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MERCHANTS MAP OF

The Merchants Map of China is the most universal manner and
manner of Trade is comprehensively handled. The standard and constant
Coins of sundry princes, are given. The real and imaginary coins of
Accounts and exchanges, are shown. The silver and artificial commodities
of all countries for transportation described. The weights and measures of
all eminent cities and towns of the Indies, collected and reduced one into
another; and all to the measure of commerce practised in the famous city
of London. . . . Printed for R. Vabb. London, 1653.

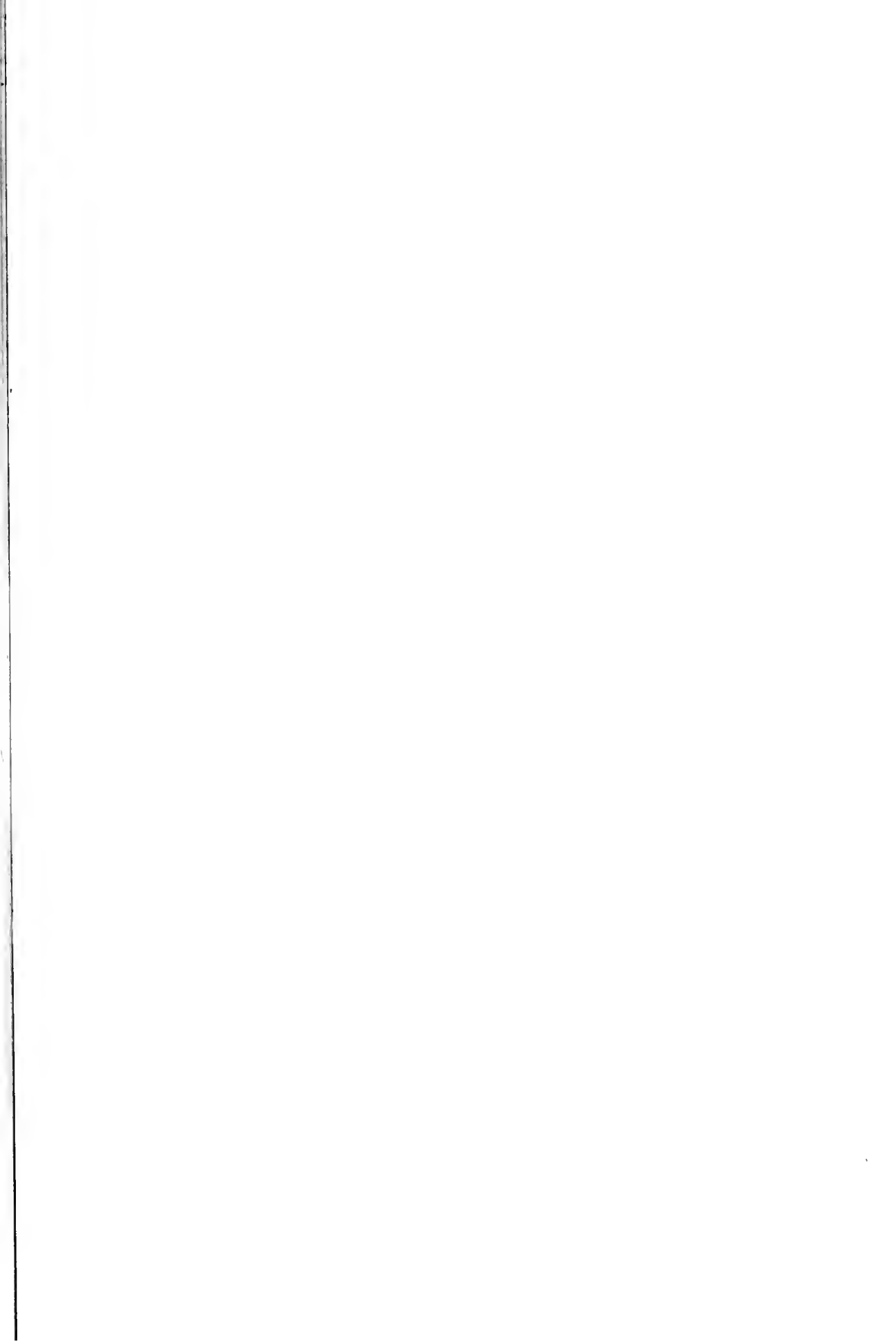
Sm. Folio. [7]ff., 12, 223, [1], [2], 262pp., 1 l. (blank) [1]f., 192 pp., 1 l.,
[10]ff. With engraved title-page, 1 folding map, 4 maps. Lacks portrait,
newly bound in full brown calf. Exlibris of the Indiana University Library.
Fine copy.

First edition. The author was a director of the East India Company and of the Levant Company. "The 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 652 and 1700 and was wisely used by merchants.

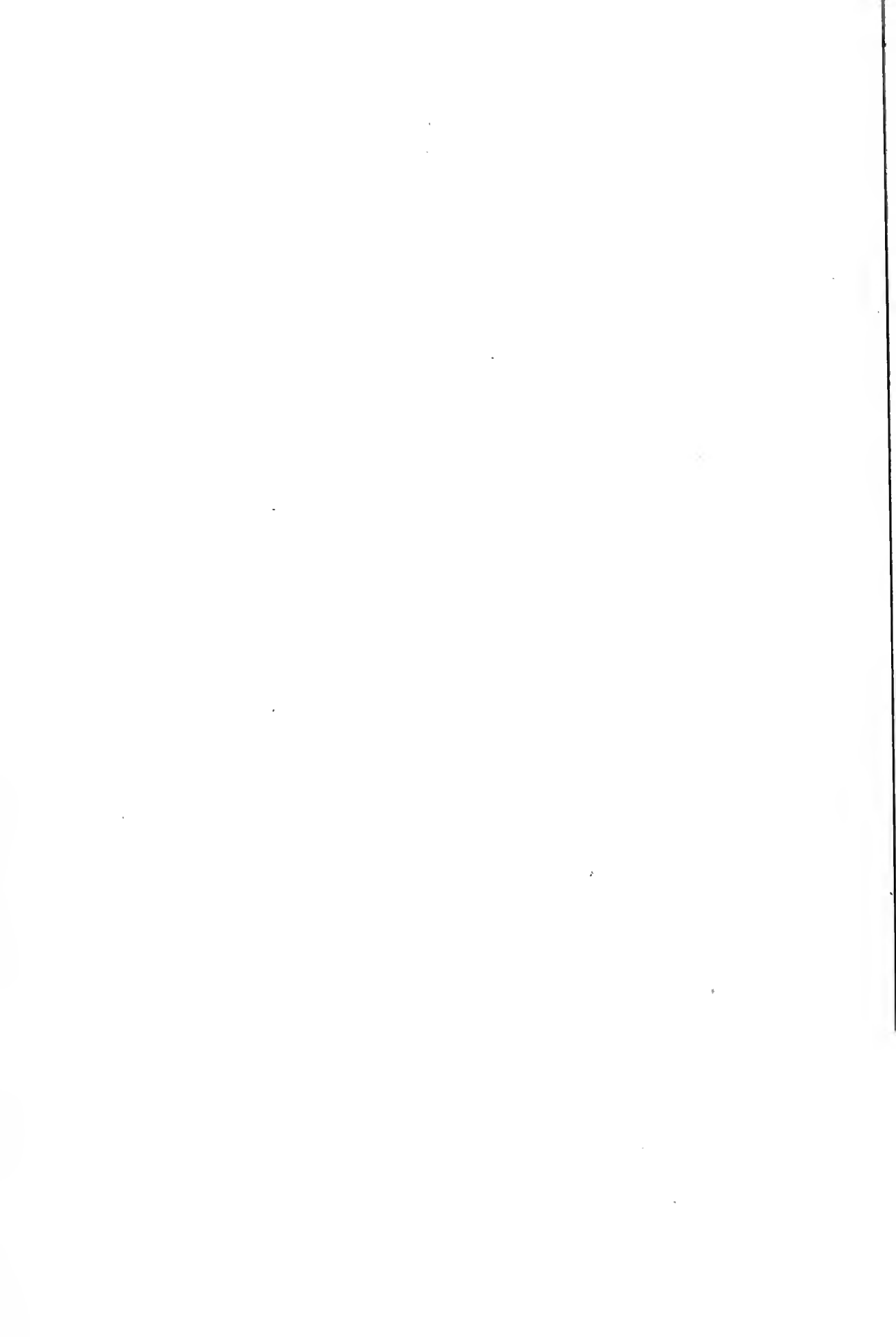
Among the commendatory verses is a poem by Isaac Walton.

STC.21094. Bishop(1950) lists 12 copies only in the U.S.
Kress Lib. Cat.:535. James Ford Bell Collection:(1955-59):36.

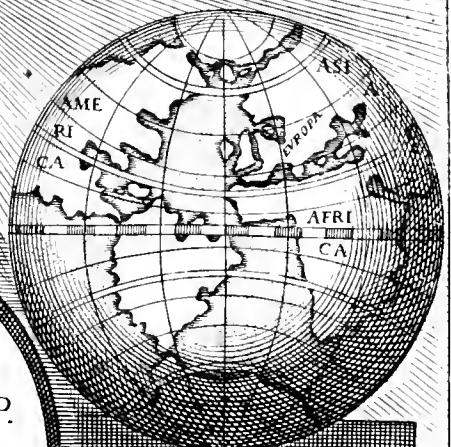
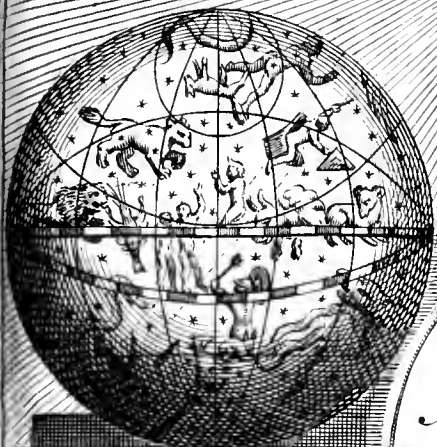


10.11.1917

10.11.1917



Providentia Divina.



THE MERCHANTS MAPP. of COMMERCE.

Necessary for all such as shall be
employ'd in the publique affaires
of Princes in foraine partes.
For all Gentlemen & others that trauell
abroade for delight & pleasure.
And for all marchants or their factors
that Exercise the Arte off
Marchandiseinge in any
Parte of y^e habitable
World.

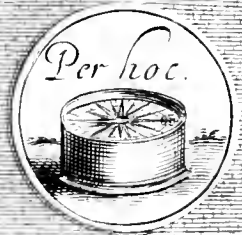
By Lewes Roberts
Marchant
Printed for Ralphe Mabb.
1638

Quatuor Mundi plaga

his quatuor Iystrimentis.

Nauigatione perficitur

Mundi Commercio.

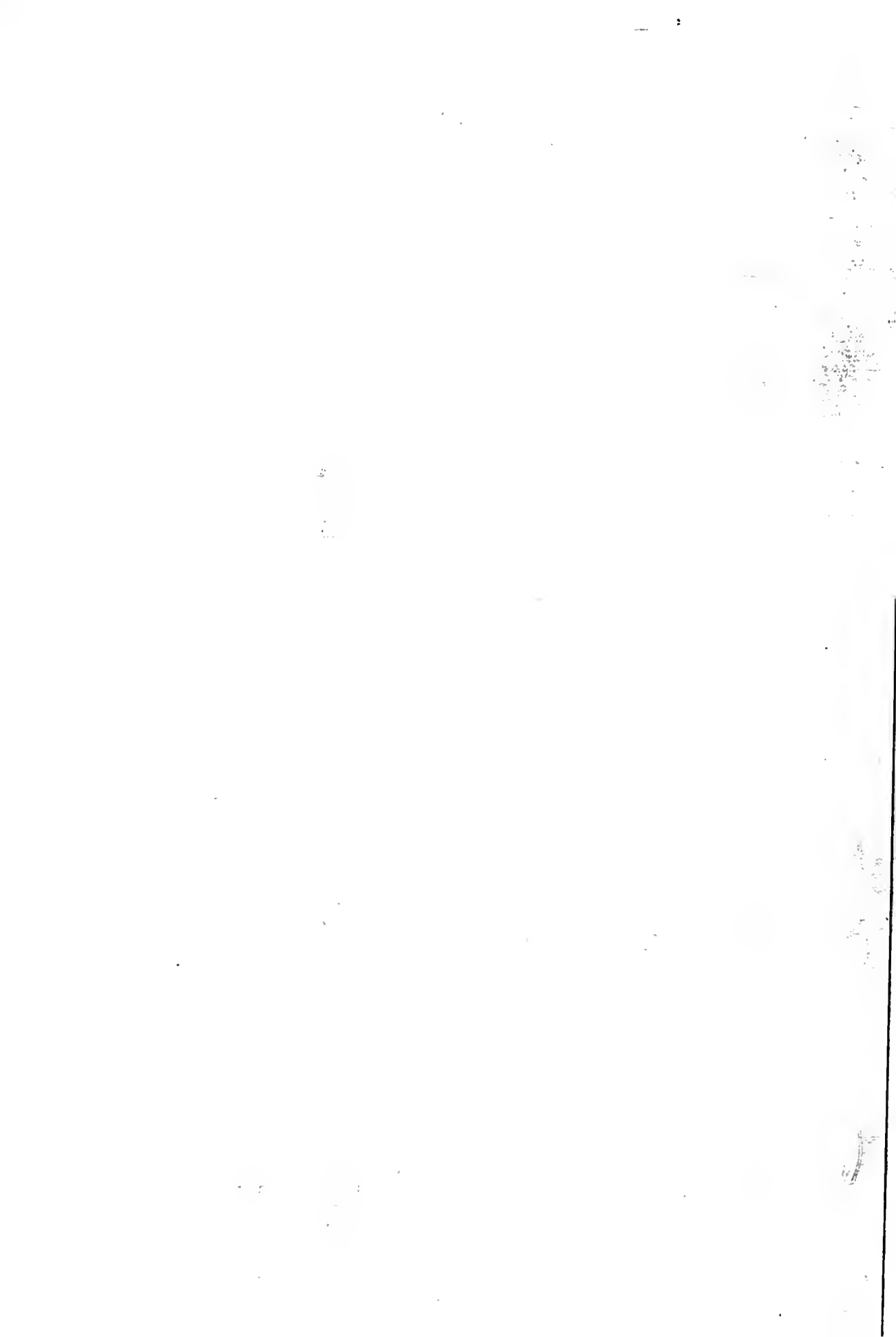


Orbis terrarum merces

Fundamenta Mercatura

Corn. van Dalen.

Sculpsit



Part THE *Second*
MERCHANTS
MAPPE OF
COMMERCE:

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

The STANDERD *and* currant COINES of sun-
dry 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 MEASURES 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 CITTIE of
LONDON.

By LEWES ROBERTS, *Merchant*.

Necessary for all such as shall be employed 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.

1891
1892
1893
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1897
1898
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1900

1901 1902 1903 1904 1905

1906 1907 1908 1909 1910
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915
1916 1917 1918 1919 1920
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930

1931 1932 1933 1934 1935
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940
1941 1942 1943 1944 1945
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950



TO
THE RIGHT VVOR-
SHIPFULL AND VVOR-
THILY EMINENT
MERCHANTS:

S. 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 skil-
full excellencie in the *Universall*
Commerce of the *World*, not only
demonstrated by continuall experi-
ments, 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) promp-
ted 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

THE EPISTLE, &c.

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 *Obligation*, 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 *employments*; 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 *Traçt* 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 VVORSHIPFULL

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

THE EPISTLE.

*a beginning unto, and by a continuation of that my then
employment, 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 Af-
fares 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 employment, 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 per-
fection you now see it. Such then therefore as it is, in regard
of the respect I owe to the memory and worth of that
my deceased Patron, and of the gratefull acknowledge-
ment I owe to your particular and joynt-courtesies:*

*Be pleased to accept of this my thankfulnesse, and let
the W O R K E (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 fa-
vourable Patronage and courteous Protection, but also
a friendly acceptation. So shall the Author have
just cause to honour your love, and still perse-
ver to love your honor, which he pray-
eth may not only yearly, but hourly
be multiplied and increa-
sed unto you,*

Resting yours most affectionate,
to serve You,

L O D: R O B E R T S.



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



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 truly 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 besit 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 negotiate in forreigne parts, so they will in requitall be induced to have a good opinion *thereof*, as a revward 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 perusal of this *Worke*, and the defects which my ignorance hath enforced 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 *Compassse*, 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 wvith 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 Florentine*, of *Iacob Cartolano*, a *Venitian*, of *Gio Baptiste Zichetta* a *Geno-vois*, 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 founding of the *Channel*, 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, shoalds, 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 effectual 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 subje& 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 therather find a favorable construction from the ingenious 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 *Jame*.

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 ensuing *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 practited in the *Art of Merchandizing*, in all the parts of the habitable *World*.

to the READER.

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 guide 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 beleve I shall hereby please not onely the most, but also the most ingenuous. I am confident, were my *Labours* truly scand, my *indeavours* might challenge that thanks I expect; and he that knowes both my publique and private employments, may well answer 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 encouraged 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, M^r.

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 **C O I N E**) 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 than the *Tard* and *Pound*:
 So as thy **B O O K E**, 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 **B O O K E**.
 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 **B O O K E** and **T H E E**.

And sure Thy *merit* cannot want *it's* meed;
 For *doing well's* rewarded in the deed.

M.E.

To my honoured friend and Cousin, Mr. L O D O -
V V I C K E R O B E R T S Merchant, upon
his B O O K E.

S Teel'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 *Naive 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 V O L V M E dost contrive ;
That *Merchants* seeing them (through perspective)
Discharge their *Factors* ; for thy B O O K E alone
Seemes a sole F A C T O R for our N A T I O N.
CAMBRIA rejoyce ; hereafter thou maist write,
I bore the M A N, who lent the *world* this light.

F. H.

To my loving and much honoured Cousin, Mr.
L E V V E S R O B E R T S Merchant, upon his
M E R C H A N T S M A P P E of
C O M M E R C E.

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

Yet

Yet I've perus'd 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 appears
 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.

Multatuo (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.
 Aspice rem, legem, placidâ brevitate docentur,
 Artificis, paria, gloria, fama, decus.
 Vade Liber, plausuque volent (Lodovice) labores:
 Prima dabunt meritis premia 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.

WERE 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 stamp't a *worth* on This,
Above *its* Reader, or *its* Praiser is;
And we may make a doubt, whether best takes,
The *Coin* thou speak'st of, or the *Coin* thou mak'st;
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
Expres't; 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
artisq; *Mercatoriæ* scientissimum; *Chartam*
Mercatoriam edentem.

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

HENRY GARTHWAITE.



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 *affiniie*,
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 beloꝝ'd by *W. B.*



Ad charissimum Fratrem D^m *Lodovicum*
Roberts Civem *Londinensem*.

Quas Phoebus *merces* terris adpersu *Eoi's*,
Et quas *occiduis* aspiciit ipse *locis* :
Quicquid proluxit *Zephyrus*, tu *quicquid* et *Eurus*,
Antiquus *quicquid* et *novus orbis* habet,
Colligis in *fascem* : *numismata* *millia* *centum* ;
Mille tibi *merces*; *cambia* *caca* *patent*.
Perge *beare* tuos *felici* *prole* *cerebri*,
Utraque *vix* *tantas* *India* *jaecat* *opes*.

T A S S S.



To my ever loving friend M^r LEWES
ROBERTS Merchant, upon his MAP
of COMMERCE.

C All 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.

S Ome *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.

I.

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 brest,
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;)
As soone as entred I was stricken 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 Archite& 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 descrites the paths of *merchandize*,
 The other shewes Exchanges mysteries.

8.

I've read of *Drake* and *Martin Forbesh*,
 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,
 As much 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 *trassique*
 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-tempredd braines :
 Though Critiques snarle, it matters not a rush ;
 Honour and thanks attend thy matchlesse paines.
 The unborne Babe that shall a *Merchant* be,
 Shall honour in this worke thy memory.

J. H.

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 *Ani-*
madversion to the Reader, and *Allusion* to
 the time of the first Impression, being the
 beginning of this present Yeare;
 MDCXXXVIII.

H Ad 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 Sphere*:
 Thy *Booke* I mean, the MAP OF faire COMMERCE;
 That takes *Circumference* ore the UNIVERSE.

Where firſt, (as to the life) I finde diſplaid
 Due *Method*, and material forme of TRADE;
 The STANDERDS value ſecondly, injoynes
 Of PRINCES to obſerve their currant COINES:
 The third, COINES *reall*, and *imaginari*,
Accompts, *Exchanges*; and wherein they varie:
 Fourthly, COMMODITIES for *Transportation*;
 The various ſorts of every ſeverall NATION:
 Fifthly, of TOWNES and CITIES eminent,
 Their *weights* and *Measures* to the full extent:
 Laſtly, reducing all to One, (by *This*)
 LONDONS COMMERCE, our faire *Metropolis*.

Rare MERCHANT of the MVSES! may I call
 Thee Merchant? or Great FACTOR *Generall*?
 This *Prooffe piece* of Thy *Service* for the reſt,
 May well oblige Them to Thy deare beſeſt,

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

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 *Mass* of *Treasures*.
 Go on, and prosper in Thy faire *Designes*;
 May these *elaborate* and *experient Lines*
 Add to those honour'd PAIRE of CITIES-SAGES,
 That shall receive *them* to their PATRONAGES.

Meane while, (and to transmit my free *Applause*
 READER, to Thee (without *collaterall caute*)
 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 *prastique 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 *GEOGRAPHIQUE Arts*)
 Ran smooth division o're the WORLD in *Paris*;
 Searching the *bowels* of each *Kingdomes STATE*:
 And not alone of *TRAFFIQUE there relate*;
 But *Customes, Habits, Strength, and Government*,
 Deckt in so new *HISTORIQUE 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 ith' *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 *LABOURS* to *requite*)
 Blesse that *New-YEARE* brought this *new WORKE* to *light*.

MATHEW RHODES.



In praise of my friend the Author,
and his B O O K E.

To the R E A D E R.

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

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

If thou would'ft 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.

R E A D E R, 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 menot **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 feldome 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* feat:
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.

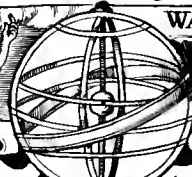
A Fathers *love* may well excuse
The weaknesse of my *Infant Muse*,
Yet ('mongst the rest that praise thy *Pen*)
At last admit mee say, — *Amen*.

GABRIEL ROBERTS.

the description
of Coun-
tries, condu-
cing to the de-
scription of
cities and
manners of
the people,

... the knowledge of Geographie; which in it self is
esteemed to be a knowledge so needfull and requisite for a *Mer-
chant, 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 man-
nage 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 Mapped of the World, drawne according to the best and latest discoveries that have beene made



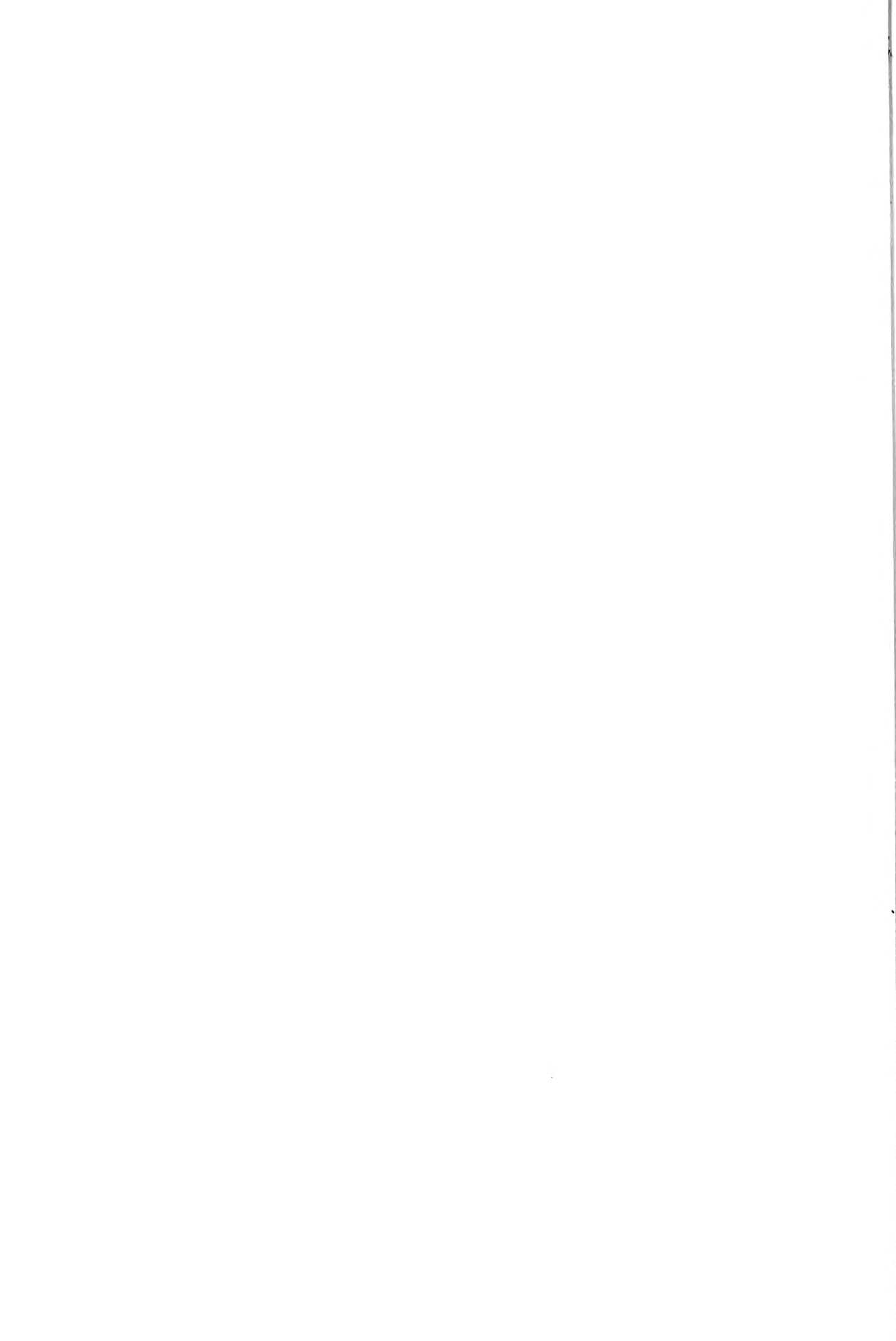
This in our age hath beene brought to light by Ensigne, which was by S^r Francis Drake Anno 1580 the second by M^r Thomas Cavendish in the year 1586

This South part of the World continueth along the third part of the Globe is yet unknowne countries are to be expected rather than there is a land there being

The Eclipse of the Sunne

The Eclipse of the Moone







THE MERCHANTS MAPPE OF COMMERCE.

CHAP. I.

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



BEFORE 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 courtly 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 manage 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 *Nations*

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 employment, 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 employed abroad in *merchandizing*, he may by well husbanding his *mercantile* employment 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 employments 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-wealthis 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 Com-
monwealthe.

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 helps 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 *cursorie 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 residence 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 *Counrey* 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 delightful, 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-ways 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 & scarcity thereof, 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 situation 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 *Country*, *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 *Cosmographers* 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 descriptions, 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 general.
Meridian.

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.

Parallel.

And *Parallels* are either right or *circular lines*, imagined to be equally distant one from another, which doe crosse the aforefaid *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, the weth the *East* part, and the other

*Poles Arctick
and Antartick.*

Equinoctiall.

ther halfe towards the left hand¹, 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 Univerfall *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.

Again, 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 *Circlearcticke*, 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 *Circlearcticke*, 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

Circles Ar-
tick and Ant-
articke,

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 *temperate*, 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 *Circleartick*; and of the *cold Zones*; the one lieth betwixt the *north Pole* and the *Circleartick*, and the other betwixt the *south Pole* and the *Circleartick*.

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 *straigh 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 *Atlantick 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 univertall *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

Latitude how
accounted.

wind you may faile 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 diuers *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 hour in time.

Dayes and
nights differ
according to
the latitude.

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 diuers *degrees* of latitude, have inequalitye 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* haue 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 haue 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 haue sixe moneths day, and sixe moneths night.

It is also to be noted, that the *Meridians* are found to haue 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*.

Meridians and
their vse,

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*, doe 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

Eclipse of
the Moone
when seene,

the

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 *Eclipse* 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 *western* Countries then to the *Eastern*; 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 coming 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 obserueable 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 Me-
ridians.

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 uniuersall *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 somewhat 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

is next unto it, whither on the right hand or on the 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 staying it, 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 situated, 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 *M.ritime 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 *subtract* 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 you must 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 *subtraction*.

Now if you would find the distance of two *places*, differing only in longitude, both *places* having either *east* or *west* latitude; then *subtract* the lesser out of the greater, so shall 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 *subtraction*.

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 *Soveraignie* 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 enrich 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.

(* *)



C H A P. 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 public good, commoditie and welfare of all *Commonwealths*; for thereby some *places* and *Kingdomes* are supplied 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 superfluties, 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 negotiate* 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 materials of Merchandizing, are commodities and Moneys.

Commutation is 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 *merchanile* 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 *moneys* 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 *lieu* 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 faci-

litate

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 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.

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

Bartering.

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 thereof.

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 proesse 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 repaid, and did also run a certain risgoe in the payment thereof, which the receiver or drawer enjoyed, 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 mystery, 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 univerrall *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 abundance, or scarce and in few hands.

Things considerable in Bartering.

In the second sort of *commutation*, which I terme *bargaining*, 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 conscionable 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 interested, 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 *Viſance* 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 **M A P O F C O M M E R C E**, 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 negotiate 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 employed 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 *four* ſeverall diſtinct *perſons*.

Fiſt duty to build, belonging to the Shipwright.

The *fiſt Perſon* is repreſented in the *building* of a *Shippe*, where-in 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 commodiouſneſſe 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, vittuall 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 freight, 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 *employment* of this *Ship*, wherein is considerable these sixe things. *First* the *lading* of the goods aboard, by which this *Ship* comes to bee employed, 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 *proprietier* 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 *Employer* 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 duty of the *Merchant* and his *Factor*.

Fourth duty of employing 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 soleme, 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, of charter parties

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

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 *bills of lading*, wherein the goods laden and the condition thereof is to be truly 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 freight to bee paid for the same, when delivered according to conditions specified.

Fifthly, of Policies of assurances.

Fifthly, 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 bills of debt and obligatory.

Sixtly, the manner of making of all manner of *specialties* and *bills 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 *bills 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 *procuracion*, 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

Ninthly, In accompt-keeping.

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 truly bee manifested, which is so farre forth to bee learned and knowne, that his *Estate*, *Gains* and *Loffes*, 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*.

Tenthly, of Arithmetique.

And as a handmaid or Vther 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 *Ariihmetique*, in which who-
soever is ignorant may not challenge to himselfe the Title of a
Merchant, nor be said to have any judgement in the *Art of Mer-*
chandise, 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 its
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 fol-
lowing succinct Chapters, and some others I have willingly omit-
ted, as being such as are so inherent to the *Art* it selfe, that eve-
ry 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 ori-
ginall, 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 them-
selves observed to be: But my *intention* is, in this
following *Map of trade*, (having briefly shewed the common di-
vision of the 4. parts of the World,) to nominate and quote out,
the chiefe and principall therof as they are knowne to be to *Mer-*
chants, 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 emi-
nent in trade,
onely mentio-
ned 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 prin-
cipall parts and helpes, for the supportation thereof; and without
C 4 which

Sixe parts re-
quired 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 *Shepherd*. *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 finewes for *its* employment, 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*. *Fifthly*, *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 *Sixthly*, 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 helps 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 *Shepherd*; His *traffique* is seen to supply the City with *armes*, *armour*, and all manner of *amunition*, either offensive or defensive; and thus farre he performes the part of a *Souldier*: His *traffique* likewise is seen to bring Riches into the common purse by *customs*, *imposts*, and such *duities*; 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*, *stufes* 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, nor 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*; therefore it is seen by experience, that *trade* hath settled 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 settled 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 commodiounes, 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 correspondencie 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, Horfe, &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 enjoy neither the benefit of Rivers, nor 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 *traff*. And sometimes to adde some furtherance to this their want: some of these have a Sea port or haven, as the neereft 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 manu- all arts and fa- bricks.

Besides which, I might here adde a *third* sort of *Cities*, where yet *trade* is noted to be fetled, 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 *Normich* 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*, *Ivifa* 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 *traff*.

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 the reunto 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 *L O N D O N*, the *Burse* in *Antwerpe*, the *Piazze* in *Venetia*, and the like in other places.

The Customs 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 *Custom-house*, *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 hourly attend to be set on worke; where *Brokers* and *Contracters* are daily employed in making of *bargaines*, shewing of *wares*, transporting of *bills 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 publike *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 *Marfilia*, 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-houfr.

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.*

TR A D E in its selfe, hath ever been found to be, not Customes payable to Princes. onely beneficiall to the *City* and *Counrey* 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

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 duty 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 be 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 be 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 *Cities*.

Custome due upon all commodities.

The originall of Customes.

This dueie then thus called *Custome*, is conceived by some to have its first originall from a *safeguard* given by those *Princes* at *Sea*, to their Subjects and *Merchants* from all *Rovers*, *Pirats* and *Enemies*, and a protection for *freetrading* from all such dangers from one *Port* or *Citie* of *trade* to another: but we see that in these dayes the payment of the *dueie* is still continued, and is daily 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 negotiate 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 settled *rate* by *Booke* or particular *Terisse* either in print or writing may easily in every such *Citie* of *trade* be had and

Book of rates.

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 *Custom* of the place is; wherein much care and circumspection is to be used, for the fraud and poling deceit, that is practised in sundry *Custom-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 flights, 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 respects; the principall whereof I have observed to be these.

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

Secondly, some difference is also found in regard of *times*, as in *priviledged Townes*, injoying free *Faires*, *Marts* and *Markets*, as is seene observed by *custome* and long use in *Roven*, *Beaucaire*, *Franckford*, *Mefina*, 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.

Thirdly, somewhat againe in respect of *Cities*, injoying a more peculiar *priviledge* and continued *freedom* in *Trade* in sundry *Kingdomes*, where little or no *Custom* 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.

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.

Fifthly, 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 *Custom* by, and another lesser to buy and sell withall.

All these things and many others, as necessary to this *Commerce*, must be truly learned; for ignorance herein is not pardonable,

Customs differ in many respects.

In regard of place.

In regard of time.

In regard of Cities.

In regard of commodities.

In regard of weight.

Strictness for not paying of Customs.

and is ever a prejudice to him that is found to exercise *Trade*; for the rigor and strictness practised in sundry *Countries* herein against *Merchants* is extreme, whereas these *Customes* are not duely and truly 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 seizure 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 *Customehouse*, at sight; and taking up the same, it may be either weighed or measured, opened and perused by an *officer*, and then afterward the *Customehouse* 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 *Customehouse* for 13. moneths, and have the *impost* thereof returned to him againe, provided the proprietie hath not bene during that time altered.

There is also by way of *tares* granted to the *Merchant* in the *Customehouse* 5. per cent. upon all commodities, either weighed or measured, and allowances upon *Wines* and *Oyles* for leakage, and upon *Clothes*, *Kerfies* and such like one in ten for *wrappers*, 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 *Englesb* onely 3. *per cent.* but by all other *Christian* nations 5. *per cent.* and the same is not there paid nor satisfied in *monies*, 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 *pcece*; 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 aboard her without distinction alike in bulke.

Besides this duety of *Customes* 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 enriching 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 truly 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.

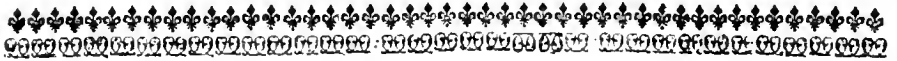
Impositions
upon goods.

To conclude, neither are these duties thus to be onely learned and duely satisfied according to the *customes* and usance of every *Citie* and *Country*, but also all such appurtenances, as belong therunto, in the passing of all goods in the said offices and *Customes houses*, as in *bills 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 M A P P E, 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*.



C H A P. V.

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

Silver & gold
the most ex-
cellent of
metralls.



Amongst all the diversitie of *Mettals* which *G O D* the *Creator* hath shut up in the *closet* and *concauitie* of the *earth*, none is accounted more singular and excellent than *silver* and *gold*, of which the *commu- nication* and *Commerce* of *mankind*, have framed and invented the use of *money* and *coine*, which *mo- ney* 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 preheminance 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
tore 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 *soveraignie* 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 level'd (as by an indifferent measure) all things appertaining to *mankinde*, the abundance *thercof* 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 *Leither*, 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 lether 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 afore said 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 greaest payments be made either in *sand* of *gold*, which they terme *Tiburin*, or in *Ingor*. The same is the use this day also in the *kingdome* of *Tombuto*, and other adjoining *Countrys*.

Moneys of shells in *Tombuto*.

In other places of that *Continent*, they use *Iron* for their *coine*, their smallest peeces being an ounce waight; and this is scene practis'd 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 *Lumashes* in *Congo*. store of *shell-fishes*, differing from the former used in *Tombuto*, called *Lumashes*, 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 *Cathay*, 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 *Gansa*, 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 slain 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 lieu 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 *metall* 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 *pepper and Cocos* in *India*. they use *pepper* and *Cocos nuts* in lieu 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 *metall* 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.
- Monies called by 3. severall names. To proceed then, *Budelius*, *Varro* and fundry 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.
- Moneta. 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.*
- 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 *Ducacat* 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 vawew.

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; as well moveable as immoveable, liquid as solid; and in generall all things whatsoever men have upon the earth.

Pecunia.

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*, as well as the others of *silver* and *gold*: and because every piece of the *silver* was in vawew 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 *mint*, 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 *metall* soever the same is in these dayes

Denarij.

Esterlin money of England.

found to be made of and framed; yet when once the same is allowed by the publike authority of the Prince and Sovereigne 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

Coines debased or altered is a capitall crime.

Princes *currant* in all their Countries challenge a principall part and interest in the Univerfall commerce of the World.



CHAP. VI.

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

Of Weights in generall.



HE 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 *Countray*; 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 *Rx* of 700. drams; and some by *Rx*. 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*, *cattces*, *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 *Ounces*, Third denomination. 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 subdivison into *drams*, *scruples*, *obolos*, *carats* and *graines*, so that the greater contains the lesser in parts, which also is observed to differ according to the proportion of the first and greatest; Least denomination. for the *Canar*, 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.* Hundreds, &c.

The *weigh* and *Cargo* are in like manner found likewise to vary 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 *Merchants* 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 discrepantie arising by an overplus or by a want either in the one or in the other. The Merchants 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 *weights* 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.

The *weights* 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 stations, By Stalier.

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.

Weights authorized by the Magistrate.

In all *Cities* then and places of *traffique* there is found a *weight* (as I said) authorized by the *Magistrate*, which to alter or diminish is ever held a capitall crime: this *weight* thus settled 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 authorized 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 *customs* 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

part 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 $\frac{1}{16}$ 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 $\frac{1}{256}$ the $\frac{1}{128}$ the $\frac{1}{64}$ 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 curiostie 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* $6\frac{2}{3}$; 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 renewes of the *Crowne* by the name of *Märkes*, 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

Accounts necessary in the *Mappe of Commerce*.

Accounts kept diversly in divers *Cities* & *Countries*.

Cities

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.

The best is by way of Debitor and Creditor.

Foure rules required in an Accountant.

1 To write all, and all circumstances.

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

3 To keepe them true and perfect.

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*.

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 error, either by disorderly *charging*, or by over or under *charging*, yet it will easily at a second view be both corrected and amended.

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.

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 skill'd 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 intitule 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 material 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 *stuffles*; 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*) carrieth 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, Is-
sepus.

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 contains 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 *Mer-
chants* must be
as one *Mea-
sure*.

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 subtraction where the overplus or want doth challenge a part, to make a due proportion of both, and be so well versed therein, 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 *Mea-
surers*.

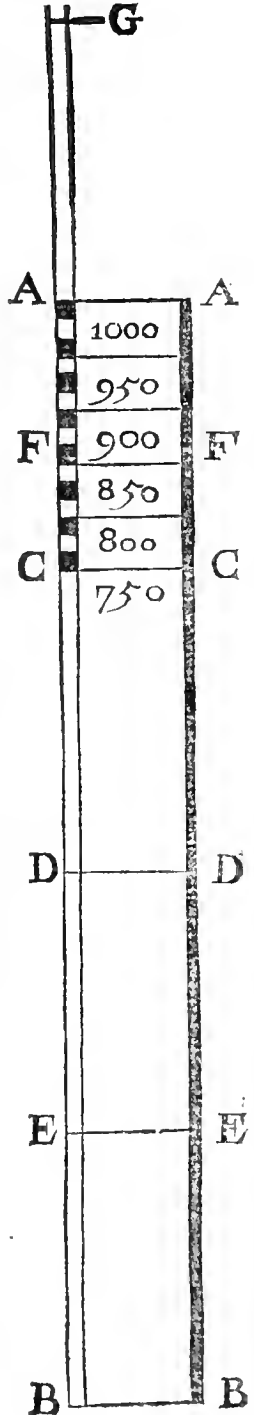
Againe it is found by the observation of *Merchants*, that in all Countries and well governed Cities, there is for the reiglement of things *measurable*, instituted a publike *measurer*, authorized by the Sovereaign Magistrate, who is sworne to decide all con-

trovers-

trouversies 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 *shafinet* or such like; which for example I will demonstrate in the Figure following, A B. Frst 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.



AVING 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* where-

by this trade is driven, with the *weighs* and *Measures* whereby the same is distinguished and regulated: the next thing to be handled in order is the *Commodities* and *Wares* themselves, wherewith this *Commerce* is maintained and practised in every *Citie* and *Country* 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 be given in *Exchange*, by the way of *buying* and *selling*.

All commodities are either naturall or artificiall.

Naturall commodities.

Artificiall commodities.

All *Commodities* then that are used as *Merchandizes* by *traders* and *Merchants* may properly be 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.

Artificiall commodities I call such as are either wrought or perfected by *Art* or *Mystery*, of which kind are all *fabriques* of either *wollen*, *linnen*, *silke*, and also the *commodities* of all manuell 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.

Again, both the *naturall* and *artificiall commodities* may be 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, mines, 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 negotiate, 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 therefore 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 attainment 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 constrain him to take the bad for good, or (at least wise) the bad as soone as the good; and sometimes (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 otherwife never so perfect; nor yet by two, but sometimes by three, sometimes by foure, and sometimes by all: and yet this *Art* is now a dayes come to that heighth, (I may say) to that heighth 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 chiefeft 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.

A principall
part of Mer-
chandise con-
sists in the
knowledge of
commodities,

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 employed, as is seen in *cloth* and such *commodities*. Some require the sence of *hearing*, as where the *ear* 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 Merchant
must be seene
in all commo-
dities,

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 coursfory 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*.

And in all
trades.

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*, *berings*, *pilchards*, *salmon*, *eeles*, how caught and how preserved, and the proper season for the same.

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 *vinages* 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 *shepherd* 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 eminent *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*.

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 circumstances 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 scarcitie, 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^d 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*.

Moreover, all *Merchants* indeavouring to obtain this *exquisite*, 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 plentiful season of either *harvest*, *recolto* or *vintage* to another place or Kingdome, where either *nature*, *scarcitie*, 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 fitness 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 fitness of the *place*, a judicious eye is to be had, and the same to be done with a great deal of providence and circumspection, observing well the nature and property of the place, whicher the same is to be imported, and whence exported, and

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

Merchants should reduce this knowledge of commodities to profit.

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 pre-
serve all com-
modities.

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 commo-
dities.

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 *Artsmasters*, 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 *stuffs* and *silkes*: many such wayes being practised, which the ingenious head and hand of the *Artfman* 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. X.

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

Exchanges in
generall pra-
ctised by Mer-
chants in the
Mappe of Com-
merce.



HE 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 negotiate the publique affayres of *Princes*, and for such as sit at the *sterne* and government of the *Common-wealth*.

The necessity
and commodi-
ousnes of *Ex-
changes*.

