the trade thereof.*

Palermo and the trade therof.

Palermo, anciently *Panormus*, and a *colony* of the *Phoenicians*, is now the chiefe City of *Sicilia*, and the seat of the *Spanish Viceroy*, *don Ferdinando de Castro*, being *Viceroy* at my being here in 1619. from whom I and my company received so much honour, that I cannot without ingratitude, forget in this place to commemorate his noblenesse: the City is situate on the *west cape of the Iland*, and is beautified with large streets, delicate buildings, strong walles, and magnificent Palaces and Temples: here I found a *Dutch Gentleman* attendant upon the said

said *Viceroy*, who was intituled the *English Consull*, from whom I gathered these my observations in the *trade* of this place and *Iland*.

Their accounts are here kept by *ounces*, *taries*, and *graines*. Accounts in *Palermo* and al *Sicilia*.

One *ounce* is 30 *taries*.

One *tarie* is 20 *graines*.

Their *moneyes* are also *ounces*, *taries*, and *graines*, accounted one *ounce* to be 30 *taries*, which is 5 *Florins*, of *carlins* 12 the *Florine*. Monys cutrant in *Sicilia*.

One *tarie* to be 20 *graines*, and is 12 *sol.* 6 *den.* small money.

One *tarie* to be two *Carlins*.

One *Carlin* to be 10 *grains*, and is 12 *liures*.

One *graine* is 6 *Picholies*, and is 7 ½ *den.* money *Siciliano*:

One *poncto* is 8 *picholis*.

A *duccat* of gold is worth 13 *taries*.

Note that for the money which they pay by *bils of Exchange*, they give allowance 1 ½. *per cent.* for *bad money*.

It is to be observed that throughout all the *Kingdom* of *Sicilia*, there is but one weight in use, onely in *Mesina* excepted, which I shall shew in its due place: now this weight of *Sicilia* in generall is the *Rotolo* of (30) ounces, which is 2 ½ li. *Siciliano*, 100 *Rot.* making the *cantar*, which 100 li. hath been observed to have made in *London* 173 li. *circa*, or properly in grosse to say, 1 C. 2 quarters 4 li. *incirca*, and in *Venetia* sotile, to have produced 260 li. or *Venice* grosse 163 li. *circa*, and hath been found to render in *Florence* 225 in 230 li. but yet by the calculation I made, it should be but 221 li. just, it is in *Rhagusa* 218 li. in *cattarro* 78 li. *Alexandria Zera*, 83 Rot. dito *forfori* 165 Rot. in *Damasco* 43 ½. Rot. &c. Weights in *Palermo*. Some have found it to yield 184 lib. *English*.

Their *measure* of length is the *cane*, which is in *London* about 80 or 81 inches by the rule, which is 2 ¼. yards *English*; this *cane* is divided into 8 *palmes*, which is about 10 inches, the *cane* making 3 cloth *braces* in *Venetia*. Measure of length.

Corne which is the prime *commodity* of this place and kingdome, is sold by the *Salmo*, of which there is the grosse *salme*, and the generall *Sicilian salmo*, which is the small *salmo*, upon which generall *salme*, these observations have been made, and that the same is found to agree thus with these countries. Of Corne.

In *Ragusa* staro 3 ½.
Dalmatia staro 3 ½.
Ancona somma 1 ½.
Ricanati somma 1 ½.
Rimine staro 1 ½.
Bolonia corbe 3 ½.
In *Andalusia* 5 *Fanegos*.

In

In *Portugall* 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Alquiers.*
In *Florence* 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ *staios.*
In *Avignon* 5 *sesteros.*
In *Venetia* 3 *staros* and 1 quarter.
In *Pisa* 11 18 *staros.*
Bergamo staro 13.
Milan mesni 4 $\frac{1}{7}$.
Genoa measure 2 $\frac{1}{5}$.
In *Ferrara* staro 9.
In *Tripoli* cafesi 15.
In *Tunis* cafice 51.
Alexandria ribebe 1 li. 1.
Candia measures 14.
Corfu mosi 2 $\frac{1}{5}$.
Catarro staro 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Verona minali 7 quartero.
Vicensia staro 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Padua staro 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Trevise staro 3.
Modena staro 3 $\frac{1}{7}$.
Parma staro 6 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Mirandola staro 3 $\frac{5}{7}$.

The grosse *salmo* of *Palermo* and *Sicilia* hath been observed to make in

Spalatto——staro 4.
Ragusa——staro 3 $\frac{1}{7}$.
Segnia——quart. 12.
Arbe——staro 4.
Istria——staro 4.
Padua——staro 12.
Vincentia——staro 12.
Ferrara——staro 11.
Forli——staro 3 quarteroli 14.
Bolonia——corbe 4 $\frac{5}{7}$.
Mantua——staro 10.
Cremona——sommas 2.
Bergamo——staro 16.
Verona minali——8 & 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ quartroli.
Brassia——sommas 2 $\frac{1}{7}$.
Millan——*Mesini* 5 $\frac{1}{7}$.
Florentia——staro 14.

Wherin I have been somwhat the larger by reason of the generall use of this measure in the *Levant* Seas.

Note that both the grosse and generall *Salmo* are divided into 16 *Tomelos*, and that the grosse *Salmo* is greater then the generall

Salmo

Salmo about 17 *per cent.* and obſerve that the ordinary charges of *corne* here bought is 3 *taries*, and 15 *grains* the *ſalmo*, but if corne be above 18 *taries per ſalmo*, it payes alſo a new *impoſt*, which is *per ſalmo.*

Salt is alſo ſold by the *ſalmo*, which in *Trappano* is made in great quantity, where at my being here I obſerved to be as great as 3 ordinary *ſalmos*, of Corne, divided alſo into 16 *tomelos*, which made *Sicilia* weight about 7 *Cantaros.* Of Salt.

Oile is here ſold by the *cantaro*, which is 2 ¾ barr. of *Florence*, and hath made 180 li. *Engliſh.* Of Oiles.

The cuſtome of the *Iland* is commonly 9 and 10 *per cent.* but *fiſh* and other *commodities* for food pays 12 *per cent.* Cuſtomes of *Sicilia.*

Palermo is alſo a place of great *Exchanges*, which briefly at my being there did run thus with other places, alwaies noting that all *bils* comming from abroad, pay one *Carlin per* ounce to make good money: and they exchange by *ponctos* as I have noted elſewhere: and they give in *Palermo* 160 *pomutos incirca*, to have in *Naples* a *duccat Corrant*, and their account is made as in the particular of *Naples* is expreſſed. They give in *Palermo* 26 or 27 *Carlins*, to have in *Rome* a *ducc. de Camera.* Exchanges. With *Naples.* With *Rome.*

They gave in *Palermo* which is 6 *taries* accounted, and 1 *Carlin per* ounce more, to have in *Valentia* 10 *ſold.* 3 *den.* and a crown of 12 *taries*, is 20 *ſolds*, and a *duccat* of 13 *taries*, is there eſtimated for 21 *ſold.* With *Valencia.*

With *Meſſina* and *Siracuſa*, and other places of the kingdome, they exchange with the *crown* and the ſame *moneyes.* With *Meſſina.*

This note of Equality or *Par*, I alſo learned here for currant.

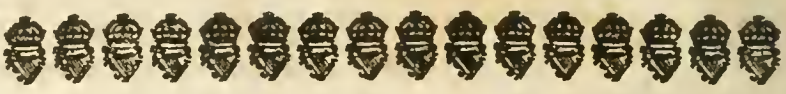
For *Valentia* ſold 9 dc. 10 ¼. *per Florin.*

For *Barſelona* ſol. 11 d. 3 ⅓. *per Florin.*

For *Majorca* ſold 14 d. 10 ½. *per Florin.*: and for the aforeſaid places, they conſider the intereſt, to him that takes by Exchange at the rate of one *carlin per* ounce, which they recover accordingly, for the other particular circumſtances thereof, I referre the reader to the end of this *tract*, where the *Exchanges* of this place and *Meſſina* is largely handled, and as the ſame may more amply there appeare in the Chapters 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. and 425. with all particular circumſtances, wherto I deſire to be referred for better ſatisfaction.

And in the next place ſurvay the *trade* of *Meſſina* the ſecond eminent City of *traffique* in this *Iland.*

Chap.



Chap. CCLVIII.

Of Messina, *and the trade therof.*

Messina and the trade therof.

THe last *Province* of this *Kingdome* and *Island* is *Mona*, wherin are Cities of *Nicosia* in the *Midland*, *Milaso* on the North Promontory, and *Messina* in the face opposite to *Reggio* in *Calabria*, which fare hath in times past been accounted to be verydangerous by reason of those anciently accounted perils, *Scilla* and *Charybdis*, the one a Sand, and the other a Rock, opposing each other at the entrance thereof, now not so much feared by our Seamen by being more expert: this towne is the most eminent towne of *trade* in all this *Island*, and inhabited by many *Merchants*, which the benefit of the Haven doth much further, and the commodiousnesse of the situation, and the privileges and the immunities of the yeerly Fairs much augmenteth.

The Commodities proper hereto, as also to the whole *Island*, as also the manner of keeping their *Accounts*, I have noted, but *Monies* finding some variation, and diversity by reason of *trade*, I will here briefly touch the same, first then

Coines currant in *Messina*.

A *crown of gold of Italie*, is worth 14 *taries*.
A *crown* of the place they account, 12 *taries*.
A *Tarie* as in *Palermo*, 20 graines, is 2 *carlins*.
An *Ounce* is as in *Palermo*, 30 *taries*.
A *Groine* is 5 *pecholies*.
A *Florence duccat* did passe for 11 *taries*, 4 gr.
A *duc. of* Camera of *Rome*, for 12 *taries* 6 gr.
A *duc. of* Carlins of *Naples*, for 10 *taries* 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ gr.
A *crowne* of *Marcq*; is 12 *taries*.
A *liver* grosse of *Venice* is 3 *ounces*, 21 *taries*, and 1 gr.
One pound of grosse of *Anvers* is 1 *ounce* and 10 *taries*.
Marvedes 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Spaine*, is one *tarie*.
And a pound *starlin* is here ( )

Note:

The *weights* of *Messina* is found to be two, the first being the *grosse Cantar*, wherby is weighed all manner of food, as flesh, cavier, fish, Tonnies, cheese, &c. which is noted to be 10 *per cent*. greater then the *second Cantar*, and hath produced by computation pound *English* 196, in 198 pound, and the *smaller Cantar* contains as the former 100 *Rotolos* of 30 ounces, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound *Sicilano*,

Sicilano, doth agree with the summe mentioned in *Palermo*, as being the common weight of all the *Island*, and accounted (as I said before) to be 173 lib. but found by experience of some *English Merchants*, 184 lib. which I referre to triall, and they account 20 *pesos* to make a *sotele cantar*, and 22 *peso* the *grosse*, which is the generall *Cantar* of *Pulia*.

Their *Measures* is the same as mentioned in *Palermo*, which is the *cane* divided into 8 *palmes* for length, and the *salmo* divided into 16 *tomelos* for corne and so forth, as I have more at large handled under the *Chapter* of *Palermo*, as serving for great use to the *Merchants* that trafique in the Mediterranean Seas. Measures in *Messina*.

All Stuffs of Linnen or Woollen (measurable) of this *Kingdome*, selling or not selling pay at *Messina* 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent*. Customes of *Messina*.

All *Commodities* of waight from without the *Kingdome*, selling or not selling pay at *Messina* 3 *per cent*.

Remmoving from ship to ship pays. 3 *per cent*. or 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, all *Merchandise* that is conveyed out of the *Kingdom*, at the Port of *Messina*, pays 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent*. unlesse at the *Fairetime*, when as some *commodities* pays lesse then some others, so that Silke then pays only 3 *per cent*. Faires of *Messina*.

I have noted an old printed observation between *London* and *Messina* to be thus; which I referre to the triall, that the 100 lib. of *Palermo* is in *London*, 172 lib. the 100 lib. of *Messina* in Silke makes silke weight in *London* 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the *Rotolo* of *Palermo*, hath made in *London*, 1 lib. 9 ounces, the 100 yards hath made 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Canes*, and that the *Cane* hath made in *London* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards or Ells 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *goad* of *Freezes* and *Cottons*, and thus I will leave this City and Iland, and sail to *Malta*.

Malta is the next *Island* of note in these Seas, famoused more by the *Knights* the now possessors, then by any *traffique* that is found therin, it is the place where Saint *Paul* suffered shipwrack, and where hee shook the Viper from his hand into the flame, which yet the inhabitants would perswade travellers hath left some vertue and relikes therof behinde him, which I referre to the relation of others, it aboundeth in *Cotton-wooll*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Citrons*, *Hony*, *Waxe*, and some other fruits, the townes of note are *Valeita*, Saint *Hermes*, and *Malta* and some others. *Malta*.

Corsica is the next, and seated opposite to *Genoa*, to whom it belongeth being 300 miles in compasse, *Bastia* is the chief City, and the residence of the *Genoese Governour*, with a commodious Haven and a strong Garrison, the principall Ports for shipping, are Saint *Florence* in the Northern part, and Saint *Boniface* in the South; the *commodities* therof are, *Oiles*, *Figs*, *Reisins*, *Wines*, *Hony*, *Wax*, *Allom*, *Box-wood*, *Iron* *good Horses*, and *fierce Mastives*, little other Commodities it affordeth not, their *weights* and *measure* agreeth with *Genoa*. *Corsica*.

Sar-

Sardinia.

Sardinia is the next, and accounted 550 miles in circuit, & subject to the *Spaniard*, divided into two parts, first, *Cape Luggudory* towards *Corsica*, and secondly *Cape Cagliares* towards *Afrique*, it affordeth for *Merchandise corne* in good plenty, and *Oiles* in reasonable manner, but abundant of all sorts of *cattle*, as appeareth by the great abundance of *Hides* and *cheese*, which in an homely manner is made here, and hence dispersed through *Italie*, *Spain*, and other Countries: there is here many towns, such as is *Bossa*, *Sainta Reparata*, *Alquilastro*, and lastly, *Callary* the *Metropolis*, of which a word: together with the *trade* therof.

Commodities of *Sardinia.*

Chap. CCLIX.

Of Callary *and the trade therof.*

Callary and the trade therof.

Allary is the principall City of this *Iland*, opposite to *Afrique*, the seat of the *Spanish Vice-kings*, enjoying a goodly Haven, and much frequented by *Merchants*, and is an *Archbishops See*, and well stored with eminent Citizens.

Monyes of *Callary.*

Their *monyes* are generally the *monyes* of *Valentia* in the Kingdome of *Spain*, but they have proper to the *Island*, some *Copper* or black *monyes*, to which the *duccats* and *livers* of *Valentia* are reduced, and their *Accounts* are kept in the same manner, as in that City.

Weights in *Sardinia.*

The common *weight* is the pound, consisting of 12 ounces, 100 li. thereof being their *quintar*, is *English* 88 in 89 li. and in *Marselia* 101 li. in *Florence*, 125 li. *circa.*

Measures in *Sardinia.*

Their common *measures* is a *Vare* and a *Brace*, the *Vare* found to agree with *Valentia*, and the *Brace* with *Florence*, the first used in cloth and linnen, and the latter in silkes, &c.

Further observations on the *trade* of this *Iland*, hath not come to my hand, therfore I will hence saile to the next *Ilands*, which are those of *Majorca* and *Minorca.*

Chap.

Chap. CCLX.

Of Majorca *and* Minorca, and *the trade thereof.*

Majorca is seated also in these seas 300 miles in circuit, and 30 miles distant from the continent of *Spaine*, the principall City is *Majorca*, an *Vniversity*, and the seate of the *Spanish Viceroy*. *Majorca* and *Minorca*, and the trade therof.

Minorca is 9 miles distant from *Majorque*, and 150 miles in compasse, wherein is *Minorca* and *Iava*, the principall townes, but *Mahon* therein is found to be an excellent Port, able to containe 500 sayle of very great ships in safety from all weathers, whatsoever. This Country affordeth for *merchandise*, *Corne*, *Wines*, *Oiles*, this last being the principall *commodity* of this *country*, which the *English* doe here lade above 500 tunnes yearely, and some times more, and hence exported by them, if the *Spaniard* have not otherwise occasion for it for his own use, for from hence provisions are made for all the Eastern and Westerne Navigators. Their *moneyes* have reference to those *currant* in *Spaine*, and principally in *Barselona* and *Valentia*, and they account 7 *Rials Spanish*, and two *Marvedes* to make a *liver* here, by which their accounts are kept, being in *liures*, *sold*, and *denieres*, 12 *deniers* to the *sold*, *and* 20 *sold* to the *liver*, which *liver* is 3 s. 8 d. *star.* but all *commodities* are here sold by the *sold*, 20 making a *liver*, which may be accounted 3 s. 8 d. *starling* as aforesaid, and they account 17 *doublers* is a *Riall Span.* Their *weight* is in *Majorca* and *Minorca* two, the one the *Rotolo*, which 100 *Rotolos* makes a *cantar*, called the *cantar Barbaresco*, which is 117 li. of the other weight, which they call a *cantar* of *Majorca* or *Majorina*, and consists of 104 li.

Commodities of *Majorca*, &c.

Monyes in *Majorca*.

Accounts.

Weights of *Majorca*.

The *cantar barbaresco* hath made in *Pisa* and *Florence* 141 li.
in *Venetia*, sutle——163 li.
in *Venetia* grosse——103 li.
in *London* ——110 li.

The *cantar Majorca* which is 104 li. hath made in *Valentia* 116 li.

104 li. *cantar Major.*
in *Forence*——120 li.
in *Venetia* sotile——140 li.
in *Venetia* grosse——110 li.
in *Genoa*——130 li.
in *London*——117 li.

Some *commodities* are also sold by the *cargo* of three *cantares*, but each *cantar* contains 104 li. by which *cargo* is *Pepper*, *Ginger*, *Sinamond*, *Rise*, *Spices*, and other things, and the *cargo* hath made in *Venice* 420 li. sotile, by the *cantar barbaresco* is weighed, *wooll*, *hides*, *skins*, *metals*, *lead*, *tinne*, and such grosse goods, and fine goods by the other *quintar*, or the *cargo* aforesaid. *Cargo.*

Measures in *Majorca*, &c.

Their *measure* of length is a *cane*, which hath made in *London*, 67 in 68 inches, which is 1 $\frac{7}{8}$. yards *London* measure.

Their *measure* of *Oiles* is a quarter, or *quartano*, 12 whereof is contained in an *Odor* or skin of *Oyle*, and 212 *quartans* I have found here in 1617. to be a tunne of 236 gallons, and 214. a tunne of 252 gallons or thereabouts, and 41 $\frac{1}{4}$. *quartans*, hath made in *Venice*, one *Miara*, and in *Alexandria* hath weighed 5 *cantars*, and 20 *Rotolos*.

Of Oiles, and how they are laden, and the account therof made up in *Majorca*.

Oiles are commonly laden at *Porcupin*, and were found in my time to have there these charges for *custome*, 8 *doublers per lieur*, which is 7 *Rialls*, and 2 *Marved. Spanish*, and 17 *doblers*, as I said before, being a *Riall*, for part 3 *doblers per* oder for measuring 3 *den. per* oder for pipes at 3 *livers* the pipe, for *sea custome* at 9 *dob. per liver*, brokered at 1 *den. per liver* for halledge of the pipes at 5 sh. the pipe, stoadge at 8 *den.* the pipe, barkedge to *Parcapin* 2 *sol.* 6 *den.* the pipe, provision according to the custome of the place, at 3 *per cent*. A briefe of all which charges may be comprehended in this rule, certainely observe that accounting 214 *quartans* to a tunne, and for every *soldo* that a *quartane* doth cost here first penny, if you reckon 47 sh. 6. d. *starling* for every the said *soldo*, so much infallibly will your tunne of *oyle* stand you in cleare abord of all charges, and thus much out of my owne triall I have thought good to insert in lading of *Oiles* in this place.

Ivisa.

Neare unto these *Ilands* are the *Ilands* of *Ivisa*, 100 miles in circuit, the chiefe City is *Ivisa*, the chiefest *commodity* that it affordeth, is *salt*, of the *trade* of which a word.

Chap. CCLXI.

Of Ivisa, *and the trade thereof.*

Ivisa and the trade therof.

THe *Iland* of *Ivisa*, the chiefe City whereof being *Ivisa*, consisteth wholy in making of *salt*, which is here sold by a measure called the *Modino*, which weigheth in summer by the weight of *Valentia*, which is here in use, is 33 *cantars*, and in winter, 36 *cantar* grosse, of the said place of *Valentia*, and correspondes with other places thus,

Of Salt.

in *Majorca* it maketh *cantars* 38.
in *Florence staros* 50 in 52.
in *Genoa Mme.* 9 in 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
in *Valentia Caffico* 8.
in *Flanders*, 100 *Lutos*, which is in *Ivisa* 13 *Modini*.
in *London* ( ) *bushels*.

Their *measures* and *weights* I must referre to the better skild.

Lesser Islands of the Mediterranean seas.

Here is also *Fromentary*, *Pantcleria* and *Lipara Iles*, with the *Iles of Naples*, as *Capra*, *Ischia*, *Progitu*, *Elba*, *Gades* or *Cales*, and some others which I passe by, and so saile into the Ocean, and observe the *Ilands* thereof.

Chap.

Chap. CCLXVII.

Of the Ocean Ilands, and the trade thereof.

BEing entred into these seas, I will begin with the most Northerne *Ilands* thereof, and so drawing towards *England*, the place of our abode, and there determinate my traffique and peregrination. In the north then the report is credible, that the end of nature and of the world is, wherein by late discovery are found these Ilands: first, Sir *Hugh Willoughbies Iland*, who by his death gave life and knowledge to us of this *Iland*, searching here a new way to *China*, *Cathaio*, and *Moscovia*: then there is *Nova Zembla* only discovered, else not famous for any thing. Next, *Frisland*, subject to the *King of Denmarke*, and much frequented by *Dutch*, *English*, and *French* for fish here taken in great abundance in the summer season onely. Then have we *Island* or *Icieland*, plentifull in *Ling*; the chiefe townes are *Hallen* and *Schafholton*, and subject to the *King of Sweden*. Then *Gronland*, seated under the Northerne cold *Zone*, where their longest summers daies is 3 moneths and a halfe, abounding in fish, of which there is a *society* now incorporated in *London*, by the name of *Greeneland Company*: the trade whereof principally consisteth in the fishing of Whales, for Finnes and Oiles, and onely lasteth the summer season, and no longer, and then they are inforced to returne, by reason of the extremity of the cold and frosts. Now to come out of these cold Seas to the Ocean, as into more temperate Regions, I meet in my way with the *Orcades*, or Iles of *Orkney*, being 32 in number, the principall of which is *Pomonia*, stored with *Tinne* and *Leade*, next *Hethie*, then *Shetland*, anciently imagined the last *Iland* of the world, and called *Thule*.

Northern Ilands.

Willoughbies.

Nova Zembla.

Frisland.

Island.

Gronland.

Orchades 32.

Pomonia.

Then the *Hebrides*, which are 44. the prime whereof is *Ila*, abounding in *red Deare*. 2 *Iona* famous for the Sepulchers of the *Scottish Kings*. 3 *Mula*, whose inhabitants are called the *red shankes*, the rest as of little note I omit.

Hebrides 44.

Then the *Sorlings*, which are 145. the principall being *Armath*, *Agnes*, *Sampson*, and *Silly*, the name-giver to the rest and others.

Sorlings 145.

Here I meet also with 5 *Ilands*, which cannot be comprised within the former account, first the Ile of *Man*: which *Man* is 10 miles in length, and 10 in bredth, abounding in *flaxe*, *hempe*, *oates*, *barley*, and *wheat*, and some *cattell*; the chiefe townes are *Ballacuri* and *Rufsin* or *Castletowne*.

Man.

Then appeares the Ile of *Anglesey*, which is accounted a shire of *Wales*, in length 24. in bredth 17 miles, and for its abundant fertility in all things, is called by the neighbouring shires, *Mam Cimbri*,

Anglesey.

Cimbri, the *mother of Wales*, as having plenty of all food and other provision necessary to preserve the life of man, out of which is yearely sent 3000 head of cattell to supply the wants of other Countries adjoyning, together with a good quantity of corne, butter, cheese, &c. the same had in times past 360 Towns and Villages, now it hath but one of consequence remaining, called *Beaumares*, commodious for trade, as commanding a faire, safe, and capacious haven and roade, to which as being the place of my birth, I owe this gratefull remembrance. *Iarsey* is the next, in compasse 20 miles, the chiefe townes are S. *Hillarie* and Saint *Mollo*, abounding in sheep, &c. Then *Garnsey*, 20 miles distant from *Iarsey*, rich in good harbours, the chiefe towne is S. *Peters*. The last is the *Ile of Wight*, being 20 miles long, and 12 broad; the principall townes being *Yarmouth*, *Newport*, and *Bradring*, it is well fortified and strengthened against all forraine attempts whatsoever. There be also some other petty Ilands round about this shore, but I will passe them to come to those of greater note and consequence, which are *Ireland* and great *Britaine*, the last *Ile* & place, both of this my travell & traffique.

Beaumaret. *Iarsey.* *Garnsey.* *Wight.*

Chap. CCLXIII.

Of Ireland *and the Provinces thereof.*

Ireland and the Provinces therof.

Ireland standeth West of *Britaine*, containing in length 400 miles, and in bredth 200 miles, injoying this *prerogative* by nature, that no *venomous Serpent* will neither live here, if brought from other Regions, nor yet doth naturally breed here: it is divided into 5 *Provinces*, which according to my former methode, I will in order touch, and see what townes of note they containe.

Munster 1. *Munster* is the first, wherein is found the Cities of *Limerick*, seated on the bankes of *Shenin*, 2 *Corke*, 3 *Kinsall* and 4 *Waterford: the first ground that ever I trod on out of my native soyle*, being about 13 or 14 yeares old, and then began to be imployed by my Parents in trade of merchandising.

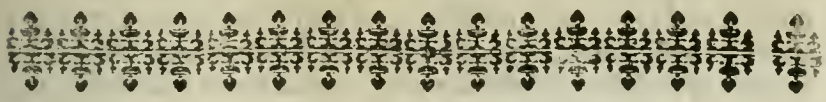
Conaght 2. *Connaght* is the second *Province*, the chiefe Cities are *Dumrattie* and *Gallawaie*; the third City in *Ireland*, both for faireness, largeness, and for pleasant dwellings and situation.

Vlster 3. *Vlster* is the third *Province*, the chiefe townes are *Dundale*, 2 *Dungannon*, 3 *Armath*, an *Archbishopricke*, 4 *Dongall*, & 5 *London derry*, lately built, & peopled by the Citie & Citizens of *London*.

Meth 4. *Meth* is the fourth, the chiefe towns are *Kelly*, 2 *Trim*, and lastly, *Tredagh*, a fine town, where also I refided in these my yonger yeares of travell and first imployment in traffique.

Lenster 5. *Lenster*, is the last *Province*, wherin is found the Cities of *Marcaburge*, *Philipstown*, *Kildare* and *Dublin*, of the *trade* whereof a word.

Chap.



Chap. CCLXIIII.

Of Dublin, *and the trade therof.*

Dublin is seated on the *liffe*, being the *Metropolis of Ireland*, and the residents of the *Lord Deputy* for the *King of England*, who is *Soveraigne* here, it being also an *Archbishopricke* and an *Vniversity*. The *commodities* the country doth afford for *merchandise*, are these, first, the country abounds in *cattell*, each affords *tallow* and *hides* in great abundance, which is hence exported to *Spaine*, *France*, and *Italy*, also *Salmon* is here caught good store in *Iuly*, *August*, and *September*, which is salted and exported, and in summer, the quantity is so great in some parts of this *Iland*, that the servants doe covenant with their masters, they must not feed thereon but certaine daies in the weeke. *Herrings* are here also caught, and accounted the best, as also *Pilchards* in *August*, *September*, and *October*, and thence vented to *Spaine*, *France*, and into the *straights of Gibralter*; here is also some *butter*, *cheese*, *pipe-staves*, *Calve-skins*, and other commodities of late daies prohibited to be exported by the lawes of the Kingdome.

Of Dublin and the trade therof.

Commodities of *Ireland*.

The *coines* of this *Kingdome* in the *standard*, carrieth a concurrence with those of *England*, which also are here current for the value, as being subject to one and the same Scepter, yet in distinction of the true and reall worth, are found thus intituled.

Coines of *Ireland*.

The pound of *Ireland* consisteth of 20 *shillings Irish*, yet in *sterling* is accounted but 15 *shillings*.

The *shilling* by this account is but 9 d. *sterling*, and the *sixe pence Irish* is 4½ d. *sterling*.

Here is also an *Exchange* found and practised, but not for any forraigne part, saving *England*, and principally for *London* and *Bristoll*, commonly running at 8 d. upon the pound, and when most, at 12 d. per li. which is 5 *per cent*.

Exchanges of *Ireland*.

Dublin, and in generall, all *Ireland*, hath the *measures* and *weights* of *England* in use in their trassique, and agreeing therewith in all particulars, I need not insist further therein.

Weights and Measures as in *England*.

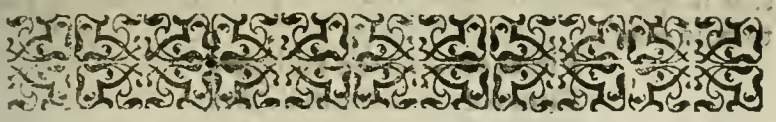
Now a word of the *trade in generall* of *Ireland*, as it is found observeable in these daies.

Of the trade in generall of *Ireland.*

The daily conversation of the *English nation*, and the late unpartiall and sound administration of justice in this country, hath redeemed this *Iland* from the jawes of barbarisme, wherein it was ready to fall and suffer a ruine, and since by little and little, peace being firmely established, hath brought the inhabitants to a desire of inriching themselves, and this desire hath so well been seconded by their industry, that I may say it hath brought store and plenty into their dwellings, which hath hitherto met with so good a successe, that wheras few yeares past, this Country was with all necessaries supplied out of *Englands* and *Scotlands* abundance, it now returneth that courtesie, and contributeth some yeares not onely to the wants of both, but to the wants of *Spaine*, *France*, and some other adjoyning Countries, for now it is found that the Earth and Seas addes to the inhabitants labour and paines, as first the Seas and Rivers in their season affords them great plenty of *Cod-fish*, *Hake-fish*, *Pilchards*, *Herrings*, and these of both the largest, best, and in abundance, which they take, kill, and salt, and so disperse as a *merchandise* into *France*, *Spaine*, *England*, *Scotland*, and other Countries.

Then the earth yeelds them a good breed of cattell, especially *sheepe* and *oxen*, in such store, that they have thereof in great abundance, as also of *Hides*, *Woolles*, *Tallow*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, and *Beefe*, and the Wooll, they by *manufacturies* convert into *Cloth*, *Mantles*, *Rugges*, *Frises*, and *Tarne*, whereof it is reported that there commeth yearely to the town of *Manchester* in *Lancashire*, to be there woven into stuffes, at least two hundred thousand weight fine and coarse: besides which, the bowels of the earth yeelds them *Lead*, *Iron*, and *Tinne*, and by their owne industry they have many other *manufacturies*, as also *pipe-staves*, *waxe*, *honey*, *furres*, *hempe*, *linnen cloth*, *salt*, and some others: all this considered, what should want here to make them *eminent Merchants*, but shipping and skill in the Art of Navigation, and a desire to imploy their talents in forraine Countries, which yet is not seen to be perfected amongst them: nature having to this end fitted them with many goodly Ports and navigable Rivers, and will in time I hope fit them with an inclination to second by their endeavours, what is so plentifully bestowed by her upon them, which by little and little may be brought to passe by the conversation and direction of the *civilised English*, that daily are seene to come and reside amongst them: and thus leaving *Ireland*, and my good wishes to the increase of her traffique, I hence passe over to *Scotland*, (a part of *Britan*) and view the present *trade* thereof.

Chap.



Chap. CCLXV.

Of Scotland, *and the Provinces and Cities thereof.*

Scotland is the Northern part of *Brittain*, and separated from *England*, by the River *Tweed* and *Salwaie*, and the *Cheuiot-hils*, extending from thence to the other, which being a Kingdome, and varying in the manner of *trade* from *England*, I have thought good here to insert by it self.

Scotland and the trade therof.

The Commodities that this Country affordeth for *Merchandise* are *coarse Clothes, Freezes, Fish salted, Hides, Tallow, Lead, Oare*, some *Graine*, *Feathers*, and other Commodities, as *Sea-coale, Allome, Iron*, &c.

Commodities of *Scotland*.

This Country is divided into two parts, the *high-land* and the *low-land*, and the same into severall *Sherifdomes*, or *Provinces*, in which are found these Towns of consequence.

Chap. CCLXVI.

Of Edenburgh, *and the trade thereof.*

First *Edenburgh*, wherein is seated the *Kings Palace*, and the *Court of Iustice*, consisting principally of one street of a mile in length, whereto doth lead many other pretty Lanes, making the whole neer three miles in circuit, the second Town is *Glasco*, an *Archbishops See*, and an *Vniversity*; the third is Saint *Andrews* in *Fiffe*, honourd with many Prerogatives; fourthly, *Sterling*: then is *Perth*, *Aberdon*, *Dondes*, Saint *Iohn's Town*, and some others of lesser note.

Edenburgh and the trade therof.

Their *currant Monyes* in *Merchandise* is the proper Coynes of that

Monyes of *Scotland*.

that Kingdome both in *Gold* and *Silver*, which are usually found to be in *Gold*

Pieces of——22 shill. *sterl.*
Pieces of——11 shill. *sterl.*
Pieces of——5 6 d. *sterl.*
Pieces of——2 9 d. *sterl.*
Pieces of——4 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. *sterl.*

In *Silver*, first Pieces of——1 shill. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. *sterl.*
Pieces of——$\frac{1}{2}$ the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ *therof.*
Pieces of——9-9 d. being $\frac{1}{3}$ of the 13 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ *ster.* one Mark.
Pieces of——$\frac{1}{2}$ which is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. being $\frac{1}{3}$ of the above said.

Againe, 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. *sterl.* is *Scotch Marke*,
or 13 shill. 4 d. *Scotch.*
6 $\frac{2}{3}$ is a *Scotch Noble*, 6 shill. 8.
20 d. *sterl.* is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Mark Scotch.*
or 1 pound *Scotch* of 20 shill.
20 shill. *sterl.* is 18 *Scotch Marks.*

Besides which are here found currant the *Coynes* of *England*, and hee that would see further into the intrinsecall value and weight of these Coynes either of *Silver* and *Gold*, must have recourse to a *Proclamation* set out by our *Soveraigne King Iames* deceased, dated in 1609, which will also shew their conformitie to the *Coynes* of *England* in *waight* and *goodnesse*, and the currant value and estimation therof through this Kingdome.

Exchanges in *Scotland.*

Here is practised for *England* an *Enchange* for monyes as is done upon the *Scotch Mark* for 12 pence *sterling* in *London*, &c.

Accounts in *Scotland.*

Their Accounts are now kept severall ways, some following the custome of *England*, by *sterling pounds*, *shillings* and *pence*, and some by their own ancient manner also in *pounds*, *shillings* & *pence Scottish*, 20 pence *sterling* being their *pound*, 13 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ being their *Mark*, and pence *Scottish*, of which they had some black or copper Monyes, as *Babaes*, esteemed by them for six pence, wherof two made a penny *sterling*, *Placks* which they esteemed for four pence, but three of them made a penny *sterling*, and lastly, pieces called *hard-heads*, esteemed by them at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence, but eight of them made a penny *sterling* mony, and some of these are yet currant amougst them.

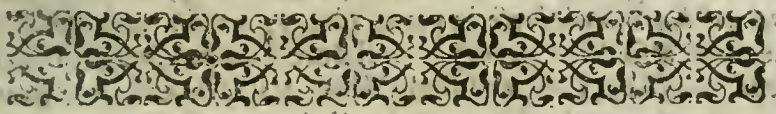
Weights of *Scotland.*

They have in generall (as is also the custome of *England*) but one *weight* for weighing of their *Merchandise*, and for buying and selling throughout the *Kingdome*, which is the pound of 16 ounces, 100 of which pound makes their *Quintall*, which is found

found to make. In *London* and all throughout *England* 108 lib. *haberdupois*, and the 100 li. *London* sotile is found to render here 92 lib. *incirca*, or the 112 lib. to give 103 ½ lib. or thereabouts.

Their common *Measure* in length for *Linnens*, *Cloth*, *Silke*, or *Stuffs*, is an Ell common in use throughout *Scotland*, which is about 4 *per cent.* differing from our *English yard*, as being greater, so that wheras we allow 36 inches to the yard by Rule, their Ell may make *incirca* 34 ½ inches, it having beene observed by Traders hither, that 75 yards in *London* or Ells, 60. Ells hath made here 72 *Scotch* Ells, but in their hundred by tale in measure they account six score or 120 for 100. Measures of length. 120 for 100.

In other *Measures* of *Corn*, *Coal*, *Salt*, or liquid measures of *Beer*, *Ale*, *Wines*, *Oiles*, and such like, imitate the better experienced to supply my defects therin, for I hasten now towards *England*, and so to *London*, the City of my aboad, and the end of my present labours, and by the way wil observe that the Inhabitants of this Country, are much addicted both to *Trade* and *Navigation*, and have many good helps and furtherances there both by the naturall and artificiall *Commodities* of the Country, and the good Ports of the same, so that in briefe I may conclude, this *Kingdome*, to be more addicted to *Traffique* and *Navigation* then the *Irish*, and yet not so much as the *English*, which yet by the gracious aspect of our Soveraigne is seen daily to increase, and may in time come to a greater perfection.



Chap. CCLXVII.

Of Brittaine, *and the Provinces and Cities thereof.*

HAving now set my foot upon the *happy shoare*, and run through the *trade* of most of the greatest knowne Cities of *Commerce* and *Traffique* in the World, give me leave to survay the distinct ports of this Kingdome, that I may not do lesse to our own then in this Tract I have done to other Forrain Countries. *Brittain* then the *Queen of Islands* is found to be in circuit 1836 miles, extending it selfe (comprehending *England*, *Wales*, and *Scotland* as of one entire *Island*, which wee now know by the name of *Great Brittain*) 800 miles, being divided into 3 parts, as into *England* and *Wales*, whose *trade* wee have now in hand, and *Scotland* whose *traffique* we have already declared. *Brittain* and the Provinces therof.

Chap.

Chap. CCLXVIIII.

of Wales, *and the Cities thereof.*

Of *Wales* and the Cities therof.

Ales then being the second part of this division, is bounded on all sides with the seas, except the East, where it is separated from *England* by the River *Dee*, and a line drawn to the river *Wie*, but by some by *Claud Offa*, or *Offas ditch*, or more proper by interpretation, *Offas Hedge* or *Rampire*, beginning at the influx of *Wie*, into *Severne*, reaching unto *Chester* for 84 miles, where the River of *Dee* entreth into the Sea.

The Country is in many places mountanous and barren, yet able of its selfe to subsist without assistance of any neighbourhood, partly by the industry of the inhabitants, and partly by the plenty of some of the shires thereof, the most fruitfull affording supply to others that are found the most barren & deficiēt.

Commodities of *Wales*.

The *commodities* which this Country doth yeeld and vent abroad for *merchandise*, are first *cattell* in abundance, *bred* in generall through the whole Country, *waxe*, *honey*, *herrings white and red*, *butter and cheese* in great plenty, *woolles* also in some measure; also this Country is well stored with *Mines* of *Silver*, *Lead*, *Lead oare*, *Cole*, and some *Tinne*, *Millstones* and good *quarries of freestone* for building, *Hides*, *Calfeskins*, *Frises*, *Baies*, some *linnens*, and great quantity of *cottons*, knowne by the name of *welsh Cottons* and *plames*, which in *Oswestry*, seated in *Shropshire*, is every Munday (as the common *Emporie* of all *Wales*) vented in great abundance, and thence dispersed throughout *England*, and so thence is shipped and conveyed to supply the defects of *Normandy*, *Britaine*, and *Picardy*, and of late have found a current vent in *Spaine*, *Turkie*, and other countries: therefore I would incourage *my countrymen* to goe on in their *manufactures* of *woolls* seeing that nature hath done her part to give them the materials, their industry must be added, and that will soon bring forward the art, and all these conjoyned, will bring a benefit forward of all, and to all of them.

Foure Circuits in *Wales*.

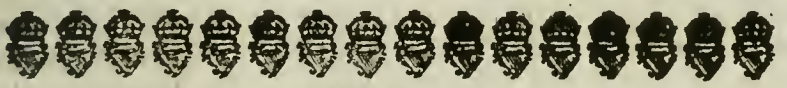
Wales is found at this day to containe 4 *circuits* for the administration of *Iustice*, 1 *Flint*, *Denbigh*, *Montgomery shires* being the first, *Radnor*, *Glamorgan*, and *Brecknocke shires* being the second, *Cardigan*, *Carmarthen*, and *Pembrooke shires*, being the third, *Merioneth*, *Carnarvan*, and the *Ile of Anglesey*, the fourth,

also

alſo to containe 4 *Dioceſſe* for *Eccleſiaſticall diſcipline*, and theſe comprehended in twelve *ſhires*, wherein is alſo found 1 *Chaſe*, 13 *Forreſts*, 36 *Parkes*, 99 *Bridges*, 230 *Rivers*, 1016 *Pariſhes*, wherein are noted to be 56 *market townes*, being no Cities, and in them 41 *Caſtles*, and 4 Cities, being the ſeats of ſo many *Biſhops*, as 1 Saint *Davids in Pembrokeſhire*, 2 *Bangor* in *Carnarvanſhire*, 3 *Aſſaph* in *Flintſhire*, 4 *Landaffe* in *Glamorganſhire*: Laſtly, the inhabitants are accounted men of faithfull carriage one to another, moſt eſpecially in a ſtrange Country, and to ſtrangers in their owne, and uſe a peculiar language that hath remained without alteration or commixture with any other in the world, from the originall thereof to this day.

Foure Dioceſes. Twelve Shires.

And laſtly, to their everlaſting praiſe and commendation, have for many yeares valiantly withſtood all their enemies by their owne proper valour, and being joyned to the *Crowne of England*, have beene found to be true and loyall to the ſame, and have ſo continued in all amity, love, and faithfulneſſe.



Chap. CCLXIX.

England *and the Cities thereof.*

Ngland is the principall part of *Britaine* and now the laſt in my labours, bounded on the Eaſt with the *Germane*, on the Weſt with the *Iriſh*, on the South with the *Britiſh* Oceans, and on the North with *Scotland*, as is afore mentioned. The Ornaments of this Country hath in times paſt beene expreſſed unto us by this verſe,

England and the Cities therof.

> *Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Eccleſia, Famina, Lana.*
> *England is ſtord' with Mountains, Bridges, Woll,*
> *With Churches, Rivers, Women beautifull.*

But theſe are not the *commodities* that *Merchants* looke after, therefore I will ſhew you in his proper place, thoſe *commodities* which *Englaud* doth naturally afford for *merchandiſe*, and in the meane ſeaſon, it will not be improper that I runne over the *Provinces* of this *kingdome*, and therein ſee what particulars may be gathered out of each, conducing other to traffique, or to the honour and commoditie of the Country, and thereto adde alſo the *Provinces* of *Wales*, purpoſely omitted for this place. The *Provinces* or more properly the *ſhires* of *England* and *Wales*, according to *Camden*, whom I gladly follow in this deſcription, are theſe.

The

Cornwall. The first is *Cornewall*, in it self a barren and mountanous country, but the bosome thereof incloseth *rich mines of Tinne*, which for the excellence thereof, is famous throughout the world, also therewith is digged *gold* and *silver*, and a certaine *stone* is found upon the earth of it selfe transparent, and naturally formed into angles and points, which if found in forraine countries, would be held admirable: here is also upon this coast taken *Pilchards* and *Herrings* in great abundance, which the inhabitants do salt and dry in the smoake, and so transport into *France*, *Spaine*, and *Italie*, to good advantage: the sea-coast is beautified with many Townes, and Havens, capable of many ships, *Famouth* being the chiefe, and here is found that *famous Mount Michael*, by the inhabitants called *Cana*, which hath for many ages beene noted for its steepenesse and antiquity.

Devon. 2. The second is *Devonshire*, no lesse rich in *veines of Tinne*, and withall beautified with many Towns and good havens then the former, *Exon* being the principall Town, and an inland Citie, but *Dartmouth* and *Plimouth* the best havens, this last being from a poore fishing village, become to be a faire towne, by reason of the Castle and commodiousnesse of the haven, and the rather it is to be mentioned, as giving birth to Sir *Francis Drake*, Knight, who in our fathers dayes accomplished at Sea so many notable exploits, and was the chiefe glory of that age for Navigation.

Dorset. 3. The third is *Dorsetshire*, *Dorchester* being the chiefe town, and *Waiemouth* the chiefe haven.

Somerset. 4. *Somersetshire* is the fourth, happy in the fruitfull soile, rich pastures, multitude of inhabitants, and commodity of havens: the chiefe townes are *Bridgewater*, next *Bath*, famous for those *medicinall Bathes* there found, and lastly *Bristoll*, incompassed with a double wall seated on the River *Severne*, beautified with many faire private and publike buildings, and next to *London* and *Yorke* it is preferred to all other Cities of *England*, but in amplitude of traffique, shipping, and eminence of *Merchants*, next to *London* it selfe, and else in my opinion second to none.

Wiltshire 5. *Wiltshire* is the fifth, altogether an inland Country, the chiefest towns are *Malmsbury*, famous for the *cloths of wooll* made here, *Salisbury* for the *Bishopricke*, and *Wilton* of old, the chiefe of this County, now a little village.

Hampshire 6. *Hampshire* is the sixth, wherein is found the little faire City of *Southampton*, *Winchester* the pleasant, and *Portsmouth* the onely now *Garison towne of England*.

Barkshire 7. *Barkshire* is the seventh, wherein is found the towne of *Newbery*, *famous for clothing*, and *Windsore* for the *Kings Castle*, and where the ceremony of the *Knights of the Garter* is solemnised.

Surrey 8. *Surry* is the eighth, wherin is seen *Oatlands* and *Richmond*, two beautifull & stately Pallaces, belonging to the *Kings of England*.

Sussex 9. *Sussex* is the ninth, *Chichester* being the chiefe City, & *Rhie* the chiefe sea town.

Kent

Kent is the next, rich in *Medows, Pastures, Groves, Apples*, and *Cherries*, wherein is found seated the *Cinque Ports*, *Deptford*, the *Kings yard* for the building of his ships, *Rochester* the seat of a *Bishop*, *Eltham* and *Greenwitch*, two *Palaces* of the *Kings*, *Dover* a famous Sea Port, and one of the Keys of this Iland, and lastly, *Canterbury*, the prime of this County, and the seat of the *Archbishop* and *Metropolitane of all England.* *Kent* 10.

Glocestershire is the 11, the principall Townes are *Tewksbury*, famous for Cloth-making, and *Glocester* the chief of the County, here are also found the famous *Hils of Cotswold*, upon which great flocks of sheep are found to feed, yielding that excellent Wooll, so much esteemed amongst all nations. *Glocester* 11.

Oxfordshire is the 12. which is a fruitfull County, both in *corne* and *pasture*, and wherein is found *Woodstocke*, a house of the *Kings*, and an inclosed Parke with a stone wall, imagined the first in this Iland, and *Oxford*, an *Vniversity* famous through the world, and chiefe of this *Iland.* *Oxford* 12.

Buckinghamshire is the 13. wherein is found the good towns of *Ailsbury*, *Stonistratford*, and *Buckingham*, the principall of this County. *Buckingham* 13.

Bedfordshire is the next, and shewes the towne of *Bedford* for the first of this County. *Bedford* 14.

Hertfordshire is the 15. wherein is the stately house of *Theobalds*, a house of the *Kings*, *Saint Albans*, a faire through-fare, and *Hertford* the principall of the County. *Hertfordshire* 15

Middlesex is the 16. wherein is found the *Kings Palace*, *Hampton Court*, and *London*, the *prime Citie of this kingdome*, and *the Chamber of the Kings of England*, so famous abroad in forraine Countries, that it needs no mans commendation: it is beautified with sundry Colledges, for the study of the *Municiple lawes*, with the Churches of *Westminster* and *London*, besides divers others, with the *Hall of Westminster*, where the *Parliaments* extraordinary, and Courts of *Chancery*, *Kings Bench*, and other Courts are ordinarily kept, with the two *Pallaces of White Hall* and *Saint Iames*, with an *Exchange* or *Burse* for *Merchants* to meet in, with a sumptuous and *wonderfull Bridge* of free-stone, besides many other excellent private and publique edifices. *Middlesex* 16.

Essex is the next, abounding in *pasturedge*, *corne*, and *saffron*, and in which is found *Chelmsford* the chiefe towne, *Colchester*, *Coxall*, and others abounding with *bayes*, *sayes*, and other *new drapery*, and lastly, *Harwich*, a safe haven for ships. *Essex* 17.

Suffolke is the next, which affords quantity of *butter*, *cheese*, and *cloths*, known by the names of *Suffolke cloth*, wherin is found S. *Edmonds Bury*, and *Ipswich*, which hath a commodious haven. *Suffolke* 18.

Northfolke is the 19. a large champaine Country, abounding in *Conies* and *Sheepe*, affording the two good haven townes of *Linne* and *Yarmouth*, and *Norwich*, the first of the County, *Norfolke* 19.

which deserves to be numbred amongst the chiefest Cities of *England*.

Cambridge 20. *Cambridgeshire* is the 20, which is found to abound in *corne*, and wherein is seene the *Vniversity of Cambridge*, and *Ely* famous for being the seate of a *Bishop*.

Huntington 21. *Huntingtonshire* is the 21. the chiefe towne being *Huntington*.

Northampton 22. *Northamptonshire* is the 22. abounding in *corne*, *Peterborough* being here the seate of a *Bishop*, and *Northampton* the chiefe Citie.

Leicester 23. *Leycestershire* is the 23. abounding in *corne*, *Leicester* the chiefe towne is more famous for the antiquity, then for the beauty thereof.

Rutland 24. *Rutlandshire* is the 24. and accounted the least County in this *kingdome*, *Vppingham* being the chiefe towne.

Lincoln 25. *Lincolnshire* is the 25. rich in *corne* and *pasture*, abounding with *fish* and *fowle*; *Lincolne* once a great City, is yet the greatest in this County.

Nottingham 26. *Nottinghamshire* is the 26. wherein is *Nottingham*, the chiefe towne, and the *Forrest of Sherwood*, feeding many fallow and red Deare.

Darby 27. *Darbishire* is the 27. the chiefe City is *Darby*, famous for the *Ale* thereof; in this County are also many *Mines* of *leade*, and other *minerals*.

Warwick 28. *Warwickshire* is the 28. wherein is found *Warwicke*, the prime City, and *Coventry* a faire walled City, and accounted the fairest inland City of this *Iland*, wherein now great quantity of cloth is made.

Worcester 29. *Worcestershire* is the 29. wherein is found the City of *Worster*, famous now for *clothing*, and the seate of a *Bishop*.

Stafford 30. *Staffordshire* is the 30. which affordeth *Salt-pits*, and *Wels*, and *Coals*, taken out of the earth, *stone*, and *Lichfield* being the principall Towns of the County.

Shropshire 31. *Shropshire* is the 31. wherin is found *Ludlow*, of more beautie then antiquity, honour'd with a *Councell and Court of Iustice for Wales*, and a Palace for the Princes therof, *Shrewsbery* the chief of this County, much inriched by their *trade* for *Cottons* and *Frises*, with their neighbours the *Welsh*, whom yet notwithstanding they greatly affect not.

Chester 32. *Cheshire* is the 32. abounding in *pastures*, and in excellent *Cheeses* hence transported throughout *England*, it hath *Chester* for the chief City seated on the River *Dee*.

Hereford 33. *Herefordshire* is the 33, and boasteth to be for its fertility and abundance of all things the first Shire in *England*, *Hereford* is the chiefe Citie, and *Lemster* justly boasteth of the *sheeps wooll*, feeding in those grounds, with which no part of *Europe* can equallize.

York-

Yorkeshire is the thirty fourth, and the largest County of all *England*, abounding in *corne, pasture*, and *meadowes*, yeelding clothing by the industry of the inhabitants in abundance; *Yorke* being the chiefe City, and the second in *England*, and the seate of an *Archbishop*, here is a *Court of Iustice* held for the neighbouring Marches, according to that of *Ludlow*; in this County is also the towne of *Hull*, seated on the River of *Humber*, where are found *Merchants* of good quality, and here is also the Castle of *Scarborough*, where in the adjoyning sea is the great fishing found annually for *herrings*. *Yorkshire* 34.

Richmond is the 35. in which is found mountaines to yeeld plentifull *leade, pit-coales*, and some *brasse*, and the chiefe City of this County is called *Richmond*. *Richmond* 35.

The *Bishopricke* of *Durham* is the 36. pleasant in *Meadowes, Pastures and Groves*, and aboundeth in *sea coales*, which is digged out of the earth, *Durham* is the chiefe City. *Durham* 36.

Lancashire is the 37. wherein is *Manchester*, an old towne inriched by the industry of the inhabitants, by *cloth of linnen* and *woollen*, the City of *Lancaster* being the first of the Shire. *Lancashire* 37.

Westmerland is the 38. the chiefe towne is *Kendall*, famous for making of *cloth of wooll*. *Westmerland* 38

Cumberland is the 39. affording *Mines* of *brasse*, and some *veines of silver*, and *blacke leade* in abundance, *Carlile* being the principall towne, here are found apparent ruins of that wall which the *Romans* built, to keep out the *Picts* from making incursions upon the *Britans*, being as it seemes, then so poore, as they cared not to subdue them. *Cumberland* 39.

Northumberland is the 40. wherein is found the sea towne of *Newcastle*, which affords such abundance of *sea coale*, that the same is thence transported into many kingdomes of the world: here is also *Barwicke*, one of the strongest fortified townes of *England*, formerly strengthened against the incursions of the *Scots*, by a strong garrison of souldiers, and now dismissed by the *happy union of England and Scotland*. *Northumber.* 40 *Berwick.*

Having thus briefly run over the *shires* of *England*, it will be necessary I should here adde the like cursorie view of *woolles*, comprehended under the government of *England*, and included within the same limit, and omitted to this place, as being parts of the said *kingdome*, which I finde to be in number these.

Anglesey I account the first, which I have touched amongst the *Ilands*, being esteemed a County of *Wales*, having *Beaumaris* for the principall town of the County. Shires of *Wales.* *Anglesey* 1.

Flintshire is the second, plentifull in *corne* and *pasture*, famous for the Spring of *Holy Well*, called here S. *Winifreds Well*, and *Flint* towne being the chiefest of the County. *Flint* 2.

Denbigh 3. *Denbishire* is the next, affording some *mines* of *leade*, wherein is found *Wrexham* that boasts of its *holy tower*, and *musicall Organs*, and *Denbigh*, the chiefe of this County.

Carnarvan 4. *Carnarvanshire* is the next, anciently called *Snoden Forrest*, before that *Wales* was reduced to Counties, wherein is found the high hils, the *alpes of Britaine*, also *Aberconwaie*, a strong and faire little towne; *Bangor* the seate of a *Bishop*, and *Carnarvan* the chiefe of this Province, famous for the birth place of *Edward* the *second*, and the *first Prince of Wales of English bloud.*

Merioneth 5. *Merionethshire* is the next, a mountainous Country, affording notwithstanding good pasture for cattell. The chiefe towne is *Balla*, a poore towne yet principall of these Mountenars.

Montgomery 6. *Montgomeryshire* is the next, having the chiefe towne of the same name.

Cardigan 7. *Cardiganshire* is the seventh, and hath the towne of *Cardigan* for the chiefe towne of the County.

Pembrock 8. *Pembrokeshire* is the eighth, *Pembroke* is the chiefe towne, and here a long necke of land makes a haven, called *Milford Haven*, then which *Europe* hath not a more Noble, more safe, or more large, with many creekes and safe roades, wherein 1000 saile may ride out of sight one of another, and made the more famous by the landing of *Henry the seventh.*

Caermarden 9. *Caermardenshire* is the next, abounding in *corne*, *sheepe*, and in *pit coale*, *Caermarden* being the chiefe towne.

Glamorgan 10. *Glamorganshire* is the next, *Cardiffe* is the chiefe town, having a commodious haven for shipping.

Monmouth 11. *Monmouthshire* is the next, wherein is found *Chepstow* and *Monmouth*, the last glorious in giving life to *Henry the fifth*, *Conqueror of France.*

Brecknock 12. *Brecknockshire* is the next, *Brecknocke* being the chiefe towne.

Radnor 13. *Radnorshire* is the next and last, wherein is found *Radnor* for the chiefe towne. These are in briefe the *shires of Wales.*

To observe now my former method, having particularly thus surveyed the continent, let me now search into those *commodities* which *England* in generall affords for *merchandise*, and is thence exported into forraine Regions, as being the principall motives of *trade* in all *kingdomes* which it produceth severall waies. First, by *manufacturies* it yeeldeth, *woollen cloths* of all sorts, broad and narrow, known and called by the name of severall *shires*, also *Perpetuanes*, *Bayes*, *Sayes*, *Sarges*, *Cottons*, *Kersies*, *Buffins*, *Mocados*, *Grogram*, *Sattins*, *Calimancaes*, *Velvets*, *Plushes*, *Worsteds*, *Fustians*, *Durances*, *Tukes*, and infinite others; there is made in this *Iland*, yearely 250000 clothes by computation, and by this may be guessed the quantity of the rest of other sorts, also Furres and skins, as *Cony skins*, *Squirrell skins*, *Fitches*, *Calfe skins*, *Hides*, and sundry others.

Commodities in *England.*

Also it produceth by *mines*, and out of the earth, 1 *Tinne*

1200000

1200000 li. yearely, *leade*, 800 fodres yearely, *allome* 800 tunnes yearely, *Copperes* 500 tunnes yearely, *Iron* of all sorts, 800 *furnaces* daily set on worke, besides *Ordnance of Iron*, and such like, *sea coale* yearely ( ) *chaldrons*, *salt*, ( ) tunnes, also all manner of *graine*, *Oates*, *Pease*, *Barley*, *Rie*, *and Wheate* in great plenty, also *linnen cloth*, all *iron wares*, *Tallow*, *Leather*, *Glasse*, and *Glasses* of all sorts, *Venice gold* and *silver*, *traine oyle*, *Salmons*, *Pilchards*, and *Herrings*, *Hake*, *Conger*, and *Haberdine*, *Hops*, *Wood*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Beere*, *Salt-peter*, *Gunpowder*, *Hony*, *Waxe*, *Alablaster*, and some other *stones*, *Woolles*, *Wolfills Yarne*, *Yernsey*, *&c.* and to conclude, many other good and rich *commodities* is here found.

The beauty and wealth of this kingdome is demonstrated in 325 *Rivers*, 8 therof being great and Navigable for some miles, whereon is found 857 *Bridges*, 30 *Chases*, 55 *Forrests*, 745 *Parkes*, here are also reckoned 26 *Deanries*, 60 *Archdeaconries*, 544 *dignities and Prebends*, 5439 *Parochiall benefices*, besides *Impropriations* and *Vicaredges*, and the whole divided into 6 *circuits* for the administration of *Iustice*, into 22 *Episcopall Dioces* for *Ecclesiasticall discipline*, and into two *Archbishoprickes*, under whom the rest are subordinate: and lastly, into 40 shires, over each of which, is a yearely Sheriffe appointed, who is to assist the *Itinerary Iudges* in executing Iustice, and to gather in the Kings amercements: and these shires are divided into *hundreds*, and these hundreds into *tithings*, and to conclude, in *England* is found 145 *Castles*, 9527 *Parishes*, besides *Chappels* whereof 585 are *market Towns*, and 22 *Cities*, the principall wherof are these, 1 *Oxford*, 2 *Cambridge*, both being *Vniversities*, 3 *Exceester* in *Devonshire*, 4 *Norwich* in *Norfolke*, 5 *Bristoll* watered by *Severne*, accounted the second for trade in this Country, 6 *Yorke*, on the River *Vre*, accounted the second City for beauty and greatnesse in *England*; and lastly, *London*, under which I will comprise the *trade* of this whole *Iland*.

Beauty of *England*.

Six Circuits.

Chap. CCLXX.
Of London, *and the trade thereof.*

London and the trade therof.

London, the *Metropolis* of *England*, the prime City of *trading* this day in the world, is pleasantly seated on the River of *Thames*, which civideth it into two parts, her circuit may be 8 miles, wherein is found 122 *Parish Churches*, with the *Pallace of the King*, the houses of the Nobility, *Colledges* for the study of the Lawes, and divers other stately publique edifices, and may contain 400000 people. Here have their residencie, the *rich and most eminent Merchants* of this *Iland*, whom divers Princes of this Kingdome have incorporated into severall *societies* and *companies*, partly to incourage their indeavours, and partly in reward of the discoveries of those Countries and Regions, whereof they take their name, and by the power and immunities granted them, doe make acts and orders for the benefit of *commerce* in generall, and of their Companies in particular. The ancientest of which companies have had their originall and continuance since *Edward the first* his raigne, called the Company *of Merchants adventurers*, grounded at first upon the exportations of *wooll* onely as the prime and staple commodity of this kingdome, since which it is grounded upon clothing, into which this wooll is now converted, for he at the request and being in league with the Cities and Townes of *Flanders*, made *Brudges*, which was then the *greatest Mart of Christendome*, the *staple* for his *woolls*, where it continued for 15 yeares, whenas by some discontent with the *Flemmings*, and by experience seeing what the benefit of these *staples* were, removed them from *Brudges* to *England*, and for the ease, as well of his subjects, in bringing their woolls into those parts, as of such forraine *Merchants* as came to buy the same, he placed his *staples* at *Exon*, *Bristoll*, *Winchester*, *Westminster*, *Chichester*, *Canterbury*, *Norwich*, *Lincolne*, *Yorke*, and *Newcastle*, for the kingdome of *England*; at *Caermarden* for *Wales*; at *Dublin*, *Waterford*, *Corke*, and *Tredath* for *Ireland*, and enacted that no *English*, *Irish*, or *Welshman*, should transport this *stapled commodity*, (nor not by licences, if any such should be granted) on paine of confiscation, during the Kings pleasure.

Merchants of *London*.

Merchant Adventurers, and their originall and places of residencie.

Lastly, he allured over hither divers *Flemmings*, which taught our nation the making of *cloth*, who are now growne the *best cloth workers in the world*, and to incourage them in that Art, in the 27 of his raigne, it was *by statute enacted to be fellony*, *to transport*

port hence woolles unwrought. Now when *England* had thus for some time enjoyed the benefit of these *staples*, he removed the same to *Callais*, which he had then conquered, and which he desired to inrich: from hence they were at severall times and occasions removed, now to one, now to another towne in *Belgium*, and still happy was that Towne in what Country soever where the said Company kept a house for their traffique and residence, the confluence of all people thither to buy, infinitely inriching it. *Antwerpe* for a long time enjoyed their company, till upon some discontents between *Henry the seventh*, and *Maximilian, Arch-duke*, they removed thence, but at their return again, they were received by the *Antwerpians* with solemn processions, Princely triumph, sumptuous feasts, rare banquettings, and expressions of much joy, and more love: here they continued till the surprisall and sacke of this towne by the *Spaniards*, in *Anno* ( ) where by reason of the wrongs and hard measure there received, they removed into two places, the one to *Middleborough*, the other to *Stoade*, afterward from *Middleborough* to *Delph*, and from *Delph*, now to *Rotterdam*, where they have lately seated themselves, with many immunities granted them, and a Pallace appointed them for their residence; the other from *Stoade* by some vicissitude of change, is now placed at *Hamburge*, where also they have many priviledges, and the said Company being now inlarged, and all *new Draperie* comprised therein, they intend to implant more factories in other places, and this is the most *ancient of all our Societies*, which is observed to be governed beyond the Seas in the said places, by a deputy and certaine assistants, and in *England* by a Governour, Deputy, and certaine assistants, Sir *Thomas Moulson* Knight, and Alderman, being the present Governour, to whose worth and government, I owe here this acknowlegement, as being a member of this so ancient and worthy a society.

The next to these are the *Barbary Merchants*, which had their originall in *Henry the sevenths time*, being indeed the age wherein our nation did begin, by imitation of the *Portugals* and *Spaniards*, to discover new regions: and this flourished and continued till the end of *Queene Elizabeths* raigne, wherein it fell when as civill warres was hot in *Morocco* and *Fesse*, amongst the pretenders to that *Empire*. *Barbary* Merchants their originall and ruine.

Out of whose ashes about that time, did rise the *Levant Company*, or *Turky Merchants*, and by their Discoveries and Trade first made the Traffique into the *Signorie of Venice*, and then to the Dominions of the *Great Turk*, including as then within their privileges the *East Indies* Navigation which was as then known to them only by Land, and to the *Portugals* by Sea since which the said *Indies* are raised to a *great and eminent Company*, and by themselves incorporated, imploying in a joynt stocke, a great Capi- *Levant* Merchants & their originall.

East India Merchants & their originall.