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 *Cittie* or *Country*, to another.

The excellen-
cie, &c. of a
bill of *Ex-
change*.

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 *deni 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 *Traitt*.

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 forefathers; 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 *theroin*, that it is now a received opinion, that the excellency *thereof* exceeds the *art* of *Merchandizing* it selfe, and what inventions and sleights to enrich 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*.

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 *wights* 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 fetles thus a *paritie* between them, in *drawing* downe the one which is the *finer*, or *raising* 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.

But so farre forth is this to bee understood, that this is truly seene practised where a course of quiet *traffique* is settled 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*

The mysterie of *exchanges* reduced to profitable principals.

All Coines brought into one by *Exchanges*.

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

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.

How to find
out the Parr of
Exchanges.

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 *bills* 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 *Standers*, 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.

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 *finer* of our *sterling Standards* with the *finer* of the severall *Standards* 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 countervaille the same, in the like *weight* and *fineness* answerable to ours, bee it by the *pound, doller, ducchat, 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 neverthelesse (as I said before) an advantage upon the same upon good ground and just occasion on either side.

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 truly 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 praetise this *exchanging*, and deale for *monies* by *exchange*, have this observation therein; for they being *Exchangers* indeed, know perfectly the *weight* and *finer* 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-

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

distinguish. 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 *Traff*, 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 **M A P P O F C O M M E R C E** and *Trade*, and noted first the *division of the world*, according to the received opinion of *moderne Authours*, and shewed how the same is generally bounded, and how distinguished into *Empires, Kingdomes, Provinces* and *Islands*, and how againe these *Countries* 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 **A M E R I C A**, as furthest from us, and as least knowne to us, and first survey the *Trade* thereof, according

to my proposed Method in this univerrall **M A P P E**

O F C O M M E R C E: And from thence coasting through *Africa, Asia* and *Europe*, conclude my *Pilgrimage*, and finish my **M A P P E** in the desired *Port*

of the **C I T I E** of

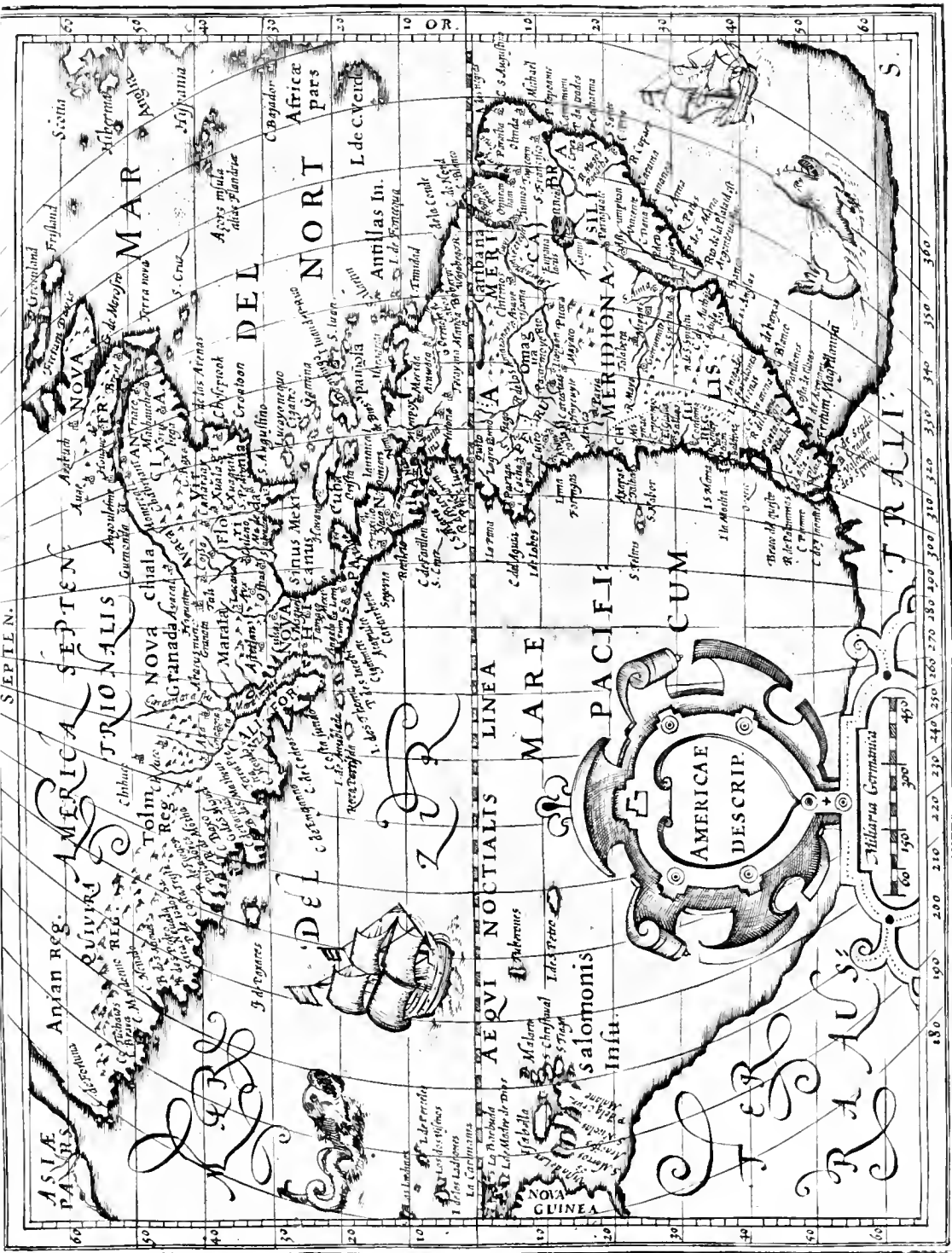
L O N D O N.

(* *)

AMERICA
AND THE
PROVINCES
THEREOF.

F 2

O E



80 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360



O F
A M E R I C A
A N D T H E
P R O V I N C E S
T H E R E O F.

C H A P. X I.



HIS *bodie* then contained in this *unver-* America and
the Provinces
thereof.
sall 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 alto-
gether 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 *trassique*, scituated in those Provinces and King-
domes; upon which my *method* and present intentions will in-
force me the longer to insist upon: and because this *last* mentio-
ned, 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 M A P of C O M M E R C E, bor-
rowing 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 *Eu-*
rope. 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 M A P within the circumference of
London, as better known unto us, and as being better versed in
their severall manner of negotiation.

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 Vespaius* 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.

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

Mexicana and
the Provinces
thereof.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <i>Mexico.</i> | 6 <i>Virginia.</i> |
| 2 <i>Quivira.</i> | 7 <i>Nuremberga.</i> |
| 3 <i>Nocaragua.</i> | 8 <i>Nova francia.</i> |
| 4 <i>Jucutan.</i> | 9 <i>Cortierialis.</i> |
| 5 <i>Florida.</i> | 10 <i>Estuilandia.</i> |

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, roasting some, cutting off the members, and putting out the eyes of others, and casting them living to be devoured of wild beafts; 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 *Mele*, 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*, *shoes*, *girdles* and *cordage*: on these leaves grow certaine hard prickles so strong and sharpe, that they use them instead of *fences*: 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 roasted healeth *burns* and *sores*, and from the top-boughes issueth a *gumme* which is an excellent *Antidote* against *poyson*.

Commodities
of Mexico.

Mele an admir-
able tree.

This Countrey is divided into 4. divisions, the first is *nova Galicia*, the chiefe Towne thereof is called *Saint Michaela* Colonie of the Spaniards. The second is *Mechuacan*, one of the best Countreies 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 *Ilafealan*, 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 *Ilafealan*, who were ever adversaries to the Mexi-

S^t. Michael.

Sinsonso.

Ilafealan.

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; *Four* 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* discovered 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.

INCAIAN 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 *Spaniards* that first demanded of them the name of their Countrey; and since by this meanes retaines that name by the *Spaniards*. The chiefe Citie is *Campechio*, whence comes that *wood* so well knowne in *Europe*; also here is the *Iland* called by the *Spaniard*, *Santo Cruix*, 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 *Spaniards* in Anno 1527. and called *Florida*; afterward the *French* got footing here in Anno 1562; but the *Spaniards* 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 *Spaniards* now hold here three strong Forts, *St. James*, *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

Spaniards

Spaniards 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,* *Virginia 6.*
Pitch, Tarre, Rosen, Turpentine, Cedar, Grapes, Oyles, plentie of
Sweet Gummes, Dies, Tymber trees, Mines of Iron and Copper, and a-
bundance of *Fruit, Fishes, Beasts, and Fowle* ; it was discovered at
the charges of *Sir Walker Rawlceigh* in *Anno 1584* ; and in honour
of our *Virgin Queene*, called *Virginia*. The chiefe *Towne* is called
James 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 dis-
contented 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*.

The seaventh is *Terra Corterialis* ; on the South whereof runs *Corterialis 7.*
that famous river of *Caneda*, rising out of the hill *Hombuedo*, run-
ning nine hundred *miles*, and found navigable for eight hundred
thereof ; this Country was discovered by *Gasper Corterialis* a *Portu-*
gall 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.

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

The ninth is *Nova Francia*, discovered by *Jaques Cartier*, a *Nova Francia 9.*
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 *Beyers*, which thence by the
French are transported into *Europe*.

The last and tenth is *Estotiland*, called by us *New-found-land* ; *Estotiland 10.*
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 ex-
treame 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, *Fishing in the*
New found
land.
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 land 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 pro-*
visions

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 aboard 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 westernne 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 lieu 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 contains the Southerne part of *America*, and is tyed to *Mexicana* by the *Straight of Darien*, being ten miles broad; some hold the *Spaniards* 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 *Spaniards*, whose relation in this *vast Countrey* I must follow, five distinct *Provinces*.

I *Castella*

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

Castella Aurea, is the first, and was so termed by the *Spaniards* *Castella Aurea.* 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*, situated in the very *Isthmus*, and is not populous, by reason of the unhealthfulness 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 situation, 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*, *Panama.* caried by land to *Nombre de Dios*, and thence shipped for *Spaine*, and what *commodities* comes from *Spaine* is landed at *Nombre de Dios*, is caried by land to *Panama*, and so laden for *Peru*.

If I should silently passe over the attempt of one *John Ocknam* *Ocknams brave attempt.* a follower of *Sir Francis Drake*, in his Worlds incompassment 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 *Mercaur* 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.

Andalusia Nova is the second; the chiefe Cities are *Santa Margarita*, and *Santa Sperita*. *Andalusia 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 *St. Foy* an *Archbishops Sea* and a *Court of Justice*.

Cartagena, *Cartagena* 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 *St. Francis Drake*, in An. 1585. surpris'd; 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; the one hath the name of *Orinoque* or rather *Raliana*, borrowing the same from *St. 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 beleev'd the chiefe 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 abundance 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 wondrous 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 *Avarasch* 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 where-
of is *S^c. Michael*, the first *colony* the Spaniards placed here, and for-
tified by *Piscaro* a famous *Spanish* captaine, who subdued the Coun-
trei, 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 ap-
peares 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 abundant-
ly stored with that herbe *Tobacco*, from hence brought first into
England by *S^c. Francis Drakes* mariners in An. 1585. In this Coun-
try also is now found that famous River called of *Plata*, being 150.

Rio de la plata.

Brasil 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 forti-
fied where the Dutch have lately got some footing, and taken *To-
dos 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 settled and daily get ground in that continent.

Brasil 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 *S^c. Francis Drake* passed in his Worlds incompass-
ment; 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 *Die-
go Nunio* his Pilot testifieth, made profit to himselfe and *Mer-
chanis* 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,

delays 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 abundance of *precious stones* here found makes some amends for these defects, from whence the name of *Margarita* is imposed on it.

Margarita.

Trinidad.

The next is *Trinidad* discovered by *Columbus* in An. 1497. being famous 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.

Jamaica.

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 *Road of Havana*, a staple of Indian and Spanith 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 *fineness* 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 liquor; 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*, ranfackt by *Sir Francis Drake* 1585. Besides which *Ilands* inhabited by *Spaniards*, 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 *Spaniard* 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 *Spaniard* is neither knowne nor feared.

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 $\frac{1}{3}$ part of all extracted, which in the *Emperour Charles* the *fifts* 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 *seventene 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 *Custom-house* of *Sivill*, that in these seventy-four years 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 predeceffours, 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 employment 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 *bloud-suckers* 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 insit 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 *Survey*, I will observe the needfull occurrents of *trade*

in *AFRICA*, my second

part of this *Modell*.

and of the

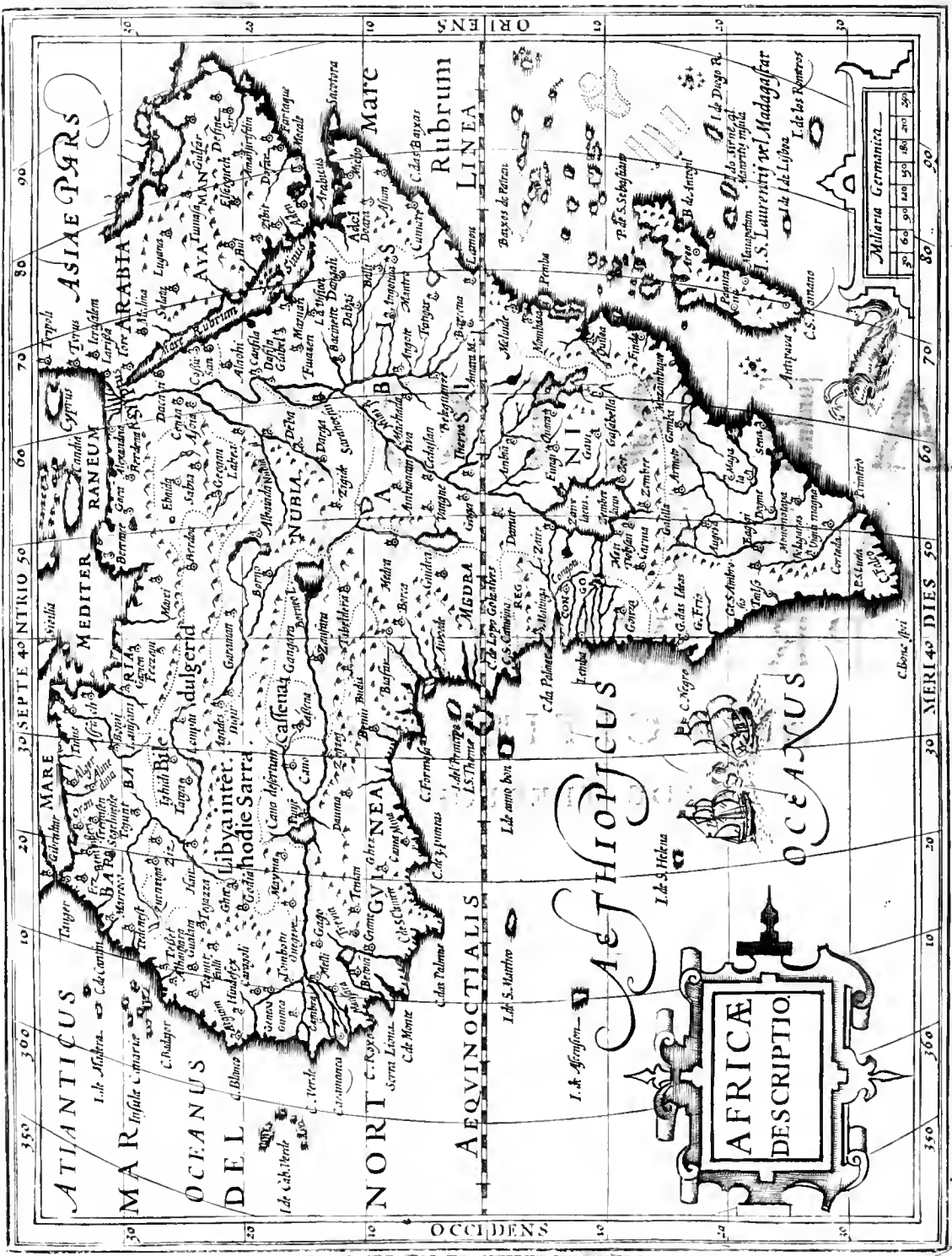
world.

AFRICA,

A F R I C A,
A N D T H E
P R O V I N C E S
A N D C I T I E S O F
T R A D E T H E R E O F.

G 3

O F



AFRICA
DESCRPTIO

Miliaria Germanica	
0	100
200	400
600	900
1200	1800
2400	3600
4800	7200
9600	14400



OF
A F R I C A,
A N D T H E
P R O V I N C E S
T H E R E O F.

C H A P. X I V.



A F R I C A 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 Seagulfe* to be higher than the land of *Egypt*, by nature all flat, levell, and plaine; and so might thereby over-flow and drowne all *Egypt*.

Africa and the Provinces thereof.

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

Divided into eight parts.

are ;

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

Barbary I.

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.
Biseria.
Tripolis.
Africa.

Golletta.

Meros francos
or Granatines.

THE Kingdome of *Tunes* contains sundry *Cities* of trade, the principall being the citie of *Tunes* it selfe, then *Bona*, *Biseria*, *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 *supream* 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 enriched 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.

Coins currant
in Tunes.

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

Weights 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 q^t 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* Customes of Tunes.

seller. The *Citie* of *Tripoly* distinguished of *Barbarie* is found upon this coast, and to agree

with *Tunes* in *wights*, *measures*,

and *coines*: and thus much

shall serve to have

said of *Tunes* in

Numidia:

(* *)

Tripoly in *Barbarie*.



CHAP. XVI.

Of ARGIER, and the trade thereof.

Argier and the
trade thereof.
Tremefin.



ARGIER contains onely two Townes of note, *Tremefin* 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 receptracle of all *Turkish* and *Moorish* *Pirates*, which doe much infest the *medierranean* Seas, and of late yeares have found the way out of the Straights of *Gibraltar* into the *Canary Islands*, 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 *thesi*, 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 *Englisb Shilling*, or rather two *Spanisb Rialls* single.

Four *doubles* is 1 *Rc* $\frac{1}{2}$, called there an *Oscan*.

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

Seaven *doubles* is accounted a *suliany* 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 *Roiolos* here is 120 *li. Englisb*, so that their 84 *li.* makes 100 *li. sule*, and 94 *li.* or *Roiolos* is 112 *li. Englisb*, according to the custome of *Valenia* 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 *Cantar* 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ part is called a *Robo*, and is $\frac{13\frac{1}{2}}{16}$ 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 stufes* 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 *dueties* 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 *Almia*, 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.* Customs of Argier.

which in all make 162 *doubles*: And so much shall

serve for *Argier*; now I saile along the

Coast, and observe some *Mari-*

time Townes of note

there seated.

(* * *)

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotolos*.

Measures of Oran.

The *Measures* of *ORAN* 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 *sciuation* little knowne to our nation, therefore 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*.

Weights of
Unia.

The 100 *l.* of *London* makes 62 *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 contains 26 *ynches English* in circa.

Measures of
Vnia.



CHAP. XIX.

The trade in generall of ARGIER and TVNIS.



Hough 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 proprietors, 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 Meduerranean 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 undertake these designs to be revenged of their banishment from their native Countries, their case herein being most

The generall
trade of Argier
and Tunis.

H

miserable;

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 injoying 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 garisons 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 yearly 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 corral fishing ; for honey, waxe, corne, hides, horses, sponges 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 compass : 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 Vessel $\frac{2}{3}$ for the Viſuallers 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*.

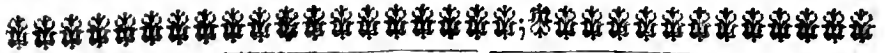
made in *species* and kind, for they hardly admit a *commodity* taken or *slaves* captivated to be sold at the Market, and the dividit to be made in *money*: but they (as I have often seen) will divide it in kind, as if a bagge of *pepper*, then by *dishfulls*, or a peece of *cloth* or *linen*, then 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 berter 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 *Alcafer*, (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 F E S S E and the Trade thereof.

Citie of Fesse
and the Trade
thereof.



His City beareth 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 publique 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 *alabaster* 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 breadth, under which are the publique *storehouses* of the Towne: about the wailles 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 renews thereof in *Anno* 1526. was 200. *duccats* a day of old rent accounted 100. *li. sterlin*; until the late civill warres it was a City of great *traffique*, and many *Merchants* of divers Nations resorted hither, and were allowed a publique 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 *Mosaicque* of *gold* and *afore*; 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, as well in the *Kingdome of Fesse* 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 *stufes* of *silkes*, as *sattins*, *taffetaes*, and some sorts of *linen* much in use in this *Country*, 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 *Ducatt* 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. *covades*.

Measures in Fesse.

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

Customs 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 *Taradani*, in times past the second in this Kingdome, and the principall for *trassique*, 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 households, 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 spaciousness 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 greatness 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 *Asaff*, 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. sterling*, 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 *artisans*, 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 *artismen*, and no one *artisan* 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 *Taradam*, 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 *ducat of gold*, having eight divisions or parts, esteemed to be about nine shillings and foure pence *sterling*, each $\frac{1}{4}$ worth fourteene pence *sterling*. 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.

Coines of
Morocco.

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 *trado* 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 Merchants*.

Customes of
Morocco.

Barbarie Merchants.

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

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 comparision) 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 encouragement 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.

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 enjoy for traffique, as *Tiuan* 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 Rainborough*, to whose worth I owe this particular remembrance; *Assaffe*, *Mogador*, and *Santa Cruz*, 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

Taradant.

Towne; the observations upon the present *trade* thereof, I am constrained by reason of my ignorance, to referre to another hand.

(* * *)



CHAP. XXIIII.

Of Numidia, and Libya, and the Provinces thereof.



Numidia hath on the East *Egypt*, on the West the *Atlantique Ocean*, on the North *Atlas*, on the South *Libya*: Of Numidia and 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.

Libya hath on the East *Nilus*, on the West the *Atlantique Ocean*, Libya. 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*.



CHAP. XXV.

Of NEGrita, or the Land of Negroes,
and the trade thereof.



THIS land of *Blackamores* hath on the East *Ethiopia* Negrita & the trade thereof. *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 *Egypt* 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.

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* Tombutu. lyeth beyond the River of *Sanega* or *Niger*, wherein is found a trade driven by many French, Dutch and English *Merchants*; the manner thereof, and the matter wherewith I shall hereafter as well as I

Goago.

Borneo.

Commodities
thereof.The trade of
Giney and Be-
nin, and the
golden coast.The Portugalls
the first tra-
ders into Giney
and Benin.

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 *fineness* 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 amongst the Sea coast, which the *Portugals* by reason of their former plantation here, and rich *commerce*, have intituled 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.

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 *Garrisons* 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 Countrey-men to a faire and ordinary *commutation* and *exchanging* of *commodities* with them, which according to the then cultome of that Kingdome was maintained by *Factors* appointed for the *King's 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 Garrison, 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-

commodities beneficiall, as *gold* it selfe in great abundance, both in *sand* and *ingots* melted, which gave a quickning and life to the further discoveries of those Countreies 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 fallhood of the Portugalls or treacherie of the Inhabitants: therefore at first sailing hither were compelled to anchor along the coast neere 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 aboard 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 *bar- ters* for *cloth*, *linens* or the like, at noone return with the *Sea-tur- ne*, 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 *factorage*, which they called by the name of *Dachio*. But in pro- cesse of time the *Neitherlanders* frequenting this coast, and well ac- quainted with the manner of this *English traffique*; and coming in- to the same *parts* where the *English* traded and were known, were the first that *spoiled this golden trade*, partly by their sinister dea- ling, 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 ashore, with these *Tolkens* above mentioned, then they had, hired these *pilots*, *boatmen* and *Tolkens* (that were thus employed, to carry their passengers and *Merchants* aboard,) underhand to carry them aboard of their Dutch ships, and not aboard the En- glish, 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 broke- idge have by this meanes drawne the *duetie*, or rather *courtesie* of

Who shewd
the way to the
English and o-
thers.

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

Their undermin-
ing trickes of
the Dutch in
the trade of
Giney & Benin.

Dachio

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 unfold: 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 inhanfed 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 *scale* 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 willany* and deceit as the Dutch doe, their voyage will be lost and their *commodities* to their prejudice remaine unfold; this is in brieve 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 *sole* 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 *Soveraignetic* 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 alloy 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 Gi-
ney 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.

Affer'a 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.

Eufanno is accounted a *peso*.

Quiem'a 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

Coines of many parts of this coast.

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* *porcellette* and *mettle* together, as in *China* they use *porcellette* 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.

Measures of the Geney and Benin,

Their *Measure* for length in cloth or other *commodities*, is a *fastam*, 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 fadome 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 *Pam*, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ r. 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 rooke 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 *accounting* 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 that in 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 *Custom* 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.

(* * *)



CHAP. XXVI.

Ethiopia superior and inferiour and the Provinces thereof.

Ethiopia superior.



Commodities of Ethiopia superior.

*E*thiopia the superior is knowne to us by the name of *Abasine*, and comprehendeth many large Provinces and Kingdomes, and contains the Springs of three famous rivers, *Abas*, *Toriafis* and *Nilus* arising out of the lake *Zembre*, being for the most part *Christians*, and commanded by that so much renowned Emperour *Prestor John*, 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.



CHAP. XXVII.

Of Ethiopia inferior, and the Provinces thereof.

Ethiopia inferior.

*Aian*.Commodities of *Aian*.*Zanibar*.*Quiloa*.*Mosambique*.*Soffola*.*Monomotapa*.*Manica*.

*E*thiopia 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*, *Cassaria*, *Monicongo*.

In *Aian*, are upon the Sea coasts these three Cities much frequented by Merchants, *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.

Zanibar contains 15 Townes that gives name 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 abundance of *ivorie* and *gold* is conceived to be the land of *Ophir* to which *Solomon* sent by his three yeares Voyage.

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

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.

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

Cassaria.
Cape Bone Spé.

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 Mofambique and the Trade thereof.



He 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 speranza*, to the entrance of the *red Sea*, which now cometh 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 *Mofambique*, 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 commodiounesse 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

Mofambique
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 *Muhometans*; 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 supplied 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 vittuals 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 cesterne 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 ducats, 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 injoynd to be married men, for such as are unmarried may not stay here by a speciall 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

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 midft of *September*, becaufe that throughout the whole Countrey of *India*, they muft fayle with *Monfons*, which are certaine current constant winds, which have a fetled courfe 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 fayle from *Mofambique* to *India*, and they are then forced to ftay in *India* till the moneth of *Auguft*, when as then the wind or *Monfon* commeth againe, to ferve them for *Mofambique* and this coaft, 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 Countrey and coaft is found principally to afford 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 faid to be feated, besides the rich mines of *Monomotapa*, wherein a River running thereby is found sands of gold in great plenty, which is accounted the fineft and beft, and called by the *Portugalls*, *Botongorn Oroempo*. The *King of Portugall* having ever a fpeciall *Factor* resident in *Mofambique*, 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 firft 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 Countrey, beſides *Gold in ſand*, and *Ingotts*, are, *Ambergrife*, *Ebon wood*, *Ivorie*, *Elephants teeth*, and many *ſlaves* both men and women, which hence are carried principally to *India*, as being reputed the ſtrongeſt *Moore*s in all the Eaſt Countreies, and are put throughout *India* to the hardeſt labour and loathſomeſt drudgerie.

Commodities
of the coaft of
Mofambique.

The Kings of
Portugall great
Merchants.

Regall Con-
tracts.

In order here according to my intended *methode*, for the explanation of the *trade* of this place and Countrey, 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, mea-
ſures, and
waights in
Mofambique
and the coaft;

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,

Nilus.



ÆGYPT 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 fiftenth 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 flood appeares to the strangers like *Ilands*; intercourse and *commerce* being all this time preserved by *boats*, *skiffs*, and *lighters*, instead 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*.

Alexandria.

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*.

Damiata.

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

Sues.

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

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*, *Rossetta*. and in a triangle from the two above-named Cities of *Alexandria* and *Cairo*, serving for a Scale for both.

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 commodiouse of the *red Seas*, which entreth into the heart of this Country, and because that *Galvano* 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 *Egypt* 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 *medierranean Sea*, by which *traffique* this Citie became so rich and eminent, that the *Customehouse* there yeelded to *Ptol: Aalates* 7½ millions of gold: and afterward when the *Romans* came to be Lords of *Egypt*, they found it to yeeld them fiftene 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 *blucke 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 *Marit Towne*, then *Sarmachand* in *Zagethai* had it, where the *Indian*, *Persian*, *Arabian*, *Ind*

The trade of Egypt in times past settled in Alexandria.

Casir in the red Sea.

Coptus.

And removed first to Cassa in the Euxine Sea.

Then to Trabesond, Sarmachand, &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 Egypt restored the passage by the red Sea, and the Venetians reserled 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 Egyptians, and principally the Venetians had to themselves for many yeares, came thus to nothing, and the trafique 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 fittest I should now survey the same.



CHAP. XXX.

Of ALEXANDRIA, and the Trade thereof.

Alexandria and
the trade ther-
of.



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 parriarchall Cities; it is yet the fairest 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 Univerfally of Egypt and the neighbouring Cities.

Commodities
of Egypt.

The excellen-
cie of the
Palme-tree.

The commodities of Egypt, 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 abundance 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 *Egypt* for trade are found to be of 4. sorts, the first is the weight called the *quintar* of *Zera*, the second the *quintar* *Forfori*; 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.

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

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

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

One *quintar* *Mina*, proper onely to *Alexandria*, hath made in *Venetia* 250. li. futtle, 155. li. grosse, and in *London* 167. li. haber de pois. Whereas note that the first three *quintars* are accounted by *Rotolos*, but the *quintar* of *minas* contains 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. Again note that

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

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

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

One *Mina* makes in *Venetia* futtle $2\frac{1}{4}$ li. and grosse $1\frac{1}{3}$ 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 *Egypt* makes 2. *quintars* and 16. *Rotolos* of *forfori* in *Alexandria*.

Again, one *quintar* *Zera* makes one *quintar* and 56. *Rotolos* of *Zaidin*, and maketh 120. *Minas* of *Alexandria*.

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

Again, one *Rotolo* *Zera* makes 1 *Rot.* $6\frac{2}{3}$ ounces of *Zaidin*.

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

And one *quintar* *forfori* makes 20. *Rot.* $11\frac{1}{2}$ ounces *Zaidin*.

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

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

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

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

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

One *Rotolo* *Zaidin* makes $7\frac{2}{3}$ ounces *Zera*,

And again, one *Rot.* *Zaidin* makes one *Rot.* $4\frac{2}{3}$ 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 *Egypt*: 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
Egypt and
undry Cities
in *Barbary*, to
the 100. *li.*
haberdepoise.

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

Measures in
Egypt.

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 *Egypt* 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. $\frac{1}{2}$.

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 Barbaria — 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 *Egypt*, 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.



Willingly omit the present trade of *Rosetto*, *Damietta* and some others of lesser note comprehended within the limits of *Egypt*, 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 traffique 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 Cabair*, seated in a beautifull plaine neere the Mountaine *Mucaturun*, 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 scene 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

Mist aim.

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*, *Rosetta*, 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*.

1. 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 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 *Egypt* with the *spices* and *Jems* of *India*, and the *drugges* of *Arabia*, importing the same by *camells* and *dromedaries* from *Goa*, *Ormuz*, *Aden*, *Zebit*, *Dangula*, *Mecca*, and other places from and about the *red sea*: and in returne thereof exporting hence the *drugs* of *Egypt*, 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 Countrey called the *Solianies* and *Sheraffie*, which *Egypt* in 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 ducties and *customes* to his Officers here as their said capitulation doe nominate; and these thus furnish *Egypt* with *levantine commodities*, and generally with all the *af bricks* and wares of the growth of *Europe*; and these cary hence in
returnes
- 2.
- 3.

returnes these *commodities* brought hither both out of *Arabia* and *India*, and the native *commodities* of this Countrey. The *Turkes* I account the next, whose Emperour swayeth the *scepter* of this rich Countrey, and who in respect of their easie *customs* 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* Gallies, joyning thereto the dull temper of that Nation generally in matter of *Commerce*, and the ill successe their *grand Galions* 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 by reason of their generall knowledge in *trade*, and their generall correspondence in all these Countreies beforementioned, partake of all the *Commerce* and *traffique* practised by these severall persons; for from *Venice*, *Constantinople*, *Ormuz*, *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 which I reckon in this roule is the *Armenian*, *Gracian* 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 *Baruzi*, and in the *commodities* of those Countreies 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 affordeth 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 *pillar* 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 abundance and plenty, at the end whereof a solemne seaven daies feast is kept to *Nilus*,

Commodities
of grand *Cairo*
and *Egypt*.

Revenewes of
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 *she-rassies*, in value 8. *shil. starling* a piece, the one whereof is now adaies sent to the *grand signior* (by land and *Caravan* for feare of surprizall at Sea by the *Floremine* or *Malta gallies*;) the second million is spent in the pay of the Militia and Soldery of this Country; and the third redounds to the benefit of the *Bajja*, here resident for the *grand signior* for the maintenance of his owne Court and dependants.

Customes of
Alexandria.


Their principall parts for *traffique* in the *mediterranean* Sea is *Alexandria*, as before I noted, accounted a free port for friend or enemy; the *harbour* commanded by a *Castle*, and the entrance guded 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 Spanisb*, 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.

Merchants of
Cairo.

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* fundry *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.


 CHAP. XXXII.

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


 VACHEN is one of the richest Cities of the *Orient*, scituated within the *Arabique Gulfe* in the coast of *Ethiopia sub Agypto*, 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 unladed; 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 employed in *housing* and *Magazins*: the manner of *trade* here, as farre as I have gathered is thus:

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

Suachen famous for 4 excellencies needfull in trade.

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 hience 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 *inne*; likewise *Velvets*, *Damaskes*, *Sattins*, *Taffetaes*, and all other sorts of *silke stufes*; 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 *Rials* of $\frac{1}{2}$ is there worth 8 *Rials*, and the price of *kersies* is halfe the price of *Broad-cloth*; *Velvets* of *China* is here worth 10 *R* $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Damaskes* of the best sort worth from 8 to 10 *R* $\frac{1}{2}$; *Taffeta's* 3 *R* $\frac{1}{2}$; 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 *Babar*.

The *commodities* here abounding are these; *Civet* in great quantitie, and worth a *R* $\frac{1}{2}$ a *wakia*, *Elephants teeth* also plentie, worth thirtie *R* $\frac{1}{2}$ the *Babar*, *Waxe* worth 1 *R* $\frac{1}{2}$ the 100 *rotolo's*; *Gold* worth 60 *R* $\frac{1}{2}$ the *rotolo*, *Tynn* worth 1 *R* $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 *conterabanda* commodity: 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 sue* 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 *Israelines* passed on dry foot over, or rather through this Sea, when they were pursued by their envious enemies the *Egyptians*, who therein found their death the reward of their hatred; and perusing the same surway the now famous *Port* of *Sues*, the present station of the *Grand Signeors* Fleete, that aweth this Sea, and the neighbouring Regions thereof.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of SUES, and the trade thereof.



SUES 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 neereft branch of *Nilus* running to *Cairo*, it is strengthened 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 gulfes; and here it was that severall *Egyptian 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 convey the same hither by *camells* and *dromedaries* in severall peeces, where afterward they are set up and accordingly employed, 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 *Egypt*, and noted the concordancie of the *weights* 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 *weights* 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. XXXIII.

Ægypt waight compared with the waights of
sundry other Countries.

Ægypt waight
compared with
the waights of
sundry other
Countries.



The severall
commodities
waighed by
the severall
waights in
Ægypt.

Ægypt waights
compared with
Tripoli in Suria.

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:

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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. zoro.*

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 zoro* is in *Cyprus* 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ *rotolos*.

A hundred *Mino* is in *Cyprus* 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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, programs,* 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotolos*.

The *cantar* of *Rhodes* is in Ægypt 2 *cantar* 56 *Rot. Zeroi*.

And

And note that *Rhodes* sends to *Ægypt*, *hony*, *wax*, *oyles*, *reifins*, and some *fruits*, and from *Ægypt* is sent to *Rhodes*, some *spices*, *caffia*, *sugars*, *rice*, *Cowhides*, *flax* and *salted fish*.

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

Ægyptweights 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotolos*.

The *cantar* *laidin* is in *Scio* 1 *cant.* 24 *Rotolos*.

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

Ægypt with *Candia* is thus found to accord in weighr.

Ægyptweights compared with Candia.

The 1000 *li.* grosse of *Candia* makes 3 *Cantar* 63 *Rotol.* *Zero*.

The 1000 *li.* fotile of *Candia* makes 3 *Cant.* 57 *Rot.* *Zerb*.

The *Cantar* *Zeroi* makes *Candia* fotile 274 *li.*

The *Cantar* forfori makes in *Candia* fotile 125 *li.*

The *Cantar* *laidin* makes in *Candia* grosse 115 *li.*

The hundred of *Meno* makes in *Candia* fotile 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*, *caffia*, *sugar candid*, *flaxe*, and some other *commodities*.

Ægypt is found thus to accord with *Cania*.

Ægyptweights 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* fotile 278 *li.*

The *cantar* forfori is in *Cania* is fotile 127 in 128 *li.*

The *cantar* *laidin* is in *Cania* grosse 100 *li.*

The hundred *mina* is in *Cania* fotile 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*.

Ægyptweights 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.

Ægyptweights 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*.

Ægyptweights compared with Corfu.

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

The

The 1000 li. sotile corfu is in Ægypt 4 cant. 27. Rot. Zero.

The *cantar forfori* is in corfu sotile 103 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ li.

The *cantar Zero* is in *Rhagusa* 163 li.

The hundred of *Mena* is in *khagusa* 208 $\frac{1}{3}$ li.

Ægypt weight
compared
with *Catarro* in
Dalmatia.

The *commodities* are the same as above mentioned in *Corfu*.

Ægypt is found in weight to agree thus with *Catarro*.

The *cantar forfori* is in *Catarro* 108 li.

The *cantar Zero* is in *Catarro* 234 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 laiden* 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 *gulse 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 laiden* 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 Kingdom 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 *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* *fumicestones*: 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,

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

The *cantar* forforis in *Tunes* and *Tripoli* 85 *Rotolos*.

The *cantar laidin* 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*.

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

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

<p><i>Cantar forfori</i>, that is 100 <i>Rotolos</i> is in</p>	<p><i>Rodes</i> ————— 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Rotolos</i>.</p>
	<p><i>Cyprus</i> ————— 18 $\frac{2}{3}$ <i>Rotolos</i>.</p>
	<p><i>Perras</i> ————— 108 li.</p>
	<p><i>Salonica</i> ————— 109 li.</p>
	<p><i>Zara</i> ————— 116 li.</p>
	<p><i>Fiume</i> ————— 140 li.</p>
	<p><i>Ancona</i> ————— 120 li.</p>
	<p><i>Riconati</i> ————— 123 li.</p>
	<p><i>Pesaro</i> ————— 124 li.</p>
	<p><i>Arminio</i> ————— 116 li.</p>
	<p><i>Lansano</i> ————— 123 li.</p>
<p><i>Apulia</i> ————— 132 li.</p>	
<p><i>Acquilla</i> ————— 124 li.</p>	

<p>The <i>Cantar forfori</i> of <i>Egypt</i>, is in</p>	<p><i>Sicilia</i> ————— 134 li. which are 54 <i>Rotolos</i>.</p>
	<p><i>Calabria</i> ————— 131 li. which are 47 Rot.</p>
	<p><i>Naples</i> ————— 121 li. which are 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rot.</p>
	<p><i>Roma</i> ————— 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ li.</p>
	<p><i>Florence</i> ————— 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ li. } now all one.</p>
	<p><i>Pisa</i> ————— 124 li.</p>
	<p><i>Genoa</i> <i>otile</i> — 133 li.</p>
	<p><i>Lucca</i> ————— 123 li.</p>
<p><i>Bollonia</i> ————— 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ li.</p>	

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ li.
Bona and Bugia	83 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rotol.
London	81 li.
Bridges	92 li.

The agree-
ment of the
Canlar meno
with other
Countries,

The weight called *Meno* is accounted by the hundred and not by the *Canlar* which is also peculiar to some commodities onely and thereby is weighed *cloves, maces* and fust of *cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, cubube, long pepper, aloes epatica, boras*, in *past* and in *gaine, cardamon, spiknard, costus* sweet and bitter, *sarcacole, armoniac, oppopanax, storax, calamit, turbit, spodium, ermodotali, mumia, benioin, laccia, euforbio, lignum aloes, rubarbe, manna*, and other such like are sold by this weight, the hundred whereof, make of the *canlar 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.
Ricame	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 Re	Valencia	208 li.
Granado	148 li.	Cades	164 li.
Sivill	158 li.	Tripol. barb.	148 li.
Lixborne	142 li.	London	166 li.
Tunes	148 li.	In Flanders	173 li.

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

The agree-
ment of *san-
tar Zero* with
other Coun-
tries,

The <i>can- tar Zero</i> doth make in	Venetia gro. — 200 li.	Rome — 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 R.	London — 223 li.
	Valencia — 227. li.	Flanders — 215 li.
	Sivill — 198 li.	Tripol. barb. — 116 R.
	Lixborne — 250 li.	Granado — 178 R.
	Tunes — 186 R.	

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 enlarged 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 therefore 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. 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*.

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 *doller*

The *accompts*
kept in *Egypt*.

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 duccon* 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 towne 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 *Merchants* that tradeth heere shall find ere his goods be sold and the *moneys* in his purse accounting the *consledge* 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 *Jewes*, 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 *Rjall* of $\frac{2}{3}$ *Spanish*, and the *Rjall* of $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 particularly 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* enjoy, of which I have made mention before, and therefore 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. XXXV.

Of the Iland Madagafcar.



Find belonging to *Africa* many *Ilands*, which are *Madagafcar.* 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. *Madagafcar*, 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. *Otherwise St. Lawrence.*

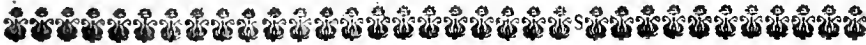


CHAP. XXXVI.

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 Zocairina* which is sold there by a *quintall* which (by observation) makes in *England*, 93. li. *Zocotara.*

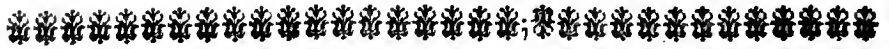


CHAP. XXXVII.

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 quantity 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 yearly, to the great enriching of the Inhabitants.

Weights, Measures, &c. concur 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 Aflores, commonly Tercera Ilands.

Iland Aflores called Terceras.



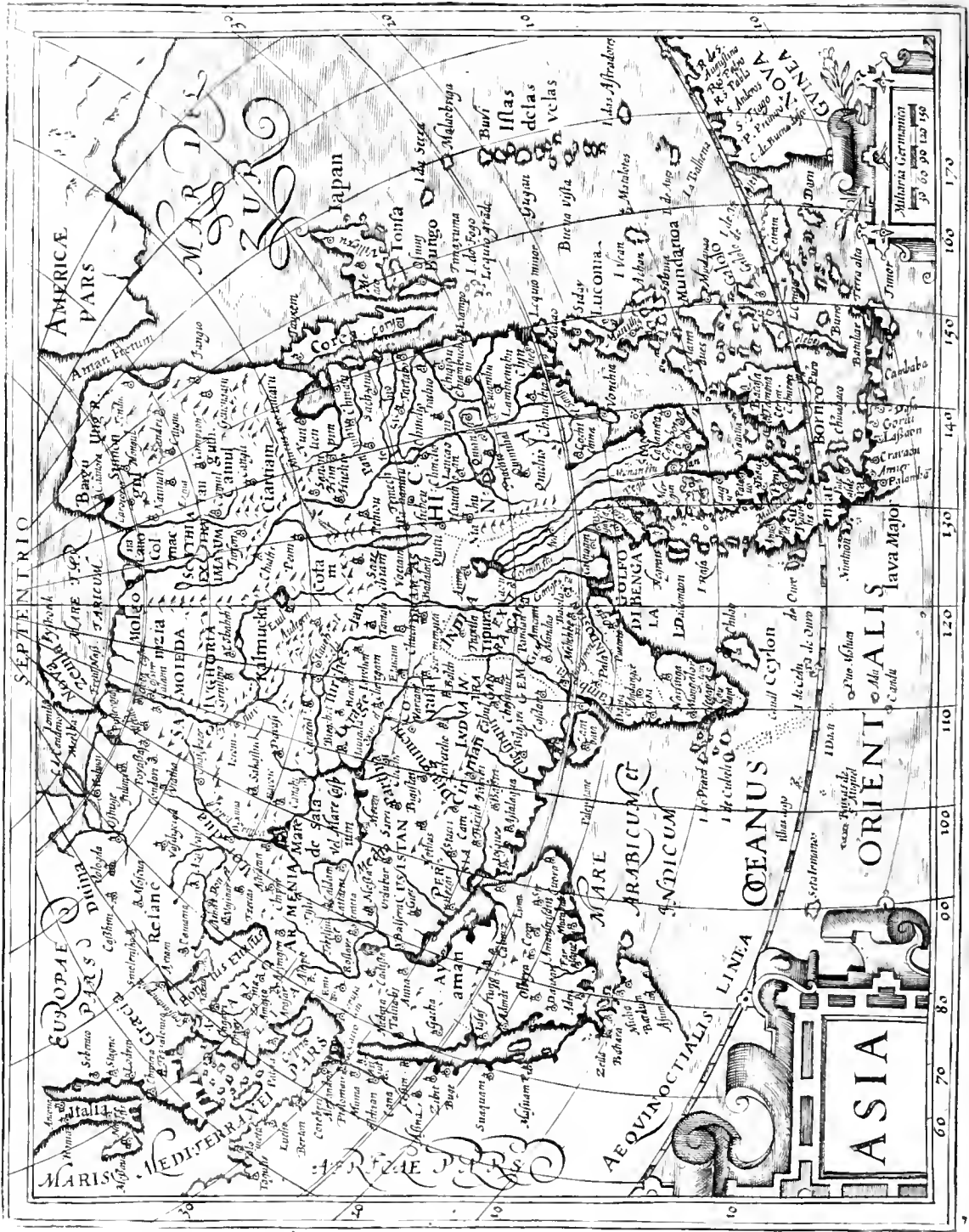
The *Tercera Ilands* were first discovered by the *Flemmings* and a while bare their names; upon which is placed the *Meridian line*, dividing the East from the West part of the world; it onely aboundeth in *Oad* or *woad* used by *Diers*, and is now in the hands of the *Spaniards*, and in speciall use 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.

ASIA,
AND THE
PROVINCES
AND CITIES OF
TRADE THEREOF.

L 3

OF



ASIA

ORIENT

Java Major

Sumatra

NOVA GUINEA

Malaria Germanica
p. 60, 90, 120, 150

Sumatra

Sumatra

Sumatra

Sumatra

Sumatra

Sumatra

Sumatra

Sumatra



OF
A S I A,
 AND THE
 PROVINCES
 THEREOF.

CHAP. XL.

Of ASIA, and the Provinces thereof:



ASIA, The third division of the World, ASIA.
 is separated from EUROPE by the *Egean Proponis*, and *Euxine Sea*, by *Paulus Maotis*, *Tanais*, *Duina*, and from AFRICA by the *red Sea*, and the *Egyptian Isthmus*, 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.

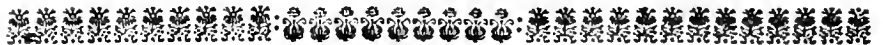
Five notable things in Asia.

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*, *Assyrians*, *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.

The principall Regions of A S I A, are

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Anatolia.</i> | 9. <i>Chaldea.</i> |
| 2. <i>Syria.</i> | 10. <i>Persia.</i> |
| 3. <i>Palestina.</i> | 11. <i>Parthia.</i> |
| 4. <i>Armenia.</i> | 12. <i>Tartaria.</i> |
| 5. <i>Arabia.</i> | 13. <i>China.</i> |
| 6. <i>Media.</i> | 14. <i>India.</i> |
| 7. <i>Assiria.</i> | 15. <i>The Flands there-
of.</i> |
| 8. <i>Mesopotamia.</i> | |

And of these in briefe according to my first intention.



CHAP. XLI.

Of Anatolia, or Natolia in generall.

Anatolia.



Natolia is limited on the East with the River *Euphrates*, on the West with *Thracius Bosphorus*, *Propontis*, *Hellepont*, 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 *seven* 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 town, 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 enlarge, 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 abundance 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 be 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 engraven 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 *trassique*, I noted these things.

Smyrna.



CHAP. XLV.

Of SMYRNA and the trade thereof.

Smyrna, and
the trade there-
of.



HE 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 intituled *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 aboard and ware-houses 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 enriched 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 wools*, which in great plenty grow in the adjoyning plaines of this Citie; also *Galles* for *Diers*, *aniseeds*, *cordovants*, *wax*, *cotton* and *program yarne*, *cute*, *carpets*, *grams*, *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 veated from *England* are *Clothes* of *Suffolke* and *Gloster*, *kerfies* of *Yorkshire* and *Hampshire*, *lead*, *rinne*, *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 coynes of
Smyrna and ac-
compts.

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* $9\frac{1}{4}$ *drams* is 1 ounce *English* *haberdepois*.

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.

Measures of
Smyrna and
Scio.

The *customs* 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *per centum*, and sometimes at lesse: note that here as in all parts of *Turkie* the *Venerians* *French* and *Dutch* pay five *per cent.* two *per cent.* more than the *English*, which is grounded upon their *capitulations* with the *Emperour*.

Customes of
Smyrna and
Scio by the
English.

By *Venerians*
and *French*.

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.

Port charges
of a Shippe.

The *cadies* servant to have $3\frac{1}{2}$ *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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ *dollers*.

The *Mosur* *Bashaw* to have $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pico* cloth.

The *cadies* *Ianifarries* 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 adjoining 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. XLVI.

Of Lydia, Eolis, Phrygia minor and major.

Lydia, Eolis,
Phrygia.The first
Merchants.

Minor.

Troyes ruines,
ruin'd.

Major.

Gordion.

Midium.

Colosso.

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 supreme Duke continues the same to this day, and is one of the greatest and most eminent *Merchants* in the world.

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

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 care 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 verified, *Jam seges est ubi Troia fuit*, &c. Neither

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 domi-

nion

nion of the world was prophesied to that *Ciue* 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 *Ciizens* at that time, and of all the world ever since, though farre greater miracles are found to be reported of that *Ciue*, 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.



IN the North side of the *Phrygias* is seated *Bithinia*, which is famous first for the victory of *Alexander* against the *Persians*, of whom he slew 200000; secondly, for *mount Stella*, where *Pompey* overthrew *Mithridates*, and *Tamberlain* with 800000 *Tartarians*, encountered *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 *Bursa*, 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

Bursa 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 Countreies 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*, *tassetas* and *stript stufes*, and suchlike; 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* sotide 176 li. and *Venice* grosse 112 li.

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

The *Roi*. of *Bursia* is *Venice* sotide 9 ounce. and grosse 1 li. 1 ou. 1½ h.

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

The 100 *Kilats* of *Turkey* makes in *Venetia* 87½ *Kill*. gold weight 7 *metalich* make ounce. 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 *grogams*, 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. 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 *Chrysoftome* 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 counierpoysen 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 crophey 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 *gograms*, *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 *gogramme 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 stufes, to the great decay and prejudice of the *Gro-*

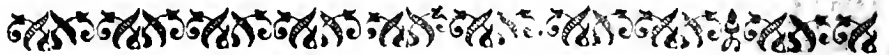
Gograms trade.

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 stufes, 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 neerly 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 *grogram pico* having from this Towne its originall, and is the proper *pico* of this Countrey and City; whereby all *grograms*, *mobeires* and *chamblets* are measured and sold throughout all *Turkey*, and is in *grograms* found in *England* to answer proportionally as *24 pico*, being a piece of ordinary *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 trans-

port

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 duties; 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 Sovereignes, 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 Sovereignes; the ancient *Tibarenean custome* being now out of use in *Christendome*, who are said never to wage war against any enemy; 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 signior*s 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 *Cassa*, *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 as well as *salt de bay*, and for *merchandize* is carryed thence to *Constantinople* and other Countries, and sold in the stone unbeaten by the *Rogolo*, *Oache* or *quinar*.

*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 *Hyrkania* to be *Alexanders bedfellow*, having now no memory extant of this feminine government.



CHAP. LII.

Of LICONIA, PISIDIA and ARME-
NIA 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 *Pau!* 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 retreat with his Grecians, in despite of 20000. which followed him at the heeles.

Ararate.

In *Armenia minor* is seated the Mountaine *Ararate*, on whose topp 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*, galls, carpets, oyles, wines, cottons, wools and cottonyarne, programs, progrome yarne, sheep wools, hides raw and salted, and dry *Cordivants*, aniseeds, goats wooll, soape, silke, comin seed, muscadins, cue, 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.

Trapesond.



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
Trapesond.

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 Cassa* and other places subject in those dayes to their government; the other for grosse commodities, is the *Roiolo*, 100 whereof is the *Cantar*, agreeing with that common *Roiolo* of *Constantinople*, vide there more.

Measures in
Trapesond.

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

CHAP.

CHAP. LIIII.

Of SYRIA in generall and the parts thereof.

SYRIA hath on the East *Euphrates*, on the West the *medi-*
terranean Sea, on the South *Palestine*, on the North *Si-*
licia, watered with *Euphrates*, which antiently passed
 through the garden of *Eden*; and having its course in
 the Mountaines of *Armenia*, running at this day by
Babylon or *Bagdate*, disgorgeth it selfe into the *Persian Sea*, and *O-*
romis which arising on Mount *Libanus* saluteth the walls of *Silu-*
ria, and disinbogeth in the *meduerranean*, and is divided into 3 Pro-
 vinces, *viz.* *Phenicia*, *Celosyria* and *Sirophenicia*, of which in order.

Syria.

Euphrates.

CHAP. LV.

Of Phenicia and the Cities thereof.

IN *Phœnicia* is seated the City of *Ptolemais*, or *Acriis*,
 or *Acon*, famous for so many Christian Armies
 that have in times past besieged it, and which like-
 wise 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 *weighs* and *measures*, I find the same to be thus accorded.

Phœnicia 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 *mediterrane-*
an, 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 *weighs* and
measures observed by Venetians, I will insert.

Acria and the
 trade thereof.

Weights of
Acria.

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

Rotolo 1 makes *forte* 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 treat of *Constantinople* the *Metropolis* of that Empire, and of *Aleppo* the principall City of trade in this Countrey, therefore shall not need here to insist further thereupon.



CHAP. LVII.

Of SIDON and the trade thereof.

Sidon.



SIDON is now limited within a narrower compasse than its anient 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 com-
mon in Sidon

Their *coynes* are principally *Rialls* of $\frac{1}{4}$ *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 *wights* is the *dram* and *Rotolo* currant in these parts of *Asia*, 650 *drams*, making the *Rotol.* 4 *li.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces *English.*

Rotolo 100 is their *cantar* of 433 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 adjoining, 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 *Maritowne*, 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 beleevd; it is now the common passage for all those *Caravans* that travell from *Aleppo*, *Damascò* 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 *wights* 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 *sule Venetia* waight 750 *li.* and of *grosse* 475. *li.* and of *Englissh* 502 *li.* The *Rotolo* makes *Venetia* *sule* 7½ *li.* *grosse* 4 *li.* 9 ounces, *Englissh* 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 woollen 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 *Syrophenicia*, 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 CÆLOSYRIA and the Cities thereof.

Cœlosyria.



CÆLOSYRIA doth not now afford many Cities of note, *Hieropolis* was here famous for the Temple and worship of the *Syrian* goddess; 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 business (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 in-
to, where *Caravans* of these Nations doe passe through, going
from *Constantinople*, *Bagdat*, and *Aleppo*, to *Ægypt*, *Mecha* or *India*,
and so againe backe.

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

The *Damafco cantar* is in *Venetia soile* 600 *li.* grosse 380. *li.* which *Weights of*
is *haberdepois* 402 *li.* yet observed to make in some commodities *Damafco.*
416 *li.* *Englisb*, so that by the said *Venetian* calculation which I
sayle by (because of their residence there, and their great traf-
fique thither) 100 *li.* grosse *Venetia* should render 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotolos*, and
the 100 *li. soile* 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ *Rotolos Damascino Rotolo*. 1. makes *Venice soile*
6 *li.* grosse 3 *li.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; *Peso* 100 *Damascino* are *mettalchi* 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ *so-*
tile Venice 1 *li. metallichi* 100 *damaf:* gives in *Venetia* silver waight
15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; *Killats* 100 *Damafco* gives silver waight in *Venetia* 90
kill: *Killats* 100 *damafco* gives by spice waight in *Venetia* 106 *kill:*
Cantar 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *damafco* gives in *Rhodes cantar* one, *cantar* one *damafco*
gives in *Genoa* 550 *li.*

Measures of length is the *pico*, which is accounted about 27 *in-* *Measures of*
ches, agreeing thus with other places. *Damafco.*

Pico 100 *damafco*, makes *Venetia* measure of cloth 87 *brac:*
makes in *Genoa* 24 *Canes* of 10 *palmes* every
Cane.
makes in *Florence* 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Canes.*

Braces 100 of cloth in *Venetia* gives here 112 *pico.*

100 of *filke Venetia* gives here 106 *pico.*

Pico one *Damafco* make scarily $\frac{2}{3}$ *Brace* of *Venetia.*

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

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

Ginger — 5 per cent. 105 *Rot.*

Maces — 5 per cent. 105

Ciramon — 5 per cent. 105

Cloves — 5 per cent. 105

Indico — 5 per cent. 105

Myrrhe — 5 per cent. 105 *Rot.*

Sugar candid — 5 per cent. 105 *Ro.*

wormseed — 5 per cent. 105 *Rot.*

Zedoaria — 5 per cent. 105

Spiknard — 5 per cent. 105

Gallingall-

<i>Gallingall</i> - 5 per cent. 105	<i>Mirabolans</i> - 5 per cent. 105
<i>Nuimeggs</i> - 5 per cent. 105	<i>Aloes epatica</i> - 5 per cent. 105
<i>Lacke</i> — 5 per cent. 105	<i>Cardamom</i> — 5 per cent. 105
<i>Long pepper</i> - 5 per cent. 105	<i>Turbu</i> — 5 per cent. 105
<i>Cuichenele</i> - 5 per cent. 105	<i>Silke</i> — 10 per cent. 110
<i>Greeneginger</i> - 0 per cent. 000	<i>Ambergreece</i> - 10 per cent. 110
<i>Sugars</i> — 0 per cent. 000	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 Signor*; there is here a *custome* imposed upon all goods entering and issuing to *forrainers* and *Merchant strangers* $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which is paid 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 false into my hands, made upon the *weights* 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 *Ryolos*, makes in

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

The agree-
ment of the
Rotolo of *Dama-
masco* with
some other
places.

The Rot.
Damas: is

{	in <i>Valentia</i> 4 li. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and 1 li. <i>Val.</i> is 120 <i>drams</i> .
	in <i>Genoa</i> 5 li. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, - 1 li. <i>Genoa</i> is 105 <i>dra</i> : here.
	in <i>Millan</i> 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, - 1 li. <i>Millan</i> is 208 <i>drams</i> .
	in <i>Sicilia</i> 59 ounces.
	in <i>Naples</i> 5 li 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, - and 1 li. <i>Naples</i> is
	in <i>Rhagusa</i> 5 li. - and 1 li. <i>Rhagusa</i> .
{	in <i>Florence</i> 5 li. 3 ounces, - and 1 li. <i>Florence</i> is 112 <i>dr</i> .

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 of cloth in Florence have made in Damasco 99 picos.
 100 pico of Damasco have made in Naples $28\frac{1}{2}$ canes.
 100 picos of Damasco have made in Sicilia $28\frac{3}{4}$ canes.
 100 picos of Damasco hath made in Millan 87 braces.
 10 Canes of silke in Genoa hath made in Damasco $37\frac{1}{2}$ pico.
 100 pico of Damascus have made in Venice of cloth 87 braces.
 100 braces of Venice silke have made in Damasco $106\frac{1}{2}$ picos.

The agree-
 ment of the
 pico of Damo-
 cus 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 westernne 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 mer-
 chandize, are woolen clothes, honey, almonds, tynne, quick-silver, leade, latin wier, iron wier, latin plates, brimston, allom, wax, mastique, cor-
 rall, saffron, Flemish beades and bracelets, crystall looking glasses, linnen
 of divers sorts, course canvas, some few fures, sugars of Cyprus, writ-
 ting paper, velvets, taffeta's, damaskes and sattins, some Norimberge
 wares, corral, 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, Bâias and others; also some spices and some drugges, as Ginger, Cloves, Macces, Sandoll, Incense, Myrrhe, Nutmegs, Indico, Gallingall, long Pepper, Mirabolans, Ar-
 moniac, 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 Da-
 masco, and some by the Rotolo: also observe

That Muske, Ambergreece and pearle is sold by the metalico, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ dram, and Silver is sold by a weight called Ongia, being 10 drams, which makes $6\frac{2}{3}$ 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. $9\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

100 Drams Damasco is $66\frac{1}{2}$ metigall sotile Venice 1 li. and of the silver weight in Venice 10 ounces $\frac{1}{4}$ and 5 Caratts.

100 Drams makes silver weight in Venice 12 Marc. 6 ounces & $\frac{1}{2}$.

100 Mitigal Damasco is in Venice $15\frac{1}{4}$ ounces and 5 Caratts.

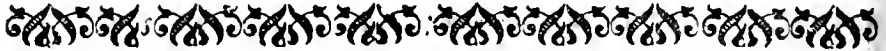
100 Carat damasco is silver weight in Venice 91 Carat.
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dram damascin is 24 carat damascin, the which 24 carat is one
 Miticall damascino. Againe è contra
 The 1000 li. grosse in Venice makes in Damasco 263 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rotolos.
 The 1000 li. sottile in Venice is in damasco 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ Rotolos.
 So that the 100 li. grosse is 26 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rotol. damascine, and the
 100 li. sottile is 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 $\frac{7}{8}$ 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 Signior's 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 enjoy 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 settled.

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*, *grogram yarne*, *galles*, *Cottons*, and *cotton yarne*, *silke* of *Tripoli*, *Bacaz*, *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 account 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 60 *akes*.

Cantar 2 is *Rotolos* 100, making neere 481 *li. haberdepois*.

cantar one is Rot: 100 which is li: haber: 486

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.

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. & full weight, makes a *wesno* of silver heere.

Silver, gold, jems, &c, are sold by the *mitigall*, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 enlarged 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 *solite Venetia* 720 li. *gross.* 456 li. which this way reduced to English weight, is 482 li. haberdepois.

Rotol. 1 Venetia *solite* li. 7, ounces 2, *sache* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *gross.* li. 4, ounce. $6\frac{3}{4}$.

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. *solite* 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.

Indiso.

All sorts of *Indico* is sold by the *Churle*, which is $27\frac{1}{2}$ *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 *mesno*; 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*, *Socorrina*.

Druggs.

Silke also of these Countries as *Damascus*, *Tripoli*, *Bacàs*, gives no allowance in *tare* being cleane *silke*.

Silke of Damascus.

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 socorrina*, *asapheitida* 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 *company* by the *traders* hither to other 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 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Rjalls of $\frac{3}{4}$ have passed 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent: better then *lyon dollers*, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *R.* $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$, or *aspers* 8, and the *med.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *shes.*

But these rules following are more certaine and found true.

R. $\frac{3}{4}$ is found to weigh 424 *grains* the single *Rot.* 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ *gr.*

The *Crowne* or single *pistole* found to weigh 53 *grains*.

The *Soltanie*, *hungar* or *chequine* to weigh 54 *graines*.

And the *Mungall* 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 *dollar* containing 80 *af.* at what rate otherwise soever the

Accounts 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 *renewes* 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 load 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. sterling.*

Measures in
Aleppo.

There is found in *Aleppo* but one measure or *pico* which is 27 inches English or $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 *Venetta* is found to render here 106 *picos*.

There is also a *pico* found for *grograms*, *chamblents* 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ per piece, at 3 *per cent.*

Broad clothes rated at *medines* 120 per cloth at 3 *per cent.*

Conze skins the bundle 50 skins at 14 *dol.*

Tynne rated at 55 *Rot.* per chest and 32 *dol.* is 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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.*

Quilis at 50 *dol.* per *ball.*

Botanos at *ball* 80 *dol.*

Cordovans 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 yearly vent about 6000 English *clothes* of severall sorts, about 600 *quintalls* of *rynne*, some *furres*, *kerfies* and other English *commodities*, besides 100 thousand *rialls* of $\frac{1}{2}$ brought yearly 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 preheminance of all other *Christian consulls* resident; and in returns 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 *gogram yarne* and *gograms*, *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 returns are thereby shortned, yet having a greater part of their returns in these sorts of *silkes* above said, it hath herein found a faire enlargement 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 *lawn plates*, *wier*, *shaven latten*, *steele*, *iron*, *silkes* wrought, as *sattins*, *damascos*, *velvets*, *tassetas*, *paper*, and some *rialls* of eight and *Venetian chiequens* in *gold*, with *crystall looking glasses*, *quick silver* and other *commodities*. And hence in returns thereof export *silkes* raw of all sorts, *cotton wooll* and *cotton yarne*, *gograms*, *mobeires*, *chambles*, 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 returns 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 <i>Rotolo</i> of 680 <i>drammes</i> is	
In <i>Naples</i> ———	633 li. ——— 6 li. 8 ounces.
<i>Venetia sotile</i> ———	720 li. ——— 7 li. 2 ounces 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ <i>sach</i> .
<i>Venetia grosse</i> ———	456 li. ——— 4 li. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>oun</i> .
<i>Florence</i> ———	626 li. ——— 6 li. 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ <i>oun</i> .
<i>Gotile sotile</i> ———	624 li. ——— 6 li. 10 <i>oun</i> .
<i>Sicilia</i> ———	691 li. ——— 6 li. 10 $\frac{1}{3}$ <i>oun</i> .
<i>Millan</i> ———	662 li. ——— 6 li. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

The agreement of the 100 *pices* 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* filke — 100 *braces*.
 In *Florence* — 107½ *braces*.
 In *Genoa* — 28½ *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.



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 removal 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 *filke* here growing, some *cotton yarne* and *cotton wooll*, some *drugges*, *corne* and other *commodities*.

Tripolis in *Syria*
and the Trade
thereof.

Their weight agrees with that of *Damasco*, which is *Rotolo* 100 & is a *Canar 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.

Weights of
Tripoli.

Ounces 12 is a *Rotolo* which hath been found to be 4 li. 2 ounce. of haberdepois, and ounces 8 is an oake, which hath been observed to make out 42½ li. haberdepois.

Their measure being a *Pico* is somewhat lesse then 27 inches English.

Measures of
Tripoli.

Their moneys is generally the same with all *Turkey*, but thus accounted — *Aspers* 2 is a *medin*.

Coines in
Tripolis.

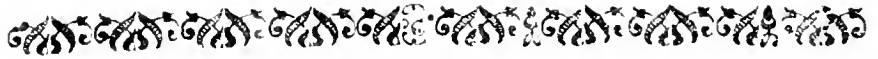
Aspers 40 is ¼ *Rot.*

Aspers 160 is a *Rot.*

Aspers 140. is a *dollor lion*.

Aspers 240 is a *sultany*.

And thus much shall serve for *Tripoly* in *Syria*.



CHAP. LXIV.

Of PALESTINE and the Cities thereof.

Palestine.



HE next Countrey in order is *Palestina*, having on the East *Euphrates*, on the West the *Medierranean* 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*, 3 *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.

Jordan.

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 *customs* 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 Trade thereof.



ASA 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 *Egypt*, and for a good seate of *trade*; but all these good things were too good for those Nations that have

have since beene Mistres 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 botome 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 settled times of progresse and regresse, are the cause of some traffique here maintained: the barrenesse of the neighbouring deserts drive some hither to inhabit, which makes the Towne to be better peopled then otherwise it happily would be, thereby enlarging 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 *Egypt* 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 *Rotalos*: 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. LXVI.

Of TYRUS, and the ancient Trade thereof.

Of Tyrus and
the ancient
Trade thereof.



TYRUS lieth also in this Tract, or to say more properly and more truly 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 abundance; 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 enriched 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 *Agypt*, 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 *Declan* brought *Unicornes hornes* and *Elephant 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 work*, *cassia*, *calamus*. The *Merchants* of *Arabia* furnished it with *carrell*. 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 lieu 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 *prophecie* 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 thereof are robbed, and the *merchandize* thereof are 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 being, 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 *Behleem*, 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*; and lastly for *Jerusalem* the City of the Lord, built by *Melchisedec* 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-

Jerico.

Jerusalem.

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 gain 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 fundry 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 Sovereigne all these Countries; first in *Europe* he hath *Dacia*, *Grecia*, all the *Aegean 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 *Egypt* 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. LXVIII.

Of ARABIA and the Provinces thereof.



ARABIA is bounded on the East with the *Persian gulf*, Arabic. on the West with the *red Sea*, on the North with *Mesopotamia* and *Palestina*, on the South with the *Ocean*; the Inhabitants are extremely 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*. Deserta. *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. Bolsora.

This Country by reason of the theevish lives of the Inhabitants and the generall barrenesse and infertilitie thereof some Authors 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, usuallly carrying 600 *li.* for an ordinary burthen, and so we finde them to doe in the carriage of our goods and wares from *Scanderoon* 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 barrells 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*: *Ezion Gebor* Petrosa. 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.

In *Arabia felix*, Merchants should be better welcome were Felix 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 *Go'd*, *pearles*, *Balsam*, *Myrrhe*, *Frankinsence*, and many other precious *drugges*.

Here is those two notably noted Townes of *Medina* and *Me-* Medina Talnabi and Mecha. *cha*, the one the birth place, the other the burying place of *Mahomet*.

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 rooffe 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 afforded 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 Countrey men, 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* coines in Mocha. for the currant in this place in matter of *trade*, which is the *asper* common with all *Turkey*.

Whereof 60 is here accompted for a *Rjall* of $\frac{8}{10}$ *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 somewhat of the common *weight* in appellation used throughout all *Turkey*, which is the *dram*, Weights in Mocha. 10 whereof is accounted here an *ounce*.

14 *Ounces* is a *Rorolo*.

24 *Roiol.* 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.



Den is the strongest and fairest Towne of *Arabia faelix*, 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 Guardesu*; it is fortified with 5 strong *Castles*, kept by *Garrisons*, and within late yeares surprized by the *Bashaw* of *Egypt*, 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.

Aden, and the Trade thereof,

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 Sovereaign 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 cool-est 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 hereunto.



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 *Niiveh* 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 *Jonas* 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 *Bashaw*-like 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 height; it is now much lessened of its ancient greatnes, and from *Babel* it became first *Babylon*, and now *Bagdat*, a *Babylonlike* 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.



Bylon, 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 bene 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*, *Egypt*, and *Europe*.

Babylon, and
the trade ther-
of.

In this Country, 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 Letters,
or newes Car-
riers.

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 *Sovereigne*; 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.

Weights of Ba-
bylon.

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 Ba-
bylon.

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 gifts, 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*,

situated on the River *Euphrates*, abounding

with Forrefts of *Galls*, so much required

and requested by divers through-

out the world: and now

to MEDIA.

(* * *)

CHAP. LXXIII.

Of MEDIA, and the Provinces thereof.



Media 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 *Caucasia Porta*, 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 neverthelesse 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 keys 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.

Tauria.

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*, *Zahassa*, *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 Venise sottile.



CHAP. LXXIII.

Of TAURIS and the trade thereof.

Tauris and the
trade thereof,



Auris, 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 conque-
red 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 wholesome 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 manuell
labours are famoused over the world, as first *Eres*, whence came
the fine silke called the *Mamodean*, now out of use; then *Gilan* a-
bounding with *lege silke*; *Sumachia*, abounding in excellent car-
pets, 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*, *wooll*, *allom*, some *spices*, *drugges*,
and sundry other *commodities*; so that to make this place the hap-
pie 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 fur-
ther manner of trade of that place, I am con-
strained for want of due information
to omit, and referre what I
have thereof collected

Gilan & Bilan.
Sumachia.
Arasse.

TO PERSIA.

(* *)



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 gulf*, 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 <i>Persis.</i> | 7 <i>Arachosia.</i> |
| 2 <i>Susiana.</i> | 8 <i>Parapomifus.</i> |
| 3 <i>Caramania.</i> | 9 <i>Saccha.</i> |
| 4 <i>Gedrosia.</i> | 10 <i>Hircania.</i> |
| 5 <i>Drangiana.</i> | 11 <i>Ormus.</i> |
| 6 <i>Arica.</i> | |

Of all which in briefe, and no further than may concerne my present purpose.

In *Persis* now called *Far*, having the gulf 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 afford 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, *Chamblers*, *Carpets*, *shasbes*, *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. 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 enrich 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 *Atimidan* 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 enlarge my selfe further in that particular.

Three excellencies in Casbin.

Commodities of Casbin.



CHAP. LXXVII.

Of 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 adjoining upon the Ocean Seas, the indraught may be imagined to be the cause, as it is observed the like in *Venice*.

Balsara and the trade thereof.

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.

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 rare of 3 in 10 *wesnoes* allowed both in *spices*, *drugges*, &c. for dust, and upon *silkes* for waste, heads, and the like.

Customes paid at Balsara.

The prices of *commodities* ruled some yeares past thus here.

The *wesnoe* of *Maces* is worth in *Balsara* 13 *duccars*.

The *wesnoe* of *Nuimeggs* was worth 6 *duccars*.

The *wesnoe* of *soape* was worth 15 *seheds*.

The *wesnoe* of *Almonds* was 24 *sehids*.

The *wesnoe* of *Galles* was worth 10 *larins*, and for this weight of *wesnoe*, it is found that 16 *wesnoes* of *Balsara* make a *Kintar* of *Alep*-*po* common weight, but the 100 *wesnoes* in the weight of silke of *Roiol*: 630 dr: in *Alep**po* makes silke *Roiol*: 529 dr: 28.

Prices of commodities in Balsara.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Rotolos*, which must be 5 *li.* 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.



Commodities
of *Casan*.

CASAN is a principall faire and famous *Citie* in this Country, 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 Country 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 *Ormufins*, 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 *Author* (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 exerciseth, and if he be found in a fallhood, he is beaten on the fecte, or els employed in some publique slavery, to the example of others: and for other notes of *trading*, see *Hispahan* in *Parthia*.

Policie of *Casan*.

Caramania

Caramania is the third Province, the chiefe Cities are *Gadil*, *Co-*^{*Caramania.*}
bin and *Caraman*, famous for the excellent fabricks here made of
Cloth of gold, and for the best *Semeters* in the world; and here it was
that *Alexander* being returned out of *India*, kept his *Bacchanalian*
feasts.

In *Gedrosia*, *Drangiana* or *Sigestan*, *Aria* now *Sablestan*, *Araco-*^{*Gedrosia, &c.*}
sia now *Cabull*, *Parapomissus*, *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 compre-
hended in this tract.

CHAP. LXXIX.

Of SCIRAS, and the Trade thereof.

SIRAS in times past *Persepolis*, built by *Perseus*, ^{*Sciras and the*}
who gave the name of *Persians* to the Inhabitants, ^{*trade thereof.*}
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 Laie*, 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 *Per-*^{*Bindamir.*}
sia and *Lar*, and so emptieth it selfe into the *Persian gulse*, and stan-
deth 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, shew-
ing what the circuit was in the time of the *Monarchie*; also the
ruins of a goodly Palace and Castle, built by *Cyrus*, having a three-
fold wall, beautified with many spires and turrets; the first twen-
ty-four foot high, the second forty-eight foot high, the last nine-
tie 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 furni-
ture for warre, which the Inhabitants here with wonderfull cun-
ning and art doe make of *iron* and *steele*, and the *juyce of certaine*
beards, of much more notable temper and beautie, than are those
which are made with us in *Europe*.

The *coynes* here in use being proper to the whole Kingdome
and the *weights* and *measures* not found differing from the same u-
sed 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 survey the said fa-
mous 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 *customs* 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, quaquā 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 *gograms*, *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 *Cassiles* or *Caravans*, with all the commodities of the *mediterranean* 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 *Cassilla* 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 above said; 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 adjoining, 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.

The *Coines* then here in use and valuation are these:

- 1 *Besse* of copper is 4 *Cosbeegs*.
- 1 *Shabee* of silver is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Bessees*, which is 4^d *starling* or 10 *cosbeegs*.
- 1 *Mamoithy* silver is 2 *Shabees* which is 8^d *star* or 29 *cosbeegs*.
- 1 *Abasbae* of silver is 2 *mamoithies*, which is 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ *star* or 40 *cosb*.

Coines currant
in *Gombrone*
and *Jasques* and
Ormus.

1 *Afar* of gold is 20 *shabees* or 6 *shil.* 8 *d. starling.*
 1 *Toman* of gold is 10 *afars*, 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 $\frac{1}{7}$ *Spanish* is here a *commoditie*, and bought and sold, and the common estimation thereof is here 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ *cosbeggs* or 13 *shabees*, and somewhat more, which accounted at 4 *d. per shabee* is little more than 4 *shil.* 4 *d. starling.* Againe, this *Riall* of eight pafeth here for 5 $\frac{1}{7}$ *larrees*, which *larrees* are 10 *d. star.* and by this account the *Riall* of $\frac{1}{7}$ 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 $\frac{1}{7}$ is here at *Gombrone* and *Jasques* 1155 *flosses*.

Weights of
Ormus, Gom-
brone and Jas-
ques.

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 bene found to make in *England* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ *li. haberdepois*: In weighing of *silke*, they observe the *maund Tauris* which is $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rogolos per peere*.

Measures of
Ormus, Jasques,
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 *oulandish 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 subiect 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 *Eracke*.

The chiefe Cities that are found in this tract are *Guerde*, *Irsdie*, and last *Hispan*, 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 HISPAN, and the Trade thereof.

HISPAN in times past was called *Hecatompolis*, or the Citie of 100 gates, which name it may well still retaine, seeing that the walles thereof contains 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 colours, 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 *Alabaster*, of white and other spotted *marble*; the posts and wickers 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*.

Hispan and the trade thereof.

The Inhabitants of this Citie do all their affaires on horsebacke, both publique and private, going from place to place, they conferre one with another on horsebacke; and so doe the *Merchants* buy and sell and negotiate; 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 abundance

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 supplied with all those things that are conducibile either to beautie, necessitie, or ornament. The *Caspian* Sea affords it the commodities of *Turky*, *Russia*, and *Moscovia* and *Jasques* with *Ormus*; his two Sea-ports in *India* affords it the commodities of *India* and *Arabia*; all other commodities from either the *Turke* or *Mogur* is supplied by *Caravans* *Dromedaries* and *Camells*: which hath cost by late observations in portage and cariage of commodities thus:

Cariage of
Commodities
by Caravans,

The cariage of 100 *maunds* of wares from *Sciras* to *Hispan* costeth 70 *sehids*, and from *Spahan* to *Casan* 60 *sehids*, from *Hispan* to *Ormus* by *Sciras* 120 *sehids*, and from *Hispan* to *Tauris* 40 *sehids*.

Prices com-
mon of Com-
modities in
Spahan

The common *commodities* of *Hispan* 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 *Dragam* 2 *Beste*, of *Enapp* 2 *Beste*, of *Non* 3 *Beste*, of *Laghem* 4 *Beste*, of *Anil* 40 *mambodies*, and the *Cattee* of *sugar* is worth 400 *Tomans*, which is () pound *Englissh*.

Coines cur-
rant in *Persia*,

Their *coines* currant in *Hispan*, 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 *Shabees*, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 15 *Rk.* $\frac{2}{3}$ *span.* or 10 *asures*, which have beene accounted 4 *li. star.* a piece, a *Mamothy* of *silver*, is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Bestees* of *copper*.

The *Riall* of $\frac{1}{3}$ *span.* is here accounted for 13 *Shabees*, and 1 *cosbeg* or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *lorins*.

The *lion dollor* currant in these parts is 10 *Shabees*, every *Shabee* is 4 *d. starling*, or 50 *deniers* here in account.

A *Rupias*, which is the *coine* of the *Mogull* is *isababees*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ which is 2 *sh.* 3 *d. starling*.

A *Mamothy* is 9 *cosbegg*es or 32 *dores*, or 100 *deniers*.

A *Bestee* of *copper* is 4 *cosbegg*es, or 20 *deniers*.

An *Abaisce* *silver* is 2 *Mamothies*, or 20 *Shabees*, or 200 *deniers*.

A *Chickeene* of *gold*, *Sberiffe* or *solton* is 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Shabees*, yet in some places of *Persia* they passe for 20 *Shabees*, and in some for 24 *sha.*

An *asure* of *gold* is 20 *Shabees*, and 10 *asures* is a *Tomano* 3-6-8 *d. st.*

A *Larin* is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Shabees*, and in some places onely 5 about 10 *d.* or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d. starling*, here 25 *cosbegg*s.

A *Fonan* is 9 *Cupans*. A *mitigall* is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 34 *Shabees*.

A *s.idee* is 40 *flosses*. A *Shabee* is 10 *cosbegg*s.

A *miti-*

A *mitigall* is 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, and in some places 34 *shabees*.
 A *Tanger* is 12 *pulls*, which is *shabees*.

They here keepe their *accounts* in sundry *species* and denominations, some in *Sheriffes*, some in *Spanish Rialls*, and some in *tomans*, and some in *Shabees*: The common *account* is thus distinguished. Accounts kept in Persia.

The *Abasbee* is ——— 200 *deniers*, or 20 *shabees*.

The *Mamothy* is ——— 100 *deniers*, or 10 *shabees*.

The *Sadon* ——— 50 *deniers*, or 5 *shabees*:

The *Viste* is ——— 20 *deniers*, or 2 *shabees*.

The *Cosbege* is ——— 5 *deniers*.

And those that keepe their *account* in *shabees*, 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 *shabees* for 20 *sh. sterling*.

The *weights* of *Persia* are subsistent of 3 sorts, of the *Dramme*, the *Mitigall*, and the *Mand* or *Mandshaw*: Weights current in Persia.

The *drawme* 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 ounce. 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 *mandeshaws* 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 *hispanan* 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.

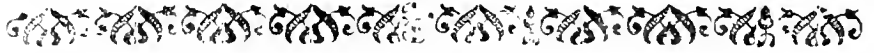
In *Tauris* also before named, a City in times past of great trade; in this Countrey they have 2 *Mands*, the one of silke which hath made by a Florentines observation 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ *li. Florence*, and another for all other *commodities*; the 100 whereof hath made there by the said observation 264 *li. Florence*.

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 supplied of *commodities*, and those also of excellencie, as of *silver* in great quantity, *raw silke* in abundance, 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 *turbanis*, *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*, witnessse 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 enjoyed once a large tract of land lying along the *Caspian Sea*, from *Derbem* 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 enjoy the commodious and famous Towne and Port of *Balsara*, taken from him by the *Turkes* about 60 yeeres past, and *Ormuz* 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 enjoyes upon that continent of any quality, to which

Jasques and
Combrone Ports
belonging to
the *Persians*, and
where the Eng-
lish resort to.

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 residence 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 *Araffe*, (which last affords that sort of *silke* which we call vulgarly *Ardasse*;) the one third part of which is conceived to be vented into *Turkey*, transported by Camels into *Aleppo*, *Damasco*, *Constantinople*, *Brusfa* 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 Spanish, some *gold* and some sorts of *cloth*, *woollen* and *silke stufes* brought thither out of *Venice*, *Marselia* and *London*. Another third part of the said *silke* is carried 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 *Cahai*, 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 indeavoured 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 Countreys *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 *Cathai*.

Procopensis.

In *Tartaria procopensis* is found the ancient City of *Crim* the seat of the *Tartarian* rulers, whence this Nation had their originall and name: also *Okfacou* the residence of the present Princes; and lastly *Cassa* the onely Sea-port of consequence in these parts, of the *trade* whereof it wilbe needfull I should speake a word.



CHAP. LXXXIIII.

Of CASSA and the Trade thereof.

Cassa and the Trade of it.



CASSA 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*, *Moscovia*, &c. The Countrey affords great abundance of *cow hides*, *furres*, *waxe*, *honey*, and

and a kind of *pickled fish* much resembling the English *berrings*; here caught upon this coast: also it sends to *Constantinople* some *butter* sowed up in *oxehides* 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 brieftouch 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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ *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* *solite* 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 *becquin*; 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.



STRACAN is in *Tartaria Asiatica*, as I shall shew hereafter, seated in the Embochure 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 wooden 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 *sofile* 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 *sofile* English pound, therefore 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *staios*.

Wine.

Wine and liquid commodities is sold by the *but*, which is 46 *mi-staties*, and which also renders in *Venetia* 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *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* aforementioned, 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 anti-
qua,*
Rubarbe.



CHAP. LXXXVI.

Of Zagathai and Cathai, and the Provinces thereof.



Agathai containes sundry Provinces, and but few Citie; 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 shew hereafter.

Cathai.
Cambalu.

This Country is found to abound with *rice*, *graine*, *wool*, *hempe*, *Rubarbe*, *corrall*, and abundance 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 Country, I will include under the title of *Cambalu*, the principall Citie of this *Empire*.

Commodities
of *Cathai*.



CHAP. LXXXVII.

Of CAMBALU, 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 *Polsifanga*; 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 Armour 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 doores, 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 six 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 Indza*, 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, Afow*, 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 furies* 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 stufes* of the *China* fabrique; the truth thereof I referre to the censure of the Reader.

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

Coines currant in *Cambalu*, and through *Tartaria*.
Of the birke of mulbery trees.

the *Kings marke* thereupon, and from this meane stufte, 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.

Of corral polished.

Of salt in loaves hardened.

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 corral* in stead of *money*; and in others they have certaine *triggs* 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 terme it) 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 *purstane* 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*: therefore 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.



CHAP. LXXXVIII.

Of 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 *Ormuz* 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 remembered.

India, and the Provinces thereof.

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 *S^t. 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 receipt of the *Sacrament* of their wafer god, digged for him and found it; vide *Mase 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.
Cowanor.

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 *Calcutte* 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. Thomas* so called, because he converted them.

8 *Canora.*

The eighth is *Canora*, under command of the *Mogull*; the most famous Cities are *Ultabat*, *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 *Chefmer* 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 contains 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 abundance 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*, situate on the Ri-

ver

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, ^{7 *Pegu*.} 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*.

Now having thus survaied *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*, *conon cloth*, *precious 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 manning 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*

Commodities
of *India* in ge-
nerall.

The *Merchants*
in generall tra-
ding in *India*.

are

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 great quality and estates. The 4th are the Jewes, who live straglingly 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, seized 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 Countrey, which they are in no more possibility intirely to conquer and possesse, then the French were to subdue *Spain* when they were possessed of the Fort of *Perpignan*, or the English to be Masters of *France* when they were onely Sovereignes 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 *Spain* hath in all *India*, for that the *Banians*, *Guserais*, *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
Dius, and that
Coast.

The *commodities* of this place and this coast are first, fine *cotton* *linen* of sundry sorts, which they call *Joryms*, *Sluzers*, 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 filkes of 11 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, cupboards, 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 enlargeth 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 *Demam* and *Surrate* on the other: it is absolutely the greatest Citie of *trade* in these parts, and therein is a *Faſtorie* 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 Lamnes*; also here are made sundry fine *carpets* called *Alcaiffes* 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 fundry sorts of *pretious stones*, as *Spinalls*, *Rubies*, *Granads*, *Jacints*, *Amatists*, *Chrysolis*, *Amber*, *Agais*, *Jasper*; also fundry *drugges*, as *Opium*, *Camphora*, *Bangué* 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 affording the same is, *Bianny*, *Fetterbarre*, *Sherkis*, *Lahore*, and other places thereabouts.

Surrat and *Ba-roche*, and the trade thereof.

To this place I should adde the famous Port of *Surrat* and *Ba-roche*, 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 s. *starling*. But the *Grand Mogull* being the last Conquerour, prohibited the said *coines* of *Mahumdis*, and therefore at this day they are found very scarce, 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 Ruppie* which is the common *Ruppie* 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 s. *starling*.