Capitoll, by which trade and stock they have built many warlike Ships, and brought all those *Indian Commodities* to our homes, which before were brought to us by other Nations, both which *Companies* now supplyeth our Land, and by their second transportation many other Countries, with those rich Commodities, which *Venetia, Turkie, Arabia, Egypt, Persia, China*, and *India* yieldeth, and is found governed in *England* by *Sir Maurice Abbot Knight and Alderman*, and by Master *Henry Garraway Alderman*, the former Governour of the *East India Company*, and the latter of the *Turkie Company*, to which are joyned certain Committees and Assistants, to whose worth and government I also here do owe this acknowledgment, as being now both a member, and intrusted with a particular charge in both the said Companies.

Moscovie, Eastland, Greenland, French and *Spanish* Merchants & their originals.

Other Countries and Companies in the latter end of *Queen Elizabeths Raigne*, and some in the beginning of *Kings Iame's Raigne* have beene discovered, setled, and continued, as to the Northward the *Muscovy Company*, the *East-land Company*, the *Greenland Company*, and of late dayes, there is erected a Company for *France*, governed here by *Sir Iames Cambell Knight* and *Alderman*, to whom also I owe this acknowledgment as being a member therof; and now there is also in agitation a Patent for a *Company for Spain*, of which also when confirmed, I may also intitle my self a member.

These Companies then and Societies, besides others not at all incorporated, incouraged by sundry Privileges, granted unto them, governe themselves by setled Acts and Orders, under certain chosen *Governours*, *Deputies*, and a selected number of *Assistants*, which have been found to be so profitable to these *Kingdomes* by exporting the native Commodities therof, by setting the poor on work, by building of many brave Ships and by importing hither of sundry necessaries both for use and ornament, that the benefit thereof cannot here be certainly expressed. But one particular in the *Levant Merchants* may in part demonstrate the great benefit that the rest may produce, for it was found that in our last Voyage to *Cales*, and to the *Isle of Rhee*, they were the Owners of 20 great sayle of Ships that served in both those Voyages, and it is probable that they are Owners of 30 sayle more, which one with the other may containe 12 or 13000 tuns of burthen, & which may have for further defence 1200 pieces of Ordnance at the least, and imploy about 4000 or 5000 Sailers yeerly, besides Porters, Weighers, Bargmen, Lightermen, Carmen, which cannot be lesse then 2000 or 3000 persons more, and they are found, if report may gaine credit to pay his *Majesty* by way of *customes and imposts* above 50000 li. yeerly, partly outwards by their Exportations of *Cloth, Tinne*, & other *commodities*, and partly Inwards by the importation of

Silks,

Silks, *Cottons*, *Galls*, *Grograms*, *Spices*, *Drugs*, *Corance*, and other *Levantine commodities*, this being then briefly to shew the benefit of a well governed trade, and the profits arising therby to the Common-wealth, I leave it to others to consider the generall good accruing to this *Iland*, by all the rest of the said Companies and Societies of this Kingdom, and come in the next place, according to my *method*, to handle the other principall parts of Traffique comprised in this City, and generally of all this Kingdome.

The *Coines* of this City and Kingdome are partly of *Gold*, and partly of *Silver*, as in other Countries the principall in use are these. Coines currant in *England* of silver.

The *Silver currant Coines* are Pieces of——5 shil. *sterl.* Crown.
Pieces of——2 6 d.
Pieces of——12 d. called *shillings*
Pieces of——6 d.
Pieces of——4 d. 3 d. 2 d. 1 d. *ster.*

Which are accounted 4 *farthings* to a penny *sterling*, 12 *ob.* to a *shilling*, 5 *shillings* to a *Crown*, 4 *Crowns*, or 20 *shillings* to a *pound sterling*.

The *Gold coines currant* are Pieces of——22 *shill. ster.* Of Gold.
Pieces of——11 *shill. ster.*
Pieces of——5 *shill.* 6 d.
Pieces of——2 *shill.* 9 d. the $\frac{1}{2}$ of (22 *shill.*
Also Pieces of——20 *shill.*
Pieces of——10 *shill.*
Pieces of——5 *shill.*
Pieces of——2 s. 6 d. the $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20 *sh.*

Accounted also in the former accounts of *pounds*, *shillings* and *pence sterling*, the goodnesse and fineneſſe, and intrinsecall value may be more particularly knowne by a Proclamation in *Anno* 1609, published by our deceased Soveraigne King *Iames*, to which I refer the Reader, or otherwise to a Table inserted in the end of this Chapter of the equality and valuation therof with the Coines of sundry other Countries.

Their *accounts* are kept throughout *England*, by *pounds*, *shillings*, and *pence sterling*, accounting 12 pence to the shilling, and 20 shillings to the pound, but the *accounts* of the revenues of the Kingdome have been, and yet are in some Offices kept in *Marks*, containing 13 *shill.* 4 *pence*, *per Mark*. Accounts in *England*.

Chap

Chap. CCLXXI.

Of Weights used in England.

Weights in *England.*

Troy weight.

THe *weight* commonly used in and through *England*, is two; the *Troy weight*, and the *Haberdupois weight*.

The *Troy pound* consists of 12 ounces, the ounce of 20 peny weights, the peny weight of 24 grains, and serveth only for *Bread, Gold, Silver*, and *Electuaries*, eight pound accounted to the Gallon, & by consequence 16 li. to the Peck, 32 pound to the halfe Bushell, and 64 to the Bushell, and hereby weight and measure is reduced one into another.

Weight with measure.

Wet Measures are also derived from this pound *Troy*, both on Land and within Shipboard, as also Corn and Grain, as above is specified, for first this pound of 12 ounces, made into a concave measure is named a Pint, eight of the said Pints, or eight pounds make a Gallon of either Wine, Ale, Beere, or Corn, according to the *Standard of the Exchequer*, and the Acts of Parliament of 11 and 12 of *Henry the Seventh*.

Assise.

From hence is also drawn the measure Assise of all vendible Caske, each Hogshead to contain 63 Gallons, every Terce 84, every Pipe 126, and every Tun 252 Gallons.

From hence ariseth also the measure for *Fish*, the *Salmon Butt* is to be 84 gallons, the barrell 42 gallons, the *Herring barrell* to be 32 gallons, the *Eele barrell* to be 42 gallons, the *Soape barrell* to be 32 gallons, and the halfe, and firkin of these to be accordingly.

Haberdupois.

The second weight is the *Haberdepois* pound, which consisteth of 16 ounces, which are lesser ounces then the former, for these 16 ounces make but 14 ounces and a halfe, and 2 penny weight of *Troy*, used in the mint, where 136 li. *haberdepois* subtile, is but 100 li. sutle *Troy*.

By the *haberdepois* or *averdupois weight*, is all commodities weighed, which beareth the name of *garble*, and whereof issueth a garble or waste, also *butter, cheese, tallow, waxe*, and other commodities, and 7 li. of this weight is accounted to the gallon of wheate, as is 14 li. the pecke, 28 li. the halfe bushell, and 56 li. to the bushell.

Troy and *Haberdupois* compared for the weight of bread.

The 7 li. *averdupois* is 102 ounces *Troy*, according to which rate the quarter of wheate must weigh 448 li. *averdupois*, and so 14 li. *averdupois*, and 16 li. 11 ounces *Troy*, doe accord in one,

or

or 56 li. *averdupois*, and 67 li. 8 ounces *Troy*, and note that as one penny *sterling* is the $\frac{1}{32}$. part of an ounce *Troy*, so thereby is found that 7 li. 12 sh. *sterling*, is 84 ounces, and halfe, and 2 penny weight of *Troy*, and 6. li. 18 sh. *sterling*, is 82 $\frac{3}{4}$. ounces and one penny *Troy*, from the which two assises, the white, wheaten, and houshold breads are calculated and drawne.

From the *averdupois* weight is also drawne the true weight of *cheese* and *butter*, called the *Waighe*, which is 112 li. *averdupois*, to the hundred, and the two hundred is 224 li. containing 32 *cloves*, and every *clove* is 7 li. the *Waighe* of *Suffolke cheese* being 256 li. and the *waighe of Essex cheese* 336 li. *averdupois*. Cheese weight

The *sacke of wooll* formerly so famoused by the *staplers*, did weigh 364 li. *averdupois*, two *waighes of wooll*, make a *sacke*, and 12 *sacks* make a *laste*. Wooll weight.

The *last of herrings* containeth 10 thousand, and every thousand containe ten hundred, and every hundred six score or 120. Herrings measure.

Leade, is sold by the *foder*, the loade being 175 li. and the *fother* maketh accordingly 19 $\frac{1}{2}$. hundred of 112 li. *per cent*. Lead weight.

It is also to be noted, that of this pound of 16 ounces *averdupois*, is made in *England*, three severall *quintals*, for weighing of sundry sorts of *merchandise*. Three *Quintars* in *England* used.

The first is a hundred of five score, or 100 li. just, and this is called the hundred sutle, whereby is sold, *spices*, *drugges*, and other fine commodities, which are accounted by the pound, and to which is added by the seller, an allowance of 4 li. upon 104 li. taken from the overplus received from *Antwerpe* weights in times past in *spices*, as I have said elsewhere, and called by the name of *Tret*, yet by some alledged to be an allowance in garbled commodities. *Num.* 1. 100 li.

The second is a hundred of fivescore and twelve, or 112 li. the halfe hundred being 56 li. the quarter 28 li. &c. to which all the aforesaid weight is adjousted, and by which all commodities are weighed, and all fine commodities afterward reduced to the sotle hundred, and by this are sold all grosse goods, *Grocery*, *Saltery*, &c. *Num.* 2. 112 li.

The third is a hundred of sixscore of the said *averdupois* pound, by which *Tinne* is weighed to his *Majesties Farmers*, and some few other commodities, and is called the *stannery hundred*. This pound *averdupois* hath in it selfe a division of 16 ounces, and thereof is formed other weights, as sometimes a *stone* of 8 li. 7 li. 10 li. 14 li. 16 li. 20 li. sometimes a *todde* of 7 li. 8 li. 10 li. sometimes a *clove* of 20 li. 28 li. 32 li. and such like, which is still found to be made out of this pound of *averdupois* of 16 ounces, and every ounce of 8 drams, and every dram 60 graines. Raw silke of *Persia* or *Turky*, is sold also by this pound, but then it is accounted a pound of 24 ounces, or a pound and a halfe of the abovesaid; all which is requisite his learning that is either *Num.* 3. 120 l.

to

to buy or ſell in *England*, that he may know not onely the true weight of his commodity, but alſo the denomination thereof, and how many pound or ounces is contained therein.

Having now ſhewed the diſtinction of the *troy* and *averdupois* weight, and how they agree together, and having calculated moſt of the weights of this booke to the hundred ſutle, I will alſo ſhew here how the 112 li. is found to reſpond with ſome other Countries, as being the weight common in uſe amongſt *Merchants*, and in notes of commodities obſerved abroad.

Europa.

The 112 l. *Londō* is in

Marſelia	125 li.
Venetia ſotile	164 li.
Venetia groſſe	104 li.
Sicilia	62 li.
Lisbone	100 li.
Florence	143 li.
Anverſe	106 li.
Lions	118 li.
Sivill	110 li.
Danſick	129 li.
Bridges	112 li.

Aſia, Africa.

Aleppo	22 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rot.
Aleppo Silke	24 Rot.
Tripoli ſuria	27 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rot.
Tripoli barbaria	97 Rot.
Alexandria zera	51.9 Rot.
Alexandria forfar	116 Rot.
Scio and *Conſtantino*	101 Rot.
Rhodes	20.4. Rot.
Acria	18.1. Rot.
Babylonia	15.6 M.
Balſola	
Ormus	108. 7 li.

I need not further inlarge my ſelf herein by reaſon of the many Tables found in this Book, wherby the ſaid weight of 112 li. may eaſily be reduced to any eminent place of the World, and for as much as our *Engliſh Gold and Silver* is weighed and valued by the pound *Troy*, I ſhall here following inſert how the ſame concurres and agrees with moſt of the eminent Cities in the World, in their *Coines* both of *Silver* and *Gold*.

It

It is obſerved then in moſt Countries abroad as with us in *England*, that *Gold* and *Silver* is coined and minted by a peculiar weight only proper thetunto, which in many great Cities and Countries of *trade* I have purpoſely omitted, that I might both facilitate this my labour, and in one place reduce them together to the pound *Troy* uſed, eſpecially to that purpoſe in *England*; therfore if I prove here ſomewhat the larger, it is but what the ſerioufneſſe and due circumſtances of the matter requireth.

Troy weight for gold and ſilver compared with other Countries.

The *weight* then uſed in this caſe in *England* is the pound *Troy*, and that which in uſe in moſt other Countries is the *Mark* which as well as I can I will here abbreviate, now this pound *Troy* conſiſting of 12 ounces, and the ounce of 20 peny weights, and the peny weight of 24 grains, the 100 li. of theſe aboveſaid pounds being vſed for the *Standard of Gold and Silver* in this *Kingdome*, hath been obſerved to make in

Antwerp —— 112 marks { each mark being 8 *Ounces*. 1 *Ounce* being 20 *peny weight*. 1 *Peny weight* 32 *grains*.

Adler —— 86 li.
Cairo —— 105 $\frac{1}{3}$ Beſſes.
Ancona —— 116 marks.
Aquila —— 79 $\frac{1}{3}$ li.
Ausburg —— 118 marks.
Bavaria —— 116 marks.
Bohemia —— 99 marks.
Catalonia —— 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks.
Colen —— 118 marks.
Conſtantinople —— 99 marks.
Crema —— 116 marks.
Danſick —— 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks.
Florence —— 158 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks.
Frankford —— 118 marks.
Friburg —— 116 marks.

{ 1 *Mark* 8 *Ounces*. 1 *Ounce* is 8 *groſſes*. 1 *groſſe* is 3 *deniers*. 1 *denier* is 24 *grains*.

Genoa for Gold 130 Marks { 1 mark is 8 ounces. 1 ounce 24 *deniers*. 1 *denier* is 24 grains.

Genoa for Silver 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds { 1 pound is 12 ounces. 1 ounce is 24 *deniers*. 1 *denier* is 24 *grains*.

Hungary —— 99 marks.
Lipſich —— 118 marks.

Lions —— 126 marks
Paris idem —— 126 marks

{ 1 mark in *France* is 8 ounces 1 ounce is 8 groſſes. 1 groſſe is 3 *deniers*. 1 *denier* is 24 grains.

Millain — 118 marks.
Narsinga — 97 marks.
Naples — 86 ½ pound { 1 pound *Naples* is 12 ounces. 1 ounce is 8 *Octavos*.
Persia — 98 Minas.
Peru — 99 ½ Cillats.
Piemont — 111 marks.
Meison — 118 marks
Saxony idem — 118 marks { A mark of *Mesen* is 8 ounces. 1 ounce is 24 *deniers*. 1 *denier*, or peny is found to be 24 *momenta* or grains.
Burgas — 120 marks.
Franconia — 116 marks.
Norrimberg — 116 marks { 1 mark *Norimberg* is 16 loots. 1 loot is 4 quints. 1 quint is 4 pence primes or numulies. 1 peny is 4 *sesterties*.
Turky — 98 marks.
Turin — 111 marks.
Vicentia — 116 marks.
Vienna — 98 marks.
New *Spain, America*, 98 ½ marks.
Spain in generall 121 marks. { 1 mark *Spanish* is 50 *Castellianos*. 1 *Castelliano* is 8 tomines. 1 tominos is 8 grains, and this mark is 29700 marks, or 873 ½ Rials, or 792 Duckets.
Treviso — 117 marks.
Vlme — 116 marks.
Weselburg — 115
Venice — *Verona* — 116 ½ mark. { 1 mark *Venice* is 8 ounces. 1 ounce is 4 quarts or silices. 1 quarta 36 Carrats or Siliquas. 1 Carrat is 4 grains.
Rome — 116 ½ mark { 1 mark *Roman* is 8 ounces. 1 ounce is 8 drams. 1 dram is 3 scruples. 1 scruple is 2 obolos. 1 obole is 3 siliquas. 1 siliqua is 4 grains or primi.
Lisbone — 121 mark. { 1 mark *Portugal* is 8 ounces. 1 ounce is 8 octavos. 1 octavo is 4 ½ grains.

These

These are all the standards of the coines both of gold and silver that I have met withall, and the particulars whereto the said weights are distinguished, which may so farre be needfull to the traffique of Countries, that thereby every Merchant stranger may know of what goodnesse and reall value those coines are stamped and coined for, and what the same will yeeld and afford him in his owne City or place of residence.

Vpon this troy weight doth also depend in Physicke, all drugs and simples, administred by way of potions, which according to the custome practised amongst Physitians, is thus distinguished into parts. Weights used in Physick & their parts.

One *Sesquilibra* is 1 ½. pound. or 18 ounces.
One pound is 2 *selibra* or 12 ounces.
One *selibra* is 2 quadrans or 6 ounces.
One quadran is a ¼ of a li. or 3 ounces.
One *sescuntia* is 1 ½. ounce or 12 drams.
One ounce is 8 drams.
One dram is 3 scruples or 60 graines.
One scruple is 20 graines.
One *obolus* is ½. a scruple or 10 graines.

Now according to this agreement of the weights of *silver* and *gold*, I will here reduce the value of some *forraigne coines*, to the *English sterlin*. The reduction of some forraigne currant Coines to the English sterlin.

The *crowne* of *Camera* of *Rome* is *sterlin*	00 li.	07 s. 0 d.
The *sols* of *Genoa* is *sterlin*	00	01 6.
The *duccat* of *Venice* of 6 li. 4 *sols* is *sterlin*		04 6.
The *duccat* of *Naples* is *sterlin*		04 9.
The *crowne of gold of Florence* is *sterlin*		06 0
The 20 *sols* of *Millan* is *sterlin*		01 0.
The *Carlin* of *Cicilia* is *sterlin*		00 3.
The *sol* of *grosse* of *Antwerpe* is *sterlin*		00 7 ¼.
The *lire* of *Valencia*, *Barselona* and *Saragosa* is		05 6
The *liver* or *franke* of *France* is *sterlin*		02 0
The *florin* of *Turin* and *Savoy* is *sterlin*		00 3 ⅔.
The 34 *Marvedes* or single *Royall* of *Spaine* is *sterlin*		00 6.
The 40 *Res* of *Lisborne* in *Portugall* is *sterlin*		00 6.
The *lire* of *Bollonia* is *sterlin*		01 3 ½.
The *crowne* of *Lucca* is *sterlin*		05 9.
The *florin* of *Noremburgh* and *Franckford*, *sterlin*		3 4.
The *Chequin* of *Turky* is *sterlin*		7 10.

Where *note* that in *Europe*, the *exchange* ever maketh the accounted value of their coines with us, which are seene sometimes to differ much from the abovesaid rules, yet according to the estimation of our *English minte*, this carrieth a neere concordancy, & therfore I have the rather thought fit to insert it in this place.

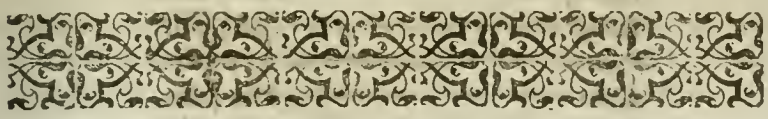
I have in many places of this Book shewed how the 100 li. sutle doth agree with *London*, and in the leaf aforegoing, shewed how the 112 li. doth also respond with some of them: now I will shew by a new invented Table out of the Works of Master *Hunt* the *Arithmetician*, a method reducing the pounds of forraigne Counties to the pound of *London*, which I finde thus.

Pounds forrain to pounds *English* reduced.

	M	D		M	D
Ancona	13	10	*Geneva*	81	100
Antwerp	24	25	*Lipsich*	99	100
Archipelago	497	448	*London troy*	29	24
Acquilla	143	100	*London averd*	127	120
Avignon	11	10	*Lubeck*	389½	448
Ausburg	19	20	*Lions*	21	20
Barselona	91	10	*Lisbone*	83	100
Besenson	91	100	*Marselia*	497	448
Bridges	1	1	*Naples*	71	50
Burgois	23	25	*Norrimberg*	396	448
Calice	24	25	*Paris*	19	20
Castile	51	50	*Padua*	33	25
Cicilia	37	25	*Parma*	34	25
Colen	19	20	*Preslau*	538½	448
Corfu	497	448	*Rochel*	81	100
Dansick	29	24	*Roan*	127	100
Deep	359	400	*Sicilia*	250¼	448
Ferrara	133	100	*Sivil*	439	448
Florence	131	100	*Tholousa*	491	448
Frankford	396	448	*Venice grosse.*	423	448
Genoa	141	100	*Venice sotle*	151	100
			Vienna	256	448

For the understanding of this Table, note that one pound of *London* is in *Ancona* $\frac{13}{10}$ of a pound, and so in the rest $\frac{13}{10}$ is 1 and $\frac{3}{10}$ first then against the names of the places are two numbers, as against *Avignon*, you have 11 for to multiply, and 10 for *divisor*, or 11 for *numerator*, & 10 for *denominator*, multiply then pounds of *Avignon* by 11, and divide it by 10, and they are pounds of *London*, so do for other places as the Table directs.

Chap.



Chap. CCLXXII.

Of measures used in England.

HAving now done with the *Weights* of *England*, whereby all Merchandise of weight is weighed; I come now to those *measures* that are in use through the *Kingdome* of *England*, which are three: the first is the *yard*, the common measure of all *woollen cloth*, *stuffes*, *silkes*, and such like, which is composed of three foot, every foot being 12 inches, and every inch 3 barly cornes, so that the yard doth containe 36 inches, and there is in the measure of all commodities given in measure, an inch, which doth make the yard to be 37 inches, when computed with the measure of other Countries. Measures in *England*. 1 A Yard.

The second is *an elle*, wherewith all *linnens* are measured, and it containeth 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. inches, or 45 inches by the rule, and herewith is also allowed an inch, for measure by custome of the Country. 2 An Ell.

The third is a *goade*, onely used in *welsh Frizes*, *Frizadoes*, and the like, being the ancient measure of *Wales*, and as some imagine, of *England*, before the setling of the yard wand, and by the inch rule is found to be (55 inches) at this time. 3 A Goad.

In *London* there is found a custome both in weighing and measuring of some commodities not found or practised in any other place, and called beyond Seas, the *courtesies of London*; the which is first in commodities weighed by 4 in 104 li. allowed and called *tret*, which I have noted before; next by 2 li. allowed upon every draught and commodity, which exceedeth 336 li. or three hundred grosse, called *cloffe*, and lastly in the measure of *broad cloth* by retaile in Drapers shoppes, allowing to the buyer, a *shaftnet* upon each yard, in lieu of the inch before specified, which is as much as is in length at the yards end, from the bottome of the wrist, to the end of the thumbe, which commonly may be about 5 in 6 inches in length, according to the dimension of the hand. I have already shewed what agreement some of these measures, especially the yard hath with the measures of length of many other places: it is requisite I should also here shew how our *English Elle* is found to respond with other Countries, which I finde to be by the observations of some ingenious Merchants thus, The courtesies of *Londoners*. Tret. Cloffe. Shaftnet.

Measures of *London* compared.

Antwerp	166 $\frac{1}{3}$ Ells.
Frankford	208 $\frac{2}{3}$ Ells.
Dansicke	138 $\frac{1}{3}$ Ells.
Vienna	145 Ells.
Lions	101 $\frac{3}{5}$ aln.
Paris	95 aln.
Roan	103 aln.
Lisbone	100 Vares.
Sivil	135 Vares.
Madera Iles	103 $\frac{3}{7}$ Braces.
Venice linnen	180 Braces.
Venice Silk	196 Braces.
Lucques	200 Braces.
Florence	204 Braces.
Millain	230 Braces.
Genoa	480 $\frac{5}{6}$ Pal.
Bridges	164 Ells.
Arras	165 Ells.
Callice	157 alns.
Norrimberg	174 Ells.
Rome	56 Cans.
Colen	208 Ells.
Lisle	166 Ells.
Mastricke	157 Ells.

How true these observations are I must referre to triall by experience, and forasmuch as I would not omit any materiall collection that might adde to the perfection of this knowledge, which doth oftentimes so much concern *Merchants* in their negotiations; I have here also inserted M. *Hunts* table of respondency of other Countries, Measures of length to the above said *English* Ell and Yard.

Measures Forrain to *English* measure reduced.

	M	D		M	D
Antwerp	3	5	*Lucca*	5	8
Arras	23	35	*Malins*	3	5
Bridges short	25	41	*Mastriche*	100	173
Castile	20	27	*Madera*	25	26
Calice	150	157	*Millain*	50	57
Colen	25	52	*Norrimberg*	100	137
Frankford	25	52	*Paris*	19	20
Flemmish Ells.	6	10	*Roan*	100	103
French alns	6	5	*Rome*	14	25
Florence	25	47	*Sivil*	20	27
Gant long	50	77	*Venice* long	5	9
Gant short	25	41	*Venice* short	25	49
Genoa	150	721	*Vienna*	20	29
Lions		1	*Vincentia*	100	133
London yard	4	5			
Lisbone and *Lisle*	50	83			

The

The use of the former *table* is three-fold, first, to know what proportion one of our *London Elles* will beare unto any of the *measures* of the aforesaid places, which is thus performed, looke the place in the *table posito Florence*, against it you shall finde these two numbers, 25. under the title of *M*. which signifieth *Multiplicate*, and 47 under the title of *D*. which signifieth *divisor*, divide then the greater by the lesser, *viz*. 47 by 25. the *quotient* is 1 and 22 is the remainder, which is *numerator* to 25. making the *fraction* $\frac{22}{25}$. so that our *Elle at London* is at *Florence* 1 of their *measures*, and $\frac{22}{25}$ parts thereof, and so in the rest. Use of the former Table threefold.

Secondly, it reduceth *forrain measures* to the *London Elle* thus, *posito the question* were; how many *Ells* are there in 387 of the *measures* of *Dansicke*, then look *Dansicke*, against which you shall finde two numbers, the first is 20 your *multiplicate*, the second 27 your *divisor*, the order of the question then is thus, 2 Use.

Multiplicate —— 20

of 387 *dansicke* measure.

Divisor ——— 27

2(1 20

27 6 774 *product* or *divident*.

22 8 (8

774 0 286 *Ells* of *London*, and $\frac{18}{27}$. which is $\frac{2}{3}$. of an *Ell*.

27 7 7

22

Further note $\frac{2}{3}$. of 20 *nayles* of a yard.

2

14

40 13 *nayles*, and $\frac{1}{3}$. of the yard.

33

Thirdly and lastly, it reduceth *Ells of London*, to any of the aforesaid *forraigne measures*. *posito* in 597 *Ells of London*, how many *Lucca braces* doe they containe? to doe this, looke *lucca* in the *table*, and right against it you have the two numbers of 5 and 8. and note by the way, that in questions of this nature that you multiply by the second number under *D*. and divide by the first under *M*. multiply therefore 597 by 8. and divide by 5. and the *quotient* is 955 $\frac{1}{5}$. of the *braces or measures of Lucca*. And this shall suffice concerning *measures* of length, the truth of which *tables* I referre to the inquisition of the curious. 3 Use.

There is also in use in *England*, divers measures, for severall distinct commodities, which orderly I will here observe.

First, a measure whereby land is measured, and this hath some correspondence with all things that are measured by a *square* proportion in bredth and length, and this done also by the afore mentioned yard, which beginning from the least part and is thus reckoned. Measure of land in use.

Graines

Grains 3 ——— is an *inch*.
Inches 12 ——— a *foot*.
Foot 3 ——— a *yard*.
Feet 3 *inches* 9, an *ell*.
Yards 5 ½ is ——— a *perch*.
Perch 1 in *breadth* } a *farthindole*.
and 40 in *length* }
Farthindole 2 — is half an *acre*.
Farthindole 4 — is an *acre*.

40 *Rod* in length is a *Furlong*, 8 *Furlongs* is a *Mile English*, which is 320 *perches*, 1760 *yards*, 5280 *foot*, or 63360 inches, note that a *Rod-land*, *Yard-land*, and *Farthendale* is one thing.

So that hereby it may be discerned, that a foot being 12 inches every way, as 12 in length and 12 in breadth, making 12 times 12 is 144 inches, and so in the yard which is 3 foot in breadth, & 3 foot in length, which is 9 foot, is 1286 inches, and thus is *Board*, *Glasse*, *Pavement*, *Hangings*, *Wainscot*, and the like Commodities measured in *England*.

Board, Glasse, Hangings, &c.

Next let us observe *dry Measures* in themselves, for so farre forth as they concurre with *weight*, I have noted before, dry measure principally is for grain.

Dry measures of grain.

The *Gallon* is found to be by the Statute of *England*,	*Gallons*	*Potles*	*Quarts*	*Pints*.
	1	or 2	or 4	or 8
A *Peck* is	2	or 4	or 8	or 16
Half a *Bushell* is	4	or 8	or 16	or 32
A *Bushell* is	8	or 16	or 32	or 64
A *Strike* is	16	or 32	or 64	or 128
A *Cornock* is	32	or 64	or 128	or 256
A *Quarter* is	64	128	or 256	or 512
A *Way* is	384	768	1536	3072
A *Last* is	640	1280	2560	5128

It is here to be noted, that severall commodities are measured by a severall different measure: as for example, Corne is measured by the *quarter*, which contains 8 *bushels* as above is mentioned, five quarters making a tunne lading, and 10 *quarters* to a *laste*, but yet 10 ¼. or 10 ½. goes for a *last of Holland*, so also in *salt*, which is sold by the *weight*, which is 40 *bushels* water measure of tenne gallons; yet note that in *Plimouth*, and in some other Sea-ports of *England*, they measure by a bushell alien measure, whereof 24 makes a *tonne*, and 8 doth make a quarter, so *three quarters* make one *tunne*, and every *bushell* is 18 *gallons*, so that a *tunne* of *salt* at *Plimouth*, is greater than a *weigh* of *London*, by

by 32 *gallons*. And note that as in *salt*, so also in *corne*, they have 2 *measures*, the *water measure*, large for shipboord, and the land for shop-measure, the difference in some places, as from 6 to 7. also from 3 to 4. which is to be observed.

The next measure observable is *liquid measures*, which in *England* are found to vary much, and to be of divers kindes, both in the quantity it selfe, and in the commodity or liquor, which I will here for method sake collect together thus. Liquid measures in *England*.

		Gallon.	Potles.	Quart.	Pints.
Of Ale.	*Ale* the *Firkin* ought to be	8	or 16	or 32	or 64
	Kilderkin of *Ale* ought to be	16	32	64	128
	Barrell of *Ale* ought to be	32	64	128	256
Of Beer	*Beer* the *Firkin* ought to be	9	or 18	or 36	or 72
	Kilderkin of *Beer*	18	36	72	144
	Barrell of *Beer*	36	72	144	288
Of Wine.	*Kilderkin* of *Wine* ought to be	18	or 36	or 72	or 144
	Barrell of *Wine* to be	31	62	124	248
	Hogshead of *Wine* to be	63	126	252	504
	A *Tertian* of *Wine*	84	168	336	672
	Butt or *Pipe* of *Wine*	126	252	504	1008
	Tun of *Wine*	252	504	1008	2016
Of Sope.	A *Firkin* of *Soap* ought to be	8	or 16	or 32	or 64
	A *Kilderkin* to be	16	32	64	128
	A *Barrell* to be	32	64	128	256
Of Eeles and Salmon.	A *Firkin* of *Salmon* and *Eels* to be	10½	21	42	84
	A *Barrell* ought to be	42	84	168	236
	A *Butt* ought to be	84	164	236	572
Of Oile.	A *Tun of Oile* and *Hony* ought to be	252	504	1008	2016
	A *Pipe of Oiles* to be	126	252	504	1008
	A *Hogshead* to be	63	126	252	504
	A *Rundlet* to be	18½	37	74	148

But note that the custome of *London* sometimes is found to disagree with the *statute* in the measures of some commodities, as in *oyles* it is observed, that 236 *gallons* which by *Merchants* is called the *civill Gadge*, is sold ordinarily for a *tunne*, and not 252 *gallons*, as above is mentioned.

Now for as much as *cloth*, *tynne*, *lead*, and some other commodities, are the *staple* of the *trade of England*, and that divers good lawes have been enacted for preservation of the said commodities in their true nature: It will not be unproper that I mention here some heads of such orders as have been made, and principally for the true making of *cloth*, being the *prime of the native* A declaration of the Standard for cloth making made in the fourth yeer of King *James*.

com-

commodities of England. The *sacke of wooll* then of which our *English cloth* is made, doth containe as I said before 364 li. the *tod of wooll* is 28 li. 13 *toddes* making a sacke, every *tod* being 4 *nails*, and every *naile* being 7 li. This *sacke of wooll* is accounted to make 4 *standard clothes* of cleane wooll, called *sorting clothes*, weighing 60 li. the cloth, and being 24 yards long of 6 ½. quarters broad. Now in the weight is to be observed that the *clothes* be well *scoured, thicked, milled,* and *fully dryed:* and in the measure that the same be measured by the yard and inch, within the list, concerning the bredth, all which I will for the benefit of cloth-traders insert in this following collection.

Sack of wooll.

Breadth, weights and Measures of English clothes.

	Bredth.	Weight.	Measures.
Kent, Yorke, and *Reading* clothes of	6 ½. *qu.*	86 *li.*	30 & 34 *yds.*
Suffolke, Norfolke, and *Essex* clothes of	7 *quar.*	80 *li.*	29 & 32 *yds.*
Worster, Coventry, and *Hereford* cloths of	6 ½. *qu.*	78 *li.*	30 & 33 *yds.*
Wiltshire, Gloster, Oxen. Somerset of	7 *quar.*	76 *li.*	29 & 32 *yds.*
Suffolke sorting clothes	6 ½. *qu.*	64 *li.*	23 & 26 *yds.*
All *sorting clothes* of divers shires of	6 ½ *qu.*	60 *li.*	24 & 26 *yds.*
Broad cloth, Taunt. Bridgwaters & *Dunst.*	7 *quar.*	30 *li.*	12 & 13 *yds.*
Broad and narrow of *Yorkshire of*	4 *quar.*	30 *li.*	24 & 25
Devonshire, Kersies and *dossens* of	4 *quar.*	13 *li.*	12 & 13
Check. Kersies, strait and plaine grayes	4 *quar.*	24 *li.*	17 & 18
Ordinary penistons or forests,	5 ½. *qu.*	28 *li.*	12 & 13
Sorting penistons of	6 ½ *qu.*	35 *li.*	13 & 14
Washers of *Lancashire,* and others.		17 *li.*	17 & 18.

See further the said *statute* for the manner of making of all the said woollen clothes, and orders for workmen, with the viewing, searching, and all other needfull circumstances there and therunto belonging, for further direction whereto I referre you. As for *Tinne,* which is also one of the *staple commodities* of this kingdome: many good orders are enacted for the true casting and assay thereof, and is accounted as the *Princes peculiar commodities, farmed* to certaine *Merchants,* who have the sole prehemtion thereof, and thereto belongeth a peculiar weight called the *stannery weight,* the hundred thereof making 120 li. sutle *haberdupois,* as I said before. *Lead* is also one of the *staples* of this *Iland,* knowne throughout all the parts of the world, and is in *England* sold likewise by a particular weight called the *foder,* which is 19 ½. hundred of 112 li. to the hundred, and making sutle pounds 2184 li. for other the *staple commodities of England,* I need not further insist, referring the same to the search of the inquisitour at his owne leisure.

Tinne in *England.*

Lead in *England.*

I have already noted that sundry *commodities* are in *England weighed and measured* by sundry & distinct *weights* and *measures,* the principall thereof being of *silver* and *gold.* I have already shewed as the *standard* of our *English coines,* and shewed how the same

same agreeth with other places, then of *salt*, *wine*, and *corne*, which in the next place I meane here to shew, and withall demonstrate how the same holdeth correspondency with other Countries, which in most Cities I have omitted as purposely intended here to be inserted by it selfe, as reducing all others to the City of *London*.

Corne then as the most necessary commodity, is sold, as I have shewed before in *England*, by the *quarter*, accounting five *quarters* for one *tunne* lading ordinarily, though otherwise 10 ¼. *quarters*, is a *last of corne*, and this *last* then of *corne* doth make : Corn measure with other Countries.

In *Embden* 55 *Werpes*, whereof 61 made a *last*, there, or 15 ½. *barrels* of 4 *Werpes*.

In *Hamburgh* 83 *schepels*, whereof 90 make a *last* there.

In *Lubecke* 85 *schepels*, whereof 96 make a *last*.

In *Dansicke* 56 *schevels*, whereof 60 there make a *last*, the 4 *schepels* make one *muid*, which is the *skippound* of 340 li.

In *Fameran* 78 *schepels*, whereof 96 to the *last*.

In *Haleger haven* in *Denmarke*, 80 *schepels*, 96 to the *last*.

In *Coppen haven* 23 small *barrels*, whereof 16 to the *last*.

In *Ebbetorff Danic* 23 *barrels*, whereof 36 to the *last*.

In *Nelbogge* 23 *barrels*, whereof 42 to the *last*.

In *Sweden* 23 *barrels*.

Conixburgh ⅚. of a *last*, the 6 *last* are 7 *at Amsterdam*.

In *Milain* ½. of a *last*.

In *Statin* in *Pomerland*, ⅚. of a *last*.

In *Riga* 42 *loopes*.

In *Antwerpe* 37 ½. *Vertules*.

In *Bruxels* 10 ½. *mudden*, and differing in all places in *Brabant*.

In *Gant* 4 *mudds*, 7 *halsters* of 12 to one *mudd* is 55 *halsters*.

In *Bridges* 7 ½ *hoot*.

In *Dunkirke* 18 *Rasiers* water measure.

In *Middleburg* 40 *sackes* is 41 ½. to the *last* in all *Holland*.

In *Dort* 28 *sackes*.

In *Rotterdam* and *Delph*, 87 *atchtelings*.

In *Schoon haven* 88 *achtelings*.

In *Enchusen*, *Horne*, *Medenblicke*, 42 *sackes*.

In *Groennighen* 33 *mudds*.

In *Tenell* 58 *loopes*.

In *Callais* 18 *Rasiers*.

In *Roven* 20 untill 30 *mines*, every *mine* is 4 *bushels*.

In *Rotchell* 128 *bushels*, 4 to every *sestier*.

In *Bourdeux* 38 *Boiseaux*, whereof 33 to the *last*.

In *Sivil* 54 *Haneges*, a *last* is 4 *Cahis* of 12 *Hanegas*.

In *Lixborne* 225 *alquiers*, whereof 240 to the *last*, or 4 *Moyos of* 60 *alquiers* to the *Moyo*, and so in all the *Ilands* of *Portugall*.

In *Venice* 32 *stares*.

In

In *Genoa* 23 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Minas.*

In *Sicilia* 38 *Medinos* of 6 *Moyos.*

In *Puglia* 32 *Cara* 36 *timans.*

In *Ciprus* 40 *Medinos* of 2 *cipros.*

In *Amsterdam* a *last*, and it is observeable here, that *corne* is found so farre to differ in goodnesse, that the measure of this place will weigh of *East-landwheate* 156 li. of *French wheate* 180 li. of *Sicilia wheate* 224 li. and of *Africa* 236 li. and this *last* of *Amsterdam* is 27 *Moyos* or *Muddens*, each *mudden* is 4 *schepels*, or every *last* is 29 *sackes*, and each *sacke* 3 *achtelings*, so that a *last* may be said to be 108 *schepels* or 87 *atchtelings.*

Measure of Salt compared with other places.

Now for as much as *salt* is not a native commodity of our Country, we must borrow the originall of the measure thereof from these places which produceth the greatest quantity, or from those Cities which hold the principall *staple* thereof. It will be necessary then we bring it to the great hundred of *Zeland*, which is accounted for 4 small hundred, and because it is the best knowne in all places, they measure their *salt* with *barrels*, 18 *barrels* to a *last*, and 7 *last* to the hundred, which is 126 *barrels.*

In *Armuyden* in *Zeland*, they reckon 8 $\frac{3}{4}$. weighs for one hundred: every weigh is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. *sackes*, every *sacke* 4 measures, and 15 waighs of *Browadge salt*, makes the great hundred. The *sacke of salt* of *Armuiden*, being 122 small *barrels*, for the 100 sacke shall be my computation, and it maketh in

In *Browage* $\frac{3}{4}$. parts of one hundred of 28 *moyos*, and 12 *sackes* to the *moyo*, also by charges or loads, ten load to the hundred, and 48 *moyos* or *moys* to the *last* of 21 *barrels.*

In *Lixborne* 25 *moyos.*

In Saint *Mary Port* 28 *moyos.*

In *Saintubal* 20 *Cays.*

In *Calis* 22 *Cays.*

In *Saintlucar* 21 *Cays.*

In *Gaunt* 108 *sackes* or *barrels.*

In *Antwerpe* 144 *vertels* of 24 to the *last*, and 6 *last* to the hundred, and the *white salt* is measured with a lesser measure of 12 upon 100.

In *Dunkerke* 92 *water measures*, or 104 *land measures.*

In *Ostend* 98 *measures.*

In *Damme* and *Axels* 102 *measures.*

In *Bridges* 104 *measures.*

In *Ypres* 144 *measures.*

In *Rotterdam* 100 whereof 6 make one *mud* of 18 to the 100.

In *Amsterdam*, *Vtricht*, *Druenter* 102 *schepels.*

In *Calis* in *France* 130 *barrels*, 19 to the *last*, but 20 by fraighting.

In

In *Roven* and almost all *France* 6 ½. *Muyes*.
In *Hamburgh* 7 *last*, whereof 80 *barrels* makes 100.
In *Denmarke*, 6 ⅔. *last*.
In *Sweden* 111 tunnes or *barrels*, 16 to the *last*.
In *Emden* 100 *barrels*, 14 to the *last*.
In *Lubecke*, 7 *lasts* of 18 *barrels*.
In *London*, 7 ½. *lasts* of 18 *herring barrels*, but by weighs 11 ½.
In *Venice* and *Prian*, 70 *Mose*.

Pit-coale is a commodity peculiar and native, and is sold by the *Chalder*, which must be taken from the measure of *Newcastle*, where the greatest quantity of coales is found, and they measure there by the *Chalder*, filled up whereof 7 ½. *Chalder* is a *last*, and is measured in giving 21 for 20. the correspondence thereof is, Measure of Sea-coal compared with other places.

The *last* of *Newcastle* of 7 ½. *chalder* is
- *London* and *Yarmouth* 10 *chalders*.
- *Roven* 100 *barrels* giving 104 for 100.
- *Bridges* and *Oastend* 100 measures for *Oats*.
- *Dort* 12 *hort*, also by weighs of 144 li. of 24 stone, of 6 li.
- *Gaunt* 144 *sackes*, or 24 *muds*.
- *Alst* 200 *muds*.
- *Antwerpe* 175 *Vertils*.
- *Condet* 44 *Muys* the 80 makes a *cherke*.
- *Zeland* 68 *herring barrels*.
- *Middleburgh* by weigh of 180 li.
- *Amsterdam* 13 ⅓. *Loot* of 38 measures.

Wines are sold in *England* by the tunne of 252 gallons, and by reason of the diversity of wines of the growth of sundry countries comming to *England*, it is fit I should set downe how the tunne of 252 gallons doth correspond with other places. Measures of Wine.

It then makes in *Antwerp* 6 *ames*, containing 300 *stoopes*, every *stoope* weighing 6 li. called a *stone*, every *ame* being 50 *stoopes*, or 42 *gallons*, and every *stoope* being 9 ½. *pintes English*.

In *Paris* and *Orleance*, 4 *hogsheads* lacking 10 *stoopes*, every *hogshead* 312 *stoopes*, and at *Paris* 36 *sextiers*, each *sextier* being 4 *quarts*, every *quart* two *pints*, is 288 *pints* and each *pinte* is 2 *chapins*.

In *Burdeaux* 4 ½. *hogsheads*.
In *Lixborne* 5 ½. *hogsheads*.
In *Auxere* in *Burgundy* 3 *punchons*.
In *Poitou* 2 ¼. *pipes*.
In *Coniaque* 2 *pipes* or 4 *hogsheads*.

In *Ay* and *Artois*, 4 $\frac{2}{3}$. *hogsheads.*

In *Seres* or *Canary*, 2 *pipes* of 150 *stoops* or 1 *But* and $\frac{9}{20}$. every *But* is in *Antwerpe*, 158 *stoopes*, they measure by the *Rove* of 30 li. is 5 *stoopes* of *Antwerpe*, which is about 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ *gallons*, and every *But* containeth 30 *Roves*, and the *pipes* containe 30 *Roves* of 28 li. weight.

In *Condado* is 2 *Buts*.

In *Madrid* 2 *pipes* lacking 16 *stoopes*, or about 19 *gallons*.

In *Sivil* 56 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Rove* of *Romani*, a *Rove* is 8 *somers*, every *somer* is 4 *quartils*, every *quartil* is $\frac{1}{8}$. of a *stoope*, of *Antwerpe*, which is about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *pintes English*, and they doe deliver 27 and 28 *Roves* in a *pipe*, but of *oile measure* by 40 and 41 *Roves* in a *pipe*.

In *Ansoy* or *Bastard* 2 *pipes* 16 *stoopes* for the said 6 *ames*.

In *Lixborne* 37 $\frac{1}{2}$. *almudes* of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Rove* of *Sivil*, every *almudas* is 12 *covados* or *somer* at *Sivill*, *cavado* is 4 *quarts oile measure* by *alqueri* or *cantar*, every *alqueri* is 6 *covados*, every *cantar* is 4 *stoopes* of *Antwerpe*, or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. *gallons English*.

In *Algorne* 34 *starre*.

In *Florence* 16 $\frac{2}{3}$. *barrels* of 20 *fiaschi* or 18 *stoopes* of *Antwerpe*, the 3 *barrels* is one *starre*, and each *starre* is 54 *stoopes* of *Antwerpe*, or 64 *gallons English*.

In *Rome* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. *brontons*, every *Brent* is 96 *Bocals* or 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Rubes* or *stones* of 10 li. of 30 ounces in one *Brent*, or 42 *stoopes* of *Antwerpe* for *honey* the pound being 44 ounces.

In *Candia* 80 *mostaches* in a *But* of 34 and 35 *mostaches* of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. *stoopes* of *Antwerpe* or *circa* 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. *gallons English*.

In *Bollonia* 13 *corbes incirca* 19 $\frac{1}{2}$. *gallons English* each *corbe*.

In *Padua* 1 and $\frac{1}{37}$. *Cara*, the oile is by the *Millier* of 1185 li. is in *Antwerpe* 1100 li. makes 152 *stoopes* in a *But*.

In *Venice* 80 *Mostati*, the 38 make one *But*, and 76 make an *amphora*, 16 $\frac{4}{5}$. *quarti Besonts* measure the 4 one *Bigonts*, *Bigonte* is a *French hogshead*, one *quart* 18 *stoopes* of *Antwerpe*, 15 $\frac{3}{5}$. *quarti* measure, *Secchio* or small measure of 4 *Tischaufer*.

Amphora { 4 *Bigonts* or *Bigontins*.
16 *quarti bigots* measure.
18 $\frac{1}{3}$. *quarti secchio*. }

Lagol is a *punchon*, *amphora* is 2 *ames*, which is 84 *gallons*, and for *oile*, they measure by *amphora* also, and for *honey*, but most by *millier* of 1210 li.

In *Verona* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *cara*.

14 *Brents*, every *brent* is 16 *bases*.

Oile by the *millier* of 1738 li. is 8 *brenten* & 11 *bases*.

In *Ferrara* 12 *mastilli* of 8 *secchio*, each *mastilli* is 21 *gallons*.

In *Vicentia* 1 $\frac{1}{36}$. *cara*, and the *oile* by the *millier* of *Venice*.

In *Treviso* 11 *consi*, the 10 *consi* makes one *carra*.

In

In *Corfu* and *Zante* 37 *Zare* or *Sare*, and each *Sare* is neere 6 ½. *gallons*.

In *Istria* 15 *Venas*, neere 17 *gallons*.

In *Prian* 12 *Vrnas*, each *Vrna* is 21 *gallons*.

In *Tunes* 60 *matali* of 32 *Rotolos*, every *matali* making about 4 ½. *gallons English*.

In *Tripoli* in *Barbary* 45 *metares* of 42 *Rotolos*, and each *metara* being somewhat more then 5 ½. *gallons English*.

In *Constantinople* 180 *almes*, each *alme* being about 20 *pintes*, and 96 ½ *almes of oile* here, is at *Venice* a *Millier*.

In *Callabria* 8 *Salmes*.

In *Puglia* 8 *salmes*, are *French barrels*, *oile* also 8 *salmes*, every *salme* is 10 *star*, each *star* is 32 *pignatoli*.

Hereto it will not be unfit I should adde *Malines* his observation upon these wet measures in generall.

The *Romans* in times past, called the wet measure by ounces, as we doe now the weight, accounting ten ounces *ponderales*, for 12 ounces *mensurales*, so *Sestarius Boniauorum* was 18 ounces weight measure, and 21 ½. ounces *mensurales* or wet measure. Now this custome of measuring and correspondencie of wet measure and weight is yet in use in sundry places.

As at *Meyson* in *Saxony*, 20 ounces *ponderales*, make 24 ounces *mensurales*.

Also at *Lipsich*, 32 ounces wet measures, goes to 26 ½. ounces weight measure, the difference of correspondence being of 5 to 6. This is further demonstrated in many commodities.

As a *hogshead of wine* weigheth 500 li. the caske 50 li. so that in net wine there is 450 li.

Also a *hogshead of corne* weigheth 400 li. the caske 50 li. the net corne is 350 li. so that by this computation, the tunne of wine weigheth 1800 li. and with the caske 2000 li. and the tunne lading of corne, weigheth 1600 li. and with the caske 1800 li. So that for the lading of a ship, by weight and measure, these observations are to be noted.

Two tunnes are accounted for one *last*, so two tunnes of wine is 4000 li. and somewhat more, and in hogsheads there should be but ⅔. parts of a *last*. Observations for the lading of a ship by weight and measure.

At *Dort* in *Holland* they call a great vessell, a *rod of wine*, which weighed 4500 li. as a *last* of corn, comparing these 4500 li. *mensurales* by reduction of 6 to 5. as above is noted, are 3750 li. *ponderales*, is 12 ½. *ames*, now if you account the *gallon of wine* of *Antwerpe* to weigh 6 li. the capacity of this vessell is 15 *ames*, being 750 *gallons*.

The *rod* is a *rod quadrant*, of 10 foot long, and 10 foot broad, and one foot deep, every foot containing 7 ½. *gallons Antwerpe*

measure, or 4 $\frac{1}{3}$. foot *Cubice*. And this is as much as I thinke fit to insert in this place concerning the *wine measures* of *England*, with other Countries, for other liquid commodities, the table aforegoing will more largely demonstrate.

The Exchanges of *London*.

The *Exchanges* practised in *England*, and principally in *London*, are confined within a narrow scantling, being but as a Rivelet issuing out of the great streame of those *Exchanges* that are used beyond the Seas, and therefore limited but to some few places, as to *Antwerpe* for *Flanders*, to *Roven* and *Paris* for *France*, to *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam* for the *Netherlands*, to *Dansicke* for the *East Country*, to *Venice* for *Italie*, to *Edenburgh* for *Scotland*, to *Dublin* for *Ireland*, all the other parts of the *Exchanges* practised in *England*, have their derivation hence, and he that would *exchange* for any other forraigne Country (these aforenamed excepted) must first have recourse hither, and by a secondary *exchange*, have his desire fulfilled, all which *exchanges*, and the manner how the same are calculated, and the places with which *London* hath in former time been seen to *exchange*. I have at large demonstrated in the 443, 444, 445, 446, and 447 chapters of this ensuing treatise: whereto for better satisfaction I will referre the reader.

Chap.

Chap. CCLXXIII.

Of the trading in generall of England.

Of the trade in generall of *England.*

WHen I consider the true dimensions of our *English traffique*, as at this day to me it appeareth to be, togerther with the inbred commodities that this *Iland* affordeth to preserve and maintaine the same, with the present industry of the natives, and the ability of our Navigators: I justly admire both the height and eminencie thereof: but when againe I survey every *kingdome* and great City of the world, and every petty Port and Creeke of the same, and finde in each of these some *English* prying after the trade and *commerce* thereof, then againe I am easily brought to imagine that either this *great traffique* of *England* is at its full perfection, or that it aymes higher then can hitherto by my weake sight be either seene or discerned. I must confesse, *England* breeds in its owne wombe, the principall supporters of its present splendor, and nourisheth with its owne milke the commodities that gives both lustre and life to the continuance of this *trade, (which I pray may neither never decay, nor yet have the least diminution.* But *England* being naturally seated in a northerne corner of the world, and herein bending under the weight of too too ponderous a burthen, cannot possibly alwaies, and for ever finde a vent for all those commodities that are seene to be daily imported and brought within the compasse of so narrow a circuit, unlesse there can be (by the *policy* and *government* of the *state)* a meane found out to make this *Iland* either the *common Emporium* and *staple of all Europe*, or at least wise of all these our neighbouring *northerne Regions.*

The *staple commodities* of *England*, such as are *Clothes*, *Lead*, *Tynne*, some *new late draperies*, and other *English Reall* and *Royall commodities*, shipped hence in former times, yeelded by their returnes from forraigne parts, all those necessaries and wants we desired, or stood in need of: but the late great traffique of this *Iland* hath been such, that it hath not onely proved a bountifull Mother to the inhabitants, but also a courteous Nurse to

the adjoyning neighbours: for what in matter of *traffique* they have lost, we have been found to have gained, and what they have wanted, or have been noted to have supplied them with.

The reall worth of the *English* trade.

Hath the proud and magnificent City of *Venice* lost her great *traffique* and *commerce* with *India*, *Arabia*, and *Persia*? *England* hath got it, and now furnisheth her plenteously with the rich commodities thereof. Hath all *Italie* lost *Venice*, that fed it with those dainties? *London* now supplieth her place, and is found both to *cloth* and *nourish* it. Hath *France* almost lost the excellent commodities of *Constantinople*, *Alexandria*, and *Aleppo*, and generally of *Turky*? *London* can and doth furnish it. Nay, is *Turky* it selfe deprived of the precious *spices* of *India*? *England* can and doth plentifully afford them. Will you view *Moscovia*, survey *Sweden*, looke upon *Denmarke*, peruse the *East Country*, and those other colder regions, there shall you finde the *English* to have been, the inhabitants from the Prince to the peasant, weares *Englands woollen livery*, feeds in *English pewter*, sauced with *English Indian spices*, and send to their enemies sad *English leaden* messengers of death. Will you behold the *Netherlands*, whose eyes and hearts envy *Englands* traffique, yet they must perforce confesse, that for all their great boasts, they are indebted to *London* for most of their *Siria commodities*, besides what other wares else they have of *English* growth? Will you see *France*, and travell it from *Marselia* to *Callais*, though they stand least in need of us, yet they cannot last long without our commodities. And for *Spaine*, if you pry therein from the Princes Palace to the poore mans Cottage, he will *Voto, a dios, there is no clothing comparable to the English Baye, nor Pheasant exceeding a seasonable English red Herring.*

The East *India* Company.

The *East India Company* of *London*, are yearely seen to visite *Persia*, frequent *India*, and traffique in *Arabia*, and the coasts thereof, and for our *English commodities*, and some other exported hence, they are found to import *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Nutmegs*, *Cottons*, *Rice*, *Callicoes* of sundry sorts, *Bezar stones*, *Aloes*, *Borax*, *Calamus*, *Cassia*, *Mirabolans*, *Mirrhe*, *Opium*, *Rhubarbe*, *Cinamond*, *Sanders*, *Spicknard*, *Muske*, *Civet*, *Tamerinds*, *pretious stones* of all sorts, as *Diamonds*, *Pearles*, *Carbuncles*, *Emeralds*, *Iacincts*, *Saphirs*, *Spinals*, *Turques*, *Topases*, *Indico*, and *Silkes*, raw and wrought into sundry fabriques: *Benjamin*, *Camphir*, *Sandalwood*, and infinite other commodities, and though in *India* and these parts, their trade equaliseth not, neither the *Portugals* nor the *Dutch*, yet in candid, faire, and Merchant-like dealing, these *Pagans*, *Mahumetans* and *Gentiles*, hold them in esteeme farre before

before them, and deservingly have here the *Epithete* of *far more currant and square dealers*. And although for the present this *trade* and *Company* doe suffer under some adverse clouds, and grone under some unkinde losses by the falshood of the *Netherlanders*, and sad accidents at sea, yet their adventures and acts are praise worthy, and their faire indeavours for *Englands* honour in *point of trade*, meriteth due commendations, and just applause.

The *Turky Company of London*, for its height and eminency, is now second to none other of this land, for not yearely, but monethly, nay almost weekly their ships are observed to goe to and fro, exporting hence the *clothes* of *Suffolke*, *Gloster*, *Woster*, and *Coventry*, dyed and drest, *Kersies* of *Hampshire* and *Yorke*, *Lead*, *Tynne*, and a great quantity of the aboveaid *India spices*, *Indico* and *Callicos*, and in returns thereof import from *Turkie*, the raw *silkes* of *Persia*, *Damasco*, *Tripoly*, &c *Galles of Mosolo* and *Toccat Chamblets*, *Grograms*, and *Mohayrs* of *Angora*, *Cottons*, and *Cotton yarne* of *Cyprus* and *Smirna*, and sometimes the *Iemmes of India*, and *drugges of Egypt*, and *Arabia*, the *Muscadins* of *Candia*, the *Corance* and *Oiles* of *Zante*, *Zeffalonia*, and *Morea*, with sundry others, and in all *these parts are accounted also second to none, nor give place to any nation, neither in the greatnesse of their traffique, nor yet in their faire and Merchant-like performance.* The *Turkie* Company.

The ancient company of the *Merchant Adventurers* of *London*, hold the same proportion in the integrity of their dealings, and in the squarenesse of their performance with both the afore named: their excellent government, and their ancient orders preserved and maintained, is every where both applauded and commended. The Cities of *Hamburgh*, *Rotterdam*, and others in the *Netherlands* by their submissive seeking for their residence, and their privileges and immunities granted them during that time, is a sure testimony that speaks their welcome every where, and an assured token of that Cities decay, that they leave from *England*, they furnish them with *clothes* of sundry shires, & some other commodities monethly, as by the shortnesse of their navigation they finde it needfull and proper to their traffique, and from thence furnish *England* with *Tapestries*, *Diaper*, *Cambriques*, *Hollands*, *Lawnes*, *Hoppes*, *Mather*, *Steele*, *Rhenish wines*, and many other manufacturies, as *Blades*, *Stuffes*, *Sope*, *Lattin*, *Wier*, and *plates*, &c. and *here also this nation is accounted the most current and onely Merchant-like nation that traffique or have commerce amongst them.* The Merchant Adventurers.

The *East country Merchants*, and the *Moscovia Company*, doe also The Eastland and *Moscovia* Company.

also challenge a part in this great trade of *England*, and adde some perfection to the traffique of the City of *London*: neither doth their faire dealing there, come behinde any of their fellow citizens, nor are they there lesse esteemed then any other forraigne nation there resident. They export hence principally, *cloth*, as the best commodity, as also *tinne*, *leade*, with some other *spices of India*, and other Southerne commodities, and returne thence, *ashes*, *clapbord*, *copper*, *deales*, *fish*, *rich furres*, *masts*, *pipe staves*, *rye*, *timber*, *wainscot*, *wheate*, *fustians*, *iron*, *latine linnen*, *mathers*, *quicksilver*, *flaxe*, *hempe*, *steele*, *caviare*, *cordage*, *hides*, *honey*, *tarre*, *ropes*, *tallow*, *pitch*, *wax*, *rosin*, and sundry others.

What shall I say to the *French Company*, the *Groenland Company*, the *Merchants* trading into *Spaine*, *Barbary*, *Geanny*, *Benin*, *Italie*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, but that they also challenge a great interest in the traffique of this City and Kingdome, for the *French Merchants* carry hence, English *clothes*, *Kersies*, and *Bayes*, *Galles*, *Silke*, and *Cottons* of *Turky*, and for the same returne, *Buckrams*, *Canvas*, *Cards*, *Glasse*, *Graine Linnens*, *Salt*, *Claret* and *white Wines*, *Woade*, *Oiles*, *Almonds*, *Pepper*, some silke stuffes, and some other petty manufacturies.

The *French* Merchants.

The *Merchants* trading into *Spaine*, carry hence *bayes*, *sayes*, *serges*, *perpetuanos*, *leade*, *tynne*, *herrings*, *pilchards*, *salmon*, *newland fish*, *calfe skins*, and many other commodities, and in returns furnish *England* thence with *wines* of *Xeres*, *Mallaga*, *Bastard*, *Candado* and *Alicant*, *Rosins*, *Olives*, *Oiles*, *Sugars*, *Sopes*, *Aniseeds*, *Liquoris*, *Soda barillia*, *Pate*, and sundry *west India commodities*: neither have the *Spanish* and *Portugall* any ill opinion in the dealing and traffique of the *English nation*, for though of all other nations, they have the best conceit and opinion of their owne greatnesse, and punctuall worth, and have of late exchanged the name of *Mercader* into *Cargador*, (how unproper I refer to their own language) yet account they the *English* (after themselves) *the principall and fairest dealing Merchants in the world*.

The *Spanish* Merchants.

The *Merchants* of *England* trading into *Naples*, *Sicilia*, *Genoa*, *Leghorne* and *Venice*, &c. which here I tearme *Italie*, are not observed to have any joynt society or company, yet to the honour and benefit of this Kingdome and City therof, transport hence, *bayes*, *sayes*, *serges*, *perpetuanos*, *kersies*, *lead*, *tyn*, *cloth*, and many other native *commodities*, besides *pepper*, *indico*, *cloves*, and other *Indian commodities* in great abundance, and for returnes thence, have *clothes* of *gold* and *silver*, *satins*, *velvets*, *taffataes*, *plushes*, *tabins*, *damaskes*, *alome*, *oyles*, *glasse*, *aniseeds*, *rice*, *Venice gold* and *silver*,

The *Italian* Merchants.

silver, great quantity of *raw silkes*, of sundry sorts, and divers other *commodities*; and here likewise all other *forraigne nations give willingly place to the English, as the prime and principall Merchants that either abide amongst them, or negotiate with them.* I need not to insist here upon the reliques of that famous *Barbary trade*, nor yet mention the petty adventures of the *English* to *Guyny* and *Benny*, though that otherwise they are concurrent to the traffick of this nation, neither need I nominate the homeland *commerce* of this *kingdome* to *Scotland* and *Ireland*, neither goe about to particularise the large traffique of this *Iland* to their late Plantations of *New found land, Sommer Ilands, Virginia, Barbados*, and *new England*, and to other places which rightly challenge an interest in the present trade and traffique of this kingdome.

Therfore omitting what may be further said in this point, and having thus survayed the *trade* of this *Iland* in the particular, and shewed the commodities exported and imported by every noted Company and Societie, I shall now speake a word concerning the *Navigation* of this Nation, which is one of the maine and principall meanes by which this *traffique* is observed to be preserved unto them at this day.

I shall not need to looke backe into former ages, nor trouble my selfe to search after old records that expresse the *worth* of the *English nation* at sea in the times of old; it sufficeth me to understand, and know that these present times wherein we *live*, is not any waies inferiour (in this point) to the former, nor the reall *value* nor *valour* of the *English* any wayes decayed or altered from its former ancient greatnesse, to its present splendor: what they have done, let Histories remember, and what they now doe, let the world witnesse and testifie throughout *Europe*. What Creeke or Port in *Europe* have they not sought out and found? nay how many of them have fought against hunger, cold, and all extremities, to finde *new northerne passages* to the *southerne Regions*, and though the South Seas, and a great part of *America* be at this day debarred to them and to their Navigation, yet their wils herein are more bounded to their Princes pleasure in a faithfull obedience to his treaties and peace with that *Don* that challengeth those vast Countries, then any way in feare of his greatnesse, or his navall power at Sea, as may well witnesse their Attempts, Navigations, and Plantations in many parts of that Country not limited or forbidden by that *treaty*. As for their Navigations to *Africa*, begin at *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, and so saile to *Tunes*, *Argire* and *Seuta*, and thence alongst the coast of *Guiny* and *Benyn*, to *cape Bona*, *Esperansa*, then to *Mombasa*, *Melinda*, *Brava*, *Cape*, *Guarde fuy*, and into the *red sea gulfe*, and

The navigation of the *English* famous,

throughout *Europe*.

In *America*.

In *Africa*.

and tell me where is it that they have not beene, or what place or Port is not acquainted to them. And if you survey the Maritime shore of *Asia*, and begin at *Sues* in the aforesaid Gulfe, and so to *Aclon*, *Dieu*, *Cambaia*, *Ormus*, *Surrat*, *Goa*, *Cochin*, *Mesulapatam*, *Pegu*, *Camboi*, *Cauch*, *China*, *Maccau*, and to the utmost bounds of *China*, and the *Iles of Iapan*, and *Cathay*, and all the adjacent Ilands they have all borne for many yeares, both well acquainted to our *sea men*, and not unfrequented by our *Merchants* and *traders*, and for the *Caspian Sea*, the *Euxine* and the other parts of *Asia* comprised from thence by *Constantinople* to *Scanderone*, and so to *Alexandria*, every weeke brings us tidings of the currant advises, of those places. To conclude then by what hath been said, may be clearely discerned, the present height and amplitude of our *English commerce*, and the greatnesse of *Englands* Navigations, the continuation whereof my devotions *shall ever second, and my prayer shall be, that neither our fained friends, nor yet our froward foes, may ever have just cause to rejoyce at the decrease, nor least diminution thereof.*

In *Asia*.