The *shabee* accounted to be 10 *Pices* or 10 *Cosveggs*.

And some there are that keepe their accounts in *Mahomodis*, accounting 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *mahomdy* to be one *Hondee* or *Casanna Ruppie*, being thus esteemed for 2 *shil. 6 d. star.* as 2 *Ruppies* are accounted for 1 *Rk* $\frac{1}{4}$ *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.* $\frac{1}{4}$ for a merchandise or commoditie, rising and falling: the said *Ruppie* 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 *Ruppies* make in ordinary payment for Merchandise 1 *Rk* $\frac{1}{4}$ 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*.

A *Pice* in silke is accounted $5\frac{1}{2}$ *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 $13\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $26\frac{2}{3}$ 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 $54\frac{1}{2}$ li. *English*, and some have observed it to be 55 li. *English*; and this is the *maund* of *Agria*.

In *Amadever* this difference is found in the said weight.

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 Country 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*.

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*, *Bramapore*, &c. the ordinarie and common *covado* is found to hold 32 inches, and called in some places of this Country *Elaby*.

At *Puttana* they have a *covado* of 38 inches, and by the observation of some, it hath beene found that $1\frac{1}{4}$ *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*.

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 *Hispaban*, which are brought hither from *India*.

The next principall towne is *Amalabar*, famous in these parts for the great trade and excellent scituation thereof, and as being 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 dependencie and belonging thereunto; and that excellent Port of *Lowribander*, three dayes journey distant from it, on the shoare common-

Lowribander.

ly intituled the Coast of *Sindie*, wherein it hath

been observed by our *European Navigators*,

that Shippes may safely ride without

harne receiving by the wormes,

which doth much hurt in

SURRAT, and all a-

longst the coast

of *India*.

(. .)

CHAP. XCI.

Of GOA, and the Trade thereof.



Goa, is the *Metropolis* of *India*, I meane of those that are Goa, and the trade thereof. 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 *genry*; and during the said houres the said *Street* is replenished with all *commodities* and *merchandise* from all the aforementioned 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 *Country*, 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*.

The *commodities* naturall of this place is not observeable, the *Iland* small, and the firme land plentifull in *Palme-trees*, *cocus*, and 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 bargain for the *money* that is to be received, as for the *commoditie* that is to be 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 six 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 *venins*, and five bad *venins*, a *coine* also *imaginary*, and not *reall*, and is worth seaventy five *basarucos*.

A *vinin* 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 Xeraphin* 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 *venetian* of *gold*, worth two *pardaus Xeraphin*.

The *St. Thomas* of *gold*, worth 8 *tangas*.

The *Riall* of $\frac{1}{2}$ called *Pardaus de reales*, worth commonly 440 *Res* of *Portugall*; but these and the *larins* of *Persia* may heere be 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 *Babar*, 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 *busbels 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 materials, 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 *gallions* 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 proverh 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 distinguish 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. 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 Comer*, which is accounted the last end of the Coast of *Mallabar* and *India*, for the better understanding of the *trade* of theie Sea-ports, it will be needfull I should somewhat more particularly survey the same.

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 nus*, also *cotton cloib* 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*, *Cambãa*, *Sinde*, *Masquate*, *Bengala*, having therein many rich *Merchants*, and ships of great burthen; and heere is also made divers kinds of *silke stufes*, as *grograms*, *sattins*, *tassata's*, and such like in such abundance, 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 wooden arts, which brings them great profit, and makes this place famous throughout these parts.

As for the coast of *Mallubar*, *Onor* is of good esteeme, where there is a great quantity of *pepper* yearly 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 mo-

The generall
Trade of the
Coast of *Indie*.

Daman.
Basaser.
Chaul.

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 Sovereigne, being enemie to the King of *Cochin*, 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 Sovereigne by meanes of the *trade* is now become a mighty and rich Prince in this Countrey, the City of *Cochin* it selfe thereby so enlarged, enriched, and so well inhabited by *Portugals*, who are in part the new Maisters, 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 enrich this place, 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 unmarried pay at *Cochin* nothing to the King; but to the *Portugall* 8 *per cent.* And because

The manner
of the Ferming
of the pepper in
India by the
Portugals.

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 settled 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
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 embrace 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 enjoy a part of the gaines for themselves, and yet bring the greatest crophe 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 paid he ready money for the same, but paid 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 crosso abra-
zia poca stringe.*

The Ships of
pepper depart
from *Cochin* a-
bout 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 freightment; 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



HE Coast of Chormandel beginneth from the cape Negapatan to the Towne of Musulipatan, between which said places is found a place called S. 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 settled 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 factory, both for providing and lading hence the commodities of this Countrey; this place is seated on the same

same coast, or rather *Isthmus*, as *Goa* is with the Cities beforementioned, which are seated to the eastward, as the coast of *Mallabar* is to the westward: the pleasantness of the adjoining 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 abundance, 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 coast of *Comandel*.

The currant usuall *coines* in *Mesulipatan*, *Armagon*, *Petipoli*, *St. Thomas*, and all alongst the coast is the *Pagode* of *gold*, and the *Mahomody* and *fanam* of *silver*, and are thus valued.

Coines currant in *Mesulipatan* and coast of *Comandel*.

A *Pogode* is worth 15 *fanams*, or in English 8 *sh. sterling*.

A *fanam* is 9 *cashree*, or as some call them *cupans* about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *star*.

A *Mamody* is 32 *pices*, or as in some places they are called *docres*.

A *riall* of $\frac{2}{3}$ Spanish is here 5 *mamodies* or 9 *fanams*, or 5 *sh*.

And 10 *rialls* $\frac{2}{3}$ is here currant for 6 and sometimes for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *pagods*.

And 10 *R*, $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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. sterling* equivalent with the *chequin* of *Venice*, or the *sheriffe* of *Egypt*, or *sultany* of *Turkey*, and the *mamody* accounted for 12 d. *sterling*, and the *fanams* about 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ 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*.

A *Mound* is 40 *Seare* or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Masses*, or 26 *li. 14* $\frac{1}{2}$ *oun. English*.

A *Seare* is 17 *Kashee*, which thus answers with *England*.

The *seare* is twofold, as the small *seare* is of 16 *Mas*, and found to be about 10 *li. English*, or as some observe it 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *li.* and the great *seare* is accounted as above.

Weights currant in *Mesulipatan* and coast of *Comandel*.

And

And the *candil* of 20 *mands* of 26 *li.* 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ *ounc.* *haberdepois*, brings it to be English pound *forte* 538 *li.* *incirca*.

But this finds some disagreement with the *weight* of *Peipoli*, 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.* 2 *ounc.* English.

One *Visco* (or as the *Portingalls* call it *fisco*) is accounted 8 *seares*, which is found to be 10 *ounc.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *haberdepois incirca*.

Further observations I find not of the trade of *Mesulapatan*, saveing that the *governour* of this City, having settled 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 surpris'd the chiefe *customer* being the *governours sonne*, and brought him aboard their Ship then in port, who thereupon came to a new composition restored the overplus taken, and settled it for the future at the first agreed rate of 4 *per cent.* as now it standeth.



CHAP. XCIII.

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 *Geniles* 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 imboure is not farre distant from the imboure 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 largeness, to which they bring all manner of *merchandise*, 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 *Moonsoon*, 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 ail 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 *Cambodia*, 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 *Buter*, 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 *saire* 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 *Fortis* 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 revered; 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 Island and Fort of Malacca, of which according to the observations in trade, as I have collected, I will in brieffe 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.

Malacca

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 source.

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 surveye.

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 Rozen, 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 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* *gilded* with *gold*; the streets are very faire, straight as a line, and so broad as fiftene horsemen may ride abreast 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 *Taveghes* 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.

Strange manner of buying and selling in Pegu.

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 publicquely 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 interested, 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.

Maids let out to serue both by day and night service to *Marchants*.

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 *maid*s of the Towne to goe to him, that out of them he may make choise of one whilst he remains 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.

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 *Bise*, 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. $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 Country 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 Jars* or vessels which serve them to keepe water, oyle, or any other liquor; and are much used in *India*, and aboard their shippes in stead of caske, barrells, and such vessels, 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 S I A M and the trade of the coast thereof.

Vnder the title of *Siam* I will comprehend the Citie of *Tenaferim*, 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 Fische*, 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.*

The Situation
of Siam and
Pegu.

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.

River Menan.

This *Citie* of *Siam* is yet notwithstanding the former suffered calamitie, a place of great traffique, not onely hence to *Cauchina*, *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*, *Tenaferim* 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 situation, 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 overwell 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 frigate belonging thereto, by which meanes they converse together and traffique, as on dry shoare, till the said *River* returne to her wonted channell againe.

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* afforded them.

Commodities
of Siam and
Pattana.

The principall *commodities* of this *Citie* and coast, are *cotton lins* 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 adjoining *Regions*: here is also great quantitie of *Benjamin*, and of *lacc*: where-with 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 curreant as I am informed are these following.

Coines curreant
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 accounted 4 *copans*, about 13 *d.* sterling.

A *copan* is accounted 750 *casbe*, or 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* sterling.

A *taile* is 16 *masse*, and accounted worth 14 *Rials* of eight *Spanish*.

And 20 *taile* is a *cattee* worth 48 *Rials* of $\frac{1}{4}$ *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 curreant 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 *Po-*
tana.

A *masse* is as above worth 4 *copans*.

A *copan* worth 4 *conderies*.

A *conderie* is 100 *casbe*, which is 800 *casbe*, which is 50 more then at *Siam* as is above mentioned.

The *measures* and *weights* are not come to my knowledge.

So leaving *Sciama* 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 aforementioned *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 accounted the most profitable command of all *India* next after *Ormuz*, which of late they have lost, and of *Mosambique*: it is commo-

Mallacca, and
the trade there-
of.

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 employed, 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 dire& his *trade* and courſe, and take the proper ſeaſon both for his comming and going.

Monſons at
Malacca.

When *Albuquerque* 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 Mal-
acca.

The currant *coines* are not as yet come to my knowledge; therefore I referre the ſame to the better experienced.

weights uſed in
Malacca.

The *meight* 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 be $4\frac{1}{2}$ *cattees* of *cantar* and *Cauchinchina* which is 21 *li. English*, which thus estimated, must be 590 *li. English*.

A second *Bahar* they account to be 200 *cattees* of *Mallajia*, 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 be 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 Malacca.*

A *Bahar* great weight is 200 *cattees*, or three *pices*.

One *pice* is $66\frac{2}{3}$ *cattees*.

A *cattee* is 26 *tailes*.

A *taile* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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, $\frac{2}{3}$ *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 $10\frac{1}{4}$ *masses* is an ounce *haberdepois*, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces is 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ *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. XCVIII.

Of CHINA and the Provinces thereof.

China, and the
Provinces there-
of.



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*.

Commodities of
China.

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 enlarge 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 *stuffs*, all kinds of *mettall, fruits, honey, waxe, sugars, Rubarbe, porslaine dishes, camphire, ginger,* all kinds of *spices, muske, civet, amber,* and infinite abundance of *salt*, which commoditie only in the towne of *Cantor*, yeelds *custome* to the *Prince* yearely 180000 *duccats*.

The greunes
of China.

This *Kingdome* contains 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 be 30 *Kingdomes* and therein writers have mentioned to bee 1597 *Cities* and great *Townes* walled, 1154 *Castles* 4200 *Boroughs* 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 secon^d 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, negotiate, and remove at their pleasure, from one place and *Citie* to another.

Nanquin.

Ten thousand
saile belong-
ing to the *King*
of *China* in
one River.

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 behalves 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 aboard 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 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*;

Maccau and the trade thereof.

the

the principall of their *commerce* being with the inhabitants of *Canton*, 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 behalfe, to goe to *trade* for them at *Canton*, 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
Japan.

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 *Maccan* the said ship then (having dispatcht her busines) doth saile to *Japan*, and there fully dischargeth her lading, and thence returneth againe to *Maccan*, 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 *Maccan* 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 *Maccan*, 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 *Maccan*, where againe they stay, as in their voyage outward: so that by these delays 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 *Maccan* or *Japan*, hee is there accounted the chiefe ruler and governour of the place, having the like power as their *viceroi* in *Goa*, and as the severall *Captaines* in their forts; for that when the one departeth from *Maccan* to *Japan*, there commeth another from *Goa* to *Maccan*, to make the same voyage after the other hath performed his; and when he returneth againe from *Japan* to *Maccan*, the other saileth to *Japan*, and so the first continueth *Governour* againe at *Maccan*, untill he departeth from thence to *Mallacca*, and so to *India*; and by this meanes, there is alwaies found a *Portugall* *Governour* at *Maccan*.

Commodities of
Maccan and
Canton.

The *commodities* in generall of *China*, I have mentioned before the particular and principall *commodities* of *Canton* and *Maccan*, 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. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spanish, the *pico* of *lankin*, the *fuscan* is worth 140 or 145 R. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the *lankam* is worth 70 or 75 R. $\frac{1}{2}$, and all these are counted *unspun silke*; but the *spun lankin* is worth from 150 to 170 R. $\frac{1}{2}$ the *pico*; the *spun fuscan* is worth 130 or 135 R. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the *spun lankam* of *canton* 80 R. $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 stufes* they cannot make, and fine *woollen*, *scarlet cloth*, whereof they have none, nor yet can they make any, although they have materials, as *sheep* and *wool* plenty; also *looking glasses*, and all sorts of *drinking glasses*, and *Crystall*, *ivorie*, *Elephants teeth*, and fundry 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 *alloy*, 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 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ R. $\frac{1}{2}$; and note that the *Ticall of silver* of *Siam* is here 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 23 *Foras* accounted a *Tail of gold*.

Coines of Chi-
na 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;

T

and

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, Maccan.

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 200 *Cattees*, which is the same as 200 *Cattees* in *Mollacca* small *weight*, as I have afore remembered, for that three *cattees* of *China* makes two *cattees* 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 cursorily surveyed the particular *trade* of some of the most eminent Cities of the Kingdomes therein contained; being constrained by reason of the remoteness of these places, and want of berter 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 brieve run through some of those *Ilands* which merit observation, and survey the *trade* thereof as amply as my advisos will give me leave.



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 *Philippines* and others: or in the *mediterranean Sea*, as *Rhodes*, *Cyprus*, &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.



JAPAN 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 settled 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 carried hence by *Merchants* to *China* to exchange for *silkes*, and principally *rice*, which is found here growing in such abundance, that the King or Emperour draweth 2 millions of *ducats* yearly, 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 settled 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 current 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 *Conderie*.

A *Tayle* is a R^o of $\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 sh. *starling*, or $\frac{1}{2}$ *Tayle* of *Siam*; and this A *Tayle* is 10 *Mas*, or 100 *Conderies*.

A *Mas* is 10 *Conderies*, or 6 d *starling*.

And in some places the R^o 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
Japan.

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 *Japan*.

Their *measure* of length is an *Inckhen* or *Tattamy*, which is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards *English*; 25 yards being 12 *Tattamies*.

Measure for
Rice and grain
in *Japan*.

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.

Island *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 Island, and *Columbo*, fortified by the *Portugals*; and as it is conceived commanding over the best harbour in *India*.

Commodities
of the Island
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 plentiful 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 beleaved, 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 abundance, 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, Lamore* 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 mauchlesse villany of the *Duch*;

Ilands *Moluccos* and the *Trade* thereof.

Commodities of the *Moluccos*

Cloves abundance.

Amboina *Ilands*

The marches
v Many of the
Dutch in the
Amboina Iles.

the actors of which have all of them, or the most part come to untimely and fatal ends (if reports be true,) thereby shewing the manifest judgement of G O D in punishing their vitanies 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 unpartiaall Governour and Fiscall shall examine their Amboina proceedings truly, and reward them according to their meritis. 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 Polorone, 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.

Comes cur-
rant in Molluc-
co, Banda, Am-
boina, &c.

The coines currant in Molluccos, Amboina, Banda, &c. and other Ilands, I find not any settled in use amongst them; the Spanish R^z 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
Mollucco, Am-
boina, &c.

Their common weight in use is the Babar and Catee.

The Babar of Amboina of Cloves is 200 Catees, and is English 625 li. which is the great Babar.

This great Babar is 50 Barrotes, every Barrote being 12½ li. baberdupots.

They have also in some of these Ilands a greater Babar, being ten times the former quantitie, making 6250 li. English.

A catee is 100 Rialls of $\frac{1}{4}$ almost 6 li. English.

Ten catees of Mace is called a small Babar of Maces, and of the value of 10 Rialls of eight.

100 Catees of Nutmeggs, is a small babar of nuts, and is of the aforefaid value of 10 Rialls of eight.

100 Catees of Maces is called a great babar of maces.

And 1000 of Nutmeggs is accounted a great babar of Nutmeggs.

And note that 10 babars of nuts is accounted for 1 babar of maces usually throughout all the Ilands.

A catee of maces being commonly worth 1 R^z $\frac{1}{4}$.

And 10 catees of Nutmeggs commonly worth but also 1 R^z $\frac{1}{4}$.

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*.

But their dry *measures* for *corne*, *graine*, *rice*, &c. is called a *Canton*, making about $5\frac{1}{2}$ *pints* *English*.

A *Quoian* is their greatest *measure*, and is 800 *Cantons*.

Measures of
Molluccos, *Banda*,
Amboina,
&c.
Dry measures
in *Molluccos*,
&c.

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*, *Talucco* 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 the *every* or the *evish* trade, I leave them and these *Ilands*, and come next to *Java*.

Dutch Forts
and trade in
Ambona.



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 *Equator*, maketh these Counties so wonderfull fertile, that they are termed the *Epitome of the world*. The chiefe Cities here are *Palau-ban*, *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, *Japarra*; in which three last, the *English* have residencie and *Factories*.

Commodities
of Iava' lands.

The commodities of these *Ilands*, is *Rjce* in abundance, *Oxen*, *kine*, *hogs*, *sheepe*, *Indian nuss*, and all provisions for food; also all kinds of *spices*, as *Cloves*, *Nutmegs* and *mace*, which the *native 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 *Cambai*, *Cormandel*, and *Bengala*, called *Serasses*, *Sarampuras*, *Cassus*, *Sateposus*, *blacke cannequins*, *red Turrias*, and divers other sorts found made in the places above said.

Batavia alias
Iaccatra.

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 rendezvous in these parts, where by little and little they have so fortified themselves, that they prescribe lawes to the *Inhabitants*, and indeavour to debarre, both *English* and all other from injoying any benefit of the trade thereof.

Coines cur-
rant in Iava,
Sunda, Bantam,
Iacatara.

In *Sunda* (which I account here as the principall *mart Towne* and in a manner the greatest in *Java 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* and pence, accounting 60 pence to the *R* *Spanish*.

Accounts in
Java, Bantam,
Iacettera.

The *weight* at *Bantam*, *Iacetra*, *Iapparra*, and at *Sunda*, is the *Picull*, the *Cattee*, and *Bahar*.

Weights in Ja-
va, Bantam, Ia-
cetra, Iapparra,
Sunda.

A *Cattee* being lesse than the *Cattee* of *Macau*, contains but 20 ounces *English*, and the other 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

A *Picull* is 100 *Cattees*, and consequently is 125 li. *English*.

A *Bahar* is 330 *Cattees* of *China*, of 20 ounces as above said, and may make in *England* 412 li.

Their *measure* for length is (—)

Measures in
Java, Bantam,
Iacetra, Iapar-
ra, Sunda.

Their dry *measures* for *graine*, *rice*, and *pepper*, is a *Timbam*, and contains 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 *Sunda*, 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 com-
modities 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 *Equator* 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

Sumatra and
the trade
thereof.

Commodities
of the Iland
Sumatra.

twentie

twentie Shippes of burthen is hence yearly laden; also *Ginger*, *Aloes*, *Cassia*, *raw silke*, *gold* and *silver*, *brasse*, and some other *drugges*. 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*,
Jambe, and
Priaman, Eng-
lish *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 *naive 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 cur-
rant in *Su-
mitra*, *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 sculles of their slaine enemies, as I said before, which they accounted as their greatest treasures, and with which their bar- ters and exchanges for things necessary were made; but now of late the *King of Achin* in imitation of other adjoining *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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *starling*.

A *Taile* is 16 *masses* or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *R.* or *starling money* 16 *shil*.

A *Cattee* is 8 *tailes* in ordinary account, and worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ *R.* *Spanish* or 6li. 8 *shil. starling*, and sometimes in exchange from hence to other adjacent parts, they account 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.* $\frac{2}{3}$, in which the *Europeans* keepe their accounts, and for distinction divide it to be 60 *deniers* or *pence* to a *R.* $\frac{2}{3}$.

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*, *Priaman*, *Ticcou* and *Jambe*, where the *English* reside, the *Bahar* is found to be in each of these places 200 *Cattees*; every *Baitee* is 29 ounces *English*, so that by this computation the *Bahar* must make 360 li. *English* soile.

Weights of *Sumatra*, *Achin*, *Priaman*, *Jambe*.

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 between 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*.

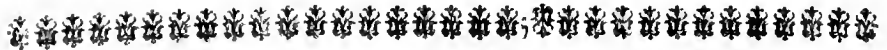
Commodities of *Borneo* Iland

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. CV II.

Of CELEBS Iland, and the Trade thereof.

Iland Celebs
and trade
thereof.



Maccasar the
English Factor-
y in Celebs.

He 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,

Coines cur-
rant 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ Spanish.

And this *maß* is 4 *cupans*, 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ at 5 sh. *starling*, the *taile* is 3 li. 15 sh. *starling*.

Weights in Ce-
lebs and Mac-
casar.

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.

Philippins.

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 *Philippins* 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 be-
tweenc

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 settled 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* settled 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 successfull to them since that time that they have mastered, conquered and fortified themselves beyond that *cape* in *Soffala*, *Quiloa*, *Mosambique*, *Mombasa*, and in *Ormuz* in the *Persiangulph*, 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 *precious 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 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 Portugals the first Masters of the trade of East *India*, 1498.

The Hollanders became sharers in 1595.

The English Nation the last traders to *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 35 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*, *Poitana*, *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 traitterous and bloody minded *Dutch* did butcherly betray their lives, purposely to deprve 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 *Aegypt*, 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 *Cyprus* and *Rhodes*, seated in the *mediterranean* Sea, to which I shall now hasten.

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*, *cotons*, *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 *cotons* 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 consull 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* contains 750 *drams*: and the *Rotolo* of *Aleppo* is accounted 720 *drams*, and 62 $\frac{2}{3}$ *drams* makes 1 *ounce*, & 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *ounces* make here an *Oake*: but note that the *car-*

Weights of *Ciprus*.

Note Famagusta.

tar of Famagusta, is 4 per cent. greater then this generall cantar of the Island, which is above $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 soile 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 incirca, makes 100 li. gross, and Rotolo $13\frac{1}{2}$ doe make 100 li. soile; and Rotolo 1 is $7\frac{1}{2}$ soile 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. less than the aforefaid 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 woollen cloth, and filke accounted $26\frac{1}{2}$ ynches, and the *brace*, by which is sold linnen, being $\frac{1}{8}$ longer then the *pico* abovefaid.

The 100 *picos* rendring in Venice 125 woollen *braces* and 116 of filke *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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ oakes which is accompted for 1000 *drams*.

Of Graine.

Graine is sold by a measure called the *moose*, which weigheth 40 oakes, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ *mooses*, or 100 oakes makes one *stain* 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 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 commodiouse of the Port, there is maintained a Squadron of his Gallies 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 *Arche-*
pelago.



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*, *Ormuz*, *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 affords not many *Merchants* of note; yet some are found that from *Constantinople* doe drive a *Trade* by Sea to *Venice*, *Cairo*, *Trapezond*, *Capha*, and some few other places; and some againe that with *Caravans* by land drive a *Trade* from *Aleppo*, *Damasco*, and *Egypt*, 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 manuell 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 addict 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*,

whereof the *Gufurets* and *Canarins*, the frugall and proper inhabitants of *India*, are accounted the chiefeft & 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 $\frac{8}{3}$ 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 *Egypt* 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* aforefaid, 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 *Jewes* 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 accessse 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

1875
1876

EUROPE,
AND THE
PROVINCES
AND CITIES OF
TRADE THEREOF.



NOVA ZEMBLA
OBDORA
CONDORA
PERMIA PARS
ASIAE

RUSSIA
SIBERIA
MARE CASPIUM

PARS
EUROPA
HOLLANDIA
BRITANNIA

GERMANIA
FRANCIA
ITALIA

AFRICA
EGYPTUS
INDIA
MADAGASCAR

AMERICA
CANADA
BRASILE
MEXICO
CARIBBEA

ANTARCTICA
MEDITERRANEA
MARE ARABICUM
MARE INDICUM

IRLANDIA
DIA HYPERBORAEUS OCEANUS
DEUCALDONIUS OCEANUS
ATLANTICUS OCEANUS
TICUS OCEANUS
OCEANUS

EUROPA
ASIA MINOR
CYPRUS
MADAGASCAR

MEDITERRANEA
MARE ARABICUM
MARE INDICUM

MADAGASCAR
INDIA
SINDE

BRITANNIA
FRANCIA
ITALIA
GERMANIA

AFRICA
EGYPTUS
INDIA
MADAGASCAR

AMERICA
CANADA
BRASILE
MEXICO
CARIBBEA

ANTARCTICA
MEDITERRANEA
MARE ARABICUM
MARE INDICUM

NOVA ZEMBLA
OBDORA
CONDORA
PERMIA PARS
ASIAE

RUSSIA
SIBERIA
MARE CASPIUM

PARS
EUROPA
HOLLANDIA
BRITANNIA

GERMANIA
FRANCIA
ITALIA

AFRICA
EGYPTUS
INDIA
MADAGASCAR

AMERICA
CANADA
BRASILE
MEXICO
CARIBBEA

ANTARCTICA
MEDITERRANEA
MARE ARABICUM
MARE INDICUM

IRLANDIA
DIA HYPERBORAEUS OCEANUS
DEUCALDONIUS OCEANUS
ATLANTICUS OCEANUS
TICUS OCEANUS
OCEANUS

EUROPA
ASIA MINOR
CYPRUS
MADAGASCAR

MEDITERRANEA
MARE ARABICUM
MARE INDICUM

MADAGASCAR
INDIA
SINDE

BRITANNIA
FRANCIA
ITALIA
GERMANIA

AFRICA
EGYPTUS
INDIA
MADAGASCAR

AMERICA
CANADA
BRASILE
MEXICO
CARIBBEA

ANTARCTICA
MEDITERRANEA
MARE ARABICUM
MARE INDICUM

A ME
FRICE
PARS
MAGNANIMA GERMANIA

FRANCIA
ITALIA
GERMANIA
SICILIA
SARDINIA

AFRICA
EGYPTUS
INDIA
MADAGASCAR

AMERICA
CANADA
BRASILE
MEXICO
CARIBBEA

ANTARCTICA
MEDITERRANEA
MARE ARABICUM
MARE INDICUM

IRLANDIA
DIA HYPERBORAEUS OCEANUS
DEUCALDONIUS OCEANUS
ATLANTICUS OCEANUS
TICUS OCEANUS
OCEANUS

EUROPA
ASIA MINOR
CYPRUS
MADAGASCAR

MEDITERRANEA
MARE ARABICUM
MARE INDICUM

MADAGASCAR
INDIA
SINDE

BRITANNIA
FRANCIA
ITALIA
GERMANIA

AFRICA
EGYPTUS
INDIA
MADAGASCAR

AMERICA
CANADA
BRASILE
MEXICO
CARIBBEA

ANTARCTICA
MEDITERRANEA
MARE ARABICUM
MARE INDICUM

IRLANDIA
DIA HYPERBORAEUS OCEANUS
DEUCALDONIUS OCEANUS
ATLANTICUS OCEANUS
TICUS OCEANUS
OCEANUS

EUROPA
ASIA MINOR
CYPRUS
MADAGASCAR



CHAP. CX.

Of Europe the last division of the World heere handled, and the Kingdomes thereof.



EUROPE which I have willingly omitted as Europa is last and principall, commeth now to be sur- parta veied, that the *Trade* thereof may the better appear 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.

Europe then is divided into these *Provinces* and *Ilands*.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 <i>Spaine.</i> | 6 <i>Denmarke.</i> | 11 <i>Hungarie.</i> |
| 2 <i>France.</i> | 7 <i>Norway.</i> | 12 <i>Dacia.</i> |
| 3 <i>Italie.</i> | 8 <i>Sweden.</i> | 13 <i>Slavonia.</i> |
| 4 <i>Belgia.</i> | 9 <i>Moscovia.</i> | 14 <i>Gracia.</i> |
| 5 <i>Germanie.</i> | 10 <i>Poland.</i> | |

The *Ilands* of *Europe* are disperfed through these *Seas*.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 <i>Greeke Seas.</i> | 4 <i>Ionian Seas.</i> | 7 <i>British Seas.</i> |
| 2 <i>Egean Seas.</i> | 5 <i>Adriatique seas.</i> | 8 <i>Noriberne Seas.</i> |
| 3 <i>Cretan Seas.</i> | 6 <i>Mediterranean seas.</i> | |

Of all which in order, and of each of these *Divisions* in order.



C H A P. CXI.

Of Spaine and the Cities thereof.

Spaine.



P A I N E the most Westerne Continent of Europe is environed 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, Licoria, Rice, Silkes, Wooll, Corke, Rosen, Steele, Orenge, 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 & Oncedo, 2. Navarre, 3. Corduba, 4. Galicia, 5. Biscay, 6. Toledo, 7. Murcia, 8. Castile, 9. Portugall, 10. Valentia, 11. Castelona, 12. Aragon. Of which in order, with their Cities of note and traffique.

Leon 1.
Oncedo 2.

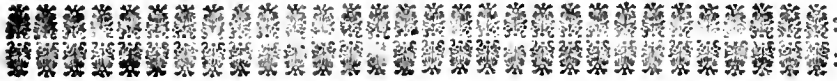
In Leon and Oncedo I finde no Citie of Trade memorable, the Citie of Leon being the principall, and is the Principality belonging to the Princes of Spaine, under the name of Asturias.

Navarre 3.

In Navarre is of note, the Citie of Pampelona famous for her fortification, and not for her negociation.

Corduba. 4.

Corduba is accounted the most fertile soile of all Spaine, and hath Corduba for a principall Citie; from whence cometh that excellent Cordovant leather, knowne to us. 2. Marchona. a principall breeder of the best Genets in Spaine: also 3. Medina Sidonia, whose Duke was principall Commander of that preterred Invincible Armado 1588. Also Luardi 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. 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 *Druzzes*. Here is 30000. *Genes* 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 yearly; 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 *Exxch*. Account kept in Sivill and Madera.
II. 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*.

Their currant monies are these,

A *DucCAT* of *Gold* of *Sivill* is worth 375. *Marvides* accounted Coines of Sivill.
 5.s.6.d. *Ster.*

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 $\frac{2}{3}$, *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.* $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. *Marvides*, about 7.3. *Sterl. Vide* monies in *Castile* currant in all *Spaine*.

Changes in
Sivill.

Their *Exx^o*. are made upon the *imaginary Duccat* of 375 *Mar.* payable in *banco* with five *per centum*, which is the *Ban. os* salary, or without the *banco* to bee paid without the same; and this *Ducchat* is commonly termed *Ducato de Oro* or *de Pefo*; and is worth, as above, 375. *Mervides*. In *Sivill* they make their payments as following, if you say in *Ducato di Oro* or *de Castilia* upon *banco*, thote 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 certainty I referre to criall:

100.l. in Sivill have been found to make in	London	102.l.
	Maschia	113
	Venetia Sotile	152
	Vene.ia Grosse	96
	Sicilia	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Lisborne	90 $\frac{1}{8}$
	Florence	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Antwerpe	98
	Lions	97
	Danficke	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. *Morsco*, 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 *June* 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

Spaine. The Map of Commerce.

and Scale in Europe, and as a Countrey intirely challenged by the Spaniards.

Their common measure in *Sivill* is the *Vare*, which hath beene Measures of Sivill. observed,

The 100.
Vares to
make in

London	elles	74
Anvers		123
Frankford		154
Danficke		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*, Of Oile: 40. or 41. *Roves* makes a *Pipe*, a *Rove* is 8. *Somer*, a *Somer* is 4. *Quartiles*, and a *Quartie* is $\frac{1}{2}$ 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*.

Corne is measured and sold by the *Cassise*, which is 28. *Staos* of Of corne. *Florence*, and makes *Bushels English* ()

Note that *S. Lucar* is the Sea Port of this Citie, whereto all S. Lucar. shippes of burthen doe first come and there lade and unlade, and where the Officers of the *Custom-house* doe come aboard to take notice of the goods both landed and laden for the Citie of *Sivill*, where the *Custom-house* is,

The *Customes* of *Sivill* are great, and arife upon some goods to Customes of Sivill. 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 *Custom-house* yearely of this Citie doth yeeld him, as I said before, halfe a million of *Gold*.

To proceede, in the precinct of *Corduba* lies *Andalusia*, wherein I Andalusia. finde *Sivill* to be seated. Secondly *Granado*, wherein the Citie of *Granado*, *Mallaga*, and *Almaria* principall Cities are situated: and Granado. Mallaga. 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*.



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 *Valadolid* 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 *Morrill* for the next *Port*, the neighbourhood of *Ameria* and *Mallaga* both maritime *Ports* hinder much the *Trade* thereof, therefore I shall insift 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* here used is the *Cantar* of 100.l. which hath beene observed by some *English* to make 118.l. *haberdais*, and by some *Venicians* to have made there 111.l. *Grosse* and 175.l. *Sotile*.

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 *Riall*, which is 34. *Mervides*, and is 6.d. *Sterling*.

A *Pist let* of *Gold* is 23; *Rials* and the *Double* being 47. *Rials*.

Customes of
Mallaga.

Their *Customes* upon *Merchandise* here differ; for *Sugar*, *Ammonds*, *Wine* and *Oiles* are found to pay *Custome* outwards — 7½. *per cent*.

Cochoncole 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. ^{Weights of} *drammes*, and each *dramme* 28. *graines*: and this 100. *l.* or *Kintar* ^{Mallaga.} 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.*

Their measure of length is a *Vare*, which is $27\frac{7}{8}$ inches by Rule. ^{Measures of}
 Their liquid *Measure* for *Wine* and *Oiles* is a *Rove*, and divided ^{Mallaga.} into 8. *Sombres*: 25. *Roves* makes a *Pipe*, and is 100. Gallons English.

Their graine *Measure* is a *Hanocke*, and is divided into twelve ^{Of Corne.} *Almoos*; this *Hanocke* is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Bushell* and twelve Gallons English, which weigheth by heape 144 *l.* and by stroke 29. *l.* English.

Note that *Almeria* agreeth in *Weights* and *Measures* with *Mallaga* ^{Almaria.} above named.

In *Galicia*, I finde onely *Saint James* of *Compostella* famous for the ^{Gallicia.} sepulchre of *Saint James* which is worshipped with incredible devotion; and *Baiona*, commonly called the *Groine*, whereto some ^{Q. Baiona.} Trade is driven by the *Merchants* of *England*, principally of *Bristol*, which I briefly thus anatomise.

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 here in use is as in *Bitboa* following.

In *Biscay*, I finde *Bitboa* and *Saint Sebastians*, two noted Townes ^{Biscay.} of Trading, much frequented by *Merchants*, whereupon I have ^{and the} gathered these observations of the Trade of these places.

The *Coines* are here currant with all *Spaine*, which is the *Spanish Riall*, distinguished into white *Quartils*, foure to a *Riall*, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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* ^{Weights of} here made, which produceth in *London* 158. *l.* and the other being ^{Bitboa.} the *Sutle* 100. *l.* produceth here about 111. to 112. *l.*

Their Measure heere of length is the *Vare*; 100. yards is heere ^{Measures of} 109. *Vares*, and the 100. *Flemish Ells*, whereby *Bayes* are bought ^{Bitboa.} in *England* is here 80. *Vares*.

Corne is heere sold by the *Haneqa*, and five *Haneqaes* hath beene observed to make a *Quarter Engl. sh.*

The *Customes* here are $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum, and valued as they shall bee ^{Customes of} sold, and not paid till sold: but note that no. *Commodities* payes ^{Bitboa.} here any *Custom* 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 *Custom* thereof is not paid at all.

Toledo.

In *Toledo* is the Citie of *Toledo* famous for its *Archbishopricke*, whose Rents looke as high as 300000. *Crowns* yearly; it is seated in the center of *Spain*, 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.

LICANTE seated on the *Mediterranean* shore, as *Mallaga*, *Almeria*, and *Cartagena* are, is of late yeares become (by reason of its commodious *Road*) 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
Alicant.

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 four 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 *Quin.* A generall rule in Alicante *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*. Weights.

Their common Measure is a *Vare*, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ leffe than the *English* yard. Measures of Alicante.

Their Wine Measure is a *Cantaro*, which is about 12. quartes *English*.

Their Corne Measure is a *Cassife*, about 3. bushels *English*.

Their *Custom* is 11. *Deniers per centum Liver*, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Custom. 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 *Custom* paid by buyer and seller 9. per cent. see *Valentia* farther.

The next is *Castile*, the most prevalent *Province* of all *Spaine*, Castile. 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*. Segovia. Secondly, *Valiadolid*, Valiadolid. an University, which yeelds no commodity but *English papiſticall Fugitives*. Next *Burges*, famous as contending with *Toledo* for the *Burges*. *Primateſhip* of *Spaine*. Next *Salamanca*, the most famous *Academy* Salamanca. 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 *Madrid*. Village become a populous and large Citie. Secondly, *Alcala*. Alcala. Thirdly, *Alcantara*. And lastly the *Eſcurtall*, built by *Philip the Se-* Eſcurtall. *econd* 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*.



CHAP. CXVI.

of Madrid in Castile, and the trade thereof.

Castilia and the trade thereof.



He generall Coynes of Castile I account as the generall Coynes passing thoroughout Spaine, which is to be considered when I treat of the trade of any City under the subjection of the King of Spaine.

Coines of Castilia.

In the then Court of Spaine being commonly in Madrid in Castilia, the ducats 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 ducats count or quento of marvides is a million.

A count or quento of marvides is ducats 2666 $\frac{2}{3}$, and at Dobra it is worth 2739 $\frac{7}{77}$ 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 marvid:s is worth 3258. Rials and three marvides.

A Crowne of Castile is worth 323. marvides, but of them you may not make payment but of 500. onely.

The Ducats of Spaine hath 11. Rials of plate, and every Riall as I said before 24. marvides, and every Ducats 74. marvides, which is 5. s. 6. d. English, the Riall 6. d. and the marvides lesse then our farthing: the single Pistoles of gold is 11. Reals $\frac{3}{4}$. being 400. marvides, which is according to 6. d. a Riall 5. . 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. Esterling.

Exchanges in Castilia.

In Castilia they that give mony upon Exchange, do agree to be paid in Ducats of gold, or their worth in gold or silver, for if they should not doe so, they should bee paid in base money, which would prove 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 50. 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 Villalion, 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 payments made upon paine of forfeiture of the goods and monies. and it is to bee noted that the letters be there fiftene daies before the time.

The

The payments upon all the *fares* 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 understood in *marvedes*, 375. for a *ducat*, 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.

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 precedence 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 abundance 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*.



CHAP. CXVII.

Of Lixborne and the Trade thereof.



LIXBORNE is accounted to bee seven miles in compass, 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 afford: 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*.

The *coines* in *Portugall* found currant are these:

B b

Coines of *Portug.*

A

A *Croisado* of gold, is worth 400. *Reas*.

A *Ducats* 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 *Toston* is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. *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 $\frac{1}{2}$. *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. $\frac{3}{4}$. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$. li.
Marselia	126 $\frac{1}{2}$. li.
Venia sotle	168 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Venia grosse	106 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Sicilia	63 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Florence	149 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Antwerpe	107 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Lions	119 $\frac{5}{8}$.
Civill	110 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Dansick	130 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Genoa	162.
Alleppo	23. <i>Rials</i>
Alleppo silke	24. 6.
Irip. soria	27. 6.
Irip. Barbaria	98. li.
Baruti	22.
Alex. zera	52. 3.
Alex. forsia	117. 6.
Sedo	102. 10.
Constantinople	93. 6.
Rhodes	20. 7.
Acria	18. 3.
Babylonia	15. 10. <i>Ma</i> .
Balsera	4. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. <i>Ma</i> .
Ormus	113.

Which for triall I referre to the experienced,
Their

Their Measures of length, dry and liquid heere used are these: Measures of length in Portugal. first, their Measure of *Cloth* is the *Covada*, which is neere $\frac{3}{4}$ 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.

The Measure of *Corne* is the *Alquier*; three *Alquiers* is a bushell, Of Corne in Portugal. $\frac{2}{3}$ is 8. Gallons *Winchester Measure*, and five *Alquiers* is a *Hannep* of Spanish Measure.

The Measure of *Salt* is called the *Muy*, and 60. *Alquiers* makes a Of Salt in Portugal. *Muy*, and 2. *Muyes* and 15. *Alquiers* is a Tunne of *Bristol water-measure*, which is 10. Gallons *Winchester*, and 40. of those Measures doe make a Tunne.

Note that $4\frac{1}{2}$ *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 *Staiio* of *Florence* may be accounted halfe a *Fanega*, and an *Alquier* of *Lixiboa* may be accounted halfe a *Staiio* of *Florence*, which makes () Gal. Eng.

The *Customes* is inwards 23. *per centum*, that is, to the *decbima* 10. Customes of Lisborne. *per cent.* to the *Sisa* 10. *per cent.* and to the *Consolado* 3. *per cent.* and the *Customes* outwards is onely 3. *per centum*.

These observations have beene also made upon Measures of Observations upon the dry measures of Lisborne. this place; 22. *Alquiers* of *Lisborne* have made in *Sicilia* upon *corne* 1. generall *Salmo*, *Alquiers* $3\frac{1}{6}$ have made in *Marselia* one *Mina*; and it is to be 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.

The next Province is *Valentia*, giving name, or taking it from a Valentia. 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 Greco*, 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 thole dayes.



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 yearly great quantity of *Pepper, Tinne, Lead, Baies, Linnens, Fish*, as *Pilchards, Herings, and Newland fish*, and such other like *Commodities*, 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 *Ducato* 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 365. *Mervides* of *Castilia*, and changing them at *Naples* for *Valentia* 18 *sold.* 4. *Deniers*, which with the charges comes even, because a *Ducato* of *Carlins* is worth at *Naples* after the rate of *sold.* 18. *Den.* 3½ 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 is 1½ *Rials*, and the halfe of three *sold.* which is 18 *Deniers*, which is 1½ *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 *souts* *French* and 5. *s.* *sterl.*

Weights of
Valentia.

The *Weights* are three and thus distinguished.

The greatest *Weight* 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 gross 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.

	<i>Sute</i> li.	<i>Grosse</i> li.
London	96½	115½
Marselia	107	128
Venesia sotele	140	168
Sicilia	54	64
Lisborne	84	102
Florence	122	147
Antwerpe	92	110
Lions	101	122
Cruill	94	113
Danfigke	110	133
Mallaga	26 Rials	31 Rials
Rowe. 100. li. <i>Grosse</i>		
doth produce the first		
Rowe. 100. li. <i>Grosse</i>		
doth produce in the second		
Barcelona	104.l.	125.l.
Majorque	102	124
Paris	102	124
S. Millos	105	128
Allipp	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 1½ *Braces*, of Measures of *Valentia*, and is ¾ parts of an *English* Yard; 100. *Vares* after this account may be in *London* 83. in 85 Yards.

Corne is sold by the *Cassiso* in *Valentia*, which is twelve *Barfellas*, of *Corne*. which weigh 10½ *Roves* of 36.lib. *la Rove* of twelve ounces *per lib.* which is in *Florence* 7½ *Staios*, and 37. *Barfellas* is there 24. *Staios*, which is a *Mayo*, *Barfellas* 17. making a generall *Salmo* in *Sicilia*; and is of the measure of *corne* in *England* () Gallons.

Salt is also sold by the *Cassiso*, which weighes 18.l. of the *Grosse* Of *Salt*. waight of *Valentia*, eight *Cassices* making one *Modino* in *luie*, and one *Cassice* making 3. bushells *English*.

Wine is sold by the *Cantaro*, which is a pitcher, and containes of *Wines*. twelve quarts of *English* measures: note har 1480. *Salms* of wheate in *Sicilia* have made in *Valentia* 1840. *Saffici*.

This Country affords, as I said befor e, 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 *Ducats* a *Cargo*, which is 2.2.0.1. *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 *Custom* 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 *Mottabecos*, 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 *Barcelona* 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 lest the same might deterre other *English* from coming to traffique and inhabire amongst them, and furnish their necessities with *English commodities* which they seeme much to desire, and oftentimes much stand in need of.



CHAP. CXIX.

Of Barcelona, and the Trade thereof.

BARCELONA is seated on the *Mediterranean shore*, Barcelona. 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.

Their monies current in Merchandise, besides the *Riall of Castile*, Coins in Barcelona. is a *Liver* which passeth heere at 20. *sold.* and a *Ducats* 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*.

Their *Cantar* is a 100. *lib.* which is *English* 92. *lib.* or thereabouts, Weights in Barcelona. and hath made by observation

in	{	Florence		123. l.
		Genoa		130
		Valentia		106 ² / ₃
		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 1 ¹/₈ *Yards English*, and in *Naples* hath been found to make 6 ¹/₂ *Palmes*. Measures of length.

Corne is sold by a Measure called the *Quarter*, one *Salmo* is foure Of Corne; *Quarters*, sold alwayes free of all *Customes*, 2 ¹/₂ *Quarters* making a *Carga* or loade, which is accounted 360. *li.* as is that *Carga* mentioned aforegoing in *Valentia*.

Woolles are sold by the *Rove*, which is 30. *li.* making 26 ¹/₂. *li.* of *Venetia* grosse, whither the same is commonly transported, and in *Florence* 36. *lib.*

All grosse goods are sold 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 lieth also *Tortosa* a fine small Citie, but the prin- Tortosa; cipall of the Inhabitants being accounted as *Moores* were some yeares before my being here banished this Country, and therefore 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 *Aragon*, wherein is *Tarragon*, a fine and handsome 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 eminent *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.



The 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 concur 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 theuttle 100.li. of *London*, which by observation hath been found to make in

Sivill is 108. li. by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{great quintar of 144.li. of 4. roves of 36.li.} \\ \text{smaller quintar of 112.li. of 4. roves of 28.li.} \\ \text{lesser quintar of 120.li. of 4. roves of 30. li.} \end{array} \right.$

Granado and *Almeria bona* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 104. li. is the pound of 16. Ounces. \\ 89.li. is of silke and copper of 18. ounces. \\ 52.li. great waight for flesh, 32. ounces. \end{array} \right.$

Castilia and *Medina del campo* 98. li.

Burgos 89. Rot.

Aragon and *Barcelona* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 102. li. \\ 92. li. great waight for Woolen. \\ 126. li. small waight for Saffron. \end{array} \right.$

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.
Saragoza 108. li. and by the small *quintar* 126. li.
Saralona 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 Ror. 104. li. } the great *quintar* of 128. li.
 } the small *quintar* of 112. li. containing
 } each 4. *Roves* 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 *Cottonwools* 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.*
Fear and *seus* 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 *Babor* 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 *waights* in reducing it to the *London* 100. li. *sotle*, so will I reduce the *measures* thereof, to the 100. yards of *London* which rendereth in

The 100. yards of London is in	}	<i>Castilia</i> ————— 111. <i>Vares</i> } of 4. <i>quartos</i> , and every
		<i>Toledo</i> ————— 111. <i>Vares</i> } } <i>quarto</i> 2. <i>palmes</i> .
		<i>Cades</i> ————— 108. <i>Vares</i> .
		<i>Ditto</i> for <i>si ke</i> ————— 148. <i>Ells</i> .
		<i>Andolusia</i> ————— 109. <i>Vares</i> .
		<i>Arrogon</i> ————— 57. <i>Cones</i> .

Saragoza

Saragosa	—————	44. Canes.	} Both these of 12. to one Cove.
Morocco	—————	181. Covad.	
Cap dalgier	—————	141. Covad.	
Sivilia	—————	109. Vares.	
Granado	—————	109. Vares.	
Barcelona	—————	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 *Portugals* into the *East* and *West Indies*, though they carried to the world, at first the specious colours 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 Subjects to trade for certaine the richest commodities thereof but himselve, and thereupon settled his contraction 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 farther and ampler discoveries of those Regions for their better encouragement, 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 benefite; neither did it otherwise appear in the carriage 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 staine, 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 settled, and since united together under one *King*, hath afforded the present matter of *trade* to all *Spaine* and *Portugall*, which before that time afforded not any *commodities* alinost 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 abundantly plenrifiull 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 inhansfe, as if it would have proved 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 inhansfe 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 inhansfe 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 *Suggars*, *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 wisdome 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 *Moors* 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 decayed, 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 *Spineards* 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 sold 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 penny. 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*, *Bates*, *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 returns thence *Plate*, *wine*, *fruits*, and some *India Spices*. *Italie* affords them some *Manufacturies*, 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.



RANCE 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. Crow. besides which it yeeldeth Oiles, Almonds, Soapes, Canvas, Corral, Paper, Oade, Linnen fine and course, Nuts, Beefes, and of late some Stiffes 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 Aquitaine, wherein are found the noted Cities of Tholouza, Burdeaux and Rotchell, of which a word in brieft.



CHAP. CXXIII.

of Tholouza, and the Trade thereof.

Tholouza and the Trade thereof.



HOLOUSA is the Parliament seate of Aquitaine and standeth on the bankes of the River Geronde, which hence runneth to the Wals of Burdeaux 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 affording any other notable Commodity worth mentioning.

Coines and accounts.

Their Montes 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 Livres

or *Francks*, *Souls*, and *Deniers*, 12. *Deniers* to a *Souls*, 20. *Souls* to a *Liver* or *Franke*.

The 100.li. or *Kintar* of *Tholoufa* hath beene observed in *Woade* Weights of Tholoufa for *Diets* to make in *England* 124.lib. and the *Cargo* by which the same is commonly sold to be 372.lib.

The *Measure* of this Country is called the *Aulne*, and m¹-Measures of Tholoufa. keth in *England* 42. inches by the Rule.

Note that in *Tholoufa* there is a *Cantar* also of 112.li. which is in use in all other *Commodities*, *Woade* excepted. sold by the *Cargo*, Woade of Tholoufa. as above is mentioned, and is hence sent to *Narbone*, and thence dispersed into sundry parts of the *Mediterranean* seas.



CHAP. CXXIV.

Of Burdeux, and the Trade thereof.

BURDEUX is seated upon the bankes of the River Burdeux and the trade thereof. *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 *Tholoufa* 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 therefore prohibite the same to be landed, or sold 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 *Customes* that first fettereth 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.

Here our *English* have had many priviledges and beene esteemed as fellow Citizens before all other Strangers, but our last Warres to the *Ile 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 abited 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 little 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.li. in *London* is 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ lib. here.

Measure of
Burdeaux.

Their common *Measure* is an *Alne* which is about *English*.

English subje-
ction at *Blaie*
upon the river
Genon.

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 bewene 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 therein 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* 90.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, Newfoundland fish*, and some *English manufactuaries of cloth, &c.* and hence is returned a *small Wine* called *Roichell Wine*, but more properly *Cogniacke*, also *Salt* from the *Iste of Re, Oleron, &c.* and some *Prunes* and other *commodities*.

Poitou is the next *Province*, the principall Citie hereof is *Poiters, Poitou*, famous for the study of the *Civill Law*, and next to *Paris* for greatness in all *France*, but of no note in matter of *Trade*.

Anjou is the next, yeelding the best *Wines* in *France*, the principall Towne is *Angiers* and *Saumur*, the onely *Protestant University* in *France*.

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*.

Britanie is the next, wherein is found *Nantes* for the situation *Britanie*, pleasant, *Rhemes* a *Parliament* seate; and lastly, *Saint Mallo* seated commodiously for *Trade* upon the *British Ocean*.

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 *S. Mallos and Morlais*, *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*.

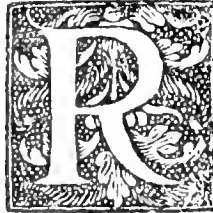
The next is *Normandy*, in which are found many principall Townes of *Trade*, as being commodiously seated by the neighbourhood of the *British Ocean*; the chiefe is *Cane, Deepe, Newhaven, Constance, and lastly Roven*, under the title whereof I shall comprehend the *Trade* of the rest.



CHAP. CXXVI.

of Rouen, and the Trade thereof.

Rouen and the
trade of Nor-
mandy.



ROUEN seated on the bankes of the River *Seine*, 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 Rouen.

The Commodities that is hence, and out of Normandy exported are *Linnens* course and fine, *buckrams*, *paper*, *cards*, some *Wines*, and other petty *manufacturies*.

The Commodities sent thither from England, principally *Clothes* of sundry Countries, as *Kerses* of *Devonshire* and *Yorkshire*, *Baies* of *Coxall*, *Cottons* of *Wales* and *Yorkshire*, and of late *pepper*, *galles*, *cotton yarne*, and other *Turky* Commodities also, *Lead*, *Tinne*, *Fish*, and some *India* Commodities.

Monies and ac-
counts in Rouen.

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
Rouen.

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
Rouen.

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

Faires in Rouen.

our *English Elles*. Rouen is found to have 3. *Faires* in a yeare, at two whereof there is liberty given for fiftene dayes to buy and transport any commodities in this Citie free of all *customes* and taxes: provi

provided the said goods bee laden and departed downe the River to a certaine limitedt 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 insolvency 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.

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*, *canvases*, fine and course, playing *cardes*, *boxe combes*, *paper*, *thred*, *teasles* for *Clothworkers*, and some *plushes*, and other *stuffles* 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 of Exchanges* following, which gives Rules thereto in Chapter 277. *Roven.* and Chapter 302.

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.



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 *Seine* doth gently runne, and so to *Roven*, thence to *Newhuven* or *Haure de grace*, and thence to our *Brittish* Ocean. It is not of great consequence in matter of *trade*, as neither affording *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 filke, 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 remarkable 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 *Jewels*, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 inforced to such rates as the necessities of the *Prince* Note of monies inforced lately in France. or *commerce* inforce them, finde not now any settled 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 be wise, at what rate he must have these *Coines* in paiement, least he imagine he sell to good profit, and yet by experience find he sells the same to a great losse and disadvantage.

And note that since the writing of the above said, 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 vaiew 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. *scule*. 2. *per cent*. more or lesse, which in *Lions* renders of 16. ounces ————— 116. li.

In *Venetia* soyle ————— 144. li.
100. li. soyle 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. *pinis*, 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* *stufes* 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 be imagined that this *Kingdome*, considering the riches thereof should abound in *Trade* and *Navigation*, but the better sort of men meddling not with traffique, as conceiving the same to be both *ignoble* and *base*, and consequently unfit for them; leave the same to such whose spirits are elevated to that ripeness that they can but onely be sorry for their erroneous opinions: their *Navigation* The French not added 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 *Spain*, their ill successe in *Americas* plantations, peradventure dissuading them, but he that shall wisely looke into the beaurie 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 prized 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 Beausse.

The next Province is *la Beausse*, 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 be a great *though-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.

Berry.
Bourges.

The next is *Berry*, wherein is *Bourges* seated as the prime and principall Towne, who are much addicted to *Clothing*, and where great abundance of *Sheepe* are found to pasture and feed.

Burbon.
Nevers.
Mollins.

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 abundance, called *estuns*, and dispersed thence over all *Christendome*.

Beavois.
Avergne.
Limosin.

The next is *Bevois*, the chiefe towne is *Villa franche*.

The next is *Avergne*, the principall City is *Cleremont*.

The next is *Limosin*, the principall City is *Limoges*.

Perigort.
Quercu.

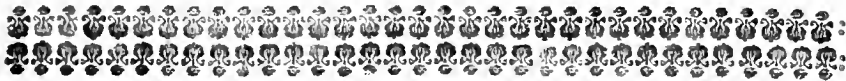
The next is *Perigort*, the chiefe towne is *Perigeux*.

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.
Vienna.

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.

Valencia.



CHAP. CXXVIII.

of Lions, and the Trade thereof.



LIONS hath ever been accounted, a famous *Markt* Lions and the trade thereof, *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*.

Their *Markt* for *Trade* here settled was formerly holden in *Geneva*, and by *Lewis the Eleventh* removed hicher, 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 Markt of Lions formerly in Geneva.

This Towne is watered with the streames of *Rhaine* and *Soane*; which furthers it much for carriage: it is most famous now for the many fabriques of *silkes* here wrought and hence disperfed 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*, *Mil-lan*, *Messina*, 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* curreant, 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 curreant 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 Vecchia* 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 marketo* 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 specialities* in my *Fa-ctours advise*: the times and termes 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 fiftene 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
bills of ex-
change 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 Villalio*, the *Faire of All Saints*, and of the apparition of *Lions*, they exchange for the *Faire of Villalio 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 *Custom-house*, ^{Weights in} which is the *Kings beame*, which contains 100. lib. the *Quintall* ^{Lions.} and is greater than the second, which is the *Towne-weight* by 8. per cent. by which all goods payeth *custome* that is ponderous.

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 fiteene 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.

	London	96. lib.
	Marselia	104
	Venetia sos.	143
	Ditto grosse	89
	Sicilia	53
	Lisborne	83
	Florence	125
	Antwerpe	90
	Sivill	92
In	Dansicke	109
	Mallaga	28. R.
	Rome	122. l.
	Millan	131
	Paris	80.
	Genoa	135
	Almaria	120
	Burges	114
	Roschell	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. $\frac{5}{8}$.
		Dito forfor.	96
		Scios	86. Lod.
		Constantinople	78
		Rhodes	17. 2. R.
		Acria	15. $\frac{1}{2}$.
		Babylonia	13. $\frac{1}{7}$.
		Balsara	3. 9. $\frac{1}{4}$ M.
Ormuz	93. $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

100. lib. in *Millan* to have made by triall in *Lions* 69. lib. silke-weight, the silke brace in *Millan* to render in *Lions* $\frac{4}{5}$ of an *Alne*.

The *Club-brace* there to render in *Lions* $\frac{4}{5}$ of an *Alne*.

And 20. sols of *Millan* calculated for 10. sols *turnois*.

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*.

The 100. li. of *Genoa* to render in *Lions* 72. li. silke-weight; 9. palmes of *Genoa* making a *Cane*, 1. palme $\frac{5}{8}$ of an *Alne*.

The *Spanish Pistol* 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.

The 100. lib. of *Florence* to be in *Lions* — 76. $\frac{1}{4}$ silke weight, 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* silke weights hath rendered in *Lions* 72. $\frac{1}{2}$ lib. silke-weights.

100. lib.

Millan with
Lions.

Turine with
Lions.

Genoa with
Lions.

Florence with
Lions.

100.lib. of *Lucca* of *Custom-house* weight made——81.li.

The *pound* of which place being composed of 12. ounces.

And 2. braces of the said place made in *Lions* 1. *Alne*.

Lucca with
Lions.

100.li. of *Bollonia* have rendered in *Lions* 77 li. *silke* waight.

The *brace* of *Bollonia* hath rendered $\frac{8}{11}$ of an *Alne* of *Lions*.

The *Liver* thereof 20. *Sols* may be esteemed at 11.s.3.d. *turnois*.

Bollonia with
Lions.

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 *Ducats* may be 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.

80. *Braces* of that place *silke* makes in *Lions* 43. *Alnes*.

The *Ducats* may be calculated at 50. *Sol* *turnois*, which is 5. s.

Venetia with
Lions.

sterling.

The 100.li. of *Messina* render at *Lions* 70 $\frac{1}{2}$. li. of *silke* weight.

The 100 braces of *Messina* gives in *Lions* *Alnes*

The *Ounce* of *Messina* gives by calculation in *Lions*

Messina with
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.

the *Liver* of *bergamo* is 6. per 6. dr. tur. which is *sterl.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. d.

Bergamo with
Lions.

The 100.li. of *Mantua* are in *Lions* 66.lib. *silke* waight.

the *brace* is $\frac{8}{9}$ of an *Alne*, multiply by 8. and divide by 15.

the *Liver* of *Mantua* is in *Lions*.

Mantua with
Lions.

The 100.lib. of *Modena* are in *Lions* 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ li. *silke* waight.

the *braces* are the same as in *Mantua*.

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*.

the *Liver* of *grosse* may be calculated at 6.li. tur. 12.s. *sterl.*

Antwerpe with
Lions.

The 100.lib. of *Sutle* have made in *Lions*——96 $\frac{1}{2}$ lib. *silke* waight.

the 9. *Yards* in *London* make in *Lions* 7. *Alnes*, so that the *Alne* of *Lions*.

Lions is 46. inches *English*.

the *Liver* or pound of *London* *sterl.* is 10. *Livers* *turnois*.

Constantinople with
Lions.

The *Oake* of *Constantinople* makes in *Lions* 11. *Silke* waights.

the *Pi* 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 *Sirta* hath made 4.lib.

Sp. inc with
Lions.

The 100. lib. of

}	<i>Valentia</i> in <i>Syaine</i> hath made in <i>Lions</i> —	$73\frac{1}{2}$	}	lib. <i>Silke</i> - <i>waight</i> .
<i>Almeria</i> —————	117			
<i>Tortosa</i> —————	72			
<i>Saragosa</i> —————	$73\frac{1}{2}$			

And 130. *Vares* of *Valentia* hath made in *Lions* 100. *Alnes*.

The weight
of divers Ci-
ties of *France*
with *Lions*.

100. lib.
of

{	<i>Paris</i> have made in <i>Lions</i> of <i>towne weight</i> —	116
<i>Roven</i> have made in <i>Lions ditto</i> —	120.li.	
<i>Tholoufa</i> have made in <i>Lions ditto</i> —	96	
<i>Marselia</i> hath made in <i>Lions ditto</i> —	94	
<i>Montpelier</i> hath made in <i>Lions ditto</i> —	96	
<i>Rotcbell</i> hath made in <i>Lions ditto</i> —	94	
<i>Geneva</i> hath made in <i>Lions ditto</i> —	130	
<i>Besanson</i> hath made in <i>Lions ditto</i> —	116	
<i>Bourge</i> in <i>Bresse</i> makes in <i>Lions ditto</i> —	115	
<i>Avignon</i> have made in <i>Lions ditto</i> —	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 should inserte them briefly 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.

<i>Padova</i> —	100 li. gives in <i>Lions</i> —	73.li.
<i>Regio</i> —	100.li. gives —————	78
<i>Callabria</i> —	100. gives —————	69
<i>Cosensa</i> —	100. gives —————	70
<i>Raconis</i> —	100. gives —————	$66\frac{1}{2}$.
<i>Bavearre</i> —	100. gives —————	90
<i>Aleppo Rotolo</i> —	gives —————	$4\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Tripoli Rotolo</i> —	gives —————	4
<i>Ancona</i> —	100. gives —————	73
<i>Placio</i> —	100. gives —————	72
<i>Marselia</i> —	100 gives —————	85
<i>Avignon</i> —	100. gives —————	68

Measures of
Lions with o-
ther 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 fiftene *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

	{	London	-----	98 $\frac{1}{2}$. <i>elles.</i>
	{	Anvers	-----	163 $\frac{5}{8}$.
	{	Francford	-----	204 $\frac{5}{8}$.
	{	Danficke	-----	136
	{	Vienna	-----	142
	{	Paris	-----	93 $\frac{2}{3}$.
	{	Roven	-----	85 $\frac{1}{4}$.
	{	Lixborne	-----	98 $\frac{1}{3}$.
The 100. Alnes in Li- ons make in	{	Sivill	-----	132 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	{	Madera	-----	101 $\frac{2}{3}$.
	{	Venetia	-----	177
	{	Lucca	-----	196
	{	Florence	-----	200 $\frac{3}{4}$.
	{	Millan	-----	226 $\frac{1}{3}$.
	{	Genoa	-----	472 $\frac{7}{8}$. <i>palm.</i>
	{	Spaine	-----	135. <i>Var.</i>
	{	Rome	-----	130. <i>braces.</i>
	{	Naples	-----	50. <i>Cants.</i>

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 *Narbonne*, *Languedoc*, *Nismes*, and *Montpelier*, three good Cities, and which afford of late daies, by the indultry 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 *Beaveaire*, or *Marte* famous in these parts, and resembled at my there being 1618. our *Sturbridge*, beside which they have yearly there other Faires but of no great consequence.

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*.



CHAP. CXXX.

Of Thollon, and the Trade thereof.

Thollon, & the
trade 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 intolency of the inhabitants, who endeavour still thus to maintaine that little liberty they have. It aboundeth onely in *Oyles*, which hence is laden in great abundance, 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 *Milrowle* or *Milroe*, foureene of which are accounted to a *Tun of Oyle* of 252. gallons, yee if carefully looked unto at the buying, and the same rucly 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 *Custom* outward is 10. *Sol per Milroe*, and the *Custom* 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 *staring* 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 afford.

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 *Custom* 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 afford 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*, *Spain* and *Italie*.

Commodities
of *Province*.

Also great quantitie of *Wools* for *Clothing*, bought up in *May*, *June* and *July*, by *Milanois*, *Genoes*, *Piemontois* and *Montpelcrians*, which commonly beares 14. in 16. the 100. foule, and being washed and censed, there is lost in the censing 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 abundance 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*, *Tafeta* 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*, paid in the *Exportation* but a small acknowledgement, but all other commodities pay five per cent. but for *Spices* and all other commodities that

Customes paid
in *Province*.

that

that are brought in from the *Levant*, there is lately placed thereon throughout all *Province* a *Custom* of ten per cent. and thus much for *T bollon*.



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 *Mediteranean Sea*, enjoying an excellent *Haven*, and a reasonable road: for shipping of all sorts, it wanteth to make it perfect a course for *Exchanges* which heere is supplied by the *correns* 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 *Baies*, *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*, about ten thousand paire yeerely, *Tallow* 2000. *Quintalls*, *Waxe* 1000. *Quintalls*, besides other commodities of *England*, as *Calueskins*, *Hides*, *Salmon* and some *fish* It affordeth 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 scene 100. thousand *Rialls* of $\frac{2}{3}$. shipt publicuely upon a small *Vessel* 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 proved 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 payment of great *sommes*. for the maintenance of their *Ambassadour* in *Constantinople*; and especially the late in-

hansement

hanfement of their monies, which is the ruine and overthrow of all *commerce* whatsoever.

In this place I refided for some yeeres, and therefore will note briefly what I observed needfull to my present subje&.

The *monies currant*, and the *accounts* kept accorde in all particulars with *Paris*, sometimes alteration is found in *Coines* by meanes Coines in Marselia. of the great *trade*, and that becaufe both *Italian* and *Spanish* *coynes* are heere current; these become sometimes a *Merchandise*, and are requested and inhanfed according as occasion for transportation doth require, which is more in winter then in fommer, by reason of their generall voyages made into *Turkie*, from *September* to *March*, and commonly not after.

The *pound* of *Marselia* is 16. ounces, and 100. li. is the *Quintall*, Weights in Marselia. 300. li. or three *Quintalls*, makes with them a *Cargo*.

The 100. li. in *Marselia* hath beene found to produce in these *Cities* following :

	London	88 $\frac{1}{2}$. li.
	Venetia sotile	134. li.
	Venetia gro.	84 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Sicilia	50. li.
	Lixborre	79. li.
	Florence	114. li.
	Anvers	86. li.
	Lions	95. li.
	Sivill	88. li.
	Mallaga	24. Roves
	Danficke	104. li.
In	Alleppo	18 $\frac{1}{2}$. R.
	Ditto filke	19 $\frac{3}{4}$.
	Tripoli	21. I
	Ditto barbar.	76. 2
	Baruti.	17. 5
	Alex. zera	41. 6
	Scio	81. 10
	Constantinople	74. 5
	Acria	14. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Babylonia	12. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$. li.
	Rotolo of Tripoli in Soria	4 $\frac{1}{2}$. li.
	Rotolo of Mantoa	5 $\frac{1}{2}$. li.
	Cantaro of Genoa	118. li.

Cantaro

<i>Cantaro</i> of <i>Cuietavechia</i> in <i>Allome</i> —————	130. <i>li.</i>
<i>Cantaro</i> of <i>Alicant</i> in <i>Barsilia</i> —————	133 $\frac{1}{2}$. <i>li.</i>
<i>Rotolos</i> 100. <i>li.</i> <i>Malta</i> in <i>Olines</i> —————	200. <i>li.</i>
<i>Lodros</i> 100. <i>li.</i> of <i>Constantinople</i> —————	135. <i>li.</i>
<i>Cantaro</i> of <i>Sardinia</i> in <i>cheese</i> —————	100. <i>li.</i>
<i>Cantaro</i> of <i>Zante</i> in <i>corrence</i> —————	116. <i>li.</i>
<i>Cargo</i> of <i>Valentia</i> in <i>pepper</i> —————	320. <i>li.</i>
<i>Cantaro</i> of <i>Argier</i> —————	150. <i>li.</i>
<i>Rotolo</i> of <i>Cyprus</i> in <i>cottons</i> —————	5 $\frac{3}{4}$. <i>li.</i>
<i>Cantaro</i> of <i>Valentia</i> in <i>cocheneale</i> —————	88. <i>li.</i>
<i>Hundred</i> of <i>London</i> , 112. <i>li.</i> gave in <i>Tinne</i> —————	125. <i>li.</i>
And the 120. <i>li.</i> <i>English</i> , <i>stannery</i> in <i>Tinne</i> made—————	134. <i>li.</i>

These Townes are said to agree with *Marselia* in their *Quintall*, First, *Lepanto* 100. *li.* *Arches* 100. *li.* *Candia Sorile* 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 truth of some of them.

Measures of
Marselia.

The *Measures* of length is the *Cane*, which is divided into eight *Palmes*, the *Cane* making 2 $\frac{1}{8}$. yards *English*.

Corne is sold by the *Mine*, the *Sacke* of *Pisa*, and *Legborne* is found to be 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Mines* of *Marselia*.

Customes in
Marselia.

The *customes* here out and in are 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* but the *Citie* by reason of cleansing the Harbour, and some shippes set out against *Pirates* have made the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inwards 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent.* and onely 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. 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 paie 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 bene there, it is subject to the *Pope*, and hee permitting *Jewes* 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 *Abbeville* for Picardy, faire Townes, but of litle or no traffique: *Callais* also the inlet of Callais. *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.



CHAP. CXXXII.

of Callais, and the Trade thereof.



ALLAIS formerly was the great *Staple* for the Callais and the trade thereof. *Woolles of England*, and settled 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 *Ballen* adjoyning be accounted the best *maritime Ports in Picardy*, opposite to *Dover* from whence this is seven leagues distant.

The *Coines* here currant are these in generall of *France*.

The *Weights* here in use are three.

First, is the *Weight* proper of the *Towne*, the 100.lib. whereof is Weights of Callais. 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 92.lib. about 3. *per cent.* different from the *Towne-weight*.

The *Measure* used here is the *Aine*, and makes in *London* () inches.

The next is *Champaigne*, wherein is *Rhemes* the principall Citie, champaigne. where

where the *Kings of France* are annoiued, and where there is a *College* for the entertainment of the *English*, *English Fugitives*, *Iesuites* I meane.

Burgundy. The next is *Burgundy*, 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 *Method* is the *Franche Count*, the principall Citie thereof is *Bisanson*, 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 famous 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 *Bisanson* is 112.lib. *English*.

Lorraine.

The next is *Lorraine*, the principall Citie is *Nancy*, yeelding plenty of *Corn*, and *Wine*, store of *fresh water fish*, and *salt*, and famous in that it was the *Dukedome* of *Godfrey*, surnamed 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.



He *Dukedome* of *Savoy* comprehends onely this *Datchy* 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 *Highbesse hands*.

CHAP.



CHAP. CXXXIV.

Of Turine, and the Trade thereof.



TURINE being the capitall Citie of *Piedmont*, ha-^{Turine and}ving *Nisa*, and *Villa Franca* for Sea-ports, hath had the Trade thereof, 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.

The *Monies* commonly currant in *Savoy* are the *Monies* of *Italy* ^{Coines of} and *France*, as neighbouring, and the *florin* of the Country ac-^{Savoy.}counted three *fold surnois*, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$.d. *English*.

Their *Accounts* are kept in *Livers sold* and *deniers*, as in *France*; ^{Accounts in} but in *Nisa* they account by *Florins* and *Grosses*, a *crowne* of *sol* of ^{Savoy.} *France* is 4 *flo.* 2. *gro.*

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 affordeth 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 forbear to treat further of this Dukedome, and end my *French Commerce*.

Before I leave *France*, and therewith *Savoy*, who doe in all things ^{weights of} partake with the *Garbe* and manner of the *French*, and ere I enter ^{France reduced} into *Italy*, having thus surveied some particular Townes of emi- ^{to London} nency 100.li.

nency therein. It will be worthy notice to collect the *Weights* and *Measures* of such as we have omitted, and for view the generall *trade* of *France*; which I will beginne in the *Weights*, and reduce the same to the 100.li. *suile* of *London*, which is observed,

The 100.
li. of *Lon-*
don hath
made in

<i>Paris</i> by <i>Kings beame</i> —	89.li.
<i>Deepe</i> —	91
<i>Burgogne</i> —	91
<i>Roan</i> by <i>Vicount</i> —	88
by ordinary <i>weight</i> —	92
weighed by the same and account 4.l. per cent. over.	
<i>Avignon</i> —	112.li.
<i>Callais</i> —	107
by <i>Merchants weight</i> —	88
<i>Engl. Wooll weight</i> —	110
<i>Marselia</i> —	112
<i>Aquimort</i> —	98
<i>Mirab. th</i> —	98
<i>Abervile</i> —	91
<i>Burdeaux</i> —	91
<i>Lions</i> by ordinary <i>weight</i>	107
by <i>Silke weight</i> —	98
by <i>Customers weight</i> —	90
<i>Tholoufa</i> —	112
<i>Monp lier</i> —	112
<i>Rotchell</i> —	112
<i>Ditto</i> by <i>small weight</i> —	115
<i>Genoa</i> —	98
by <i>great weight</i> —	82
<i>S. Anthony</i> —	123
<i>Calsada</i> —	98

For further instruction, here I referre the ingenious to the large
Wo^rke 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 *Lon-*
don.

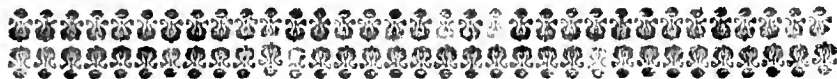
In like manner, to abbreviate my labour, you well see that the
100. yards of *London* maketh in these Townes following,

In	<i>Roven</i> —	77½. alns.
	<i>Avignon</i> —	80
	<i>Orleans</i> —	48. ca.
	<i>Marselia Silke</i> —	48
	<i>Ditto</i> for woollen—	44½.
	<i>Paris, Rotchell</i> —	78. aln
	<i>Lions</i> for <i>Linnen</i> —	80

Ditto

<i>Dito for Silke</i> —————	115. <i>alnes.</i>
<i>Provence</i> —————	48 <i>can.</i>
<i>Geneva</i> —————	80. <i>stabs.</i>
<i>Nantes, Abeville</i> —————	110. <i>alns.</i>

And so for the most part the same are found through all *France*, the above said places onely excepted.



CHAP. CXXXV.

Of the Trade in generall of France.



From the particular *Trade* of the Cities of *France*, The generall Trade 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*, *Roan* 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 employ 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*, *berings*, *pitchers*, *lead*, *tinne*, *cloths*, *kerfes*, *cottons*, or *frises*, and have in returns *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 returns *Wines* from *Burdeaux*, and *paper*, *canvas* from *Roven*, and *sali* 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 Ge-
neva and ac-
counts.

Their *Monies* are as in *France*, and keepe their *Account* in *Livers Sold* and *Deniers Turnois*, and heere also is curreant the *Coines* of the *United Cantons of Switzers*, and the *coines of Savoy*.

Weights 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* 158 $\frac{2}{3}$ li. Incirca.

Measures of
Geneva.

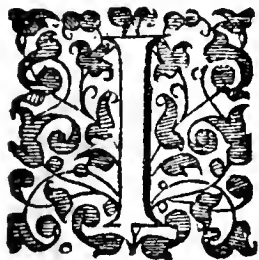
The *Alne* renders in *London* () and 60. *Elles* here hath beene found to make in *Venetia* 100. *braces* cloth measure, and 106. *bra.* silke measures.

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. CXXXVII.

of Italie, and the Provinces thereof.



ITALIE is girded round with the *Ionian, Tyr-^{Italie, and the}* *rhenian, and Adriatique Seas*, except it bee *Provinces* toward *France and Germany*, from which it *thereof.* is parted by the *Alpes*.

The Country in generall for *Merchandising* yeelds *Rice, silkes, velvets, sattins, taffetaes, programs, rashes, sustians, armour, allome, glasses* of all sorts, as I shall mention in the particular Kingdomes and Provinces thereof.

Italy hath ever afforded 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 bargainiers, it being a common speech though *unmerchanlike*, 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 *Survey*, 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, Baga, 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 Gaeta, 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 ruins all *commerce*, yet what I observed heere in *Anno 1619*. I shall relate.

The curreant *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 *Carlins* 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 *Tarries* making a *Duccat*, and twenty *Graines* a *Tarie*; but these are accounted *Duccats* curreant, every 110. *Duccats* curreant, make 100. *Duccats* of gold.

The *Weights* of *Naples* are the *Cantar* and the 100. Their *Cantar* of *Naples* is 100. *Rotolos*, which is 2. li. $9 \frac{1}{4}$. 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

Weights of *Naples*.

in *Florence* ————— 90. li.

in *Rome* ————— 93. li.

in *London* ————— 71. li.

in *Lions* ————— 68. li.

in *Venetia* ————— 106. li.

Dicto grosse ————— 82. li.

1. li. sotle is in *Venice* sotle — 15 $\frac{3}{4}$. ounces.

1. li. sotle 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 $3 \frac{1}{8}$. *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 stufes 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* $81 \frac{1}{3}$. inches by rule, which is somewhat more then $2 \frac{1}{4}$. yard *English*, without the inch, and some have found it to bee $2 \frac{1}{3}$. yards: 12. *Canes* in *Naples* have made in *Lions* 21. *Alns*, so that $1 \frac{1}{3}$. *Alns* have made a *Cane* in *Naples*.

Many commodities are sould by the *Salmo*, and 16. *Tomolos* is a *Corne*, &c. *Salmo*, which *Tomolo* is two *Staios* of *Florence*, and in *England* Gallons.

Oyle.

Oyle in *Callabria* is sold by the *Miglio*, which is 132. ounces, or 11. li. and it requires $2\frac{3}{4}$. *Millions* to make a *stajo* of *Naples*.

Note that foure *Salmo* in Oyle in *Naples* have made 40. *stajos*, which are in *Venice* 40. *mark*, which are in *England* () gallons.

But *Naples* is more famous amongst *Bankers* for *Exchanges* then amongst *Merchants* for any eminent 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 therento belonging.

Customes of Naples.

The *Customes* of this Kingdome doth differ upon severall *commodities*, as some paies $2\frac{1}{2}$. some $4\frac{1}{2}$. *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 *Rhegium*, opposite to *Mesina*, and in that *Vare*, the next *Taranto*, where grow great quantity of *Olives*, and whereof Oyle in abundance is made.

Taranto.

Otranto.

The next is the *Province* of *Otranto*, wherein is found *Brindise*, the most famous Havens in these Seas, and *Otranto* and *Galsoli* affording great abundance of *Oyles* and *Cattell*, which last pay for tribute to the *Spaniard* 100. thousand *Ducats* 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 Calabria, and the Trade thereof.

Calabria, and the Trade thereof.



LN *Calabria* is seated *Taranto*, *Otranto*, *Brindise*, and *Rhegium*, which abounding in *oiles* and *cattle*, especially *oiles*, which many *English* shippes doe lade in these parts yeerely, I will note what I have observed therein.

Coines of Calabria.

Their *Monies* are the same as in *Naples*, and currant throughout the *Kingdome*.

Weights of Calabria.

Their *Weight* is the *Quintall* of a 100. lib. which hath made

in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Venetia sol.} \text{---} 106. \text{li.} \\ \textit{Venetia gro.} \text{---} 82. \\ \textit{London} \text{---} 73. \end{array} \right.$

100. lib. in *Calabria* hath made in *Venetia sol.* 12 $\frac{3}{4}$. 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 Measures of Calabria. made cloth measure in *Venice* 3. *bra.* and in *London* () inches.

The *Mellioto of oile* heere is 132. ou. which is 11.li. above said, Of oyle. and it wanteth 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. li. of making a *Statio* in *Napes*.

The *But of oile in Calabria* is 500. *Rot.* which make in *Napes* 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.



PULIA comprehending some of the aforesaid ci- Apul'a, and the trade thereof. tities, also *Lechy*, *Barry*, and *Manfredonia* the prin- cipall, abounding in *corne*, *oile*, *almonds*, *olives*, *galles*, *wines*, and other *commodities* are sold thus.

Corne is sold by the *Tomolo*, which is two *staios* of Measures of *Florence*, a cargo of *corne* being 36. *tomolos* makes in *Flor.* 72. *sta.* and *English* () gallons.

Barley is also sold by the *tomolo*, but of a lesser sise as containing 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *statio*, 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 *Napes*, 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 Of almonds, 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*.

A *Butte* of *oile* or *wine* of *Pulia* hold heere twelve *barrels*, which Of oile. have beene found to make in *Florence* 10. *barrels*, and is in *England* () gallons.

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 *statio* 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. *tarres* a mea-

a measure, which comes to produce about $5\frac{1}{4}$. or $5\frac{1}{2}$. barrels in Florence.

This *Stato 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 *June* and *July*, which are put in sacks of sixe or $6\frac{1}{2}$. *tomolos*, and each *tomolo of olives* weighs about 16. *Rotolos*.

Of wine.

A *Salmo of wine* is accounted to make $3\frac{1}{2}$. *barr.* of *Florence*, and is commonly worth 10. *carlins* a *salmo*, and held to bee *incirca* 14. *scr.* of *Venice* measure.

A *Car.* or *Cargo of corne of Pulia*, hath beene observed to make $34\frac{1}{2}$. *faneqs* 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.



He *Papacy* contains soure *Provinces*: first, *Romandiola*. Secondly, *Marca Anconitana*. Thirdly, *Ducato Spoletano*. And fourthly, *St Peters patrimony*. And first then in *Romandiola*, 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. CXLIII.

Of Bollonia, and the Trade thereof.

BOLLONIA under the command of the *Pope*, is an *University* 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*.

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 *duccasons*, *sols*, and *deniers*, cast up by 12. and by 20. as above is said.

Their *Weights* common in use are these,
Their *Quintall* is 100. *li.* which makes

In	{	London	80. <i>li.</i>
		Rome	100
		Millan	106
		Florence	104
		Genoa	133
		Lions	77
		Venetia <i>sol.</i>	120
		Venetia <i>gr.</i>	75

Weights in
Bollonia.

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. *fach.*

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*.

Corne is here sold by the *Corbe*, 100. whereof makes 92. *staios* in *Venetia*, and 100. *corbes* in *wine* make *Amsfora Venetiana* 12. and 2. *quarters*, and in *dry measures* 170. *quartes*, and in *London* () *gallons*.

From hence are accustomed to come to other parts, *corne*, *almonds*, *oiles*, *wines*, *raw silke*, and sundry sorts of *wrought sattins*, *tafetases*, 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 practifed, *vide* Chapter 296.



CHAP. CXLIV.

Of Ferrara, and the Trade thereof.

Ferrara and the
trade thereof.



ERRARA 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 pleafantest Citie in *Italy*, for in the middelt 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 *mines, 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
Ferrara.

The *Quintall of Ferrara* is 100. li. which makes *Venetia sol.* 112½. li. and *Venetia gr.* 72. lib. in *London incirca* 75. li. *haber de pois.* and the 100. li. *sol. Venice* makes here 87. li. and the 100. li. *gro.* 138. li.

Measures of
Ferrara.

The Measure is a *Brace*, 100. braces makes in *London* 72. yards. Their *Wine Measure* is a *Mastello*, 11. whereof make an *Amsura* 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 *Ferrara* and the Trade thereof.



CHAP. CXLV.

Of Modena, and the Trade thereof.

Modena.



ODENA is the next City seated in this *Traet*, 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. Measures in Modena. 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 sold by the *Staro*, 100. whereof makes 93. or 94. *Stares* in *Venetia*, and one *Staiio* of *Modena*, hath made 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Staios* in *Florence*, and hath made in *Venice* three *quarts*, and sixe *quarterols*.



CHAP. CXLVI.

Of *Riuvano*, and the Trade thereof.



Imno, anciently *Ariminum*, seated on the mouth Riuvano, and the Trade of it. of the River *Rubicon*, affords 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.

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.

Weights. 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.



Avenna is seated on the *Adriatique* Sea, and once beautified with one of the fairest *Havens* in the *World*, where Ravenna, and the trade thereof. *Augustus* *Cesar* 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*, keeps this City from any notable *commerce*, yet I will

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* 66 $\frac{2}{3}$. *stais*, so that 3. *stares* *Ravenna*, have made the 2. *stais* of *Venetia*; and these are the chiefe *Cities* of *Romandolia*.

Loretto.

The next *Province* is *Marco Anconitana*, wherein is famous, first *Loretto*, for the *Pilgrimage* to our *Lady Church*, brought thither if you will beleve 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.



CHAP. CXLVIII.

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

Recanti in *Istria*.



Recanti, *Olim* *Elia Recina*, as some authors alleage is a faire *City*, affording *Corne*, *Oyle* and *Wine*, and some *Silke* for *Merchandise* to be exported:

Waights.

The waights thereof being 100.l. gives in *London* 75.l.
and in *Florence* ————— 96 $\frac{1}{2}$. 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 shooreth 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*, affording 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 sottile ————— 116. li.
 In Florence ————— 98. li.

Their measure heere is a brace, 106. whereof have made in Venice ^{Measures.} 100. braces, 10. cones of cloth in Florence have made here ^{Ancona.} 37 1/2 braces. Corne is heere sould by the staro, 6 1/2. have made a somme in Florence.

The next Province is the Dutchy of Spoletta, the principall Citie ^{Spallata.} 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.

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 ^{Civetavechia.} Romishor 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 Polidor, a pretty towne, in the Christmas Holidiaies, 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.



CHAP. CL.

Of Rome, and the Trade thereof.



His Citie in her ancient splendor, was fifty miles ^{Rome and the} in circuit, and had 750. ^{Trade thereof.} Towres that beautified her walles, and inhabited by 463000. Families, but now the compass exceeds not ten miles; and a third of that is also wast ground, and hath two third parts of the inhabitants Clergymen and Cor-tesens which latter heere are accounted to bee 40000. and pay 30000. Ducats, yeerely tribute, which doth maintaine in Civetavechia two Gallies furnished, knowne by the names of the Sabur-rabs, as the pliee 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 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, Bases, Saies, Stuffs, Pilchards, Herrings white and red, Newland-fish, Calveskins, salt Salmon, Tallo, Waxe, &c. which are landed at Civetavechia,

lavecthia, and thence transported by boats and barks to *Rome*, along the so much famous River of *Tiber*, which passeth through the same.

Coins in
Rome.

The *Coins* of all *Italy* passe heere currant, but the principall of this Countrey that are currant is the *Ducats*, or as they call it the *Crowne of Gold*, which is worth 11. *Julios* or *Paulos*.

The *Crowne of Silver* is worth 10. *Julios* or *Paulos*, which is 100. *Baioches*, or 400. *quatrins*.

The *Julio* is worth 10. *Baioches* or 40. *quatrins*.

The *Baioches* is worth 40. *quatrins* or 1. *sol.* 4. *den.* small money of *Rome*.

Accounts in
Rome.

Their accounts are kept in *Crownes*, *Julios*, *Baioches* and *quatrins* as above, and some in *Ducats of Camera* or *destampe*, of which 97. 11. 3. make 100. of *Gold*.