Having thus happily ended my peregrination, and drawn out the utmost bounds and limits of this my *Mappe of Commerce*, and concluded there the manner and matter of the generall and particular traffique of most of all the eminent Cities and Countries of the world, I will now here cast anchor, and finish in this place my voyage, till the next faire gale doth offer and present it selfe, to imbarke both my time and pen in the survey and calculation of the *Exchanges of Europe*, as at this day they are seen practised amongst the *Merchants* of *Christendome.*

FINIS.

EXCHANGES.

EXCHANGES.

CHAP. 274.

Of Exchanges *in generall, and of the Method and manner thereof, and how calculated in any place in Christendome.*

I Have in the tenth Chapter of this *Map of Commerce*, shewed, that to make this *Treatise* absolute and compleate, the Method and manner how all *Exchanges* are framed and calculated is perfectly to be knowne and learned, and there also declared the necessity of this knowlege with all circumstances depending thereupon. Exchange in Generall.

Now by reason that I have in all the afore mentioned Cities of this *Map*, (wherein, either *custome*, *time*, or commodity of *Trade*, *Exchanges of moneys* have beene setled, and where the said *Exchanges* are daily used and practised) omitted the forme, manner and calculation *thereof*, together with all the particular circumstances rebuisite and necessary to the explanation of this *mystery of Exchanging*, I have in this place thought good to allot it (as worthily meriting) a peculiar discourse at large by *it self*, which here I conceive it most proper to bee inserted: and because that my experience in the exactnesse required may not be peradventure sufficient, to lead me through in every particular point and needfull circumstance; I have therefore judged it no blemish to my knowledge to be instructed by those excellent and judicious Bankers, *Geo. Baptista Zuccetta*, a *merchant* of *Genoa*, and *Claudio Boiero*, a *merchant of Lions*, whose endevours herein are worthy commendations, and whose laborious presidents and preceding labours, where I find my selfe defective in this taske and Labyrinth, I willingly follow.

What are places of Exchanges.

Places in use, and those as are apt for exchanges, are such, where *Merchants* in some fit and competent number, doe meet and are assembled for the benefit and behoose of *trade* and negotiation, which at this present day are observed to be many, yet withall are noted not to be so firmely setled, but that the same admits sometimes an alteration and change, varying according as the dew occasions of *Commerce*, and traffique in that place requires, either by the decay of the trade there, or by the encrease of the trade of another place more fit and proper thereunto.

Som cities are the Staples of Exchanges.

Some places againe are observed to be (if I may so tearme it) the *Staples of Exchanges*, and yet notwithstanding hath its dependency upon the *Exchanges* of other places, and which else are not found to comprehend any other manner of traffique, having onely certaine *times or faires*, setled and confirmed by the *custome* of *Exchangers*, in which, and to which *Bils* of *Exchange*, are either *dated*, *expire*, or are *renewed*, in which Nature, and of which sort *Placentia* is accounted the most notable for all *Italy* and other places, where indeed *Exchanges* are found to have a certain kind of *being*, yet acknowledgeth its real existence from other places and Cities, *Besanson* in *Burgondie*, *Spossa* in the River of *Genoa*, *Camberay* in *Piedmond*, and some others were in former times observed to be of this kind, whose *Exchanges* did totally depend upon the *partidos of Exchanges*, made in other countries, and these sometimes of such, as had the same concordancy in the *currant coins of the Exchange*, and sometimes a discrepancie.

The Exchanges of some cities depends upon the Exchanges of som others.

And for as much as it is observed, that some other *Cities* where no set *Exchanges* are found, sometimes challengeth by the necessity of traffique and *Commerce*, a course of *Exchanging* with these or the like places, and yet hath none setled therein, then and in such cases is it seene, that the *Metropolis*, or principall *Cities* of these countries, prescribes both the *Rule*, *rate*, and condition thereto, as if *Vicentia*, *Verona*, or *Padoua*, would frame an *Exchange* with *Placentia*, it is observable, that the rate of *Venice*, in which estate these said places are found to be, and who have their moneyes of one and the selfe-same goodnesse and value, give the *rule*, *rate*, and condition thereto. So in *Pavia*, *Como*, and other townes in the *Dutchy of Millan*, as in *Millan* it selfe, so in *Bristoll*, *Yorke*, *Chester* or *Hull*, or other townes in *England*, as in the City of *London*, the principall of that *Iland*, so have the Cities of *France*, their rule from *Lions*, all places of *Flanders* from *Antwerpe*, and so have the like in other places and Countries.

The chiefe cities of Exchanges.

Now for as much as *Exchanges* then are not found current in all places, *Exchangers*, *Bankers*, and *Merchants* have setled a common *course of Exchanging*, in some certaine particular and principall places, the which are observed in these daies chiefly to bee these, as namely in *Italy* thirteene.

Rome

For *Italie* 13.	*Rome.*	*Venice.*
	Genoa.	*Florence.*
	Millan	*Lucca.*
	Naples.	*Lechie.*
	Barri.	*Palermo.*
	Mesina.	*Bergamo.*
	Bollonia.	*&c.*
For *France* 3	*Paris.*	*Roan*
	Lions.	*&c.*
For *Spaine* 6	*Valentia.*	*Saragosa.*
	Barselona.	*Sivill.*
	Alcala.	*Medina del campo.*
For *Portugall*	*Lisborne* onely.	
For *Flanders*	*Antwerpe* onely.	
For *England*	*London* onely.	
For *Germany* 5	*Vienna.*	*Augusta.*
	Noremberg.	*Francford.*
	Colonia.	&c.

Besides which, some others of lesser note, are observed to have an *Exchange currant*, but by reason, that in some sort, they have in most of the principall points, a dependancie upon some of these, and a concordance with them; they are by most Authors neglected, and therefore shall be by me heere wholly omitted.

In the next place it is considerable that many of these before mentioned *Cities*, are found to practice their *Exchanges*, in one and the selfe same *moneyes*, *Coines*, and *denominations*, as doth *Lechie*, and *Barry*, which are included in *Naples*, as *Naples* it selfe, *Palermo* and *Mesina* comprehended in *Sicilia*, *Valentia*, *Saragosa*, *and Barselona*, in *Catalonia*, *Sivil*, *Alcala*, *& Medina del Campo* in *Castilia*, *Francford*, *Noremberge*, *Colonia*, and *Augusta* in *Germany*, and so in some others. Many Cities practice Exchanges by one and the same monyes &c.

What thing this *Exchange* is properly in it selfe found to bee, as also what a *Bill of Exchange* is, and the due ceremonies and strict rules thereof, together with the commodiousnesse, necessity, and first reall intent of the same, I have shewed in the tenth Chapter, which briefly here, may not unproperly bee defined by the word it selfe, as it is aptly expressed in our *English tongue*, which extendeth it selfe into two parts; as first, an *Exchanging* of one sort of *Moneyes* to another, and secondly an *Exchanging* from one *Citie* or countrey to another, in which is also considerable, both What Exchange is. &c.

Rates, termes, Faires, and Vsances of Exchange.

a rate and tearme wherein, and whereby this is brought to conclusion and perfection, which are principally observed to be performed by certaine *faires* or *usances*, accustomed in the Art of *Exchanging*, and which are set downe, by Merchants, *Bankers* and *Exchangers*, at their assemblies and meetings, in a faire and regular Order, by a certaine course of Iustice, and by peculiar lawes and ordinances amongst themselves, both which faires and the rates and tearmes thereof, have a constant expiration and determination, within certaine monthes, as the *Vsances* have, that are likewise included within the rules of the said *Faires*, which are found also to end and determine within certaine prefix't daies, according to the received custome of those two *Cities*, wherein the said *Exchanges* are found mutually and respectively to be both setled and placed.

What is observed in Exchanging in the usual manner thereof.

Moreover, in the practice of *Exchanging*, *Bankers* and *Exchangers*, are found to observe this custome amongst themselves in the usuall manner of *Exchanging* from one place to another, that is, the *One* propounds his *Money* in a *whole number* or denomination, and the *Other* consequently and necessarily in a fraction, *broken Number*, or lesser denomination, in which *contract* or *Bargaine*, it is imagined, that those two, either persons or places, would negotiate one and the self-same thing, so that the one would be the *Seller*, and the other the *Buyer* thereof, to performe which, it is questionlesse needfull, that he that hath the thing, makes the rate and price, the which shall happen without any contract, or difference of much or little, and as it chanceth in the sale of any commodity, so falleth it out in the *Exchanges* of *Moneyes*, for of the two places that would *Exchange*, the one propounds a grosse summe, and the other the condition and price in a lesser summe, which may either admit an encrease, or decrease in estimation or value, according as they fall to agreement, upon the lesser or greater esteeme of the said some propounded, the use of which is exemplified thus.

Example.

If *Placentia* would *Exchange* with any other place, the said *Placentia*, or as *Exchangers* tearme it, the said *Faire*, or *fiera* propounds and gives alwayes the intire summe, or greater denomination, and by consequence, the other that would exchange therewith, gives the other which is the lesser denomination.

This *Summe* which I thus tearme an intire or whole denomination, falles in some places to be, sometimes one Crowne, and in other places sometimes 100 Crownes, *Florins* or *Duccats*, the same is likewise found to be practised betweene any two places; *Exchanging*, for each place giveth either a Denomination intire of one to one other, or of *one hundred* to another *Hundred*, or else of a lesser divident then one, or then one hundred, which I here tearme the fraction, broken number, or smallest denomination, as shalbe more plainely expressed in the *calculated Tables* following.

Now

Now as touching the *monyes* which are thus given as intire or whole *summes*, Videlicet, One or One *hundred*, these are either found to be *Crownes*, *Ducats*, *Pounds*, *Florins*, &c. according to the received quality of the grosse and whole *monyes*, which that place is found to have *current*, that would give, so in like manner it falleth out in the smaller or lesser denomination, in the places that would take, which in themselves is also various, and consequently of divers sorts, as *pence*, *sols*, *deniers*, &c. as shall also appeare by the *said Table*.

What an intire summe Exchanges is, and what a broken number or fraction.

And though it fall out to be the custome, that one place giveth an *Exchange in grosse monyes*, and another place in *small*, (as is before related,) and that this *grosse* and *small monyes* be of such or such a quality and kind, This observation and Rule prescribed notwithstanding, is not alwayes necessary, but that *Exchangers* may, (though I confesse it is seldome seene) at their pleasure propound, the one or the other differing or contrary hereunto, and that the wise and judicious *Exchanger* may for his profit, ease or commodity, propound his owne intentions, and thereby (if he can) obtaine a beneficiall bargaine or issue, according to his desired designe and plot. As for example.

Liberty of Exchanging to the judicious.

If it should be said, that *Exchanges* may be made in a method differing from this or the common rule, or contrary to that way that hath beene received and taken, some would soone censure him of folly that should be of that opinion, and conceive such a one to be little versed in *exchanging* affaires, that should either propound or seeke to performe such a thing, but yet no great heed is to be taken, to the *raw conceits* and *childish opinions* of such selfe-willd *Merchants*, which may for the most part, be said to be either drench'd in ignorance, or drowned in Envy; because that a *skilfull Merchant*, may (as I have alledged) frame his *Exchanges* as he sees good, and to his owne commodity, the which very oftentimes is observed to be done by others, and practised daily by those of *this Cittie* of excellent judgements.

Ignorant exchangers censure the judicious of varying from the custome of Exchanging.

In example whereof, *posito*, I would *Exchange Genoa* with *Naples*, betweene which two places, the use and custome is, that *Genoa* giveth the intire *summe*, or greater denomination, which is the *Crowne of gold*, for the which *Naples* gives the *Graine* 135. a little more or lesse, I demande, why may not *Genoa* give that whole summe, which is the *Crowne* of 4. *livers*, as it is accustomed to give with other places, and estimating the same by 120 *graines Naples*, and thereby the *Exchange* will prove to be equall with the first manner before mentioned. And further, why may not the contrary be practised, *Naples* giving the whole denomination, which may be *Ducats*, one, for *sold* 66. 8. d. and so vary in as many formes as they please, wherein I confesse I never yet found any *Exchanges* made, neither doe I know any true reason that the common customes should be altered, though I have thought good

Example.

good to note the ſame here, that each *knowing Merchant*, may boldly uſe which he pleaſe, for to him that truely underſtands the value and courſe of both the places *Exchanging*, there will appeare no difficultie therein, and I wiſh that thoſe, which knowe no other wayes but their owne, content themſelves within the limits of their owne manner and underſtanding, and ſuffer others of better judgements, without their cenſure, to follow their owne, when it is to their benefit or commodity.

CHAP. 275.

The declaration of the Table of Exchanges following.

Declaration of the Table of Exchanges.

THE *Table of Exchanges* of the Cities here following, are formed and diſpoſed in this nature, firſt, in the *front* thereof there is placed the name of the *Towne* or *Citie Exchanging*, and in what Region or Countrie ſeated; ſecondly, the *manner* and *method* wherein the *accounts* in that *Citie* is kept by *Exchangers:* thirdly, the *quality* of the *monies* in uſe is obſerved, and in what *coine imaginarie* or *reall* that Citie is accuſtomed to make its *Exchange*, with the others there mentioned; fourthly, underneath that, is orderly ſet down the *names* of all the other *places*, the which by a *line*, are found to be joyned and knit together; and laſtly, in the midſt of the *line* is written the *name* of the *place* and *Citie* it ſelfe, for which the ſaid *Table* in the ſaid leafe is made: as for example, in the firſt *leafe*, which is for *Placentia* in *Italy*, where beſides the name of the *place* it ſelfe is found theſe *words* (*Placentia Exchangeth with*) the which *words*, by reaſon of the including *line* drawne from the higheſt to the loweſt, hath reference to every one of the *names* of the other *places* which are ſo included together, ſo that it is to be underſtood, as that *Placentia Exchangeth* with *Lions*, *Placentia Exchangeth* with *Rome*, with *Genoa*, &c. and ſo in the reſt from one to another. Next to every one of the ſaid *names* of *places*, followeth the *ſpecies* or *monyes Exchanged* either by an entire and whole *ſumme*, or by a broken and leſſer denomination, which the place in the *Table* giveth in *Exchange* by proportion with the other, to whoſe *name* the ſaid *monyes* are placed and put unto, as to ſay, *Placentia Exchangeth* with *Lions* 100 Crowns, that is underſtood, that in *Excharging* betweene *Placentia* and *Lions*, 100 Crowns of *Placentia* are ſuppoſed and put by an Equivalencie or in Value to that quantity or ſumme of money, which is found to be noted in *Lions* following, as in the ſaid Example, *Placentia Exchangeth* with *Lions* Crowns 100. for Cro. 97. ¾. ſo likewiſe is it to be underſtood, that in the ſaid *Exchanges* that for every 100. Crowns of *Placentia*, or of *Fiera*, or of *Marke*, it is

it is as much to ſay, as *Lions* counterpayeth or giveth 97. ¼. of his *Crownes*, that is, of the Sunne. Alſo *Placentia Exchangeth* with *Genoa* Crown 1. for ſol. 67. 10. d. that is to ſay, that *Placentia Exchanging* with *Genoa*, it giveth (or as I ſaid before, it ſelleth) Crown 1. of *Marke* to have in *Genoa*, *Sol.* 67. 10 d. of *Gold.* and in the ſame manner the reſt of the ſaid places are to be underſtood, and wheras the rates or prizes of theſe *Exchanges*, may here be found to diſagree from the currant rates of the ſame in ſundry places, at this very day and time, yet that cannot take away the benefit that may redound to *Merchants*, by the uſe thereof, nor prejudice the labour or judgement of him that calculated the ſaid *Table*, becauſe we ſee by experience, that the rates of *Exchanges* doe hourly differ, and the *moneys* alſo are found to riſe, and fal daily in ſundry places, upon which, theſe *Exchanges* have their groundworke and foundation, and though a *Table* were calculated preciſely to this preſent day, and time, yet ere the ſame could be publiſhed it would find a diſagreement in divers places.

Though the Tables of Exchanges differ from the preſent rates, yet the uſe thereof is not any way leſſened.

CHAP. 276.

The Uſe of the Table of Exchanges.

THe Method being thus underſtood, the uſe thereof is eaſily comprehended, which by three *examples*, I ſhall illuſtrate and make plain, where by the way, it is to be noted, that in the *exchanging* of any ſum of moneyes whatſoever, the rates mentioned in this *Table*, are not obſervable, ſave onely for the *example ſake*, and for inſtruction in the contract, that may be made thereupon, but the rate agreed upon, and by which the *exchange* is conditioned by both the giver and taker, is the true and firme rule, wherby the queſtion is to bee wrought, notwithſtanding for the firſt *Example*, wee will propound a queſtion by a contracted price, according to the currant rates mentioned in this ſaid *Table*, and that from *Naples*, a *Merchant* would *exchange Ducat.* 738. 4. 10. with *Placentia*, and the price of the *exchange*, ſhall be that which is mentioned, in the *Table of Naples*, with the towne of *Placentia*, where it is found, that *Naples exchangeth* with *Placentia* at *Graines* 133 for a Crowne.

The uſe of the Table of Exchanges, by three Examples.

First Example.

By theſe three numbers in the *Tables* mentioned, I work thus then by the *Rule of Three*, ſaying, if 133 graines, give 1 *Crowne*, how many doe 738 *Duc.* 4. 10. give, and working *Arithmetically* according to the ſaid *Rule*, it makes 555 *Crownes* 11, 3. of *Marke* in *Credit* to be given in *Fiera* of the ſaid *Placentia*.

Gr. 133.

Gr.—133—*Cro.*1—*Duc.*—738--4-10
Cro.—555—11--3—*Lorins* 369-4
Gra-- 73890
739
740
Via.—20—75 by 20 reduced.
1500
170
Via.—12—37 by 12 reduced.
444

Second Example.

For a second *Example*, I will propound, that *Naples* would *exchange* 500 *Duc.* with *Placencia* at *Sold.* 18. 2. *d.* &c. This *example* considered, will not bee found to differ from the former, save that in the former *Naples* gave the lesser or broken number, and in this, *Naples* gives the whole and intire number, nowithstanding which the rule is not found to differ, as in other the like questions in *simple exchanges*, wherein is to be observed that *Sol.* 18. and *Den.* 2. of *Valentia*, are paid for 1 *Duccat* of *Naples*, and by that price and rate, I would know, how many *Livers* of that *Money* of *Valentia* the proposed summe of 500 *Duc.* in *Naples* come unto, and by that which we find in the *Table* by the same *Rule of Three*, I say, If one *Ducat* is worth 18 *sol.* 2 *Den.* How many shall 500 be worth, and by working the question, it makes 454 *livers*, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* And so much *Credit* will 500 *Duc.* of *Naples* give at the price afore mentioned, thus.

1———18 2———500
218
Den. 109000
908 3–4
Liv. 454—3–4 d.

Third Example.

All other *Exchanges* have their resolutions as these two former, but yet sometimes it is true, some accident may interpose, which may cause the questiō to have a double working, as if I shold say, that *Genoa* would *Exchange* with *Venetia* Crownes 1000 of *Livers* 4. to *Livers* 7 *lib.* 10 *Sol.* of that money, and the *Credit is* required in *Duccats*. Now then because the *simple Exchange* gives the money in *Livers*, you must make another reckoning to reduce the same into *Ducats*; but yet for all this, neither in this, nor in any other case, would I have but one account made, the which may bee done by the *rule multiplied*: I say then, if 1 *Crowne* bee worth 7. 10. *Den.* and that 6 s. 4 *Den.* is worth one *Ducat*, how many *Ducats* will a 1000 *Crowns* make? and by working the question, it will bee found to make 1209 *Duc.* 13. 6 d. for *credit*, which

which from *Genoa* will be produced by a thousand *Crownes* in *Venice*, the question being well observed, it will bee found to bee wrought in this manner.

1	7. 10	6. 4.	1	1000
	150	124		
0	150	124	0	1000

150000
260
1200
84
1680
440
68
816

124

Duc. 1209. 13. 6.

It is to be noted, that in what place soever the *Moneyes* are accounted by *Livers*, *Sol.* and *Den.* or as we say, in *England* by *Pounds*, *shillings*, and *pence*, it is accounted by 20. and by 12. because that *Sol.* or shil. 20. make a *Liver*, or *Pound*, and 12 *deniers* or pence makes a *Soldo* or *Shilling*, the same rule also holds in these places, whose greatest moneyes are imaginary and faigned, or or who keepe not this orderly succession, as are the *Ducats* of *Catalonia*, of *Castilia*, of *Rome*, and of *Portugall*, also those *Crowns*, who have no proper parts, also the *Ducatons* in what countrey soever, and the *Florins* in *Germany*, all these I say, which ought to succeed in 20, and 12. That is, in *Solds, and Deniers*, or *Shillings* and *pence*, and each of the other sorts of moneyes shall be accounted according to the property of that countrey, and as shall bee signified, in the front of the following table of that place, amongst which there are some which are commonly resolved, by the more principall of their owne moneyes, as the *Exchange* of *Sicilie* with *Catalonia*, *Castilia*, *Portugall*, *Brabant* and *England*, and howsoever they make their *Exchange*, either by the *Sicilian Florin*, or by the *Duccat*, notwithstanding the parcell is resolved in *Ounces*, *Torins*, *Graines and Picholes*, which is throughly declared in the following Tables.

And lastly, for as much as the termes and daies of *Bils* of *Exchange*, are found in many countries, to differ in length of time, and are limited of divers daies, and that the rates, rising and falling of *Exchanges* have a course set by a continuall *meeting* of *Exchangers*, and their opinions in equality of value, I have thought good to insert the same with some other needfull circumstances of this *Art* of *Exchanging*, at the end of the *Tables*, to which I refer the learner, where also he shall find at large, how most of these *Exchanges*, are cast up, and reckoned from one place to another, and now I will proceed to the *Tables* themselves, as I find them calculated by the said *Geo. Bapt. Zucetta*, and others following him.

CHAP.

CHAP. 277.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia, *a place of Faires or* Fiera *of* Exchanges *in* Italie.

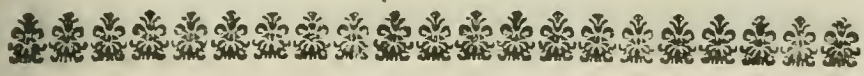
The *Exchanges* of *Placentia.*

THis *Towne* is considered, as a *Faire* or *Staple* of *Exchanges*, and not as a Citie of Traffique; and therefore there is no esteeme made of the current Money of the place, but onely of that which is made by *Exchanging*, which are *Crownes* of *Marke*, in which Moneys, *Bankers* and *Exchangers* doe onely treat and account in; and the same is held by *Crownes*, *Sold.* and *Deniers* of *Marke.* And in the *custome* of *Exchanges* here in use, it giveth the entire and whole summe to all other places, being either *Crownes One*, or *Crownes* one *hundred.*

Placentia doth exchange with	*Lions*	*Crowne* 100	for	96 ¾ *Crowne*
	Rome	*Cro.* 100	for	99 ½ *Ducc.*
	Genoa	*Cro.* 1	for	67. 10 *Sol. of Gold*
	Millan	*Cro.* 1	for	134. 9 *Sol.*
	Venice	*Cro.* 100	for	130 *Ducc.*
	Florence	*Cro.* 100	for	109 ½ *Cro.*
	Luccha	*Cro.* 100	for	116 ¾ *Duccatons*
	Naples	*Cro.* 1	for	134 *Grains*
	Lechie	*Cro.* 1	for	135 ½ *Grains*
	Bari	*Cro.* 1	for	135 *Grains*
	Palermo	*Cro.* 1	for	029 *Carlins*
	Mesina	*Cro.* 1	for	029 ¼ *Carlins*
	Anu. & Coll.	*Cro.* 1	for	128 *Grosses*
	London	*Cro.* 1	for	81 ⅛ *d. sterl.*
	Valentia	*Cro.* 1	for	24 *Sold.*
	Saragosa	*Cro.* 1	for	24 *Sol.* 6 *Den.*
	Barselona	*Cro.* 1	for	24 *Sol.* 4 *Den.*
	Siv. al. Med.	*Cro.* 1	for	432 *Marvedes*
	Lixborne	*Cro.* 1	for	482 *Rais*
	Bolonia	*Cro.* 1	for	119 *Duccatons*
	Bergamo	*Cro.* 1	for	118 ¾ *Duccatons*
	Francfort	*Cro.* 1	for	103 ⅛ *Quarentins.*

In the 382 Chapter, the Reader may finde how these *Exchanges* are cast up and calculated.

CHAP.



CHAP. 278.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions, Paris, *and* Rouen, *in* France.

IN *Lions*, *Paris*, *Rouen*, and through all *France*, they keepe their accounts in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers*, *Turnois*, and they here doe *Exchange* in *Crownes* of the *Sun*, and *Deniers* of the *Sun*, this *Liver* is also called in some places of *France*, a *Franke*, and three *Livers* or *Frankes* is accounted for the said *Crowne* of the *Sun*, and the *Crowne* of *Italy* by a decree and standard of the countrey passeth at 58 *Sol.* of the said *Crowne*. The *Exchanges* of *Lions*, &c.

And in the custome of *Exchanging*, it giveth the entire and whole summe or number, either *one Crowne*, or *one hundred Crowns* of the *Sol.*

Lions doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Crowne* 100	for 103 $\frac{1}{3}$	*Crownes*
	Rome	*Cro.* 100	for 99 $\frac{1}{4}$	*Ducc.*
	Genoa	*Cro.* 1	for 66. $\frac{1}{2}$	*Sol. of Gold*
	Millan	*Cro.* 1	for 115.	*Sol.*
	Venice	*Cro.* 100	for 116 $\frac{3}{4}$	*Duc. Banko.*
	Florence	*Cro.* 100	for 106 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Cro.*
	Luccha	*Cro.* 100	for 117 $\frac{1}{4}$	*Duccatons*
	Naples	*Cro.* 1	for 124	*Grains*
	Lechie	*Cro.* 1	for 122 $\frac{1}{3}$	*Grains*
	Bari	*Cro.* 1	for 123	*Grains*
	Palermo	*Cro.* 1	for 29 $\frac{1}{5}$	*Carlins*
	Mesina	*Cro.* 1	for 29 $\frac{1}{3}$	*Carlins*
	Antw. & Col.	*Cro.* 1	for 096	*Grosse*
	Lonaon	*Cro.* 1	for 62	*Pence sterling*
	Valentia	*Cro.* 1	for 23	*Sol.* 10 *Den.*
	Saragosa	*Cro.* 1	for 23	*Sol.* 8 *Den.*
	Barselona	*Cro* 1	for 24	*Sol.*
	Siv. al Med.	*Cro.* 1	for 436	*Marvedes*
	Lixborne	*Cro.* 1	for 485	*Raies*
	Bollonia	*Cro.* 100	for 119 $\frac{1}{5}$	*Ducatons*
	Bergamo	*Cro* 100	for 118 $\frac{3}{4}$	*Ducatons*
	Francford	*Cro* 1	for 104	*Quarentins*

Vide chap. 302 and so following of the calculation of the *Exchanges* of this place.

Chap. 279.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *in* Italy.

The *Exchanges* of *Rome*.

IN *Rome*, the *Bankers* and *Exchangers* keepe their accounts in *Crownes*, *Iulios*, *Baiochs* and *Quatrins*, and they *Exchange* in *Ducats*, *Sols*, and *deniers* of *Camera*. The *Crowne* of the abovesaid money is worth 10 *Iulios*, or 100 *Baiochs*, or else 400 *Quatrins*; the *Iulio* is 10 *Baioch*, or else 40 *Quatrins*, and the *Baioch* is 4 *Quatrins*.

The *Duccat* of *Camera* according to the old value, is worth 2 *per cent.* more than the *Cro.* of *Gold*, so that 100 *duc.* are 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Crownes*.

In the custome of *Exchange* amongst Merchants, the place giveth the *Broken number* to all *Italy*, excepting to the Kingdome of *Naples*, to *Sicilia*, *Bollonia*, and *Bergamo*, and to all others it giveth the *whole number*, which is either by *one Ducat* or by a 100 *Ducats*.

Rome doth exchange with

Placentia	*Duc.* 97 $\frac{3}{4}$	for	100 *Crownes.*
Lions	*Duc.* 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	for	100 *Crownes.*
Genoa	*Duc.* 97 $\frac{1}{8}$	for	100 *Cro. of Gold.*
Millan	*Duc.* 97 $\frac{1}{4}$	for	100 *Cro. of Gold.*
Venice	*Duc.* 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	for	100 *Ducats.*
Florence	*Duc.* 91 $\frac{3}{4}$	for	100 *Crownes.*
Lucca	*Duc.* 84	for	100 *Duccatons*
Naples	*Duc.* 100	for	135 *Ducca.*
Lecchie	*Duc.* 100	for	134 $\frac{3}{8}$ *Duccats.*
Barri	*Duc.* 100	for	134 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Duc.*
Palermo	*Ducat.* 1	for	14 15 *Tarins.*
Mesina	*Ducat.* 1	for	14 17. *Tarins.*
Antw. & Col.	*Ducat.* 1	for	125 *Großes.*
London	*Ducat.* 1	for	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.sterl.*
Valentia	*Ducat.* 1	for	242. *Sol.*
Saragosa	*Ducat.* 1	for	23 *Sol.* 8 *Den.*
Barselona	*Ducat.* 1	for	23 *Sol.* 10. *Den.*
Siv.al.Med.	*Ducat.* 1	for	440 *Marvedes.*
Lixborne	*Ducat.* 1	for	482 *Raies.*
Bolonia	*Duc.* 100	for	119 *Duccatons.*
Bergamo	*Duc.* 100	for	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Duccatons.*
Francfort	*Duc.* 1	for	103 *Quarentins.*

Vide how these are calculated, *Chap.* 326. and so following.

CHAP. 280.

Of the Exchanges *of* Genoa, *the Metropolis of* Liguria.

IN *Genoa*, *Exchangers* keepe their accounts in *Livers*, *Sol.* and *Deniers* current, and they *exchange* in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Gold*. The *Monyes current*, is it that is the common in use; of which, the *Crowne of Gold* is worth *Sol.* 90. and in times past was worth lesse: The *Monyes* of *Gold* are *imaginarie*, and valued according as the *Faires* of *Exchanges* permit; of which, the *Crowne of Gold* is alwayes worth 68 *Sol.* The *Exchanges* of *Genoa*.

In the custome of *Exchanging*, this place giveth the whole summe to all, excepting *Placentia* and *Lions*, the which are either one *Crowne*, or 100 *Crownes*; the which *Crownes* are accounted of *Gold* for all the places, excepting *Milan*, *Venice*, and *Germanie*, to which they are accustomed to give the *Crowne* of 4 *Livers current*.

Genoa doth exchange with

Placentia	*Sold. 66 of Gold*	for 1 *Crowne.*
Lions	*Sol. 66. 4 of Gold*	for 1 *Crowne.*
Rome	*Crow. 100 of Gold*	for 98 ½ *Duc.*
Millan	*Cro. 1 of 4 Liv. cor.*	for 119 *Sold.*
Venice	*Cro. 1 of 4 Liv. cor.*	for 7 *Liv.* 10 *Sol. Piccho.*
Florence	*Cro. 100 of Gold*	for 106 ¾ *Crowne.*
Luccha	*Cro. 100 of Gold*	for 118 *Duccat.*
Naples	*Crow. 1 of Gold*	for 134 *Graines.*
Lechie	*Crow. 1 of Gold*	for 135 *Graines.*
Barri	*Crow. 1 of Gold*	for 134 ½ *Graines.*
Palermo	*Crow. 1 of Gold*	for 29 ⅝ *Carlins.*
Mesina	*Crow. 1 of Gold*	for 29 ½ *Carlins.*
Antw. & Col.	*Crow. 1 of Gold*	for 124 *Grosses.*
London	*Crow. 1 of Gold*	for 83 *d. sterl.*
Valentia	*Crow. 1 of Gold*	for *Sol.* 23 9.
Saragosa	*Crow. 1 of Gold*	for *Sol.* 23. 10.
Barselona	*Crow. 1 of Gold*	for *Sol.* 23. 8.
Siv. al. Med.	*Crow. 1 of Gold*	for *Marved.* 436.
Lixborne	*Crow. 1 of Gold*	for *Raies* 470.
Bollonia	*Cro. 100 of Gold*	for *Ducat.* 118 ⅓.
Bergamo	*Cro. 100 of Gold*	for *Ducat.* 118 ⅓.
Francfort	*Cro. 1 of 4 Liv. cor.*	for *Quarentin.* 92.

Vide Chap. 360. how the *Exchanges* of this place are calculated.

CHAP. 281.

Of the Exchanges *of* Milan, *in* Lombardie.

The Exchanges at *Milan*.

IN *Milan*, *Exchangers* keepe their Accounts in *Livers*, *Solds*, and *Deniers Imperiall*, and some in *Crownes*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Gold*. The *Monyes* current, is accounted the *Imperiall Monyes*: there is also the *Crowne of Gold*, of no setled price, but now worth *Sol*.135. The *Crowne* of *6 Livers*, is it which some doe use in *Exchange* with *Genoa*. The *Crowne* of 117 *Sol*, is in use for the *Exchange* of *Venetia*.

In the custome of *Exchanging*, this place giveth the *broken number* to *Placentia*, *Lions*, and sometimes to *Genoa*, and to all the other the *whole number*, which is either *One* or 100 *Crownes of Gold*, excepting onely to *Venetia*, which is of *Sol*.117. as aforesaid.

Milan doth exchange with

Placentia	*Sold.* 134	for 1 *Crowne.*
Lions	*Sold.* 135 ½	for 1 *Crowne.*
Rome	*Gold Crow.* 100	for 98 ½ *Duc.*
Genoa	*Gold Crow.* 1	for *Liv.*4.10 *current.*
Venice	*Cro.*1 *of* 117 *Sol.*1	for *Liv.*7.6.
Florence	*Gold Cro.*100	for *Crow.*105.
Luccha	*Gold Cro.*100	for 117 *Duccat.*
Naples	*Gold Cro.*100	for 133 *Ducc.*
Lecchie	*Gold Cro.*100	for 134 *Ducc.*
Barri	*Gold Cro.*100	for 133 ⅓ *Ducc.*
Palermo	*Gold Crow.*1	for 29 ½ *Carlins.*
Mesina	*Gold Crow.* 1	for 29 ¼ *Carlins.*
Antu.& Col.	*Gold Crow.* 1	for 124 *Grosses.*
London	*Gold Crow.* 1	for 84 ½ *d. sterl.*
Valentia	*Gold Crow.* 1	for 24 *Sol.*
Barselona	*Gold Crow.* 1	for 23.9.*Sol.*
Siv. al. Med.	*Gold Crow.* 1	for 434 *Marved.*
Lixborne	*Gold Crow.* 1	for 465 *Raies.*
Bollonia	*Gold Cro.*100	for 118 *Ducatons.*
Saragosa	*Gold Crow.* 1	for 23.10.*Sol.*
Bergamo	*Gold Cro.*100	for 118 *Ducatons.*
Francfort	*Gold Crow.* 1	for 103 *Quarentins.*

*Vide Chap.*440. how these are calculated.

CHAP.

CHAP. 282.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice, *in the* Adriatique *Seas.*

IN *Venetia* they keepe their accounts in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Picchol*, and some in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers Grosse*, and others in *Ducc.* and *Grosses*. The *Monyes* which here is called *Piccholi*, is the current *Monyes* of the place. The *Monyes* which we here call *Grosse*, is worth 1 *Liver*, *Sol.* 62 of *Picchols*, or 10 *Ducats*. The *Ducat* is alwayes worth *Livers* 6. *Sol.* 4 of *Picchol*, or else accounted 24 *Grosses*. The *Grosse* is worth *Sol.* 5. 2 *d.* of *Picchol*, and in the *Liver* of *Grosses*, it is accounted and reckned as in *Deniers*. The *Exchanges* of *Venice*.

In the custome of *Exchanging*, it giveth the *broken number* onely to *Placentia*, *Lions*, *Genoa*, *Millan*, and *Bolognia*, and to all the rest, the *whole number*, either by *one Ducat*, or by 100 *Ducat*.

Venetia doth exchange with

Placentia	*Duc.* 129	for 100 *Crownes.*
Lions	*Duc.* 129 ½	for 100 *Crownes.*
Roma	*Duc.* 100	for 77½ *Ducat.*
Genoa Liv.Pic	*Duc.* 7.10	for 1 *Cr. of* 4 *Liv. current.*
Millan Liv.Pic.	7.6.5.	for 1 *Cro. of* 117 *Sol.*
Florence	*Duc.* 100	for 82 *Crownes.*
Naples	*Duc.* 100	for 101 *Ducats.*
Lucche	*Duc.* 100	for 100¼ *Duccats.*
Barri	*Duc.* 100	for 099¼ *Duc.*
Palermo	*Duc.* 1	for *Tarins* 11 2.
Mesina	*Duc.* 1	for *Tarins* 10. 18.
Antw. & Col.	*Duc.* 1	for 91 *Grosse.*
London	*Duc.* 1	for 60 *d. sterl.*
Valentia	*Duc.* 1	for *Sol.* 17 6.
Saragosa	*Duc.* 1	for *Sol.* 17 8
Barselona	*Duc.* 1	for *Sol.* 17 10.
Siv.al.Med.	*Duc.* 1	for *Marvedes* 320.
Lixborne	*Duc.* 1	for *Raies.* 350.
Bolonia	*Duc.* 115	for *Duccatons.* 100.
Bergamo	*Duc.* 100	for *Duccatons* 117.
Francfort	*Duc.* 100	for *Florins* 127.
Lucca	*Duc.* 100	for *Duccatons* 91½.

Vide Chap. 368. how these are calculated.

CHAP. 283.

Of the Exchanges *of* Florence, *the ducall City of* Toscany.

The *Exchanges* of *Florence.*

IN *Florence* the *Exchangers* keepe their accounts in *Livers*, *Solds*, and *Deniers*, *Picholi*, and *Exchange* in *Crownes Sols, and Deniers.*

The Moneyes which is here called *Pichol*, is the money currant of the place, the *Crowne* is alwayes worth *Livers* 7, *Sol.* 10 of *Piccol.* wherein the custome of other places is divers, in which the Crowne of gold, with the *currant Moneyes*, and here the variety is accorded by the *Exchange.*

They use also a *Duccat* which is worth *Livers* 7. or else *Bolonini* 70.

In the use of *Exchanging* it giveth the broken number to *Lyons*, *Placentia*, *Genoa*, *Millan*, and *Venice*, and to all others the intire or *whole number* found to be either one *Crowne or* 100 *Crownes.*

Florence doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Crownes* 105	for	100	*Crownes.*
	Liens	*Cro.* 105½	for	100	*Crownes.*
	Roma	*Cro.* 100	for	96	*Ducats.*
	Genoa	*Cro.* 106	for	100	*Cro. of Gold.*
	Millano	*Cro.* 106½	for	100	*Cro. of Gold.*
	Venetia	*Cro.* 82½	for	100	*Ducats*
	Luccha	*Cro.* 100	for	112	*Ducatons.*
	Naples	*Cro.* 100	for	130	*Ducats.*
	Lecchia	*Cro.* 100	for	129	*Duccats.*
	Barre	*Cro.* 100	for	129½	*Duccats.*
	Palermo	*Cro.* 1	for	28½	*Carlins.*
	Mesina	*Cro.* 1	for	28½	*Carlins.*
	Antu. & Colon.	*Cro.* 1	for	118	*Grosse.*
	London	*Cro.* 1	for	80	*Pence starl.*
	Valentia	*Cro.* 1	for	23	4 *Sold.*
	Saragosa	*Cro.* 1	for	23	6 *Sol.*
	Barselona	*Cro.* 1	for	23	2 *Sol.*
	Siv. al. Med.	*Cro.* 1	for	432	*Marvedes.*
	Lixborne	*Cro.* 1	for	460	*Rais*
	Bolonia	*Cro.* 100	for	115½	*Duccatons*
	Bergamo	*Cro.* 100	for	115	*Duccatons.*
	Francfort	*Cro.* 1	for	98	*Quarentins.*

Vide Chap. 400 how these are calculated.

CHAP.

Chap. 284.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lucca, *a Republique in* Toſcanie.

IN *Lucca*, *Exchangers* doe keepe their accounts, in *Livers*, *Sol.* and *Deniers* of *Piccols*, and doe *Exchange* in *Ducatons*, *Sol.* and *Deniers* the *Monyes* here called *Piccols*, is the *current Coine* of the place. The *Crowne of Gold* is alwayes worth *Liv.* 7. *Sol.* 10. of *Piccols*: as in *Florence*, the *Ducaton* is worth 7. *Liv.* of *Piccol*, and is commonly called the *Crowne of Silver*. The *Exchanges of Lucca.*

In the cuſtome of *Exchanging*, it giveth the *broken number* to *Placentia*, *Lions*, *Genoa*, *Millan*, and *Venetia*, and to all other *the entire* or *whole*, which is one *Ducaton* or 100 *Ducatons*.

Lucca doth exchange with

Placentia	*Ducatons* 117¼	for	100 *Crow.*
Lions	*Ducatons* 118¼	for	100 *Crow.*
Roma	*Duc.* 119	for	100 *Duc.*
Genoa	*Duc.* 118	for	100 *Crow. of Gold.*
Millan	*Duc.* 118⅓	for	100 *Crow. of Gold.*
Venetia	*Duc.* 92	for	100 *Ducats.*
Florence	*Duc.* 113	for	100 *Crow.*
Naples	*Duc.* 100	for	114 *Ducats.*
Lucca	*Duc.* 100	for	114⅓ *Ducats.*
Barri	*Duc.* 100	for	115 *Ducats.*
Palermo	*Duc.* 1	for	24⅓ *Carlins.*
Meſina	*Du.* 1	for	24⅓ *Carlins.*
Antu.&Col.	*Du.* 1	for	102 *Groſſes.*
London	*Du.* 1	for	67 *d. ſterl.*
Valentia	*Du.* 1	for	20 *Sol.*
Saragoſa	*Du.* 1	for	19.10 *Sol.*
Barſelona	*Du.* 1	for	19.11 *Sol.*
Siv.al.Med.	*Du.* 1	for	365 *Marvedes.*
Lixborne	*Du.* 1	for	395 *Raies*
Bollonia	*Duc.* 100	for	*Ducatons* 100⅓
Bergamo	*Duc.* 100	for	*Ducatons* 99⅓
Francfort	*Duc.* 1	for	85 *Quarentins.*

Chap.

CHAP. 285.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples, *the Metropolis of that Kingdome.*

The *Exchanges* of *Naples.*

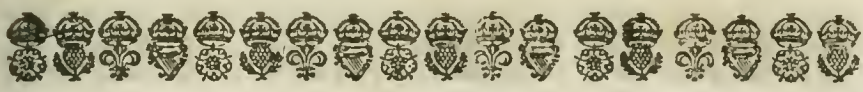
IN *Naples*, the *Exchangers* keepe their Accounts in *Ducats*, *Tarins*, *Graines*, and *Cavalls*, which are accounted in 5, 10, and 12 foll. The *Ducat* is 5 *Tarins*, or 100 *Graines*, or else 1200 *Cavalles*; the *Tarine* is accounted 20 *Graines*, or 240 *Cavalles*, and the *Graine* is 12 *Cavalles*. Besides which, there is in use another sort of *Monyes current*, which are *Carlius*, *Cinquins*, and *Tornese*s. The *Carline* is 10 *Graines*, or halfe a *Tarine*; from whence, 10 *Carlins* maketh the *Ducat*. The *Cinquine* is 2 ½ *Graine*, of which, 4 maketh the *Carline*, and 40 the *Ducat*. The *Tornese* is 6 *Cavalles*, of which, 5 makes a *Cinquine*, 20 makes a *Carline*, 40 the *Tarine*, and 200 the *Ducat*.

In the custome of *Exchanging*, it gives the *broken number* to all *Italy* and *Lions*, *Palermo* onely excepted, and to all others it giveth the *whole number*, which is either *one Ducat*, or 100 *Ducats*.

Naples doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Grain.* 133	for 1 *Crowne.*
	Roma	*Ducat.* 136	for 100 *Duc.*
	Lions	*Grain.* 135 ½	for 1 *Crowne.*
	Genoa	*Grain.* 135	for 1 *Crow. of Gold.*
	Millan	*Ducc.* 134 ½	for 100 *Crow. of Gold.*
	Venetia	*Duc.* 100 ½	for 100 *Duc.*
	Florence	*Duc.* 131	for 100 *Crownes.*
	Lucca	*Duc.* 113 ½	for 100 *Ducatons.*
	Lecchie	*Duc.* 100	for 100 ¼ *Ducats.*
	Barri	*Duc.* 100	for 99 ¼ *Ducats.*
	Palermo	*Duccat.* 1	for 174 *Gra. of* 8 *Picc.*
	Mesina	*Duc.* 96 *of* 6 *Tar.*	for 100 *Ducats.*
	Antu. & Col.	*Duccat.* 1	for 88 *Grosses.*
	London	*Duccat.* 1	for 66 ¼ *Pence sterl.*
	Valentia	*Duccat.* 1	for 18.2 *Sols.*
	Saragosa	*Duccat.* 1	for 18 *Sols.*
	Barselona	*Duccat.* 1	for 17.10 *Sol.*
	Siv. al. Med.	*Duccat.* 1	for 330 *Marved.*
	Lixborne	*Duccat.* 1	for 346 *Raies.*
	Bollonia	*Ducc.* 114	for 100 *Ducatons.*
	Bergamo	*Ducc.* 100	for 88 *Ducatons.*
	Francfort	*Duccat.* 1	for 76 *Quarentines.*

Vide Chap. 342. how these are calculated.

CHAP.



CHAP. 286.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lecchie *in* Calabria.

IN *Lecchie* the *Exchangers*, keepe their accounts and have their *Moneyes* as in *Naples*, the *Metropolis* of that *Kingdome*, which is in *Duccats*, *Tarins*, *grains*, and *Cavallies* accounted in 5, 20 and 12, and in *Exchanging* it differs not much from the customes of *Naples*, specified in the former leafe. The *Exchanges* of *Lecchie*.

Lecchie doth exchange with

Placentia	*gra.* 134	for 1	*Crowne.*
Lions	*gra.* 136	for 1	*Crowne.*
Roma	*gra.* 137	for 1	*Duc.*
Genoa	*gra.* 135	for 1	*Crow. of Gold.*
Millan	*gra.* 134	for 1	*Crow. of Gold.*
Venetia	*Duc.* 101½	for 100	*Duc.*
Florence	*Duc.* 131	for 100	*Crownes.*
Lucca	*Duc.* 116	for 100	*Ducaton.*
Naples	*Duc.* 102	for 100	*Ducat.*
Barri	*Duc.* 100	for 100½	*Ducats.*
Palermo	*Duc.* 1	for 22¾	*Carlins.*
Mesina	*Duc.* 1	for 23	*Carlins.*
Antu. & Col.	*Duc.* 1	for 87	*Grosses.*
London	*Duc.* 1	for 61	*Pence sterl.*
Valentia	*Duc.* 1	for 17. 10.	*Sols.*
Saragosa	*Duc.* 1	for 18	*Sol.*
Barselona	*Duc.* 1	for 18. 1.	*Sol.*
Siv. al. Med.	*Duc.* 1	for 328	*Marved.*
Lixborn	*Duc.* 1	for 348	*Raies.*
Bollonia	*Grain.* 115	for 1	*Ducaton.*
Bergamo	*Grain.* 114	for 1	*Ducaton.*
Francfort	*Duc.* 1	for 75½	*Quarentines.*

CHAP.

Chap. 287.

Of the Exchanges *of* Barri *in* Puglia.

The *Exchanges* of *Barri.*

IN *Barri* their Accounts and Monyes are the same as are in use in *Naples*, mentioned in the former Leafe, and the custome in *Exchanging* also, is neere conformable thereto.

Barri doth exchange with

Placentia	*Gra.* 133	for 1 *Crowne.*
Lions	*Gra.* 135	for 1 *Crowne.*
Rome	*Gra.* 137	for 1 *Ducat.*
Genoa	*Gra.* 134	for 1 *Crowne of Gold.*
Millan	*Gra.* 134½	for 1 *Crowne of Gold.*
Venice	*Duc.* 101	for 100 *Ducats.*
Florence	*Duc.* 130	for 100 *Crownes.*
Lucca	*Duc.* 115½	for 100 *Duccatons.*
Naples	*Duc.* 101½	for 100 *Ducc.*
Lecchie	*Duc.* 100	for 99½ *Ducc.*
Palermo	*Ducat.* 1	for 22½ *Carlins.*
Mesina	*Ducat.* 1	for 23 *Carlins.*
Antw. & Col.	*Ducat.* 1	for 88 *Großes.*
London	*Ducat.* 1	for 62 *d. sterl.*
Valentia	*Ducat.* 1	for *Sol.* 18.
Saragosa	*Ducat.* 1	for *Sol.* 17. 10.
Barselona	*Ducat.* 1	for *Sol.* 18. 2.
Siv. al. Med.	*Ducat.* 1	for 330 *Marvedes.*
Lixborne	*Ducat.* 1	for 345 *Raies.*
Bolonia	*Grain.* 114	for 1 *Ducaton.*
Bergamo	*Grain.* 112	for 1 *Ducaton.*
Francfort	*Ducat.* 1	for 75 *Quarentins.*

CHAP. 288.

Of the Exchanges *of* Palermo, *in* Sicilia.

IN *Palermo Exchangers* keepe their accounts in *Ounces, Tarins, Grains* and *Picchols*, the which is successively accounted in 30, 20, and 6. and others there be that keepe their accounts in *Crowne of moneyes* in *Tarins, Graines*, and *Pichols*, and these account it by 12, 20, and 6. The *Ounce is* 30. *Tarins*, or 600 *Graines*, or 3600 *Pichols*, the *Tarine is* 20 *Graines*, or 120 *Pichols*, and the *Graine* is 6 *Pichols*. Besides which there is a *Crowne in Moneyes* which is 12 *Tarins* or 240 *Grains*, or 1440 *Pichols*, the *Ducat* is 13 *Tarins* or *else* 260 *Graines* or 1560 *Piccoles*, *The Florin* is 6 *Tarins*, or 120 *Grains*, or 720 *Pichols*, the *Carlin* is ½ a *Tarine*, or 10 *Grains*, or 60 *Pichol*. In the custome of *Exchanging* it giveth the *broken number* to all *Italy*, and to *Lions*, and to all other places giveth the *whole number*, which is sometimes one *duccat*, or one *Florin*, or 1 *Ounce*, or one *hundred Ounces*.

The *Exchanges* of *Palermo*.

Palermo doth exchange with

Placentia	*Carlin.*	29 ½	for 1 *Crowne.*
Lions	*Carl.*	29 ½	for 1 *Crowne.*
Roma	*Carl.*	29 ¾	for 1 *Duc.*
Genoa	*Carl.*	29 ½	for 1 *Crow. of Gold.*
Millan	*Carl.*	29 ⅗	for 1 *Crow. of Gold.*
Venetia	*Carl.*	24 ⅓	for 1 *Duc.*
Florence	*Carl.*	28	for 1 *Crowne.*
Lucca	*Carl.*	25	for 1 *Ducaton.*
Naples gra. di picc.		172	for 1 *Ducat.*
Lecchie	*Carl.*	23	for 1 *Ducats.*
Barri	*Tarin.*	11.8	for 1 *Ducat.*
Mesina	*Ounc.*	100	for 101 ½ *Ounces.*
Antu. & Col. Duc.		1	for 106 *Grosses.*
London	*Duc.*	1	for 73 *Pence sterl.*
Valentia	*Flor.*	1	for 9. 8. *Sols.*
Saragosa	*Flor.*	1	for 9,10 *Sol.*
Barselona	*Flo.*	1	for *Sol.* 9.7.
Siv.al.Med.	*Flor.*	1	for 185 *Marved.*
Lixborn	*Flor.*	1	for 196 *Raies.*
Bollonia	*Carl.*	25	for 1 *Ducaton.*
Bergamo	*Carl.*	25 ½	for 1 *Ducaton.*
Francfort	*Duc.*	1	for 89 *Quarentines.*

Vide Chap. 419. how these are calculated.

CHAP.

CHAP. 289.

Of the Exchanges *of Mesina, in the Faire of* Sicilia.

The *Exchanges* of *Mesina.*

IN *Mesina*, the accounts are kept, and the *Moneyes* that are *current*, are the same as in *Palermo* aforementioned, only excepting in the *Exchange* thereof with *Naples*, it giveth a *whole Number*, which are found to be of 100 *Duccats.*

This place and *Palermo*, are accounted to *Exchange* with *Placentia* or *Lions*, to give more one *Carlin per Ounce*, by the name of making good the moneyes, so that, he that here is to pay *Moneyes* by *Exchange* for the said places, must pay 61 *Carlins per Ounce.*

Mesina doth exchange with

Placentia	*Carl.* 29 $\frac{1}{4}$	for 1 *Crowne.*
Lions	*Carl.* 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	for 1 *Crowne.*
Roma	*Carl.* 29 $\frac{7}{8}$	for 1 *Duc.*
Genoa	*Carl.* 29 $\frac{1}{8}$	for 1 *Crow. of Gold.*
Millan	*Carl.* 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	for 1 *Crow. of Gold.*
Venetia	*Carl.* 22 $\frac{5}{8}$	for 1 *Duc.*
Florence	*Carl.* 28 $\frac{1}{4}$	for 1 *Crowne.*
Lucca	*Carl.* 25 $\frac{5}{8}$	for 1 *Ducaton.*
Naples	*Ducc.* 100	for 96 $\frac{1}{8}$ *Duc. of 6 Tarins.*
Lecchie	*Tarin.* 11.14	for 1 *Ducat.*
Barri	*Carl.* 23 $\frac{1}{8}$	for 1 *Ducat.*
Palermo	*Ounce* 100	for 102 *Ounces.*
Antu. & Col.	*Duccat.* 1	for 107 *Grosses.*
London	*Duccat.* 1	for 72 *Pence sterl.*
Valentia	*Florin.* 1	for *Sol.* 9. 9. *D.*
Saragosa	*Florin.* 1	for *Sol.* 9. 10. *D.*
Barselona	*Florin.* 1	for *Sol.* 9. 8. *D.*
Siv. al. Med.	*Florin.* 1	for 190 *Marved.*
Lixborne	*Florin.* 1	for 200 *Raies.*
Bollonia	*Carl.* 25 $\frac{1}{8}$	for 1 *Ducaton.*
Bergamo	*Carlin* 25	for 1 *Ducaton.*
Francfort	*Duccat.* 1	for 90 *Quarentines.*

Vide Chap. 419. how these are calculated.

CHAP.

CHAP. 290.

Of the Exchanges *of* Antwerpe, *in* Brabant, *and* Collen *in* Germany *the lower.*

IN both these places the *Exchangers* keepe their accounts in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Grosses*, so that their *Grosses* are there accounted, as their *Deniers* or *Pfening*. The Exchanges of *Antwerp* and *Colonia*.

And in the custome of the *Exchanges* of these two places, they give the *broken number* to all other places, *London* only excepted, which they give not by the *Grosse*, but by the *Sol.* or *shilling*.

Antwerp & *Colonia* doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Grosse*	125	for 1 *Crowne.*
	Lions	*Gro.*	128	for 1 *Crowne.*
	Roma	*Gro.*	130	for 1 *Ducat.*
	Genoa	*Gro.*	129	for 1 *Cro. of Gold.*
	Millan	*Gro.*	127	for 1 *Cro. of Gold.*
	Venetia	*Gro.*	94½	for 1 *Ducat.*
	Florence	*Gro.*	112	for 1 *Crowne.*
	Luccha	*Gro.*	104	for 1 *Ducaton.*
	Naples	*Gro.*	91	for 1 *Ducat.*
	Lecchia	*Gro.*	90⅛	for 1 *Duccat.*
	Barri	*Gro.*	90	for 1 *Duccat.*
	Palermo	*Gro.*	107½	for 1 *Duc.*
	Mesina	*Gro.*	107	for 1 *Duc.*
	London	*Sold.*	34⅛	for 1 *Pound sterl.*
	Valentia	*Gro.*	107	for 1 *Duc.*
	Saragosa	*Gro.*	109	for 1 *Duc.*
	Barselona	*Gro.*	112	for 1 *Duc.*
	Siv. al. Med.	*Gro.*	106¾	for 1 *Duc.*
	Lixborne	*Gro.*	102	for 1 *Duc.*
	Bolonia	*Gro.*	104	for 1 *Duccaton.*
	Bergamo	*Gro.*	105	for 1 *Duccaton.*
	Francfort	*Gro.*	78	for 1 *Floren. of 65 quar.*

Vide Chap. 435. how these are calculated.

CHAP. 291.

Of the Exchanges *of* London, *the Metropolis of* England.

The *Exchanges* of *London.*

IN *London*, and throughout all *England*, *Exchangers* keepe their Accounts in *Pounds*, *Shillings*, and *Pence Sterling*, and cast it up, as in other places, by *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers*, by 12 and 20. And in the custome of *Exchanging*, it giveth the *Exchange* to all places by the *broken number* of *Pence Sterl.* *Antuerpe* and *Colonia* onely excepted, with which two places it *exchangeth* by the *Pound* of *Sterling Money*, above specified.

London doth exchange with:

Placentia Starl.	*Pence* 64	for 1 *Crowne.*
Lions	*Pence* 64	for 1 *Crowne.*
Roma	*Pence* 66	for 1 *Duc.*
Genoa	*Pence* 65	for 1 *Crow. of Gold.*
Millan	*Pence* 64⅓	for 1 *Crow. of Gold.*
Venetia	*Pence* 50	for 1 *Duc. in Banco.*
Florence	*Pence* 61	for 1 *Crowne.*
Lucca	*Pence* 53⅝	for 1 *Ducaton.*
Naples	*Pence* 50	for 1 *Ducat.*
Lecchie	*Pence* 50½	for 1 *Ducat.*
Barri	*Pence* 51	for 1 *Ducat.*
Palermo	*Pence* 57⅛	for 1 *Ducat.*
Mesina	*Pence* 56⅝	for 1 *Ducat.*
Antu. & Col. Pounds sterl.	1	for 34¼ *Shill. Flem.*
Valentia	*Pence* 57⅝	for 1 *Ducat.*
Saragosa	*Pence* 59	for 1 *Ducat.*
Barselona	*Pence* 64	for 1 *Ducat.*
Siv. al. Med.	*Pence* 58½	for 1 *Ducat.*
Lixborne	*Pence* 53½	for 1 *Ducat.*
Bollonia	*Pence* 53⅓	for 1 *Ducaton.*
Bergamo	*Pence* 52	for 1 *Ducaton.*
Francfort	*Pence* 59⅛	for 1 *Florin.*

Vide Chap. 443. how these are calculated.

CHAP.

CHAP. 292.

Of the Exchanges *of* Valentia, *the Metropolis of* Valentia.

IN *Valentia* and in all the Kingdomes of *Valentia*, in *Spaine* Merchants doe keepe their accounts in *Livers Sols and Deniers*, the *current moneyes* of the place, are *Rials* and *Deniers*, and *Ryals* ten are accounted for a *Liver*, so that halfe a *Riall* is a *Soldo*, the *Duccat* is here imaginary, and accounted for 10½ *Rials*, and accounted 21 *Sols*. The Exchanges of Valentia

In the custome of *Exchanges* of this place, it giveth the *broken number*, to all *Italie*, *Spaine* and *Germany*, and to all other places the *intire number*, either of one *Duc.* or 100 *Duc.*

The *Castiliano* is also here found in use for an *imaginarie Coine*, in the ancient custome of *Exchanging* with *Sivill*, and accounted worth 27 *Sol.* 4 *Deniers*.

Valentia doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Sol.* 23.6	for 1 *Crowne.*
	Lions	*Sol.* 23.8	for 1 *Crowne.*
	Rome	*Sol.* 24.2	for 1 *Ducat.*
	Genoa	*Sol.* 23.10	for 1 *Crowne of Gold.*
	Millan	*Sol.* 23.9	for 1 *Crowne of Gold.*
	Venice	*Sol.* 17.10	for 1 *Ducat.*
	Florence	*Sol.* 23.0	for 1 *Crowne.*
	Lucca	*Sol.* 20.2	for 1 *Duccaton.*
	Naples	*Sol.* 18.0	for 1 *Duccat.*
	Lecchie	*Sol.* 18.2	for 1 *Duccat.*
	Barri	*Sol.* 18.1	for 1 *Duccat.*
	Palermo	*Sol.* 9.6	for 1 *Florin.*
	Mesina	*Sol.* 9.7	for 1 *Florin.*
	Antw. & Col.	*Ducc.* 1	for 106 *Großes.*
	London	*Ducc.* 1	for 72½ *d. sterl.*
	Saragosa	*Duc.* 100	for 102 *Duccat.*
	Barselona	*Duc.* 100	for 101½ *Duccat.*
	Siv. al. & Med.	*Sol.* 20.3	for 1 *Duccat.*
	Lixborne	*Ducc.* 100	for 100⅓ *Duccat.*
	Bolonia	*Sol.* 20.3	for 1 *Duccaton.*
	Bergamo	*Sol.* 20.4	for 1 *Duccaton.*
	Francfort	*Sol.* 14	for 1 *Florin.*

Vide Chap. 426. how these are calculated.

CHAP. 293.

Of the Exchanges *of* Saragosa, *in* Catalonia.

The Exchanges of *Saragosa.*

IN *Saragosa, Merchants* keepe their accounts as in *Valentia* afore mentioned, and have the same *Monyes*, saving that the *Duccat* passeth here in account for 22 *Sols*, or 11 *Rials*.

In the custome of *Exchanging*, it giveth the *broken number* to all *Italy*, and to all the *whole number*, which is found to be either one *Duccat* or 100 *Duccats*.

Saragosa doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Sol.* 23.8	for 1 *Crowne.*
	Lions	*Sol.* 23.11	for 1 *Crowne.*
	Rome	*Sol.* 24.3	for 1 *Ducat.*
	Genoa	*Sol.* 23.9	for 1 *Crowne of Gold.*
	Millan	*Sol.* 23.8	for 1 *Crowne of Gold.*
	Venice	*Sol.* 17.9	for 1 *Ducat.*
	Florence	*Sol.* 22.10	for 1 *Crowne.*
	Lucca	*Sol.* 20.1	for 1 *Duccaton.*
	Naples	*Sol.* 17.10	for 1 *Duccat.*
	Lecchie	*Sol.* 18.1	for 1 *Duccat.*
	Barri	*Sol.* 18.0	for 1 *Duccat.*
	Palermo	*Sol.* 9.8	for 1 *Florin.*
	Mesina	*Sol.* 9.9	for 1 *Florin.*
	Antw. & Col.	*Ducc.* 1	for 105 *Großes.*
	London	*Ducc.* 1	for 73 *d. sterl.*
	Valentia	*Duc.* 100	for 103 *Duccat.*
	Barselona	*Duc.* 100	for 102 *Duccat.*
	Siv. al. & Med.	*Duc.* 100	for 105 *Duccat.*
	Lixborne	*Ducc.* 100	for 108 *Duccat.*
	Bolonia	*Sol.* 20.2	for 1 *Duccaton.*
	Bergamo	*Sol.* 20.1	for 1 *Duccaton.*
	Francfort	*Duccat.* 1	for 95 *Quarentins.*

Vide Chap. 426. how these are calculated.

CHAP.

CHAP. 293.

Of the Exchanges *of* Barſelona *the Metropolis of* Catalonia.

IN *Barſelona*, the uſe of account keeping, and the *moneyes* are the ſumme as is ſpecified in *Valentia*, excepting, that the *Duccat* is here accounted *Sol.* 24, which is twelve ſingle *Rials*. The *Exchanges* of *Barſelona*.

In the cuſtome of *Exchanging*, this place giveth the *broken number* to all other places, excepting to *Antuerpe*, *Colonia*, *London*, *Lixborne*, and *Germany*, to which it giveth the *whole number*, which is found to be either one *Duc.* or 100 *Duc.*

Barſelona doth exchange with

Placentia	*Sol.* 23.10	for 1 *Crowne.*
Lions	*Sol.* 24.	for 1 *Crowne.*
Rome	*Sol.* 24.4	for 1 *Duccat.*
Genoa	*Sol.* 24. 2	for 1 *Crowne of Gold.*
Millan	*Sol.* 24. 1	for 1 *Crowne of Gold.*
Venice	*Sol.* 18. 2	for 1 *Ducat.*
Florence	*Sol.* 23. 0	for 1 *Crowne.*
Lucca	*Sol.* 20.2	for 1 *Duccaton.*
Naples	*Sol.* 18.3	for 1 *Duccat.*
Lecchie	*Sol.* 18.2	for 1 *Duccat.*
Barri	*Sol.* 18.1	for 1 *Duccat.*
Palermo	*Sol.* 9.10	for 1 *Florin.*
Meſina	*Sol.* 9. 9	for 1 *Florin.*
Antw. & Col.	*Ducc.* 1	for 103 *Groſſes.*
London	*Ducc.* 1	for 72 *d. ſterl.*
Valentia	*Duc.* 103	for 100 *Duc.*
Saragoſa	*Duc.* 104	for 100 *Duccats.*
Siv.al. & Med.	*Duc.* 106	for 100 *Duccats.*
Lixborne	*Ducc.* 100	for 104 *Duccats.*
Bolonia	*Sol.* 20.	for 1 *Duccaton.*
Bergamo	*Sol.* 20 2	for 1 *Duccaton.*
Francfort	*Duc.* 1	for 96 *Quarentines.*

Vide Chap. 426. how theſe are calculated.