Weights in
Rome.

Their *Quintall* in *Rome* is 100. and makes in *London* ——— 80. li. and with other Countries is found to be in *Venetia* totle ——— 119. li.

In	{	<i>Naples</i> ————— 106. li.
		<i>Venetia</i> grosse ————— 75. li.
		<i>Florence</i> ————— 102. li.
		<i>Genoa</i> ————— 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 above said waight 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 sold 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 $\frac{1}{2}$. *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 sold by a *measure*, called the *Rugio*, which renders in *Genoa* 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. *Mis*, and in *Florence* 8 $\frac{1}{4}$. *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. 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*, *Histsria*, part of *Dalmatia*, and the Islands of *Candy*, *Corfu*, *Cephalonia*, *Isbeca*, *Xante*, *Lucoa*, *Cybera*, &c. In which I finde these principall Cities of Trade, first *Treviso*, next *Padua* a famous *Univerſity* 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* ie ſeſſe; of theſe, or as many as I have gathered any obſervation, I ſhall declare.



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,

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 ſuttle, in the ſame manner as *Venetia*, which thus agree together. 100.li.groſſe in *Treviso* makes groſſe in *Venetia* 92½.li.

ff 3

100.li.

100.li. furtle in *Trevifo* makes furtle in *Venetia* 112.li.
 100.li. furtle *Venetia* gives in *Trevifo* furtle 89½ li.
 100.li. furtle *Venetia* gives in *Trevifo* groffe 58½.li
 100.li. furtle *Trevifo* makes groffe in *Venetia* 70.li.

All which considered, the thousands are found thus to accord.

1000.li. furtle *Trevifo* is 1125.li. furtle *Venetia*.
 1000.li. groffe *Trevifo* is 1080.li. groffe *Venetia* and backward.
 1000.li. groffe *Venetia* is 926.li. groffe *Trevifo*.
 1000.li. furtle *Venetia* is 890.li. furtle *Trevifo*.
 1.li. furtle *Trevifo* is furtle *Venetia* 13½. ounces.
 1.li. groffe *Trevifo* is groffe *Venetia* 13. ounces.
 1.li. furtle *Venetia* is furtle in *Trevifo* 10½ ounces.
 1.li. groffe *Venetia* is groffe in *Trevifo* 11. ounces.

Measures of
Trevifo.

The Measures of length in *Trevifo* is onely the *Brace*.

the 100. cloth braces in *Venetia* is 100. braces in *Trevifo*.

the 100. filke braces in *Venetia* is 94. braces in *Trevifo*.

Oile is sold here by the *Miare*.

Corne by the *stajo*, the 100. *stajos* here are 109. in *Venetia*.

Wine is sold by the *Cara*, which consists of 10. *confi*, 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 *Univerfity*, especially for *Phyficke*, which affords not much matter of *Trade*, yet observing my intended *Method*, I will place here the concordancy of their *Weights* and *Measures* with the capitall Citie *Venetia*.

Weights of
Padoua.

Padoua is found to have a groffe *Quintall*, and a furtle *Quintall*, as the Citie of *Venetia* hath, and found thus to agree together.

The 100.li. furtle of *Padoua* is 112½. furtle in *Venetia*.

the 1000.li. groffe of *Padoua* is 1020.li. groffe in *Venetia*.

the 1000 li. furtle in *Padoua* is 1125. furtle *Venetia*.

the 100 .li. furtle in *Venetia* is 889. furtle in *Padoua*.

Measure of
Padoua.

The *brace* in *Padoua* is the fume as at *Trevifo* aforefaid.

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 *Miavo*, which is heere 1185. lib. groffe in *Padoua*, for other occurrences it is to be referred to *Venice*.



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 *Weights* heereof doe precisely accord with *Weights of Padona* above mentioned. *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 *stajo*, 100. whereof doe make in *Venetia* 33 ¹/₂.

st. 10.

Wine is sold by the *Caro*, which in *Venetia* is 18 ¹/₂. quarts.

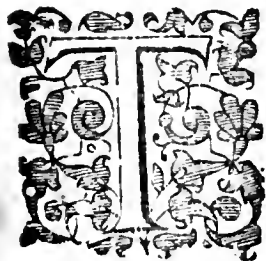
Oile is sold by the *Miaro*, which are 40. *Miri*, which makes grosse weighe in *Venetia* 1210. li. and grosse of *Vicentia* 1185. li.

Heere is made a fine kinde of raw silke, and dispersed abroad, fit for silke stufes. call'd by the name of *Vicentia silke*, 100. li. thereof is 93. li. in *Fluence*.



CHAP. CLV.

Of Bressia, and the Trade thereof.



THE 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 *Weights* and *Measures* thereof with *Venice*.

Bressia, and the trade thereof.

Bressia hath but one *Quintall*, which contains the 100. li. of the laid place. *Weights of Bressia.*

the 100. li. of *Bresse* is sotle *Venetia* 108. li. and grosse 66 ¹/₂ li.

the 100. li. grosse *Venetia* is 147. li. and 100 li. sotle 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 *stajo* in *Venetia*.

CHAP.



CHAP. CLVI.

Of Verona, and the Trade thereof.

Verona.



Verona 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 sold by the *Minali*, 100. whereof is in *Venice* $45\frac{1}{2}$. *staios*.
Wine is sold by the *Brenta*, which is in *Venetia* 6. *Sechi*, and a *Cara* of *Wine*, is in *Venetia* $17\frac{1}{2}$ *quartes*.
Oyle is sold 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 *Customs 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* 166. 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 survey the *traffique* thereof, as at this day it is found and observed.

CHAP.



CHAP. CLVIII.

Of Venice, and the Trade thereof.



ENICE is the principall citie of this *Republique*, and is seated in the bottome of the *Adriatique Sea*, or *Venician 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

Venia, and the Trade thereof.

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 400. *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, greatness or wisdom, 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 leads 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.

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 *Alexindria* 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 therein, 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 *customs* have decayed, 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 broughed hither from *Alexandria*, *Aleppo*, and *Constantinople*, where they still have *Consuls* and *Factours*, and partly by a second hand from *England*, now therby bringing to them those commodities which a few yeares past wee had and ferched 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*, *ani-seeds*, *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*, *perpetuanats*, *searges*, *saies*, and some *cloth*, *indico*, *pepper*, *ginger*, *maces*, *cloves*, *Nutmegs*, &c. *herrings* 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 *Archeipelago*, 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 *Ducats* of *Gold* is worth 24. *Deniers* the *Liver* of *Grosses*.

A *Liver* ordinaiy of *Venetia* is worth of *Florence* lib. 6. 4. *sold*, which makes a *Ducats* 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 *Ducats* 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, where in 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 *Jewels* onely.

The third is used in *Gold* and *Silver thread*, and in nothing else.

The

The fourth is the pound, and 100. lib. fute, wherewith all *filkes, 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. fute, 633. li. grosse is 1000. li. fute.

100. li. fute is 8 $\frac{3}{4}$. gross; 1000. li. grosse is 1580. li. fute.

1. li. grosse is fute 1. li. 6. ounce. 5. sazi 18. Kr.

1. li. fute is grosse 7. ounce. 2. sazi 16. Kr.

100. li. of *Silver or Gold thread* is fute 116. li. 8. ounce.

1. *Marc of Gold* is fute 9. ounce. sazi 2.

Where note that a *Marc of Gold* is 8. ounce. 1. ounce. is 4. quarters, 1. quarter is 36. Kr. and 1. Kr. is 4. gra. so that 144. Kr. is 1. ounce. and 1152. Kr. is 1. Marc. 1. li. fute is 12. ounce. the 1. ounce. is 6. sazi, and 1. sazi is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. dram, which is 3. f. c.

Also note that in *Venetia* there is bought and sold divers commodities, some by *Ballance*, and some by *stalero*, as well in the grosse as in the fute *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 fute *Waight* of the *Ballance* is greater than of the *stalero* fute two pound per cent. by the hundred than by the pound *Weight*.

Now let us observe how these two *Waights* the fute and grosse responds with the *Weight* of other Countries.

The 100. li. fute 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.

	<i>Alexandria zera</i>	— 31. Rot. —	— 50. Rot. —
	<i>Alexandria forf.</i>	— 71. R. —	— 112. R. —
	<i>Alleppo</i>	— 14. R. —	— 21. R. —
	<i>Archepclago</i>	— 77. li. —	— 121. li. —
	<i>Anversa</i>	— 64. li. —	— 102. li. —
	<i>Almaria</i>	— 55. R. —	— 90. R. —
	<i>Ancona</i>	— 86. li. —	— 136. li. —
	<i>Bergamo</i>	— 90. li. —	— 145. li. —
	<i>Bollonia</i>	— 83. li. —	— 132. li. —
	<i>Baruti</i>	— 13. R. —	— 20. R. —
	<i>Cyprus</i>	— 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. R. —	— 21. R. —
	<i>Constantinople.</i>	— 56. R. —	— 84. R. —
	<i>Candia</i>	— li. —	— li. —
The 100. li. fute makes in the first rowe, and the 100. li. gro. makes in the second rowe thus.	<i>Corfu</i>	— 75. li. —	— 117. li. —
	<i>Cremona</i>	— 96. li. —	— 151. li. —
	<i>Damascus</i>	— 16 $\frac{3}{4}$. R. —	— 26 $\frac{1}{4}$. R. —
	<i>Ferrara</i>	— 102. li. —	— 139. li. —
	<i>Florence</i>	— 87. li. —	— 138. li. —
	<i>Lions</i>	— 70. li. —	— 110. li. —
	<i>London</i>	— 64. li. —	— 106. li. —
	<i>Lixborne</i>	— 59. li. —	— 92. li. —
	<i>Millan</i>	— 92. li. —	— 150. li. —

Mantona	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 *stufes of silke, Damascos, Satins, Closh of gold, of silver, &c.*

The second is the *Cloth-brace*, by which is measured all *Clothes and stufes made of wooll*, which is greater than the former $6\frac{1}{2}$. per centum.

Upon which last *braces* 100. hath beene made this concordance with the Measures of other Countries.

London	55 $\frac{1}{2}$.elles.
Antwerpe	92 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Frankfort	115 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Dansicke	76 $\frac{4}{7}$.
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 $\frac{3}{4}$.br.
Millan	123 $\frac{3}{4}$.br.
Genoa	267 $\frac{7}{8}$.pal.

100. braces
in Venice
make in

The liquid Measures are these :

Wines are sold in *Venetia* two wayes, either in grosse, or by re-^{Of wines.} taile, the grosse by the *Amphora* and *Bigonfa*, and by retaile, by the *Quart*, the *Sachio*, and *Lira*, where note that the *Amphora* is foure *Bigonfa*, and the *bigonfa* 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. *bigonfa* is 3. *quarts* and halfe.

Oile is here also sold two wayes, first by *Measure*, and next ^{Of oile.} by the *Waighs* 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.*

Corne is sold by the *statio*, which is 132. *li.* grosse *Venetia*, and in ^{Of corne.} *Florence* 175. *lib.* which is divided to $\frac{1}{4}$. and to $\frac{1}{8}$. and to $\frac{1}{16}$. 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.

Their *Accounts* are kept in *Venetia* divers wayes, as by summe in ^{Accounts in} *Duccats* and *Grosses*, at *Livers* 6. and 4. *sol per ducc.* accounting 24. ^{Venetia.} *Grosse* to a *Duccat*.

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 *sol*.

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 ^{Exchanges of} 368. Chapters, together with all circumstances thereto belonging, ^{Venetia.} where by the way it is to be 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 ^{Difference be-} their *Monies* paid by *Bills of Exchange*, which they terme in *banco*, ^{tweene money} which hath had its originall upon such unfit grounds that the very ^{in banco and out} naming thereof, and the particular circumstances of this difference ^{of banco in Ve-} is dishonourable to this Republicque, which therefore I will omit, ^{nice 21. per} onely thus farre the necessity thereof is to be remembered, and ^{centum.} to be well knowne and understood by all *Merchants* and *Exchan-*

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
Venice.

The *Customes* of *Venice* are severall, altering upon many commodities, and though the wisdom of this Republique doe manifestly discern a great diminution of their *Customes* in generall, yet it so falls 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 plentiful *Trade*, never leave imposing new *Customes* and *Imposts* thereon, till the *Trade*, and *Customes*, and *Imposts*, and all other the benefits thereof are slippt 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*, *Amvers*, *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 wherein 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 be 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

ease 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 wisdom 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 should 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 sea's.

1. First, they have considered the late great Exportation of *Corrance* out of *Zant* and *Zffalonia* (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 leaved 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 damage 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 wholly 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 leaving 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 conveniency 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 employment 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 freighted 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 freighted, they have no law nor remedie left them in law to recover any freight money, due for the said goods so laden by them.

5. Fifthly, they will not permit nor suffer no *English* ship to relade at *Venice* except they come first fully laden thither, neither will they suffer freedom 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 heere a permission from *His Majesty of England* 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 indovours to augment the same: I will now in a word view the state of the present *traffique* of this Citie.

It is not to bee questioned, but that this Citie hath in all Ages afforded many eminent *Merchants*, and hath not beene ashamed to make *Merchandising* a proppie and supportation to their *Nobilitie*, which amongst them is intituled *Clarissimi* so that this their *School of Commerce* hath afforded such a Schoollers, 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 government of that *Dukedome*. The situation of their Citie, the large extent of their maritime coasts, the common aptnes and addiction of the Citizens

The present
Trade of *Venice*
is curvaied.

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 employement 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 *Egypt* 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 coverous 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 *customs* imposed, joyned with the accidents of that age 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 *Egypt* 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 *Sidon*, *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 designses, 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 encouragement in *trade*, and their generall inclination thereto, so they in themselves have been chiefly 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 spurkes 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 *Legborne*, 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 *customs 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 *Legborne*.

Commodities
of *Tuscany*.

These Countries affords for *Merchandise*, some *Marble*, *Rice*, *Wines*, *Oyles*, quantitie of *Silkes*, both raw and wrought in stufes, 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 Mer-
chant.

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 *Legborne* 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. 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 *Florentia, 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 sold 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 *Coyes 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 *Seudo* or *Crowne* of *7 ½. Livers*, is consequently *5. s. 7 ½. starlin*.

The *Liver* is also divided to *12. Crachbes*, whereof *8.* is a *Iulio*, which is *6. d. starling*; *5. Quatrius* is a *Cratch*, and *60. Crachbes* 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.

	<i>Anvers</i> —————	73.lib.
	<i>Lions</i> —————	76.
	<i>Dansicke</i> —————	88.
	<i>Venetia soile</i> —————	114.
	<i>Venetia grosse</i> —————	71.
	<i>Siena</i> —————	103.
	<i>Palia</i> —————	104.
	<i>Lucca</i> —————	102.
	<i>Bollonia</i> —————	95.
	<i>Ferrara</i> —————	101.
	<i>Padoua</i> —————	117.
	<i>Millan</i> —————	103.
	<i>Cremona</i> —————	113.
	<i>Roma</i> —————	98.
	<i>Genoua</i> —————	108.
	<i>Marselia</i> —————	91.
	<i>Barcelona</i> —————	71.
	<i>Valentia</i> —————	96.
	<i>Granado</i> —————	66.
	<i>Sivill</i> —————	75.
	<i>Lixborne</i> —————	92.
The 100. li. of Flo- rence hath rendred in	<i>Paris sotle</i> —————	90.
	<i>Paris grosse</i> —————	112.
	<i>Brassia</i> —————	78.
	<i>London</i> —————	78.
	<i>Ancona</i> —————	98.
	<i>Maiorke</i> —————	92.
	<i>Sicilia soile Rot.</i> —————	44.
	and <i>grosse R.</i> —————	48.
	<i>Tunes</i> —————	100.
	<i>Alleppo</i> ——R.——	15 $\frac{3}{4}$.R.
	<i>Ditto Silke</i> —————	16 $\frac{3}{4}$.
	<i>Tripoli Soria</i> —————	19.
	<i>Ditto Barbaria</i> —————	67 $\frac{3}{4}$.
	<i>Baruti</i> —————	152.
	<i>Alex.zera</i> —————	36.2.
	<i>Alex.forfori</i> —————	81.6.
	<i>Scio & Smyrna</i> —————	71.
	<i>Constantinople</i> —————	64.
	<i>Rhodes</i> —————	14.3.
	<i>Acria</i> —————	12.8.

Babylonia

Babylonia	—————	10.10.
Balsara	—————	5.00 $\frac{1}{2}$.M.
Ormus	—————	75.10.

As of *Waights* formerly compared, so doe I finde the *brace* of ^{Measures of} this place whereby all commodities are m. asured, and upon the ^{Florence.} 100. braces of *Florence* hath beene made these observations, and to make

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.ains
		Roven	—————	42.
		Lisborne	—————	49.wares
		Siwill	—————	24.
		Madera	—————	50.
		Venice	—————	88.bra.
		Lucca	—————	97.
Millan	—————	112.		
Genoa	—————	235.pab.		

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. Of wine. *Metadels*, or 20. bottles, or *flisht*, each bottle being 2. metadels, the barrell is to weigh 120.li.

Oile is sold by the *Orcio*, which is a barrell, and contains 32. me- Of oile. *adels*, which ought to weigh 85.li.

Graine is sold by the *Moggio*, and is *stai* 24. and the *stai* is 50.li. Of corne.

Salt is also sold by the *stai*, which waighes 72.li.

The agreement of the *Stai* of *Corne* I finde thus computed with other Cities.

Of salt.
Agreement of
dry measures of
Florence.

Staios 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. of corne in *Florence* is 1. *sache* of *Venetia*.

staios 3. in *Florence* make 1. *sache* in *Pisa*.

staios 2 $\frac{2}{3}$. in *Florence* make in *Plombino* 1. *stai*.

staios 8 $\frac{1}{4}$. in *Florence* make in *Rome* 1. *Rotolo*.

staios 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. in *Florence* makes in *Palermo* a generall *salmo*.

staios 13. in *Florence* makes in *Misnia* a grosse *salmo*.

staios 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in *Florence* is in *Naples* 1. *tomolo*, 16. *tom.* is a *salmo* there.

staios 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. in *Florence* is in *Ancona* 1. *somo* of *Corne*.

Mogia 1. in *Florence* is in *Arles* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. *sestercos*.

staios 3. in *Florence* is in *Marfelia* 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 measur. so
fun ry cities of
Italie, &c.



OW 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. *staiio* 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 $\frac{1}{2}$. in *Moggios*, which are 24 *Mins*, and the 24. *Mins* there are 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Moggio* of *Florence*, and 1. *Mine* of the said places is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. *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 $\frac{1}{2}$. *staios* of *Florence*.

1. *Salmo* generall of *Cicilia* is in *Portugall* *Alquiers* 22 $\frac{1}{2}$.
the said *Salmo* of *Cicilia* is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. *staios* in *Florence*.

the gross *Salmo* of *Sicilia* is 17 per cent. greater than the generall.

the *Salmo* of *Callabria* is 6. *umelles* 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 *Lisborne* are 1. *fanega* in *Andalasia*.

1. *fanega* is 2. *staios* of *Florence* and a little more, so that the *staiio* of *Florence* may bee accounted the *fanega* and *alquier* of *Lisborne* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. *staiio*.

1. *Mogio* of *Florence* makes in *Arles* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. *sesterces*.

And in *Marsellia* doth make 2. *sesterces*.

The Saio of Venice comes to make 1. sacke of Pisa or little lesse.

the Mine of Corne of Genoa are $4\frac{1}{2}$. staios of Florence.

the Sesterces 5. of graine in Avignon, are 1 salmo of Cicilia.

A Carre of Corne in Pulia is in Callis $34\frac{1}{2}$ fanega, and makes in Lifforne 145. alquiers of 36. tomolos of Naples the Carre.

The 500. Retibe of Corne in Alexandria is in Leghorne 1090. sacks.

the staios 63. of Corne of Ferrara makes just a Carro, and this Carro makes in Constantinople 57. Caffise.

The Retibe of Alexandria is in Leghorne $6\frac{1}{7}$. staios.

the Cillaa of Charvallo is 3. staios of Florence.

1. Tunne of graine in Britanny is 60. staios of Florence.

the Caffise of Corne in Valenia 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 :

	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 $\frac{1}{10}$. fomo.
	Corfu	14 $\frac{3}{4}$. moza.
	Candia	97. meso.
	Canca	14 $\frac{3}{4}$. moza.
	Alexandria	7. rib.
	Tripoli Barbaria	5.
	Caffise and 3. Iubes	—
	Zerbe	5 $\frac{1}{4}$. caf.
36 Tomolos of Naples which is 1. Carr, hath made in	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 $\frac{1}{7}$. corbe.
	Florence	80. stad.
	Genoa	16 $\frac{1}{2}$. mine.
	Padoua	34 $\frac{1}{8}$ stai.
	Treviso	20 $\frac{7}{8}$.
Vicentia	24 $\frac{1}{8}$.	
Verona	50. min.	
Brescia	12 $\frac{1}{2}$. som.	

Bergamo

Bergamo	—————	19. <i>stai.</i>
Cremona	—————	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>som.</i>
Mirandola	—————	26. <i>stai.</i>

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 *Traet* 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 *Custom-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 Justice*, 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 businessse.

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. *miles*, and makes in *Naples* *cogno* 1. which is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *but.*

For *Customs* of the place, this hath beene observed, that a *bagge* *Customes* in of *pepper* from landing at *Leghorne* to the dispatch in the *Customs-Pisa* house here is about a *crowne of gold per balle*, and *herrings English* have charges from the arrivall at *Leghorne* untill dispatched in the *Customs* house of *Pisa* 15. *fold of gold* the *bar.* of 4000. *herrings*; and the like for other commodities in generall.

The *customs* of the place is ordinary 4. *cratches per liver.*



CHAP. CLXIII.

Of Siena, and the Trade thereof.



His 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 town*, 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 *John Hawkwood*, 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.

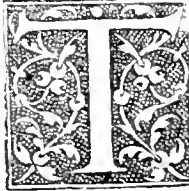
Measures in Siena.



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 *Italic*, affording 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 contains 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 stockings*, *chamlet*, *fustians*, *gold thread*, and sundry other commodities here dispersed into *Savoy*, *France*, and other adjoining 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 *Ducats* 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 *Ducats* of gold of *Livers* 5. and 18. *Sol* is *Livers* 6. *Imperiall*.
A *Ducats* *Imperiall* is esteemed 4. *Livers*.

A *Ducats*

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 {	<i>Venetia sotile</i> —————	108. li.
	<i>Venetia grosse</i> —————	66.
	<i>Florentia</i> —————	97.
	<i>Genoa</i> —————	106.
	<i>Lions</i> —————	69.
	<i>London</i> —————	70.

In *Millan* they have two *Braces*, the *Cloth*, and the *Silke*, upon the Measures of *Millan.*
 100. *Braces silke* hath beene made these observations, and to have made

In {	<i>London</i> —————	43. elles.
	<i>Antwerpe</i> —————	72.
	<i>Frankford</i> —————	90.
	<i>Dansicke</i> —————	60.
	<i>Vienna</i> —————	63.
	<i>Lions</i> —————	44. alnes.
	<i>Paris</i> —————	41.
	<i>Genoa</i> —————	209. palm.
	<i>Roven</i> —————	37. aln.
	<i>Lixborne</i> —————	43. var.
	<i>Swill</i> —————	58.
	<i>Madera</i> —————	44.
	<i>Venetia</i> —————	78. brac.
<i>Lucque</i> —————	86.	
<i>Florence</i> —————	88.	

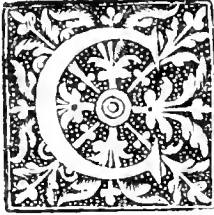
Which I referre to the experience of him that shall have occasion to make triall heerein farther, and so I will proceed to *Cremona*; as for the *Exchanges* here practised I referre you to the generall Exchanges of *Millan.*
 Chapter thereof in the end of this *Tract*, *videlicet* 280. and 410. Chapters.



CHAP. CLXV.

Of Cremona, and the Trade thereof.

Cremona, and
the Trade
thereof.



REMONA 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.*

Weights.

Their common *Waight* is the *Pound* and the 100. li. which hath by triall bene found to make in *Venetia* sotle 104. li. 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 cariga*, 15. is accounted for a 1000. li. of *Cheese* in *Venetia*.

Carigas 11. is accounted of *Hony* $8\frac{2}{3}$. *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. mils 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 bene observed to produce in *Venice* sotle 108. and grosse 67. li. which in *London* is 72. li. *haber de pois*, 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. sotle, which is 205. li. grosse, so that the said 14. *pesos* is in *Venetia* $1\frac{2}{3}$ *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.



ANTOUA 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 more-worthy to the City of *Mantoua* 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 chiete 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 *Ducat* of *Milun* which is accounted () *sterl*.

Accounts in *Mantoua*.

They wigh in *Mantoua* by 1 *Peso*, and by the 100.li. 25.li. being the *Peso*, and 100.lib. the *Quintall*, which hath made in *Venice* 108.li. and *Venice* grosse 66½.lib. in *Florence* 98.li. and in *London* by obleruation of some 71.li. *haberdepois*.

Waights in *Mantoua*.

Their *Measure* of length is the *brace*, which doth agree with the cloth *brace* of *Venice* within a small matter.

Measures in *Mantoua*.

Corn is sold by the *stajo*, 100. whereof are in *Venetia* 40. *stajos* and 1. *stajo* weighes about 80.li. of *Mantoua* waighr.

In this *Dukedome* is also *Aste*, 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 laid *Faire* doth continue, and is held in the beginning of *September*, and thus much I have oblerued of this *Dutchie*.

Aste 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
Urbin.

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 weights is heere the *pound*, and the *Quintall* being 100. lib. which produceth in *Venetia* *sutls* 112 $\frac{1}{2}$. and *grosse* 72. li. and hath produced in *London* 77. li. *haberdepois*.

Measures in
Urbin.

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 subj. to that *Alexander Farnese* who was Duke thereof, and made such a noise in the *Netherlandes*, 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 *Coyes 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* *fosile*. Waights in Parma.

Their *Measure* is the *Brace*, agreeing with the *Brace* of *Florence*, and now to *Placencia*, also subj. & to this *Principality*. Measures in Parma.



CHAP. CLXXI.

Of Placencia, and the Trade thereof.

PLACENTIA is a commodious Citie for *trade*, and seated properly to that end upon the River *Poe*, affording 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 *Counties* 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* therē is no account had therein thereof, but onely of that wherein the *Exchanges* is made, which is called the *Crowne of Marque*, 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 Marque*, 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 concurrence I have there amply specified, and to which I refer you. Placencia and the Trade thereof.

The *waights* of *Placencia* is the pound, and 100. li. the *Quintall*, which a 100. li. is in *Venice* *grossle*, 66. li. *Venice* *sure*, 108. li. and by that computation in *London* *suth* pound 72. li. *incirca*. Waights in Placencia.

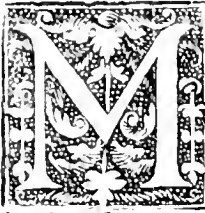
Their *measure* is a *Brace*, which is 27. inches *English*, in this *Principality* is *Mirandola* accounted, of which a word *passando*. Measures in Placencia.



CHAP. CLXXII.

Of Mirandola, and the Trade thereof.

Mirandol, and
trade thereof



MIRANDOLA being a Citie also belonging to this Principallitie, I thought good to insert in my way what I have observed in the *waights* and the *measures* thereof.

Waights.

The *waights* of *Mirandola* is the li. 12. ounces, 100. li. whereof is a *Quintall*, and found to be *ha-*

berdepoise 75. li.

Measures.

The *measure* is the *Brace*, found to be 26 $\frac{1}{2}$. inches *English*, and so much for *Mirandola*, and now to *Leghorne*, there with 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 *Tuscany*, 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*, *Murderers* 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 granted a freedom 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 means at first, and since by the encouragement of the *great Duke of Florence* it is become one of the principall *Townes* of *traae* 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* Accounts in Leghorne. to a *Soldo*, and 20. *Soldo* accounted to a *Liver*, which is nine pence *sterling*.

Their monies are those of *Florence*, which currant is the *Ducats* Coines as in Florence. of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Julies*, or of seven *Livers*, which is five shillings three pence *sterling*, and a *Scudo* or *Crowne of gold*, is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Livers*, and one *Crowne of gold*, in *gold*, or as they say, *de Oro. in Oro.* is 8. *Livers*.

Also note that 12. *craches* make a *Liver* which is 9. *d.*

8. *Craches* make a *Julio*, which is 6. *d. sterl.*

5. *Quadrins* make a *Crache*, 60. *Crache* a *Liver*.

3. *Quadrins* make a *Sol.*

To bring *Ducats* of *Florence* of seven *Livers* the *Ducats* into *Crownes of Gold* of *Florence* of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Jul. per cro.* divide by 15. and subtract the quotient from the summe divided, and the remainder is your demand.

Again, to bring *Crownes of gold* of *Florence* of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Jul.* into *Ducats* 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 *Laggio*, 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 business 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 sold by the *Quintall* of 150. li. which is 113. li. *English*, and some by a *Quintall* of 160. li. as *fish, wools*, and which is 121. li. *English*, the *English* 112. lib. making about 147 $\frac{1}{2}$. li. of this place. Weights in Florence.

Note that 150. li. is here a *Kintar* of *A'lome*, and is 113 $\frac{7}{8}$. li. *English*.

151. li. makes a *Kintar* of *Sugar* is 114 $\frac{1}{3}$. li. *English*.

160. li. makes a *Kintar* of *fish*, is 121 $\frac{1}{2}$. li. *English*.

100. lib. is a *Kintar* of all other commodities, and is 75 $\frac{11}{17}$. li. *English*, and is 108. li. in *Genoa*.

The *Measure* of this place is the *brace*. 4. *braces* making a *Cane*, Measures in Florence. 30. *Canes* is 200. *braces*, and found to be 100. *Elles* of *London*, observed by some, 3. *Canes* to make 11. *Yards English*.

Their

Their *Corne* measure is a *Stare*, 3. *stares* is a *sack*, and 3 $\frac{2}{3}$. *sacks* 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. *sacks* or 24. *stares* is a *Maggio*, and a *stare* of good *corne* hath beene noted to weigh 50. li.

English commodities vented in *Legborne*.

From *England* is vented heere *baies*, *saies*, *serges*, *cloths*, *perpetuanies*, *lead*, *tinne*, *Calve-skinnes*, *bides*, *Oistracan bides*, *salt*, *salmon*, *pilcherds*, *caviar*, *herrings*, *tallow*, also *pepper*, *ginger*, *mace*, *cloves*, *nutmegs*, *indico*, and such *India* commodities.

Commodities of *Tuscane*.

This place being the greatest Scale of *Trade* in *Tuscane* is found hence to be sent into other parts, *oiles*, *wines*, *silkes* raw and wrought, *rice*, *aniseeds*, *argall*, and all other *Italian* commodities.

Custom in the Port of *Legborne*.

All goods entring heere to be sold are not liable to the payment of *Custom* for a yeare, but if kept a full yeare, doe then pay a *Custom*, 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 *Custom* is to bee paid at *Pisa*, as is there mentioned, to which I referre the inquirer, and leaving *Tuscane* 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 *Money-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 trick 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 *Legborne* their neighbour, and yet may exceed *Legborne*, would their greedy covetousnesse permit them, and suffer *Merchants* to bring their goods thither upon small charges, but that *Soveraigne* must not expect a plentiful Trade that will have also a great *Custom* 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 *Customs* 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* Accounts in currant, the *Denier* being 12. to a *Sol*, and 20. *Sol* to a *Liver*, which *Genoa* is 120. Rates of *Portugall*, and 16. *d.* *sterling*.

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*.

Ducats in *Silver* is 4. *liver*, 16. *sol* being 6. *s.* 5. *d.* *sterl.*

Ducats currant is 4. *Livers*, *sterling* 5. *s.* 4. *d.* *circa*.

Ducats 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 *Legborne*.

Their *Weight* is the *Pound* of 12. *ownc.* and the *Quintall* is 100. *li.* weights in Genoa. *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.*

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. *Legborne*.

And the 150. *li.* their *Grosse Quintar* is *London* 105. *li.* *circa*.

And the 112. *li.* *London* hath made here 143. *li.*

And by prooffe 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 *anisceds*, *hony*, *rice*, *brasse*, *lead*, *sinne*, *soape*, and *woolles*, and some other commodities.

Their *Measure* of length is the *Cane* containing 9. *palmes*, which *Measures* in 9. *palmes* have made 4. *braces* of *Florence*, and the *measure* is for *silkes* *Genoa*.
and

and *buffes*, but 10. *palmes* in *Linneo* makes a *Cane*, and is in *Florence* 4. *braces*, and the laid *Cane* by observation hath made in *Venice* $3\frac{1}{2}$. *braces* of *cloth*, and $3\frac{1}{2}$. 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.
		Danficke	$23\frac{3}{4}$.
		Vienna	$30\frac{1}{2}$.
		Lions.	21. <i>almes</i> .
		Paris.	19.
		Roven	18.
		Lixborne	$20\frac{3}{4}$. <i>vares</i> .
		Siwill	28.
		Madera	21.
		Venice	37. <i>bra</i> .
		Lucca	$41\frac{1}{2}$.
		Florence	42.
Millan	47.		

1. *Cane* is in *Barcelona* $1\frac{2}{3}$. *Canes*.

9. *Palmes* in *Genoa* is in *Florence* $1\frac{1}{10}$. *Canes*.

1. *Cane* in *Genoa* is in *London* $2\frac{2}{3}$. 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 sold 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* meature 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. *Mes-ole* which is also 10. *Pints*, so that 500. *Pints* of *Wine* make a *Botta dimena*.

All goods entering 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 *silke fabriques* are heere made common with all *Italie*, the principall being *Velvets*, wared *Chamlets*, &c. sold by the pound weight, as is usuall through *Italie*.

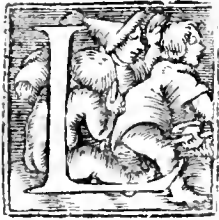
This

This Citie is famous for the *Exchanges* heere practised, as doth Exchanges. 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*.



CHAP. CLXXV.

Of Lucca, and the Trade thereof.



LUCCA is the principall Citie of this *Republique*, Lucca, and the trade thereof. 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 wholly consist upon the *Fabriques* heere made of *Silke*, such as is *Damascies*, *Sattins*, *Taffetaes*, &c. which hence is vented into foraine countries, which are all tould by the pound waight, according as is accustomed in *Italie*, and as for other matters in *trade* what I observed in 1619. is thus.

Their *accounts* are kept divers waies, some in *Livers*, Accounts in Lucca. 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*, icounted by 12. and 20. as is above said, but *Silkes* are tould 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*.

Note that to bring *Duccats* of *Florence*, or as they tearme them *Piastras*, 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.

Again, 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 answer your desire.

Again, 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* curreant, called *Bolonini*, the *Crowne* of gold is 7. *Livers*, 10. *Sol* in *Picoli* as at *Florence*.

The *Ducate* is worth 7. *Livers*, and is called the *Crowne* of silver, but the *Exchanges* is made by *Ducaton*s, *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 wherby *Merchants* doe pay the *customes* by, wherein is about 12. *percẽ*. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$.
		Frankford	104 $\frac{1}{8}$.
		Dansicke	69 $\frac{1}{8}$.
		Vienna	72 $\frac{1}{2}$.
		Lions	50. alnes
		Paris	47 $\frac{1}{2}$.
		Roven	43 $\frac{1}{2}$.
		Lixborne	50. Vare
		Civil	67 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vare
		Madera	51 $\frac{1}{2}$. 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. *Ducats* and 18. *Sold* the pound.

Sa tme were sould at 4. *Ducats* and 14. *Sold* the pound.

Rich Taffeta sould at 4. *Ducats* 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 $\frac{1}{4}$. to the Weight reducing them all to one weight and price, as if they were all *blackes*; where also is to be observed, that *Crimsons* and *Carnations* pay 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Livers* over and above the $\frac{1}{4}$. before mentioned, but being mixt with other colours, and that either the ground or the flowre (as in *Damascos*) be of another colour, then they pay but the halfe of 10. *Livers* besides the above mentioned $\frac{1}{4}$. 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 Toffetaes*, or *Damaskes*, and if they pass 7. *braces*, they are held advantageous 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 be 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.

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 *Engl. lb.* wherefore I will take the *London 100. li. suite* for the denomination which I intend heere to make use of, which I have noted to make according to these observations:

Weights of
Italie reduced
to London.

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.
Brescia	—————	177. for Veni. gold 131.
Naples	—————	115. for Veni. gold. 129.
Romagnia	—————	115. for Veni. gold. 129.
Savoy	—————	132. by small weight. 188

The 100. lib. of London hath made in

Carpi	Mirandola	}	141.li, incirca.
Parma	Plaisencia		
Lucca	Mantoua		
Forli	Carmia		
Acquilla	Crema		
Como	Piedmont	}	
Raviano		}	127.li.
Faenza			
Modena			
Rimano			
Ravenna			
Rbagusa		}	
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.

	Venetia woollen	—	135. brac.
	Istria	—	135.
	Piran filke	—	142.
	Florence filke	—	163.
	for woollen	—	155. elles.
	Rome	—	44. canes.
	Ditto for woollen	—	140. brac.
	Lucca	—	160.
	Rh. gusa	—	160.
	Ferrara	—	142.
	Mantua	—	142.
	Ancona	—	142.
	Bologna	—	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.
The 100. Yards of London are in	Calabria	—	44 $\frac{1}{2}$. canes
	Candia	—	144. psch.
	Parma	—	145. br.

Ditto

Ditto for cloth	121.
Ravenna	155.
Corfu	155.
Genes	163.
Ditto for silke	384. pal.
woollen at 9. pal.	82½. can:
linnen at 10. pal.	38⅓.
Vicentia woollen	131. bra.
Ditto for silke	107.
Naples	145. canes
Ditto for silke	44⅓.
Padona 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	45⅓. 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 Italic.

The trade in
generall of
Italic observed.



Now having runne through the principall places of Traffique in *Italic*, 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 *Italic* then not onely the *Gentlemen*, but even the *Princes* entituled 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 disdain, and onely permit retailing of goods to men of the inferiour sort, and Shopkeepers, but retaine yet the grosse evr 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 *Italic* then, the *Venecians* are the chiefe who in times past enjoyed every ship thence departing in *Trade* to carry one of their *Gentlemen* or *Clarissimo* who was allowed him his diet and passage, but this wisdom 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 decayed, and the Mariners and most expert of their Seamen employed in their shipping are for the most part *Grecians*.

The *Florentine* is the next, the *Duke* whereof is heere to bee remembered, who is the most eminent *Merchant*, and here not seldome imployes his owne and others shippes for *Corn*, *Salt*, or other necessary provisions for his *Dukedome* and his owne store, thereby encouraging his Subjects to *trade* and adventure abroad: two principall things are observed which doe much enrich the *Merchants* of *Italic*, 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 disperfed 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 acknowldgerth 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 *Edict*, 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 meare, and drinke, and clothing, which to the poorer sort is most wanting.

The *Papcy* her share in the *Trade of Italie* is not worth the nomination. no more is *Mantua*, *Urbino*, and those other petty *Signories*. 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 teare 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 truly 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. *Milan* likewise struggles for interest herein, and shall have it by my content, 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 helps, their naturall growing corne, silke, graine, and oile, induce them thereto, and the benefir 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 surveying 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. Luxemburge, 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. Westresland, 2. Virecht, 3. Overyssel, 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.

Luxemburge.

In the Dutchy of Luxemburge, the chiefe Citie being Luxemburge, 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.

Guederland.
Nimmegeu.

In the Dutchy of Gelderland the chiefe Citie is Nimmegeu, seated on the branch of the Rhine, called the Whael, and doth much abound in cattle, as affording 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 *Mastrecht*, 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.
Antw. rpe.*



CHAP. CLXXIX.

of Antwerpe, and the Trade thereof.



ANTWERPE is accounted the principall Citie of *Antwerpe, and the Trade thereof.* *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 decayed 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 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 decayes 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 *Poringall 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 *tree* 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
weight 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,

In <	London	104. li.
	Marselia	115 $\frac{1}{4}$.
	Venice soile	155.
	Dit: o 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.
	O. mus	108. Rot.
	Aleppo common	22.8.R.
	Ditto silke waight	24.0.R.
	Tripoly Soria	27.2.R.
	Tripoly Barbaria	97.R.
	Baruti	219.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.	

Weights of *Antwerpe* compared with that of other places.

And what other enlargements 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:

Acria	115. pico.
Aleppo	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.

Measures of *Antwerpe* compared with those of other Countries.

Dansicke	122. ells.
Florence Cloth	116. ells.
Ditto for silke	102 $\frac{1}{2}$. braces.
Genoa	112. braces.
Hamburgh	122. ells.
Holland	103 $\frac{1}{2}$. ells.
Lixbo. ne long	63. vares.
London for linnen	60. ells.
Ditto for Wollen	75. yds.
Ditto for Frises	59. goads.
Lucca	120. braces.
Millan for Silke	141. braces.
Naples for Silke	33 $\frac{1}{2}$. can.
Paris	59. alns.
Roven	58. alns.
Sivil	83 $\frac{1}{2}$. vares.
Venice for Wollen	101 $\frac{1}{2}$. } braces.
Ditto for Silke	108. }
Valentia	73. canes.
Vrbis	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 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ells*. The other *measure* of sundry commodities heere in use are these.

Of beere. Beere is sold in *Antwerpe* by the *Barrell*, which is accounted throughout *Flanders* and *Brabant* to be 54. *stoo pes*, the 81. whereof is in *Dansicke* a *fasse*, and contains there 180. *stoo pes*; but 50. *stoo pes* of *Antwerpe* make the *barrell* of *Lubecke*, and the *English* gallon of beere is 2. *stoo pes* of *Flanders* and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *stoo pes* of *Amsterdam*.

Of corne. Corne is heere sold by a measure called the *Vertule*, and 37 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Vertules* is a *Last* of *Corne* in *Amsterdam* and 10 $\frac{1}{4}$. *quarters* in *London*, vide there further.

Of wine. Wine is sold by the *Ame*, the *stoo pe* and the *Butte*, and is found thus to accord together: 1. *Ame* is 50. *stoo pes*, and one *stoo pe* is fixe pound, and 1 *Butte* is 152. *stoo pes*; so that by this rule 6. *Ames* which is 300. *stoo pes*, or 1800. li. is in *London* 252. gallons, so that the *Ame* is by this calculation found to be 42 gallons, and the *stoo pe* is about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. *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 455. 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 *Neiberlands*, 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 ^{Gaunt.} seven miles in compasse, the two Rivers of *Sheld* and *Leye* running through the same, and makes in it 26. *Islands*, which are joynd together by an hundred Bridges, and had not her often seditions ruined her beauties, shee might have bene *Queene* of all the Cities of *Europe*, and heere *John Duke of Lancaster* was borne, commonly in Histories called *John of Gaunt*.

The second Citie is *Bridges*, once the most famous Mart Towne of *Europe*, where sundry Nations for many yeares kept both their ^{Bridges.} Magazines and Factours, for the sale and providing of all the principall commodities of the World, now much decayed 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 adjoining 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.

There is in this Country accounted foure principall Sea-ports, which giveth entrance by Sea into this part of *Flanders*.

The first is *Dankirke*, the Inhabitants whereof doe in times of ^{Dankirke.} Warre infest the Seas by the name of *Freebooters*, and because most of their Warres is with the *Dutch*, whom they account *Heresiques*, the *Jesuites* 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*.

The second is *Scluse*, seated at the mouth of the chanell of *Brid-^{Scluse.}* *ges*, 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 adjoining Coasts.

Newport.

The third Port is *Newport*, famous 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*.

Lisle.

In this Country of *Flanders*, properly belonging to the *French*, and whose language is therein still used, is found the *Cities* of *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 *Univerfity*.

Torney.

Then *Torney*, which was surpris'd 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 required with the losse of his *head* and *Earldome*.

Henalt.

The next *Earldome* is *Henalt*, comprehending 950. *Villages*, and 24. *Townes* of note.

Camberay.