CHAP. 295.

Of the Exchanges *of* Sivil, Alcala, Medina del Campo, *and other places in* Castilia.

The *Exchanges of Sivil, Alcala, Medina del Campo, &c.*

IN these parts, and generally throughout *Spaine*, *Merchants* doe keepe their accounts in *Marvedes*; yet notwithstanding, for the benefit of *Exchanging*, they have an *imaginarie Duccat*, which *Duccat* is accounted 375 *Marvedes*. The *Crowne of Gold* is ever worth 400 *Marvedes*, and the *single Riall* ever worth 34 *Marvedes*.

In the custome of *Exchanging*, this place giveth the *broken number* to all *Italy* and *Lions*, but to all other places the *whole number*, found to be either simply the *single Duccat*, or 100 *Duccats*.

There is also of old in use an *imaginarie Coine*, called the *Castiliano*, wherewith these places doe exchange with *Valentia*, and is 485 *Marvedes*.

Sivil, Alcala, and *Medina* doth exchange with

Placentia	*Marved.* 440	for 1 *Crowne.*
Lions	*Marv.* 445	for 1 *Crowne.*
Rome	*Marv.* 450	for 1 *Duccat.*
Genoa	*Marv.* 442	for 1 *Cro. of Gold.*
Millan	*Marv.* 438	for 1 *Cro. of Gold.*
Venice	*Marv.* 330	for 1 *Duccat.*
Florence	*Marv.* 430	for 1 *Crowne.*
Lucca	*Marv.* 370	for 1 *Duccaton.*
Naples	*Marv.* 337	for 1 *Duccat.*
Lecchie	*Marv.* 334	for 1 *Duccat.*
Barri	*Marv.* 333	for 1 *Duccat.*
Palermo	*Marv.* 180	for 1 *Florin.*
Mesina	*Marv.* 175	for 1 *Florin.*
Antu. & Col.	*Duccat.* 1	for 105 *Grosses.*
London	*Duccat.* 1	for 72 *Pence sterl.*
Valentia	*Duccat.* 1	for *Sol.* 19. 8.
Saragosa	*Ducc.* 100	for 104½ *Duccat.*
Barselona	*Ducc.* 100	for 108 *Duccat.*
Lixborne	*Ducc.* 100	for 109 *Duccat.*
Bollonia	*Marv.* 372	for 1 *Duccaton.*
Bergamo	*Marv.* 368	for 1 *Duccaton.*
Francfort	*Duccat.* 1	for 88 *Quarentines.*

Vide Chap. 426. how these are calculated.

CHAP.

CHAP. 296.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lixborne *in* Portugall.

IN *Lixborne* and throughout *Portugall*, Merchants accounts are kept in *Rais*, beside which, they have an imaginary *Duccat*, which is accounted for foure hundred *Rais*. The *Exchanges* of *Lixborne*.

In the custome of *Exchanging*, this place giveth a *whole number* to *Anuers*, *Colonia*, *London*, and *Germanie*, which is onely upon the said one *Duccat*, and to all other places it giveth on *Exchange* by a *broken number*.

Lixborne doth exchange with

Placentia	*Res* 472	for 1	*Crowne.*
Lions	*Res* 480	for 1	*Crowne.*
Rome	*Res* 483	for 1	*Duccat.*
Genoa	*Res* 476	for 1	*Crowne of Gold.*
Millan	*Res* 475	for 1	*Crowne of Gold.*
Venice	*Res* 354	for 1	*Ducat.*
Florence	*Res* 465	for 1	*Crowne.*
Lucca	*Res* 397	for 1	*Duccaton.*
Naples	*Res* 350	for 1	*Duccat.*
Lecchie	*Res* 352	for 1	*Duccat.*
Barri	*Res* 348	for 1	*Duccat.*
Palermo	*Res* 190	for 1	*Florin.*
Mesina	*Res* 193	for 1	*Florin.*
Antw. & Col.	*Duc.* 1	for 104	*Großes.*
London	*Duc.* 1	for 69	*d. sterl.*
Valentia	*Duc.* 105	for 100	*Duc.*
Saragosa	*Duc.* 104 $\frac{3}{4}$	for 100	*Duccats.*
Barselona	*Ducc.* 103 $\frac{5}{7}$	for 100	*Duccats.*
Siv.al. Med.	*Duc.* 106	for 100	*Duccats.*
Bolonia	*Res* 400	for 1	*Duccaton.*
Bergamo	*Res* 388	for 1	*Duccaton.*
Francfort	*Ducc.* 1	for 89	*Quarentines.*

CHAP.

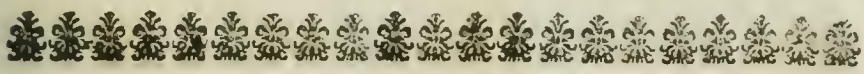
CHAP. 297.

Of the Exchanges *of* Bollonia *in* Italy.

The *Exchanges* of *Bollonia.*

IN *Bollonia* some are found to keepe their accounts in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers*, and others in *Duccatons*, *Sols*, and *Deniers*. And in the custome of *Exchanging*, this place giveth the *broken number* to *Placentia*, *Lions*, *Rome*, *Genoa*, *Millan*, *Florence*, and *Luccha*, and to all others the *whole number*, which is the *Duccaton*, either one or one hundred.

Bollonia doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Duccatons* 117	for 100 *Crownes.*
	Lions	*Duccat.* 119 $\frac{3}{4}$	for 100 *Crownes.*
	Rome	*Duccat.* 120	for 100 *Duccat.*
	Genoa	*Duccat.* 118	for 100 *Cro. of Gold.*
	Millan	*Duccat.* 117	for 100 *Cro. of Gold.*
	Venice	*Duccat.* 100	for 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Duccats.*
	Florence	*Duccat.* 116	for 100 *Crownes.*
	Lucca	*Duccat.* 101	for 100 *Ducatons.*
	Naples	*Duccat.* 100	for 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Duccats.*
	Lecchie	*Duccaton* 1	for 112 *Graines.*
	Barri	*Duccat.* 100	for 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Duccats.*
	Palermo	*Duccat.* 1	for 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Carlins.*
	Mesina	*Duccat.* 1	for 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Carlins.*
	Antu. & Col.	*Duccat.* 1	for 103 *Grosses.*
	London	*Duccat.* 1	for 67 *Pence sterl.*
	Valentia	*Duccat.* 1	for *Sol.* 20. 2 *d.*
	Saragosa	*Duccat.* 1	for *Sol.* 20. 0.
	Barselona	*Duccat.* 1	for *Sol.* 20. 1 *d.*
	Siv. al. Med.	*Duccat.* 1	for 370 *Marved.*
	Lixborne	*Duccat.* 1	for 395 *Raies.*
	Bergamo	*Duccat.* 100	for 101 *Duccatons.*
	Francfort	*Duccat.* 1	for 87 *Quarentines.*



CHAP. 298.

Of the Exchanges *of* Bergamo, *in* Lombardie.

IN *Bergamo*, Merchants accounts are kept in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Piccholis*, and the *Exchangers* in *Duccatons*, *Sols*, and *Deniers*. The *Money* of *Piccholi*, is the *current Coine* of the place, and the same as is in use in *Venetia*. The *Duccaton* is worth 7 *Livers* of *Piccolis*, so that 1 *Sol.* of *Duccaton* is worth 7 *Sol* of *Piccols*, so likewise the *Denier* of *Duccaton* is worth 7 *Deniers* of *Piccoli*. The *Exchanges* of *Bergamo*.

In the custome of *Exchanging*, this place giveth the *broken number* to *Placentia*, *Lions*, *Rome*, *Genoa*, *Millan*, *Venetia*, *Florence*, *Luccha*, *Naples*, and *Bollonia*, and to all other places the *whole number*, which is found to be the *Duccaton*.

Bergamo doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Duccaton* 117 ¼	for 100 *Crownes*.
	Lions	*Duccaton* 117 ⅓	for 100 *Crownes*.
	Rome	*Duccaton* 118	for 100 *Duc*.
	Genoa	*Duccaton* 117 ¾	for 100 *Crow. of Gold*.
	Millan	*Duccaton* 117 ¾	for 100 *Cro. of Gold*.
	Venice	*Duccaton* 87	for 100 *Duccats*.
	Florence	*Duccaton* 111 ½	for 100 *Crownes*.
	Luccha	*Duccaton* 100 ¾	for 100 *Duccat*.
	Naples	*Duccaton* 88 ½	for 100 *Ducc*.
	Lecchie	*Duccaton* 1	for 112 *Graines*.
	Barri	*Duccaton* 1	for 110 *Graines*.
	Palermo	*Duccaton* 1	for 25 *Carlins*.
	Mesina	*Duccaton* 1	for 24 ¾ *Carlins*.
	Antu. & Col.	*Duccaton* 1	for 104 *Grosses*.
	London	*Duccaton* 1	for 67 *d. sterl.*
	Valentia	*Duccaton* 1	for *Sol.* 20.
	Saragosa	*Duccaton* 1	for *Sol.* 20. 1 *d.*
	Barselona	*Duccaton* 1	for *Sol.* 20. 2 *d.*
	Siv. al. Med.	*Duccaton* 1	for 370 *Marved*.
	Lixborne	*Duccaton* 1	for 390 *Raies*.
	Bollonia	*Duccaton* 100 ½	for 100 *Duccatons*.
	Francfort	*Duccaton* 1	for 86 ½ *Quarentins*.

CHAP.

CHAP. 299.

Of the Exchanges *of* Francfort, Norimberg, Augusta, *and* Vienna *in* Germanie.

The *Exchanges* of *Francfort, Norimberg, Augusta*, and *Vienna.*

IN these places, Merchants are found to keepe their accounts in *Florins*, *Sols*, and *Deniers*, as by 20 and 12. the *Florin* being 20 *Sols*, or 60 *Quarentines*. The *Quarentine* is in some places called the *Craizer*, which is 4 *Pfenings*, so that 12 *Pfening* makes one *Sol.*

In the custome of *Exchanging*, these places gives the *whole number*, which is the *Florin*, to *London*, *Antuerpe*, *Colonia*, and *Valentia*, and to all others gives the *broken number*, which is the *Quarentine.*

Francfort, Norimberg, Augusta, and Vienna doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Quarentine* 102	for 1 *Crowne.*
	Lions	*Quarent.* 103	for 1 *Crowne.*
	Rome	*Quarent.* 104	for 1 *Duccat.*
	Genoa	*Quarent.* 191	for 1 *Cro. of* 4 *li. curr.*
	Millan	*Quarent.* 102½	for 1 *Cro. of Gold.*
	Venice	*Flor.* 126	for 100 *Duccat.*
	Florence	*Quarent.* 96	for 1 *Crowne.*
	Luccha	*Quarent.* 86	for 1 *Duccaton.*
	Naples	*Quarent.* 77	for 1 *Ducc.*
	Lecchie	*Quarent.* 77	for 1 *Ducc.*
	Barri	*Quarent.* 78	for 1 *Ducc.*
	Palermo	*Quarent.* 90	for 1 *Ducc.*
	Mesina	*Quarent.* 89½	for 1 *Ducc.*
	Antu. & Col.	*Flor. of* 65 *quar.* 1	for 80 *Grosse.*
	London	*Florin.* 1	for 50 *d. sterl.*
	Valentia	*Florin.* 1	for *Sol.* 13. 8 *d.*
	Saragosa	*Quarent.* 96	for 1 *Duccat.*
	Barselona	*Quarent.* 97	for 1 *Duccat.*
	Siv. al. Med.	*Quarent.* 87	for 1 *Duccat.*
	Lixborne	*Quarent.* 86	for 1 *Duccat.*
	Bollonia	*Quarent.* 88	for 1 *Duccaton.*
	Bergamo	*Quarent.* 87	for 1 *Duccaton.*

CHAP.

Chap. 300.

Of the Termes of payments in generall of Bills *of* Exchange.

TO make these *Tables* compleat, and the Rules of these *Exchanges* to be truly and rightly understood, it is *observable*, that as all *Exchanges* have a setled rate and price, by which the *taker* taketh, and the *giver* by covenant giveth it; so is there likewise a certaine *positive terme*, and *time* limitted, wherein, and at which day expired, the *factor* of the *taker*, or his assigne, repayeth the covenanted summe to the *factor*, or assigne of the *giver* thereof, which *terme* or time is of differing space of dayes prefixed: the common *terme* or times by which all *Bills* in *Exchanges* are made, are found usually to be *five*; which is, first, at *sight of the Bill*; secondly, at *Vsance*; thirdly, at *double Vsance*; fourthly, at *halfe Vsance*; and fifthly, at *Marts*, *Faires*, &c. which five *Termes* in *Exchanges* are thus understood. The termes of payment of Bills of Exchange, five.

First then, *at sight*, or so many dayes *after sight*, is understood to be so long a *terme* or time, as the *Bill of Exchange* will be after the deliverie going to that place, where it is covenanted that the same should be payd; and upon the *shew and sight thereof*, or at *so many dayes after*, as is specified therein, it must be payd and answer'd accordingly. 1. At Sight.

Secondly, *at Vsance*, is understood to be of a different *terme* and space of time; sometimes consisting of 8 *dayes*, as from *Rome* to *Naples*; sometimes of 10 *dayes*, as from *Genoa* to *Rome*; sometimes of 30 *dayes*, as from *London* to *Roven*, to *Antuerpe*, to *Middleburgh*, to *Amsterdam*, and so to other places; sometimes of 60 *dayes*, or two *moneths*, as from *London* to *Hamburgh*, from *Antuerpe* to *Rome*, and to *Venice*, and to *Florence*, to *Naples*, to *Palermo*, and so to other places: sometimes againe, *Vsance* is understood to be 90 *dayes*, or three *moneths*, as from *London* to *Venice*, *Florence*, *Naples*, &c. according to the severall customes of the said distant severall places, where the *Bills of Exchanges* are made, and ever accounted from the date of the said Bill. 2. At Vsance.

Thirdly, at *double Vsance*; which, considering the said places, is understood to be double the former space of *single Vsance*, being either of 8, 10, 30, 60, or 90 *dayes* doubled, according to the custome of the place where the *Bill* is made, and accounted also from the date of the said *Bill*. 3. At double Vsance.

Fourthly,

4. At half Vsance.

Fourthly, at *halfe Vsance*, this is understood to bee halfe the abovesaid first limited terme or time, according (as I said before) to the common custome of that place where the *Bill* is made, and accounted also from the date of the *Bill*.

5. At Faires and Martes.

Fiftly, at *Martes* or *Faires*, which by *Italians* and *Spaniards* is called *La Fiera*, and this space of time for paiment of *Bils* is understood to be at some certaine daies, accounted for *Faires* in the said places, where the *Bils* are made to be paiable, as is found in *Placentia* quarterly foure times of the yeere; the like observed generally in *Lions*, and in *Castile*, at three times of the yeere, accounted as in three *Banks* 1° *i' las Fieras de Vilaleon*. 2° *de Medina del Campo*, 3° *de Medina del Rio Sieco*, which places are as publike *Martes*, whereto Merchants doe use to give and take, sometimes to benefit themselves by *Exchanges*, as in the abovesaid places, and sometimes to buy commodities, and supply their occasions, as is used twice a yeere for some *Martes* in *Germany*, as I have touched more largely in the *description of the trade of the said Cities*.

Chap. 301.

How the rates and Prices in Exchanges *are setled.*

How the Rates and prizes of *Exchanges* are setled.

THe next thing considerable yet to bee handled for the explanation of *these Tables of Exchanges*, is the rate and price it selfe, for seeing that so many Merchants of great eminencie, whose estates are continually traversed from one countrey to another, and from one Coyne to another, doe daily and constantly give and take as their occasion, and the rates of the *Exchanges*, conduce to their profit, it may be conceived, that their great purses, should prescript the rule and rate thereto, which is seene so variously to alter, and daily to rise and fall by the continuall current of those and others that *use this Mystery*, yet notwithstanding, it is not found that they have any determinate power or stroake, in giving the price therto, though it must be confessed, that such have a conducing hand, so far forth as it may be found, that their opinion concurre with the universal opinions of the rest, interessed in this *mystical body of Exchanges*, and therefore to explaine my selfe, it may fitly here bee demanded, how these rates and prizes of *Exchanges* come to be set, and then continued, or how it coms to passe that the same are seen so frequently to vary and alter, in forraine parts: whereto I answer, that the *Bankers* in *Italy*, *Spaine* and *France*, being now adaies

dayes found to be the onely great takers and deliverers of *monyes*, have at the times of the payments of *Exchanges*, in the principall places aforesaid, (as namely, at *Lions* in *France*, *Madrid*, and in other places of *Spaine*, *Florence*, *Genoa*, *Venetia*, and such other places in *Italy*) a constant meeting, and there by certaine tickets in writing, deliver every man his opinion, what the price of the *Exchange* ought to be for all places: Then *exchanging* for the next *Faire* or time of payment in every the said places, and according to the same, the calculation is cast up, by the *Medium*; that is to say, if there be *seven* or more *Voices* or *Tickets*, the said *seven* are added together, and the *seventh part* is the *Medium*; and if there be *ten*, then the *ten* being cast up, the *tenth part* is the *Medium*; and so for greater or lesser numbers accordingly: wherein it is to be noted, that these *Bankers* doe observe, how the plentie of *Monyes* lyeth by *Exchange*, how the occasions of *Princes* may helpe or hinder, either by great *Receits*, or great disbursements; how the *Trade* and commerce of Negotiators and *Merchants* is concurrent and effective; and therein they are found to concurre, in setting the said Rates and Prices for their owne commoditie and advantage: and from this *Spring*, is observed to arise the *Maine Ocean* of all the *Exchanges* of *Christendome*; in which, this of our Countrey of *England* hath but a small share, as being onely a *Branch* derived from the principall *Channell*.

Chap. 302.

Of the Par *in* Exchanges.

THe next thing observable here, is the losse and gaine accruing by these *Exchanges* practised amongst *Merchants*: to distinguish which, and for the finding out the realitie thereof, every *giver* and *taker* applyeth his studie to finde out the true and *reall Par of Exchanges*; whereby it is manifested, both what the gaine and losse is, and who is the gainer and who is the loser. Now this *Par* in *Exchanges* may be here properly (in the generall) said to be of two distinct kindes; the one as appertaining to the *State* and *Prince*, and belonging to the profit and losse of the *Kingdome*; and the other to the *Merchant* or *Exchanger*, and appertaining to the profit and losse of his private estate and interest: the first, I hold proper and fit the knowledge of *Counsellors* and *Statesmen*; and the other, is proper and fit the knowledge of the *Trading-Merchant*: the finding out of both which *Par's* in *Exchanges*, is thus.

Of the *Par* in *Exchanges*, which is two.

1 Princes *Par.*

The first *Par* in *Exchanges*, which I tearme here the *Princes Par*, or the *Soveraignes Value for Value*, is grounded upon the weight, fineneſſe, and valuation of the *Monyes* of each ſeverall *Kingdome*, *Citie*, or *Place*; the ſeverall *Standards* thereof ſo equally proportioned, ſo truly and juſtly by the art of the *Mint* rectified, that each *Prince* his *Coine*, in *Exchanges*, may have its due allowance. according to the goodneſſe and fineneſſe, courſeneſſe and badneſſe thereof: and therefore herein to make and to ſettle this above-named *Par* exactly betwixt one *Kingdome* and another, we are to examine and compare, not onely the weight and fineneſſe of our owne *Coines* as they are in themſelves, but alſo the weight and fineneſſe of thoſe of other *Princes* and *Countries*, with the *reall proportion* that happeneth therein, not onely betweene our owne *Gold* and *Silver*, but alſo betweene the *Gold* and *Silver* of other *Countries:* This examination, compariſon, and proportion, duly, rightly, and really examined, compared, and proportioned, and no difference, inequalitie, or diſproportion found or admitted therein, then may our *Exchanges* run at one and the ſame price and rate, both for *Gold* and *Silver*, taking the denomination according to the valuation of the *Monyes* of each *Countrey* and *Kingdome*; hereby finding how much *fine Silver* or *Gold* our owne *Pound Sterling* containeth, and what quantitie of other *Monyes*, either of *France*, *Italy*, *Germanie*, *Netherlands*, *Eaſtland*, &c. this *Kingdome* is to have in *Exchange*, to countervaile the ſame, in the like weight and fineneſſe, anſwerable to our owne, be it by the *Pound*, *Doller*, *Duccat*, *Cronne*, or any other *reall* or *imaginarie Coine*, giving alwayes a Value for Value, and receiving the like; which, by reaſon of the great conſequence depending thereon, I here call the *Prince* his *Par*, in the *exchanges* of his *Monyes* by *Bills* of *Exchange* with other *Countries* and *Kingdomes*.

2 Merchants *Par.*

The ſecond *Par*, I call the *Merchants* or *Exchangers Par* in *Bills* of *Exchange*, and is grounded partly upon the *Soveraigne* or *Princes Par* above mentioned, but principally upon the *current value* of the ſaid *Coines*; the *plentie* and *ſcarcitie* thereof, the *riſing* and *falling*, *inhanſement* and *debaſement* of the ſame: and therefore ſuch *Merchants* as are *Exchangers*, doe endevour by certaine rules of *Exchanges*, to equalize the valuation of the *Monyes* of one *Prince* or *Countrey* with another: And therefore every man that delivereth his *Money* in one *Countrey*, or *Place*, to have it in another, is and ought to be ever curious, to underſtand either the *loſſe* or *gaine* that commeth thereof; which is onely and properly diſtinguiſhed by the knowledge and finding out of this *Par*, aſore mentioned. For finding out of which, it is requiſite for him that remitteth, to know either by his owne advice, judgement, or otherwiſe, how much the *Cronne*, *Doller*, *Duccat*, or *Pound* whence he remitteth, is worth in the place whither he would make his remittance unto.

As

As for example, having *Money* in *Lions* in *France*, which I would remit for *Antuerpe*, I ought to know how much the *Crowne* of *France* is really worth in *Antuerpe*: as presuppose, that the *Crowne* of *France*, of 67 *Souls*, or 3 *li.* 7 *Souls Tournois*, is worth by *exchange*, according to the course thereof, 100 *Grosse* there; I would then know what the *reall Crowne* of 60 *Souls* or 3 *li. Turnois* (the *Crowne* wherein *Exchanges* are made) is worth, multiplying and dividing as the rule requireth, it will appeare to be *Souls* 89 $\frac{37}{67}$ *Grosse*, which is indeed the true value of the *Crowne*: if then the *Bill* of *Exchange* be made for *lesse* then 89 $\frac{37}{67}$ *Grosse per Crowne* of 3 *li. Turnois*, there is a losse thereby; and if for *more*, there is a gaine thereby: so that it is hereby evident, that 89 $\frac{37}{67}$ *Grosse* is the *Par* in *Exchanges* betweene these two Countries, in the *Crowne* of *France*, and in the *Grosse* of *Antuerpe*; the which rule may serve as example in remittances for all other places: for it is not otherwise to be imagined, that any positive rule can be set downe herein, considering the diversitie of *species*, which, as I said before, dayly riseth and falleth, and the price of the *Exchanges*, which every day, according to presenting occasions, likewise altereth, found to be sometimes at one rate, and sometimes at another. And this *Par* is the matter whereupon all *Merchants Exchanges* for profit and losse is grounded, and is the *Par*, or Value for Value, which in this following Tract I principally and fundamentally ayme at.

Now the last thing considerable in this place, and now to be observed, is the *method*, *forme*, and *manner*, how the Accounts of these divers *Exchanges*, from one Countrey to another, is betweene one *Merchant* and another cast up and calculated; which indeed principally is the worke of the *Pen*, and the *hand* of the *Arithmetician*; which as a necessarie adjunct, and needfull furtherance to the *Mysterie of Exchanging*, I have hereto inserted, and have herein pitched upon the principall places here mentioned, willingly omitted the least and rest of them, having fitted (to such as I have conceived the most worthy) apt *questions* and their *solutions*, from one Towne or Citie to another, with the denomination of their severall accounts and *species*, the manner of the briefe calculations thereof, and the short proofe of each prescribed rule and position, adding for conclusion to each generall Citie of *Exchanges*, some examples of orders and *Commissions*, given and received, in *draughts* and *remittances*, made according to the common custome & use of the place, omitting some other principall points, wherein I might have enlarged both this matter and subject, that the ingenious head and hand of the learner may have roome and scope to worke upon according either to his desire, capacity, or inclination.

CHAP. 303.

Of Examples upon the Exchanges *practised at* Lions, *and how the same are calculated.*

Examples upon *Exchanges* in *Lions.*

Have formerly noted, that the payments of *Bills of Exchanges* at *Lions* is onely in use foure times a yeare, which are, first,

1 The payments of *Roys*, beginning the *6* of *March* after their *stile*, and continueth the rest of that moneth.
2 The payments of *Pasques*, or *Easter*, the *6* of *Iune.*
3 The payments of *August*, the *6* of *September.*
4 The payments of *All-Saints*, the *6* of *December.*

The custome of *acceptation* of *Bills of Exchange* in *Lions.*

The *acceptance* of all *Bills of Exchange* here, is alwayes made the first day of the moneth of each payment: which *acceptances* hold in themselves both a promise and assurance of the payment of the summe included in the said *Bills* so *accepted:* And because there is no other time accustomed wherein *Bills of Exchanges* are *accepted*, the *Merchants* here resident have invented, by meanes of a little *Booke*, a way of registring their severall *Bills*, which they commonly call in *French* a *Bilan*; in which *Booke*, or *Bilan*, they accustomarily use to make a little Crosse or marke upon each *Bill* there registred, and thus orderly *accepted.* But if the partie to whom the same is presented, make a question whether he shall *accept* it or not, and demandeth time to thinke upon it, then they place upon that *Bill* so there registred the letter *V*, signifying in *French*, *Voir la lettre*, or the *Bill seene*; and if in conclusion he refuse the same, either because he holdeth not the partie that charged the same sufficient, or *solvent*, or for any other just occasion, they commonly note the same in their *Billan* with *S* and *P*, signifying that the same is *Soubs Protest*, that is, *under Protest:* The which *Bilan* of *Acceptations*, *Draughts*, and *Remittances*, thus quoted and thus registred, I observed at my residence in that Citie, to carry so much credit amongst the *Merchants* of the place, as if the same had beene done with witnesses by a *publique Notarie.*

A *Bilan.*

The price setled for the succeeding Faires.

The third day of the moneth of the said payments, the price of the *Exchange* is cut and setled, as well for the succeeding course of *Lions* it selfe, as for all the principall *exchanging* places of *Christendome*; in all which it is found, that *Lions* gives the Law and rule, ordering in some sort the price of all other places, excepting for *Placentia.*

The

The sixth day al the *Merchants* residing upon the place, appear in certain publike rooms neer the Burse, or place of daily meeting with their *Booke* or *Bilan*, containing both their *Debit* and *Credit*, of both depts and *Bils* of *Exchanges*, and there addresse themselves to one another, and to whom they are indepted, intimating unto them, to transferre parcels, or as they terme it *Virer partie*, and give for *Debtor* one or more, who doth owe and stands indepted unto them, the like summe or parcell, the which being accepted by the *Creditors*, the sum is respectively registred, and noted in the *Bilan* abovesaid, and after that time; that parcell is understood to be *transfer'd*, and remaineth entirely upon the *Risgoe*, perill and fortune of the party that did accept the same, and in this manner here I have observed a *Million* of *Crownes* hath in a morning beene paid and satisfied without the disbursement of a *Denier* in money, and therefore to this purpose all *Merchants* resident here, or their servants for them are compelled in this manner, to appeare with their *Bilon*, thus to satisfie accounts with their *Creditors*, and make good their paiments, or in default of this appearance, are by the custome of the place declared as *Bankrupts*, and this in briefe is the remarkeable custome of *Lions* in matters of *Exchanges* upon every paiment.

Descounters or transferring of bils of *Exchange*, and debts in *Lions*

It now remaineth I should shew the rules how the *Exchanges* are made in this place, for at every paiment, the *current moneyes* of the place are found encreasing, or decreasing being sometimes worth, from one paiment to another 2 *per cent.* or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ more or lesse, to understand then these rules, I will first lay downe some *Examples* for the helpe of those that are not well acquainted with the custome of this Citie.

Rules of casting up the *Exchanges* in *Lions*.

Presuppose that a *Merchant* hath taken in *Banco* 455 *Livers*, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* from the paiments of *Roys*, as they call it, or *Kings*, untill the paiment of *Pasques* or *Easter*, and to know what the *Exchange* may amount unto, at the rate abovesaid, doe this briefly the $\frac{1}{10}$ of the said 455 *Lib.* is first to be taken, and then the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the said tenth, shall be the *Exchange*, forasmuch as the tenth of an hundred is ten, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ of ten is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ which is the *Exchange* afore-mentioned, and therefore $\frac{1}{4}$ of the tenth is to be taken, as for example.

At 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.*

455 *Lib.*
$\frac{1}{10}$ —— 45 - 10. *ster.*
$\frac{1}{4}$ —— 11 - 07 - 6 *d.* is the *Exchange* of the said parcell.

Againe a *Debtor* oweth unto his *Creditor Lib.* 3141. 16. 6 *d.* to pay at the rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* for *Exchange*, the which most facilie and briefly is thus performed, take the $\frac{1}{10}$ of the said sum, & of the proceed $\frac{1}{5}$ and of the $\frac{1}{5}$ the $\frac{1}{5}$, adding the said fifth to the $\frac{1}{5}$.

At 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

And thus the value of the said *Exchange* is found out, as here followeth.

Lib.	3141	-16	-6.
$\frac{1}{10}$	314	- 3	-8.
$\frac{1}{5}$	62	-16	-8.
$\frac{1}{8}$	20	-18	-10.
Lib.	83	-15	-6 is the Value of the *Exchange*.

The reason of this brevity is, that if from 100, one taketh as is before said $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of the said $\frac{1}{5}$ the product of the said $\frac{1}{5}$ with the $\frac{1}{8}$, gives just $2\frac{1}{2}$ as is above specified.

Againe at $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* how much amounteth the *Exchange* of *Lib.* 842. 17. 6. you must here take $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and a $\frac{1}{10}$ of the said adding the two last *products* the *Exchange* will appeare, as

Lib.	842	-17	-6.
Lib.	84	- 5	-9.
$\frac{1}{4}$	21	-01	-5.
$\frac{1}{10}$	2	- 2	-1.
Lib.	23	- 3	-6. for the *Exchange*.

At $2\frac{1}{2}$. Againe a *Debtor* oweth to his *Creditor lib.* 1435. 17. 8 d. to be paid at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* for the *Exchange*, to doe this, take the $\frac{1}{10}$ part of the said sum, and of his *Product* $\frac{1}{5}$ and of the $\frac{1}{5}$ the $\frac{1}{8}$ adding the said $\frac{1}{5}$ to the said $\frac{1}{5}$ and the *Exchange* will appeare.

Lib.	1435	-17	-8-*d.*
$\frac{1}{10}$	143	-11	-9.
$\frac{1}{5}$	28	-14	-4.
$\frac{1}{8}$	4	-15	-8.
Lib.	33	-10	-0. is the *Exchange*.

At $2\frac{1}{4}$. Againe at $2\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent.* what will the *Exchange* of 7661 *lib.* 17. *Sols* amount unto, to doe which, the $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$ and the $\frac{1}{8}$ of the said $\frac{1}{5}$ is to be taken, adding the $\frac{1}{5}$ and the $\frac{1}{8}$ and it giveth the *Exchange*.

Lib.	7661	-17	-0.
$\frac{1}{10}$	766	- 3	-8.
$\frac{1}{5}$	153	- 4	-9.
$\frac{1}{8}$	19	- 3	-10.
Lib.	172	- 7	-10. is the *Exchange at* $2\frac{1}{4}$

Againe,

Againe, at 3 *per Cent*. I would know the *Exchange* of 7000 *lib*. herein take $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the two last *products*, it giveth the *Exchange* : as example, At 3. *per Cent.*

Lib.	7000-00-0
$\frac{1}{10}$	700
$\frac{1}{4}$	175-00-0
$\frac{1}{5}$	35-00-0
Lib.	210-00-0 is the *Exchange*.

Also presuppose, that a *Merchant* hath sold some goods for the value of 5312. 10. *li*. at a yeares time, conditionally to have the allowance of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent*. for every payment, what ought the *Buyer* to give the *Seller* at the said terme ? in this case consider, that 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent*. for a payment, is 10 *per Cent*. for the yeare ; and therefore the $\frac{1}{10}$ is to be taken, and to be added to the totall, and it giveth *li*. 5843. 15. At 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Lib.	5312-10-0	
$\frac{1}{10}$	531—5-0	*Exchange.*
Lib.	5843-15-0	is the *Exchange* and principall.

But I have stayed upon this point too long, and therefore will omit further Examples, and will onely insert a briefe Method of these forme of *Exchanges*, in this place, because the *ingenious* may make it serve his occasions in any Countrey, where *Monyes* are either given or taken at interest, serving as compendious *Tables*, for casting up of any *Exchange* here, or of interest elsewhere, for any space and terme of time whatsoever, and fitly serveth as a necessarie introduction to what I shall here further insert, as concerning the *Exchanges* made by *Lions* for other Countries.

Chap. 304.

Briefe Rates of Exchanges *in* Lions, *which may serve for the Rates of Interests in many other places.*

Rates of *Exchange* in *Lions*, and may serve for rates of interest in many other Cities.

First, at $\frac{1}{4}$ *per Cent*. take $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and the $\frac{1}{5}$ of the last $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the rate and summe of the *Exchange* propounded and demanded.

At $\frac{1}{3}$ *per Cent*. take a $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and a $\frac{1}{3}$ of the last $\frac{1}{10}$ is the *Exchange*.

At

At $\frac{1}{3}$ *per Cent.* take a $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the last $\frac{1}{10}$ is the *Exchange.*

At $\frac{1}{4}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the last $\frac{1}{10}$ is the *Exchange.*

At $\frac{3}{4}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{3}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and the $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the *Exchange.*

At $\frac{2}{3}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{3}$ of the $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the *Exchange.*

At $\frac{2}{3}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{3}$ of the $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the *Exchange.*

At 1 *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the *Exchange.*

At 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the last $\frac{1}{10}$, adding the two last.

At 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the last $\frac{1}{10}$, adding the $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$.

At 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{8}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the *Exchange.*

At 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{8}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the *Exchange.*

At 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the *Exchange.*

At 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of the last $\frac{1}{10}$.

At 2 *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{5}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the *Exchange.*

At 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{5}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said $\frac{1}{5}$, adding the $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$.

At 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{5}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said $\frac{1}{5}$.

At 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the *Exchange.*

At 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{5}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said $\frac{1}{5}$, adding the $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$.

At 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and the $\frac{1}{10}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$.

At 3 *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$.

At 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$.

At 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$.

At 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.

At 4 *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{2}{5}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$.

At 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of .

At 5 *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$.

At 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ of the said $\frac{1}{2}$, adding the $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$.

At 6 *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the said $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be the *Exchange.*

At 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{4}$ shall be the *Exchange.*

At 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{10}$ or a $\frac{1}{5}$ of one $\frac{1}{5}$.

At 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{5}$.

At 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{12}$.

At 10 *per Cent.* ——— $\frac{1}{10}$.

At

At 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* —— $\frac{1}{8}$.
At 15 *per Cent.* —— $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the said $\frac{1}{10}$, adding the whole.
At 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per Cent.* —— $\frac{1}{6}$.
At 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* —— $\frac{1}{12}$ and twice the $\frac{1}{3}$ the one of the other of the said $\frac{1}{12}$.
At 20 *per Cent.* —— $\frac{1}{5}$.
At 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* —— $\frac{1}{5}$ and of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{5}$ adding giveth the *Exchange.*
At 25 *per Cent.* take the $\frac{1}{4}$.

The reason and benefit of these rules, as well in *Lions* as elsewhere.

The reason why I have beene induced to set downe the briefe method of calculating the *Exchanges* here is, that as it is to be understood that the rate of the *Exchange* at the payment is regulalated for the next ensuing payment from that day, so must it also be understood that the neerer the time is, to the day of the next paiment ensuing, the lesser consequently is the rate of the *Exchange*, for that paiment to be accounted, and because in many contracts that are made there in private bargaines, between *merchant* and *merchant*, it is oftentimes found that the time of payment prefixed by agreement is sometimes 2, 3, or 4, or more *Fairs* or payments to come and succeed, and thereto is oftentimes to be considered the remaining time running to the first payment ensuing, therefore in this case, I have for the easier and better reckoning of him that sels a commodity, and of him that doth buy the same, set downe the easiest and briefest way how to make his account of the time to runne, which here I have set downe to the common terme of 10 payments, which at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* makes 25 *per cent.*

Chap. 305.

Examples of the Exchanges *of* Lions, *with the profit of the profits thereof.*

Example of *Exchange*, with the profit of the profit thereof, in the nature of interest upon interest.

THe declaration of these rules is best demonstrated by examples, which here following my intended method, for the better understanding thereof, I here purpose to insert, the question being: That if a *Creditor* receiveth not each payment, the *Exchange* that is due to him, the *Debitor* ought to make him good the same, as if it were the principall, for Example.

I would know what shall *Lib.* 156*c*, 15 *Sol.* give for profit at the rate of two $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* for three paiments, valuing the said *Exchange*, with the principall at the price abovenamed.

First

First it is to bee noted, that if by the rules above mentioned, the profits of the said summe at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* for one paiment coms to *Lib.* 39. o. 4. *d.* that some is to be added to the principall, and then it doth amount unto *Lib.* 1599. 15. s. 4. *d.* out of which must be drawne the *Exchange* of the second paiment, and adde that likewise to the principall, and out of that, the *Exchange*, of the third, and adding that in the same manner, and it giveth 1680-15. as by example following doth appeare.

Lib.	1560 - 15 - 0 *d.*	the first principall.
	156 - 00 - 8.	
Exchange	39 - 00 - 4.	adde to the principall.
Lib.	1599 - 15 - 4.	for first payment.
	159 - 19 - 6.	
Exchange	39 - 19 - 10.	adde to the principall.
Lib	1639 - 15 - 2	for the second payment.
	163 - 19 - 6	
Exchange	40 - 19 - 10.	adde to the second principall.
Lib.	1680 - 15 - 0	for the third paiment.

And in this manner the account of the profits of the *Exchange*, of *Lions* may be made for any time whatsoever, and forasmuch as the rate of the *Exchange*, for a paiment in a continued summe, may alter, therefore I will lay downe one Example more, which *Posito* may be 7450 put out by the *Exchange* of *Lions* for a yeere, or 4 payments: The first payment falling to be at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, the second at 2 $\frac{1}{3}$, the third at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the fourth paiment at 2 $\frac{2}{5}$, which accordingly cast up, and continued with the profit of the profit added to the principall, it will amount to 8203 lib. 6. 6 d. as following, shall appeare by the example.

Lib.	7450.	
$\frac{1}{10}$	745	
$\frac{1}{4}$	149 - 00 - 0.	*Exchange* at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per Cent.*
$\frac{1}{2}$	18 - 12 - 6.	
Lib.	7617 - 12 - 6.	for the first paiment.
	761 - 18 - 3.	
	152 - 7 - 0	*Exchange at* 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.*
	25 - 7 - 11	
Lib.	7795 - 7 - 5	For the second payment.
	779 - 10 - 9	
	194 - 17 - 8	Exchange at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.*
Lib.	7990 - 5 - 1	For the third paiment.
	799 - 0 - 6	
	159 - 16 - 1	*Exchange at* 2 $\frac{2}{5}$ *per cent.*
	53 - 5 - 4	
Lib.	8203 - 6 - 6	For the last paiment.

Now

Now forasmuch as these *Rules* have affinity with the interest used in many countreyes, continued by the yeere from one to another, called by us, *interest upon interest*, it will be needlesse further to insist thereupon, and therefore before I proceed to the *Exchange* of *Lions*, I must not omit to shew one particular circumstance much in use upon this place, which is the account of discounting, which falles out in many occasions, but principally when a *Merchant* doth here sell his commodities at 4, 6, or 10 payments time, and that he would pay the same at any payment, before the prefixed time, at a covenanted rate, an example or two in this kind I will also shew, serving for other countries also, where the like manner of discounting is used, with a briefe manner, how the same is easily cast up, contrary to the method of many of our common *arithmeticians*.

Interest paid upon rebate

Chap. 306.

Of the Account of Discounts or rebates, and the manner thereof, used as well in Lions, *as in many other places of trade.*

A *Merchant* selleth a commodity for *Lib.* 3709, 12, 9 paiable at a yeere, to discount at pleasure at 2 *per Cent.* for a paiment, or *Faire*, now if the buyer pay the same content, or in ready money, how much ought the seller to rebate him for discounte for the 4 paiments or faires at the said price?

Accounts of discounts or rebates in *Lions*, and elsewhere.

To doe this succinctly and briefly, I first draw the discounte of the said *Lib.* 3709, 12, 9 at 108 *per cent.* and then multiplie the said summe by 2, and of the *product* take $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{3}$ or more facilie, 3 thirds, the one of the other, the last whereof, shall bee the discount of the said parcell, and so much must the seller rebate to the buyer, the which discount deducted from 3709.12, d.6. there resteth 3434 *Lib.* 17, 0 *d.* which the buyer ought to pay in ready money, the which for better declaration, I will lay downe by example, with the proofe of the rule, for the triall of the certainty thereof.

Lib.	3709 - 12 - 9.		
	2		
$\frac{1}{2}$	7419 - 5	6.	
$\frac{1}{3}$	2473 - 1	10	
$\frac{1}{3}$	824 - 7	3	
	274 - 15 -	9	discount.
Lib.	3434 - 17 -	0.	resting

The Proofe.

Lib.	3434 - 17 - 0.	
$\frac{1}{10}$	343 - 9 - 8.	
$\frac{1}{5}$	68 - 13 - 11.	
Lib.	274 - 15 - 9.	

Now

Example proved.

Now the reason why out of 108 *per Cent.* there must three thirds be taken one out of the other, is, because that 8 (which is the discounte or Rebate) is contained 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ times in 108, the which 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ doubled, are 27, and therefore must be divided by 27, or for the briefer and readier way, take $\frac{1}{9}$ of a $\frac{1}{3}$, or three thirds one out of the other, and therefore to make the proofe, take $\frac{1}{10}$ of the said 3434. 17 0. and in drawing $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said $\frac{1}{10}$, the rest giveth 274. 15, 9, *Lib.* which declareth that the rule is well and rightly made.

Because that in this manner of discounting, or as we terme it, of Rebating, the time and price is found diversly to alter, I will set downe a briefe table for the casting up of any summe, for any *Faire* or payment, and an example or two for the understanding thereof, thereby the better to come to the maine and principall point of our account of *Exchanges.*

Chap. 307.

The Table of casting the Accounts of discounts, or Rebatements.

A table for casting up all accounts of discounts or rebatements.

Imprimis, At 101 *per cent*, *divide* by 101.

At 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent.* divide by 81, or take $\frac{1}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{9}$

At 102 *per cent.* divide by 51.

At 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* divide by 41.

At 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ *per cent.* for 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 77, or take $\frac{1}{7}$ of *one* $\frac{1}{11}$.

At 104 *per cent.* divide by 26, or take $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{13}$.

At 105 *per cent.* divide by 21, or take $\frac{1}{7}$ of a $\frac{1}{7}$.

At 106 *per cent.* for 17 $\frac{2}{3}$ divide by 53.

At 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent.* divide by 17.

At 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* for 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ divide by 43.

At 108 *per cent*, for 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 27 or take $\frac{1}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{9}$.

At 108 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.* divide by 13.

At 100 *per cent.* divide by 11, or take $\frac{1}{12}$.

At 112 *per cent.* for 9 $\frac{1}{7}$ divide by 28, or take $\frac{1}{4}$ of one $\frac{1}{7}$.

At 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* divide by 9 or take $\frac{1}{3}$

At 113 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.* for 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 17.

At 114 *per cent.* for 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 57.

At 115 *per cent.* for 7 $\frac{2}{3}$ divide by 23.

At 116 *per cent.* for 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ divide by 29.

At

At 116 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* divide by 7, or take $\frac{1}{7}$.

At 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* for 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ divide by 47.

At 118 *per cent.* for 6 $\frac{5}{9}$ divide by 59.

At 120 *per cent.* divide by 6 or take $\frac{1}{6}$.

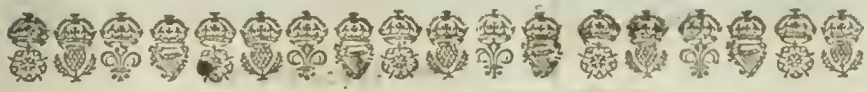
At 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* for 5 $\frac{4}{9}$ divide by 49. or take a $\frac{1}{7}$ of a $\frac{1}{7}$.

At 125 *per cent.* divide by 5 or take $\frac{1}{5}$.

For the better understanding of the precedent *Table*, note that for Example, to take the discount at 122 $\frac{1}{2}$, I divide the 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, in 2, which make 45, and the like of the 100, making 200, which *divided* by 45, the *product* giveth 4 $\frac{4}{9}$, and so many times 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ are contained in 100, and because that the discount or Rebate is alwayes upon the 100, one more is to be added thereto, which makes 5 $\frac{4}{9}$, so that the said 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ are contained 5 $\frac{4}{9}$ in 122 $\frac{1}{2}$, and therfore it must be divided by 4 $\frac{4}{9}$, the which to do, it is needfull, that all the same be put into ninthes, multiplying by 9, as well the summe out of which the discount is to be made, as the said 5 $\frac{4}{9}$, amounting to 49 for *Divisor*, and for to divide by 49, as the briefest and shortest way, take the $\frac{1}{7}$ of a $\frac{1}{7}$, because that 7 times 7, makes 49. Example of discounting or Rebate.

Againe to draw the discount at 105 *per cent.* I divide 100 by 5, taking $\frac{1}{5}$ which is 20, to the which number, I alwayes adde one for the reason beforementioned, making thereby 21 for *divisor*, and for to divide by 21, you must take $\frac{1}{3}$ of the summe, which the discount is to be made of, and the $\frac{1}{7}$ of the said $\frac{1}{3}$ shall be the discount. Another Example of discounting at 105.

Againe, for to make the discount at 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ I double 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in two parts, which making 15, and so of the 100, making 200, which I *divide* by 15, taking $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ his *product* giving 13 $\frac{1}{3}$, to which I adde 1, making thereby 14 $\frac{1}{3}$, and so many times 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ are contained in 107 $\frac{1}{2}$, and therefore you must divide the summe, of the which the discount must be made, by 14 $\frac{1}{3}$, and thus doe in al other summes and parcels. Another Example at 107 $\frac{1}{2}$.



Chap. CCCVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Rome.

I Have declared before in the generall chapter of the *Exchanges* of *Lions*, how many Cities *Lions* is found to *Exchange* with, and there also shewed the common rates how the same doth governe, which notwithstanding is found at every *Faire*, and paiment, to alter, yet it standeth the *Merchant* so farre in stead, that thereby *Exchanges of Lions with Rome.*

thereby he is able to make the account, both of his *draughts* and *remittances*, though otherwise altering from their noted prices, which is the thing now resteth to be handled, that it maybe discerned, how the *Exchange* at *Lions* is cast up with any other place whatsoever, and there likewise it is observed, how the *Merchants Exchangers* doe keepe their accounts, which for the most part is in *Livers*, *Tournois*, *Sols* and *Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* making a *Sol*, and 20 *Sols* a *Liver*, and yet some there be, that keep their accounts in *Crownes* of *Exchange*, called *Crownes* of the *Sun*, and is as the *Liver* distinguished into *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, accounted by 12 and 20 as the former, this *Crowne* being accounted worth 3 *Livers*, upon which the *Exchange* of the place is made and marked with *Crownes*, *Livers*, *Sols* and *Deniers*; the question then upon the *Exchange* of *Lions* with *Rome* is thus, 100 *Crownes* of *Gold* of 3 *lib.* is given in *Lions*, to have in *Rome* 85 *Crowne.* of *Gold*, *Estampe* or *de Camera*, more or lesse, as the *Exchange* passeth, I demand for *Cro.* 4520 12 6 *d.* of *Gold* of the *Sunne*, how many *Crownes* of *Estampe* shall *Lions* have at *Rome*, to know which, you must multiplie the said *Crownes* of the *Sun*, by 85, and from the *Product* cut the two last figures, the which you must multiplie by 20, to make them *Sols*, and then by 12 to make them *Deniers*, which will come to be 3842. 10. 7 of *Gold* of *Estampe* which *Lions* ought to have in *Rome* for the said summe of *Crownes* of *Gold*, which this calculation following maketh more apparent. Example.

Accounts kept in Lions.

```
Cro.  4520. 12. 6.
At      85          per cent.
-------------------------------
22600.
36160.
        42  10  0.
        10  12  6.
-------------------------------
Cro. 3842 | 53  02  6.
          |  20
Sol. --- 10 |------
          | 62
Den. --- 7 | 12
           | 50        facit 3842. 10. 7 d.
-------------------------------
```

Proofe.

The proofe of the said account will appeare in the same question propounded, where *Rome Exchangeth* at the same termes with *Lions*.

Chap. CCCIX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Florence.

Lions Exchangeth with *Florence*, and giveth 100 *Crowns* to have in the said place 95 ¾ *Crownes* of *Gold* more or lesse, I demand for *Crownes* 1324-15-0. of *Gold* of the *Sunne*, how many *Crownes* of *Gold* I shall have in *Florence*, to know which, I multiply the said *Crownes* of *Gold* by 95 ¾ in cutting the two last figures of the *Product*, as I did in the precedent account, the which are to be multiplied by 20 and 12, to make the same *Sols* and *Deniers*, and I find I must have in *Florence*, *Crowns* 1268 8-11 of *Gold*, for the said *Crownes* of the *Sun Example*. *Exchanges of Lions with Florence.*

Crownes	1324-15-0	of *Gold* of the *Sunne*.
At *Cro.*	95 ¾	*per Cent.*
	6620	
	11916	
	662-7-6	
	331-3-9	
	47-10-0	
	23-15-0.	
Crownes	1268	44-16-⅓
Sols	8	20- / 96
Deniers	11	12 / 55

Facit Crownes 1268-8-11 which shall appeare, when *Florence Exchangeth* with *Lions*. Proofe.

Chap. CCCX.

Of the Exchange *of* Lions *with* Lucca.

Lions Exchangeth with *Lucca*, and taketh *Crowns* 100 to pay in *Lucca*, *posito* 103 ⅛ of *Livers* 7 ½ the *Crowne*: I demand for *Cro.* 1234-5-6. of *Gold* of *Sun*, how much must I pay in the said City of *Lucca*, to know which, I multiply the said sum of *Crownes* of the *Sun* by *Cro.* 103 ⅛ and from its *Product* cut off the two last figures, the which I multiplie by 20 to come to *Sols*, and then by 12 to come to *Deniers*, and it wil make *Crownes* 1273-7-2, which I must pay in the said place of *Lucca*: Example. *Exchanges of Lions with Lucca.*

Crownes 1234 - 5 - 6. of *Gold* of the *Sunne*.
At *Cro.* 103 - ½ *per Cent.*

3702
1234
205 - 14 - 3
25 - 15 - 0.
2 - 11 - 6

Crownes 1273 | 36 - 0 - 9
Sols 7 | 20
Deniers 2 | 12
49 *Facit* 1273 - 7 - 2 *d.*

Paiment made in Money.

Note that if in *Lions* it be paid in money, there is one *per cent.* given more, so that receiving in the said place of *Lucca*, the said *Crownes* 1273 - 7 - 2 in money of the said place, the *Debtor* shall be bound to pay more *Crownes* 12. 14. 8, which is in all *Crownes* 1286 - 1 - 10, as for Example thus cast up:

Crownes 12 | 73 - 7 - 2
Sols 14 | 67
Deniers 8 | 06

Crownes 1273 - 7 - 2
12 - 14 - 8
Facit 1286 - 1 - 10

Facit 12 *Crownes* 14 8 *d.*

The proofe of the said *Exchange*, you shall find in the account when *Lucca* doth *Exchange* with *Lions*, made by the *rule* of three, saying, if *Crownes* 103½ give 100, how many shall the abovesaid 1273 - 7 - 2 *d.* give, which will be *Crownes* 1234 - 5 . 6. of *Gold* of the *Sunne*.

Chap. CCCXI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Naples.

Exchanges of Lions with Naples.

Lions exchangeth with *Naples*, and giveth *crownes* 100 of the *Sun* to have in that place *Duc.* 127½ more or lesse of *Taries*, 5 *per Duccat*, I would know for *crow.* 2584.9.6. of *Gold* of the *Sun*, how much *Lions* shall have credit for in *Naples*: the which to doe, you must multiply the said summe of *crownes* by the said 127½ *Duc.* cutting the two last figures of the *Product*, the which must be multiplied by 5, to make them *Taries*, and then by 20, to make them *Graines*, because that the *Duccat* is worth 5 *Taries*, and the *Tarie* 20 *Graines*, so that it will give in *Naples*, *Duc.* 3295, *Tarie* 1.

Crownes

```
Crownes 2584-9-6
At Duc.  127-½ per Cent.
        ------
        18088
       31008
        1292
          31-4-7
            25-2-10
              3-0-18
        ----------
Duc. 3295 | 20
Tarie   1 |  5
          |-----
          | 02
          | 20
          |-----
          | 55
```

The proofe of the said rule shall appeare in the *Exchange* of *Naples* backe with *Lions*. Proofe.

Chap. CCCXII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Palermo *or* Mesina.

Exchanges of Lions with Palermo and Mesina.

L*Ions exchangeth* for *Palermo* or *Mesina*, and giveth 1 *Crowne* of *Gold* of the *Sunne*, to have in the said place *posito* 38 *Carlins*. I would know, for *Crownes* 4692. 11.3. of the *Sun*, how many *Ounces* shall *Lions* have credit in *Palermo* or *Mesina*, first multiplie the said *Cro.* of the *Sun* by the said 28 *Carlins*, the value of the *Crowne*, and taking the rest of the multiplication for parts of 10, because the *Carlin* is worth 10 *Grains*, and the proceed shall be *Carlins* and *Grains*, to make the which *Ounces*, you must take, in cutting the last figure, because that 60 *Carlins* makes an *Ounce*, and of that which resteth cut of, adde with the last figure, you must take ½ to make *Taries*, one whereof being 2 *Carlins*, and 30 worth one *Ounce*, and if you find a rest of the said *Taries*, you must take ½ which is 10 *Graines*, because that one *Tarie* is worth 10 *Grains*, and ½ of 20 which is 10, to the which must bee added the resting *Grains*, if any bee, so that the said summe of *Carlins* will make *Ounces* 2189 *Tar.* 25, *Gra.* 17, and so many *Ounces* will *Palermo* or *Mesina* give, and over and above the said summe of *Ounces*, one *Carlin per Ounce* is given for to make it good money, and to adde the said *Carlin per Ounce* in the shortest way, it is to bee considered that for the said *Ounces* 2189 is given the same summe of *Carlines* for the *Laggio* of the moneyes as they terme it, which

reduced into *Ounces*, cutting the last figure, and taking $\frac{1}{8}$ of the rest, as hath been said before, will give *Ounces* 36, resting two *tens* of *Carlins*, which is twenty; to which must be added the last figure cut off, and it will be 29 *Carlins*, which is 14 *Taries*, and there will rest 1 *Carlin*, which is 10 *Grains*, to which must bee added 8 *Grains*, for 25 *Taries* which are with the *Ounces*, seeing that for 3 *Taries* commeth one *Graine*, for *Lagio* of the said money, and they will be *Ounces* 2226-10. 15, and so much will the *Credit* of *Lions* be in *Palermo*, and because that the said *Carlin per Ounce* comes to $1\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* the account may be made in taking $1\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* of the said summe of *Ounces*, and it will make the same sum; as Example.

Cro. 4692. 11. 3. *of the Sun.*				*Laggio of the money*			
Carl. 28.		*per Cent.*		*at* $1\frac{2}{3}$ *per Cent.*			
37536.				*Oun.*	2189. 15. 17.		
9384				$\frac{2}{3}$	729. 28. 12.		
14					729. 28. 12.		
1. 7.				*Ounce*	36	49 23 1.	
Car. 13139	1	7				30	
Oun. 218. 9	25. 15.			*Ties*	14	93	
Goodmo. 36.	14. 18			*Grain.*	18	20	
Oun. 2226.	10. 15	*Ounces*				61	

Proofe. The proofe of the said account shall appeare in the *Exchange* of *Palermo* and *Mesina* backe to *Lions*.

Chap. CCCXIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Genoa.

Exchanges of Lions with Genoa.

Lions exchangeth with *Genoa* and giveth one *Crowne* of the *Sun*, to have in that place, *posito* of mony in *Gold* 59 *s.* 9 *d.* I demand for *Cro.* 9432. 9 of the *Sun*, how much credit shall *Lions* have in *Genoa* in *current money*, to doe which, first multiply the said *Crowne* of the *Sun* by *Sol.* 59. 9 *d.* and it maketh *Sol.* 563588. 10 *d.* which reduced into *Livers*, makes *Lib.* 28179. 8. 10 *Money of Gold*, which divided by 68 *Sol*, which is the price of a *Crowne* of *Gold* in money of *Gold*, and that which resteth of the division, you must multiplie by 20, to make them *Sols* of *Gold*, and then by 12 to make them *Deniers*, and they will be *Crownes* 8288. 1. 5 of *Gold*, the which multiply by 4; which is the price at present of the *Crowne* of *Gold* in *current money*, and of its *product* will come *Lib.* 37296. 6. 4 of *money current*, and so much *Credit* shall *Lions* have in *Genoa*, for the said *Crowne* 9432. 9 of the *Sunne*, and

and you must note, that the *Livers* of the *money* of *Gold* cannot be reduced into *current money*, unlesse first it be reduced to *Crownes* of *Exchange*.

Crownes 9432-9 *of the Sunne*
at — 59-9 *Sol. per Crowne.*

84888
47160
4716
2358
14-11
11-11

56358|8-10

Lib. 28179-8-10 *Mony of Gold.*
20

563588
6

3381533
1175
3593
3293
29
20

580
172
12

2064

68
6

408

Crow. 8288-1-5
4½

33151-5-8
4144-0-8

Current Mony 37296-6-4

The proofe of this Rule is seene, when that *Genoa* doth *exchange* for *Lions*. Proofe.

Chap. CCCXIIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Millan.

Lions exchangeth with *Millan*, and giveth a *Crowne of the Sunne* to have in *Millan posito* 118⅓ *s*, I would know how many *Livers* makes *Crownes* 1564.15.6. *of Gold of the Sunne* in *Milan:* To doe which, you must multiply the said summe of *Crownes* by 5 *Li.* 18.4. which are the *Sols* 118⅓, beginning to multiply the *Li.* 5 by the *6 Den.* and then by the 15 which are with the *Crowne of the Sunne*, the proceed of the multiplication shal be *Li.* 9258.5. which shall be had in *Millan* for the said *Cro. of the Sunne:* as for example, *Exchanges of Lions with Millan:*

Crownes

Crownes	1564 - 15 - 6	
at	5 - 18 - 4	*Sol per Crowne.*
	7823 - 17 - 6	
	521 - 11 - 10	
	521 - 11 - 10	
	391 - 3 - 10	
Lib.	9258 - 5 - 0	*Money* of *Milan.*

Proofe. The proofe of the said account shall be manifest in the Example of *Millan* with *Lions.*

Chap. CCCXV.

Of the Exchange *of* Lions *with* Venetia.

Exchange of Lions with *Venetia.*

L*Ions exchangeth* with *Venice*, and giveth 100 *Crownes of Gold*, to have there *Duccats posito* 119 $\frac{3}{5}$ of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ *per Duccat*; I demand, for *Crownes* 3549. 10. *of the Sunne*, how much *credit* shall *Lions* have in *Venice:* to know which, multiply the said summe of *Crownes* by the said 119 $\frac{3}{5}$ *Duccats*, and the remainder produced by the said multiplication, shall be divided by 24, because that the *Duccat* is worth 24 *Grosse*, and out of that *product* cut the two last figures, the which being multiplyed by 24, to make them *Grosses*, they will make *Duccats* 4238 $\frac{1}{12}$, which *Lions* shall have *credit* in *Venice* for the said *Crownes of the Sunne:* as Example.

Crownes -	3549 - 10 - 0	
at *Ducc.*	119 $\frac{3}{5}$	*per Cent.*
	31941	
	39039	
	709 - 19	
	709 - 19	
	59 - 17	
Ducc.	4238 | 10 - 7	
Grosse —	2 | 24	
	47	

Proofe. *Facit* 4238 *Duccat.* 2 *Grosse.* And the proofe of this account shall be manifested by Example, in the *Exchanges* of *Venetia* back for *Lions.*

Chap.

Chap. CCCXVI.

Of the Exchange *of* Lions *with* Bolonia.

Lions exchangeth with *Bolonia*, and giveth 100 *Crownes of the Sun* to have in *Bolonia Crow.* 113 of *Livers* 4 ¾ *per Crowne*; I demand then, for *Crow.* 3879. 13. 4. *of the Sun*, how much *credit* shall *Lions* have in *Bolonia:* to doe which, multiply the said *Crownes of the Sun* by 113, and from the *product* cut the two last figures, then multiply them by 20. and 12. to make them *Sols* and *Deniers*, and it will come to *Crow.* 4282. 6. 5. in *Bolonia*, the which you must bring into *Livers*, by multiplying them by *Li.* 4. 15. which is the value of the *Crowne* in *Bolonia*, and they make *Li.* 20341. 0. 5. which *Lions* shall have *credit* for in *Bolonia*. *Exchanges of Lions with Bolonia.*

Crownes 3789-13-4
At *Crownes* 113 *Crownes per Cent.*

11367
41679
37-13-4
37-13-4

Crow.	4282	32-6-8
Sol.	6	20
		46
Den.	5	12
		60

Crownes 4282-6-5
At *Lib.* 4-15 *per Crowne.*

17129-5-8
2141-3-2
1070-11-7

Lib. 20341-0-5

The proofe hereof serveth to know how to make the account, when *Bolonia exchangeth* for *Lions*, and is done by the *rule* of 3. saying, if *Cro.* 113 give 100 *Crowns*, how many shal 4282 *Cro.* 6. 5 *d.* give?

Chap. CCCXVII.

Of the Exchange *of* Lions *with* Placentia.

Lions exchangeth with *Placentia*, and giveth 119 ⅔ *posito Crownes of the Sunne*, to have in *Placentia Crownes* 100 of *Marc.* I demand, for *Crownes* 3489. 15. of *Gold of the Sunne*, how many *Crownes* shall be due to me in *Placentia:* to find which, I say by the *rule of Three*, if *Crow.* 119 ⅔ give 100 *Crow.* of *Marc.* how many will *Crow.* 3489. 15. give? the *product* of which *rule*, giveth *Crow.* 2916. 4. 6 *d.* of *Marc.* and so much shall be due to me in the said place of *Placentia*, for the said summe of *Crownes of the Sunne:* for example, *Exchanges of Lions with Placentia.*

Crownes

Crownes 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ — *Crow.*100 — *Crow.* 3489.15.0 *d.*

3	3
359	10469-5
Crown. 2916-4-6	100
	1046926
	3289
	582
	2235
	81
	20
	1620
	184
	12
	2208

The proofe of this rule is seene, when that *Placentia* shall *exchange* with *Lions*.

Chap. CCCXVIII.

Of the Exchange *of* Lions *with* Antuerpe.

Exchanges of Lions with Antuerpe.

Lions exchangeth with *Antuerpe*, and giveth one *Crowne of the Sunne* to have in *Antuerpe posito* 121 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Grosse*; I demand then, how many *Livers* of *Grosses* I shall have there, for *Cro.*6895. 11. 3. To doe which; I multiply the said summe by the said 121 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Grosse*, and it giveth *Grosses* 836661, out of which take $\frac{1}{10}$, to make them *Sols*, and they make *Sols* 69721. 9. which to make into *Livers*, you must cut the two last figures, & take the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the others, and it will come to *li.*3486.1.9. of *Grosses*, which I should have in the said place of *Antuerpe*, for the above-mentioned summe of *Crownes of the Sunne*: as by Example,

Crownes - 6895-11-3
at *Grosse* 121 - $\frac{1}{3}$ *per Crowne.*

	6895
	82740
	2298
	60
	8
Grosse	83666|1
Sols.	6972-1-9
Livers.	3486-1-9 *Money* of *Grosses* in *Antuerpe.*

The

The proofe of the said account will appeare, when that *Antuerpe exchangeth* with *Lions*: and therein it is to be *noted*, that in the meaner of the *Exchange* that *Lions* maketh with *Antuerpe*, the calculation will serve in the same manner with *Colonia*; because the same *Monyes* are used in *Exchanges* in the said Citie of *Colonia* as in *Antuerpe*, and the same also is in use in *Amsterdam*, and throughout the *Netherlands*.

Chap. CCCXIX.

Of the Exchange *of* Lions *with* London.

Exchanges of Lions with London.

Lions exchangeth with *London*, and giveth a *Crowne of the Sunne* to have in *London posito Pence sterling* 58; I then demand, for *Crownes* 7693. 10. 0 *Crownes of the Sunne*, how many *Livers* of *Pounds sterling* shall I have in *London*, working the same as the precedent rule, and account from *Lions* to *Antuerpe*, and it will make *sterling Pounds* 1859.5.3 *d.* And so much *credit* shall the same give me in *London*, as shall appeare by Example following.

Crownes 7693-10-0- *of the Sunne*
at —— 58 —— *Pence sterl.* the *Crowne.*

61544
38465
29

Pence.	446223	*sterling.*
Shill.	3718|5-3	*d. sterl.*
Pounds	1859-5-3	*sterl. Facit.*

The proofe of this account shall appeare, when I come to the *Exchanges* of *London* with this place of *Lions*. *Proofe.*

Here also it is to be *noted*, that the account is calculated in the same manner, when either *Paris*, *Roven*, or any other part of *France* doth *exchange* for the Citie of *London*, or for any other Citie in *England*. *Paris, Roven.*

Chap.

Chap. CCCXX.

Of the Exchange *of* Lions *with* Francfort.

Exchanges of Lions with Francfort.

Lions exchangeth for *Francfort*, and giveth a *Cronne of the Sunne* to have in the said place *Quarentines posito* 95 ¾; I demand, for 1500 *Crownes of the Sunne*, how many *Florins* shall *Lions* have in *Francfort*: to doe which, multiply the said *Cronnes of the Sunne* by 95 ¾, and it maketh *Quarentines* 143625; to reduce which into *Florins*, you must cut off the two last figures, and then take ⅓ of the others, or else divide them by 60, because that 60 *Quarentines* make a *Florin*, and it giveth *Florins* 2393, and 4 *over-plus*, which is to be understood for 40, and with the figure cut off, makes 45; of which, ⅓ is to be taken to make *Sols*, because that 3 *Quarentines* is a *Sol*, and then it makes *Flor.* 2393. *Sol.* 15. which *Lions* ought to have *credit* for in *Francfort*. Example.

Crownes	1500
At *Quarentines*	95 ¾ *per Cronne.*
	142500
	750
	375
Quarent.	14362|5
Florins.	2393-15

Proofe.

Desiring for proofe of the said account, to *exchange* from *Francfort* to *Lions*, the said *Flor.* 2393. 15. at *Quarent.* 95 ¾ *per Cronne*, I first put the said *Florins* into *Quarentines*, multiplying them by 60, and they will be *Quarentines* 143625, which divided by 95 ¾, makes just *Crow.* 1500 *of the Sunne*, as abovesaid.

Note also, that in *Francfort* is onely accounted two *Faires*; the first, in *Mid-Lent*; and the other, in *Mid-September*; and if the *remittance* be out of the *Faire*, you may stay for the said *Faire*, and the *Money* must stay halfe a yeare, which is here two *Faires*, in satisfaction whereof, is sometimes made good 6, sometimes 7 *per Cent.* as *Merchants* can agree, more or lesse.

Note also, that when *Lions* is found to *exchange* with *Norimberg*, the account thereof is made as above is said, with *Francfort*.

Chap.

Chap. CCCXXI.

Of the Exchange *of* Lions *with* Sivil.

Lions exchangeth with *Sivil*, and giveth *crownes* 1 of the *Sun*, to have in the said place *posito* 396 *Marvedes*: I demand then, what credit I shall have in *Sivill*, for *Crownes* 6792-16-6 *d.* delivered in *Lions*, at the said price: to doe which multiplie the said *Crownes* by 396, and they will make *Marvedes* 2689958, to which must be added ½ *per Cent.* for the *Lagio* of the money, which is 5 *per* 1000, and then they will make, *Marved.* 2703407, and so much shall *Lions* have *credit* in *Sivill*, as Example. *Exchanges of Lions with Sivil.*

Crownes -6792- 16-6.
At *Marv.* 396——*per crowne.*

```
      40752
     61128
    20376
        198
         79
         39
         10
  ----------
Marved. 2689958
For Lagio  134-49
  ----------
Marved. 2703407
```

Note that when *Lions* doth *Exchange* with *Alcala*, the account is made as the precedent with *Sivil*, and that the proof of the said calculation is found true by the *Exchange* of *Sivill*, or *Alcala* with *Lions*. *Alcala.*

Chap. CCCXXII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Lixborne.

Lions exchangeth with *Lixborne* and giveth 1 *Cro.* of the *Sun*, to have there *posito* 528 *Rais*, I demand then for *Cr.* 7893.4.6. of the *Sun*, how many *Res Lions* shall have credit in the said place of *Lixborne*, and to know which I multiplie the said *Cro.* by *Exchanges of Lions with Lixborne.*

528, and find that it giveth in *Raes* 4167622, which *Lions* shall have *credit* in *Lixborne*, as for Example.

Crownes	7893-4-6	
At *Raes*	528	*per crow.*
	63144	
	15786	
	39465	
	105	
	13	
Res	4167622	

The proofe of this rule is manifested, when that *Lixborne* shal *exchange* with *Lions*.

Chap. CCCXXIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Barselona.

Exchanges of Lions with Barselona.

Lions exchangeth with *Barselona* and giveth one *Crowne* of the *Sun*, to have in the said place *posito* 22-8- *Sols*: I demand for 7822. 12.6. *Cro.* of the *Sun*, which *Lions* doth remit to *Barselona*, how many *Livers* shall I have, to doe which, you must multiply the above said summe of *Crownes*, by *lib.* 1. 2. 8. which is 22-8 *d.* beginning to multiplie by the *Deniers*, and then by the *Sols*, which are annexed to the *Crownes*, and the summe will come to 8865-12-10, which you shall have in *Barselona* for the said summe of *crownes* of the *Sun*. Example.

Crownes	7822-	12	6.	of the *Sun*.
At *lib.*	1	2	8.	*per cro.*
	7822-	12	6.	
	782	5	3.	
	260	15	1.	
Lib.	8865-	12-	10 *d.*	Money of *Barselona*.

The proofe of the said account will appeare, when *Barselona exchangeth* backe with *Lions*.

Valentia and *Saragosa.*

It will not be needfull I should propound here any Examples, when *Lions Exchangeth* with *Valentia* and *Saragosa*, seeing that the account is the same as with *Barselona* abovesaid, and this is as much

much as I conceive requisite concerning the *Exchanges* of *Lions* with other places, to which I could adde sundry *Remittances* and *Draughts* in *Exchange* hence made to other places, with other such circumstances, but here being already matter enough set down, to exercise the pen and head of the ingenious, and of him that will study the *Art* and the *Mystery* of the *Exchanges* of this place, I will onely adde a word of the *Orders* and *Commissions*, given and received here in *Exchanges*, and an Example for explanation thereof, and leave the rest to the consideration of the studious.

Chap. CCCXXIIII.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances by Exchanges *in* Lions.

BEfore I enter this vast subject of *Orders* and *Commissions*, I will briefly shew, how the accounts of these *Orders* and *Commissions* are made, being onely given, by the expert and subtle heads of *Bankers* and *Exchangers*, conversant in the course of *Exchanging*, which sorts of *Commission* or *Orders*, are wrought partly by the *Rule* of *Three Direct*, and partly by the same rule *backward*, and the better to distinguish, those that are made *Direct*, and those that are made backward, it is requisite, that the course aud manner of *Exchanging* from one place to another bee precisely knowne and learned, and how that place to which the *Commission* is sent and given, draw or remit either by a certaine or uncertaine rate, and such Commissions ought to be made, by the *Rule* of *Three backward*, taking one of the prices, which are found for *Divisor*, and the other two, which are the order'd prices, take for the summe to divide by, and it is to be noted, that the first price, which is taken for *Divisor*, be of the same place as the last, and to know herein what is meant by this word *certaine* and *uncertaine*, I shall now declare it.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Lions.

A *Certain Exchange* is no other, then to give a setled price, which varieth not in *Exchanging*, and hath no change or alteration, as it is seene in *Lions*, or in *Placentia*, which giveth alwayes *Cro*, 100, or *Cro.* 1, to have in *Naples Duccats* 130 more or lesse, and this 100 *Cro.* or 1 *Cro.* is never found to alter, and therefore termed by *Exchangers* to be the *certaine price*.

Certain price in Exchanges.

Incertaine price in Exchanges.

Incertaine Exchange is a price that is obſerved unconſtant, and which admits of variation, which ſhall be when the place which *Exchangeth*, giveth a number of *Crownes*, *Ducats*, or *Sols*, or of any other money which commeth not to the iuſt ſum of 100, or elſe exceedeth the ſame, and therefore the ſame not being firme and ſtable, are named *incertaine Exchanges*, as ſubject to alteration, ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſſe, which is rightly and well to be conſidered and underſtood in *Orders* and *Commiſſions* of *Exchanges* given.

When the place then wherein the *Commiſſion* is to bee effected, giveth to the places whereto it ought to *remit*, and draw, to both of them the *Incertaine*, the account muſt be made by the rule of *Three Forward* or *direct*, taking for firſt & ſecond number, the prices that have beene ordered, and for the laſt number of the ſaid rule, take one of the prices that are found, in ſuch a manner, that the firſt *Exchange* of the ſaid rule be of the ſame place as the latter. Likewiſe, when the ſaid place where the *Commiſſion* is effected, giveth to the places that it ought to *remit*, and to draw to both of them the *certaine*, the account thereof is made by the ſaid *Rule* of *Three forward*, as by Example.

Example of a certaine and incertaine Exchange.

Order and *Commiſſion* is given for a *Merchant* to his friend at *Lions*, to remit to *Naples* at *Duccats* 126 $\frac{1}{2}$, and to prevaile for *Rome* at 85 *Crownes*, or at an other price differing therefrom, provided that it may be done without loſſe, it is found to remit to *Naples* at 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Duccats*, I would now know at how much might the ſame be drawn for *Rome*, to the end that this *Commiſſion* be fully and iuſtly effected.

It is here firſt to be conſidered, that *Lions* giveth the price *certaine* to the ſaid two places of *Naples* and *Rome*, and therefore by that account, it muſt be made, by the Rule of *Three forwards*, ſaying, if *Ducats* 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ give *Cro.* 85, the inordered price, how many will *Duccats* 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ give, the price found for *Naples*, and it will come to *Cro.* 84. 4. 4, and at that price you muſt draw for *Rome*.

By this *Commiſſion* then it is to be underſtood, that thoſe of *Naples* will have *Ducc.* 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ in remittance, in that place, and be *Debitors* in *Rome Crownes* 85; who finding to remit at *Ducc.* 125 $\frac{1}{2}$, it giveth loſſe, receiving leſſe then that which was inordred; and making the account in this aboveſaid manner, it is found, that the *Draught* ought to be made at *Crownes* 84. 4. 4. which is to profit, becomming this way a leſſe *Debitor*, then that which was inordred, which commeth to recompence the loſſe which is made in the remittance; As for Example ſhall appeare.

Duccats

Duccats 126 $\frac{1}{3}$ — *Crownes* 85 — *Duccats* 125 $\frac{1}{3}$

6	6
759	752
	85
Crow. 84-4-4	3760
	6016
	63920
	3200
	164
	20
	3280
	244
	12
	2928

To proove this account, by which may bee clearely knowne, how this *Commission* remaineth perfectly effected, doe in this manner. Proofe,

Presuppose, that those of *Naples* have given the *Commission* for *Crownes* 2000 of *Gold* of *Estampe*, or *de Camera*, which they would draw for *Rome*, and remit the value for *Naples*: You must first see how much the said *Crownes* of *Estampe* are worth, in *Crownes* of the *Sunne*, at *Crownes* 85 *per cent.* the inordered price, and it will come to *Crownes* 2352. 18, 9. of *Gold* of the *Sunne*, out of which you must take $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* for provision, and there will remaine *Crownes* 2343. 10. 7. the which must be remitted to *Naples* at the price inordered of *Ducats* 126 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.* and it will come to *Duccats* 2964 $\frac{2}{3}$, or thereabout.

So that as it doth appeare, the said *Crownes* 2000 of debt in *Rome*, are made by remittance to *Naples*, *Duccats* 2964 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Now then it is to be observed in the prices (different from the order given) which are found, that is to say, at *Crownes* 84. 4. 4. for *Rome*, and at *Duccats* 125 $\frac{1}{3}$ for *Naples*, if for the said *Crownes* 2000 by *Draught* to *Rome*, a *remittance* may be made of the above-said *Duccats* 2964 $\frac{2}{3}$; and the better to know it, it must be seene, how much the said summe of *Crownes* of *Estampe* are worth in *Crownes of Gold of the Sunne*, at *Crow.* 84. 4. 4. *per Cent.* which will come to *Crow.* 2374. 16. 6 *Crownes of the Sunne*; out of which, taking the provision at $\frac{2}{3}$ *per Cent.* there will remaine *Crown.* 2365. 6. 7. which must be remitted to *Naples* at the said price, which is found of 125 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per Cent.* and it will make in *Duccats* 2964 $\frac{2}{3}$, or thereabouts by *remittance* to *Naples*; the which sheweth the said *Commission* is perfectly accomplished, in conformitie of the Order given. For example.

Example.

Crownes 85 — 100			
Crow. 2352	18	9.	
$\frac{2}{3}$ 470	11	9.	
470	11	9.	
Crownes 94	1.3.6.		
	20.		
Sols 8	23		
	12		
Den. 2	82		

Crownes 2000			
300			
450			
250			
80			
20			
1600			
750			
70			
12			
840			
Crow. 2352	18	9.	
Provis. Deduct. 9	8	2.	
2343	10	7.	
at *Graines* 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.*			
14058			
28116			
1171			
63			
3			
1			
Ducats 2964	56		

Crow. 84.4.4. 100			
20			
1684			
3			
5053			
Cro. 2374	16.	6	
$\frac{2}{3}$ 474	19	3	
474	19	3	
9 49	18	6	
20			
9 98			
12			
11 76			

2000	
20	
40000	
3	
120000.00	
18940	
3781	
243.90	
4178	
20	
83560	
33030	
2712	
12	
3254 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cro. 2374.	16.6
Prov. ded. 9.	9.11
Cro. 2365.	6 7
at *gra.* 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.*	
11825	
28380	
788	
41	
Duc. 2964	58

I could here adde many of these Examples for the illustration of this point of *Commissions*, but I forbeare to doe it, because the examples might prove tedious and intricate, and the rather because I may publish in this kind some things that I have already roughly drawne, if I find that my labours this way prove gratefull, and therefore touching other circumstances and questions that may arise in the *Exchanges* practised in *Lions*, I will referre the same to the ingenious lover of this *Art* and *Mystery*, having set downe sufficient, to exercise both the head and hand of the studious, and which may afford matter for greater varietie in the next place, therefore I will in the next place survey the *Exchanges* practised in *Rome*, after the same manner.

CHAP.

Chap. CCCXXV.

Of the Faires *of* Lions, *wherein all* Bills *of* Exchange *are thence drawne, and there satisfied.*

Lions is noted to have foure *Faires*: the manner of *accepting* of *Bills* of *Exchange* therein, I have observed in the 275 Chapter; the *times* of the said *Bills* now resteth to be shewed. The foure Faires of *Lions*.

The first *Faire* beginneth in *Lions* the first *Monday* after the *Epiphanie*; and if the same fall upon a *Monday*, the *Faire* doth then begin the *Monday* following; the which lasteth fifteene working dayes, excluding and excepting *Sundayes* and *holy-dayes*, the which is designed for *Merchants* to doe their affaires: at the end whereof (which oftentimes happens at *Candlemas*) all parties are made by *Exchanges*, and all former *remittances* are payd and discharged. 1 *Foire des Rois.*

The *second*, is the *Faire* of *Easter*, which beginneth the *Monday* following the *Octaves* after *Easter day*, and lasteth 15 working dayes, *Sundayes* and *holy-dayes* excepted: at the end whereof, all former *Draughts*, payable in this *Faire*, are satisfied, and all new *Remittances* and *Draughts* for other places, are made and framed from one man to another. 2 *Foire des Pasque.*

The third, is the *Faire* of *August*, and beginneth the fourth of the said Moneth, and continueth as the rest, 15 working dayes, which oftentimes happeneth not till the beginning of *September*; wherein, as above is noted, the *Draughts* made hither, and *Remittances* are discharged, and new parties by *exchange* for other places framed and perfited from one to another. 3 *Foire d'Aust.*

The fourth, is the *Faire* of *All-Saints*, beginning the third of *November*, continuing as the former, 15 working dayes, which sometimes happeneth on the beginning of *December*; and therein the *Merchants* use to discharge all former *Bills* that come hither from other places, and from new *Remittances* and *Draughts* hence to other Cities, betweene man and man. For it is here to be *noted*, that all *Bills* of *Exchanges*, and for the most part all *Bills* of *Debt* have in this Citie no other time of payment, receit, or discharge, but during these foure principall afore-mentioned Times or Faires. 4 *Foire des touts Saints.*

Chap.

Chap. CCCXXVI.

Of Examples *of the* Exchanges *practised in* Rome, *and how the same are calculated.*

Exchanges practised in *Rome*, and first with *Lions*.

I Have shewed in the generall *Exchanges* of *Rome*, with how many places the same is found to *exchange* with; and there also shewed the common Rates how the same doth governe, which every day is so observed to alter, that no set Rule can be peremptorily layd downe for the same; yet it is in it selfe so beneficiall, that thereby the ignorant may make his calculation, either in his *Draughts*, or *Remittances*: The way of making which account, now remaineth to be handled, observing the same with so many other places, as may be fit to understand the ground thereof.

It is also there *noted*, for the understanding of what is to follow, that *Bankers* and *Exchangers* in *Rome* doe keepe their accounts in *Crownes* of *Stampe* or *Camera*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Gold*, named of the *Eight Stampe*, which are numbred by 20 and 12, because that 20 *Sols* of *Gold* makes a *Crowne*, and 12 *Deniers* a *Sol*.

The *Crowne* of *Stampe* being worth — 12 } *Iulies.*
The *Crowne* in *Money* worth — — — — 10 }
And the *Iulio* worth — — — — — — — — 10 *Baiocs.*

Chap. CCCXXVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Lions.

Exchange of *Rome* with *Lions*.

FIrst then, *Rome exchangeth* with *Lions*, and giveth *Crownes* 85 of *Gold* of the *Eight Stampe*, to have in the said Citie of *Lions Crownes* 100 *of the Sunne*; I demand, for *Crownes* 3842.10.7. of *Estampe*, how many *Crownes of the Sunne* shall *Rome* have in *Lions*: To know which, you must say by the *rule of Three*, If *Cro.*85 give 100 *Crownes of the Sunne*, how much will 3842.10.7 *Cr.* give? and it will come to *Cro.*4520. and the remainder

der of the *Divident* multiply by 20 and by 12, to make *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and it will be *Crownes* 4520. 12. 5 *Crownes of the Sunne* that *Rome* ought to have in *Lions* for the said summe: as for example;

```
Crownes 85 —— 100 — Crow.3842-10-7
                        100
Crow.4520-12-5        ------
                      384200
                          50
                         2-10
                           8-4
                    ----------------
                    384252-18-4
                    442
                     175
                       52
                       20
                    ----------------
                     1058

                    ----------
                     1058
                      208
                       38
                       12
                    ----------
                     460
```

The proofe of this account is seene, when *Lions* doth *exchange* with *Rome*. Proofe.

Chap. CCCXXVIII.

Of the Exchange *of* Rome *with* Placentia.

Rome exchangeth with *Placentia*, and giveth *posito* 99 ¼ *Crownes* of *Gold* of *Estampe*, to have here *Crownes* 100 of *Marc.* I demand, for *Crownes* 1382. 5. 8. of *Estampe*, how many *Crownes* of *Marc. Placentia* shall have? You must reduce the price and the summe of *Crownes* into *Deniers*, multiplying the same by 20 and by 12, and adding 15 for the ¾ of a *Crowne*, then say by the *rule of Three*, If the *Deniers* come at of the said price, give *Crownes* 100 of *Marc.* how many will the *Deniers* come of the said summe of *Crownes* give? and multiplying the remainder of the division by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, in doing which, they will amount to *Crownes* 1385. 14. 11. of *Marc.* which must be had in the said place of *Placentia* for the said summe of *Crownes* of *Estampe*, as may be seene by the following Example. *Exchanges of Rome with Placentia.*

Crownes

Crownes 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ —	*Crow.* 100 —	*Crow.* 1382-5-8
20		20
1995		27645
12		12
23940		331748
		92348
Crow. 1385-14-11 of *Marc.*		205280
		137600
		17900
		20
		358000
		118600
		22840
		12
		274080
		34680
		10740

Proofe. The proofe of this account is ſeene, when *Placentia* doth *exchange* with *Rome.*

Chap. CCCXXIX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Florence.

Exchange of Rome with Florence.

Rome *exchangeth* with *Florence*, and giveth *poſito Crownes* 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Gold Eſtampe*, to have in this place 100 *Crownes* of *Gold*; I demand, for *Crownes* 1476. 2. 3. of *Eſtampe*, what *credit* ſhall *Rome* have in the ſaid *Florence?* To know which, you muſt reduce (as afore is ſaid) the price and the ſumme of *Crownes* into *Deniers of Gold*, multiplying by 20 and by 12, and adding 5 *Sol* for the $\frac{1}{4}$ *Crowne*; then ſay by the *rule of Three*, If the *Deniers* come of the ſaid price, give *Crownes* 100 of *Gold*, how many will the *Deniers* of the aboveſaid ſumme of *Crownes* give? and multiplying the remainder of the diviſion by 20 and by 12, to have *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, it will appeare to come to *Crownes* 1600. 5. 2. of *Gold:* and ſo much *credit* muſt *Rome* have in *Florence.* As for example:

Crownes

Crownes 92 $\frac{1}{4}$	— *Crow.* 100	— *Crow.* 1476-2-3
20		20
1845		29522
12		12
22140		354267 00
		132867
Crow. 1600-02-5 *of Gold.*		27·00
		20
		54000
		9720
		12
		116640
		5940

The proofe of this account is seene, when as *Florence* doth *exchange* againe with *Rome*. Proofe.

Chap. CCCXXX.

Of the Exchange *of* Rome *with* Venetia.

Rome exchangeth with *Venice*, and giveth *Crownes* 73 $\frac{1}{3}$ *posito* of *Estampe*, to have in that place *Ducc.* 100 *de Banco* of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per Ducc.* I demand, for *Cro.* 850.15.8. of *Estampe*, what *credit* in *Banco* shall I have at *Venice*: to doe which, I must reduce, as in the precedent accounts, the price and the summe of *Crownes* into *Deniers* of *Gold*, multiplying the same by 20 and by 12, and adde 10 *Sols* for the $\frac{1}{2}$ *Crow.* and then say by the *rule of Three*, If the *Deniers* come of the price, give *Ducc.* 100, how many will the *Deniers* give me, that come of the abovesaid summe of *Crownes*? and multiplying the remainder of the division by 24, to bring them into *Grosse*, because that 24 *Grosses* are worth in the said City of *Venice* 1 *Ducc.* of *Li.* 6 $\frac{1}{3}$, then it will make *Ducc.* 1157 $\frac{2}{3}$, which *Rome* hath *credit* at *Venice*: as for example. *Exchanges of Rome with Venice:*

If 73 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Cro.* give *Duc.* 100. what shall *Cro.* 850.15.8.

20	20
1470	1701.5
12	12
17640	204188
	27788
Ducc. 1157-12	10148
$\frac{1}{3}$	1328
	93·20
	24
	223680
	47280
	12000

The proofe of this account may be discerned, when as *Venetia* doth *exchange* with *Rome* backe. Proofe.

Chap.

Chap. CCCXXXI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Millan.

Exchange of Rome with Millan.

ROme *exchangeth* with *Millan*, and giveth *posito Crown.* 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Estampe*, to have in that place *Crow.* 100 of *Livers* 5. *Sol.* 17. *per Crowne*; I demand, for *Crow.* 2140. 16 of *Estampe*, how many *Livers* of *Millan* shall I have?

First, reduce the price and the *Crownes* into *Sols of Gold*, multiplying them by 20, and to the multiplication adde 16 *Sol.* for $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *Crowne*, and then say by the *rule of Three*, If the *Sols* comming of the price, give *Crow.* 100, how many will the *Sols* comming of the abovesaid summe of *Crownes* give? and multiplying the remainder of the division by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers of Gold*, they will make *Crown.* 2438. 5. 4 *d.* the which you must reduce into *Livers*, by multiplying them by *Li.* 5. 17. and they will make *Li.* 14263. 17. 2 *d.* which I must have at *Millan* for the said summe of *Crownes* of *Estampe*; as appeareth plainely by this Example.

If *Crow.* 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ give *Crow.* 100, what shall *Cro.* 2140. 16. give?

20	20
1756	42816-00
Crow. 2438-5-4	7696
at *Li.* 5-17-0	672
12191-6-8	145-20
1219-2-8	472
609-11-4	20
243-16-6	9440
Li. 14263-17-2 of *Millan.*	660
	12
	7920
	896

Proofe.

The proofe of this rule is apparent, when *Millan* shall *exchange* with *Rome.*

Chap.

Chap. CCCXXXII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Naples.

Exchanges of Rome with Naples.

R*Ome Exchangeth* with *Naples*, and giveth *cro.* 100. of *gold* of *estampe*, to have in that place, *posito Ducc.* 135 $\frac{2}{3}$, I demand for *cro.* 2346. 15. 4 of *estampe*, how many *Duc.* shall I have, to doe which you must multiply the said summe of *crow.* by *grai.* 135 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per crowne*, seeing it is the same *graines* 135 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per crow.* as in *Ducc.* 135 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* because the *Duccat* is worth in *Naples graines* 100, and of the product will come *graines* 318377, of the which you must cut the two last figures, to make them *Duc.* and it then maketh *duc.* 3183 *Taries* 3 *grain.* 17, and these *Taries* and *graines* make *grai.* 77 because that the *Tarie* is worth *gra.* 20 and so much you are to have in *Naples* for the said *crow.* of *estampe*, as appeares by this Example following.

Crow. 2346. 15. 4
at *graines* 135 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per crowne*

```
        11730
       30498
           782
           782
            67
            34
             2
Ducc. 3183|77
```

Taries 3 and *graines* 77

The proofe of the said account is seene when as *Naples* doth *exchange* this summe backe with *Rome*. *Proofe.*

Chap. CCCXXXIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Genoa:

Exchanges of Rome with Genoa.

R*Ome exchangeth* with *Genoa*, and giveth *posito Crownes* 101 of *gold* of *estampe* to have in the said place *Crownes* 100 of *gold* of *Italie*, I demand for *Crownes* 4000 10. of *gold* of *estampe*, what *credit* shall *Rome* have at *Genoa*,

you must first reduce the said *Crownes of estampe* into *Crownes of gold of Italie*, at the rate of *Crownes* 100 of *estampe*, for *Crownes* 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *gold*, and therefore you must multiply by 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ in cutting the two last figures, the which you must multiply by 20, and by 12, and they will make *Crownes* 4100. 10. 3 *of gold of Italy*, then say by *the Rule of three*, if 101 *Cro.* give 100 *cro.* what shall 4100 *cro.* 10.3 give, and it will come to *crow.* 4059. 18. 3 of *gold in gold of Italy*, and for to reduce them into *livers*, you must multiply them by *livers* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (the valew of a *Crowne of gold*) and in so doing, it will come to *lib.* 18269. 12. 1 *current mony*, that *Rome* shall have *credit* in *Genoa* for the said *Crownes of estampe*, as for Example.

Crow. 4000. 10		If *Cro.* 101 -- *Cro.* 100 --	4100. 10. 3
at *Cro.* --102. $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent*			100
408000			410000
2000. 5		*Cro.* 4059. 18. 3	50
51		at *lib.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.*	1. 5
4100 | 51. 5		16239. 13	410051. 5
10 | 20		2029. 19. 1	605
| 25			1001
3 | 12		*li.* 18269. 12. 1	92
| 00			20
			1845
			835
			27
			12
			324

Proofe. The proofe of the said Rule is more apparently demonstrated, when *Genoa* doth *Exchange* this parcell backe with *Rome*.

Chap. CCCXXXIIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Palermo *or* Mesina.

Exchanges of Rome with Palermo and Mesina.

Rome Exchangeth with *Palermo* or *Mesina*, and giveth 1 *crow.* of *gold of estampe* to have in one of the two said places, *posito carl.* 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, I would know then for *cro.* 4000. 10. 6, what *credit* in *Ounces* shall *Rome* have in *Palermo* or *Mesina*, to doe which you must multiply the said *crow.* by 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the *product* will be *carlins* 117348. 7. 2. the which must be reduced into *Ounces*, by cutting

cutting the last figure, and by taking the $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rest, and the 48 remaining are *Carlins*, of which taking the $\frac{1}{3}$, and they shall be *Taries*, and in thus working, it will make *ounces* 1955, *Taries* 24, *grains* 7 and *picolies* 2, which *Rome* must have *credit* for in one of the aforesaid places, for the above mentioned *crownes of estampe*, as is aparent by the following Example,

Crownes 4000. 16. 6.
at *carl.* 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per crowne.*

216000
1333. 3. 2
14. 6. 4
7. 2

Carl. 117348. 7. 2
Oun. $\frac{1}{3}$ 1955. 24. 7. 2

The proofe of this account is seene when *Palermo* or *Mesina* shall *exchange* backe with *Rome*. Proofe.

Chap. CCCXXXV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Antwerpe.

Rome Exchangeth with *Antwerpe*, and giveth one *crowne* to have in the said Citie of *Antwerpe posito* 114 *grosse*, I demand then, for *crow.* 2000. 17. 8, how many pounds in *grosse*, or *grosses*, shall *Rome* have *credit* in *Antwerpe*, to doe this, you must multiply the said summe of *crownes* by 114, and of the *product* will come *grosses* 228100, the which reduced into *pounds Flemish* will make *lib.* 950. 8. 4. and for so much shall *Rome* have *credit* in the said Citie of *Antwerpe*, as for Example. *Exchanges of Rome with Antwerpe.*

Crownes — 2000. 17. 8
at *gro.* —— 114 *per crownes.*

228000
57
28
14
1

Grosses — 228100
Sols —— 1900. 8. 4
Pounds fl. — 950. 8. 4

The proofe of this account is demonstrated when this parcell is *Exchanged* backe from *Antwerpe* to *Rome*, and *note* that when *Rome* shall *exchange* with *Francfort*, *Amsterdam*, or any other part of the *Netherlands*, the account is made as in the abovesaid manner of *Rome* with *Antwerpe*. Proofe.

Chap. CCCXXXVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* London.

Exchanges of Rome with London.

Rome Exchangeth with *London*, and giveth 1 *Crowne* there to have in the said City *posito* 65 *pence sterl.* I demand then for *Crownes* 4000 14. 8 of *estampe*, how many *pounds sterling* shall *Rome* have *credit* in *London*, which must be wrought as in the precedent account of *Rome* with *Antwerpe*, and it will be found, that it will amount unto 1083. 10. 8 *den.* which I ought to have in the said City of *London*, for the said summe of *Crownes of estampe*, as may appeare by the Example following,

Crow.	4000	15	0	
at *pence* 65				*sterl. per crow.*
	20000			
	24000			
		32 $\frac{6}{12}$		
		16 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Pence —	260048		$\frac{3}{4}$	*sterling.*
Shil. —	$\frac{1}{12}$ 21670		8	*sterling.*
Pounds —	1083	10	8 ^{3}	*sterling.*

Proofe.

The proofe of this Rule will more evidently appeare when the summe of 1083 *lib.* 10 *shil.* 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ *den. sterl.* is remitted from *London* to *Rome*, *which I hope is not in these dayes used in England.*

Chap. CCCXXXVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with the Cities of* Valentia, Saragosa, *or* Barselona.

Exchanges of Rome with Valentia, Saragosa and Barselona.

Rome doth *Exchange* with *Valentia*, *Saragosa* and *Barselona*, and giveth 1 *Crowne* of *estampe* to have in one of the said places *Sols posito* 25 *den.* 6, I demand then for *crownes* 6000 14.4. of *estampe*, what *credit* shall *Rome* have in one of the said places, to know which, you must multiply the said summe of *crownes* of *estamp* by *li.* 1. 5. 6, and they will make *li.* 7650. 18. 3. *d.* which *Rome* shall have in *credit* in one of the said places, for the said summe of *crownes* of *estampe*, as shall appeare by this Example,

Crownes

Crownes	6000	14	4	
at *Livers*	1	5	6	*per Cro.*
	6000	14	4	
	1500	3	7	
	150	0	4	
Livers	7650	18	3	

The proofe of this rule is best seene when this summe shall be remitted backe from these Cities to *Rome*, and because that the calculation to all these three places, is made in one and thesame manner, I have put them thus together, the price onely giving, the alteration in *exchange* more or lesse in each Citie.

Chap. CCCXXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Sivile.

Exchanges of Rome with Sivil.

Rome Exchangeth with *Sivile*, and giveth 1 *Crowne* of *estampe* to have in *Sivil*, *ponito* 456 *Marvides*; I demande then for 400 *Crownes* of *estampe*, how many *Marvides* shall *Rome* have in *Sivil*, to doe which you must multiply the said summe of *Crownes* of *estampe*, by 456 *Marvides*, and they make 182400, which *Rome* must have *credit* in the said place, and it is here to be *noted* that throughout all *Castilia*, the *Exchanges* are made in the same manner as at *Sivil*, and they likewise keepe their accounts in the denomination of *Marvides*, and when as theyamount to a *million*, they terme it in *Spanish* a *Quintos*.

Example.

Crownes	400	of *estampe*.
at	456	*Marvides* the *Crowne*.
	182400	*Marvides*.

At *Alcala* and other places in *Spaine*, the account is as above made, and the further proofe thereof is seene, when that *Sivil* shall exchange with *Rome*. Proofe

Chap. CCCXXXIX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Lixborne.

Exchanges of Rome with Lisborne.

Rome doth *Exchange* with *Lixborne*, and delivereth one *Crown of Estampe*, to have in the said place *posito* 513 *Res*, I demand what *credit* in *Res* shall *Rome* have in *Lixborne* for 325 *Crownes* 9. 6. *d.* this question is to be wrought, as in the precedent account is shewed, and it will appeare that *Rome* shall have *Credit* in *Lixborne* for *Raes* 166968 as shall be seene by the working thereof following.

Crownes - 325 - 9 - 6 *of Estampe.*
at——513—— *Raes per Crowne.*

4225
1625
128
64
51

166968 *Raes.*

Proofe.

The proofe of this account is apparent, when that *Lixborne* shall *Exchange* backe *Raes* 166968 with *Rome* at 513 *Raes per Duccat.*

Chap. CCCXL.

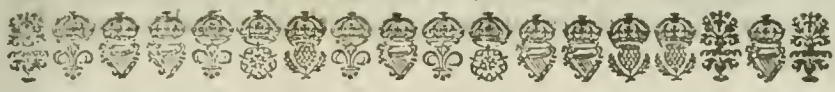
Of the termes of payments of Bills *of* Exchange *in* Rome.

Termes of payment of bills of Exchange in *Rome.*

From *Rome* the termes are

- To *Naples* at 8 *dayes sight*, and from thence backe at 10 *dayes.*
- To *Brudges* and *Antwerpe*, at 8 *dayes sight.*
- To *Palermo* at 15 *dayes sight*, & from thence backe at 10 *dayes.*
- To *Florence* at 10 *dayes sight*, and so backe.
- To *Venice* at 10 *dayes sight* and so backe.
- To *Avignon* at 45 *dayes sight*, and thence at 10 *dayes* backe.
- To *Valentia* at 2 *months from the date*, and 10 *dayes sight backe.*
- To *Barselona* at 2 *moneths from the date*, & 10 *dayes sight* backe.
- To *Lions on the Faire*, and thence 10 *dayes sight* backe.
- To *Genoa* at 10 *dayes sight*, and so backe.
- To *Pisa* at 10 *dayes sight*, and the same backe thence.

Chap.



Chap. CCCXLI.

Of the Aggio *of moneyes practized in the* Exchanges *and payments of* Rome.

THis terme *Aggio* common in divers parts of *Italie*, is as much as the *Valewable consideration*, in the species of sundry monyes, that are made in payments, either for *Merchandize* or in *Exchanges* by bills, and is accounted the difference, betweene the best mony, used in the termes of *Exchanges*, and the worst used in payments of goods, and therefore for the declaration and manifestation thereof, I have made this question and Chapter, by way of Proposition and Demand. A certaine *Merchant* in *Rome*, finding himselfe to have received for *merchandize* sold by him to another, *Crownes* 3441 and *Baiocs* 97, of *Iulies* 10 *per Crowne*, which he desires to reduce into *Crownes* of the *estampe*, or as some terme them *de Camera*, thereby to make them fit to be remitted into any other place, the *Aggio* of the monies being considered as commonly is seene at 45 *Iulios*, I demand then how many *Crowns* of *estampe*, the same will produce. To know which, you must first see how much the 100 *destampe* are worth in *Iulies* at *Iulies* 12 the *Crowne*, which will be *Iulies* 1200, to which must be added 45 *Iulies* for the *Laggio* therof, because that the *Crown* of *stamp*, is worth 12 *Iulies*, and then the *Laggio*, which comes to be 12 *Iulies* and *Baiocs* $4\frac{1}{2}$ *per Crowne*, or else 45 *Iulies* for *Crownes* 100, and they will be 1245 *Iulies*, and so much shall 100 *Crownes destampe* be worth the *Aggio* of the mony comprised; likewise in the same manner you must reduce the said summe of *Crownes of mony*, into *Iulies*, and they make *Iulies* 34419 and *Baiocs* 7, comprehending 9 *Iulies* and 7 *Baios*, for the 97 *Baiocs*, and this being done, then worke by the *Rule of three*, and say, If *Iulies* 1245 give *Crownes of gold* of *stamp* 100 *Cro.* how much shall the said *Iulies* 34419. 7 give, then to multiplie the said *Iulios* by 100, there is only a cipher to be added after the 7 *Baiocs*, and prosecuting thus the working of the question it wil' a nount unto *Crownes* 2764. 12. 8. of *estampe*. Now to proove the said account, you must multiplie the said *Crownes of estampe* by *Iulies* 1245 *per cent.* in cutting the two last figures, and of the *product*, there will remaine *Crownes* 3441 and *Baiocs* $96\frac{1}{2}$, and so the account will appeare to be well made, saving a small broken number lost, and in this manner must be wrought all like accounts, though the *Aggio* of the mony, be either augmented or lessened, still by adding the *Aggio*, such as it shall be found to be, with or to the *Iulios* 1200, which is the price of

The *Aggio* of mony paid in *Rome* by *Exchanges*.

Proofe of the *Aggios* account.

of 100 *Crownes* of *gold destampe*. The whole question I shall for explanation demonstrate by the working thereof in this example, and first,

Crownes 100 of *gold*
at ———— 12 *Iulies* the *Crowne*.

1200
Iulies ——— 45 the *Aggio*.
If then 1245 *Iulies* give 100 *Cro*. how much *Crow*. 3441. 9. 70

Crownes 2764 - 12 - 8 *Destampa*
at ——— 1245 *Iules per cent*

13820	951 9
11056	8047
33168	5770
623	790
124	20
41	
3441 · 9 · 68	15800
$\frac{4}{5}$	3350
	860
	12
	10320
	360

Chap. CCCXLII.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for draughts and remittances by Exchanges *in* Rome.

Orders and Commissions given and received for draughts and remittances in *Rome*.

I Will herein, following my first intended *method*, give you also a proposition or two of a *draught* and *remittance* by *commission* and *Order*, the manner whereof largely explained by example, will be full and sufficient for reglement for the like *draught* or *remittance* from this City to any other place.

From *Rome* then is *remitted* to *Venice*, at *Crownes* 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ *posito*, and from thence is *remitted* to *Placentia* at *Duccat*. 136 $\frac{2}{3}$, I would now know at how much commeth the *remittance* from *Rome* for *Placentia*, to doe which worke thus.

You must first multiplie the said *Ducc*. 136 $\frac{2}{3}$ being the price of 100 *Crow*. of *Mark* by *Crow*. 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent*. cutting the two last figures, the which being multiplyed by 20 and by 12, to reduce them into *Sols* and *Den*. of *gold*, and in thus working it will come to *Crownes* 98. 14. 9. to the which must be added $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent*. for the provision, paid at *Venice* which is 6 *Sols* 7 *Deniers*, and they make *Crownes* 99 $\frac{1}{12}$ and so many *Crownes destampe* is disbursed in *Rome* for

for 100 *Crownes* of *marc* of *credit* at *Placentia*, as doth appeare by Example following.

Duccat 136 $\frac{2}{3}$ of *Lib.* 6 $\frac{1}{3}$.
at —— 72 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Cro. per cent.*

	272	
	952	
	24	
	24	
	34	
Crow.	98	74
Shil.	14	20
		80
Den.	9	12
		60

Take the provision at $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.*

Crow.	98	14	9
	32	18	3
6	20		
	58		
6	12		
	99		
Crow.	98	14	9
adding the prov.		16	7
Crow.	99	1	4 *d.*

To prove this account, you must see how much the summe of *Crownes destampe* that you would *remit*, are worth in *Duccats* in *Venice*, at the said price of *Crownes* 72 $\frac{3}{4}$ for *Ducc.* 100, out of which to make the *remittance* to *Placentia*, the provision is to be taken out at $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.* then see, how many will the *Crownes* of *marke* give at *Ducc.* 136 $\frac{2}{3}$ for 100 *Crownes* of *marke*, and the *Crownes* of *marke*, which come thereof, must be multiplyed by the said price of 99 $\frac{1}{13}$ *per cent.* and in thus working, will come the selfe-same sum of *crownes of estampe*, which are disbursed in *Rome* for the *remittance* made to *Venice*, and by the Rule may the proofe be made of all other accounts of the selfe-same subject. Proofe.

But it is to be *noted*, that the said account cannot serve in any other occasion, but where the *remittance* is made from *Rome* to *Placentia*, and that the *Exchange* is at 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ *crowne* of *estampe*, for 100 *crownes* of *marke*, thereby to discerne, if it be the more profitable, to *remit*, as they terme it, a *dritura* or straight, or else to make *remittance* to *Venice*, and from *Venice* to *Placentia*, as is beforesaid at the above said prices, the *remittance* comming to be at 99 $\frac{1}{13}$ *crownes of estampe*, so that as it is apparent, it is more beneficiall to *remit* to *Placentia* by the way of *Venice*, for as much as it is seene by this Example, that for 100 *crownes* of *marke* in that place, there is no more paid and disbursed, but *crownes* 99 $\frac{1}{13}$ in *Rome*, and making the *remittance* straight and a *dritura* 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ *crownes* is to be disbursed. And moreover it is to be noted, that their *Exchange* is made some times, at a greater or lesser price, according to the aboundance or scarsity of the monyes current, and therefore these accounts serve onely but for instruction sake, and to shew how the Rules thereof are to be reckoned and cast up.

Another example of a *commission* given to enlighten this point, I will adde hereunto.

There

There is *order* and *Commission* given at *Rome* to *remit* to *Venice* at $73\frac{2}{3}$ *crownes*, and to prevaile for the same from *Placentia* at *crow.* $93\frac{1}{3}$, but there is found *bills of Exchange* for *Venice* at *crownes* $74\frac{1}{3}$ and mony for *Florence* at *crownes* $94\frac{2}{3}$, the question is then, if at these prices, the said *Commission* and *Order* may be effected. The which to accomplish and know, I must say by *the Rule of three*, seeing, that *Rome* giveth the *uncertaine* to both those said two places, If *crownes* $73\frac{2}{3}$ give $93\frac{1}{3}$ *crownes*, what will *crownes* $74\frac{1}{3}$ give, and it will give by the said Rule, *crownes* 94. 3. 6 *d.* so that this *order* and *commission* may be accomplished and performed with benefit, because that *remitting* to *Venice* at *crownes* $74\frac{1}{3}$, it ought to be drawne to *Florence* at *crownes* 94. 3. 6, and there it is found at more *videlicet* at *crownes* $94\frac{2}{3}$, as for Example.

Crownes $73\frac{2}{3}$ ——	*crownes* $93\frac{1}{3}$ ——	*crownes* $74\frac{1}{3}$
3	3	3
221	280	223
3		280
663		62440
Crownes 94. 3. 6		2770
		118
		20
		2360
		371
		12
		4452.

And thus much shall serve for instruction and method to the *Exchanges* and *commissions* practised at *Rome*, and now I will proceed to the next eminent place of *Exchanges*, according to my intended *method*, which is *Naples*.

CHAP.

Chap. CCCXLIII.

Examples of the Exchanges *practised in* Naples, *and how the same are calculated.*

Examples of Exchanges practised in Naples.

I Have shewed in the generall *Exchanges* of *Naples*, with how many other places this Citie is found to *exchange*, and there also shewed the common rates, how the same doth governe, which every day is so found to alter, that no set rule can peremptorily be set downe for the same, yet it is in itself so beneficiall, that therby the learner may know how to make his account, either in his *draughts* or *remittances*, the way of making which account now remaineth to be handled, observing the same with so many other places, as may be fittest to understand the ground thereof.

Accounts in Naples.

It is also there observed, that the *Bankers* and *Exchangers* of the place doe keepe their account in *Duccats*, *Taries* and *graines*, the which are cast up by 5, and by 20, because that 5 *Taries* doe make a *Duccat*, and 20 *graines* a *Tarie*, also that the *Crowne of gold*, in *gold* of this *Kingdome*, is 13 *Carlins*, or 6½ *Taries*, and the *Crowne* of mony or *silver* is 11 *Carlins* or 5½ *Taries*, the *Ducat* of *gold* being worth 6 *Taries*, and the *Duccat* current is worth 5 *Taries*.

Chap. CCCXLIIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Lions.

Exchenges of Naples with Lions.

NAples then *Exchangeth* with *Lions*, and giveth *posito Duccats* 127½ to have in this place 100 *Crownes of gold of the Sunne*, I demand then, for *Duccats* 3295 and 1 *Tarie*, how many *Crownes of gold* shall I have in *Lions*, to know which you must say, *by the Rule of three*, if *Duccats* 127½ give 100 *Crownes*, how many will *Duccats* 3295½ give, multiplying the remainder of the division by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers*, and it will make *Crownes* 2584. 9. 4 of *gold of the Sunne*, which I should have at *Lions*.

Duccat.

Ducc. $127\frac{1}{2}$ — *Crow.* 100 — *Ducc.* 3295		
2		5
255		16476
5		2
1275		32952.00
		7452
Cro. 2584.9.4		10770
		5700
		600
		20
		12000
		525
		12
		6300

The proofe of this account is seene, when *Lions exchangeth* backe either for *Naples, Bery, Lechi* or any other City of that *Kingdome.*

CHAP. CCCXLV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Placentia.

Exchanges of Naples with Placentia.

NAples *exchangeth* with *Placentia*, and giveth *posito Duccats* $132\frac{3}{4}$ to have in this place *cro.* 100 of *marke*: I demand then for *Ducc.* 3416 *Taries* 2 and *gr.* 8. how many *crownes* of *marke* shall I have at *Placentia*, to doe which, I must first reduce the said summe of *Ducc.* into *graines*, and if there were neither *Taries* nor *graines*, it were done by the onely addition of two ciphers, because that the *Ducc.* is worth 100 *graines*, and because that there is in this question 2 *taries* and 8 *graines* 48 *graines* is to be added, and take *graines* $132\frac{3}{4}$ for *devisor* of the said summe, seeing it is as much at *grain.* $132\frac{3}{4}$ *per crow.* as at *Ducc.* $132\frac{3}{4}$ *per cro.* 100, multiplying as well the one part as the other by 4 to bring them into quarters of *graines*, and after *division* by multiplying the rest of the *divisor* by 20 and 12 to bring them into *sols* and *deniers of gold*, and all this done, it will come to *crow.* 2573.12.4 of *marke* which I must have in the said place of *Placentia* for the said summe of *Ducc.* above mentioned, as for Example,

Graines

Graines 3416. 48
4
1366592
3045
3909
1922
329
20
6580
1270
208
12
2496
372

At *graines* $132\frac{3}{4}$
4
531
Crownes 2573. 12. 4

The proofe of this account is more apparently demonstrated, when this summe or parcell is *Exchanged* backe from *Placentia* to *Naples*, *Bary*, *Lecchie*, or other Cities of this *Kingdome*. Proofe.

Chap. CCCXLVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Rome.

Naples doth *Exchange* with *Rome*, and giveth *posito Duccats* $135\frac{2}{3}$ in this place, to have in *Rome* 100 *Crownes of gold of estampe*: I demand then for *Ducc.* 3183. 3. 17, what *credit* in *Crow.* shall *Naples* have in the said City of *Rome*, to know which, the question is wrought as is before mentioned in the precedent *Exchange* of *Naples* for *Placentia*, and it commeth to *Crow.* 2346. 15. 2 of *gold of estampe* or *de Camera*, and for so much shall *Naples* have *credit* in *Rome*, as for Example. *Exchanges of Naples with Rome.*

Graines 3183. 77
3
955131
1411
1903
2751
309
20
6180
2110
75
12
900
86

At *grains* $135\frac{2}{3}$ *per Crowne:*
3
407
Crow. 2346. 15 2

Proofe. The proofe of this Rule is manifested, when this parcell is *Exchanged* back from *Rome* to *Naples*, *Bary*, *Lecchie*, or to any other City of this *Kingdome*.

Chap. CCCXLVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Florence:

Exchanges of Naples with Florence.

Naples Exchangeth with *Florence*, and giveth *Ducc. posito* 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ to have in *Florence* 100 *Crownes of gold*: I demand then for *Ducc.* 934. 1. 10, how much shall *Naples* have *credit* in the said City of *Florence*: this must be wrought as the precedent question of the *Exchange* of *Naples* for the City of *Rome*, and it will come to *Crownes* 780. 15. 0 of *gold*, and so much shall *Naples* have *credit* in the said place of *Florence*, as appeareth by this Example.

Graines	119 $\frac{2}{3}$	*Gaines*	934. 30
	3		3
	359		280290
Crownes	780. 15. 0		2899
			270
			20
			5400
			1810
			15
			12
			180

Proofe. The proofe of this account is declared when this parcell is *Exchanged* backe from *Florence* to *Naples*.

Chap. CCCXLVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *for* Venice.

Exchanges of Naples for Venice.

Naples Exchangeth for *Venice* and giveth *posito Duccats* 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ to have in *Venice Ducc.* 100 of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ of this mony (which now is termed in *Banco*) I demand then for *Ducc.*

1799

1799. 1. 13 of *Naples*, how many *Ducc.* shall I have in the place of *Venetia*, this is to be wrought as the precedent, multiplying the remainder of the *division* by 24, to bring the same into *gross.* because that the *Ducc. of livers* 6. 4 *shil.* maketh 24 *grosse*, and it will come to *Duccats* 1850 $\frac{5}{24}$, and so many *Duccats* shall *Naples* have in the said place of *Venice*, as by the Example following,

Graines 97 $\frac{1}{4}$
4
———
389
Ducc. 1850 $\frac{5}{24}$ of *livers* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Grains 1799. 33
4
———
719732
3307
1953
82
24
———
1968
23
———

The proofe of the said account appearing when this parcell of 1850 $\frac{5}{24}$ is *Exchanged* backe from *Venice*, to the aforesaid place of *Naples*. Proofe.

Chap. CCCXLIX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Milan.

Naples exchangeth with *Milan* and giveth *posito Ducc.* 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in *Milan Crow.* 100 of *Livers* 5 *per Crow.* of the mony of this place, I demand then for *Ducc.* 850, how many *Crow.* shall I have in *Milan:* To know which, I must doe as in the precedent *exchanges*, multiplying the remainder of the *division* by 20 and 12, to bring the same into *Sols* and *deniers*, and by this working it will make *Crow.* 862. 18. 10, and to know how many *Livers* they are, they must be multiplyed by 5 *Livers*, beginning to multiply the *den.* then the *sols*, and afterwards the *Crow.* calculating for 12 *den.* one *sols* and for 20 *sols* in mony one *liver*, and it will make *lib.* 4314. 14. 2 which one shall have in the said place of *Milan* for the said *Duccats* 850, as for Example. *Exchanges of Naples with Milan.*

Graines	98½	*Ducc.*	850
	197		2
Crown.	862. 18. 10		170000
	5		1240
Livers	4314. 14. 2 *d.*		580
			186
			20
			3720
			1750
			174
			12
			2088
			118

Proofe. The proofe of this account is manifested with this parcell is *Exchanged* backe from *Millan* to *Naples* as aforesaid.

Chap. CCCL.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Lecchie *and* Bary:

Exchanges of Naples with Lecchie and Bary.

NAples *Exchangeth* with *Lechie* and *Bari*, Citties within that *Kingdome*, and giveth *posito* 98½ *Ducc.* to have in the said places *Ducc.* 100. I demand then for *Ducc.* 3850. 1. 15 of *Naples*, how many *Ducc.* shall I have in these two places, This Rule must be cast up as in the precedent *Exchange* for *Millan*, and multiplying the remainder of the *division* by 100, to bring it into *graines*, and thereof will come 98 which are 4 *Taries*, and *graines* 18, and in all *Ducc.* 3908 *Tar.* 4 *gra.* 18, which *Naples* shall have *credit* in the said places, and *note* that when *Naples Exchangeth* with *Montelion*, with *Cosense*, or any other part of this *Kingdome*, the account is made as above, as for Example,

Graines	98½	*Graines*	3850. 35
	2		2
	197		770070
Ducc.	3908. 98		1790
			1770
			19400
			1670
			94

Proofe

The proofe of this Rule and account is thus made up. Proofe.

Proofe—*ducc.* 3908. 98
98 $\frac{1}{2}$

31264
35172
1954
97

Duccats 3850|35

Chap. CCCLI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Mesina.

Exchanges of Naples with Mesina.

NAples *exchangeth* with *Mesina*, and giveth *posito ducc. Ducc.* 115 $\frac{3}{8}$ to have in *Mesina Crow.* 100 of *Tar.* 13 of that mony, I demand how many *Crownes* of *Taries* 13 shall I have there for *Ducc.* 2348. 3. 8, to doe which working, as by the precedent Rules, I say: If *graines* 115 $\frac{3}{8}$ make one *Crowne* of 13 *Taries*, what will *graines* 234868 make, and multiplying the remainder of the *division* by 52, to bring them into halfe *carlins*, because that 13 *Taries* are worth 26 *Carlins*, and by this working it maketh *Crownes* 2035 $\frac{55}{115}$ which abridged are $\frac{9}{13}$, or otherwise multiplying the remainder of the *division* by 13 and then by 20 to bring them into *Taries* and *graines*, which will be the easier to comprehend, but the reason why I have otherwise demonstrated it, is because herein I would follow the method and manner of the *Merchants* of *Naples*, who in their accounts are accustomed to doe as above is shewed, and to reduce the said *Crowns* 2035 $\frac{9}{13}$ into *ounces*, you must multiply by 13 to bring them into *Taries*, adding to the multiplication 9 for the $\frac{9}{13}$ and they will be *Taries* 26464, from which cutting the last figure and take $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rest to make them *ounces*, because that 30 *Taries* is an *ounce*, and the remainder of these thirds are tens of *Taries*, to the which adding the figure cut off, which are so many *Taries*, as must be placed after the *ounces*, and it will make *Ounces* 882. 4, and for so much shall *Naples* have *credit* in the said place of *Mesina* for *Duc.* 2348. 3. 8.

At *grain.*	115 $\frac{3}{8}$	*Grain.*	234868
	8		8
	923		1878944
Crown.	2035 $\frac{16}{31}$ of *Taries* 13		3294
to make *tar.* 13 $\frac{8}{31}$			5254
	2646.4		639
$\frac{1}{3}$ *Ounc.*	882.4		52
			1287
			3195
			33228
			5538
			00

Proofe. The proofe of this Rule is manifested what that *Mesina* shall be found to *Exchange* for *Naples.*

Chap. CCCLII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Palermo.

Exchanges of Naples with Palermo.

NAples *Exchangeth* with *Palermo* and giveth one *Duccat* to have in the said place *posito* 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ *pontos*, I demand for *duc.* 2846. 2. 10, what *credit* shall I have in *Ounces* in *Palermo*, to doe which, multiply the said summe of *duc.* by 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ *pontos per duccats* and it makes *pontos* 473942 to which adde $\frac{1}{2}$ to make them *graines*, because that 1 *Pontos* is 1 *graine* and $\frac{1}{3}$, and for as much as one *graine* is worth 6 *piccolis*, and 1 *pontos* is 8 *piccolis*, and it maketh *graines* 631922, to reduce which into *ounces*, you must cut off the two last figures, and take $\frac{1}{6}$ of the rest, because that 600 *gra.* make an *ounce*, which in all makes *ounces* 1035, and there remaineth 1 which is worth with the two figures cut off 122 *gra.* which are 6 *Taries* and 2 *gra.* because that 20 *gra.* is 1 *Tarie*, and they will be *ounces* 1053, *Taries* 6 and *gra.* 2, and so many *ounces* by the said *exchange* shall you have in *Palermo*, and *note* that over and above, they give *credit* 1 *Carl. per ounce* for good mony, to adde which said *carl. per ounce*, doe thus, considering that for the said *ounces* 1053, will come the same summe of *carlins*, for the *Aggio* of the mony, and to make the said *carlin* into *ounces*, you must cut the last figure, and take $\frac{1}{6}$ of the rest, will make *ounces* 17 and there will remaine 3 tens of *carlins*, which are 30 in value, to which adding the figure cut, and it is 33 *carlins*, from which, taking $\frac{1}{2}$ to make them *taries*, (a *carlin* being $\frac{1}{2}$ a *tarie*) which are 16 *taries*, and the remainder is 1 *carl.* in worth 10 *gra.* and adding 2 *gra.* for the 6. *tar.* which is with the *ounc.* because that for 3 *tar.* which are 60 *gra.* the *Aggio* will be 1 *gra.* and it will be in all *ounc.* 17 *tar.* 16 and *gra.* 12 which added, to be abovesaid *ounces*,

Aggio allow'd in Palermo.

it

it makes 1070 *Tar.* 22, and *gra.* 14, and so much *credit* you shall have in *Palermo* for *Ducc.* 2846.2.10. in *Naples* at *pont.* 166 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per Ducc.* Example.

Ducc. 2846.2.10
at *Pont.* 166 $\frac{1}{3}$

17076
45536
1423
83

Pont. 473942
$\frac{1}{3}$ 157980

gra. 631922

Graines 6319.22
Ounces 1053. 6.2
Agg. of mony 17. 16. 12

Ounces 1070.22.14

The proofe of this account is shewed when *Palermo* doth *Exchange* backe with *Naples* this same parcell. Proofe.

CHAP. CCCLIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Genoa.

NAples *Exchangeth* with *Genoa* and giveth one *Ducc.* to have *posito* in *Genoa* 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ *Sols*, I demand for *Ducc.* 1345.4.5 how many *livers current mony* shall I have in *Genoa*, the which is done by multiplication in taking of *grains* 85 which are the 4 *Taries*, and *grains* 5. the $\frac{2}{3}$: seeing that it may be calculated for one *graine* of *Naples* $\frac{2}{3}$ of a *Sols*, and it will come to *Sol.* 89723 and *deniers* 4, which to reduce into *livers* you must cut the last figure, and take the $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rest, and if any rest, it will be a tenth, to which must be added the figure cut off, and it will be *Sols*, and thus it will appeare to be *livers* 4486. 3. 4 and so much will your *credit* be in the said place of *Genoa*, as by this Example, *Naples Exchangeth with Genoa.*

Ducat. 1345.85
66 $\frac{2}{3}$

8070
8070
448.4
448.4
28.4
28.4

Sols. 8972. 3.4
Livers. 4486.3.4

The

Proofe. The proofe of the said Rule is more evident when this summe cometh to be *rechanged* from *Genoa* to *Naples*, as is aforesaid.

Chap. CCCLIIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Antwerpe.

Exchanges of Naples with Antwerpe.

Naples Exchangeth with *Antwerpe*, and giveth one *Duccat*, to have in *Antwerpe posito 90 grosse*. I demand then by this *Exchange*, what *credit* shall *Naples* have in *Antwerpe* for 3200 *Ducc.* to doe which, you must multiply the said summe of *Ducc.* by 90, and it maketh 288000 *gra.* which reduced to *pounds Flemish*, will make 1200 *lib.* 00. 0. *d.* and so much *credit* shall *Naples* have in *Antwerpe* for the said summe of *Ducc.* 3200. as for Example,

Ducc.	3200	
at *gross.*	90	*per ducc.*
	288000	*grosses.*
	2400|0	*Sols.*
Pounds	1200.00.0. *d.*	*livers Flemish.*

Proofe. The proofe of this Rule is more apparent when this summe of 1200 *lib. Flem.* is *rechanged* for *Naples* from *Antwerpe*.

Chap. CCCLV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* London.

Exchange of Naples with London.

Naples doth *exchange* with *London*, and giveth one *Duccat* to have in *London posito* 52 *pence starling*, I demand then for 1528 *Ducc.* how many *pounds starling* shall *Naples* have *credit* in *London*: this must be done as in the precedent account, of *Naples* and *Antwerpe*, and it will be found that the same will give in *London* 331 *lib.* 1 *sh.* 4 *d.* which is the summe that *Naples* shall have *credit* there for 1528 *ducc.* delivered, as for Example.

Crownes	1528	
at *pence*	52	*starl.*
	3056	
	7640	
Pence	79456	*sterl.*
Shill.	662|1.4	*d. sterl.*
Pounds	331.1.4	*d. sterl.*

The

The proofe of this Rule will appeare when as 331 *lib.* 1 *ſh.* 4 *d.* ſhall be *rechanged* from *London* to *Naples.* Proofe.

Chap. CCCLVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Valentia.

Naples doth *Exchange* with *Valentia*, and giveth one *Ducc.* for *poſito* 21 *Sols* in *Valentia*, I demand then for *Ducc.* 2306 of *Naples*, how much ſhall I have *credit* in *Valentia*, to know which you muſt doe as in the *exchange* preceding, multiplying the ſaid ſumme by 21 *Sols*, and they will make 2421. *lib.* 6 *ſhil.* which *Naples* ſhall have anſwered in *Valentia* at the price above ſhewed, the like is to be obſerved in the *Exchanges* of *Saragoſa* and *Barſelona*, which I here omit for brevity, to which this Example ſhall ſuffice. *Exchanges of Naples with Valentia.*

Duccats	2306
	21
	2306
	4612
Sols	4842|6
Livers	2421. 6 *Valentiana.*

The Proofe of this Rule is ſeene when this ſumme ſhall be *rechanged* from *Valentia* to *Naples.* Proofe.

Chap. CCCLVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Sivill.

Naples doth *Exchange* with *Sivill*, and giveth one *Duccat*, to have in *Sivill poſito* 402 *Marvedes*, I demand then for 2634 *Duccats* in *Naples*, how many *Marvedes* ſhall I have in *Sivill*, to doe which you muſt multiply the ſaid ſumme of *Ducats* by 402 *Marvides*, and they make *Marvides* 1058 868 which *Naples* muſt have *credit* in the ſaid place, and moreover it is here to be *noted*, that throughout all *Caſtilia* the *Exchanges* are made *Exchange of Naples with Sivill.*

made in the ſame manner as at *Sivill*, and they likewiſe keep their account in the ſame denomination of *Marvides*, which when amounting to one *million*, they terme it in Spaniſh a *Quinto*, *marked* thus V. Example.

Duccats	2634	of *Naples.*
at	402	*Marvides Sivill.*
	5268	
	105360	
	1058868	*Marvides.*

Proofe. And accounted 1058 V. or *Quintos* 868 mar. The proofe whereof is ſeene when *Sivill rechangeth* with *Naples*.

Chap. CCCLVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Lixborne.

Exchange of Naples with Lixborne.

Naples doth *Exchange* with *Lixborne*, and giveth one *Ducc.* to have in *Lixborne*, *poſito* 498 *Res*, I demand for 1200 *Duccats* in *Naples* delivered, how many *Res* I ſhall have *credit* in *Lixborne*, this queſtion is wrought as in the precedent with *Sivill*, and it will appeare, that *Naples* ſhall have in *Lixborne* the ſumme of 597 V. 600, as by the following working thereof.

Duccats	1200	of *Naples.*
at	498	*Res per Duccat.*
	9600	
	10800	
	4800	
Res	597600	of *Lixborne.*

Proofe. The proofe of this Rule is manifeſted, when that *Lixborne* ſhall have occaſion to *rechange* for *Naples*.

Chap.

Chap. CCCLIX.

Of the termes of payments of bills of Exchange *in* Naples.

Termes of bills of *Exchange* in *Naples.*

From *Naples* the termes are.