The most eminent being *Camberay*, 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 *Brunbault* 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 *oil*.

Zutphen is the next *Earldome*, being onely a Towne seated on the River *Iffel*, of good strength, taken from the *Spaniard* Anno Dom. 1590. at the Siege whereof was slaine that Honourable knight Sir *Philip Sidney*, of whom was said,

*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.

The chiefe whereof is *Dort*, where Anno 1618. was held a Nationall Synod against the *Arminians*.

Secondly *Harlem*, where Printing was invented.

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 Adventurers* 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 increase: and though these Citizens have since upon some discontent enforced them to remove to *Rotterdam*, 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.

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.

The next is *Rotterdam*, famous in giving life to *Erasmus*, and no-

ted for lovers of the *English Traffique*, in giving lately free and worthy privileges to the *Merchant Adventurers of England*, who from *Delph* lately remooved hither to reside, to the future prejudice of thole *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 Hamus vebis & 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 beautiful, 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 dorth tunne, 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 *Accounts* 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 inhanfed 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*.

Carolus 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. *English*, yet some alleage that the same truly calculated will not produce above 108. *li. fute*, and for the concordancy see further. *Weights of Amsterdam.*

Their *Measures* is the *Ell*, which reduced to *Yards English* found to bee 134. *Elles* for 100. *Yards of London*, and the 100. *Elles of London* are here 167. *Elles*, so that the 100. *Elles* heere makes in *London* about 74. *Yards*, or 60. *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 preient occasions and the value of their *Monies*, which is often inhanfed, 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
Amst'rdam 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

<i>Antwerpe</i>	107. li.
<i>Comixburgh</i>	132.
<i>Constantinople</i>	93. Rot.
<i>Coppenhagen</i>	102. lib.
<i>Dansicke</i>	126.
<i>Flanders in generall</i>	117.
<i>Florence</i>	133.
<i>Hamburgh</i>	102.
<i>London</i>	110.
<i>Lions ordinary</i>	118.
<i>Mantua</i>	155.
<i>Marselia</i>	119.
<i>Melvin</i>	131.
<i>Millan of 12.ounc.</i>	151.
<i>Stokholme</i>	127.
<i>Venice suile</i>	167.
<i>Venice grosse</i>	103.
<i>Vienna</i>	90.
<i>Naples</i>	128.
<i>Norimburge</i>	99.
<i>Paris</i>	98.
<i>Portugall</i>	113.
<i>Prague</i>	93.
<i>Ragusa</i>	140.
<i>Revell</i>	126.
<i>Roven by Viconte</i>	97.
<i>Roschell small</i>	118.
<i>Rome</i>	139.
<i>Santomer</i>	117.
<i>Saragosa</i>	119.
<i>Sivill small weight</i>	113.
<i>Sicilia 12.ounc.</i>	161.
<i>Stralsont</i>	98.
<i>Tbolouse</i>	118.
<i>Verona</i>	95.
<i>Vrbis</i>	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.
	Alexandria	—	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.
	Middieburgh	—	99. elles.
Millan linnen	—	118. bra.	
Norsburgh	—	118. elles.	
Paris	—	58. alns.	
Pragne cloth	—	109. elles.	
Rh. gusa	—	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 1½. *sackes*, each *sacke* being three *archetelings*, which is 3½. *shepels*, so that the *Laste* of *corne* containes 108. *shepels*, and this *Laste* is observed to make

Antwerpe	—	37½. vertules.
Burdeaux	—	38. boisc. aux.
Bridges	—	17½. bootes.
Cyprus	—	40. medinos.
Embden	—	55. werps.
Hamburgh	—	83. shepels.
Lixborne	—	225. alquiers.
London	—	10. quarters.

In	{	Pulia	—	36.	simans.
		Rhegia	—	42.	loopes.
		Rowen	—	40.	mines.
		Roichell	—	128.	boisceanx.
		Roterdam	—	87.	archetelins.
		Stuill	—	54.	henegas.
		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 experienc'd 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 Adventurers*, 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 di'cerned the benefit that a *Trade* brings to a Citie or country, therefore my prayers 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*, *Tergoufe*, *Breuerhaven*, 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 *Zeusen*, and some other Sea-ports.

Vreicht. *Vreicht* is the next *Barony*, containing therein the Townes of *Rhenen*, *Wicker*, *Amsford*, *Montfort*, and *Vreicht* the principall Citie, and a pleasant *Bishopricke*, it is accounted the most excellent seat 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.

Overfell. *Overissell* is the next, from whence comes our *Linnens* bearing this

this name, the chiefe Cities are *Swall, Campen, and Darenter.*

Mailin is the next, famous in her famous *Nunnery*, where are *Mailin*. sometimes found 1600. *Nunnes*, who may at their pleasure leave the *Cloister* and marry, as indeed it is fittest for them.

The last *Province* is *Groineing*, the chiefe Townes being that of *Groineing*. *Old-haven* and *Keykirke*, and these bee all the principall Cities of *Traffique* in the said seventene *Provinces*.

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 *Method*.

The patticular *Weights and Measures* of the chiefe Cities of these seventene *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	{	<i>Bridges</i> ————— 98.lib.
		<i>Gante</i> ————— 104.
		<i>Andmarte</i> ————— 106.
		<i>Amsterdam</i> ————— 90.
		<i>Ypres</i> ————— 104.
		<i>Dixmude</i> ————— 104.
		<i>Lisle or Lile</i> ————— 106.
		<i>Flanders in generall</i> — 106.
		<i>Abeville</i> ————— 90.
		<i>Alder</i> ————— 87.
		<i>Louvaine</i> ————— 96.
		<i>Malmes</i> ————— 95.
		<i>Halste</i> ————— 104.
		<i>Poppering</i> ————— 104.
		<i>Doway</i> ————— 106.
		<i>Holand</i> ————— 95.
		<i>Torney</i> ————— 104.
		<i>St. Maur</i> ————— 106.
		<i>Guelderland</i> ————— 95.
		<i>Zeland</i> ————— 95.
<i>Walsond</i> ————— 95.		
<i>Arfcho</i> ————— 96.		
<i>Barow ap some</i> ————— 94.		
<i>Brussels</i> ————— 96.		
<i>Cortericke</i> ————— 106.		
<i>Harsegen bosh</i> ————— 96.		

Measures in
generall of the
Netherlands re-
duced 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

	{	Bridges	—————	126.elles.
		Dunkirke	—————	135.
		Gante	—————	130.
		Honfooten	—————	135.
		Audemarte	—————	130.
		Ysingham	—————	130.
		Bolduc	—————	135.
		Damme	—————	130.
		Brussels	—————	135.
		Ypres	—————	130.
		Lovaine	—————	135.
		Sluse	—————	130.
		Liege	—————	153.
		Mastricht	—————	139.
In	{	Covin	—————	93.
		Liste or Lille	—————	125.
		Cambray	—————	125.
		Amsterdam	—————	134.
		Doway	—————	125.
		Harlem	—————	125.
		Henalt	—————	126.
		Guelderland	—————	139.
		Overfels	—————	139.
		Midaleburgh	—————	135.
		Flushing	—————	138.
		Vere	—————	125.
		Romerswald	—————	132.
		Artois in generall	—————	131.
		Tourney	—————	144.
		Holand in generall	—————	138.

CHAP. CLXXXI.

Of the trade ingenerall of Flanders, and of the Netherlands.

OW let us consider the generall *Trade* and *Navigatiō* 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 achieved 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* designs 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 *climates*.

Of the trade ingenerall of the Netherlands 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 wisdome 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 adds much to their knowledge and gaine is, that they cover still to buy all commodities at the *Well head* (as Marchants say) and where that commoditie hath its first original, and where the same is cheapest, and then transport them not so much to their owne homes, as elswhere where the same is dearest, and not shaming to reaille 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 elswhere 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 busineses of *trade*, who take monies of their wives for daily expence, 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*.

The original of *Burses*, or places of meeting for Merchants, which in England is now termed the *Exchange*.

It is recorded by *Iacobus Marchantius*, that *Ludovicus Crassus* in Anno 1323. granted a *Staple* to *Bridges*, which his sonne *Matheus* 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 *purfes* 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,*

Fraunce,

France, Castilia, Portugall, Arragon, Navar, Catalonia, Biscaya, the *Haus Cities* of Germanie, as Lubecke, Hamburg, Rostock, Dan'sicke Rigga, 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, supplied 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 *Jewels*, *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 *Sherpe*, 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* yeilded 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 unsafeie 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 *Calicut* 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 *Welfarrs*, two potent *German 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 shadows to many frauds: for when husbands either brake in their life time, or be found *Bankerout* in death, the wives are preferred to all debtors in the recoverie of their dowrie. And thus farre he sheweth the rising and falling of the *trade* of *Burdges*, and how it came to bee removed and settled 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 endeavours 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 preheminance, 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 prooffe 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 *stuffs* of *Silke*, and of *Wollen* and *Linnen*, and in *exchanges* to purchase which, the *English*, *Fresch*, 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 and best Seaport, affords some shipping, but so poorely set on worke by way of *Merchandising*, that they find their best *traffique* to consist of *thievery* and *bootballing* 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 Friars*, 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 *irreligiuous Ecclesiasticall Orders*, their great late losses by their owne reports sufficiently witnessse to the world.

So leaving the *Antwerpians* to endeavour 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 *Germanie and the Provinces.* the *United 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 *Englisb* (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 *Germanie bounded.* on the West with *France*, and *Belgium*, on the North with *Denmark* and her seas, on the East with *Sprussia*, *Poland*, and *Hungarie*, and on the South with the *Alpes*.

This Countrey doth affoord to the *Merchant* for transportation, many

- 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 Ci-
ties 60. The second sort are called *Imperiall Cities*, and accounted free in respect of their great prerogatives, as in *coining* 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 enrich these *Hans-townes, Imperiall, 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, Emsse*, and others in themselves found to be great *Rivers*, enriching divers parts of this countrey, though farre inferior to the former.
- East Frisland. 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.

CHAP. CLXXXIII.

Of Emden and the trade thereof.



EMDEN hath been in times past of farre greater Emden and the trade thereof. 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 () Weight of Emden. the *quintall* or 100. pound makes in *London*

Their *common measure* of length is an *Ell*, wherewith they measure Measure of Emden. *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*.

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 affords 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 *Collex*. 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*.



CHAP. CLXXXIII.

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

Ossenbridge

but well knowne towne of *Ossenbridge*, noted for the great quantities of *narrow linnen* cloth that is thence conveyed to *England* and other countries. It is reported that in this Citie the *Custom* 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.

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 *Caesar* with incredible expedition make a Bridge over the River *Rheine*, neare which the towne is at present situated, which more terrified the barbarous enemy, than the report of his valour. The *Archbishop* of this Citie, is the second *Especiall Elector* of the *Empire*, and *Ci ancillour* 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 *Enstorfius* Bishop of *Millain* transported to *Millain*; and finally, brought hither by *Rinoldus* the Bishop of this place.

The Common weight of *Collen* is the pound of () the 100 where-
of hath been observed to have made in *London* 110 pound. Weight of Col-
len.

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
Exchanges 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 chap-
ter 290 of *Exchanges* of this place in the end of this worke: where-
fore it will be here needlesse to insert the same.

The third *Province* is *Cleveland*, containing the *Earldome* of *Cleve*, Cleveland.
the *Dutchies* of *Gulicke* and *Berge*; wherein are found the faire Ci-
ties of *Cleve*, *Calker*, *Wesel*, *Emericke*, *Aken*, *Gulicke*, *Dulkins*, and others
which I omit for brevity.

The fourth *Province* is *Alsatia*, wherein is found the townes of Alsatia.
Pfaltberge, *Weseberge*, *Colmar*, and principally the famous Citie of
Strasburge: of which a word.



CHAP. CLXXXVI.

Of Strasburge, and the trade thereof.



STRASBURGE is one of the *Imperiall Cities* be-
fore mentioned, seated a Musket shot from the ri-
ver *Rheize*, whereto there is a channell cut for con-
veyance of all *commodities*. There is here also a wood-
den *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 rarities, 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 mi-
racles of the world*, for its excellent structure and beaurie. The curte-
sie of the inhabitants to strangers, is not to bee forgotten: And
here they are accustomed at the *Cities* cost, to give all *Handicrafts*
entertainment, that they may either teach if expert, or learne if ig-
norant; by which means they are found to have confluence of *Ar-
tisans*, which doth both much further their *Cities* stocke, and in-
richeth the inhabitants.

In *Strasburg* are found two weights, a *grosse* and *forile*, and by ob-
servation it hath been found that the 100 pound suttle 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 sute 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 *Bokemico grosse* or *Blaphace*, which is three *crusters*, one *cruster* is two *pence*, and one *pey* is two *bellers*, and one *beller* is two *orchins*, by which *coines* 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, wherein 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 *Lantsen*, *Beinge*, and others.

Bainberge.

The sixth is *Bainberge*, a faire *Citie*, and some others.

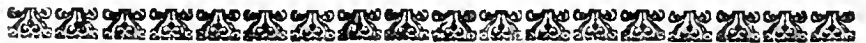
Westberge.

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 *Frankford*, seated on the river *Aenus*, 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 ther-
of



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*, therefore 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 warre,

warres of these parts: these coasts affording 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 severall *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.

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 *Univerſitie*, and the chiefe seate of the *Palsgraves*, and hath not been much famous for the *trade* therof, the *weights* & *measures* here in use are these. 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 five 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 *lutie* makes then here about 92 in 93 pound. The *measure* of length is an *Ell*, which makes in *London* () inches.

CHAP. CXC.

Of Norimberg and the trade thereof.

Norimberge &
the trade ther-
of.



NORIMBERG is seated in a barren soyle, yet this defect is supplied 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 subtrill inventions in *Manuall workes*, and *cunning Arts*, with the encouragement they daily give to *Artsmen*, draw thereby the riches of other countiesto 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 Nor-
rimberge.

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 ther-
of,



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 *Main*, 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 *Banckerotts* for the space of foureteene dayes, which is never without some guests and company, from some one adjoining 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 foureteene 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 disperfed hence, the towne consistng 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*, *Iffaw*, *Iuff*, *Basle*, *Costute* and *Domstetter*, holding also in each of the sayd towns, the sayd concordancie, therefore here need no further repetition.

Weights of
Frankfort.

Frankfort 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Switzers*, 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.



ZURICH is seated on the Lake *Zeuvisca*, 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 ther-
of.

modities are transportable, the *weights* and *measures* in use are.

Weights of
Zurick.

The *Moneys currant* in the *Swissers 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 joynd to the *Cantons* of *Switzerland*. It is a famous *Universtitie*, 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 Ba-
sil.

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 *Frankesford* 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 *Norlingen*, 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 ther-
of.



VSBURG 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 transportation 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 *Muncheu*, *Wesell*, *Norlinghen*, and some others of *Germany*. Weight of ausburg.

The measure of length is here the *ell*, found two fold, one for *Wol-len*, and the other for *Linne* 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 *Muncheu* on *Bavaria*, the river *Aser*, and the *Dukes seat*, 2. *Ingolstat*, an *Universtie*, 3. *Ratisbona*, 4. *Passave*, 5. *Salsburg*, and many other great *Cities*.

Northgoia or the *Upper Palatinate* is the eleventh, and belongeth Northgoia. 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.

Austria is the 12, wherein is found the famous *Cities* of *Vienna*, seated on *Danubius*, one of the most beautifull townes of *Germany*; 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 delays. 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 meeting 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 *Fabrickes of Silks* made there, such as are *Sattins*, *Damascos*, *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 *Lotes*, 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 1/2 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 *Clotth* and *silke* 113 ells.

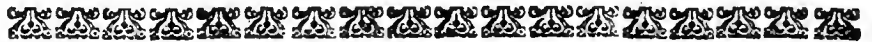
Exchanges of
Vienna.

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 *Presslau* the chiefe *Citie of Silesia* also *Gorlitz* the chiefe *Citie of Lusatia*, and *Brin* and *Olmutz* the chiefe of *Moravia*; but the trade of *Bohemia* I will comprife under the title of *Prague* here following, as being the *Metropolis* thereof.

Presslau.
Gorlitz.
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 *Jewes*, incompassed with one wal neither strong nor beautifull: the river *Molda* doth run through 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. furle 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 *Frankfort* 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.

Brandenburg.

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*, wherein is found the Cities of *Melchau*, then *Sternberg*, next *Wisnar*, 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 *Irue*, 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 *sterling*. 6 *Wittenberg* an *Vniversitie*, and the chiefe seat of the *Electo*r 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.



IPSICKE 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 *Wittenberg*: they have for some trespassse lost those great priviledges that they formerly enjoyed, and therefore their trade is not accounted great, they may now neither fortifie their towne, nor winde a horae in their night watches, as other Cities in *Germanie* doe, nor

Lipsicke & 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 *Frankfort* 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 *beller*; but they exchange by *Florins* of *Breslow*, 30 to have *posito* in *Norimburg* 32 *Florins*, and in *Vienna* 34 *Florins*.



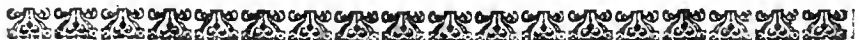
CHAP. CXC VIII.

Of Wittenberg and the trade thereof.

Wittenberg &
the trade of
Saxony.



WITTENBERG is seated on a plaine sandie ground, accounted an *Vniuersitie*, 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 the-
of



DRESDEN is a faire town and strongly fortified, in which the *Electour* of *Saxonie* keeps his court: it is famous for the magnificent *Stables* and *Armories* which the *Duke* keeps here in a continuall readinesse, the river of *Elbe* 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 endeavours; but *Nature* affoording them a rich

rich soyle, takes away much of their edge: for it is ever found that the barren soyle affords to the inhabitants the greatest incouragement. Their *weights* and *measures* are,

Dresden, Miszen, 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 insilt. Measures of Saxony.

Brunswicke is the eighteenth *Province*, wherein is *Brunswicke* the principall *Citie*; secondly, *Wolfsbotle*, where the *Duke* commonly resideth; thirdly, *Alberstade*, then *Luneburg*, and some other of lesse note. Brunswicke-1



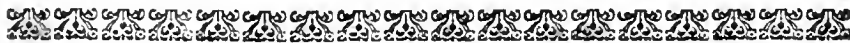
CHAP. CC.

Of Brunswicke, and the trade thereof.



BRUNSWICKE 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.



LUNEBURG 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.

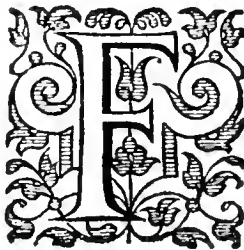
Veteravia is the twentieth *Province*, wherein is the Cities of *Fri- burg*, then *Hanau*, next *Dullinburg*, *Nassau*, *Catzenbogen*, and some others of lesser note.



CHAP. CCII.

Of Friburg and the trade thereof.

Friburg & the
trade thereof.



FRIBVVG is of round forme, invironed altogether with high mountaines, having within it many vaults and caves to goe underground, 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 underground than above in their houses: the profits thereof belongs in halfe to the Citizens, and halfe to the *Electör*, 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.



TO A D E is an ancient Citie, and one of the *free* Stoade and the trade thereof. *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 Buies 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.

They keepe their accounts by *pounds, shillings* and *pence*, but they have *Grashes, Ortals, and Dollars*, as I shall shew hereafter. Their Coins of Stoade. *Coin* currant are these.

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 Riail* of 6 pence sterling.

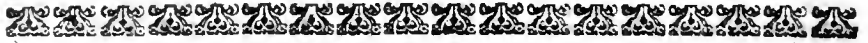
1 *Rex Doller* is worth 33 *Stivers*, and is 4 shillings 4 pence sterling, or more.

1 *Marke* is 16 *stivers*, which is two shillings 8 pence Flemish.

7 *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*, Weights in Stoade. which hath made in *London* 107, and some have observed 109 *pound*

Their *measure* is the *Ell*, as in *Hamburg* following. Measures in Stoade.



CHAP. CCII.

Of Hamburg and the trade thereof.

Hamburg & the
trade thereof.



AMBVRG is a free Citie of the Empire, and one of them which enjoy the priviledge of a *Haus-towne*, and for the building and populoufnesse 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 Citie, 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 household stufte is placed, and especially their vessels 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 quantirie 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 *Lispand* 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 *elles* for *linnen*, and the 100 yards of *London* hath been found to yeeld here about 162 or 163 yards, agreeing with *Emden* and *Breme* before mentioned.

The

The *Merchants* here are found to exchange for *London* by the *Exchange in* pound sterling, and for all other places upon the *Rex Dollar*, of 54 th. *Hamburg.*
Lapisto, or 54 *stivers*.

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.



LUBECKE 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 inclosed with a double wall, one of Brick, and narrow, the other of earth and broad: *Lubeck and the trade thereof.*

In some parts there is also deepe ditches where ships of 1000 tunns 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 walks 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 streer, 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 summit of this hill, whereon the Citie standeth.

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 *skipponnd*: 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ *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 Barel*s for the 100 *sacks* at *Armuiden* in *Zealand*, which is found to be 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *lasts* of 18 *Barrels* of *salt* in *London*, but accounted by the weigh in *London* to make 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 *Stoope*s of *Antwerpe*, and every *stoope* hath been observed to hold about 7 *piints* of *Beere* measure in *England*, which is about 44 *Gallons*.



CHAP. CCVI.

Of the Coines currant in generall of Germanie.

Coines currant
in Germanie.



CONSIDERING 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 therein, besides which the sundry accidents of warre, necessities, trade, or the like, inforceth an uncertainty 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 valeded 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 *gilden*, of which there is no such *coine* found, being meereley *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 gilden* was worth, when these notes were taken, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ *silver misen grosse*, or worth 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Lubecke shil*. and the *Imperiall dollar* was worth 32 *Lubecke sh*.

Coins in Stoad, Hamburg, and Lubecke.

A common silver *gilden* was worth 28 *Lubecke 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 *Lubecke shillings*.

Lubecke shil. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, made an *English shilling* *start*.

Lubecke shil. 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 *Emden*, upon the confines of the *Empire* and the *Low countries*, a silver *gilden* of *Emden* was worth 20 *stivers*, an *imperial dollar* 45 *stivers*, which since I understand is worth 48 *stivers*, a *dollar* 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,

Coins currant in Embuen.

At *Breame*, *Oldenburg*, and in those parts, they haue *current coines* called *groats*, and small pieces stamped, called *copstackes*, and a *dollar* was there worth 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 *sesting* was worth halfe a *Lubecke shilling*, and they have here halfe *sestings*.

Coins currant in Breame, Oldenburg, &c.

At *Brunswicke*, a *dollar* was 36 *maria grosse*, which are of equal weight with 24 *silver misen grosse*, also 9 *maria grosse* make 8 *Lubecke shil*. the same *dollar* was worth 18 *Spitzgroszen*, 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 groszen*, which are the same as 18 *Spitzgroszen*, or 36 *maria groszen*.

Coins currant in Magdenburg, Misen, Lipsicke, &c.

A *Rhemish gold guilder* was worth 27 *silver gros.* and the *Philip dollar* was of the same value.

A *common silver guilder* 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 ducrat* at 30.

A short and long *crusado* at 35 *silv. gros.*

A *Rosenoble* at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *dollers*, the *English angel* at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *doller*; the *silver grosse* was worth more then 2 *pence*, and about 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *pence* start.

And for the small Coines, a *Grosse* was worth 4 *driers*, and 1 *drier* 2 *dreybellers*, and 1 *dreybeller* 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 *batzen*, a *silver guilder* at 15, a *Philips dollar* at 20, a *french crowne* at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, a *gold crowne of Italie* at 24, a *silver Itolen crowne* at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ *batzen*, a *Rhemish gold guilder* through higher *Germany* was worth 27 *silver misen grosse*, a *silver guilder* there as in *Saxony* at 21 *gros.* the *batz.* may be accounted 3 *pence English*, and 4 *cretzers* make a *batz.* 4 *pfeninge* make a *cretzer*, and three *cretzers* make a *zwelver*, and 20 *zwelvers* make 15 *batzen*, which is a *common silver guilder*.

But I have noted before how subiect these Coines are to be hoied 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 iurisdiction, 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 *bellers* 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.

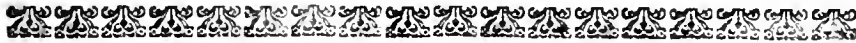
In *Switzerland* it is found that divers of the *Cantons* doe coyne monyes, which passe currant among themselves, the principall of which Mints are found to be in *Basil*, *Zeurich*, and *Schaphusen*; the common and usuall whereof I will onely note.

Their common coine is the *Rappen wunnt*, 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 be worth a *peury 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 who-soever carrieth any *merchandise* into these countries, let him be 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.

Weights in generall of Germany reduced to the 100 li. of London.



THE Next thing in order to be 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. *satle* of *London*, the which is found to yield in

	li.		li:
Norimberg	88	Of 12 <i>oun.</i> the li.	142
Collen	89½	Of <i>Merchants waight</i>	92
Constance	88	Muncken	91
Ausburge	91	Wessell	91
Spiers	88	Saxony in generall	96
Hildberge	92	Norlinghen	91
Leipsicke	92	Francfort	92
Frihurge	92	Breslow	116
Silesia	116	Canoli	83
Pline	92	Domstrededer	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	Copengben	92
Botsen	133	Basill	92
Costuts	92	Zuricke	94
Misen of 16 <i>oun.</i> li.	96	Wallows country	104

The 100 li. of London doth make in

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 bene observed to have produced in these *Cities* of *Germanie*.

<i>Emdden</i>	163 <i>ells.</i>	<i>Offenbrigs</i>	84 <i>els.</i>
<i>Lubecke</i>	160 <i>el.</i>	<i>Breme</i>	163 <i>el.</i>
<i>Munster</i>	80 <i>el.</i>	<i>Hamburge</i>	163 <i>el.</i>
<i>Collen</i>	160 <i>el.</i>	<i>Basill</i>	167 <i>el.</i>
<i>Erford</i>	218 <i>el.</i>	<i>Bautson</i>	148 <i>el.</i>
<i>Francfort</i>	169 <i>el. cloth</i>	<i>Ditto for silke</i>	160 <i>el.</i>
<i>Ienserr</i>	80 <i>stables.</i>	<i>Halle</i>	178 <i>el.</i>
<i>Norimberge</i>	160 <i>el.</i>	<i>Misen</i>	160 <i>el. cloth</i>
<i>For silke</i>	138 <i>el.</i>	<i>Ditto for silke</i>	138 <i>el.</i>
<i>Vienna for linnen</i>	103 <i>el.</i>	<i>Offnes long meas.</i>	153 <i>el.</i>
<i>Ditto for silke</i>	113 <i>el.</i>	<i>Ditto short measures</i>	173 <i>el.</i>
<i>Prague</i>	148 <i>el.</i>	<i>Zearech</i>	155 <i>el.</i>
<i>Ditto for silke</i>	160 <i>el.</i>	<i>Statin</i>	141 <i>el.</i>
<i>Vlæie</i>	160 <i>el.</i>	<i>Ocermond</i>	141 <i>el.</i>
<i>Ditto for wollen</i>	128 <i>el.</i>	<i>Wismar</i>	157 <i>el.</i>
<i>Lipscke</i>	160 <i>el. cloth</i>	<i>Gripswald</i>	163 <i>el.</i>

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 Ger-
many.

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 *Naviga- tion* 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-coast 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 freighted by the *Netherlanders*. Neither can I attribute much commendations to the *Germane 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 illarmed, either defensive or offensive, and in one thing they concur 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 *Hanf-townes* or free Cities, because they enjoyed 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 enjoyed 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 *Hanf-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*, *Di-per*, *Rhenish wines*, and *Norimberg wares*, which can hardly be called *commodities*; into *Spaine* they send *Linens*, *waxe*, *brasse*, *copper*, *cordage*, *wastes*, *gun-powder*: and this is their principall Exportation. Now for their Importations, *Italy* returns them *Silkes* of all kindes; *England* *Lead*, *Tin*, and *wollen cloths*; and *Spaine* returns them *Spanish wines*, *fruits*, *oiles*, *salt*, some *wools*, and other commodities.

I formerly noted, that the *English* had their *Staple* at *Emdden*, 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 settled their *Staple* at *Stoade*.

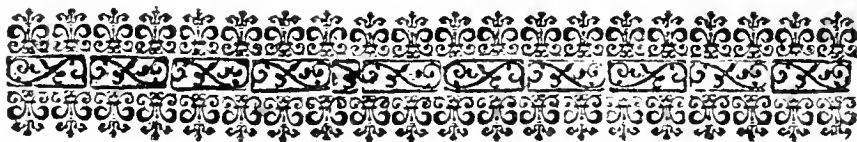
Then also our *English* had their *Staple* at *Danzick* in *Prusson*, for the kingdome of *Poland*; but when the *Danzickers* under pretence of the *Suevian warre*, exacted of them a *Doller* for each wollen Cloth, and as much proportionally upon all other commodities; and afterwards, though the warre 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 *Jew* 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 *Prusson*, for his giving them free passage to *Melvin*; and so by this meanes they settled their *Staple* in *Melvin*: whereupon the *Danzickers* 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 *Coningsberg*, the fear of the *Duke* of *Prusson*, 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 Prusson.

And being now entred to speake of the trade of *Prusson*, 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-countray men* do also buy as well for themselves, as to serve *Spaine*, and other Countries therewith, so great a quantity thereof is hence disperfed 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 *Königsberg*, 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 *Hawntownes* in particular, I wil proceed to the next kingdome, which in order is *Denmarke*, and to the principall *Cities*, and particular trade thereof.



CHAP. CEX.

Of Denmarke, and the Provinces and Cities thereof.

Denmarke and
the Provinces
thereof.



ENMARKE hath on the East *Mare Balticum*, on the West the *Germanæ 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 yearly 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*.

Holfatia.

Halsatia is the first, wherein are found the Cities of *Niemunster* and *Brawsted*, and is the title of the second *Sonne* of *Denwarke*.

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. *Holwe*, 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 *Hafsen* the *Kings seat*, and the onely *Vniuersity* in *Denwarke*, knowne to other nations by the name of *Copenhagen*, that is *Mercatorum portus*, or the *Merchants haven*: Secondly *Elfmour*, standing on the sea side, in which towne the *Merchants* that have passed, or are to passe the *Sound*, do pay their *customs* to the *King*: And thirdly *Rotchilt*, the

Copenhagen.

Elfmour.

Sepulcher

Seputcher 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* Fionia.
Scomberge and others.

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 contains the *Kingdomes* of *Norway*, *Sæthland*, 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 keys of the *Sound* before mentioned, and the seas are here said sometimes so to abound with *herings*, that ships are scarce 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 *Blesida*. *Colmar* against the *Swedlander*. The principall trade of this *Kingdome* is contained in *Coppenhagen* and *Elsinour*, therefore under the title of these two I will comprehend the *Trafficke* of this *Kingdome*.



CHAP. CCXI.

Of Coppenhagen, and the trade thereof.



COPPENHAGEN is the Seat of the *Kings* of *Denmarke* in winter, and may be 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 *Merchants* Coppenhagen, and the trade thereof.

Merchants, yet for the most part of no great eminence: for the Countrey affordeth norich commodities that may allure others thither, or serve to bee transported to other regions, whereby a gaine may be expected.

Coins of Copenhagen.

The *Monies* of this kingdome commonly current 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 current *coine* of these countries.

Measures and weights, &c.

Their measures and weights I will briefly observe by themselves, and therefore hasten to *Elfinour*.



CHAP. CCXII.

Of Elfinour and the trade thereof.

Elfinour and the trade thereof.



LSINOVR 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 coming 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 treasure. 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

Fimera

Fimeria, or *Wherne* on the south side, in which I noted before, that *Tycho Brabe* 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 wisdom and judgement of that Prince, knew how to make that Iland being fortified, peradventure to returne him his charges againe with good interest; but it is not credible, by reason that it cannot benefit a *forraigne 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.



OW 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 sutable hundred of *London*, which sutable hundred is found to produce in these Cities of traffique and some others adioyning.

	i.		li.
<i>Aldar</i>	87	<i>Lubecke</i>	92
<i>Coppingham</i>	92	<i>Melwin</i>	120
<i>Craton</i>	119	<i>Revel</i>	116
<i>Dansicke</i>	116	<i>Rbige</i>	116
<i>Hamburg</i>	92	<i>Statar</i>	108
<i>wilde</i>	116	<i>Stralsont</i>	88
<i>Elfinour</i>	92	<i>Bergen Norway</i>	92

Where it is to be noted, that generally in *Copenhagen*, 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 *Lif-pound* of 16 *marke* pound is a *Skip-pound*, and 20 times 16 pound is 320 pound.



CHAP. CCXIII.

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

<i>Arfnis</i>	166 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>el</i>	<i>Dansicke</i>	162 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>el</i>
<i>Breme</i>	162 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>el</i>	<i>Doinix</i>	163 <i>el</i>
<i>Breslow for cloth</i>	148 <i>el</i>	<i>Embden</i>	163 <i>el</i>
<i>Ditto for Silkes</i>	160 <i>el</i>	<i>Gripswould</i>	163 <i>el</i>
<i>Conixborough</i>	166 <i>el</i>	<i>Hamburg</i>	163 <i>el</i>
<i>Lubecke</i>	160 <i>el</i>	<i>Melwin</i>	162 <i>el</i>
<i>Munster</i>	80 <i>el</i>	<i>Narwa</i>	166 <i>el</i>
<i>Ockermond</i>	141 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>el</i>	<i>Osenbrighs</i>	84 <i>el</i>
<i>Revel</i>	166 <i>el</i>	<i>Rhiga.</i>	166 <i>el</i>
<i>Rhosticke</i>	158 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>el</i>	<i>Statin.</i>	141 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>el</i>
<i>Wisnar</i>	157 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>el</i>		

And thus much shall serve to have said for the measures of this Countrey, whereto I have added the measures of some other the adjoining eminent Cities of *trade* and *Commerce*.



CHAP. CCV.

Trade in generall of Denmarke.

The generall
trade of Den-
mark.



O conclude, the *trade* of *Denmarke* driven by the inhabitants, is not great, their countrey partly not affording 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 faile Northward, and little to the Southward, though other wise 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.



ORWAY is bounded on the North with *Lappia*, Norway, and on the East with the *Dofrine mountains*, on the other the cities thereof. parts with the seas.

The chiefe *commodities* of this Countrey is *Stock*, Nidrosia. *fish*, rich *furres*, *traine Oile*, *pitch*, and *takling* for ships, as *masts*, *caples* *deal-boards*, *firre*, and the like.

Townes are here thinne, and the houses therein poore and miserable. The chiefe of those that are, is *Nidrosia*, the *Arch-bishops* Bergen, one of the four 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 yielded 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 ot *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 Finmarke. to this *kingdome*, and both to the *Dane*: the chiefe Cities are *Saman*, secondly *Hielso*, both Sea townes, but the principall is *Wardhouse*, 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 *Island* called *Ward*.

In *Bergen* in *Norway* the common waight is a pound, the 100 *li.* of Weight in Bergen. *London*

London hath bene found to make there 92 li. but weighing with a fling, 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 *Dofine* 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 furrer*, 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.
Finland.

In *Bodia* is the towne of *Vireis* and *Helsinga*.

In *Finland* are many strong townes populous and rich, *Albo* and *Narve*, both of great strength; also those two strong Cities of *Ve-burg* and *Rniallia*, which cost the *Sweden* 100000 crownes yearly the keeping, by nature defending his owne, and offending his Enemies Territories.

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 *Copperdote*, 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. 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 pre-

Stockholme,
and the trade
thereof.

valent 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 great sturthen; 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 thereof, it is adorned with many goodly private and publike buildings, the *Kings palace* being more renowned for the antiquity, than stately structure thereof.

The *Commodities* for transportation found in this City are principally *Iron*, *Steele*, *Copper*, *Wyer*, all sorts of *graines*, *Lead* and other *Mineralls*, *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 cur-
rant in Sweda-
land.

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 320 li. 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* appears, 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 here-after noted, and the 100 *yards* of *London* doth produce 166 *ells* & 1/2, 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 *Merchani*, 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 Moscovia and the Cities thereof. *Tartarie*, on the West with *Livonia, Litvania,* and part of *Sueden*; on the North with the *frozen Ocean*, and on the South with the *Caspian sea, the Turkes, and Palus Meotis.*

This countrey affordeth for Merchandise Commodities of Moscovia. *Furres* of many sorts, *Flax, Hemp, Whales grease, Honey, Wax, Canvas, Ropes, Cables, Caviare, African hides, Tallow, raw hides, and Bulgars.*

The many rivers that are found to bee in this Countrey, doth Famous Rivers of Moscovia. much further trading in generall; First, *Tanis*, which disburdeneth it selfe into *Palus Meotis*; secondly, *Duina*, which entreth into the *Scythian seas* at the Abbey of *S. Nicolas*, where our *Englishs* since the discoverie of the Northerne passage, use to land and disperse themselves into all parts of this vaste *Empire*. Thirdly, *Boristener* that entreth into *Pontus Euxinus*. Fourthly, *Onega*, which openeth it selfe into the *Baltique sea*. And lastly, *Volga*, which with no lesse than 70 mouthees disgorgeth it selfe into the *Caspian*.

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 *Novograde*, seated Novograde. 1. on the *Dunia*, and once one of the foure ancient Mart-townes of *Eurape*, now of late decayed since the discovery of the new passage unto the towne of *S. Nicholas* by the river of *Obye*.

Plescovia is the second, wherein is the Citie *Plescone*, the onely Plescovia. 2. walled Citie in *Moscovia*, and yet of no great eminence.

Valadomira is the next, having also a towne of that name. Valadomira. 3.

Rhesan is the fourth, wonderfull plentifull in *Corne*, that neither Rhesan. 4. 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, Honey, Fish, and Fowle* without number.

Servia is the fifth, the chiefe townes are *Staradab* and *Pativola*. Servia. 5.

Permia is the sixth, the chiefe Citie is *Sickwardley*, abounding in Permia. 6. *Staggess*.

Candora is the seventh. Candora.

Petrofa is the eighth: in both these countries the inhabitants doe Petrofa. live under ground, and have for halfe the yeare together perpetuall

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 *Coloprigot*, *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 settled; 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
made 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 pleatantly seated on the river *Mosca*, running into *Tanis*, where it loseth its name, and passing *Affow*, disgorgeth it selfe 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*, wherin 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.

Duxia,

Dnia, or *Obby*, the *English* Merchants use to land, and thence disperse themselves to *Smalensko*, *Novo grood*, 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 any other nation, their traffiquing attributed to the never dying fame of *Queene Elizabeth* in whose dayes the trade was here first settled; 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 *silver 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 amongst 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*, *Yests*, &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 37 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 sutable *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 freight 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 a *nayle*, or something more than $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Archins*, or thereabout.

Commodities
of Moscovia.

The native commodities of this country 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 forraignations, are their rich *Furres*, the principall is the *Sables*, bought commonly by the *Tymer*, 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 *Tymer*.

Sables.

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 country, accounted the region of springs and streames, sold by the *Tymer* of 40 skins, from 5 *Robbles* to 40 *Robbles* the *Tymer*.

Minikins.

Minikins are also sold by the *Tymer* of 40 skins, and commonly sold about 6 *Robbles* the *Tymer*.

Martins.

Martins are also sold by the *tymer* of 40 skins about 15 *Robbles* the *tymer*, rising as found in richnesse of haire.

Ermins.

Ermins sold also by the *Tymer* of 40 skins, about 2 *Robbles* per *tymer*.

Squirrels.

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 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Robbles* per pound.

Bever Wombes also by the pound, being a thin skin & well grown, is commonly worth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Robble* per pound.

These are the ordinary *Furres* which their Northerne clymate affords for *Merchandise*, the next found here are these.

Bee Wax.

Yellow Wax is here found made by the industry of the *Bee* and hands of man in great abundance, 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 is sold by the *Berquet*, which is 10 *poods*, being clean white and hard about 7 in 8 *Robbles* the *berquet*.

Tarre is sold by the *Hogthead*, being thicke as the best is commonly worth () per *Hogthead* of () *gallons English*.

Tragne oyle is sold by the *Barrel*, which is halfe a *hogthead*, and discerned by its clearenesse without grounds, and of a whitish colour about 4 *robble* per *Barrel* of *gallons English*.

Hempe is sold by the *berquet* of 10 *poods* being cleane and greene beares price commonly from 3 to 5 *Robbles* the 10 *pood*.

Flax is sold by the *Bercovet* the bright silver colour is held the best, commonly about 7 *robbles* the *Bercovet*.

Cable yarne is sold by the *Bercovet*, and being well spun, round and not too much twisted from 6 7 *robble* the *Bercovet*.

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 freight: every 1000 *pood* doth cost about 100 or 110 *robbles* charges; and if the *hempe* prove good, there is found neere; losse, if bad, so much more, and worth, being in *Cable yarne*, as I said above from 6 to 7 *robbles* the *Bercovet*.

Dryed Cow-hides being large and weightie, are sold by the hundred *hide*, worth from 40 to 44 *robbles* the hundred.

Red Ewits by the *paire* at 2 *rubbles* per *paire*, and sometimes sold by the *pood*, at 40 *robbles* per *pood*: and note that the white are commonly worst esteemed by, in price.

Loth hider are sold by the piece, the largest and not worm-eaten is the best, from 6 *grewens* to 5 *rubbles* the piece, as in goodnesse.

Dukes feathers sold by the *pood*, as in goodnesse from 3 to 5 *rubble*, the *pood*.

Caviare is also a principall commoditie here sold by the *pood*, and commonly worth 40 *Alshines* the *pood*.

Course Linnen is made here in great quantitie sold by the 1000 *Ar-chins* of $\frac{1}{2}$ yard, and $\frac{1}{4}$ the broad from 15 to 20 *robbles* the 1000 *Ar-chins*, as it is found in finenesse. Some other commodities this countrey affoordeth which I omit, as of no great consequence.

CHAP. CC XXI.

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 endeavours; the naturall coldnesse of the climate 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 *Manufactories* and labour for their *cordage*, *linneus* and *yarne* they have from the earth, as their *bides*, *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 reigning *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 settled their trade in general, and reformed their passed errors, 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 Garway Alderman being at present Governour.



CHAP. CCXXII.

Of Polonia, and the Provinces thereof.

Poland and the Cities thereof.

Commodities of Poland.



Poland is limited on the East with *Borisbenes*, which parteth it from *Moscovia*, on the West with *Vistula*, which parteth it from *Germany*, on the North with the *Baltique* sea, and *Sinus Frimicus*, on the South with *Hungary*.

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*, *Boz*, *Mimel*, and others. The *Provinces* are counted to be 11. and the principall Townes therein are as followeth.

Luconia is the first, in length 500 miles, in bredth 160 miles, where are *Riga* an *Archbishopricke*, 2 *Derpt*, a towne of great commerce, *Rniolia* and *Narve*, two strong townes.

Litwania is the second, abounding in *beasts*, which yeeld the inhabitants *furs* for commodities, the chiefe cities are *Vilna*, second *Vilromire* and *Bressis*.

Volinia is the third, wherein is found *Kiovia* and *Circassia*.

Samogitia is the fourth, the chiefe towne is *Camia*.

Podolia is the fifth, affording three harvetts of one sowing, the chiefe city is *Camienfa*, held invincible, seated on high rocks, *Orkacow*, *Wincoesa*, and others.

Russia Nigra is the sixth wherein is found, *Leinburge*, *Grodeck*, &c.

Prussia or *Spruce*, wherein is upon the Sea-coast *Amber* found, the chiefe cities are *Dansicke* a famous Mart, especially for all forts of *graine*. 1000 *measures*, whereof being here daily sold, 2 *Regiomont*, or *Conisberge*, a famous *Vniverfity*. 3 *Heilsperge*, 4 *Manberge*, 5 *Angenberge*, 6 *Culne*, and others.

Podlasia is the 8 wherein is *Ticocksin*, the place where the Kings treasure is reserved, *Biesco*, *Rnifen*, and others.

Masovia is the 9, the prime city being *Marckesorce*.

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*, *Gwisia*, *Siradia* and others, and of the principall of these, or others seated in this Tract, as followeth.