- To *Rome* at 10 *dayes sight* and at 8 *dayes* backe. To all *other places* of that *Kingdome* at 8 *dayes sight*, and so backe.
- To *Florence* at 20 *dayes after date*, and thence at 10 *dayes* backe.
- To *Venice* at 15 *dayes sight* and the like thence.
- To *Avignon* at 60 *dayes* from the date, and thence at 20 *dayes sight*.
- To *Valentia* at 40 *dayes sight*.
- To *Genoa* at 10 *dayes sight*, and thence at 15 *dayes sight*.
- To *Pisa* at 10 *dayes sight*, and so thence.
- To *Palermo* at 10 *dayes sight*, and the same backe.

Chap. CCCLX.

Of Orders *and* Commissions *given and received for* Draughts *and* Remittances *in* Naples.

Orders and *commissions* given and received for *Draughts* and *Remittances* in *Naples.*

According to my intended *method*, I will here adde an example or two of *Draughts* and *Remittances*, by *Commission* and *Order*, performed in this place of *Naples*, *posito*,

To *Naples* commeth *Order* from *Venice*, that the *Remittance* is made to the said place at *Ducc.* 98 $\frac{1}{3}$, in drawing from *Placentia* at *Ducc.* 135 $\frac{1}{4}$, but there doe bills present for *Venice* at *ducc.* 99 $\frac{3}{4}$: I demand then, (considering the losse that falleth out in the *Remittance*) at how much ought I to draw for *Placentia*, to know which, you must say by the *Rule of three*, If *ducc.* 98 $\frac{1}{3}$ give *ducc.* 135 $\frac{1}{4}$, what will 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ *ducc.* give, and it will come to 137 $\frac{1}{3}$ *ducc.* and at that rate the *draught* must be made for *Placentia*, in the *Remittance* for *Venice* at *ducc.* 99 $\frac{3}{4}$, and then the *Commission* will remaine effected according to the *Order* given, as for Example. 1 Example.

Ducc.

Ducc. 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Ducc.* 135 $\frac{1}{3}$	*Ducc.* 99 $\frac{2}{3}$
3	2	3
295	271	299
2		271
590		299
Ducc. 137. 33 $\frac{2}{3}$		2093
		598
		81029
		2202
		4329
		199.00
		22.00
		4.30

2 Example. Againe, presuppose that at *Naples* commeth *Order* from *Florence*, to *Remit* to *Rome*, at 134 $\frac{2}{3}$ and to prevaile for *Naples* at 121 $\frac{1}{5}$, there is found bills for *Rome* at 136 $\frac{1}{5}$ and mony for *Florence*, at 122 $\frac{3}{5}$, I demand then, if at these presenting prices, the *Commission* may be accomplished, to know which worke by *the Rule of three*, and say, if *Ducc.* 134 $\frac{2}{3}$ give *ducc.* 121 $\frac{1}{5}$, what will *duccats* 136 $\frac{1}{5}$ give, and it will come to *duccats* 122 and *graines* 58, so that, as it is apparent, the *Commission* may be effected, because that *Remitting* to *Rome* at 136 $\frac{1}{5}$, the *draught* for *Florence* must be at *ducc.* 122 *graines* 58, and it is found at 122 $\frac{3}{5}$ which is 60 *graines* more, as by the following Example.

If *Duc.* 134 $\frac{2}{3}$	Give *duc.* 121 $\frac{1}{5}$	What *duc.* 136 $\frac{1}{5}$
3	5	5
404 |5	606	681
2020 |5		3
10100		2043
Duc. 122.58		606
		12258
		122580
		1238058
		22805
		26058
		585800
		80800
		00

Againe

Againe, at *Naples* commeth *Order* from *Palermo*, to draw to the said *Palermo*, at *Pont.* 168 $\frac{1}{4}$, and to *remit* to *Placentia*, at 134$\frac{1}{2}$. Now there is found *Money* for *Palermo*, at 166$\frac{1}{2}$, and *Bills* for *Placentia*, at 136. I demand then, if the said *Commissions* may be effected, at the Rates presented? To doe which, you must worke by the *Rule of Three*, taking one of the prices which are found for *Divisor*, as hath beene shewed by the instruction given upon *Commissions*, and say; If *Pontos* 166$\frac{1}{2}$ give 134$\frac{1}{2}$, what will 168 $\frac{1}{4}$ give? And it will make *Duccats* 135$\frac{9}{10}$, or thereabouts. So that it appears this *Order* and *Commission* may not be performed, seeing that *drawing* to *Palermo* at 168 $\frac{1}{4}$, the *remittance* cannot be made for *Placentia* at more then 135 $\frac{9}{10}$, and there is found *Bills* but at 136; as by this Example. 3 Example.

—— 166$\frac{1}{2}$ ——	134$\frac{1}{2}$ ——	168$\frac{1}{4}$
4	2	4
666	269	673
2		269
1332		6057
		17498
Ducc. 135-91		181037
		4783
		7877
		121700
		1820
		488

Againe, at *Naples* commeth *Order* from *Genoa*, to *remit* for *Placentia* at 133; and to prevaile from *Mesina* at 114, cleare of charge, there are found *Bills* for *Placentia*, at 131$\frac{1}{2}$. I demand (considering the benefit which is given in the *remittance*) at what price may the parcell be made? To know which, say by the *Rule of Three*; If 133 give 114, what shall 131$\frac{1}{2}$ give? and it will come to *Ducc.* 112, and 57 *Gr.* To the which must be added 44 *Graines*, for the provision which is there taken at $\frac{3}{4}$ *per Cent.* and it will be *Duccats* 113. And at a lesser price, may not be taken for *Mesina*. The Example will make it evident. 4 Example.

```
——133————114——131 ⅓
    3                3
  ———————          ———————
    399              394
Duc. 112 57          114
Prov.    22         ———————
         22          1576
  ———————            4334
Duc. 113  1         ———————
                     4491
                      501
                      1026
                      12800
                       2850
                         57
                    ———————
```

And this is as much as I conceive fitting to have said of the *Exchanges*, *Orders* and *Commissions* practised in the City of *Naples*, and next to *Genoa*.

Chap. CCCLXI.

Of Examples *of the* Exchanges *practised at* Genoa, *and how the same are calculated.*

Exchanges practised at Genoa.

I Have shewed elsewhere, the generall *Exchanges* of *Genoa*, and with how many other places this city is found to *Exchange* with, and there also declared the common rates and prices, how the same is found to governe, which notwithstanding is found so subject to alteration, that it cannot admit of any great certainty, yet so farre it is conducible, to this knowledge, that it may serve as a certaine rule for the calculation thereof, either in the *Draughts*, *Remittances*, or *Orders*, that may happen to fall within the limit of this City, the forming of which accounts now remaineth to bee handled, observing the same with some other principall places, which being well understood, will enlighten the way to what is here by me, for brevity sake willingly omitted.

Accounts in Genoa.

To give then introduction thereto, it is to be noted, that *Exchangers* doe here keepe their accounts severall wayes, as some in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of current money, and others by *Livers*, *Sols* and *Deniers* money of *Gold*, and both these accounted and summed up, by 20 and 12, because 20 *Sols* make a *Liver*, and 12 *Deniers* doe make a *Sol*.

Moreover,

Moreover, it is to be noted, that the *Crowne* of *Italy* of *Gold*, in *Gold* is worth here in *current Money* 90 *Sols* of *Genoa*, though it is found sometimes to be worth more, and sometimes lesse, as *Monyes* are requested: Notwithstanding, the said *Crowne* is alwayes given for 68 *Sol*, *Money* of *Gold*.

Againe it is to be observed, that in *Genoa* all or the most part of *Exchanges* that are practised, are effectively for *Placentia*, *Lions*, *Millan*, *Venice*, *Naples*, and *Rome*; and therefore, in the handling thereof, I shall, to avoid tediousnesse, be the briefer.

Chap. CCCLXII.

Of the Exchange *of* Genoa *with* Placentia.

Genoa doth *exchange* with *Placentia*, and giveth *posito Sol.* 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ *current Money*, to have there 1 *Crow.* of *Marc.* I would know then, for *Livers* 10269. 19. 3 *d. current Money*, how many *Crow.* of *Marc.* I shall have in *Placentia*? *Exchange of Genoa with Palermo.*

First then multiply the said *Sol* 87 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 4, to bring them into $\frac{4}{4}$, adding the $\frac{1}{4}$, and they make 351 *quarters*, and then multiply the said summe of *Livers* by 20, to make them *Sols*, and then by 4, to make them *quarters* of *Sols*, adding to the multiplication $\frac{1}{4}$ for the 3 *Deniers*, and it will be in all 821597 which divide by 351 the price of the *Crowne* of *Marc.* and the division will bee 2340, multiplying the rest by 20 and by 12 to make them *Sols* and *Deniers*, and they will be in all *Crow.* 2340. 14. 7. of *Gold* of *Marc.* which you must have in *Placentia*, as by Example will be more evident. 1. Example.

```
Sols 87 3/4          Cro. 10269. 19.3.
     4                          20
  ----                       ------
   351                      205399
                                 4
                           --------
                           821597
                           1195
                            1429
                             257
                              20
                           --------
                            5140
                            1630
                             226
                              12
                           --------
                            2712
                             255
```

To prove this account, you must multiply the said *crownes* of *Marc.* by *Lib.* 4.7.9. beginning to multiply by the *Deniers*, and then by *Sols*, calculating it by 12 *Deniers* for one *Sol*, and by 20 for one *Liver*, and of the product will come *li.* 10269-18-11. so that it is evident, that the account is just, the difference being in some small parts of the division which is lost, as by Example.

Cro.	2340-	14-	7
At lib.	4-	7	9
	9362-	18	4
	585-	3	8
	234-	1	5
	58-	10	4
	29-	5	2
Lib.	10269-	18-	11.

At *Genoa* it is oftentimes seene that the *Exchange* is made for *Placentia* in *Sols* of *money* of *Gold*, and the difference of this money is, that the *Crowne* of *Gold*, by decree of the estate is worth 68 *Sol. money* of *Gold*, and in current money 90 *Sol*, and though that the said price of the *current money* rise and fall, the *money* of *Gold* never varieth from the said price of 68 *Sol.* If then I would know for *livers* 2816.13.4. *money* of *gold*, which one *exchangeth* at 66.5 *d. money* of *gold per Crrwne*, how many *Crownes* of *marc.* shall one have, doe thus: reduce the abovesaid *liv.* into *Deners*, multiplying them by 20, and the *Sols* resting by 12, likewise reduce the said *Sol* 66.5 *Deniers* into *Deniers* multiplying them by 12, and that which will come thereof shall be the *Divisor* of the summe of *Deniers*, come of the said *liv.* the which divided, will be 8 4 8 *Cro.* 3:7 of *Marc.*

Another Example of the said *Exchanges.*

Sols	66.	5
	12	
	797	
Crown.	848.	3. 7
At Lib.	3.	6. 5
Proof	2544.	10. 9
	212	00. 11
	42	8. 2
	14.	2. 9
	3	10. 8
Lib.	2816	13. 3 *d.*

Livers	2186. 13. 4.
	20
	56333
	12
	676000
	3840
	6520
	144
	20
	2880
	489
	12
	5868
	289

Proofe.

To prove this rule, multiply this by 5 *d.* and the product will be 2186. 13: 3, which shewes the account to be just cast.

In

In *Genoa* I would deliver for *Placentia lib.* 3248. 15 of *current money* which is *Exchanged* at 67 *Sol.* 10 *d.* of *money* of *Gold*, I demand how many *Crownes* of *Mark* they will be, first reduce the said summe of *Livers* of *current money*, into *Livers* of money of *Gold*, dividing the same by 90 *Sols*, the price of the *crowne* of *Gold* in current money, and they will be *crownes* 721. 18. 10 which must be multiplied by 3 *lib.* 8 shill. the price of the *crowne* in *money* of *Gold*, and it will come to *lib.* 2454. 12. *money* of *Gold*, which divided by 67. 10, to see what the *crownes* of *Mark* are worth, and they will make *crow.* 723. 14. 3. of *Mark*, and so much shall *Genoa* have *credit* in *Placentia* for the said *lib.* 3248. 15 of *current money*, as the Example shall more evidently demonstrate. Third Example.

Sols. 90	
Cro. 721 - 18 - 10	
At lib. 3 - 8	
2165 - 16 - 6.	
144 - 7 - 9.	
144 - 7 - 9.	
Lib. 2454 - 12 - 0.	

Liv. 3248 . 15.	*Liv.* 2454. 12. *money of Gold*
20.	20
64975.	49092
197	12
175	589104
85	1930
20	3024
1700	582
800	20
80	12640
12	3500
960	244
60	12
	2928
	486

If in *Genoa* you would reduce any summe of current mony, into *Livers* of *money* of *Gold* by a short rule, because that the *crow.* of *Gold* in current money is 90 shil, and in money of *Gold* 68 s. you must take of the current money twice $\frac{1}{3}$ placing them, the one under the other, and out of one of the said $\frac{1}{3}$ take $\frac{1}{3}$, and of that which commeth of the said $\frac{1}{3}$ you must take $\frac{1}{3}$, and adding these 4 parcels together, will come mony of *Gold*, as will appeare by this Example. To reduce Livers of current money into Livers of Gold in *Genoa*.

Livers	3248 - 15 of *current Money.*
$\frac{2}{3}$	1082 - 18 - 4
	1082 - 18 - 4
$\frac{1}{3}$	216 - 11 - 8
$\frac{1}{3}$	72 - 3 - 11
Livers	2454 - 12 - 3 of *Money* of *Gold.*

Proofe. For proofe of the ſaid account, if by the ſame method you would reduce *Livers* of *Money* of *Gold* into *Livers* of *current Money*, you muſt adde to the ſaid *Livers* of *Money* of *Gold* the $\frac{1}{4}$, and of that which will come thereof, take $\frac{1}{17}$, adding the ſaid two parcels together, and they will make *Livers* of *current Money*: Example.

	Livers 2454-12-3	of *Money* of *Gold*.
$\frac{1}{4}$	613-13-0	
	3068-5-3	
$\frac{1}{17}$	180-9-8	
	Livers 3248-14-11	of *current Money*.

And thus much ſhall ſerve for the *Exchange* of *Genoa* with *Placentia*; wherein I have thought fit thus farre to enlarge my ſelfe, by reaſon of the great *Exchanges* continually practiſed betweene the ſaid two places.

Chap. CCCLXIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Genoa *with* Lions.

Exchange of Genoa with Lions. G*Enoa exchangeth* with *Lions*, and giveth *poſito Sols* 59. 9. *Money* of *Gold*, to have in *Lions* a *Crowne of the Sunne*; I would know then, for *Livers* 37296. 6. 0 of *current Money* in *Genoa*, how many *Crownes of the Sunne* I ſhall have in *Lions*? Firſt reduce the ſaid ſumme of *Livers* of *current Money* into *Livers* of *Money* of *Gold*, by the former rules, dividing by *Sol.* 90. the price of the *Crowne* of *Gold* in *current Money*, and they will make *Crown.* 8288. 1. 4. which muſt be multiplyed by *Li.* 3. 8. 5. the price of the *Crowne* in *Money* of *Gold*, and it will come to *Li.* 28179. 8. 6. the which divided by *Sol.* 59. 9. the price of the *Crown. of the Sunne*, it will be *Crown.* 9432. 8. 10. And ſo many *Crow. of the Sunne* will *Lions* give for thoſe *Livers* of *current Money*, as above is propounded. Example.

Sols

Sols 90	*Livers* 37296-6	*Liv.* 28179-8-5 *Mony of Gold.*
	20	20
Crown. 8288-1-4	745926	563588
3-8	259	12
24864-4-0	792	6763062
1657-12-3	726	3100
1657-12-3	6	2326
Lib. 28179-8-6	20	1752
	120	318
59-9	30	20
12	12	6360
712	360	624
Crown. 9432-8-10		12
		7488
		318

The proofe of this rule will appeare, when this parcell shall be *rechanged* backe from *Lions* to *Genoa*. Proofe.

Chap. CCCLXIIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Genoa *with* Millan.

G*Enoa* doth *exchange* with *Millan*, and giveth 1 *Cro.* of *Livers* 4 of *current Money*, to have in this place *posito Sol.* 118 ½; I would know then, for *Livers* 3850. 14. 8. of *current Money*, what *credit* shall *Genoa* have in *Millan*? First, take the quarter of the said summe of *Livers*, to make the same into *Crow.* of *Livers* 4, and they will make *Cro.* 962. 13. 8. the which must be multiplyed by *Livers* 5.18.6 *d. per Crow.* which are the said *Sol.* 118 ½, and they will make *Li.* 5703. 17. 11 *d.* And so much shall the said *credit* be in *Millan*, as doth appeare by the Example in the work following. *Exchange of Genoa with Millan.*

Livers 3850-14-8	*Money* of *Genoa.*
¼ *Crown.* 962-13-8	of *Li.* 4.
at *Liv.* 5-18-6	*per Crowne.*
4813-8-4	
481-6-10	
192-10-8	
192-10-8	
24-01-4	
Livers 5703-17-11	*Money* of *Millan.*

The proofe of this account will more evidently appeare, when this parcell is *rechanged* for *Genoa* from *Millan*. Proofe.

Chap.

Chap. CCCLXV.

Of the Exchange *of* Genoa *with* Venice.

Exchange of Genoa with Venice.

Genoa doth *Exchange* with *Venice*, and giveth one *crowne* of *Livers* 4 current money, to have in *Venice posito* 146 $\frac{1}{5}$ *Sol. de Banco* and of that money. I demand for *lib.* 8340. 12. 0. *current Money* of *Genoa*, how many *Ducats de Banco* of *lib.* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ *per du.* shall one have credit in *Venice*: to doe this then first take the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the said summe of *Livers* to reduce them into *Crownes* of 4 *Lib.* and they will make *crow.* 2085. 3. 0, the which multiply by *Lib.* 7. 6. 6. *per cro.* which are the said *Sol.* 146 $\frac{1}{5}$, and of the *Product* thereof will come *Lib.* 15273. 14. 6. which must be reduced to *Duccats*, dividing them by 124, the price of the *Ducat* of 6 *Lib.* 4 *Sol.* and multiplying the rest of the Division by 24, to bring them into *Grosses*, because that 24 *Grosses* maketh one *Duccat*, and by thus working, the same will bee *Ducats* 2463. $\frac{1}{5}$, and so many *Duccat* of *Lib.* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ shall you have *credit in Banco* for at *Venice*, as for Example.

Livers 8340-12-0 *d.*

$\frac{1}{4}$ *Cro.* 2085-3 of *Li.* 4.
at *Li.* 7-6-6 *per Duccats.*

14596-1-0
521-5-9
104-5-2
52-2-7

Livers 15273-14-6 of *Venice.*

Sols 124
2
248

Ducc. 2463 $\frac{12}{24}$
$\frac{1}{5}$

Livers 15273-14-6
20
305474
2
610949
1149
1574
869
125
24
3000
520
24

Proofe.

The proofe of this rule is seene, when *Venice* doth *Exchange* backe for *Genoa* this said summe.

Chap.

Chap. CCCLXVI.

Of the Exchange *of* Genoa *with* Naples.

Genoa doth *Exchange* with *Naples* and giveth *posito* 66 ⅔ *Sols* of current money, to have in this place one *Du.* of 5 *Taries*, I demand then for *liv.* 4486. 3. 4 *current Money*, how many *Duc.* in credit shall I have in *Naples*? *Exchange of Genoa with Naples.*

First reduce all the said summe of *Livers* with the said *lib.* 66 ⅔ of *current Money* into *Deniers*, multiplying the *Livers* by 20, and the *Sols* that come thereof by 12, doing the same by the *Sols*, of the price of the *Exchange*, multiplying the same by 12, and by the *Division* thereof, it will make *Duccats* 1345, and multiplying the remainder of the *Division* by 100, by reason that 100 *Grains* doth make one *Duccat*, and there will come *Gra:* 85, which are worth 4 *Taries*, and *Gra.* 5, seeing, as hath beene before remembred, that 1 *Tarie* is in *Naples* 20 *Grains*, and by thus working, it will make *Duccats* 1345. 4. 5, and so much shall the credit bee in *Naples*, as by the Example.

Sols 66 ⅔	*Livers* 4486. 3. 4.
12	20
800	89723
	12
Duc. 1345. 85.	1076680
	2766
	3668
	4680
	68000
	4000
	00

The proofe of this account is seene, when *Naples* shall *Exchange* backe with *Genoa*. I could much more inlarge the *Exchanges* practised at *Genoa* with other places, but for brevity I willingly omit the same, and therefore now come to the *Commissions* and *Orders* given in matters of *Exchanges* at *Genoa*. Proofe.

Chap.

Chap. CCCLXVII.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Genoa.

Orders & Commissions given and received for Draughts & Remittances in Genoa.

1. Example.

According to my proposed method, I will here adde one or two Examples of the *Orders* and *Commissions*, given and received in *Draughts* and *Remittances* at *Genoa*.

First then *posito* from *Venice*, there is order given to *Genoa*, to remit to *Venice*, and to prevaile for *Milan*, at such a price that the *Draught* from *Milan* to *Venice*, comes but to 148 s. cleare of all charges, now then there doe present *Bils* for *Venetia*, at 149, and money for *Milan* at 148, I demand if at these prices, the said *Commission* may be performed, to doe which, say by the *Rule* of *Three*, If *Sols* 148 of *Venicē* give at *Milan*, *Sols* 117, being the price of the *Crowne* of the said *Milan*, what will *Sols* 149 give, the price of the *crowne* of *Livers* 4 *Lib.* at *Genoa*, and it will come to 117 ¾ *Sol.* the which without deduction of provision, is apparent that the *Commission* cannot be performed, because that the remitting to *Venice* at 149, the *Draught* cannot bee made for *Millan* at more then 117 ¾ besides the provision, and the *partido* is found at 118 *Sols*, as the Example showeth.

Sol. 148 —— 117 —— 149
Sols 117 ¾ 149

1043
1639

17433
263
1153
117
12

1404

Againe to *Genoa* commeth order from *Antwerpe* to buy some *Velvets*, and to prevaile for the same by *Placentia*, at such a price, that the *Palme* of *Velvets* in *Genoa*, amount not (being bought) to more than *Sol.* 8 ½ money of *Grosse*, and the *Draught* for *Placentia* at

See Example.

at *Groß.* 123. Now there is found *Velvets* at 72 ¼ *Sols* the *Palme*, and *Money* for *Placentia* at *Sol.* 88. in *current Money:* I demand then, if at these prices the said *Commissions* may be effected: to know which, say by the *Rule of Three*, If *Groß.* 123. the price of the *Cro.* of *Marc.* give at *Genoa*, *Sol.* 88. what will *Groß.* 102. which are the said *Sol* of 8 ¼ of *Großes* give? and it will come to *Sol.* 72. 11. so that as it will appeare, the said *Commission* may be performed to benefit, because that in drawing for *Placentia* at *Sol.* 88. the *Velvets* may be bought at 72 *Sol.* 11. *Den.* the *Palme*, and it is found at 72 ¼ *Sol.*

```
——— 123 ———— 88 ——— 102
————————                88
  Sols 72-11          ———
                       176
                      880
                     ————
                     8976
                      366
                      120
                       12
                     ————
                     1440
                      210
                     ————
```

Chap. CCCLXVIII.

Of the termes of payment of Bills *of* Exchange *in* Genoa.

Of the termes of payment of *Bills* of *Exchange* in *Genoa.*

From *Genoa* the termes of *Bills* are

To *Venetia* at 15 *dayes sight*, and at 10 *dayes* backe.
To *Avignon* at 15 *dayes sight*, and so backe.
To *Barselona* at 20 *dayes sight*, and so backe.
To *Valentia* at 20 *dayes sight*, and so backe.
To *London* at 3 *moneths* from the date, and so backe.
To *Millan* at 5 *dayes sight*, and so backe.
To *Rome* at 10 *dayes sight*, and so backe.
To *Pisa* at 5 *dayes sight*, and so backe.
To *Gaietta* at 10 *dayes sight*, and so backe.
To *Bridges* and *Antuerpe* at 10 *dayes sight*, and thence at 2 *moneths* from the date.
To *Paris* the same as to *Bridges* and *Antuerpe.*
To *Naples* and *Palermo* at 15 *dayes sight*; and backe at 20 *dayes sight.*

And thus much shall serve for the *Exchanges* practised at *Genoa*, together with the *Commissions* given and received there, and so proceed to the next eminent place of *Exchanges*, *Venetia.*

Chap.

Chap. CCCLXIX.

Examples of the Exchanges *practised at* Venice, *and how the same are to be calculated.*

Exchanges practised at Venice.

Have shewed the generall *Exchanges* used in *Venice*, and with how many other places, this city is found to *Exchange* withall, and there also shewed at large the common rates & prices the same is found there to governe, which notwithstanding is so subject to alteration, that the prices there mentioned, cannot bee admitted for a setled rule, and certaine rate, yet so farre it is conducible in it selfe to the understanding hereof, that the same may serve as an undoubted method in the calculation thereof, either in the *Draughts* or *Remittances*, *Orders* or *Commissions*, that may fall within the limit of the *Exchanges* of this city, the working of which rules now remaineth to be handled, observing the same onely with such principall places, as are most notable, which being well understood will serve as guides to find out what else is here by mee for brevity willingly omitted.

Accounts kept in Venice.

To give first then introduction thereunto, it is to bee noted, that *Merchants* and *Bankers* here doe keepe their account by severall methods, and denomination, some in *Duccats* and *Grosses* of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{7}$ the *Duccat*, the which they summe by 24, because that 24 *Grosses* are worth one *Duccat*: and others keepe the same by *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Grosse*, which are worth ten *Duccats* the *Liver*, which is summed up by 20 and by 12, making 20 *Sols* of *Grosse* to be one *Liver*, and 12 *Deniers* one *Sol*.

Again it is to be noted, that some few yeers past, the *Money current* paid in paiment of *Merchandise*, & the *Money current* paid upon *Bils* of *Exchange* was of one and the selfe-same goodnesse in value, or little in difference, but now the moneyes paid upon *Bils* of *Exchange*, is found to exceed the former 20 in 21 *per cent.* and is commonly now called in *Banco*, as the other is called the *current Money*, and therefore when moneyes by *Exchange* is mentioned, it is understood to bee in *Banco*, as the best and principall.

Chap.

Chap. CCCLXX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Lions.

Venice doth *Exchange* with *Lions*, and giveth *posito duccats* 119 $\frac{2}{5}$ of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ to have in *Lions Crow.* 100 of *gold of the sunne*: I demand for *ducc.* 4238 $\frac{1}{12}$, how many *Crownes of the sunne* shall I have in *Lions*? to doe this, say by *the Rule of three*: If *ducc.* 119 $\frac{2}{5}$ give 100 *crow. of the sunne of gold*, what will *ducc.* 4328 $\frac{1}{12}$ give me, which being done, accordingly as I have heretofore often mentioned, it will come to *crow.* 3459, and multiplying the remainder of the division by 20 to make them *sols of gold*, and then by 12 to make them *deniers*, it will come in all to *crow.* 3549. 9. 8. *of gold of the sunne*, and so much shall you have *credit* in *Lions* for the said summe of *duccats* 4238 $\frac{1}{12}$ of *livers* 6. 4. *sols per duccat*, as may be seene by the following Example. *Exchanges of Venice with Lions.*

Ducc. — 119 $\frac{2}{5}$ — *Crow.* — 100 — *Ducc.* — 4238 $\frac{1}{12}$

	5	12
	597	50857
	12	5
	7164	254285.00
Crow.	3549.9.8	39365
		3545
		679.40
		34.64
		20
		692.80
		4804
		12
		57648
		336

The proofe of this Rule is seene when that *Lions* doth *Exchange* backe with *Venice*. Proofe.

Chap. CCCLXXI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Placentia.

Exchanges of Venice with Placentia.

Venice doth *Exchange* with *Placentia*, and giveth *posito ducc.* 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *livers* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in *Placentia* 100 *Crow. of marke*: I demand for *duccats* 1450 $\frac{17}{24}$, how many *Crownes of marke?* first reduce the said *ducc.* 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ into *grosses*, multiplying them by 24, and adding 12 *grosses*, for the halfe *duccat*, and it will make *gross.* 3228, in like manner you must reduce the said *duccats* into *grosses*, in multiplying them by 24, and adding of 17 *gross.* for the $\frac{17}{24}$, (it being the same to say one *grosse*, as $\frac{2}{24}$) and it will be *grosses* 34817, saying then by the *Rule of three*, If *grosses* 3228 give *Crow.* 100, what will *grosses* 34817 *grosses* give, and it will come to *Crow.* 1078, and multiplying the rest of the *division* by 20 to make them *sols of gold*, and by 12 to make them *deniers*, it will be found to make in all *Crownes* 1078. 11. 10. *of gold of marke*, and so much you shall have in *Placentia* for the said *Duccats* 1450 $\frac{17}{24}$ of *lib.* 6. 4. *sh.* as by the Example following.

Duccats	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Crow.* 100	*Duccats* 1450 $\frac{17}{24}$
	24		24
	3228		34817.00
			2537.0
Crowne	1078.11. 10		277.40
			19.16
			20
			38320
			6040
			2812
			12
			33744
			1464

Proofe.

The proofe of this Rule is more apparent when *Placentia* doth *exchange* backe with *Venice*.

Chap.

Chap. CCCLXXII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Rome.

Venice doth *Exchange* with *Rome*, and giveth *Duccats* 100 of 6 *lib.* 4 *sh.* to have in that place *posito Cro.* 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ *of gold de Camera* for *ducc.* 1157 $\frac{1}{2}$, I would know how many *Crow.* shall *Venice* have in *Rome*: you must multiply the said summe of *ducc.* at the said price of *Crow.* 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* and out of its product, cut off the two last figures, the which multiplied by 20 and by 12, to make them *sols* and *deniers of gold*, and it will make *Crowns* 850. 15. 3. of *gold of estampe*, and so much *credit* shall *Venice* have in *Rome*, as is apparent by this Example. *Exchanges of Venice with Rome.*

Duccats	1157 $\frac{1}{2}$	
at *Crow.*	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	3471	
	8099	
	578.10	
	36.15	
Crow.	850	76. 5
		20
Sols	15	25
		12
Deniers	3	00
		00

The proofe of the said account is more apparent, when this parcell is *Exchanged* from *Rome* backe to *Venice*. *Proofe.*

Chap. CCCLXXIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Naples.

Venice doth *Exchange* with *Naples*, and giveth *Duccats* 100 of *lib.* 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in the said place *posito ducc.* 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ of *Taries* 5 *per duccat.* I demand then for *duccats* 1850 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Venice*, how many *duccats credit* shall I have in *Naples*? multiply the said summe of *duccats* by *graines* 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per ducc.* and of the *product* will come *graines*, out of which cut off the two last figures, to make them *Ducc.* because (as hath beene said before) one *Exchanges Venice with Naples.*

duccat is worth 100 *graines*, and it will make *ducc.* 1799, and *gra.* 32, which are one *Tarie* and *graine* 12, and so much *credit* shall you have in *Naples*, for the said summe of *ducc.* of *Venice*, as by Example shall appeare.

Duccats	1850 $\frac{5}{32}$
at *grain.*	97 $\frac{1}{4}$
	12950
	1665
	462
	16
	4
Ducc.	1799|32
Tary---1 and *graines* 12	

Proofe. The proofe of this account will appeare when this is *rechanged* from *Naples* to *Venice*: and *note*, that when *Venice* doth *Exchange* with *Bary*, *Lecchie*, *Lausano*, or other parts of the *Kingdome* of *Naples*, the account is made as above with *Naples* it selfe.

CHAP. CCCLXXIIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Florence.

Exchanges of Venice with Florence. *Venice* doth *Exchange* with *Florence*, and giveth *ducc.* 100 of *lib.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in *Florence posito* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Crow.* of *gold*, I demand then for *duccats* 2500 what *credit* shall *Venice* have in *Florence*: to doe this, multiply the said summe of *ducc.* at the above-said price of *Crow.* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* and from the *product* cut the 2 last figures, multiplying the same by 20 and by 12, to make the same *sols* and *deniers* of *gold*, and they will make *Crow.* 2037. 10 *sols of gold of Florence*, as by Example will more manifestly appeare.

Duccats	2500
at *Crownes*	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.*
	202500
	1250
Crow.	2037|50
	|20
Sols	10|00
Facit	2037 *crow.* 10 *sols.*

Proofe. The proofe of this account is seene, when this summe is *rechanged* from *Florence* to *Venice*.

CHAP.

Chap. CCCLXXV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Millan.

Venice doth *exchange* with *Millan*, and giveth *posito Sols* 148 $\frac{1}{2}$, to have in *Millan* one *Crowne* of *Livers* 5, and 17 *Sols* of that *Money*: I demand, for *Ducc.* 1486 $\frac{1}{4}$ of *Li.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, what *credit* in *Livers* shall *Venice* have in *Millan*? First multiply the said summe of *Ducc.* by 124 *Sol.* the value of the *Ducc.* of *Li.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, and it will make *Sol.* 184295. the which divide by *Sol.* 148 $\frac{1}{2}$, to see how much the *Crownes* of *Millan* are worth, and multiplying the remainder of the *division* by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and they will make *Crow.* 1241, and 10 *Deniers*, the which multiplyed by *Li.* 5.17. the price of the *Crow.* to make them *Livers*, beginning to multiply the *Livers* 5 by the 10 *Deniers*, which are worth the *Crowne*, and then with the *Sols*, if any be, calculating for 12 *Deniers* 1 *Sol*, and for 20 *Sols* 1 *Liver*, and of the *product* thereof will come *Li.* 7260.1.10. And so much *credit* shall *Venice* have in *Millan*, for the said *Duccats* 1486 $\frac{1}{4}$ of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Venice*; as by the Example following. *Exchanges of Venice with Millan.*

	Duccats 1486 $\frac{1}{4}$	*Crown.* 1241-0-10
	124	at *Li.* 5-17
	5944	6205-4-2
	17832	620-10-5
	31	310-5-2
	184295	124-2-1
	2	*Livers* 7260-1-10
	368590	
At *Sols* 148 $\frac{1}{2}$	715	
2	1219	
297	310	
Cro. 1241-0-10	13	
	20	
	260	
	12	
	3120	
	150	

The proofe of this rule is seene, when *Millan* doth *exchange* with *Venice*. Proofe.

Chap. CCCLXXVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Antwerpe.

Exchanges of Venice with Antuerpe.

Venice doth *exchange* with *Antwerpe* and giveth one *Duccat* of *Livers* $6\frac{1}{5}$ to have in that place *posito Grosse* $92\frac{1}{2}$, I demand then for *Duc.* $3810\frac{3}{4}$, how many *Livers Grosse* shall *Venice* have credit in *Antwerpe*, you must multiply the said sum of *Duccats* by the said *Gross.* $92\frac{1}{2}$, and it will make *Gross.* 352494, out of which, take $\frac{1}{10}$ to make the same *Sols* of *Gross.* and they will be *Sols* 29374, and *Gross.* 6, the which must bee reduced into *Livers*, by cutting the last figure, and by taking the $\frac{1}{10}$ of the rest, and it will come to be *Livers* 1468, and the tenth that is remaining is ten *Sols*, and adding 4, the figure cut off, shall bee 14 *Sol.* so in all 1468. 14. 6, which *Antwerpe* will give, as for Example.

Duc.	$3810\frac{3}{4}$
At Gro.	$92\frac{1}{2}$
	7620
	34290
	1905
	46
	23
Den.	352494
Sol.	2937.4.6
Liv.	1468.14.6 *of Gro. of Ant.*

Proofe.

The proofe of this rule is seene when *Antwerpe rechangeth* this summe with *Venice*, and here it is to be noted, that *Venice* doth *exchange* with *Colonia*, and *Amsterdam* and the *Netherlands*, after the same manner as with *Antwerpe*, aud the account is made up as the precedent, whereto needeth no further example for illustration.

Chap. CCCLXXVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* London.

Exchanges of Venice with London.

Venice doth *Exchange* with *London*, and giveth one *Duccat* of *Liv.* $6\frac{1}{5}$ to have there *posito* 56 *pence sterling*: I demand then for

for *Duccats* 740, how many *Livers* or *Sterling* shall *Venice* have credit in *London*: this must be done as in the precedent account is shewed of *Venice* with *Antwerpe*, and it will come to pounds 173, s.8. and pence 9, which *Venice* shall have credit in *London*, as by the Example more at large appeareth.

Duccats 740
At *Penc.* 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Duccat.*

4440
3700
185

Penc. 41625
Shil. 346. 8.9. } *Sterling.*
Poun. 173.8.9.

The proofe of this account is manifested, when *London* doth *re-change* this sum of 173.8. 9 *d.* for *Venice*, and here note, that *Vsance* from *Venice* to *London* is 3 moneths, or 90 daies, and *double Vsance* the said time doubled, and the like accounted backe from *London* to *Venice*. Proofe.

Chap. CCCLXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Genoa.

Venice doth *Exchange* with *Genoa*, and giveth *posito Sols* 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in *Genoa* one *Crowne* of 4 *Livers* mony of *Genoa*, I demand then for *Ducc.* 2463 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ how many *Livers* of *current* mony shall I have *credit* in *Genoa*? first reduce the said summe of *Ducc.* into *Sols*, multiplying them by 124, the value of the *Duccat*, and devide the *Sols* that shall rest of the said multiplication by 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ to make them *Crow.* of 4 *Livers*, and multiply the remainder of the *Division* by 20 and by 12, to make them *sols* and *deniers* of *gold*, and they shall be *Crow.* 2085. 2. 11, which must be multipyed by *lib.* 4 *per Crow.* beginning the multiplication by *deniers*, and then by the *sols*, calculating for 12 *deniers* 1 *sol*, and for 20 *sols* 1 *liver*, and of the *product* will come *livers* 8340. 11. 8 *current mony*, and so much will the *credit* be in *Genoa*, as for Example. Exchanges of Venice with Genoa.

Dnc.

	Ducc. 2463 ½
	124
	9852
Sols 146 · ½	29556
293	63
	305474
Crown. 2085-2-11	2
at *Livers* 4	610948
Livers 8340-11-8	2494
	1508
	43
	20
	860
	274
	12
	3288
	358

Exacto.

The proofe of this account is seene, when *Genoa* doth *rechange* this parcell for *Venice:*

Chap. CCCLXXIX.

Of the Exchange *of* Venice *with* Norimberg.

Exchanges of *Venice* with *Norimberg.*

Venice doth *exchange* with *Norimberg*, and giveth *Ducc.* 100 of *Li.* 6 ½, to have in the said place *posito Florins* 130 ½ of 60 *Quarent. per Florin.* I demand then, for *Ducc.* 2645 ¼, what *credit* in *Florins* must I have in the said place?

Multiply the said summe of *Duccats* by *Florins* 130 ½ *per Cent.* and the broken numbers of the multiplication divide by 20, to have an account of the *Sols*, and of the remainder cut off the two last figures, the which being multiplyed by 20, to bring the same into *Sols*, and then by 12, to bring them into *Deniers*; and in doing thus, there will be found *Florin.* 3210. 18. 8. which must be had in *credit* at *Norimberg* for the said *Ducc.* in *Venice remitted:* as by this Example following appeares.

Duccats

Duccats	2465 $\frac{5}{24}$
at *Flor.*	130 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent.*
	320450
	616.5
	21.14
	5. 8
Florins	3210 | 93.7
	| 20
Sols	18 | 67
	| 12
Deniers	8 | 04

The proofe of this account is manifested, when *Noremberg* shall *exchange* this summe backe with *Venice:* and *note*, that for *Augusta* and *Francfort*, the *Exchange* from *Venice* is made as with *Noremberg*, whereto needs no other Examples. Proofe.

Chap. CCCLXXX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Bergamo.

Venice doth *Exchange* with *Bergamo*, and giveth one *Crowne* of 7 *lib.* to have in *Bergamo Sols* 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ *posito*, I demand then for *ducc.* 4220 $\frac{3}{7}$, how many *Livers* will it amount unto? multiply the said summe of *duccats* by 6 *lib.* $\frac{1}{3}$, and it will amount to *lib.* 26168.2.8, of which take the $\frac{1}{7}$ to make them *Crownes*, and the remainders divide by 20 and 12, and they will be *Crownes* 3738.6.1. the which must be multipiled by *lib.* 7.5.6. which are the said *lib.* 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ *sols*, and of the multiplication will come *lib.* 27196.3.2, which must be had in *credit* in the said place of *Bergamo*, as by this Example following. Exchanges of Venice with Bergamo.

Duccats	4220 $\frac{3}{7}$	*Crownes*	3738.6.1
at *livers*	6 $\frac{1}{3}$ or 4 *shil.*	at *lib.*	7.5.6
	25320		26168 2 7
	844		934.11.6
	2.1.4		93.9.1
	2.1.4	*Lib.*	27196.3.2
Livers	26168 2 8		
$\frac{1}{7}$	3738.6.1		

The

Proofe. The proofe of the said Rule is discerned when this parcell is *Remitted* backe from *Bergamo* to *Venice*, and thus much shall serve to have said of the *Exchanges* of *Venice*, a word of the *Orders* and *Commissions* here practised in matters of *Exchanges*.

Chap. CCCLXXXI.

Of Orders *and* Commissions *given and received for* Draughts *and* Remittances *in* Venice:

Orders and *Commissions* given and received for *Draughts* and *Remittances* in *Venice*.

1 Example.

According to my proposed *method*, I will here adde an Example or two of *Draughts* and *Remittances*, *ordered* by *Commission* in the City of *Venice*, *posito*: Into *Venice* commeth *Order* from *Francfort*, that they may *draw* thither at *Florins* 130, and *remit* thence to *London* at 56 *pence*, not of charges or provision, the *partido* being for *duccats* 3500, now there is *bills* found for *London* at 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ *pence*, and mony for *Francfort* at *Florins* 132 $\frac{5}{8}$, I demand then at these rates, whether this *Commission* without breach of *Order* may be performed? to doe which, say by *the Rule of three*, (seeing that *Venice* giveth the *certaine price* to both those said two places) If 56 *pence starl.* give 130 *Florins* the limitted price, what shall 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ *pence* give, (the price found) and it will make *Flor.* 132 $\frac{9}{16}$, from which deduct 10 *shil.* 7. *den.* for the provision that is taken at $\frac{5}{8}$ *per cent.* there will remaine *Flor.* 132. 7. 5, so that thereby the said *Commission* may be performed with benefit, because that *remitting* to *London* at 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ *pence starl.* the *draught* may be made for *Francfort*, at *Florins* 132. 7. 5, and the mony that is found is at *Flor.* 132. $\frac{5}{8}$, as appeareth by this Example.

56 *pence* — 130 *Florins* — 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ *pence*

	4		4
	224		229
Florins	132. 18		130
provision	26. 11		29770
at $\frac{5}{8}$	26. 11	*Flor.* 132. 18	737
	53. 2	10. 7	650
	20	132. 7. 5	202
Sols 10	62		20
	12		4040
Den. 7	44		1800
			8
			12
			96

Againe,

Againe, a *Merchant* of *Florence* is *creditor* in *Venice posito* 2000 *Duccats* of *banco*, who *ordereth* that the same be *remitted* unto him at *Crow.* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ thence or by *the way of Antwerpe* at *grosse* 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ and to take the most beneficiall way of the two, and finding, a *remittance* by both to profit, according to the limitted prices, the *order* is to take the most profitable of the two, and finding the *remittances* produce losse, to accept of the least, now then, there are bills found for *Florence* as I said, at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Cro.* and for *Antwerpe* at 92 $\frac{3}{10}$ *gro.* I would know by which the *remittance* ought to be made, seeing that by both the *remittance* may be made to profit, and desirous to find out the most profitable, you must say *by the Rule of three*, if *Crow.* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ give *gross.* 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ the price limited, what shall 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Cro.* give which is the price found, and it will make *grosses* 92 $\frac{36}{100}$ or thereabouts, so that the *remittance* must be made by *Florence* straight, because that *remitting* by that way at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Crow.* to make the price, you should *remit* to *Antwerpe* at 92 $\frac{36}{100}$ *gross.* and there are no *bills* found but at *grosse* 92 $\frac{36}{100}$, as it is seene wrought by this Example. 2 Example.

Crownes	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	— *Gross.*	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	— *Crow.*	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2		4		2
	163		365		165
	4				365
	652				1825
					5840
Gross.	92.36				60225
	100				1545
	9				241.00
	25				45.40

Againe, *posito* from *Lions* the *Exchange* goeth for *Venice* at *ducc.* 117 $\frac{3}{5}$, and for *Naples* at *ducc.* 125, I demand giving *order* to *Lions*, that at these prices they make *draught* to *Venice*, and *remit* to *Naples*, at what price then will the *remittance* come out to be from *Venice* to *Naples*, to know which, say *by the Rule of three*, if *duccats* 117 $\frac{3}{5}$ of *Venice*, the price of 100 *Crow. of sol of gold* of *Lions*, give at *Naples ducc.* 125, how many will *ducc.* 100 give of the said place of *Venice*, and it will make *ducc.* 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ or thereabouts, and so much *credit* must be had in *Naples* for *ducc.* 100 of *lib.* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ which are disbursed in *Venice*, out of which must be deducted $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* for the provision that is paid in *Lions*. 3 Example.

Example.

Example.

	$117\frac{2}{7}$ ——	125 ——	100
	5	5	
	587	62500	
		3800	
Duccats	106.47	278	
		43.20	
		2.11	

4. Example. Againe, in the said place of *Venice*, commeth *order* from *Florence*, to *remit* to *Placentia* at *ducc.* 136, and to prevaile on them at *crow.* 80 not of *charges*, the *partido* being made for 5000 *crow.* of *marke*: now the said 5000 *crow.* of *marke*, is found for *Placentia* at *ducc.* 135, and for *Florence* may be drawne *ducc.* 2000 at *crownes* $80\frac{1}{4}$: I would know at what price must the rest be *drawne*, to know which, I must first see for the *remittance* of the said *crow.* 5000 of *marke*, at the price inordered, how many *crow. of gold* it is at *Florence*, and to doe this, multiply the said summe of *crownes* by *ducc:* 136 *per cent.* and they make *ducc.* 6800, without calculation of provision, seeing that the order is not of charges, you must multiply them by *crowns* 80 *per cent.* and they will be *crow.* 5440 *of gold*, and so much the *draught* will appeare to be for the said *crow.* 5000 of *marke* by *remittance*, and afterwards multiplying the said *crowns* 5000 by *ducc.* 135 *per cent.* the price that is found, it maketh *ducc.* 6750 to which adding *ducc.* 27 for the provision at $\frac{2}{7}$ *per cent.* seeing that the *draught* must be made for *Florence*, and they will be *ducc.* 6777 out of which, deduct *ducc.* 2000 which were found to be *drawne* at *crownes* $80\frac{1}{4}$ there will rest *ducc.* 4777, and for the said *ducc.* 2000, their disbursement is at *Florence crownes* 1605 which must be deducted out of *crow.* 5440, which must be *drawne*, there will remaine *crownes* 3835 of *gold*, which must be *drawne*, for the which I must be imbursed at *Venice*, *duccats* 4777, and to know at what price, say by the *Rule of three*, if *ducc.* 4777 give by disbursement at *Florence crownes* 3835 of *gold*, which will *ducc.* 100 give, and it will make *crow.* 80. 5. 7. of *gold*, and at this price the said *partido* of *ducc.* 4777 may be drawne, and the other *ducc.* 2000 at $80\frac{1}{4}$ *Crow.* and so for both these parcels must be *drawne Crow.* 5440, as is inordred, and there is imbursed *ducc.* 6777, there being *per contra* disbursed *ducc.* 6750 for the *remittance* of the said *Crow.* 5000 of *marke*, at *Ducc.* 135 *per cent.* and *Ducc.* 27 which is imbursed over and above, proceeding from the provision, and in this manner this said *Commission* will remaine performed as it was by the *Committies* inordered as by example, the same will appeare evident, following.

Crownes

Crownes — 5000	*Crown.* — 5000	*Ducc.* 2000
at *Ducc.* - 135	at *Ducc.* 136	at *Crow.* 80¼
6750|00	6800|00	160000
Provis. 1350	at *Crow.* 80 *per Cent.*	500
1350	*Crow.* 5440|00	1605|00
27|00	1605	
Ducc. 6777	3835-00	
2000	1340	
Ducc. 4777	20	
Crown. 80-5-5	26800	
	2915	
	12	
	34980	

And *note*, when the said Citie of *Venice exchangeth* for *Naples*, *Rome*, *Antuerpe*, and *London*, and that you would know at how much commeth the *Money* of any one of the said places for *Lions* or *Placentia*, the account is made as in the precedent rule of *Florence* and *Placentia*, alwayes multiplying the price, by which the *Exchange* goeth for *Lions*, with the price of the other place from whence it is *remitted* or *drawne*: and therefore, for brevitie sake, it is needlesse to propound here any further Example. Note.

Chap. CCCLXXXII.

Of the termes of payment of Bills *of* Exchange *in* Venice.

Termes of payments of *Bills* of *Exchange* in *Venice*.

The termes from *Venice*:

- To *Naples* and *Gaietta* at 15 *dayes sight*, and so backe.
- To *Palermo* & *Mesina* at 30 *dayes sight*, and so backe.
- To *Rome* at 10 *dayes sight*, and so backe.
- To *Florence* and *Lucca* at 20 *after date*, and 5 *dayes sight* backe.
- To *Avignon* at 45 *dayes after date*, and thence 2 *moneths after date*.
- To *Barselona* at 2 *moneths after date*, and so backe.
- To *Valentia* at 75 *dayes after date*, and so backe.
- To *Sivil* at 90 *dayes after date*, and so backe.
- To *Lions* for the *Faire*, and from *Faire* to *Faire*.
- To *Bridges* and *Antuerpe* at 2 *moneths after date*, and so backe.
- To *London* at 3 *moneths after date*, and so backe.
- To *Paris* at 2 *moneths after date*, and so backe.
- To *Genoa* at 10 *dayes sight*, and 15 *dayes* backe.
- To *Millan* at 12 *dayes sight*, & 20 *dayes* thence *after date*.
- To *Constantinople* 5 *moneths after date*, and so backe.

Chap. CCCLXXXIII.

Of Examples *upon the* Exchanges *that are practised in* Placentia, *and how the same are to be calculated.*

Of *Exchanges* practised at *Placentia.*

I Have shewed in the generall *Exchanges* of *Placentia* with how many other places *Placentia* is found to *exchange* with, and there also set downe the common rates how the same is for the most part found to governe, which every day is so subject to alteration, that no positive rules can be set downe for the same; yet it is in it selfe so beneficiall, that thereby the unexperienced may know how to make up the account thereof, at what rate soever the same be found to be, either in *Remittances* or *Draughts*, the which onely now remaineth to be handled, observing the same with so many other Townes, as may be fittest to understand the ground thereof.

Accounts kept in *Placentia.*

It is then first to be noted, that all *Bankers* and *Exchangers* here doe keepe their Accounts in *Crownes*, *Solds*, and *Deniers* of *Gold* of *Marque*, which are cast up by 20 and 12, because that 20 *Sols* of *Gold* makes a *Crowne*, and 12 *Deniers* make a *Sol.*

Chap. CCCLXXXIIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Lions.

Exchanges of *Placentia* with *Lions.*

And first then, *Placentia* is found to *exchange* with *Lions*, and giveth *posito Crownes* 85 ½, to have at *Lions* 100 *Crownes of the Sunne* of *Gold*; I demand then, for *Crownes* 1516. 12. of *Marc.* what will be due to me in *Lions*? To doe which, say by the *Rule of Three*, If *Crownes* 85 ½ of *Marc.* give 100 *Crownes of the Sunne*, what will the said *Crownes* 1516. 12. give? and it will come to *Crownes* 1773. 16. 0. of *Gold of the Sunne:* And so much will be due to me in *Lions*, for the said summe of *Crownes* of *Marc*; as by Example following.

Crownes

Crownes 85 ½	100	*Cro.* 1516-12-0
2		2
171		3033-4
Crown. 1773-16		100
Proofe at 85 ½ *per Cent.*		363300
8865		20
14184		303320
886-18		1323
42-10		1262
17-0		650
8 10		137
Crown. 1516 | 59-18		20
20		2740
Sol. 11 | 98		1030
12		04
Den. 11—76		

The proofe of this Rule is ſeene, when that *Lions* doth *exchange* with *Placentia.* Proofe.

Chap. CCCLXXXV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Genoa.

Placentia exchangeth for *Genoa*, and giveth one *Crowne* of *Marc.* to have *poſito Sols* 67. 10 *Money* of *Gold* in *Genoa*; I demand then, for *Crow.*723.14.3 of *Marc.* how many *Livers* of *current Money* ſhall I have in *Genoa?* Firſt multiply the ſaid *Cro.* of *Marc.* by *Li.*3.7.10 *per Crow.* which are the ſaid 67 *Sols*, 10 *Den.* beginning to multiply the ſaid *Li.*3. by 3 *Den.* and afterwards by *Sols* 14, which are with the *Crow.* calculating for 12 *Den.* one *Sol*, and for 20 *Sols* one *Liver*, and of the *product* will come *Li.*2454.11.9. *Money* of *Gold*, which muſt be divided by 68 *Sols*, the price of the *Crowne* of *Gold*, in *Money* of *Gold*, to bring them into *Crownes*, multiplying the reſt of the diviſion by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers*, and they will make *Crow.*721.18.9 of *Gold*, which muſt be multiplyed by *Li.* 4 ½ *per Crow.* the preſent price of the *Crow.* of *Gold* in *current Money*, and it will make *Li.*3248.14.4. And ſo much in *current Money* I ſhall have in *Genoa* for the ſaid *Crow.*723.14.3 of *Marc.* As by Example. *Exchanges of Placentia with Genoa.*

Crownes 723-14-3
Lib. 3-7-10

2171-2-9
180-18-6
30-03-1
72-07-5

2456-11-9 *Money* of *Gold.*
20

49091
4

196367
596
527
255
20

5100
2380
204
12

2448

68
4

Crow. 721-18-9
Lib. 4-10

2887-15-0
360-19-4

Lib. 3248-14-4 *current.*

Proofe. The proofe of the ſaid *account* is ſeene, when *Genoa exchangeth* for *Placentia.*

Chap. CCCLXXXVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Rome.

Exchanges of Placentia with Rome.

Placentia exchangeth with *Rome*, and giveth 100 *Crownes* of *Gold* of *Marc.* to have in that place *poſito Crownes* 99¾ of *Gold* of *Eſtampe*; I demand then, for *Crownes* 1385. 15 of *Marc.* how many *Crownes* of *Eſtampe* ſhall *Placentia* have *credit* for in *Rome?* To doe which, multiply the ſaid ſumme of *Crow.* of *Marque* by 99¾ *per Cent.* and taking the remainder of the multiplication, to be divided by 20 *Sols*, cutting off the two laſt figures of the production, the which multiplyed by 20, to make them *Sols* of *Gold*, and then by 12, to make them *Deniers*, and they will make *Crownes* 1382.5.9 of *Gold.* And ſo much will the *credit* be in *Rome:* as by the Example following.

Crownes

Crownes 1383-15-0 of *Marc.*
at *Crow.* 99-¾ *per Cent.* of *Estampe.*

12465
12465
692-10
346-5
50
25

Crow. 1382 | 28-15
| 20

Sols 5 | 75
| 12

Den. 9 | 00

The proofe of the said *account* is seene, when that *Rome* doth *exchange* backe for *Placentia.* Proofe.

Chap. CCCLXXXVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Florence.

Placentia doth *exchange* for *Florence*, and giveth 100 *Crownes* of *Marc.* to have in that place *posito Crownes* 110½ of *Gold*: I demand, for *Crownes* 4500.10 of *Marc.* how many *Crownes* of *Gold* shall I have in *Florence*? To know which, working according to the preceding Example, and Rule of *Placentia* with *Rome*, and I finde it giveth *Crownes* 4973. 1. 0. of *Gold*, which *Placentia* must have *credit* for in *Florence*: as for example. *Exchanges of Placentia with Florence.*

Crownes 4500-10 of *Marc.*
at *Crow.* 110½ *per Cent.*

495000
2250
55

Crow. 4973 | 05

| 20

Sols 1 | 00

The proofe of this *account* is discerned, when *Florence* doth *rechange* for *Placentia.* Proofe.

Chap. CCCLXXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Palermo.

Exchanges of Placentia with Palermo.

Placentia doth *exchange* with *Palermo*, and giveth *Crow.* 100 of *Marc.* to have in *Palermo posito Ducc.* 132 ¾ of *Taries* 5 *per Ducc.* I demand then, for *Cro.* 2573.12.4 of *Marc.* what *credit* shall *Placentia* have in *Palermo?* To doe which, you must multiply the said summe of *Crownes* by *Graines* 132 ¾ *per Cro.* seeing as hath been said, it is alike so many *Graines per Crow.* as so many *Duccats per* 100 *Crownes*, and of the *product* will come *Graines*; the which to turne to *Duccats*, you must cut off the two last figures, and there will remaine *Ducc.* 3416. and the *Graines* 47, which are the two last cut figures, which are 2 *Taries* and 7 *Graines:* so that for the said *Crow.* 2573.12.4 of *Marc. Placentia* shall have *credit* in *Palermo Ducc.* 3416. 2. 7 *d.* As for Example.

Crownes 2572-12.4 of *Marc.*
at *Gra.* 132 ¾ *per Crow.*

```
   5146
  33449
   1286
    643
     66
     13
      3
  ------
Duccats 3416|47
```

Proofe.

Exchanges with Mesina, the same as with Palermo.

The proofe of the said *account* is discerned, when that *Palermo* is seene to *rechange* for *Placentia.* And *note*, that when the said place doth *exchange* with *Mesina* in this *Kingdome*, the *account* is made as above with *Palermo*, the *price* and *rate* is onely found to differ, and to be either higher or lower.

Chap. CCCLXXXIX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Venice.

Exchanges of Placentia with Venice.

Placentia doth *exchange* for *Venice*, and giveth *Crownes* 100 of *Marc.* to have in the said place *Ducc.* 134 ½ more or lesse, of *Livers* 6 ½ *per Ducc.* I say in *Banco*, I demand, for *Crow.* 1078. 12 of *Marc.* how many *Duccats* shall it make in *Venetia?* Multiply the

the said summe of *Crownes* by *Ducc.* 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* and the remainders of the multiplication are to be divided by 24, to bring them into *Großes*, and from the *product* cut off the two last figures, which are to be multiplied by 24, to make them *Großes*, and it will make *Ducc.* 1450 $\frac{17}{24}$ of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per Ducc.* And so much will *Placentia* have in *Venetia*, for the said summe of *Crownes* of *Marc.* As by this Example.

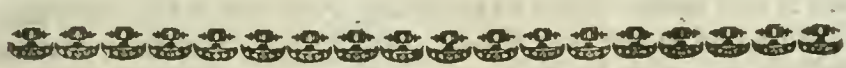
Crownes 1078-12 of *Marc.*
at *Ducc.* 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.*

4312
14014
539
67
13-9

Ducc. 1450|71-9
24

Groß. 17|13

The proofe of the said *account* is discerned, when that *Venetia* is found to *rechange* for *Placentia*. Proofe.



Chap. CCCXC.
Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Milan.

Placentia doth *exchange* with *Milan*, and is found to give one *Crow.* of *Marc.* to have in the said place *posito Sols* 133 $\frac{1}{3}$; I demand then, for *Crow.* 1450. 15. 6 of *Marc.* how many *Livers* ought I to have in *Milan?* Multiply the said *Crownes* by *Livers* 6. 13.4. *per Crow.* which are the said *Sols* 133 $\frac{1}{3}$, beginning to multiply the 6 *Livers* by the 6 *Deniers*, and then by the 15 *Sols* which are with the *Crow.* of *Marc.* calculating for 12 *Deniers* one *Sol*, and for 20 *Sols* one *Liver*, and they will make *li.* 9671.16.8. which *Placentia* must have in *Milan:* As by Example. Exchanges of Placentia with Milan.

Crownes 1450-15-6 of *Marc.*
at *Livers* 6-13-4

8704-13-0
483-11-10
483-11-10

Livers 9671-16-8 *Money* of *Milan:*

The proofe of the said *account* is seene, when *Milan* doth *exchange* backe with *Placentia*. Proofe.

Chap.

Chap. CCCXCI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Naples.

Exchanges of *Placentia* with *Naples.*

Placentia doth *exchange* with *Naples*, and giveth one *Crowne* of *Marc.* to have in *Naples Carlins posito* 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; I demand, for *Crownes* 2400. 10. 10. of *Marc.* what *credit* in *Ounces* shall I have in *Naples?* Multiply the said *Crownes* by 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Carlins per Crowne*, and take the rest of the multiplication to be divided by 10, to the end to make them *Graines*, and they will make *Carlins* 70815, *Graines* 9. the which to reduce to *Ounces*, you must cut off the last figure, and take $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rest, and it will be *Ounces* 1180. and the tenth of the remaining *Carlins* is to be added to the 5 *Carlins*, which is the figure cut off, and they are *Carlins* 15, which are *Taries* 7, and there will remaine 1 *Carlin*, with the 9 *Graines*, which are *Graines* 19, and in all are *Ounces* 1180. 7. 19. to which adde one *Carlin per Ounce* for the *good Money*, which is done as hath beene before shewed, when *Naples* doth *exchange* with *Palermo*, and it will make *Ounces* 1199. 28. 1. And that is the *credit* that shall be due in the said *Naples*, *good Money* being therein comprised; as by this Example.

Crownes 2400-10-10 *d.*
at *Carl.* 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5.

69600
1200
14-7
1-2

Carlins 7081-5-9
Ounces 1180-7-9
Good Mon. 19-20-2

Ounces 1199-28-1

Proofe.
Note *Barri* and *Lecchie.*

The proofe of this *account* is seene, when *Naples* doth *exchange* with *Placentia.* And *note*, the *account* is the same, when *Placentia* doth *exchange* with *Barri* and *Lecchie* in this *Kingdome*, the *rates* onely altering.

Chap.

Chap. CCCXCII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Sivil.

Placentia is found to *exchange* with *Sivil*, and giveth one *Crowne* of *Marc.* to have in that place *posito* 428 *Marvedes*; I demand then, for *Crow.* 815. 5. 6 of *Marc.* what *credit* in *Marvedes* shall *Placentia* have in *Sivil?* Multiply the said summe of *Crownes* by 428 *Marved.* the *Crowne*, and it will make *Marvedes* 348937, and adding ½ *per Cent.* for the *Aggio* of the *Monyes*, at 5 *Marvedes per Mill.* and they make *Marvedes* 350681. And so much *credit* shall *Placentia* have in *Sivil:* as for example. *Exchanges of Placentia with Sivil.*

Crownes 815-5-6 of *Marc.*
at *Mar.* 428 -- *per Crowne.*

6420
3424
107
10

Marved. 3489|37
Aggio ½ *per Cent.* 1744

350681 totall *Marvedes.*

The proofe of this *account* is seene, when that *Sivil* doth *rechange* for *Placentia.* *Proofe.*

Chap. CCCXCIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Valentia.

Placentia doth *exchange* with *Valentia*, and is found to give one *Crowne* of *Marc.* to have in *Valentia* 23 ½ *Sols posito:* I demand, for *Crownes* 926. 19. 2 of *Marc.* how many *Livers* shall I have in *Valentia?* To doe this, multiply the said summe of *Crownes* by *Livers* 1, 3, 4 *d. per Crow.* which are the said 23 ½ *Sols*, beginning the multiplication by the *Deniers*, and then by the *Sols* which are with the *Crownes*, and they will make *Livers* 848. 2. 4 *d.* And so much shall *Placentia* have *credit* in *Valentia.* Example. *Exchanges of Placentia with Valentia.*

Crownes

Crownes 926-19-2 of *Marc.*
at *Lib.* 1- 3-4 *d.* which is 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Sol.*

726-19-2
121-03-2

Lib. 848-02-4 *Money* of *Valentia.*

Note *Saragosa* and *Barselona* the same as *Valentia.*

Proofe.

Note, that when *Placentia* doth *exchange* with *Barselona* and *Saragosa*, the *account* thereof is made up, as the above-mentioned *exchange* from *Placentia* to *Valentia.* And the proofe of the said Rule is apparent, when that *Valentia* shall *exchange* backe for *Placentia.*

Chap. CCCXCIIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Antuerpe.

Exchanges of *Placentia* with *Antuerpe.*

P*Lacentia* doth *exchange* with *Antuerpe*, and giveth one *Crowne* of *Marc.* to have in *Antuerpe posito* 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Grosses*; I demand, for *Cro.*700.15.0 of *Marc.* how many *Livers* of *Grosses* shall I have in *Antuerpe?* You must multiply the said summe of *Crownes* by 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Grosses per Crow.* and it maketh *Grosses* 87243, from which you must take $\frac{1}{12}$, to make them *Sols*, and then it is 7270, and *Gross.* 3. which reduced to *Livers*, cutting off the last figure, and by taking $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rest, and it will make *Livers* 363, and the tenth that remaineth is worth 10 *Sols*, and then 3 *Grosse.* And so much will the *credit* appeare to be in *Antuerpe:* as by example.

Crownes 700-15-0 of *Marc.*
by *Gro.* 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Crow.*

86800
350
62
31

Gross. 87243
Sols 7270-3
Livers 363-10-3 *d. Money* of *Antuerpe.*

Proofe.

The proofe of this Rule is seene, when *Antuerpe* doth *rechange* for *Placentia.*

Chap.

Chap. CCCXCV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Bergamo.

Placentia doth *exchange* with *Bergamo*, and giveth 100 *Crownes* of *Marc.* to have *Crownes* 123 ¾ *posito*, more or lesse, of *Livers* 7 *per Crowne*. I demand, for *Crownes* 740. 4. 8. how many *Livers credit* shall I have in *Bergamo?* To doe which, first multiply the said summe of *Crownes* of *Marc.* by the said *Crownes* 123 ¾, and the remainders divide by 20, to keepe *account* of the *Sols*, and from the *product* cut off the two last figures, which must be multiplyed by 20 and by 12, to make them *Deniers* and *Sols* of *Gold*, and they shall be *Crownes* 912. 6. 8. which to reduce into *Livers*, multiply by seven *Livers*, the value of the *Crowne*, beginning to multiply the said 7 *Livers* by the *Deniers* 8, and then by the *Sols* 6, which are with the *Crownes*, calculating for 12 *Deniers* one *Sol*, and for 20 *Sols* one *Liver*, and it maketh *li.*6386.6.8. which must be had in *credit* at *Bergamo*. Example. *Exchanges of Placentia with Bergamo.*

Crownes 740-4-8 of *Marc.*
at *Cro.* 123 ¾ *per Cent.*

```
          2220
         8880
           185
            24-12
             4-2
        ---------
Crown.  912|33-14
           |20
        ---------
Sols 6  |74
        |12
        ---------
Den. 8|88
        ---------
```

The proofe of this *account* is seene, when *Bergamo* doth *rechange* this parcell for *Placentia*. Proofe.

Chap.

Chap. CCCXCVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Lucca.

Exchanges of Placentia with Lucca.

PLacentia doth *exchange* with *Lucca*, and giveth 100 *Crownes* of *Marc.* to have in *Lucca posito* 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Crownes* of *Livers* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Crowne*; I demand then, at this rate, for *Crownes* 406. 10. 10 of *Marc.* how many *Crownes* of *Li.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ shall I have *credit* in *Lucca*? First multiply the said summe of *Crownes* of *Marc.* by *Crownes* 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* and of the *product* cut off the two last figures, which multiplyed by 20, and by 12, to bring them into *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and they will make *Crownes* 477. 13. 8. And so many *Crownes* of *Livers* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Crowne* shall I have at *Lucca*. Example.

Crownes 406-10-10 of *Marc.*
at *Cro.* 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.*

```
                2842
               4466
                 203
                   58-15
                    4-17
Crownes   477|68- 12
                 20
Sols       13 |72
              |12
Deniers     8 |64
```

Proofe.

The proofe of this *Exchange* serveth to know how to make the *account*, when *Lucca exchangeth* with *Placentia*, being done by the *Rule of Three*, saying, If *Crow.* 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ give 100 *Crow.* of *Marc.* how much will 477. 13. 8 *Crow.* give? and it will be 406.10.10 *Crow.* of *Marc.* And this is to be observed in the proofe of the rest, according to former mentioned rules.

Chap.

Chap. CCCXCVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Francfort.

Exchanges of Placentia with Francfort.

Placentia doth *Exchange* with *Francfort*, and giveth *Crownes* 100 of *Marc.* to have here *Crow.* 110 ⅓ of 93 *Quarentines per Crowne:* I demand for 800 *Crownes* of *Marc.* how many *Florins* of 60 *Quarentins per Flor.* shall I have in *Francfort.* Multiply the said *Crow.* 800 by *Cro.* 110 ⅓ *per cent.* cutting off the two last figures, the which multiply by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and it comes to 884 *Crownes* of *Quarentines* 93, the which to make *Florins*, must be multiplied by 93 *Quarentines*, and they are 82212 *Quarentines*, from which cut off the last figure, and take ⅔ of the rest, and they then doe make *Florins* 1370, and the tenth remaining, with the 2 *Quarentines*, which is the figure cut off, and it maketh 12, from which taking ⅓ to make them *Sols*, by reason that 3 *Quarentines* make one *Sol*, and they are *Florins* 1370, and *Sols* 4, which is the credit that must be rendred in *Francfort*, as shall appeare by example.

Crownes	800	of *Marc.*
At *Cro.*	110 ⅓	
	88000	
	400	
	884400	
	93	
	2652	
	7956	
	82212	
Flor.	1370.4	

The proofe hereof appeareth when *Francfort Exchangeth* for *Placentia*, and thus much shall serve for the *Exchanges* practised *à Drotura* from *Placentia.* Proofe.

Chap. CCCXCVIII.

Of Orders *and* Commissions *given and received for* Draughts *and* Remittances *in* Placentia.

Orders and *Commissions* given and received for *Draughts* and *Remittances* in *Placentia.*

ACcording to my *method* proposed, I will here adde some examples of *Draughts* and *Remittances* made by *Order* and *Commission*, in this place of *Placentia*, wherein I will somewhat inlarge my selfe by reason that it is the most noted and eminent place of *Exchanges* at this day practised in the world.

1 Example

To *Placentia* then is order given, to remit to *Venice* at *Duc.* 134 or to *Florence* at *Crowns* 110 $\frac{1}{3}$ where the benefit shall appeare to be most, that is to say, that finding to remit to one of the said two places, with benefit of the limited prices, the remittance be made thither where most will be given, and if the *Remittance* be found to be made with losse, to that which will give the least: for *Florence* then there is found at *Cro.* 111 $\frac{2}{3}$, and for *Venice* at *Duc.* 135: I demand whither ought the *Remittance* be made, for to both the *Remittance* is found to be with profit, and to know where the greatest gaine will be, I say by the rule of three, If *Duc.* 134 give 110 $\frac{1}{3}$ the inordered price, what will 135 *Duc.* give, the price found, it will make *Cro.* 111 $\frac{1}{3}$ or *circa*, so that there is more profit to make the *Remittance* to *Florence*, because that remitting at *Duc.* 135, to make the *Par*, the *Remittance* should be for *Florence* at *Cro.* 111 $\frac{2}{3}$, and the *partido* found is 111 $\frac{2}{3}$ *Cro.* as for Example.

Duc. 134	*Cro.* 110 $\frac{1}{3}$	*Duc.* 135
2	2	
268	221	
Cro. 111-6-5	135	
	1105	
	2873	
	29835	
	302	
	355	
	87	
	20	
	1740	
	132	
	12	
	1584	

Againe,

Again, at *Placentia* there is order received to remit to *Antwerpe* at *Grosses* 123, or to *Barselona* at *Sol* 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, where the most advantage shall be found, there is found a parcell for *Antwerpe* at *Grosse* 120 $\frac{3}{5}$, and for *Barselona* at *Sol* 24, I would know to which must the *Remittance* be made, seeing that in both places there is losse given upon the prices that are inordered, and to know where is the least, I say by the *Rule* of *Three*, if *Sols* 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ give *Grosses* 123, the price inordered, what will 24 *Sols* give, the price that is found, and it maketh *Grosses* 120 $\frac{3}{5}$, so that the *Remittance* must be made for *Antwerpe*, by reason that remitting to *Barselona* at *Sols* 24, to make the *Par*, the *Remittance* should bee made to *Antwerpe* at *Grosse* 120 $\frac{3}{5}$, and it is found at 120 $\frac{3}{5}$. See Example.

```
——24½——— 123———24
     2            2
   ————         ————
     49          246
   ————         24
Gro. 120⅗       ————
                 5904
                 100
                   24
                    2
                ————
                   48
```

Chap. CCCXCIX.

Questions upon the Exchanges *practised at* Placentia.

At *Florence* there is *Exchange* made for *Placentia*, in expedition of the *Faire*, *positio* at *Cro.* 109 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for *Venice* at *Cro.* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, I would know by the said *Exchanges*, at what price *Placentia* doth hereby *exchange* for *Venice*, to doe which, say by the *Rule* of *Three*, If 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Cro.* of *Gold* of *Florence* give at *Venice* 100 *Duc.* of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, how many will 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Cro.* give, the price of 100 *Cro.* of *Marc.* and it will make *Duc.* 134 $\frac{8}{81}$ of *Lib.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, and at that price should *Placentia exchange* for *Venice*, where by the way it is to be noted, that it is a thing evident, that *exchanges* are here made at greater or lesser prices, according to the plenty or scarcity of money to be found, and the rates incertaine, these rules only serving for instruction to make up the accounts thereof. Questions upon the *Exchanges* practised at *Placentia*.

```
Cro. 81½———— Duc.100 ——Crow. 109½
      2                        2
   ————                     ————
     163                    21900
   ————                      560
Du.134 8/81 |or½             710
                              58
                              24
                            ————
                             1392
```

Question for *Venetia.*

Againe at *Naples* is *Exchange* made for *Placentia* in expedition of a *Faire* there at *Duc.* 136 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for *Venice* at *Duc.* 101 $\frac{1}{2}$, I would know by the said *Exchanges* at what prices should *Placentia Exchange* with *Venice*: I say *by the Rule of three*, if *Duc.* 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Naples* give at *Venice ducc.* 100 at *lib.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ how many will 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ *ducc.* give the price of 100 *Cro.* of *Marc.* and it will appeare to make *Ducc.* 134 $\frac{17}{24}$, and at that price should *Placentia Exchange* for *Venice*, as by Example.

Duc. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Duc.* 100	*Duc.* 136 $\frac{1}{2}$
2		2
203		273.00
Duc. 134 $\frac{17}{24}$		70.00
		9.10
		98
		24
		2352
		322

Question for *Naples.*

Againe, at *Venice* there is *Exchange* made for *Placentia*, in expedition of a *Faire* at *Duc.* 133 $\frac{2}{3}$, and for *Naples* at *Duc.* 102 $\frac{2}{3}$, I demand by the said parties, at what price should *Placentia Exchange* for *Naples*, you must multiplie the said *Duc.* 133 $\frac{2}{3}$ which is the value of 100 *crow.* of *marc.* by *Duc.* 102 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* by reason that the said *Duc.* 102 $\frac{2}{3}$ are the value of 100 *Duc.* of *Venice*, and thus wrought, it will make *Duc.* 137 $\frac{1}{3}$ or thereabout, and at that price should *Placentia exchange* with *Naples*.

Ducc. 133 $\frac{2}{3}$
at Du. 102 $\frac{2}{3}$
266
1330
44
44
34
34
Duc. 137|22

Question for *Rome.*

Againe at *Naples* is *exchange* made for *Placentia*, in expedition of a *Faire*, at *Duc.* 136 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for *Rome* at *Duc* 137, I demand by the said *exchanges*, at what price should *Placentia exchange* with *Rome*, I say then by the *Rule of three*, If *Duc.* 137 of *Naples* give at *Rome Cr.* 100 of *Gold* of *Estamp*, how many wil *Duc.* 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ give the price of 100 *Crow. of marke*, and thus it will come to *Cro.* 99 $\frac{7}{8}$ *in circa* of *Gold* of *Estampe*, and at that price should *Placentia exchange* with *Rome*.

Duc.

Duc. 137 —— *Cro.* 100 —— *Duc.* 136½

2	2
274	273
	2640
Cro. 99.12.8	174
	20
	3480
	740
	192
	12
	2304

Question for *Florence.*

Againe at *Rome* is *exchange* made for *Placentia*, in expedition of a *Faire*, there at *Cro.* 99 and for *Florence* at *Cro.* 90 I demand by the said *exchanges*, at what price should *Placentia exchange* with *Florence*, I say then by the *Rule of three*, If *Cro.* 90 of *Gold* of *Estamp*, give in *Florence Cro.* 100 of *Gold*, what will *Crow.* 99 of *Estampe* the value of *Cro.* 100 *of marke* give, it will bee *Cro.* 110, and at that price should *Placentia exchange* for *Florence.*

Cro. ——— 90 ——— *Cro.* 100 ——— *Cro.* 99.00

Cro. 110	90
	00

Question for *Milan.*

Againe at *Rome* is *Exchange* made for *Placentia* in expedition of a *Faire* there at *Cro.* 99, and for *Milan* at *cro.* 86, I demand by the said *Exchanges* at what prices should *Placentia Exchange* with *Milan*, I say *by the Rule of three*, if *cro.* 86 of *Gold of Estampe* give at *Milan cro.* 100 of *lib.* 5.17.0, what will *crownes* 99 the price of 100 *Cro.* of *Marc.* give, it will bee *crownes* 115.2.3. which being multiplied by *Sol* 117, the price of the *cronne* in cutting the two last figures of his product to reduce the *exchange* to the value of the *cronne* of *Marc.* there will remaine *Sol* 134⅔, and at that price should *Placentia Exchange* with or for *Milan.*

Cro. 86 ——— *Cro.* 100 ——— *Cro.* 9900

Cro. 115.2.3.	130
at *Sol.* 117	440
805	10
1265	20
11.8	200
1.5	28
Sol. 134|68	12
12	336
Den. 8|17	

Question for *Genoa.*

Againe, at *Milan* is *Exchange* made for *Placentia*, in expedition of a *Faire* there, at *Sol* 133½, and for *Genoa* at *Sol* 118⅔, I demand by the said *Exchanges*, at what price should *Placentia Exchange* for *Genoa*? I say by the *Rule* of *Three*, if *Sols* 118⅔ of *Milan* (the price of the *Crowne* of 4 *lib.* of *Genoa*) give *Sols* 80, what will *Sols* 133½ give (the price of the *Crowne* of *Marc.* in *money* of *Milan*) and it will be 90 *Sols* of *current money*, the which without making the reduction into *money* of *Gold*, seeing it hath been already said, that 90 *Sols* of current money is worth 68 *Sols* of *Gold*, and at this price should *Placentia exchange* with and for *Genoa*.

Sols 118⅔	*Sol.* 80	133½
6		6
712		801
Sols 90		80
		64080

Question for *Lions.*

Againe at *Venice* is *exchange* made for *Placentia* in expedition of a *Faire* there, at *Duc.* 141, and for *Lions* at 116½, I demand by the said *Exchanges*, at what price should *Placentia exchange* for *Lions*? I say by the *Rule* of *Three*, if *Duc.* 141 of *lib.* 6⅓ of *Venice* give in *Placentia Cro.* 100, how many will *Duc.* 116½ give (the value of the *Cro.* 100 of *Gold* of the *Sun* of *Lions*) and it will bee *Cro.* 82 ⅝ *in circa*, and at that price should *Placentia Exchange* with *Lions*.

Duc. 141	*Cro.* 100	*Duc.* 116½
2		2
282		23300
Crow. 82.12.5		740
		176
		20
		3520
		700
		136
		12
		1632

Another.

At *Placentia* there is *exchange* made for *Lions* at *Cro.* 83½, and for *Florence* at *Cro.* 113, and from that place we have advice, that they *exchange* for *Lions* at *Cro.* 95½, I would know by the said *exchanges*, if it bee beneficiall to remit from *Placentia* to *Lions*, and to draw from *Florence*, by inordering my *Factors* at *Florence* to prevaile upon *Lions* at the said price of *Cro.* 95½, to know which, you must multiply the said *Cro.* 83½ of *Marc.* being the price of *cro.* 100 of the *Sun* of *Gold*, by *Cro.* 113 of *Gold per cent.* seeing that the said *Crow.* of *Gold* are the value of 100 *Crownes* of *Marc.* and from the product, cut off the two last figures, and there will remaine *Cro.* 94.7. 1. to the which adding ⅔ *per cent.* for the provi-

sions

sions which are paid, the one at *Florence*, the other at *Lions*, and they will be *Cro.* 94. 19. 8. so that it will be profitable, to draw and to remit according to the abovesaid order and manner, because that at *Florence* may bee taken by *exchange* for *Lions* at *Cro.* 95 *in circa*, and finding *cro.* 95⅓, upon which consideration is to be had, what the moneyes of *Florence* may doe by *exchange* for *Lions*, which thus I work by example.

Cro. 83⅓
at *Cro.* 113 *per cent.*

339
904
56. 10

Cro. 94|35. 10
20

Sols 7|10
12

Den. 1|20

Cro. 94. 7. 1.
12 7.

Cro. 94. 19 8.

Crow. 94. 7. 1

Provision 31. 9
31. 9

62. 18
20

Shil. 12|58
12

Den. 6|96

Now for the termes of paiments of *Bils* of *Exchanges* in *Placentia*, it is expressed in the trade of that city in Chapter 383.

And this shall suffice to have said of the *Exchanges* practised at *Placentia*, where by reason of the great and continued practises here daily made for vast summes, I have somewhat more then ordinarily iularged my selfe, and so I proceed to the next place of *exchanges*, which is *Florence*.

Chap. CCCC.

Of Examples of Exchanges *practised at* Florence, *and how the same are to be calculated.*

I Have shewed in the generall *Exchanges* of *Florence*, with how many other places the said City is found to *exchange* with, and there also shewed the common rates, how the same is observed to rule, which every day is so subiect to alter, that no set price can be peremptorily set downe for the same, yet in it selfe it is so beneficiall, that thereby the ignorant may bee furthered to make his accounts either in *Draughts* or *Remittances*: the way of making which accounts, upon this place, now remaineth here to be handled, observing the same with so many other places, as may make a man capable to understand the same, with any of the rest here omitted. *Exchanges practised in Florence.*

And

Accounts kept in *Florence.*

And by the way it is obſervable here, that all *Exchangers* here doe keepe their accounts in *Crownes*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Gold*, of *Lire* or *Livers* 7½ of that money *per Crowne*, the which are caſt up by 20 and by 12, becauſe that 20 *Sols* of *gold* doe make one *Crow.* and 12 *Den.* one *Sol.*

Chap. CCCCI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Florence *with* Lions.

Exchanges of *Florence* with *Lions.*

Florence then is found to *exchange* with *Lions* and giveth *poſito Cro.* 95¾ of *Gold* to have in *Lions* 100 *Crownes* of the *Sun* of *Gold*, I demand for *Cro.* 1268.9. of *Gold*, how many *Crownes* of the *Sun* ſhall I have in *Lions*? I ſay *by the Rule of three*, if *Crow.* 95¾ give *Cro.* 100, what will *Crownes* 1268. 9. give, and it comes to *Crownes* 1324, and the remainder of the diviſion being multiplied by 20 and by 12 to bring them into *Sols* and *deniers* of *gold*, they will make in all *Cro.* 1324. 15. of *Gold* of the *Sun*, which I ſhould have credit in *Lions* for the ſaid ſumme of *cro.* of *Florence*, the calculation thereof here followeth.

Cro.	95¾	*Cro.* 100	*Cro.* 1268. 9.0
	4		100
	38.3		126800
			20
Cro.	1324.15.0		25
			126845
			4
			507380
			1243
			948
			1820
			288
			20
			5760
			1930
			15
			12
			180

Proofe.

The proofe of this rule is ſeene, when *Lions* doth *exchange* with *Florence.*

Chap.

Chap. CCCCII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Florence *with* Placentia.

Exchanges of Florence with Placentia.

FLorence doth *Exchange* with *Placentia*, and giveth *posito* 110 ½ *Crownes* of *Gold* to have there 100 *Crownes* of *Marc.* I demand then for *Crownes* 4973. 1. 10 of *Gold*, how many *Crownes* of *Marc.* is due to me: first reduce the said *Crownes* 110 ½ into *Sols* of *Gold*, multiplying them by 20, adding to the multiplication 10 *Sols* for the halfe *Crowne*, and they make *Sol* 2210, likewise reduce the said summe of *Crownes* of *Gold* into *Sols*, and it will be 99461, then say by the *Rule* of *Three*, if *Sols* 2210 give *Cro.* 100 of *Marc.* what will *Sol* 99461 *Sols* give, to which adding two cyphers for the 100, and then dividing it, will come to *Crownes* of *Marc.* and multiplying the rest of the division by 20 and then by 12, to make the same *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and they will make *Crownes* 4500. 9. 11. of *marc.* and so much must I have credit in *Placentia* for the said *cro.* 4973. 1. 0. of *Gold* of *Florence*, as by Example calculated.

Cro —— 110 ½	—— *Cro.* 100	—— *Cro.* 4973. 1. 0
20		20
2210		99461.00.
		11061
Cro. 4500. 9. 11		11. 00
		20
		22000
		2110
		12
		25320
		3220

The proofe of this *account* is seene, when the *exchange* is made from *Placentia* to *Florence* &c. *Proofe.*

Chap.

Chap. CCCCIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Florence *with* Venetia.

Exchanges of Florence with Venice.

FLorence doth *exchange* with *Venice*, and giveth *posito Crow.* 81 ½ of *Gold*, to have *Ducc.* in *Banco* 100 of *Livers* 6 ½; I demand then, for *Cro.* 2037. 10 of *Gold*, how many *Ducc.* shall *Florence* have *credit* in *Venice?* To doe which, bring the *Crow.* 81 ½ into *halfe Crownes*, multiplying them by 2, and so in the same manner of the said summe of *Crow.* of *Gold*, adding halfe a *Crowne* for the 10 *Sols*: then say by the *Rule of Three*, If the *halfe Crownes* produced of the price of the *Exchange*, give at *Venice Ducc.* 100, what will the *halfe Crownes* give, proceeded from the said summe of *Crow.* of *Gold?* and so by adding 2 cyphers for the 100, and dividing the same, it will make *Ducc.* 2500, which *Florence* is to have in *Venice*; and if there were any remaining of the division, they must be multiplyed by 24, to make them *Grosses*, because that 24 *Gross.* make a *Ducc.* of *Lib.* 6. 4 *Sols.* Example.

If *Crow.* 81 ½ give *Ducc.* 100. what will *Cro:* 2037. 10.

2	2
163	407500
	815
Ducc. 2500 *de Banc.*	000

Proofe.

The proofe of the said *account* is more evident, when *Venice* doth *rechange* for *Florence.*

Chap. CCCCIIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Florence *with* Rome.

Exchanges of Florence with Rome.

FLorence is said to *exchange* with *Rome*, and giveth 100 *Crownes* of *Gold* to have in the said place *posito Crownes* 92 ½ of *Gold* of *Estampe*; I demand then, for *Cro.* 1600, 2 *Sol.* 5 *Den.* of *Gold* of *Florence*, how many *Crownes* of *Gold* of *Estampe* shall *Florence* have in *Rome credit* for? First multiply the said summe of *Crownes* of *Gold* at 92 ½ *per Cent.* and multiply the remainder by 20 and by 12, to bring them into *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and they make *Crownes* 1476, 2 *Sols*, 2 *Den.* of *Gold*, which should be had in *Rome*: as for example.

Crownes

Crownes 1600-2-5 of *Florence.*
at *Crow.* 92-¼ *per Cent.*

147200
400
9-4
1-10
7

Crow. 1476 | 11-1
| 20

Sols 2 | 21
| 12

Den. 2 | 52

The proofe of the said Rule is evident, when this partie is *re-changed* from *Rome* to *Florence.* Proofe.

Chap. CCCCV.
Of the Exchanges *of* Florence *with* Naples.

Florence exchangeth with *Naples*, and giveth *Cro.* 100 of *Gold*, to have in *Naples posito Ducc.* 119⅔ of *Taries* 5 *per Ducc.* I demand then, for *Cro.* 780. 15 of *Gold*, what *credit* in *Ducc.* shall *Florence* have in *Naples?* To do which, first multiply the said summe of *Cro.* of *Gold* by *Graines* 119⅔ *per Cro.* because it is so many *Graines per Cro.* as it comes to be *Ducc.* for *Cro.* 100. and they make *Graines* 93429. of which, cut off the 2 last figures, to make them *Duccats*, saying that the *Ducc.* is worth 100 *Graines*, & they make *Ducc.* 934. and for the *Graines* 29, *Taries* 1, and *Graines* 9. And so much *credit* shall *Florence* have in *Naples*, as by this Example is shewed. *Exchanges of Florence with Naples.*

Crownes 780-15-0
at *Ducc.* 119⅔

7020
18580
260
260
59
30

Duccats 934 | 29
| 1-9

The proofe of this Rule is manifested, when *Naples* is seene to *exchange* with *Florence.* Proofe.

Chap.

Chap. CCCCVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Florence *with* Antuerpe.

Exchanges of Florence with Antuerpe.

FLorence doth *exchange* with *Antuerpe*, and giveth one *Crowne* of *Gold*, to have in the said place *Gross.* 112 ½ *posito.* I demand then, for *Crownes* 1400. 12. 8. of *Gold*, how many pounds of *Gross.* am I to have in *Antuerpe?* To doe this, multiply the said summe of *Crownes* by the said price of *Gross.* 112 ½, and it maketh *Grosses* 157571. of which, take the ⅛, to make them *Sols*, and they make *Sols* 13130, and *Grosse* 11. which to reduce to pounds, cut off the last figure of the said *Sols* or *Shillings*, and take ½ of the rest, and it maketh pounds *656.* and for the tenth that is remaining, it is to be accounted 10 *Sols*; and if the figure cut off had beene any number, it should have beene added to the 10 *Sols*: and it thus makes pounds *659.* 10. 11. *Money* of *Antuerpe.*

Crownes 1400-12-8
at *Gro.* 112-½

156800
700
56
11
4

Grosses —— 157571

Sols —— 1313-00-11

Pounds —— *656*-10-11 *of Grosse.*

Proofe.

The proofe of the said *Account* is seene, when that *Antuerpe* doth *exchange* with *Florence.*

Note Florence with London.

Note, that when *Florence* doth *exchange* for *London*, which is seldome in use, the rule of casting up the same in *Sterling Money*, is this as above with *Antuerpe*, in *Flemish Pounds.*

Chap.

CHAP. CCCCVII.

To reduce Crownes of 7 l. in Florence *into Crownes of gold of* Lire, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

IF in *Florence* you would reduce, any summe of *Crowns* of *money* of *Lire* 7 l. per. *Cro.* into *Crowns of gold of Lire* 7 l. $\frac{1}{2}$ you must take the $\frac{1}{24}$ of the *Cro: of money*, and the remainder will be *Crownes of gold.*

And if againe you would reduce *Crownes of gold* into *Cro: of money*, you must adde contrarily to the *Cro. of gold* $\frac{1}{24}$ and they will be so many *Crownes of money*, as for example *Cro:* 3647 12 6 *of money of Lire* 7 l. pr. *Cro:* $\frac{1}{24}$ 243 3 6.
Cro. 3404 9 *of gold of Lire* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr. *Cro.*

Againe —— *Cro:* 3404 9 of *gold.*
$\frac{1}{24}$ 243 3 6
Cro. 3647 12 6 of *money.*

CHAP. CCCCVIII.

Of the termes of payment of Bills of exchange in Florence.

THe terme of payment of *Bills of Exchange* is found to be from *Florence:*
To *Naples* at 10 dayes sight and from thence at 15 dayes sight.
To *Rome* at 10 dayes sight and so back.
To *Venice* at 5 dayes sight and thence at 20 dayes after date.
To *Bollonia* at 3 dayes sight and so back, and so for *Pisa.*
To *Ferrara* at 5 dayes sight and so back.
To *Perugia* and *Sciena* at 2 dayes sight and so back.
To *Genoa* at 8 dayes sight and so back.
To *Avignon* at 30 dayes after date, and thence 45 dayes after date.
To *Gaietta* at 10 dayes sight and so back.
To *Paris* 2 months after sight and so back.
To *Padova* at 5 dayes sight and so back.
To *Palermo* and *Mesina* at 15 dayes sight and so back.

To *Ancona* at 10 dayes ſight and ſo back.
To *Barſelona* at 2 moneths after date and ſo back.
To *Valentia* at 40 dayes ſight and ſo back.
To *Brudges* and *Antwerpe* at 2 moneths after date and ſo back.
To *London* at 3 moneths after date and ſo back.
To *Ceneva* at the faires and thence 15 dayes ſight back.
To *Lions* to the faire and from faire to faire.
To *Milan* at 10 dayes ſight and ſo backe.
To *Aquilla* and *Sermona* at 11 dayes ſight.
To *Comerino* at 8 dayes ſight and ſo back.

CHAP. CCCCIX.

Of Orders and comiſſons, given and received for draughts and remittances by exchanges in the City of Florence *in* Tuſcany.

Orders and comiſons given and received for draughts & remittances by exchange in Florence.

ACcording to my propoſed *methode*, I will here ſet downe, an example or two of *draughts* and *remittances*, made by *Order* and *comiſſon* in *Florence*.

To *Florence* then commeth *adviſe* from *Venice*, that the *Exchange* for the ſaid place of *Florence* commeth at *Cro.* 80 ½ and for *Placentia* at *duc.* 135 ⅓ they inorder in the ſaid place of *Venice*, that at this rate, they make a *remittance* to *Florence* and *draw* from *Placentia*, at how much then will the *draught* of *Florence* for *Placentia* come unto, to do this.

1. *Example.*

Multiply *duc.* 135 ⅓ which is the value of 100 *Cro.* of *marc* by *Cro.* 80 ½ of *gold* pr. cent, becauſe the ſaid *Cro.* of *gold* is the rate of the *duc.* 100 of *Venice*, and it will be *Cro.* 109 19 from which take ⅔ pr. cent, for the proviſion paied at *Venice*, and there will reſt *Cro.* 108 12 10 and ſo many *Cro.* of *gold*, is imbourſed at *Florence* for 100 *Cro.* of *marc* for a debt at *Placentia*, as thus for example:

Duc.,---	135 ⅓								
at *Cro.*	80 ½ per. cent.					*Cro.* ---	100	1	6
	10800					proviſon	21	16	
	67	10					21	16	
	40						43	12	
Cro.	109	07	10				20		
	20								
Sol.	1	50		*Cro.* 109	01	6	*Sol.* 8	72	
		12			8	8		12	
den.	6	00		*Cro.* 108	12	10	*den.* 8	64	

Againe

Again, one of *Venice* is *creditor* in *Florence Cro.* 3000 of *gold*, who *inordereth* that the same be *remitted* unto him at *cro.* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ or by *Placentia* at *cro.* 110, where the most advance & profit shall appeare to be, that is to say, that finding a *remittance* in both places, to benefit of the price limited, the *remittance* should be where the profit and benefit is greatest, and finding the *remittance* to losse, the *remittance* be made where the damage is least, there is then *Bills* found for *Venice* at *Cro.* 82 $\frac{1}{4}$ and for *Placentia* at *Cro.* 110 $\frac{5}{6}$ I demand by which of the two should the *remittance* be made. *Example 2.*

By both the said places there is found a delivery to losse, and to know which of the two is the least, say *by the rule of three*, If *Cro.* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ give *Cro.* 110 the price limited, what will *Cro.* 82 $\frac{1}{4}$ the price found give, and it will come to *Cro.* 111 0 2, so that the *remittance* should be made by *Placentia*, because that *remitting* to *Venice*, at *Cro.* 82 $\frac{1}{4}$, to runne at the parr: the delivery should be for *Placentia* at *Cro.* 111, and the bills is at *Cro.* 110 $\frac{5}{6}$ Example:

Cro. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ———	*Cro.* 110 ———	*Cro.* 82 $\frac{1}{4}$
4		4
326		329
		110
Cro. 110 00 02		36190
		356
		330
		4
		20
		80
		12
		960

Againe one of *Rome* is *debitor* in *Florence* in *Cro:* 2500 who *inordereth* that the *draught* be made at *Cro:* 91 or by *Placentia* at *Cro:* 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ where the most profit shall appeare to be, now there is found *mony* for *Rome* at *Cro:* 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. for *Placentia*, at 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Cro:* I demand, whither should this *draught* be made, seeing that to both the places, *the draughts* happen to be to losse in both the limited prices, and to know which is the least of both, say *by the rule of* 3. if *Cro:* 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ the price found for *Rome* (seeing that *Placentia* receiveth the uncertaine rate from *Florence*) give *Cro:* 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ what will *Cro:* 91 the price inorderd give, it will make *Cro:* 109-1-2, so that the *draught* should bee made for *Placentia*, seeing that *drawing* for *Rome* at *Crownes* 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, to runne upon a *Parr:* should be taken for *Placentia* at the said price at *Cro:* 109 $\frac{1}{2}$. or there about, and there is found at more, that is at *Cro:* 109 $\frac{1}{2}$: as by example. *Example 3.*

Cro:	92-$\frac{1}{2}$	110-$\frac{1}{2}$	*Cro:* 91
	10	10	
	922	1105	
		91	
Cro. 109--1-2		1105	
		9945	
		10055	
		8355	
		57	
		20	
		1140	
		218	
		12	
		2616	

And so much shall suffice to have sayd of the *Orders* and *Commissions* in *draughts* and *remittances* by *exchange* of *Florence.*

CHAP. CCCCX.

Of the exchanges practised at Milan, *and how the same are to be calculated.*

Exchanges practised at Milan.

I Have shewed in the generall *exchanges* of *Millan*, with how many other places, this citty is found to *exchange* with, and there also set downe the common currant rates thereof, which every day is found so to alter, that no positive rule can bee observed in the same, yet is in it selfe so beneficiall, that therby the unexperienced may know how to make his *accounts*, either in his *draughts* or *remittances*, the way of framing these *accounts*, now remaineth, observing the same with some few other, the principall needfull hereunto.

Accounts kept in Milan.

It is also to be noted, that *Exchangers* do there keepe their *accounts*, in *lire sols* and *deniers*, and cast up by 20 and by 12 because that 20 *sols* do make a *lire* and 12 *den:* a *sols.*

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXI.

Exchange of Milan *with* Lions.

MILAN then *exchanges* with *Lions*, and giveth *posit:* *sols* 118 $\frac{1}{3}$ to have in sayd place, one *crowne of the sunne of gold*, I demand then for l. 9258: *sol:* 5 of *Milan*, how many *crownes* shall I have credit in *Lions*, first reduce into *sols*, the sayd summe of *Liuers*, of *Milan*, and they make *sols* 185165, the which must be multiplied by 3 to make them *thirds of sols*, likewise bring the *sols* 118 $\frac{1}{3}$ unto *thirds*, multiplying them by 3 and they make 355, for division of the said summe, and by division it will come to be *crownes*, and multiplying the remaynder of the division by 20 and by 12, to make them *sols* and *deniers of gold*, and they will be *crownes* 1564. 15. 5 *of gold of the sunne*, and so much will be had in *Lions* for the sayd summe of l. 9258: 5 of *Milan mony*, as by this example. Exchange of *Milan* with *Lions*.

Sols: 118 $\frac{1}{3}$
3
355
Cro: 1564. 15. 5

Liuers —— 9258: 5
20
185165
3
555495
2004
2299
1695
275
20
5500
1950
175
12
2100

The proofe of the sayd *account* is seene when that *Lion exchangeth* with *Millan* as before. Proofe.

CHAP. CCCCXII.

Of the exchanges of Milan *with* Placentia.

Exchange of *Milan* with *Placentia.*

MILAN doth *exchange* with *Placentia*, and giveth *posito sols* 133 $\frac{1}{3}$, to have in *Placentia* one *Crowne* of *Marc:* I demand then for *liuers* 9671. 16. 8. of *Milan*, how many *crownes* of *Marc:* must I have in *Placentia.*

First reduce into *deniers* the sayd 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ *sols*, multiplying them by 12 and adding 4 *deniers* for the $\frac{1}{3}$ of a *sol:* and they make *deniers* 1600, and then to reduce into *deniers* the said summe of *Lire*, multiply them by 20 and by 12, adding to the multiplication *sol:* 16. and *deniers* 8, which acc. with the *liuers*, and they make *deniers* 2321240, the which must be divided by *deniers* 1600, the price of the *crowne of Marc:*, and by division they will come to bee *crownes*, multiplying the rest of the division by 20 and then by 12, to make them *sols* and *deniers of gold*, and they make *cro:* 1450: 15.6. of *Marc:* and so much will the sayd summe be in *Placentia*, example.

At *Sols:* 133 $\frac{1}{3}$	*Liuers* ——— 9671 : 16.8
12	20
1600	193436
	12
Cro: 1450 : 15.6	2321240
	721
	812
	124
	20
	2480
	880
	80
	12
	960

Proofe. The proofe of the said rule is manifested when that *Placentia exchangeth* for *Millan.*

CHAP.

CAHP. CCCCXIII.

Of the exchange of Milan *with* Venice.

MILAN exchangeth with *Venice*, and giveth a *Crowne of Liuers* of 5 : 17 s. to have in that place, *posito* 148l. $\frac{1}{5}$ *sols: mony of Piccoli*, I demand for l. 7260 : 10: 0 of *Milan*, how many *Duccats* of l. 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ shall I have in *Venice*. Exchang of *Milan* vvith *Venice*.

You must divide the said summe of *liuers*, by *liuers* 5 : 17, reducing them, and the other price into *deniers*, and it will be *Cro:* 1241. 0. 9. the which must be multiplyed by l. 7.8 6. the Crown, which are the above said 148 6, beginning to multiply the l. 7 by the *den:* 9 : 4 then by the *sols*, if there were any with the sayd *Crownes* calculating for *deniers* 12, one *sols*, and for *sols* 20, one *Lyre* and they will be l. 9214 : 14 *mony of Piccoli* of *Venice*, which to be reduced into *Duccats*, must be divided by l. 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ the valew of the *duccate*, and it will make *ducc:* 1486 $\frac{5}{24}$ of l. 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ and so much shall I have in *Venice*, for the summe above mentioned in *liuers* of *Milan*, as by example is more apparent.

At L. 5 17	L. 72 60 01 10	L. 9214 14 0
20	20	20
117	145201	184294
12	12	602
1404	1742422	1069
Cro. 1241 0	3384	774
A. L. 7 8 6 9	5762	30
8687 5 3	1462	24
248 4 1	58	72
248 4 2	20	*At L.*—6 4
31 0 6	1160	20
	12	124
L. 9214 14 0	13220	Ducc: 1486 $\frac{5}{24}$

The proofe of the sayd account is seene when *Venice* doth *exchange* for *Milan*. Proofe.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXIIII.

Of the exchanges of Milan *with* Rome.

Exchanges of *Milan* with *Rome.*

MILAN *exchangeth* with *Rome*, and giveth *posito Cro:* 115 ½ of l.5.17.*per Cro:* to have in the sayd place *Cro:* 100 *of gold of Estampe*, I demand then for l. 7820.18. of *Milan*, how many *Crownes of gold of Stampe* shall I have in *Rome*.

You must first see for the said summe of *Milan Liuers*, how many *Crownes* they will be, dividing them by l. 5-17 *per Crown*, and they make *Crowne* 1336 18 1, then say *by the rule of three*, if *Cro:* 115 ½ of *Milan* give in *Rome* Crowns 100 of *Stampe*, how many *Crownes* will the said *Cro:* 1336.18 1 give, and it will amount to *Crownes* 1157. 9-9 of *gold of Stampe*, which will be given in *Rome*, for the sayd summe of *Milan Liuers* as abovesaid, example.

At L. 5 17 L. 7820 18 0 - *Cro:* 115 ½ -- *Cro:* 100 - *Cro:* 1336-18 1.

20	20	20	20
117	156418	2310	2673800
Cro. 1336 18	1 394		3638
	431	*Cro.* 1157 9 9	13280
	808		17300
	106		1130
	20		20
	2120		22600
	950		1810
	14		12
	12		
	168		21720

Proofe.

The proofe of this rule is seene when that *Rome* doth *exchange* with *Milan*,

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXV.

Of the exchanges of Milan *with* Naples.

VILAN doth exchange with *Naples*, and giveth *Cro:* 100 of l. 5 p. *Cro:* to have in *Naples posito* 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Duccats*, I demand for l. 4314-14-2 of *Milan* how many *Duccats* shall I have in *Naples:* first take $\frac{1}{5}$ of the sayd summe of *Liuers* to reduce them into *Cro:* of 5 l. and they make *Cro:* 862 18 10 which must be multiplyed by *grains* 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr. *Cro:* seeing it is the same as at *Duccats* 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 *Cro:* and it makes *grains* 84999, and cutting off the two last figures, there will remaine *duccats* 849, and for the two figures cut off which are *grains* 99, will bee *Liuers* 40 *grains* 19 in all *duccats* 849-4-19 which is to be had in *Naples* for the said summe of *Liuers* of *Milan*, as for example. *Exchange of* Milan *with* Naples.

L.——4314—14—2
Cro: 862—18 10
At *grains* ——98 $\frac{1}{2}$ per *Cro:*

6896
7758
431
49
19
19
5

Ducc: 849—99

The proofe of the said account is seene when *Naples* shall *exchange* with *Milan*. *Proofe.*

CH

Againe,

CHAP. CCCCXVI.

Of the exchanges of Milan *for* Genoa.

Exchange of Milan *with* Genoa.

MILAN *exchangeth* with *Genoa*, and giveth *posito sols* 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in *Genoa* one *cro*: for 4l. of that mony, I demand for l. 5703-18-0 of *Milan*, how many *Liuers* of *currant mony* shall I have in *Genoa*, first reduce the said summe into *sols*, multiplying them by 20 and adding to the multiplycation the 18 *sols* which account with the *Liuers*, and then of the *sols* produced, and of the said *sols* 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ taken for devisior, bring into $\frac{1}{2}$ *sols* and deviding the same will become *crownes*, and the remainder of the devision multiply by 20 and by 12 to make them *sols* and *deniers of gold*, and they will make *crowns* 962-13-8. of l. 4 *mony of Genoa*, the which to bring into *Liuers*, must be multiplyed by l. 4 *per cro:* beginning to multiply, the sayd l. 4. by *deniers* 8, and by the *sols* 13 which are with the *crownes*, calculating for 12 *deniers*, 1 *sol*, and for 20 *sols* one *Liuer*, it will come to l. 3850·14 8, and so many *Liuers* of *mony currant*, shall you have in *Genoa* for the sayd *Liuers* 5703-18 of *Milan*.

At Sols	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	*L.*	5703--18--0
	2		20
	237		114078
Cro.	962--13--8		2
	4		228156
Liuer.	3850.14-8		1485
			636
			162
			20
			3240
			870
			159
			12
			1908

The proofe of the said rule is seene when that *Genoa* doth *exchange* for *Milan*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXVII.

Of termes of payment of Bils of Exchange in Milan.

THE termes of payment found to be in *Milan*, are obſerved to be from thence to

Termes of payment of bills Exchange in Milan.

To *Genoa* at 5 *dayes ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Piſa* at 10 *dayes ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Florence* at 10 *dayes ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Venice* at 10 *dayes ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Paris* at 2 *mon. after date*, and ſo back.
To *Bridges* & *Antwerp* at 2 *mo. after date*, & ſo back.
To *Barſelona* at 20 *dayes ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Montpilaer* at 20 *dayes ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Lions* for a *Faire*, and ſo from *Faire* to *Faire*.

And thus much ſhall ſerve to have ſpoken of the Exchanges of *Millan:* and now to Orders and Comiſſons in uſe in the ſaid place.

CHAP. CCCCXVIII.

Of Orders and Commiſſons given and received for draughts and remittances in Milan.

ACcording to my propoſed *method*, I will here briefly inſert ſome examples of *draughts* and *remittances* made here by *Order* & *Commiſſon* from other places.

Orders and Comiſons given and received for draughts and remittances in Milan. Example 1.

From *Naples* then coõeth *Order* to *Milan*, to *remit* for *Plancentia* at 133 *ſol.* and to *prevaile* for *Genoa* at *Sol* 118½ the parcell being for 3000 *Cro. of marc:* Now there are *Bills* found for *Placentia* at *Sols* 131. cõſidering then the benefit, which is found in the *remittance*, at how much may the *draught* be for *Genoa*. Say by *the rule of three*, If *Sol* 133 give *Sols* 118½ the price inorderd, what will 131 give, the price found for *Placentia*, and it will be *Sol* 116⅓, and at this price the *draught* muſt be made for *Genoa*, in remitting to *Placentia* at *Sol.* 131, and the *Comiſſon* will remaine effected according to the *Order* given,

Againe,

133 —— $118\frac{1}{2}$ —— 131

2	2
266	237
	131
	237
	3081
	31047
	444
	1787
	191
	12
	2292

Againe, from *Lions* is *order* given to *Milan*, that they may *draw* for *Lions* at *Sol*, 118, and remit to *Venice* at *Sol.*145, the parcell being for *ducc:* 5500 of l.$6\frac{1}{2}$ *per ducc.* there is *mony* for *Lions* at *Sol.* 119, and *bills* for *Venice* at *Sol.* $144\frac{1}{3}$ I demand if at these prices, the *order* may be performed, say by the *rule of* 3, taking one of the prices which is found for devisor, by reason that *Milan* giveth (according to my former *method*) the certaine rule to *Venice*, and the incertaine to *Lions*, and say, If $144\frac{1}{3}$ the price found for *Venice*, gave *Sol.* 118, what will 145 the price *inordred* give, and it will make $118\frac{1}{2}$, so that the said *Commisson* at the prices found, may be effected to benefit, because that *remitting* to *Venice*, at the said price of $144\frac{1}{3}$, the *draught* may be made for *Lions* at $118\frac{1}{2}$, and there is mony found at *Sol.*119: as by example

$144\frac{1}{3}$ —— 118 —— 145

	3	3
	433	435
Sol.	$118\frac{6}{12}$	118
	$\frac{1}{2}$	3480
		785
		51330
		803
		3700
		236
		12
		2832

Againe, from *Rome* commeth *Order* to *Milan*, to *draw* on them at *Cro.*115, and *remit* to *Placentia* at 132 *Sol*, the party being for *Cro.*4000, there is *bills* found for *Placentia* at *Sol* $133\frac{1}{2}$, and *mo.* for *Rome* at *Cro.* 11 $6\frac{2}{3}$, I demand if at these rates the *Commisson* may be performed without losse, say by the *rule of three*, If *Sols* 132 give,

Cro.

Cro. 115 the price limited, what will 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ give, the price found for *Placentia*, and it will come to *cro.* 116 6 1, so that the *comison* may be performed to benefit, because that *remitting* to *Placentia* at the said price of *sol.* 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ the *draught* may be made for *Rome* at *cro.* 116 $\frac{3}{10}$, and there is found at more that is to say at *cro.* 116 $\frac{2}{7}$ as per example.

```
132 ——— 115 ——— 133 ½
  2                  2
 264               267
                   115
Cro. 116 6 1      1335
                  2937
                 30705
                    30
                  1665
                    81
                    20
                  1620
                    36
                    12
                   432
```

And thus much shall serve for the *Exchanges* of *Milan*, next is *Palermo* and *Mesina*.

CHAP. CCCCXIX.

Of Exchanges practised in Palermo *and* Mesina *and how the same are to be calculated.*

I Have shewed in the generall *Exchanges* of *Palermo* and *Mesina*, with how many other places these Cities in *Sicilia* are observed to *Exchange* with, and there also set downe the common *currant Rates*, thereof, which every day is found so subject to alteration, that no positive rule can be observed in the same, yet it is in it selfe so beneficiall, that thereby the unexperienced may know, how to make his calculation both in his *draughts* or in his *remittances*, they way of casting the sum up, is now to be handled, observing the sum heare with some few principall places, which is sufficient for instruction to those others omitted. *Exchanges practised in* Palermo *and* Mesina.

First it is to be noted, that in *Palermo* and *Mesina* and generally thorow out the *Iland* of *Sicilia* the *Exchangers* keepe their *accounts* in *Ounces*, *Taries*, and *Grains*, which are cast up by 30, and 20, because *Accounts kept in* Sicilia.

cause that 30 *taries* do make an *Ounce*, and 20 *grains* make a *tarie*, and also it is to bee observed, That the *duccat* is worth *taries* 13 which is *Carlins* 26. The *Crowne of money* is worth *taries* 12 which is *Carl:* 24. The *florin* is worth *taries* 6 which is *Carl:* 12.

So that the *Tarie* is —— 2 *Carlins*
the *Carlin* is —— 10 *Grains*
the *Graine* is —— 6 *Picolis*

CHAP: CCCCXX.

Of the Exchange of Palermo *and* Mesina *with* Lions.

Exchange of Palermo *and* Mesina *with* Lions.

Palermo and *Mesina* doth *exchange* with *Lyons*, and giveth *posito* 28 *carlins* to have in *Lions* a *crowne of the sunne*, I demand then for *ounces* 2189 25 17, how many *crownes* must I have in *Lions*, first multiply the *ounces* by 30, to make them *taries*, adding thereto the 25 *taries*, and multiply the *taries* that will come thereof by 20 to bring them into *graines*, and adde thereto 17 which are with the *ounces*, and then they will be *graines* 1313917, do the same likewise with the 28 *carlins* multiplying them by 10, because the *carlin* is worth 10 *graines*, and they will bee 280 *gr.* the which must be taken for divisor against the said *graine* come from the *ounces* 2189 25 17, and from the divison will come *crownes of the sunne*, and multiplying the remainder by 20 and then by 12 to make them *sols* and *deniers of gold*, and they will be *crow.* 4692 11 2, as for example.

Carlins ——	28	—— *Ounces* ——	2189 25 17
	10		30
	280		65695
			20
	Cro. 4692 11 2		1313917
			1939
			2591
			717
			157
			20
			3140
			340
			60
			12
			720

The

The proofe of this account is seene when that *Lions* shall *Exchange* back with *Palermo* and *Mesina*. *Proofe.*

CHAP. CCCCXXI.

Of the Exchange of Palermo *and* Mesina *with* Placentia.

Exchange of Palermo & Mesina with Placentia.

PAlermo and *Mesina exchange* for *Placentia*, and give *posito carlins* 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in the said place one *cro. of marc.* I demand then for *ounces* 1180, *taries* 7, and *gr.* 19, how many *crownes of marc.* shall I have in *Placentia*, herein do as in the precedent account, multiplying the said *ounces* by 30, to make them *taries*, and adde the 7, which are with the *ounces*, and then multiply, the said *taries* by 20, to make them *graines*, and adde the 19 and they will be *grains* 7081 59 do the same with the said 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ *carlins*, multiplying them by 10, to bring them into *gra.* adding 5 for the $\frac{1}{2}$ *carlin*, and they make 295 *grains*, the which taken for divisor, against the said summe of *grains* come of the *ounces* 1180 7 19, and of the divisor will come *cro.* of *marc.* multiplying the remainder by 20, and then by 12, to make them *sols*, and *deniers of gold*, and they make *cro.* 2400 10 9 and so many *cro. of marc.* shall I have in *Placentia* for the said summe of *Ounces*.

Carlins	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Ounces*	1180 7 19
	10		30
	295		35407
Cro.	2400 10 9		20
			708159
			1181
			159
			20
			3180
			230
			12
			2760

The proofe of the said rule is seene when that *Placentia* doth *exchange* either for *Palermo* or *Mesina*. *Proofe.*

CHAP. CCCCXXII.

Of the Exchanges of Palermo *and* Mesina *with* Naples.

Exchange of Palermo, *&c. with* Naples.

PAlermo and *Mesina* doe *Exchange* with *Naples*, and gives *posito pomitos* 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 *picolis* to have one *duccat* of 5 *taries*, I demand then, for *Ounces* 1053 *taries* 6 and 2 *gr.* how many *duccats* must I have, first multiply the said summe of *Ounces* by 30, to make them *taries*, and then by 20 to make them *gr.* adding to the multiplication 6 *taries*, and 2 *gr.* which accompany the *Ounces*, and then they make *gr.* 631922, out of which to make them *pomitos*, take out the $\frac{1}{4}$ because that the *gr.* is worth 6 *picolis*, and the *pomito* is worth 8 *picolis*, of which the 2 *picols* overplus is the $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8, and that they make *pomitos* 473942 which must be divided by the said 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ the price of the *Exchange*, reducing them into $\frac{1}{2}$ *picolis* both on the one and on the other side, and by division they will make *duccats* of *Naples*, multiplying the remainder by 100, and adding of two ciphers, to bring them into *gr.* because that the *duccat* is 100 *graines*, and the same will be *duccats* 2846, and for the *gr.* 49 *taries* 2 and *grains* 9 of *taries* 5 per. *duccat* which is to be rendred at *Naples* for the said sum of *Ounces of money of Palermo:* Example.

	Ounces	1053 06 2
		30
At *pomitos*	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	31596
	2	20
	333	631922
		$\frac{1}{4}$ 157980
duc.	2846 49	473942
		2
		947884
		2818
		1548
		2164
		166. 00
		3280

Proofe. The proofe of this account is seene when that *Naples* do *Exchange* for either *Palermo* or *Mesina*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXXIII.

Of the Exchanges of Palermo, *and* Mesina, *with* Venice.

PAlermo and *Mesina* doe *exchange* with *Venice*, and giveth one *Crowne*, of 12 *taries* to have in *Venice* l.6.18 *posito*, I demand for *ounces* 1486. 26. 10, what *credit* in *duccats* shall I have in *Venice* of l. 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ *per duc.* first reduce the said *oun.* into *crowns* of 12 *taries*, multiplying them by 30, to make them *taries*, adding to the multiplication the 26 *taries*, which are with the *ounces*, and they make *taries* 44606, out of which take $\frac{1}{12}$, and they then make *cro.* 3717 *taries* 2 and *gr.* 10, which must be multiplied by 138 Sol *per cro.* which are the said l. 6. 18, and they make *Sols* 512974$\frac{3}{4}$, which must be divided by 124 the price of the *ducc.* and it will make *ducc.* 4136$\frac{7}{8}$ and so much shall I have in *Venice* for the said summe of *ounces* in *Palermo* or *Mesina*. Example, *Exchanges of* Palermo, *&c. with* Venice.

Ounces. 1486 26. 10
30
44606. 10
Cro. 3717. 2. 10
at Sols. 138.
29736
48321
23
5. 9
Sol. 512974. 9

at Sol. 124
4
496
ducc. 4136 $\frac{21}{124}$
$\frac{7}{8}$

Sols 512974 $\frac{3}{4}$
4
2051899
678
1829
3419
443
24
10632
712

The proofe of this rule is to see if 4136$\frac{21}{124}$ *duccat* of l. 6$\frac{1}{5}$ of *Venice* make the said summe of *ounces* 1486. 26. 10. of l. 6. 18 *mony of Venice* for one *crowne* of 12 *taries* in *Palermo* or *Mesina* as above said. *Proofe.*

CHAP. CCCCXXIIII.

Of the Exchanges of Palermo *and* Mesina, *with* Barselona.

Exchanges of Palermo, *&c. with* Barselona.

PAlermo, and *Mesina*, *Exchanges* with *Barselona*, and giveth one *Florin* of 6 *taries*, *mony of Palermo*, to have in *Barselona posito* $10\frac{1}{2}$ *Sols mony currant* of *Barselona*, I demand then for 300 *ounces* what *credit* in *liuers* is due for the same. First, multiply the said *ounces* by 5 to make them *Florins*, the *ounce* being accounted 5 *Florins*, and it makes 1500 *Florins*, the which multiplied by $10\frac{1}{2}$ *Sols*, *per Florin* makes *Sols* 15750, which to reduce to *liuers*, you must cut off the last figure, and take $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rest, and it will be l. 787. 10, which is due at *Barselona*,

Ounces.	300	*Troofe.*		*l.*	787. 10
	5	*At Sol.*	$10\frac{1}{2}$		20
	1500		2		15750
At Sol	$10\frac{1}{2}$		21		2
	15000	*Flor.*	1500		31500
	750				105
Sols	15750				000
Livers.	787. 10				

Proofe.

For the proofe of the said *Rule*, as above divide the said *livers* l. 787. 10 by $10\frac{1}{2}$ *Sol*, to make them *Florin*, and it is 1500 *Flor.* and if there were any remainders, they should be multiplied by 6 and then by 20, to bring them into *taries* and *grains*, and for to reduce the said 1500 *Flor.* into *ounces*, you must take $\frac{1}{5}$ for that 5 *Flor.* make one *ounce*, and it will come to 300 *ounces*, the rule thus appearing right and just.

Palermo *and* Mesina, *with* Saragosa *and* Valentia.

And for the *Exchanges* of *Palermo* and *Mesina*, with *Valentia* and *Saragoza*, it is cast up as above, therefore need not insist further as being easily comprehended.

CHAP.

CHAP CCCCXXV.

Of Orders and commissons given and received for draughts and remittances in Palermo *and* Mesina.

Orders and comissons given and received for draughts & remittances in Palermo *and* Mesina.

ACcordiug to my proposed *methode*, I will heare briefly insert some examples of *draughts* and *remittances* made by *order* and *commison* in *Palermo* and *Mesina* from other places: At *Mesina*, the *exchange* for *Lions* is found to goe at *Carlin* 28, and for *Placentia* at *Carlins* 33, and from hence there is an *exchange* for *Lions* at *Cro:* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, I demand if at these prices, there will be a benefit to *remit* from *Mesina* to *Placentia*, and draw for *Lions*, to *remit* from *Placentia* to said *Lions* at sayd price of *Cro:* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ say *by the rule of* 3, if *Carlins* 33 the valew of a *Cro: of Marc:* (to reduce the *exchange* to the valew of 100 *Cro:*) give 100 *Cro: of Marc:* what will 28 *Carlins* give, the valew of the *Cro of the sunne*, and it will be *cro:* 84 $\frac{17}{20}$ out of which must be abated $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, for provisions payable $\frac{1}{3}$ at *Lions*, and another $\frac{1}{3}$ at *Placentia*, and there will remaine *cro:* 84 $\frac{3}{10}$, and at this price, the *remittance* may be made from *Placentia* to *Lions*, to satisfie that debt, and finding to *remite* at lesse, that is at *cro:* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, it appeareth playnly to be to profit to *draw* and to *remitt* according to the aforesaid *Order*, in which also lies this consideration, that the *mony of Placentia* for *Lions* may also varie from the sayd price, example.

Carlins. 33 —— *Crowns*-- 101 —— *Carlin* —— 28--00

$\frac{1}{3}$ 933- 06. 8

$\frac{17}{11}$ *Cro.* 84. 16.11.

28. 5. 7

28. 5. 7

56. 11. 2.

20

11 / 3 { 31 / 12 } 74

84. 16 11

provison $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent* 11. 3

Cro: 84. 5. 8

$\frac{1}{10}$ *incirca*

Againe from *Venice* there is *Order* given to *Mesina*, to *draw* upon them at l. 6. 14, and to *remit* to *Placentia* at *Carlins* 29, the *partido* being for *crownes* 2000 of *Marc.* now there are *bills* for *Placentia*

centia found at *Carlins* 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, and mony for *Venice* at l. 6. 12. 6, I demand if at these prices the said *comison* may be effected, say by *the rule of* 3, taking one of the prices, that is found for divisor, because that from *Mesina* to *Venice*, it giveth the price certaine, and to *Placentia* the incertaine, saying thus, if *Carlins* 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ the price found for *Placentia* give *sol* 134, which are the said l. 6 14. what will *Carlins* 29 give the price inorderd, and it will make *sols* 131 $\frac{3}{4}$ or thereabout, so that the said *comison* may not be effected but to losse, seeing that *remitting* to *Placentia* at the said price of 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Carl.* the *draught* cannot be made to *Venice* at more then *sol:* 131 $\frac{3}{4}$ and money is not found but at *sols* 132 $\frac{1}{3}$ which are the said l. 6. 12 6 d. Example.

	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	29
	2		2
	59		58
sols	131 8 $\frac{2}{3}$		134
			232
			754
			7772
			187
			102
			43
			12
			516
			44
			3
			132

Againe, from *Naples* there is an *exchange* made for *Mesina* at *duc.* 118 $\frac{1}{11}$ and for *Placentia* at *duc.* 132 $\frac{1}{3}$. Now there is *order* given in *Naples*, that at these rates, they *draw* for *Mesina*, and that they *remit* to *Placentia*, I demand then at how much will the *remittance* be from *Mesina* to *Placentia*, say by *the rule of* 3. If *graines* 118 $\frac{1}{3}$ make disbursed in *Mesina Carl:* 26, the price of the *Cro.* of *taries* 13, how many will 132 $\frac{1}{3}$ *graines* disbursed be the value of the *cro. of marc.* It will make *Carlins* 29 and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a *graine*, and so many *Carlins* (and then $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent for the provison that is paid at *Naples*) comes to be disbursed in *Mesina* for one *cro. of marc.* of *credit* in *Placentia.*

	$118\frac{1}{3}$	26	$132\frac{1}{3}$
	3		3
	355		397
			26
Carlins	$29\frac{4}{6}$		10322
	$\frac{2}{3}$		3222
			27
			10
			270
			6
			1620

And thus much ſhall ſerve to have ſaid of the *Exchanges* that are practiſed in *Palermo* and *Meſina*, to which the whole *Iland* of *Sicilia* hath reference.

CAHP. CCCCXXVI.

Of Examples upon the Exchanges that are practiſed in Barſelona, *and how the ſame are calculated.*

I Have ſhewed in the generall *Exchanges* of *Barſelona*, with how many other places *Barſelona* is found to *Exchange* with, and there alſo ſet downe the common rates, how the ſame for the moſt part is found to governe, which every day is ſo ſubject to alter that no poſitive rules can be ſet down for the ſame, howbeit the ſame is in it ſelf ſo availeable, that thereby the unexperienced may know, how to make the *account* thereof, at what rate ſoever the *Exchange* is found to bee, either in *remittances* or *draughts*, the which onely now remaineth to bee handled, obſerving the ſame with ſo many other townes, as may be fitteſt to underſtand the ground thereof. *Exchanges practiſed in* Barſelona.

It is then to be *noted* that *Bankers* and *Exchangers* here do keep their *accounts* in *lire*, *ſold*, and *deniers*, which are caſt up in 20 and 12, becauſe that 20 *ſols* make a *liver*, and 12 *deniers* make a *ſoldo*, and it is to be noted that, *Accounts kept in* Barſelona.

The *duccat* is worth ——— *ſold* 24
The *Crowne* is worth ——— *ſold* 22
The *Riall* is worth ——— *ſols* 02

Note alſo here that the ſame order which is obſerved in the *Exchanges* which are made in this City of *Barſelona*, with the other places of *Spaine*, ſhould bee obſerved in the *Exchanges* which are made in *Saragoſa*, *Valentia*, *Sivil* and *Lisborne*, ſeeing that when the *Note concerning the exchanges practiſed in* Valentia *&* Saragoſa, Sivil *and* Lisborne.

the laid places of *Spaine Exchange* the one with the other, alwayes that place which *Exchangeth*, giveth *ducc.* 100, to have the more or the lesse, and therefore the *money* of the place where the *Exchange* is made, must first be reduced into *duccats*, and multiplying the *duccats* which come thereof, (which are of the place to which it *Exchangeth*) by the price it is worth, for to reduce the same into the *money* wherein their *accounts* are there kept, and this considered to abreviate my labour the rules being easie, I shall forbeare to trouble my selfe with any further particulars concerning the said places of *Valentia*, *Saragosa*, *Sivil* and *Lisborne*.

CHAP. CCCCXXVII.

Of the Exchanges of Barselona *with* Lions.

Exchanges of Barselona *with* Lions.

Arselona doth *exchange* with *Lions*, and giveth *posito sols* 22 8 to have in *Lions* one *Crowne of the sunne* of 3 l. I demand then for l. 8865 12 10 how many *Cro.* am I to have in *Lions*, first reduce the said sum of *liuers* into *deniers*, multiplying the same by 20, and adding of 12, *sols* and then by 12 and adding 10 *deniers* then reduce into *deniers* the said *sol* 22 8 d, and they make 272, for devisor, against the some of *deniers* come of the said *livers* and multiplying the rest of the devisor, by 20 and by 12 to make them *sols* and *deniers of gold*, and they make *Crownes* 7822 12 6 *of gold of the sunne*, which is due to have in *Lions*, Example.

At Sol. 22. 8	*Liuers* 8865. 12. 10
12	20
272	177312
Cro. 7822. 12.	12
	2127754
	2237
	615
	714
	170
	20
	3400
	680
	136
	12
	1632

Proofe.

The proofe of this account is manifested when that *Lions* doth *exchange* for *Barselona*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXXVIII.

Of the exchanges of Barselona *with* Placentia.

Barselona doth *exchange* with *Placentia*, and giveth *posito sols* $23\frac{7}{12}$ to have there a *crowne of marc*. I demand for *liuers* 1850. 12. 0 how many *cro. of marc* shall I have. *Exchange of* Barselona *with* Placentia.

First reduce the said summe of *liuers* into *deniers*, multiplying them by 20, to make them *sold*, and adde the 12; and then by 12 to make them *deniers*, and doe the same with the *sols* $23\frac{7}{12}$ multiplying them by 12, and adding thereto 7 *deniers*, the *deniers* come thereof, are to be taken for divisor against the *deniers* come of the said *liuers*, and by division they will come to *cro. of Marc*. multiplying the rest by 20 and by 12 to make them *sols* and *deniers of gold*, and then they make *cro.* 1569. 8. 3 of *Marc*. which is due to be had in *Placentia* for the said summe of *Barselona*.

At *Sols* $23\frac{7}{12}$
12
282
Crow. 1569 8. 3

Liuers —— 1850. 12. 0
20
37012
12
444144
1611
1964
2664
117
20
2340
76
12
912

The proofe of this rule is apparent when that *Placentia* doth *exchange* for *Barselona*. *Proofe.*

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXXIX.

Of the Exchange of Barſelona *with* Saragoſa.

Exchange of Barſelona *with* Saragoſa.

Arſelona exchangeth with *Saragoſa*, and giveth 10 *duccats* of 24 *Sol per duccat*, to have in this place *poſito* 104 *duccats* of *Sols*. 22 *per duccat* of that money, I demand for *liuers* 6000 of *Barſelona*, how many *liuers* ſhall I have in *Saragoſa*, firſt reduce into *Sols* the ſaid ſumme of *liuers*, multiplying them by 20, and divide the *ſols* comming thereof by *ſol*. 24 the price of the *duccat*, and it will be *duccat* 5000, the which *duccat* 5000 of *Barſelona*, muſt be multiplied at the ſaid price of *ducc*. 104 *per cent*: and from the ſumme cut off the 2 laſt figures, the which multiplied by 20 & by 12, to make them *ſols* and *den. of gold*, will be *duc*. 5200 of *Saragoſa*, which muſt be multiplied by l. 1. 2 *ſol*. the price of the *duccat*, and they make *liuers* 5720, which ſhould be rendred in *Saragoſa* for the ſaid 6000 l. mony of *Barſelona*.

At *Sols* 24	*l.* 6000	*At l:* --- 1. 2 *per ducc:*
Ducc. ——— 5000	20	*Duccat* 5200: *of Saragoſa*
At *ducc.* ----- 104 *pr.cent*	120000	5200
Ducc. 5200 00	0000	520
		l, 5720 *of Saragoſa.*

Proofe.

The proofe of this rule is manifeſt when that *Saragoſa* doth againe *rechange* back for *Barſelona*.

CHAP. CCCCXXX.

Of the Exchanges of Barſelona *with* Valentia.

Exchanges of Barſelona *with* Valentia.

Arſelona doth exchange with *Valentia*, and giveth *duc*. 100 of 24 *ſols* to have in *Valentia*, *poſito ducc*. 108 of *ſols* 21 per. *duc*. of that money; I demand for l. 7000 money of *Barſelona*, how many l. ſhall I have in *Valentia*.

In this you muſt doe as in the preceding *account* of *Barſelona* for *Saragoſa*, multiplying the *duccats* of *Valentia*, which ſhall come

come thereof by *liuers* 1 1 the price of the *duccat*, and it will be *liuers* 6615, and so much will be due in *Valentia* for 7000 l. delivered in *Barselona*.

Liuers	7000	at l.--1 1 per. *duc.*	
	20	*duc.* 6300 of *Valentia*	
at *sols* 24	140000		6300
	5833 $\frac{1}{3}$		315
at *duc.* 108 pr. cent			l. 6615 of *Valentia*
	46664		
	58330		
	36		
	630000		

The proofe of this rule is apparent when that *Valentia* doth *rechange* for *Barselona*. *Proofe.*

CHAP. CCCCXXXI.

Of the Exchanges of Barselona *with* Sivil.

NBarselona doth *exchange* with *Sivil*, and giveth *duc.* 100 of 24 *sol, per. ducc.* to have in this place *duc.* 108 *posito* more or lesse, of *marvedes* 375 *per. duccat*, I demand for l. 7500 how many *marvedes* must I have in *Sivil*. *Exchange of* Barselona *with* Sivil.

You must do as in the precedent rule of *Barselona* for *Valentia*, multiplying the *duccats* of *Sivil* which come thereof, by *marvedes* 375 the price of the *duc.* and it will make *marvedes* 2531250 which is due to have in *Sivil* for the said sum of 7500 l. in *Barselona*. Example.

Liuers	7500	*ducc.* 6750 *of Sivil*	
	20	*at mar.* 375 *per duc.*	
At sol 24	150000		33750
duc.	6250		47250
at duc. 108 *per cent.*			20250
	50000		2531250 *marvedes*
	62500		
duc.	6750 00		

The proofe of this rule is manifested when that *Sivil* doth *rechange* for *Barselona*. *Proofe.*

CHAP. CCCCXXXII.

Of the exchanges of Barselona *with* Lisborne.

Exchange of Barselona *with* Sivil.

BArselona doth *exchange* for *Lisborne*, and giveth *duc.* 100 of 24 *sols per duc.* to have in *Lisborne duccats posito* 113, of 400 *Rais per duc.* I demand for 4000 l. of *Barselona*, how many *Rais* shall I have in *Lisborne*, heare you must do as in the account precedent of *Barselona* for *Sivil*, multiplying the *duccats* of *Lisborne*, which shall come thereof by 400 *Rais per ducc.* and they make *Rais* 1506666, which is due to bee had in *Lisborne* for l. 4000 in *Barselona.* Example.

Liuers 4000
20
At sol 24 80000
duc. 3333 $\frac{1}{3}$
at duc. 133 *per cent.*

9999
36666
37 13 4
Duc. ----- 3 66| 66 13 4
20
Sols 13 |13
12
deniers 4 |00

Duc. 3766 13 4 *of Lisborne*
at Res 400
1506400
133
133
1506666 *Raes.*

Proofe. The proofe of this rule is apparent when that *Lisborne* doth *rechange* back for *Barselona.*

CHAP. CCCCXXXIII.

Of Orders and Comisons given and received for draughts and remittances in Barselona.

Orders and commisons given and received for draughts & remittances in Barselona

ACcording to my proposed *methode*, I will here briefly insert some examples of *draughts* and *remittances* made in this City by *order* and *comison* from other places.

Example 1. To *Sivil* then cometh *order* from *Barselona* to *draw*

draw upon them at *duc.* 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ and *remit* to *Placentia* at *marvedes* 413, which of all charges, the *partido* being for *Cro.* 3000 of *marc.* Now there is found *money* for *Barselona* at *duc.* 93, and *bills* for *Placentia* at *marvedes* 413, I demand if at these rates the *Comison* may be accomplished and performed, you must say *by the rule of* 3 taking one of the prices, which are found for divisor, because that *Sivil* giveth to *Barselona* the certaine, and to *Placentia* the incertaine price, saying, If *duc.* 93 the price found for *Barselona* give *marvedes* 413, what will *duc.* 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ give the price inorderd, and it maketh *marvedes* 415 $\frac{1}{2}$ out of which *deduct* $\frac{2}{5}$ per cent for provison which is taken, there will remaine *marvedes* 413 $\frac{11}{20}$ *incirca*, so that the said *comison* may be effected to profit, seeing that drawing to *Barselona* at the said price of *duc.* 93, it may be deliverd for *Placentia* at *mar.* 413 $\frac{11}{20}$ and their present *bills* at lesse that is at 413 *marvedes*; as by Example.

Duc.	93	*Marc.* 413	*Duc.* 93 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2		2
	186		187
	415 22		413
provison	83		2891
	83		7434
	1 166		77231
	415 22		283
	1 66		971
Marvedes	413 $\frac{66}{100}$		4100
	$\frac{11}{20}$ *incirca*		380

Againe, In *Barselona* commeth *order* from *Valentia*, that *remittance* may bee made to them at *duc:* 108 $\frac{1}{4}$, and to prevaile from *Placentia* at *sol* 23, the *partido* made for 3000 *Cro. marc.* Now there is *bills* found for *Valentia*, at *duc.* 107, I demand then for the losse then that is given by the *remittance*, at what price may the *draught* be made for *Placentia*, say by *rule of* 3. taking one if the prices found for divisor, because then *Barselona* giveth the certaine to *Valentia*, and the incertaine price to *Placentia*, saying if *duc.* 107 the price found for *Valentia*, give *sol* 23, what will *duc.* 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ give, being the price inorderd, and it will come to *sols* 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ and at lesse price cannot be *drawne* for *Placentia*, *remitting* to *Valentia* at *duc.* 107 Example. *Example 2.*

Duc.	107	*Sol.* 23	*Duc.* 108 $\frac{1}{4}$
	4		4
	428		433
			23
Sols	23 $\frac{3}{12}$		9959
	$\frac{3}{4}$		01399
			0115
			12
			1380
			96

CHAP. CCCCXXXIV.

Of the termes of paymenes of Bills of Exchange in Barselona.

Termes of payment of bills of Exchange in Barselona, *&c.*

THe termes of payment found accustomed in *Barselona* is noted to be thence
To *Venice* at 2 mo. after date and so back.
To *Florence* at 2 mo. after date and so back.
To *Avignon* at 18 dayes sight and so back.
To *Bridges* and *Antwerpe* at 50 dayes after date and so back.
To *Genoa* at 20 dayes after sight and so back.
To *Lisborne* at.
To *Sivill* at.
To *Saragosa* at.
To *Valentia* at.
To *Lions* for the *faire* and so from *faire* to faire.
To *Placentia* for the *faire* and from *faire* to *faire*.

And thus much shall serve to have said of the *exchanges* in generall practised in *Barselona*, *Valentia*, *Saragosa*, *Sivil*, and *Lisborne* in *Portugall*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXXXV.

Examples of Exchanges practised in Antwerpe, *and how the same are to be calculated.*

I Have shewed before in the generall *exchanges* of *Antwerpe*, with how many other places this Citie is found to *exchange* with, and there also observed the common currant rates thereof, which in it selfe is found every day so subject to alteration, that no *positive* rule can be set downe therein, how ever yet the same is so beneficiall to the unexperienced, that he may easily make his calculation thereby either in his *draughts* or his *remittances*; there resteth now to be handled the way, and method how the same is cast up, which I will only observe with such other principall places, as may be sufficient for instruction, and as a guide to rule that which is here omitted. *Exchange practised in* Antwerpe.

And the better to understand what shall ensue, it is to be *noted* that in *Antwerpe*, *Bankers* and *Exchangers* doe keepe their accounts in *pounds*, *shillings* and *pence Flemish* or *grosse*, which are cast up by 20, and by 12, because that 20 *sols* or *shillings* makes a *pound*, and 12 *pence* or *grosse* makes a *shilling*. *Accounts kept in* Antwerpe.

CHAP. CCCCXXXVI.

Of the Exchanges of Antwerpe *with* Lions.

Antwerpe doth *exchange* with *Lions*, and giveth *posito* 121½ *grosse* to have in *Lions one cro. of the sun of gold* of 3 l. I demand then for l. 3486. 1. 9 *mony* of *Antwerpe*, how many *crownes* must I have in *Lions*. First reduce the said sum of *liuers* into *grosses*, multiplying the same by 20 and then by 12, adding to the multiplications 1 *sol.* and 9 *pence*, which are with the *pounds*, and divide by 121½ *gros.* the summe of *grosses* which shall come of the said *liuers*, reducing both them and other into *thirds of grosses*, and of the divison will come *Crownes*, and multiplying the remainder of the divison by 20 and by 12, to make them *sols* and *deniers of gold*, they will make *cro.* 6895. 11. 1 *of gold of the sunne*, which you shall have in *Lions* for the said summe delivered in *Antwerpe*. Example: *Exchange of* Antwerpe *with* Lions.

	Pounds ——	3486 1 9 of gro.
		20
At gro. 121 $\frac{1}{2}$		69721
3		12
364		836661
		3
Cro. 6895 11 1 d.		2509983
		3259
		3478
		2023
		203
		20
		4060
		420
		56
		12
		672

Proofe. The proofe of the said rule is seene when that *Lions* doth *exchange* for *Antwerpe*.

CHAP. CCCCXXXVII.

Of the Exchanges of Antwerpe *with* Placentia.

Exchange of Antwerpe *with* Placentia.

ANtwerpe doth *exchange* with *Placentia*, and giveth *posito gros.* 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in *Placentia* one *Cro. of marc.* I demand for l. 363 10 3 *mo. of Antwerpe*, how many *Crownes of marc.* shall I have in *Placentia*, first reduce the said summe of *liuers* into *gros.* multiplying the summe by 20 and by 12, adding to the multiplycation 10 *shil.* and 3 *pen.* which are with the *pound*, and divide the *groses* that come thereof by said *gro.* 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ the price of the *crowne of marc.* bringing both the one and the other into halfe *grosses*, and by division it will come to *Cro.* multiplying the remainder by 20 and by 12, to bring the same into *pence*, and then they will be *Cro.* 700 14 11 of *marc.* which will be due at *Placentia*, for the said summe of *liuers* or *pounds* in *grosses*.

Pounds

At gro. 124 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Pounds* 363 10 3 *of gro.*
2	20
249	7270
	12
	87243
Cro. 700 14 11	2
	174486
	186
	20
	3720
	1230
	234
	12
	2808
	318

The proofe of the ſaid account is ſeene when that *Placentia* ſhall *exchange* with *Antwerpe.* *Proofe.*

CHAP. CCCCXXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges of Antwerpe *with* Florence.

ANtwerpe doth *exchange* with *Florence*, and giveth *poſito* 112 $\frac{4}{5}$ *gro.* to have in that place *one Crow. of gold*, I demand for l. 656 10 11, *money of Antwerpe* how many *Cro. of gold* do they make, and doing as in the precedent rule, it will appeare to be *Cro.* 1400 12 7 *of gold*, which I ſhall have in *Florence* for the ſaid pounds *Flemiſh.* *Exchanges of* Antwerpe *with* Florence.

At gro. 112 $\frac{4}{5}$	*Pounds* 656 10 11 *of gro.*
2	20
225	13130
	12
Cro. 1400 12 7	157571
	2
	315142
	901
	142
	20
	2840
	590
	140
	12
	1680

The

The proofe of this said account is seene when that *Florence* shall be found to *exchange* with *Antwerp*.

CHAP. CCCCXXXIX.

Of the exchange of Antwerp *with* Venice.

Exchange of Antwerp *with* Venice.

ANTWERPE doth *exchang* with *Venice*, and giveth *posito* 92. $\frac{1}{2}$ *grosse* to have in that place one *duccat* of l. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *mony* of *Venice*, I demand for l. 1648 14 6, *mony of Antwerp*, how many *duccats* shall I have in *Venice*, and doing as in the precedent *accounts*, it will come to *ducc:* 3810 $\frac{17}{24}$ and so many *duccats* of l. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ will bee due in *Venice*, Example.

At gra: 112 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Pounds:* 1468.14.6
2	20
185	29374
Cro: 3810 $\frac{17}{24}$	12
	352494
	2
	704988
	1499
	198
	138
	24
	3312
	1462
	167

Proofe. The Proofe of this account is seene when that *Venice* shall *exchange* for *Antwerp*.

CHAP. CCCCXL.

Of the exchanges of Antwerpe *with* London.

Exchange of Antwerpe *with* London.

ANTWERPE doth *exchange* for *London*, and giveth *posito Shill:* 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in that place one *pound starlin*, I demand for l. 748-18. 6 *mo: of Antwerpe*, how many *pound starlin* should I have in *London*, first reduce as well the said summe of *pound starlin* as the said summe of *pound flemish* into

into *grosse* and *pence*, multiplying the *pounds* by 20, and then by 12, adding the *shillings* 18. 6 d. which are with the *pounds flemish*, and the *shill: flem:* 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, multiplyed by 12, adding 4 grosse for $\frac{1}{3}$ of a *shill flem:*, and the *grosse* which shall come thereof, must be taken for divisor, against the summe of *grosses*, come of the said *pounds*, and dividing the summe will come *pounds starlin*, multiplying the remainder of the divison by 20, and then 12 to make them *shillings* and *pence starlin*, they will make *pound starlin* 449. 7. 1, due in *London*, for the said summe of *pound flemish* 748. 18. 6. and for proofe of the said *exchange*, multiply the said pound *starlin* 449. 7. 1 by 1 l. 13. *shillings* 4 d. which are the said 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ *shillings* and it will make the above sayd l. 748. 18. 5 *pounds flemish* so that the account will appeare to be just cast up. *Proofe.*

At Shill: 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ —— *Pound Flemish* 748. 18. 6

12	20	*Proofe*
400	14978	*At L.*-1.,13.4. *d.*
Star L. 449 7. 1	12	*L.* 449 7. 1
	179742	149.15.8
	1974	149 15.8
	3742	*Pound* 748.18.5.*flem.*
	142	
	20	
	2840	
	40	
	12	
	480	

And thus much shall serve to have sayd here of *exchanges*, now to the terms of payments of bills in *Antwerpe*.

CHAP. CCCCXLI.

Of the terms of payment of bills of exchange in Antwerpe.

THE terms of payments of *bills of exchange* observed in *Antwerpe*, and to go from thence to other Cities is: *Termes of payment of bills of exchange in* Antwerpe.

To *Venice* at 2 mo: after date and so back.
To *Florence* at 2 mo: after date and back the same.
To *Genoa* at 2 mo: after date and thence the same.
To *Avignon* at 2 moneths after date and so back.
To *Barselona* at 50 dayes after date and so back.
To *Valentia* one moneth after sight and back 30 dayes after date.
To *London* one moneth after date and so back.
To *Pisa* 2 mo: after date and so back.

To

To *Milan* 2 mo: after date and so back.
To *Paris* one mo: after date and so back.
To *Montpelier* 20 dayes after sight and so back.
To *Lions* for the succeeding faire.
To *Placentia* for the next succeeding faire.
To *Roven* one moneth after date and so back.

Now for the Orders and Comisons given in *Antwerp*, I will here inserte a word also according to my Methode.

CAHP. CCCCXLII.

Of Orders and Comisons given and received, for draughts and remittances in Antwerpe.

Orders and commissons given and received for draughts and remittances in Antwerpe.

ACCORDING to my proposed *methode*, for the better understanding of what is said, I will insert some examples of *draughts* and *remittances* made by *Order* and *Comison* in the Citty of *Antwerpe*.

1. *Example.* At *Venice* then is fonnd an *exchange* for *Antwerpe posito* at *gro:* 90, and for *Placentia* at *ducc:* 135, *Order* being given to *Venice* that at these prices, they draw to *Antwerpe*, and *remit* to *Placentia*, I demand at how much will come the *remittance* from *Antwerpe* to *Placentia*, first you must multiply the said *duccats* 135 the value of 100 *Cro: of marc*, at the said price of 90 *grosse per duccat*, and of the *grosses* which shall come thereof, you must cut off the 2 last figures, and there will remaine *grosse* 121 $\frac{1}{2}$, and so many *grosse* and $\frac{1}{2}$ more percent for provison, which is payable in *Venice*, is disbursable in *Antwerpe* for one *crowne of marc* in credit in *Placentia*.

Duccat ——— 135
at gro: ——— 90
121 | 50
1
2

2. *Example.* Againe at *Venice* is *exchange* found for *Antwerpe* at *gro.* 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for *London* at 56 *pence starlin*, there is hereupon *Order* given to *Venice*, that at these prices, they *draw* for *Antwerpe*, and *remitt* to *London*, the question is at what price will the *remittance* bee from *Antwerp* to *London*, to do this say *by the rule of three*, if 56 *pence starlin* give *grosse* 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ (seeing that the one and in the other is the valew of *a duccat of Venice*, what will 240 *pence starlin* give being the

the price of the *pound sterlin* of *London*, it will be *gros.* 387, which reducing to *shillings* in taking the $\frac{1}{12}$, and it will be 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ *shill.* and so many *shillings Flem.* and $\frac{3}{7}$ more per cent for the provison payable in *Venice*, comes to bee disbursed in *Antwerpe*, for one pound *sterlin money credit* in *London.*

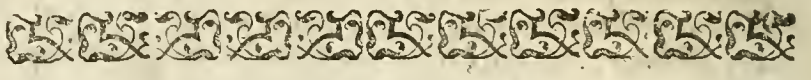
Pence 56	*Gros.* 90 $\frac{5}{8}$	*Starl.* 240
3	3	
168	271	
	240	
Gro. 387	65040	
Shil. 32 $\frac{3}{12}$	1464	
$\frac{1}{4}$	1200	
	24	

Againe a Merchant of *London* is *Creditor* in *Antwerpe*, 2000 l. *Flemish*, who inordreth that it be *remitted* him at *shill.* 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ or to *Placentia* at 121 *gro.* where the most profit shall be found, that is, to that place which shall bee most beneficiall, or to least losse of the prices limited, now there are found *bills* for *London* at *shillings* 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ and for *Placentia* at *gro.* 121 $\frac{3}{4}$ I demand to which of the said places should the *remittance* be made, seeing that by both there is found *remittance* to losse, and to know where is the least, say *by the rule of* 3, if *shill.* 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ give *gros.* 121 the price inordred, what will *shill.* 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ give being the price found for *London*, it will come to *grosse* 121 $\frac{3}{10}$, so that the *remittance* should be made to *Placentia*, because that *remitting* to *London* at *shill.* 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to goe the *Par*, should be delivered for *Placentia* at *gro.* 121 $\frac{3}{10}$, and there is found *bills* for losse that is at 121 $\frac{3}{4}$ *gros.* 3. *Example.*

Shil. 33 $\frac{1}{4}$	121	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
4		4
133		134
		121
Gro.	121 $\frac{3}{10}$	134
		1608
		16214
		291
		254
		12100
		130

And thus much for the *Exchanges* practised in *Antwerpe.*

CHAP.



CHAP. CCCCXLIII.

Of the Exchanges practised in London *and how the same are to be calculated.*

Exchanges practised in London.

I Have shewed in the generall *Exchanges* of *London*, with how many other places this City is found to *Exchange* with, and there also set downe the common *currant prices* and *rates* thereof, which every day is found to be so subject to alteration, that no positive rule can bee observed rightly, to set downe the same, yet it is in its selfe so beneficiall, that thereby the unexperienced, may know how to make his calculation thereof and that as well in his *draughts* as in his *remittances*, Now onely there resteth to conclude this *Tract of Exchanges* and this *Map of Commerce* to handle the way how the same is cast up, and how by *Arithmetick* it is performed, which I will observe heare with some other principall places, which may serve for a sufficient ground and instruction to those here omitted.

Accounts kept in London.

It is here to be noted for the better understanding of what ensueth, that all *Bankers* or *Exchangers* doe keep their *accounts* in *London* in *pounds*, *shillings* and *pence*, commonly called *sterlin* and cast up by 20 and by 12, for 20 *shillings* makes a *pound*, and 12 *pence* makes a *shilling*.

And moreover that *London exchangeth* in the denominator of *pence sterlin* with all other countries, *Antwerpe*, and those countries neighbouring of *Flanders* and *Holland* excepted, with which it *exchangeth* by the intire *pound* of 20 *shillings sterlin*.

CHAP. CCCCXLIV.

Of the Exchanges of London *with* Lions.

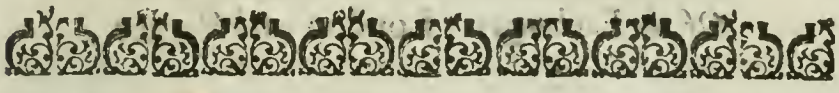
Exchange of London *with* Lions.

London Exchangeth with *Lions*, and giveth *posito* 61 *pence* more or lesse to have in *Lions* a *crowne of gold of the sun* of 3 l. piece, I demand then for 348 l. 15 *shilling sterling* how many *crownes of the sunne* shall I have *credit* for in *Lions*, first reduce the said summe of *pounds sterling* into *shillings*, multiplying the same by 20, and adding thereto the 15 *shillings*, and then by 12 *pence*,

12 *pence*, adding thereto the *pence* if any were, and then divide the same by 61 *pence*, and the divident will make *Crownes*, multiplying the remainder of the divison by 20 to make them *sols* and by 12 to make them *deniers of gold*, and then they will make in all *Crow.* 1372008 *pence of the summe of gold*, that I shall have in *credit* at *Lions* for the said summe of 348 l. 15 *starlin* delivered in *London*.

At pence 61 *star.*	*Pounds* 348 15 *starlin*	
	20	
	6960	
	15	
Cro. 1372 $\frac{1}{2}$ *incirca*	6975 *shillings*	
	12	
	13950	
	6975	
	83700 *pence*	

The proofe of this rule is manifested when that *Lions* shall *Exchange* the said summe of 1372 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Cro.* for *London* and here also it is to be noted that the rule is the same when *London* shall *exchange* with either *Paris* or *Roven* or any other City of the *Kingdome* of *France*. *Proofe.* *Exchange of* London, *with* Paris, Roven, *&c. in* France.



CHAP. CCCCXLV.

Of the Exchanges of London *with* Florence.

London doth *exchange* with *Florence*, and giveth *posito* 70 pence starl. more or lesse to have in *Florence* a *cro. of gold*, I demand then for *pound* 656 10 6 d starl. how many *Crownes* shall I have *credit* in *Florence*, this is to bee cast up as in the precedent rule of *London* with *Lions*, and it will appeare, that for the said 656 10 6 *starlin* I am to have *credit* in *Florence* the sum of *Cro.* 2250 $\frac{7}{8}$ as per Example, *Exchange of* London *with* Florence.

At pence 70 *sterlin*	*Pound* 656 10 6	
	20	
	13120	
	10	
	13130	
	12	
Crownes 2250 $\frac{7}{8}$ *incirca*	26260	
	131306	
	157566	

Proofe. *Note* that this *Exchange* is seldome practised from *London*, and therefore not in use in these dayes, but when many *Florentine Merchants* resided in *London* it was much in use, yet the rule is right and the proofe thereof is evident, when *Florence rechangeth* againe for *London*.

CHAP. CCCCXLVI.

Of the Exchanges of London *with* Venice.

Exchange of London *with* Venice. LOndon is found to *Exchange* for great summes with *Venice*, and giveth *posito* 50 d *sterlin*, to have in the said place one *duccat* in *banco* of l. 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ money of *Venice*, I demand then for 555 l. 17 6 d *sterlin* how many *ducc.* shall I have *credit* for in *Venice*, this is done as in the precedent rule, reducing the *pounds sterlin* into *shillings*, by the multiplycation of 20, and adding 17 and then multiplying that againe by 12, to bring it into *pence* and adding thereto 6 d and it will make *duc.* (2668 $\frac{1}{5}$) which should be rendred in *Venice* for 555 l. 17 6 d *sterl:* in *London* as per Example.

At

At 50 d. sterling	*Pound* 555 17 6	
	20	
	11180	
	17	
Duccat 2668 $\frac{1}{5}$	11117	
	12	
	22234	
	111176	
	133410	*pence sterlin.*

Note that for distinction of the *currant money* in *Venice*, which is 21 *per cent.* at present worse then the *money* payable by *Exchange*, it is termed in *Banco* in which all *bills of Exchange* are payable, and the proofe of this rule is apparent when that the said summe of 2668$\frac{1}{5}$ *ducc.* is *rechanged* for *London.*

Proofe.

Difference betweene mony in Banco *and currant mony in* Venice.

CHAP. CCCCXLVII.

Of the Exchanges of London *with* Antwerpe.

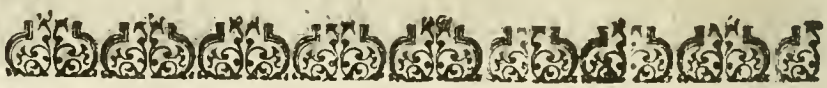
London doth *exchange* with *Antwerpe*, and giveth one *pound sterlin*, to have in *Antwerpe posito shillings* 35. 6 *pence* or *grosse*, money of *Antwerpe*, I demand then for 445 l. 15 and six *pence sterlin*, how many pound *Flemish* shall I have in *Antwerpe*, first *multiply* the *pounds sterlin* by 20. and bring them into *shillings*, and then by 12 to bring them into *pence sterlin*, doe also the same with the *pounds Flemish*, bringing them first into *shillings Flemish*, by a multiplication of 20, and then to pence or grosse by multiplication of 12 d, accounting the 35 shil. 6 d for l. *Flem.* 1. 15. 6 d. and say then by *the rule of* 3, if one pound sterlin give 35. 6 d *Flemish*, the price proposed, what will 445 l. 15. 6 *sterlin* give, which will make l. 791. 5. 0. d *Flemish* for which you must have *credit* in *Antwerpe* pounds.

Exchange of London *with* Venice.

If 1 *pound* ster. ——	35. 6 d *Flem.* ——	445. 15. 6 *ster.*
20	12	20
20	76	8915
12	35	12
40	426	17830
20		89156
240		106986
		426
Facit. 791 l. 5 shil. *Flemish.*		641916
		213972
		427944
		45576036

Proofe. London *exchange with* Amsterdam, Collonia, &c.

The proofe of the rule is more manifest when that *Antwerpe* doth *Exchange* for *London*, and *note* that the *account* is the same when that *London* doth *exchange* for *Colonia*, *Amsterdam*, and other places in the *Low Countries*.



Chap. CCCCXLVIII.

Of Orders and Comisons given and received for draughts and remittances in London.

According to my proposed *method*, I will here for conclusion of the *Exchanges* practised in *London*, briefly insert some Examples of *draughts* and *remittances* made by *comison* and *Order* in the Citie of *London*.

Example. 1. To *London*, then commeth *Order* from *Venice* to *remit* to them at 60 *pence*, and to draw for *Placentia* at 82 *pence sterlin*, the *partido* being for *Cro.* 4000 of *mare*. I finde then *bills* for *Venice* at 61 *pence*, I would know considering the losse that presenteth in the *remittance*, at how much should I *draw* my *draught* for *Placentia*, you must say by *the rule of three*, If *pence* 60 give *pence* 82 the price inordered, how many will *pence* 61 give the price found for *Venice*, and it will be *pence* 83 $\frac{1}{3}$ *sterlin* or thereabouts, and at lesse must not the *draught* be for *Placentia*.

Pence

Pence —— 60 —— *Pence* 82 —— *Pence* —— 61

82

122

Pence 83 488

5002

Example 2.

Againe *posito*, *Florence* is found to *exchange* for *London* at *pence* 83 *starlin*, and say for *Placentia* at *Cro:* 108, and that there is *Order* given to *Florence*, that at these rates they *draw* for *London* and *remit* to *Placentia*, at how much then will the *remittance* come from *London* to *Placentia?* to doe this, I multiply the said *Crownes* of *Florence*, which properly are the value of *Crownes* 100 of *Marc.* by *pence sterlin* 83, as is above mentioned, and out of the *pence* that are thence produced, I cut off the two last figures, and there will remaine *pence sterlin* 89 $\frac{2}{3}$ *incirca*, and so many *pence* together with $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* for the provison that is commonly paid in *Florence*, comes to be disbursed in *London*, for one crowne of marc. credit in *Placentia.*

Crownes 108
At pence 83 *starlin*

324

864

89|64

or $\frac{2}{3}$ *incirca*

100

Example 3.

Againe to *Antwerpe* commeth *Order* from *London*, to *draw* thither, *and to remit* to *Venice*, at such a price, that the *remittance* from *London* for *Venice*, come but to 55 *pence starlin* cleare of charges, the *partido* being 1000 *pound starlin*, now there is found *mony* for *London* at *shill.* 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, and *bills* for *Venice* at *gro.* 90 $\frac{2}{3}$, I demand if at this price the said *comison* may be effected, first reduce the said *shill.* 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ into *grosse*, and they make 400, then say *by the rule of three*, if *pence* 240, (the valew of the *pound starlin*) give 400 *gro.* what will 55 *pence starlin* give being the price of the *ducc: of Venice*, it will make *grosse* 91 $\frac{2}{3}$ from whence must be deducted $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. for provison taken and there will remaine *gro.* 91 $\frac{3}{10}$, so that the sayd *comison* may be effected to profit, because that *drawing* for *London* at sh. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, may be delivered for *Venice* at gro. 91 $\frac{3}{10}$, and there persent *bills* at lesse, that is at gro. 90 $\frac{2}{3}$ example.

Star: 240 *d.* —	*Shill.* 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	*Provison*
66	12	91. 66
Gro. 91. 100	*Gro.* 9400 *Star.* 55. *d.*	$\frac{2}{3}$ — 18
	55	18
	22000	36
	400	91.66
	160	36
	1600	*Gro:* 91.3\0

And this is as much as I conceive needfull at this time to insert concerning the *exchanges* practised in *London*, now there only resteth the termes of *payment* of *bills of exchange* in *London.*

CHAP. CCCCXLIX.

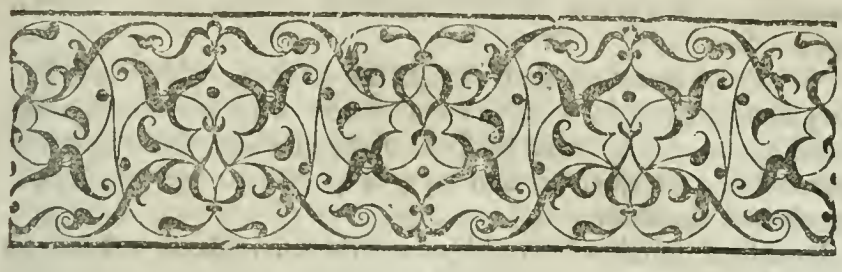
Of the Terms of payments of Bills of exchange in London.

Terms of payments of Bills exchange in London.

THe *termes* for the payment *of Bills of exchange* in *London* are observed to bee with other citties thus:

To *Venice* at 3 moneth after date and so back.
To *Antwerpe* at one moneths after date and so back.
To *Genoa* at 3 moneths after date and so back.
To *Florence* at 3 moneths after date and so back.
To *Pisa* at 3 moneths after date and so back.
To *Lions* for the faire and so from faire to fayre.
To *Placentia* the same as *Lions.*
To *Roven* and *Paris* at one moneth after date and so back.

CHAP.



CAHP. CCCCL.

Of the abreviation of Division and Multiplication after the Italian *and forraine manner and methode.*

FOr as much as I have in many parts of this particular *Tract* of *Exchanges* followed the *arithmeticall* method & manner of those rules practised in the calculation of these *exchanges* by the *Bankers* and *Exchangers* of *Italy*, it will be here needfull for the better inlightning of the same, & the easier casting up & calculation thereof, that I shew how the *Italian Bankers and Exchangers* do abreviate their labour, and shorten their taske therein, and the rather I have presumed to adde the same here, and in this place, partly in regard that I have not found it published by any of our *English Arethmeticians*, but principally to shew the learner the wayes how the same are there wrought and *arethmetically* calculated.

Of Division and Multiplication abreviated after the Italian manner.

It is generally confest by all *Arethmetictans* that the whole art of *Arethmetick* depends upon five principall rules, now commonly in all countries received and taught, that is, by *Numeration*, *Addition*, *Subtraction*, *Multiplication*, and *Division*, and that no one proposed question in *Arethmetick* can be perfected without the help of some of these, for the three former I find not any disagreement in the common received manner by them and us, and therefore I will omitt to speak any thing thereof; but of the two later, whereby is observed that most rules and questions of all *exchanges* are perfected and performed, I will here insist upon, induced principally as I sayd before to inlighten thereby the preceding examples that I have handled in the calculatians of the *exchanges* before mentioned.

I will then in the first place contrary to the custome of our *English Masters in this Science*, begin with that part of *Arethmetick* which wee call *Division*, and by an example or two of the working thereof explaine the same to such as either shall bee desirous to

learne it, or such as shall desire to make use of these before mentioned *tables*.

Division abreviated in calculations of accounts.

A certaine *marchant* then bought 46 clothes, which cost him 673 l. and desireth by a briefe way to know what one cloth doth stand him in, to do which I dispose of the question after the manner of the *rule of three*, and say, If 46 *Clothes* cost 673 l. how much doth the *Cloth* cost.

Now for as much as it would prove to be too difficult, at first sight after the cõmon manner, to find how often 46 the *divisor* is found in 673, it will be more facile and commodious, to take it after their method thus, take then the first *figure* which is 4 and see how often the same is included in the figure 6 which is once, the which I write then under the *Divisor*, drawing a line between them, & then multiply it by the whole *divisor* 46, beginning at 6, saying once 6 is 6, & next comming to the sum that is to be divided 673 I chuse the second *figure* 7 from whence I take 6 and there remaines one, which I place under the said 7, and returning againe to the *divisor*, I multiply 1 by 4 which giveth 4, which I *deduct* from the other *figure* 6, of the summe to be *divided*, and there remaines 2, the which I write under the 6, so that 46 taken by this meanes out of 67 there rests 21, from whence I proceed and put this before the *figure* 3 remayning, which thereby makes 213, for the summe that now remaynes to be divided by 46, saying in 21 how many times 4, which cannot be but 4 times, for in taking 5 there will remaine but 1 which with the following *figure* doth make 13, (the which number cannot pay 5 times 6, and for this cause I can take but 4,) multiplying the *divisor* as at first, saying (beginning alwayes by the last figure of the *divisor*) 4 times 6 is 24, and taking the last *figure* 3 from the summe to be divided 213, the which for payment of 24 I borrow 3 tenns, which I beare in mind, and say 24 from 33 there rests 9 the which I place under the 3 and then come to *multiply* the other *figure* 4 of the *divisor* by 4 and it makes 16, which with the 3 tenns borne in minde, makes 19 which must be *deducted* from the sum to be *divided* 21, so there will rest 2 the which I place ununder 1 as by the example appeareth more at large.

So that 673 l. *divided* by 46 *Clothes*, the *quotient* giveth 14 l. and the rest is 29 l. which now is to be *divided* by 46, which cannot be done, and therefore the same to be reduced to *shillings* which multiplied by 20 comes to 580 *sh:* which must now be *divided* by 46 in the manner before shewed, saying how many times 4, in 5 which is once, the which I write in the *quotient* at the side of 14 l. proceeding from the first *divison*, *multiplying* it by 6 and it giveth 6, which taken from 8 the rest is 2, which I put under the 8, and *multiply* the other *figure* of the *divisor* 4 by 1 which giveth 4 taken from 5 there rests 1, then 46 *substracted* from 58 there rests 12, right with which I put the other *figure* 0 resting of the summe to be

be divided and returne to ſay, how many times 4 in 12, the which I can take but 2 and I place it in the *quotient* and *multiply* it by the laſt *figure* of the *diviſor*, ſaying 2 times 6 is 12 which I *deduct* from 120, the which to do I ſay (borrowing 2 *tenns* which I bare in mind) 12 from 20 reſts 8 which I place under the 0 and *multiply* the other *figure* of the *diviſor* 4 by 2 making 8 with the 2 borne in mind, comes to be 10, taken from 12 there reſts 2, ſo that 580 *ſh. divided* by 46 the *product* is 12 *ſhill:* and there remayneth yet 28 *ſhill.* which muſt be brought into *pence*, *multiplyed* by 12 and it makes 336 the which muſt be *divided* by 46, ſaying in 33 how many times 4, which is 7 times, the which I place in the *quotient* by the *ſhillings*, *multiplying* 7 by 6, which makes 42 from 46 there reſts 4, the which I place under the 6, and keepe 4 in mind borrowed *adding* them with 4 times 7 they make 32, which *deducted* from 33, there reſts 1, the which I place under the 3, ſo that 336 *divided* by 46 the *product* giveth 7 and there reſts 14 d. to *divide* which is a thing of a ſmall valew.

So that if 46 *peeces* of *cloth* coſt 673 l. the one will coſt 14. l. 12. ſhill. 7. d. as may be ſeene by the example here under wrought.

If peeces 46 coſt 673 L. how much the peece.

```
                 213
                 29|20
14. L. 12. Sh. 7. D.   580
                       120
                        28|12
                       336
                        14
```

To ſhew the brevity of this manner of *dividing*, I will ſhew here another example, which cannot without much difficulty be performed by the common manner of *diviſon* in cancelling the *figures*, and yet is very eaſily and compendiouſly performed this way, by obſerving the order which is before preſcribed, and therefore to avoyd prolixity I ſhall not need here to put downe any particular explication, the example ſhall be thus then, to divide 19999100007 by 99999, which by the *product* doth give 199993 without any *remaynder* as ſhall appeare by the working here underneath. *Another example.*

```
Diviſor 99999 ———— 19999100007
Quotient. 199993     999920
                      999290
                       992990
                        929990
                         299997
```

Diviſion

Another method of dividing by rule of practise.

Division which is wrought by the *rule of practise*, is done in this manner by the help of the parts found therein, as for example, if 72 *peeces of sarges* cost 169.l. 12 shil. how much will the *peece* stand in, then *dividing* by 72 I find first the parts thereof, and observe that 8 times 9 makes 72, I take then the $\frac{1}{8}$ of the summe to be *divided*, saying the eighth part of 16 is 2, which I place under a *line drawne*, and the $\frac{1}{8}$ of 9 is 1, there remains one *pound* which is 20 *shil.* which with the 12 makes 32, the $\frac{1}{8}$ whereof is 4, so that the eighth of the said 169 l. 12 shil. is 21 l. 4 shil. of which number I take the $\frac{1}{9}$ (which shall be the price of the *peece*) in this manner, saying, the $\frac{1}{9}$ of 21 is 2, the rest is 3 l. which is 60 *shil.* and with the 4 maketh 64 *shil.* of which the $\frac{1}{9}$ is 7, then there rests 1, which is 12 *pence*, and the $\frac{1}{9}$ of 12 is 1, so that the ninth part of 21 l. 4 shil. is 2 l. 7 shil. 1 d. the price of the *peece* as by this example is shewed,

72 *peeces* ——	l. 169.	12 shil.		
	$\frac{1}{8}$. 21.	4		
	$\frac{1}{9}$ 2.	7.	1 d	

Note another example.

But when it happens that any *broken numbers* fall in the *divisor*, the *divisor* and the summe to be *divided*, must then be reduced to one and the selfe same denominator, as for example, If $13\frac{1}{2}$ *peeces* should cost 264 l. 17 shil. 6 d. what would the *peece* stand in? to doe which I reduce into halfes the *peeces* $13\frac{1}{2}$ *multiplying* the same by 2 making 27 halfes, doing the same with the summe to be *divided*, *multiplying* it by 2 which comes to be l. 529. 15, which to be *divided* by 27, must be considered that 3 times 9 is 27, therefore must be taken $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{9}$ of the said third in this manner saying $\frac{1}{3}$ of 5 is 1, of 22 is 7 and of 19 is 6, and there remaines 1 *pound* which is 20 shil. which with the 15 makes 35, the $\frac{1}{3}$ of which is 11 and there rests 2 shil. which are 24 *pence*, the $\frac{1}{3}$ whereof is 8, and afterward taking the $\frac{1}{9}$ of the said $\frac{1}{3}$ saying, the $\frac{1}{9}$ of 17 is 1, and of 86 is 9, and there rests 5 l. which with the 11 shil. is 111 shil. the $\frac{1}{9}$ whereof is 12, then rests 3 shil. which with the 8 d remaining is 44 d, the $\frac{1}{9}$ whereof is 4, so that the *product* of the said $\frac{1}{9}$ giveth 19 l. 12 shil. 4 d, the value of the said *peece*, as by example,

$13\frac{1}{2}$ *peeces* ——	l. 264.	17.	6	
			2	
	529.	15.	0	
$\frac{1}{3}$ ——	176.	11.	8	
$\frac{1}{9}$ ——	19.	12.	4	the peece

Another.

Againe, at 34 l. 16 shil. the $21\frac{1}{3}$ *yards*, how much will the *yard* amount unto, doe this as the *preceding rule*, putting the *yard* into thirds, in multiplying them by 3 they make 64 for *divisor* to 34 l. 16 also

also *multiplied* by 3 which make 104 l. 8 shil. which to *divide* by 64, is to be considered that 8 times 8 is 64, and therefore the $\frac{1}{8}$ of an eight is the price of a *yard*, as example,

21 $\frac{1}{3}$ *yards* ——— 34 l. 16. how much the yard

3			3
64		104.	8
	$\frac{8}{7}$	13.	1
	$\frac{1}{8}$	1	12. 7 the yard

Many other *divisions* are resolved in the same manner as the preceding, which I willingly here omit, and referre them to the occurrences of *traffique* that shall happen herein, and now I will proceed to *Multiplication* abreviated, by which two rules both the *golden Rule of three*, and many other in *Arithmetique* are wrought and performed, commodious and necessary to this *Tract of Exchanges* and this *Map of Commerce*, as being indeed the proper rules, by which the *Exchanges* in this book are cast up and calculated.

Multiplication abreviated.

The method that hath beene shewed in the former *Division*, may in some sort serve also in *multiplication* in this manner, suppose you were to *multiply* 56 yards by 4 *l.* 18 shil. 9 d. you must consider that 56 is composed of 7 times 8, and therefore you must *multiply* the said 4. 18. 9. by 7, and its *product* by 8, beginning with the *pence*, and saying 7 times 9 is 63, I write 3 *pence*, and retaine 5 *shill.* which I ad with 7 times 8 which make 61, write then 1 and retain 6 which added to 1 times 7 makes 13 which is 6 l. 10 shil. and following the common method of *addition*, I put downe one ten, and retaine 6 l. which I add with 4 times 7, and they make 34 l. the which *product* I *multiply* againe by 8, beginning to *multiply* by the *pence* which are with the *pounds*, and then by the *shil.* calculating for 12 d, one *shill.* and for 20 *shill.* 1 *pound* they then make 276 l. 10 shil. for the value of 56 *yards* as shall be more plainly demonstrated by this Example following.

At 4 l. 18 shil. 9 d. the *yard*, what amounteth 56 *yards* to

		7
34.	11.	3
		8
l. 276.	10.	0 the 56 yards.

Againe at 2 l. 13. 3 d. the *ounce*, what will the *pound* of 16 *ounces* cost.

		16
42.	12.	0 the price of the *pound*.

Againe,

Againe at 5 L. 16. 6. the pound, what will 132 L. cost.

```
      11
   ------
   64. 1. 6
      12
   ------
L. 768. 18. 0
```

Another Example. Many other *questions* may be answered as the above sayd, but yet *note*, that to *multiply* by an uneven number, such as is 31, 43, and the like, then do in this manner, *posito* I demand at 5 l. 9. sh. 3. d. the *yard*, what will 43 *yards* come unto, now for as much as 43, hath no dividable parts I take 42, *multiplying* it by 6 and by 7, as hath beene shewed, and for the *yard* that doth remaine I adde to the last *multiplication* 5. l. 9. 3. d. which is the cost of 1 *yard* and it makes 274 l. 17. 9. d. the cost of 43 *yards* as may be observed by the following example.

```
     L.   Sb.   d.
At   5.   9.    3; the yard, how much will 43 yards cost.
                 ---------|6
                 32.  15.  6
                 ---------|7
                 229.  8.  6
            ----------------
            L. 234.  17.  9  the cost of 43 yards.
```

Another Ex-ample. But when there is any *broken number* in the *yards* or *peeces*, doe thus by example, at l. 7. 14. 6 the *peece*, what will 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ cost, then for 81 I *multiply* by 9 the cost of the *peece*, and its *product* againe by 9 because that 9 times 9 is 81 and I find l. 625. 14. 6 for the valew of the said 81 *peeces*, and for the $\frac{1}{2}$ *peece* I take the $\frac{1}{2}$ of 7. l. 14. 6. d. and adding it thereto the same comes to be l. 629. 11. sh. 9. d. and so much the 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ cost, example.

```
At L. 7. 14. 6 the peece, what will 81 1/2 cost.
      ---------|9
      69. 10. 6
      ---------|9
      625. 14. 6
        3. 17. 3
    ----------------
    L. 629. 11. 9. d.
```

Another way of Multiplication abreviated. But for as much as this may seeme difficult, I will here note another way of *Multiplication* abreviated, serving as well in *exchanges* or in *marchandising posito*; I would know what comes 154 *yards* unto, at 56 *shillings* the *yard*, to do this *multiply* the sayd *yards*, by the halfe of the sayd mony which is 28 *sh.* and in adding its *product*, double the last *figure* taking that for so many *shill.* and the rest for *pounds* as doth appeare by this example following, which I adde in this manner, saying 2. 4. and 9 make 15, and after the ordinary manner, you must set downe 5, and beare 1 ten, but in this methode

thode, you must double it, setting downe 10 for 5. the which doubled you must hold as so many *shillings* and so proceeding in the addition of the rest, and adding the tenth borne of 15, it will come to l. 431. 4. sh. the valew of 154 *yards*, and this *note* is to be observed in all other *questions* of this nature, as by example doth appeare.

At 56 sh. the yard, how much will 154 yards cost.

28
1232
308
L. 431. 4. 0 d.

Againe at 3 L. 16. Sh. the pound, how much will 267 L. cost.

38
2136
801
L. 1014. 12. 0. d.

There is yet another briefe way of *Multiplication*, used in *France* and *many parts beyond the seas*, which is done by taking the parts of 10 or of 100 in this manner, I would *multiply* 113 *yards* by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ I note what part 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ is in 10 and find it to be $\frac{1}{8}$ therefore is 113 *yards* to be *multiplyed* by 10, or else more briefe by adding an o and in taking the $\frac{1}{8}$ which shall be the valew of the said 113 *yards*, and for to *multiply* by 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ you must take the $\frac{1}{8}$ of the summe to be *multiplyed*, after you have added thereunto an o because that 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ is the $\frac{1}{8}$ of 10, and for to *multiply* by 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ you must adde an o and take $\frac{1}{8}$ because that 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ is the $\frac{1}{8}$ of 10 and so in many others, in taking alwayes the parts of 10, and note that the same may bee done in taking the parts of 100, as to *multiply* 137 *yards* by 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ you must adde two oo to the summe, then take $\frac{1}{12}$, because that 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ is the $\frac{1}{12}$ part of 100 and for to *multiply* by 12 $\frac{1}{8}$, you must adde two oo and take the $\frac{1}{8}$ because that the $\frac{1}{8}$ of 100 is 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ as may be seene by these following examples. *Another way of abreviated Multiplication.*

At 25 sh. the *yard* what comes the 113 *yards* to

$\frac{1}{8}$ 141. 5. 0

At 33 sh. 4. d. the *yard* what comes 7612 *yards* unto

$\frac{1}{8}$ 12686. 13. 4 d.

oo

At 8 *L.* 6. 8 d. the *peece* what comes 173 peeces unto?

$\frac{1}{12}$ 1441. 13. 4

Againe at 3 shill: *the pound*, what will the 100 l. come unto? to doe this in briefe a *cipher* is to be added to the cost of the pound which *Another example.*

which is 3 ſh. and it makes 30 of which ſumme take the $\frac{1}{2}$ and it makes 15 l. which makes the coſt of the hundred, and ſo for others by theſe examples following.

At 3 *ſh.* the *pound* how much the 100 l.

15. l.

At 56 *ſh.* the *pound* how much the *hundred.*

280 l.

Another. Againe at 3 d. the *pound*, I would know how much 100 l. comes unto, multiply the *pence* (which the *pound* is worth) by 5, and out of its *product* take $\frac{1}{12}$, which ſhall be the coſt of the *quintall* and to find the coſt of the *pound*, you muſt *multiply* the valew of the *hundred* by 12, and the $\frac{1}{5}$ of the *product* is the coſt of the *pound* as followeth by theſe examples.

At 3 d. the *pound*, how much the 100 L.

5

15

$\frac{1}{12}$ L. 1. 5 0. d. the *hundred.*

At 17. d. the *pound* how much the *hundred.*

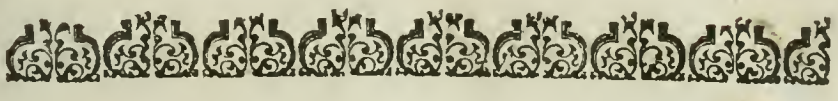
5

85

$\frac{1}{12}$ L. 7. 1. 8. the coſt of the 100 L.

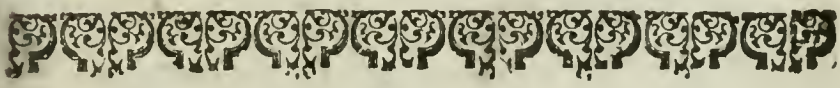
But I have wandred too farre, and proceeded farther in *this ſubject* than I intended, therefore here will conclude both the *calculations* of *Exchanges* and theſe methods of *abreviating* the rules of *Diviſion* and *Multiplication*, referring what is here by me omitted in both the *ſayd ſubjects* to the ingenuous hand and head of the myſterious *Exchanger.*

FINIS.



The Printers to the friendly Readers.

Entlemen, it is found true by daily experience, that one hand doth oftimes ease many mens labour, & as often (it must be granted) that many hands give ease to one mans paines, and makes, as the Proverb sayes, light worke; the first Assertion the Author hath made good in this Tract by his paines in your behalfes, the last, wee desire you to make good in his right, for being not well acquainted with the subject, and his publique and private affaires not permitting his daily and continuall attendance at the Presse, may occasion the let slipping of some Errors, which unwillingly have past the Correctors hand, our will, and his knowledge, therefore wee entreat you lovingly to amend them where they are found, and courteously to accept both of ours and his good will and endeavours therein, so shall you encourage us to doe better hereafter, and endeavour so farre to please you in the future, that wee may make some satisfaction to him for the Errors now committed, and rest ingaged to you for your love and courteous acceptance of our paines and care taken therein.



An Alphabeticall Table, comprehending the most notable things contained in this MERCHANTS MAPPE OF COMMERCE.

Albania

Modona

Orleans,

The

The end of the TABLE.

A Table of the Longitude and Latitude of all the principall CITIES mentioned in this MAPPE OF COMMERCE.

A		Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Adrianople		42. 45	22. 45
Alba regalis		46. 48	42. 0
Album castrum		48. 35	50. 45
Amsterdam		52. 40	27. 34
Alexandria in *Ægypt*		31. 00	60. 30
Alexandria in *Italie*		43. 10	30. 00
Alffild in *Hassia*		51. 00	72. 00
Abevile in *Picardy*		49. 50	22. 30
Amberge in *Bohemia*		49. 26	32. 40
Ancona		43. 22	39. 40
Antioch		37. 20	70. 15
Antwerpe		51. 58	26. 36
Acquilla		43. 30	38. 20
Argentina		48. 45	28. 14
Augusta		47. 42	33. 00
Angiers		47. 25	18. 10
Avignon		44. 40	22. 40
Aleppo		38. 00	72. 30
Arminig		41. 00	76. 00
Ava		27. 50	142. 30
Agades		30. 0	66. 33
Agasimba		7. 0	24. 0
Algiers		25. 20	30. 0
Almara	S. L.	30. 00	63. 30
Angola	S. L.	07. 00	45. 10
Asna		25. 00	66. 30
Asencia	S. L	19. 00	363 20
Santa Anna	S. L.	27. 30	318.30

B		Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Boriquen	S. L.	19. 40	273. 20
Bangamodrum		06. 00	62. 36
Bernagasum		13. 00	70. 00
Benomotapa		26. 00	55. 00
Bona		35. 40	37. 10
Brava		— 30	74. 30
Bugia		35. 10	34. 30
Babylon		33. 00	82. 20

C		Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Bethlem		31. 50	65. 45
Baccu		42. 00	88. 50
Bulgar		54. 30	88. 30
Bengala		21. 20	125. 10
Bensanson		46. 30	20. 30
Burges		46. 20	22. 10
Buda		47. 0	42. 0
Burdeaux		44. 30	17. 50
Bollonia		43. 33	35. 50
Basil		47. 40	31. 00

C		Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Constantinople		43. 05	56. 00
Cales		37	05. 10
Conimbre		40. 00	11. 25
Collen		51. 00	30. 30
Copenhagen		56. 50	34. 30
Corinth		36. 55	51. 15
Cracovia		50. 12	42. 40
Cane		49. 42	19. 20
Compostella		20	06.
Caminetsa		50. 40	50. 20
Calicut		10. 30	112. 40
Casan		35. 10	96. 10
Cappha		48. 00	68. 50
Cambalu		51. 10	161. 10
Cambaia		11. 40	142. 20
Cantan		25.	149. 00
Chile	S. L.	36.	299. 30
Coanum		31.	259. 40
Canada		50. 20	305. 10
Cartagena nova		20. 10	300.
Casco	S. L.	13. 30	297. 20
Caxamalca	S. L.	11. 30	298. 30
Cuba		31. 40	296.
Capua		41.	39. 10.
Carenge		31. 50	31. 48
Cairo		29. 50	63. —

The Table of Longitude and Latitude.

C	Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Cesena	43. 40	34. 40
Cephalonia	37. 10	47. 10
Colmar	48. 12	26. 0
Constance	47. 30	28. 30
Cordoua	37. 50	8. 0
Corfu	38. 45	45. 10
Corsico Iland	40. 50	31. 0
Crema	44. 20	31. 15
Cremona	44. 40	32. 25
Ciprus	35. 30	65. 30
Cuma	41. 40	41. 0
Cap. bona speransa S. L.	35. 00	50. 30
Cape varde.	40. 10	9 50

D	Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Dabull	31. 00	112.20
Damascus	35.	69.—
Doway	50. 30	25 —
Dole	46. 10	27. 00
Dublin		
Dort	44. 00	30. 40
Dansicke	54. 44	44. 15
Dresden	51. 00	23. 45
Diraccium	40. 50	45. 00
Decan	14. 00	113.20
Delle	5 -- 00	114.19
Damieta	32. 40	69. 00
Dara	12. 00	66. 50
Dancali	17. 10	66. 50

E	Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Edenburgh	58. 00	19. 20
Ephesus	37. 40	57. 40
Erford	51. 10	34 —
Epidauro	36. 25	51. 45

F	Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Francford upon *Oder*	50 30	— 24
Francford upon *Mense*	50 - 30	— 30
Florence	34 —	43—
Ferara	36 —	44 —
Friburge	48. 13	28—
Famagusta	30 - 30	69. 20
Fassum	45. 40	57. 50
Favencia	43. 30	35 - 20
Fesse	34. 40	5. 30
Flanders	52. 30	22. 45

G	Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Guatimala	24. 20	303—
Guaiachil S. L.	2 30	294.30
Goa	14. 40	112.20
Gaza	33	70. 50
Guinea S. L.	9. 10	18 —
Guangala	25. 50	37. 30
Goaga	22.—	55—
Geneva	45. 45	28—
Granado	37. 30	17. 15
Genoa	15. 20	45. 20
Gaieta	40. 50	38. 20
Gallipoli	41. 30	45. 10
Gelderland	52. 20	27. 40
Gotland	60. 00	48 —
Golmon	54. 6	33. 54
Gorlits	51.—	34. 45
Gulich	52. 0	27. 30

H	Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Hidleberge	49. 25	33—
Havana	20. 00	292.10
Hochlaga	44. 10	300.50
Hamburge	54. 20	30. 15
Hamaria in *Norway*	60. —	31. 45
Halbestad	52. 11	35. 20

I	Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Jerusalem	31. 40	66 —
Ireland the midst	57 —	12 —
Ingolstad	48. 42	31. 20
Jamacca	17. 00	298.30
St. Jaco	32. 10	298.10
Isabella.	10.	10. 32
India the midst	38 —	105 40
Jerico	33 —	73 —

L	Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
London	51. 30	20 —
Leiden	52. 10	27. 20
Lions	44. 30	25. 40
Lovaine	51 —	23 —
Lisborne	38. 50	10. 50
Leighe	50. 30	29 —
Liampo	34. 40	160. 20
Lima S. L.	23. 30	296.40
Lucaio	30. 00	299.27
Lansano	47. 40	35. 30
Leoburge	54. 10	28. 2
Leghorne	42. 12	33. 10
Lovaine	51. 00	26. 45

Lubecke

The Table of Longitude and Latitude.

L		Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Lubecke		54. 48	34. 00
Lucca		42. 40	32. 40
Luneburge		54. 40	34. 20
Lucerne		46. 34	26. 0
Lipsicke		51. 25	34. 45

M		Latit. D.M.	Long. D.M.
Maragna		19. 30	281.30
Margerita		10. 50	314.10
Martha		10. 40	301.20
St. Michel	S. L.	6. 10	291.40
S. Micheal		27. 20	327.10
Mexico		38. 30	283.—
Madagascar	S. L.	19.—	77.—
Madera		31. 30	8. 10
Manicongo	S. L.	7.—	47. 10
Morrocco		30.	30. 30
Melinda	S. L.	3. 20	71. 20
Meroe		16. 10	68. 20
Mombasa	S. L.	4. 50	72.—
Mandao			125.25
Mallacca		5.—	136.30
Mecha		25.—	75. 30
Medina		27. 20	73.—
Meacum		23. 15	160.30
Ments		50. 30	27. 30
Marburg		51. 30	
Millaine		43.—	40. 20
Modena		45. 40	43. 50
Majorca		39. 35	18. 50
Mosco		61.—	—
Machlin		51. 15	26. 50
Maguntia		50. 8	30.—
Madgburge		52. 20	34. 30
Mantua		44. 30	32. 20
Marselia		43. 6	24. 30
Manfredonia		40. 45	42. 50
Mesina		38. 50	42. 46
Minorque		40. 10	19. 30
Montpelier		43. 25	20. 30

N		Latit. D.M.	Long. D.M.
Naples		39. 30	46.—
Nidrosia		60. 50	89. 45
Nismes		42. 30	25.—
Nica		40. 00	57.—
Ninive		36. 40	82.—
Narsinga		18,—	119.—
Nicodemia		44. 20	63. 30
Nicopolis		45,—	56. 30

N		Latit. D.M.	Long. D.M.
Nova Albion		50. —	235 —
Nova Galisia		2. 40	298. 15
Norumbega		43. 40	315.40
Nombre de dios		9. 20	294.30
Navaca		17. 10	300.20
Narbone		43.—	19. 20
Nantes		48. 12	16. 20
Nola		40, 45	40. 15
Novaria		44. 30	30. 30
Negroponte		38. 15	53. 40
Norimburgh		49. 24	31. 10
Nursia Italia		42. 44	308.—

O		Latit. D.M.	Long. D.M.
Ormus		19. —	92. 0
Odia		12.—	138.30
Oxiana		20.—	107 40
Oxford		51. 30	19.—
Orleans		47. 10	22.—
Orchades Iles		61. 40	21.—
Ortinge in *Sweden*		48. 58	28. 3

P.		Latit. D. M.	Long. D.M.
Paris		48.—	23. 20
Poitiers		50. 10.	20.—
Padoua		36. 10	44. 45
Pavia		33. 5	44.—
Prague		46. 10	29. 10
Persepolis		30. 40	90. 40
Ptolemais		29. 40	66. 40
Palama		28.—	6. 20
Panama		8. 10	294.10
Papaian		1. 50	297.30
Palermo		37.—	37.—
Perpignan		42. 40	18. 30
Pampelon		42. 50	15.—
Parma		43. 30	32. 30
Perusca		42. 56	36. 50
Pisa		43. 45	36. 30.
Pistoia		43.—	33. 20
Pescaro		42. 38	32. 40
Placencia		44.—	31. 30
Portugall		40. 45	5. 48

Q		Latit. D.M.	Long. D. M.
Quitto	S.L.	10.—	293.10
Quivira		40.—	233.41
Quinsay		40.—	153.—

Rome

The Table of Longitude and Latitude.

R	Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Rome	38 —	41. 40
Rheims	48. 30	25. 25
Riga	59 —	43. 45
Rhodes	35 —	58 —
Rhagusa	43. 30	42. 14
Ratisbone	48. 56	29. 50
Ravenna	44. 2	34. 40
Ricanti	43. 22	40. 00
Rostocke	54. 36	34 —
Roven	49 —	21. 15
Regium	38. 15	43. 10

S	Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Sanguinai	55 —	306. 40
St Spiritus	13. 20	322. 30
Saba	8. 40	68. 20
Septa	35. 40	22. 00
Smyrna	40. 30	60. 20
Susis	48. 00	73. 40
Sigestan	31 —	105. 00
Sarmacand	44 —	109 —
Samaria	33. 40	72. 20
Salamanca	41. 20	21. 24
Siquenca		18 - 2
Siena	42. 15	42. 20
Siracuse	37. 30	40. 30
Stockholme	60 - 30	47 —
Strasburge	48. 44	27. 50
Sivill	37. 30	14. 20
Salerne	40. 30	40. 20
Salisburge	44. 44	35. 15
Sardinia Iland	38 —	31 —
Sævoy	43. 30	29. 10
Salonica	44. 30	39. 50
Seodra	44 —	40. 20
Sebenico	37 —	6 - 36
Spallata	43. 15	39. 45
Spires	49. 20	28 - 40

T	Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Taranto	41. 15	43. 15
Treviso	45. 30	33. 35
Toledo	41 —	10 - 30
Tholousa	43. 30	18 —
Turin	44. 20	29. 30
Tunes	32. 30	33 —
Trent	45. 18	31. 32
Triers	45. 50	4 - 0
Tarsus	40 —	71. 20

T		Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Tauris		38. 20	90. 30
Tendus		57. 30	168. 30
Tirus		36. 30	72. 10
Trabesond		44. 10	140. 30
Troas		48. 10	31.
Tripolis		37 —	72. 20
Tedoro		—	160. 40
Tanger		35 - 20	30. 50
Tombuto		15 —	20. 15
Telesme		34 —	29 —
Totantoon		36 —	248. 20
Tombez	S.L.	4. 10	291. 40

V	Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Valencia	36. 10	12. 40
Valadolid	42. 20	9 —
Venetia	45. 15	34. 30
Verona	45. 16	32. 45
Vercelles	44. 12	29. 50
Vicentia	44. 55	33 —
Vienna France	45. 12	22. 30
Vienna Austria	47. 42	38 —
Vilerbo	42. 18	39 —
Vlma	48. 26	30. 20
Voltera	42. 40	33. 50

W	Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Witenberge	50 - 20	—
Witsburge	50 —	—
Wormatia	49. 44	28. 30

X	Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Xaintu	55. 40	168 40

Y	Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Yorke	54. 30	23. 30

Z		Latit. D. M.	Long. D. M.
Zeilan		11. 20	138 —
Zama	S.L.	11. 40	74. 40
Zocotara		12. 50	88 —
Zansibar	S.L.	6. 30	73. 5
Zimbaos	S.L.	25. 20	9 —

Note that *S L* signifieth a Southerly Latitude.

F I N I S.