CHAP. CCXXII.

Of Cracovia, and the trade thereof.



Cracovia 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 free-stone 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,

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 backs, 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 *uncoined 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 *potchanel*s, 18 *deniers* make 1 *grosch*: a *grosch of Poland* or *Bohemia*, is worth 7 *potchanel*s: 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 accomped a *Quintar*, which makes in *London*, 114^l *circa*, and the 100^l of *London*, hath yeilded 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 3; an *Englisch ell*, but they sell their *linnen* by *shockes* which produceth 57¹/₂ *ells Englisch* 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 *mills*) which affords them in every houre a *golden guilder* 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 driverth 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, remarkable 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 *Kingd. mes*, and many times relieve fruituill 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 chiete *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 *arches*; the City is seated about one *English* mile from the *Baltique* *shore*, 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 *grosse*.

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 haife a *milres*; and each *milres* is three *dollers* and two *sessims*, 36 *polish grosse* making here a *doller*.

Coines cur-
rant in *Dan-
sicke*.

The *weight* of *Dansicke* in use is the *pound* for fine goods, the 100 ^l in *London* making here 116 ^l. 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 ^l for *spices* &c.

Weights of
Dantzke.

But they have also a great *stone* to weigh *grosse* wares, as *Flaxe*, *Waxe*, and the like of 34 ^l whereof 10 ^l to the *skippond* of 340 ^l.

Measures of
Danskicke.

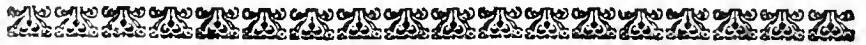
The *measure* for length of this City, is the *ell*, the 100 *ells* whereof makes in *London* about 49 *ells*, and the 100 yards of *London* doth here render 162 or 163 *ells incirca*.

The *measure* of *Beere* in *Danskicke* is the *fatt* which containes 180 *stoopes* which is accompted 81 *stoopes* of *Antwerp*.

The *measure* of *corne* here, is the *Last* which containes 61 *shepells*, 56 whereof makes a *Last* in *Amsterdam*, or 10¹/₂ *quarternes* *English* *London*, 4 *shepells* make one *mudd*, which is the *shippond* before mentioned of 34¹/₂.

Accompts in
Eastland.

Merchants for the most part throughout all *Eastland* 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 small, yet a faire City, and of late daies is compassed with walls, growne great and large by the *trade* and residence of the *English* *merchants*, which since, upon some grievance and discontentment are hence removed: in this City lies the *grosse* of the *trade* of *Prussen*, especially for all the *gruffe* goods of that *Dukedome*; it once appertained to the *Tenonique* *knights*, but now to the *Kings* of *Poland*, and who for the present, the citizens acknowledge for their *Protector*, and otherwise it yeelds him but little obedience, being of it selfe a *free* *City*: from this City towards the North-east, is a channell that runneth up to *Coninxburghe*, the seat of the *Dukes* of *Prussland*, by which all *commodities* are transported 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 use in this place, is the *pound* 40 whereof makes the *stone*, and 10 *stone* of 40¹/₂ makes the *shippond*, which is 400¹/₂, which is 350¹/₂ of their great *weight*, and the 100¹/₂ of *London* hath bene found to make here 120¹/₂.

The *Last* of *Wheate* is here accompted for 5200¹/₂.

Measures of
Elbin.

The *measure* of length in this place in use, is the *Ell*, and the 100 yards of *London* is found to make here 163 *ells*. There are also in this *Traet* found for eminent cities of *trade*, *Coninxburghe*, *Stettin*, *Starlsont*, *Renel*, *Rhiga*, of w^{ch} a word or two, and first of *Coninxburgh*.

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

Coninxburgh
and the trade
thereof.

world; and here the Merchants of *Prusea* 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.

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
Coninxburgh.

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 Citie also in this tract.

Measures of
Coninxburgh.

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 Emboisure of the river *Dunia*, strengthened with an exceeding strong wall, many Ordnance to defend it against all enemies, and bordering upon the *Liffland* sea: it was formerly the chiefe residence of the *Tentonick 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*, *Flaxce*, *Hony*, *Waxe*, *Rosen*, *Tarre*, *Horses*, and all sorts of rich *Furres*, as *Martins*, *Ermins*, *Sables*, *Beyvers*, and the like, not wanting any necessary for nourishment save *Wine* and *Cyle*, 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 *Nerwa*, 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*, *Coxinixburgh*, and *Nerwa*, 100 yards *London* making 166 *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. CCXXVIII.

Of Revel and the trade thereof.

REVEL is nothing inferiour for trade to *Rhiga*, situated on the North part of the *Baltique seas*, famous 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 foregoing Chapter. The inhabitants stand much upon their ancient priviledges granted them by their old masters *Tentonique 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 of-fending his neighbours territories. 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 166 ells here. *Narva* also seated in this tract, agreeth in weights and measures with *Revell*, 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.

Maist in these Northerne parts for *Graine, Pitch, Tarre, Rosen, Honey, 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
Stralfont.

The *weight* of *Stralfont* 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
Stralfont.

The *measure* of length is the *Ell*, and is found to agree with the *Ell* of *Stain*, 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, Daves, and Germanes* had their severall quarters of residence 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 *Daves*, and appears 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.



His *Stettin* is the Capitall Citie of *Pomeran*, situated upon the river of *Oder*, in pleasant & delightful 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 afford; and of it selfe it yeeldeth to merchants the commodities common to *Prussen, Sweden, and Polonia*.

For

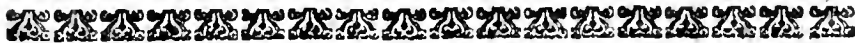
For its defence, it is strengthened on all sides with ramparts, ditches, and good artillery; the river of *Oder* is beautified with many usefull and necessary bridges, the one whereof is purposely made to lead to the Granaries and store-houses, where the corne and graine, either for store or exportation, 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 accompred 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 accompred the least of the *haunf-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 *ponnd weight* here in use, the *quintar* is accompred 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 accompred the great *stone*, and it hath beene observed that the 10 ^l of *London Haberdupois* hath yielded 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 intituled 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 agree-
ment of 100^l
London to
divers of Po-
land.

And first, I finde it observed, that the 100^l of *haberdupois* in London, doth make in these townes following, viz. in

	1 ^l		1 ^l
<i>Stralsont</i> as I said,	88	<i>Rhiga</i>	116
<i>Statin</i>	92	<i>Thoren</i> and <i>Narva</i>	116
<i>Revdell</i>	116	<i>Cracovia</i>	120
<i>Dansicke</i>	116	<i>Elbin</i>	120
<i>Covinxburghe</i>	120	<i>wild</i>	116

Agreement of
the 100 yards
London to di-
vers of Po-
land.

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.
<i>Emdden</i>	163	<i>Rhostique</i>	158
<i>Hamburg</i>	162 ¹ / ₂	<i>Gripswald</i>	163
<i>Bremen</i>	163	<i>Donitz</i>	163
<i>Lubecke</i>	160	<i>Stattin</i>	141
<i>Munster</i>	86 ¹ / ₂	<i>Dansicke</i>	163
<i>Ossenbrides</i>	84	<i>Ocermond</i>	141
<i>Wisnar</i>	156 ¹ / ₂	<i>Melluine</i>	161
<i>Covinxburge</i>	166 ¹ / ₂	<i>Nerwa</i>	166 <i>arsus</i> .
<i>Rhiga</i> and <i>Revel</i>	166 ¹ / ₂		



CHAP. CCXXXII.

Of corne measures of Eastland reduced to that of other Countries.

Corne mea-
sure in East-
land.



His 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^l, as you finde it there noted.

Werpes 61 makes a *Last* in *Emdden*, or 15¹/₂ *barrels* of 4 *werpes*.

Schepels 90 make a *Last* in *Hamburg*.

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 10¹/₂ makes a *Last* in *London*; but in lading of ships, quarters five are accounted for one *tnn* lading.

Now

Now let 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.

<i>Dantzke</i>	56 <i>Schepels.</i>
<i>Emden</i>	55 <i>Werpes.</i>
<i>Hamburg</i>	85 <i>Schepels.</i>
<i>Lubecke</i>	85 <i>Schepels.</i>
<i>Fameren</i>	78 <i>Schepels.</i>
<i>Hylegher</i>	80 <i>Schepels.</i>
<i>Coppenhaven</i>	23 <i>small Barrels.</i>
<i>Ebolltorffe</i>	23 <i>Barrels.</i>
<i>Sweden</i>	23 <i>Barrels.</i>
<i>Coninxburgh</i>	⁶ of a <i>Last</i> , for the 6 <i>lasts</i> are 7 at <i>Amsterdam.</i>
<i>Melvin</i>	¹² of a <i>Last.</i>
<i>Statin</i>	⁹ of a <i>Last.</i>
<i>Rhiga</i>	42 <i>Loopes, Rostique and Mechburgh measure</i>
<i>Antwerpe</i>	37, <i>Vertales</i> (of <i>Lubecke</i>)
<i>Brussels</i>	10 <i>Muden & Duffring</i> in all places of <i>Brabant</i>
<i>Middleburgh</i>	40 <i>Sacker</i> 41 <i>to the last</i> in <i>Zealand.</i>
<i>Roterdam, Delft.</i>	87 <i>Achtellins.</i>
<i>Gronninghen</i>	33 <i>Muddes.</i>
<i>London</i>	10 <i>quarters</i> and 5 <i>quarters</i> to a <i>Tun.</i>



CHAP. CCXXXIV.

Of the trade in generall of Poland and Eastland.



AVING thus surveyed the *trade* of this *Country* in some particulars, it will not bee amisse to looke upon it in the generall. The *renewes* both of the *King* and *Gentlemen* is here esteemed but moderate, and scarce sufficient to maintaine a plentiful table, and to exchange with merchants for *Wines* and *Spices*, which they yet much cover, as also they doe

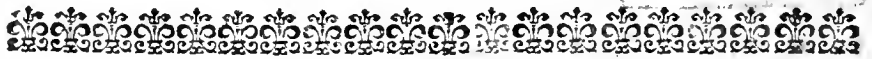
Of the trade in generall of Poland and Eastland.

forraigne *stuffles* 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 abundance, *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-

Sape-ashes, and *Rie* in abundance, which hath made *Danzke* famous throughout *Europe*.

No marvell then if Merchants bring unto them *Silkes* from *Italy*, *Clth* 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 addit 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 therefore the attribute of *Eminent Merchants*.



CHAP. CCXXXIII.

Of Hungarie and the principall Cities thereof.

Hungarie and
the Cities
thereof.



Vngarie 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:

dom and Court of the Kings, also *Gnilia*, *Pest*, *Alba Regalis*, called by them *Wiszenberge*, next *quinque Ecclesæ*, *Rab*, and some others of lesser note.

In the Hungarians possessions are these principall Cities, *Presberg* ^{Presberg.} *Presberge* the present *Metropolis* of this Countrey; second *Strigonium*, 3 *Agraria*, 4 *Comara* in an Island of that name, 5 *Tertax*, 6 *Canista*, 7 *Zegith*, before which *Solimán* the great Turk ended his dayes, and some others of lesser consequence.

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.



Dacia is bounded on the East with the *Euxine*, on the West with *Hungary*, on the North with the *Carpathian mountains*, on the South with *Hemus* dividing it from *Greece*.

Dacia and the cities thereof.

The rivers that enrich 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 *warlike horses* of great worth. Commodities of Dacia.

The provinces are these, and are all under the command of the *Grand Signiour*.

Transilvania the chiefe towne thereof are, 1 *Wiszenberg*, 2 *Clausenberg*, 3 *Bristitia*, 4 *Fogares*, and others, and now in possession of *Bethlem Gabor* the *Vaviod* 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.

Walachia is the third province, the principall towne 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*, *Salt*. Walachia. 3.

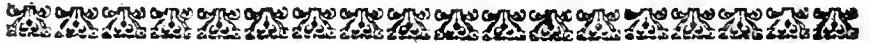
Salt-pits, Wines, Cattle, and Brimstone, and esteemed the richest of these provinces.

Servia 4. *Servia* is the fourth, and hath these Cities 1 *Stoneburg* the seat 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 *Bodia*, a famous *Mart*.

Bulgaria. *Bulgaria* is the next, wherein is found *Sophia*, the seat of the *Bezerbeg* 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 *Casackium* and *Issiga*, 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.



Commodities.

Sclavonia hath on the East, the River of *Drinut*, and a line drawne from thence to the S. a, on the West a part of *Italy*: on the North, *Hungary*; and on the South, the *Adriatique* sea.

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 *Zatka* seated upon *Danubius*, 2 *Zuckoos*, 2 *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 *Sciun*. 3 *Zara*, both seated on the Sea shoare, and subject to the *Venetians*: 4 *Spallotta*, a Sea-towne, from whence to *Venice*, that State keepeth many Gallies for transportation of Merchants goods, and by reason of an unreasonable freight by them taken, they stand to the hazards and adventures thereof, which they did at their cost in Anno 1619, my selfe being in *Naples* when as the *Duke d'ossuna* then *Vice-king*, took 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 *Brumoz*, 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 *Rhagufa* and *Spallatta*.



CHAP. CCXXXVII.

Of Rhagufa and Spallatta, and the trade thereof.

THe *trade* of *Sclavonia* is at this day but of small accompr, and little to our Nation: the two cities of *Spallatta* and *Rhagufa* seated therein, merit the principall consideration.

Rhagufa then, formerly called *Epidaurus*, being situated 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 enjoy, which notwithstanding is of no great consequence.

The countrey 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*, *gafa*.

Venice, and Turkie their neighbours, and their owne being in correspondence therewith, and accompted by *grosses*.

Grosses 6 is a *Liver*
Grosses 59 is a *Hungar*
Grosses 38 is a *Riall*;
Grosses 1 is 2 *Gassets*
 A *Gasset* is 2 *Saldes*

Grosses 62 is a *Venice Chicquin*
Grosses 40 is a *Naples Ducket*
Grosses 59 is also a *Sultanie*, accompted in *England* for 8^s *star*.

Weights of
 Rhagusa.

The *Weight* is a pound of () $\frac{2}{3}$ and 100 l^r is the *quinstall*.
 The 100 l^r is *English* 80 l^r | 1 l^r *Rhagusa* is $9\frac{2}{3}$ *gros. Ven.*
 and is *Venice* futele 120 l^r | 1 l^r *Rhaguf.* is $14\frac{2}{3}$ *fac.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ futele.
 and is *Venice* grosse 76 l^r |

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 filke 116 *Brac.* and is in *England* () inches.

Spallata.

Note that the *weights* and *measures* of *Spallata* doe wholly agree with those in *Venicia*, 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^r the 100 l^r *forfori* is in *Rhagusa* 116 l^r the 100 *Rx laidin.* is in *Rhagusa* 165 l^r the 100 *Rx* of *Damietta*, is in *Rhagusa* 120 l^r, the 100 *Rx* of *Roma*, is in *Rhagusa* 666 l^r, the 100 *Rx* of *Baruti*, is in *Rhagusa* 625 l^r the 100 *Rx* *Damasco*, is in *Rhagusa* 600 l^r, the 100 *Rx* of *Tripoli* in *Sovia*, is in *Rhagusa* 500 l^r, the 100 *Rx* of *Alleppo* is in *Rhagusa* 600 l^r, the 100 *Rx* of *Rhodes* and *Gasa*, is in *Rhagusa* 666 l^r, the 100 *Rx* of *Cyprus*, is in *Rhagusa* 625 l^r, the 100 *Rx* of *Bursia* in *Natolia*, is in *Rhagusa* 146 l^r the 100 *Rx* of *Constantinople*, is in *Rhagusa* 146 l^r, and the 100 l^r in *Rhagusa* doth make as followeth:

In <i>Englia</i>	39 <i>Rx</i>	In <i>Cesena</i>	106 l ^r
<i>Puglia</i>	110 l ^r	<i>Riccati</i>	107
<i>Rome</i>	101	<i>Camerino</i>	108
<i>Florence</i>	105	<i>Bollonia</i>	110
<i>Persa</i>	95	<i>Lucca</i>	106
<i>Siena</i>	108	<i>Millano</i>	111
<i>Acquilla</i>	107	<i>Verona</i>	108
<i>Lansano</i>	106	<i>Brescia</i>	111
<i>Vrbino</i>	106	<i>Ferrara</i>	106
<i>Crema</i>	111	<i>Modena</i>	109
<i>Piemont</i>	101	<i>Genoa</i>	114
<i>Forli</i>	111	<i>Fanno</i>	106
<i>Faenza</i>	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. CCXXXVIII.

Of Greece, and the Provinces thereof.



GREECE, accounted the mother of Arts and Sciences, is bounded on the East with the *Egean sea*, the *Hellaspont*, *Propontis*, and *Thracian Bosphorus*, on the West with *Italy* and the *Adriaticke sea*, on the North with the mountaine *Hemus*, and on the South with the *Ionian sea*, and is now intirely subject to the *Grand Signour*.

Greece and the Cities thereof.

The generall commodities found here, and transported hence, are *Wines*, *Oyles*, *Copper*, *Vitrioll*, *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*, *Alieus* 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 Morca.

CHAP. CCXXXIX.

Of Modona, Corona, and Petras, and the trade thereof.

Modona, Corona, and Petras, and the trade thereof.



These three Cities as situated on the same shores, and subject to the same customes, and found abounding in *Cornes, 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 endeavours of the *English*, who here by authority of the *Grand-Signior* 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 aforesaid, *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^{s} $\frac{1}{2}$ which is the best commodity: *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^{s} *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^{s} . which is 1^{l} $\frac{1}{4}$ pound above sayd: 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* *solite* 130^{l} , and in the grosse weight of *Venice* 83^{l} 1^{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, Of Oyles.
 whereof is found to make a *Candye Barrell*, which must hold 15
 Gallons *English*. which should be 112½ l *haberdupois*.

Corne is here sold by the *Bachel*, whereof 9 and ½ hath been noted Of Corne.
 to make in *England* 8 Bushels *Winchester measure*.

From *Petras* it will not be 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 *Dal-*
matia, as more proper to this place; and then proceed to the rest of
 the *Grecian* provinces.



CHAP. CCXL.

Of *Catarro* and the trade thereof.



Though in this tract then *Rhagus* and *Spallato* be the prin- Cattarro and
 cipall Cities of trade knowne to our Merchants of *Lon-* the trade ther-
don, yet now coasting this *Dalmatian* shore, it will not of.
 be improper that I take a generall view of such eminent
 Cities of note as are observable in this tract, the next of conse-
 quence 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 neigh-
 bourhood of *Rhagus*. yet the place doth afford 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 Skins*, *Figges*, *Al-*
monds, *Nuts*, and some other commodities for victuall.

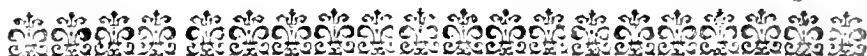
The Monies here, and generally throughout all this coast, are Monies in
 those currant in the State of *Venetia*, and the dominion of the great Cattarro.
Turke, of which more is sayd in its due place.

The weight here used is the pound, and the 100 l here is in *Ve-* Weights in
netia sutable 133 l, as hath been observed, and may be about 90 l *Eng-* Cattarro.
lish, and the sayd pound is 16¾. 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 *Lansano*, and other parts of *Pulia* 117 pound.

The measures of *Catarro* are,

Measures of
Cattarro.

From *Catarro* I will take my passage to the next Citie neigh-
 bouring, the most important being *Sebenico*.



CHAP. CCXLI.

Of Sebenico and the trade thereof.

Sebenico and
the trade there-
of.



SE B E N I C O 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, *Caprawo* 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 affordeth 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 bene made between the weight of
Venice and Sebenico.*

100 pound *sutle Sebenico* is *sutle Venetia* 120 pound.

100 pound *grosse Sebenico* is *grosse Venetia* 120 pound.

100 pound *sutle Venice* is *sutle Sebenico* 83 pound.

100 pound *grosse Venice* is *grosse Sebenico* 83 pound.

1 pound *sutle in Venice* is in *Sebenico* 10 ounces.

1 pound *sutle Sebenico* is in *Venetia* *sutle* 14 $\frac{5}{8}$; safes.

And so leaving *Sebenico* I come to *Scutari*.



CHAP. CCXLII.

Of Scutarie, and the trade thereof.



Scutarie is accounted 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 Veneria; but being now as the other cities of this Tract in subjection to the Grand Sign; 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 sottile, the grosse hundred of 100^l is in England 108^l in circa haberdupois, by which all grosse commodities are weighed, and the sottile hundred, by which all fine commodities are weighed, is English 64^l, and it hath beene observed, the 1000^l sottile 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.

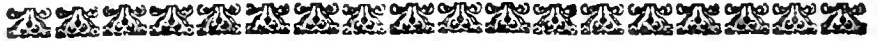
The measure of length here in use, is the pico observed to accord with Venice thus: the 100 braces of cloth hath made here 112 pico, and the 100 braces of silke in Venice, hath made here 106 pico, which in England must be accounted for (27) inches.

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 () accounting by this computation every three stares of Scutary to make two stares in Venice.

Of Graine.

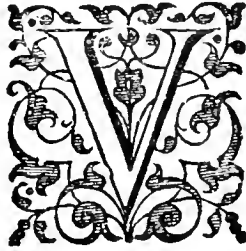
And thus leaving Scodra with this short survey, with the applause due to it, for its excellent situation and strength, I hence passe to Valona, or Avalona.



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 Langnetta*. and the *cape of Carrion*, 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 *sarrachs*, 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 bene 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 *Islands of Corfu* and *Santa Maura*; it is as the rest of the cities aforegoing, subject to the *grand Sigr*. 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, Honey, Pottargos* in great abundance; being the *rowe of the Mullet* in great quantity caught in this gulph of *Laria*.

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 Laria.

The *measure* of length is the *picho* agreeing with the *picho* before mentioned used in *Valona*. Measure of Laria.

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* *solite* 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' *solite* *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 l'.

Weights of
Lepanto.

The *measure* is here found to be the *picbo*, agreeing with the *picbo* 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 Cirie in a short time, came to a great largenesse. *Acrocorinth* was but little distant thence, on the top of an adjoining mountaine, upon which mountaine was seated the famous Temple of *Venus*, neere which was that notable fountaine discovered by the impressiion 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 *Allectus* the sonne of *Hippotes*.

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 famous, both for the antiquity and devotion thereof, neere which was the Lake of *Lerno*, where *Hercules* slew the *Lernian seven headed Hydra*: 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.

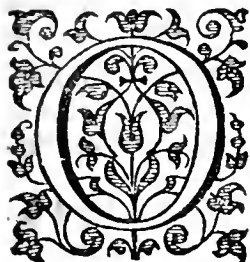
Sparra.

Here is also *Lacedemon*, by some called *Sparta*, now *Misthie* 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 profecute my methode.

Arcadian
plaines.

Olympians.

CHAP. CCXLVI.

Of Salonica and the trade thereof.

F *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 *Jewes*; 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 *Jewes* and inhabitants, and some *Moores* banished out of *Spainne*, 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 affordeth the generall commodities of the *Morea*. as powder of *Berry Orgrame* for *Diers*, *Wools*, *Cottons*, *Wax*, *Hony*, *Cordovants*, *Awiseeds*, 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

Syderocapfe
rich in mines
of gold.

Neare this Citie is the Towne of *Syderocapfe*, so well knowne to the *Turkes* for the rich mines of gold there adjoining, 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.
Marathon.
Megara.
Thebes.
Thermopila.

The next province is *Achaia*, wherein was that famous *Athens*, now *Salines*, also *Marathon*, where *Darius* was overthrowne.

Then *Megara*, famous in times of old. *Thebes* built upon the river *Cephissus*: here is also the straights of *Thermopila* 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 remarkable places, which were here in time: past, all having yeelded to age, and therefore merit not a longer stay, or a more serious survey of the trade thereof.

Parnassus.

Epyrus.

Epyrus is the next province, wherein was found famous, 1 *Antigenia* 2 *Casiope*, 3 *Ambrosia* 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 *Atourath* the second died; now affording little knowne trade unto us.

Macedonia.

Macedonia is the next, wherein is *Scidra*, *Adeffa*, *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*, *Lamia*, *Demetria* *Pharsalia* and others stood, now also ruind and forgot.

Migdonia.

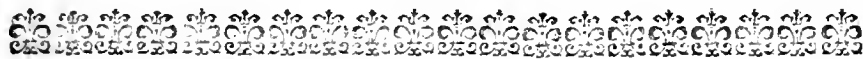
Migdonia is the next province, wherein was *Stagira*, next *Apollo- nia*, *Nepolis*, *Antigonia*, who also are now all ruined; giving pre-eminence to *Thessalonica*, now called *Salonica*, seated in a Bay of that name, as I have mentioned in the chapter beforegoing.

Thracia.

Thracia is the last province comprised in *Grecia*, wherein is found the Cities of *Sestos* opposite to *Abidos* upon the *Helle- spont*, famous for the loves of *Hero* and *Leander*, and now the Castles or keys 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

Calipolis.

in Europe, *Trajanopolis*, founded by *Trajanus*, and *Adrianopolis* built by *Adriano*, the
Adrianth: Emperour, and by *Rajasct* 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 *Genoaiers* opposite to *Constantinople*: and lastly, *Pera*.
here is found the famous City of *Constantinople* it selfe the *Metropolis*
of *Greece*, and the present seat of the Emperors of the *Turkes*, where-
in 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.



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*, where of 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.

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 Propheisie, 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 strengthened 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.

Besefternes.

It hath many goodly moderne buildings, and amongst the rest, many *Canes* for *Merchants* strangers to abide; and *Besefternes* for them to make sales of their *commodities* in, it hath also many goodly *Mosces*, or *Turkish Churches*, and that anciently of *Santa Sophia* converted to their irreligious 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 settled 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 Sovereigne *King James*: 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 settled a *Consul* in *Alleppo*, and a *vice Consul* in *Tripolie* the then principall seate of *Syria* with the titles of *Syria* and *Cyprus*: also they placed another *Consull* in *Chios*, intituled of *Scio*, *Swirna*, and the *Arches*: as another *Consull* since in *Argier*, and another in *Tunes*, and the

the last in *Petrus* 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 enjoyng of these priviledges granted unto them as above is said.

The commodities that this place at first afforded to our Nation, and which hence in those dayes were brought into *England*, were *Grograins, Charablet, Moher, Persia silke, Gold* in great quantity, *Carpets, Aniseds, Cottons, Galles, some Pepper, Indico*, and other spices, which now by the benefit of our *East India* trade, we send thither in farre greater aboundance than ever wee had them thence; and those are yet the common Staple commodities of this countrey.

The commodities which at first this company did send to *Constantinople*, were *Lead, Tin*, and principally a sort of blew *Kerfies*, called *Hampshire, & Stopliffes*, and some few clothes of *Suffolk, Furs of Martins, Cony, Fitchos, Sabies*, and such: and now those kerfies are altogether out of use, and converted into clothes of *Suffolk, Glosters, Coventries*, and the like which they send in colours dyed & drest, 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.

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*.

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 Barbar* passing for 120 *asp.* and the *doller of Germany*: the *Rial* of *Spanish* passeth for 80 *asp.* so that the 1 *Rial* of *Spanish* 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 1 *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 Seseime* at 70 *asp.* &c. and in fine, most sort of currant coines in the world, if found good silver, finde here a reall price in payments of merchandise.

The weights used amongst Merchants are these,

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'* for the *Venice*, or 72 *mitagales* here.

Weights in Constantinople.

A *Lodero* is 176 drams about 132 l' *haberdupois* 19 $\frac{1}{5}$.

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' *fute English*.

A *Batman* is 6 *Oakes*, which is 2400 drams, or 16 $\frac{1}{5}$ l' *Engl.* By which weight *silke* is here bought, making 10 great l' $\frac{3}{5}$ per *Batman*. *Batman* 7 and *Oakes* 2 makes a *quintal*, which is 120 l' *English*. *Loderos* 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, *possto*, you have 14 *Loderos*, 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 *Loderos* is 6 *Okes* 64 drams, and so do of any other summe given.

To bring *Loderos* into *Oakes*.

Drammes $\left. \begin{array}{l} 720 \\ 700 \\ 680 \end{array} \right\}$ are accounted *Rotolos* of *silke* and other commodities in *Aleppo*, according to the custome in sale of that commoditie which is to be 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 $\frac{3}{5}$ *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 *Tusdromes* 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.

	<i>London</i>	120 ^l	& found by often triall but to be 117 & 118 ^l		
	<i>Aleppo</i>	24 2	K e n c e l l e r	<i>Genoa</i>	160 li.
	<i>Ditto silke Re</i>	25 2		<i>Florence</i>	151 li.
	<i>Tripoli Suria</i>	29 4 5		<i>Venice sotle</i>	176 li.
100 ^l Lodgers in C nstanti- nople make in	<i>Tripoli Barbaria</i>	104 1 ^l		<i>Venice grosse</i>	112 li.
	<i>Baruti</i>	23 6 5		<i>Cairo</i>	123 Rot.
In Bergam 160 li. In C 163 li.	<i>Alex. Zera</i>	56	<i>Cyprus</i>	25 ¹ Rot.	
	<i>Alex. Forfori</i>	125 1 ^l	<i>Corfu</i>	112 li.	
	<i>Rhodes</i>	22 R ^e	<i>Larta and Cattarro</i>	132 li.	
	<i>Acria</i>	19 6	<i>Rh: gusa and Spallato</i>	146 li.	
	<i>Babylonia</i>	16 8 ³	<i>Mesina grosse</i>	62 Rot.	
	<i>Balsora</i>	4 8 ³	<i>Sicilia sotle</i>	69 Rot.	
	<i>Milan, and Verona, and Mantua</i>	163 1 ^l	<i>Naples and Puglia</i>	60 Rot.	
	<i>Lucca</i>	157 1 ^l	<i>Ancona.</i>	148 li.	
			<i>Rome and Bologna</i>	146 ¹ 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 26¹/₂ inches, and if heedfully noted, twenty seven inches very neare.

Measures of
constant no-
ple.

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 curtessie, as the inch is over-plus in *England*; but the sayd *picos* are found to be made flat of Iron, and no more allowance given than the thicke-
ness of the *pico* at the end, which commonly exceeds not the thicke-
ness 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 2¹/₂ 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 accounted¹/₂ of a *gallon* *English*.

Wine & Oyles

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 measure, 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 per-

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 foulness of the first, and the greenness of the later, which I referre to the reformation of the more judicious.

Customes in
Constanti-
nople.

The *customes* paid in *Constantinople* is divers: as the *Italians*, and other *frankes* and *Jewes* 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 *mony*, 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.

Misereria.

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 1; per cent. and upon all *measurable commodities* is paid 1 per cent. and these *customes* are called *Misereria*, 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 colle^{ct}our, 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 *Gallata*, 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*, *Jewes*, *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 *Ermine* 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 govern-
ment of the
trade of the
English in C^o-
stantinople.

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 skillfull, well qualified man in *Merchants* affaires, who with his *Majesties* 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*, *accountant*, 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 interested in the generall *trade*; and in this nature hath it continued since the first erection and incorporation of this *Societie* 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 *tanto* 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 *consolodge*, 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.

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 intituled 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 ail paid and defraied out of the office of *Cottinio*, in *Venice*, from whence also issueth all avenues, and other losses and charges that happen for the preservation and maintenance of the

Mr. Alderman
Gararay at
present being
governor, and
Mr. William
Cockaine De-
puty, to whom
I owe this
gratefull ac-
knowledge-
ment, as to
those who have
lent me their
ready further-
ance in this
woike.

The English
nation the
greatest tra-
ders into
Turkie of
Christians.

The Venetians
being the se-
cond.

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 settled 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 parte 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 truly 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 thole 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 *Jewes*. The *Jewes* 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*, *Mobers*, 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, galies, 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 commodi-

ties

ties of *Dalmatia* and *Slavonia*; and thence returne *Sattins*, *Velvets*, and some *Wollen clothes*, and *Venice gold*: then to *Mecca*, *Damafco*, 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 be 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 Citie, 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 sight on the *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* is sette, though otherwise it yeeldes to the Merchants for transportation good quantitie of raw *Hides*, *sheepes wooll*, *Aniseeds*, and some other commodities; and taking aboard 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, famous 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 cleared & discharged hence: and being freed, and my sailes flowne, I begin to descry the *Arches* and there survey what Islands 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 Islands comprehended under this part of the world *Europe*.



CHAP. CCXLVIII.

Of the trade of the Isles seated in the Egean, Ioniam,
Mediterranean and Adriatique Seas.

Tenedos.



The first *Island* falling in view, coming out of the *Helespont* is the *Isle* of *Tenedos* opposite to *Troy*, which hath a prettie towne in it, and enriched with excellent *wines*.

Samoethracia.

The next is *Samoethracia* 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 *soveraigne Minnervall* 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 hardened like unto a *bright Gum*, and in *September* following gathered, which *Mastique* is termed 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.

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 Accompts in Scio.

The *monies* are the same in generall 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 Weights of Scio.

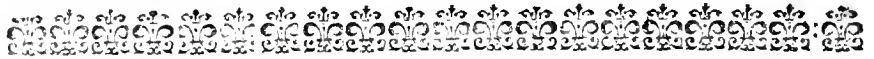
mentioned in *Constantinople*.
100 *drammes* make a *Rotolo*, which is 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Venice* *solite*. 400 *drams* make an *Oake*. 100 *Rotolos* make a *quinter*, accounted in *circa* 118 ^l *Englisch*, and should hold as in *Smirna* 120 ^l, but daily experience findeth the contrary, both here and in *Smirna*, not making above 118 ^l *solite haberdupois*.

Their *measures* are here two, the *linnen piche* q^r 26 ynches, and the Measures in Scio.
cloth piche usuall in *Constantinople* of 27 ynches, for other passages, *vide* further *Constantinople* and *Smirna*.

I will now proceed to the rest o. these *Islands* in these seas, which are first *Lesbos*, in which, *Mitylena* is noted for the principall towne, Lesbos.
where was borne *Sappho*, the *inventresse* of the *saphique verse*, *Pittacus*, one of the *Sages* of *Greece*, *Arion* the *Dolphin harper*, and which have famous'd this *Island* to posterity.

Negroponte is the next, where the Sea ebberth and floweth 7 times Negroponté.
a day, which because *Aristotle* could not unriddle, he here drowned himselfe: the chiefe City is *Colchis*, *Caristia* and others.

Here is also *Seiros*, *Salamis*, the 12 *Sporades*, also *Delos*, where Seiros. Salamis. De os. Samos. Coos. Pathmos.
Oracles were given to the *Petitioners*, and the 53 *Islands* of *Cyclades*, which afford nothing note worthy: also *Samos* the habitation of that fortunate infortunate *Policrates*, and *Coos* the birch-place of *Apelles* and *Hippocrates*, then *Pathmos* where *S^t. Iohn* wrote his *Revelations*, 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*.



CHAP. CCL.

Of Rhodes, and the trade thereof.

Rhodes and
the trade ther-
of.



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 fearefull 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 *Archs*, as of *Corne*, *Wines*, *Oyles*, *Rasins*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Cordivants*, some *cotton wools*, and *yarne* and *stuffs* made thereof, as *Dimitties*, *Vermilion*, and as also some *Damaskes* and other *stuffs* 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 *Rotole*: the *quintar* is 100 *Rotolos*, which *Rotolos* 100 doe make in *England* 536 l', and by consequence the *Rotole* of *Rhodes* is *haberdupois* 5 l' 6 s. *in circa*, and hath made in *Venice* 800 l' fotele, and 506 l' grosse by observation; and in *Genoa* hath made 762 pound fotele, in *Florence* 701 pound, in *Rhagusa* 666 pound.

Measures in
Rhodes.

Their measure is a *Cane* which is about 84 inches *Englisb*. Other notes have not come to my hands, therefore from hence I will saile to *Candia*, anciently *Crete*.

C H A P. C C L I.

Of Candia and the trade thereof.

THis *Iland* is situated in the mouth of the *Egean* Candia and the trade thereof. Seas, and is very fruitfull in these commodities which it affordeth for *Merchants*; first, *Muskadels*, whereof there is above 2000 tonnes yearly exported, then in *Sugars* refin'd, and hence called Commodities of Candia. *Candid*, in *Gummes*, *Honey*, *Waxe*, *Sugars*, *Dates*, *Olives*, *Apples*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Reysins*, but deficient in *corne*.

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 current in Candia.

There is here used two *weights*, or two *quintals*, as in *Venice*, a Weights in Candia. *fortile* and a grosse *quintar*, which is found thus to agree with the said *Citie* of *Venice*.

100 li. grosse of *Candia* is 110 li. grosse *Venice*, & 118. li. *Engl*.

100 li. suttle of *Candia*, is 114. li. suttle *Venice*, & 76 li. *Englisch*.

100 li. grosse of *Venice*, makes here about 90 li. grosse.

100 li. suttle of *Venice*, make here about 86 in 87 li. suttle.

There is here also used two *picos*, a *cloth pico*, and a *silke pico*, Measures in Candia.

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.

Muskadels are here sold by a *measure* called the *Mestach*, 100 Of Wines. *Mestach* of cleare *Malvoise*, makes 24 quarts of the *Begonso* *measure* in *Venice*, or 21 of the *Sechio* *measure*, which is in *England*,

() gallons.

To proceed then in the *Ionian Iles*, I finde next *Cerigo*, which Cerigo. 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 beleieve*, 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.

The *Strophades* or *strivali*, are the next, giving onely a poore Strivali. livelihood to some few *Greeke Colonies* or *Fryers*.

And then *Cursalari*, noted onely as silent spectators to the battle of *Lepanto*, fought in *Anno* 1571. neere them. Cursalari.

Then *Corfu* the key of the *Venetian* State, being in the center Corfu. of their dominions by Sea, of which a word by the way.



CHAP. CCLII.

Of Corfu and the trade thereof.

Corfu and the
trade thereof.



His *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 sottile and a grosse pound, and *quintar*, which thus is found to agree together :

100 li. sottile of *Corfu*, makes sottile *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 *Mojja*, which is 4 *degalatros*, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$. *stain* 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 *Sechiomeasure* in *Venetia*, 6 *Sechis*, and *jarres* 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$. makes one quart *Venetian* in *wine*, which is in *England* () gallons.

Salt.

Salt is sold by the *Moyesta*, 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 *Iemes* only.

Ithecca:

There resteth yet of note in these Seas, the *Ilands* of *Ithecca*, 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 adjoining, the trade whereof I here for brevity sake comprise together.

Zefalonia.

Zant.

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.

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.

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: Itheaca, vulgarly Theaca, doth commonly produce the best and fairest, but withall, the fewest in quantity.

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.

Their accounts are kept by the Ilanders, as in Venice, but by the Merchants Strangers here resident, in Dollers, which are those Rials of 2/3 and gassets 80 to a doller.

Their weight is the pound of 12 ounces, and the quintar is 100 li. and found thus to agree with Venice and other places.

100 li. sotile of Venice makes here 63 1/2 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.

Zante, Zeffalonia, and trade thereof.

Commodities of these Ilands.

Corants in Zant, Sefalonia and Theaca.

Coines currant in Zant, &c.

Accounts in Zant, &c.

Weights of Zant, &c.

Corance are here bought by the 1000 li. which by the computation of concordance, specified in this tract, should be *suttle 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 mischief is increased to that height of late yeares, that it is found often times to produce but 9 C. grosse, or about 1020 li. *suttle 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
Zants, &c.

Of Oiles.

Of Wines.

Of Corn.

Customes of
Zants, &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*.

Wine is sold by a *measure* called a *Iarre* $3\frac{1}{2}$ is a *candie barrell*. *Corne* is sold by the *measure* called a *Bachelo*, 3 whereof is a *staro*, and weigheth 44 li. and 3 *killomes* 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*.

The *customes* of these *Ilands* some few yeers past upon *Corance*, were small, till the *Venesians* 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 *cloashes*, 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 the³ thereof, and then commeth hither, she is freed therof, as I have shewed in the *trade* of that *City*.



CHAP. CCLIIII.

Of the Islands of the Adriaticke seas, and the trade thereof.



The Islands found in these Seas are many, as *Abstyr-* Adriaticus
tides; secondly, *Cherso, Vegea, Griffa, Lesina, Cur-* Islands.
sola, Brassia, Lissa, and Zara, all the rest are small,
 and appertaining to the *Signior of Venice*.

The commodities that are hence exported for Commodities
merchandise, is wood for fuel, *Wines, Graine, Cattell*, and some oiles.



CHAP. CCLV.

Zara and the trade thereof.



Zara being for the goodnesse of its harbour, con- Zara and the
 ceived one of the best of the abovesaid, though trade thereof.
 small in circumference, yet most commodious
 for trading, therefore I will note what is observe-
 able therein, and make it the principall of the
 rest, to which the *trade* of all the others may be reduced.

Their *moneyes* I account the same as used in *Venice*, and the Moneyes of
Dalmatian and Slavonian coynes are here passable, by reason of Zara.
 their situation, which is bordering all along that continent.

Their *weights* are two, a grosse and sottile, as is used in *Venetia*, Weights of
 but found thus to agree together. Zara.

100 li. sottile of *Zara* is *Venetia* sottile 120 li. *English*, 80 li.

100 li. grosse of *Zara*, is *Venetia* grosse 120 li. *English*, 128 li.

100 li. sottile *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*, Measures of
 the 100 braces cloth in *Venice*, makes here 112 braces, and the Zara.
 100 braces filke in *Venice* is here 106 or 107 braces, most of the
 other *Islands* concur with this in *weight* and *measure*. Now say-
 ing hence, and getting out of these *Islands* into the *Mediterrane-*
an Seas, in which surveying the most eminent of the *European*
Iles therein contained: I finde in the first ranke the *Islands* of *Sici-*
lia, Malta, Corsica, Sardinia, Majorque, Minorque, and some o-
 thers now coming to be handled, and first for *Sicilia*.



CHAP. CCLVI.

of Sicilia and the Cities of trade thereof.

Sicilia and the
Cities thereof.

Commodities

Mount Hible;
Mount Aetna.
Division into
3 Provinces.



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 Hible for Bees and Honey, and Mount Aetna 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 Island, and some others. The second Province is Masara, wherein is the Cities of Montreal, 2 Gergenti and Palermo, now the chiefe City of Sicillie, whereto I will reduce the trade of this part of the Island.



CHAP. CCLVII.

of Palermo and the trade thereof.

Palermo and
the trade there-
of.



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 Island, 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, tariés, and graines.*

One *ounce* is 30 *tariés.*

One *tarié* is 20 *graines.*

Accounts in
Palermo and al
Sicilia.

Their *moneys* are also *ounces, tariés, and graines*, accounted one *ounce* to be 30 *tariés*, which is 5 *Florins*, or *carlins* 12 the *Florine*.

One *tarié* to be 20 *graines*, and is 12 *sol. 6 den.* small money.

One *tarié* to be two *Carlins.*

One *Carlín* to be 10 *grains*, and is 12 *liures.*

One *graine* is 6 *Picholis*, and is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *den.* money *Siciliano*:

One *poncto* is 8 *picholis.*

A *duccat* of gold is worth 13 *tariés.*

Notethat for the money which they pay by *bills of Exchange*, they give allowance 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ *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 general is the *Rotolo* of (30) *ounces*, which is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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.*

quarters 4 *li. incirca*, and in *Venetia* *solite*, 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 *forjore* 205 *Rot.* in *Damascó*

43 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rot.* &c.

Their *measure* of length is the *cane*, which is in *London* about

80 or 81 inches by the rule, which is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *yards English*; this *cane*

is divided into 8 *palmes*, which is about 10 inches, the *cane* making

3 cloth *braces* in *Venetia.*

Corne which is the prime *commodity* of this place and king-

dome, 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.

In *Ragusa* staro 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dalmatia staro 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Ancona somma 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Ricanati somma 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Rimine staro 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bolonia corbe 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In *Andalusia* 5 *Fanejos.*

Weights in
Palermo.

Some have
found it to
yield 184 *lib.*
English.

Measure of
length.

Of *Corn;*

In *Portugall* 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Alquiers*.
 In *Florence* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *staos*.
 In *Avignon* 5 *sesteros*.
 In *Venetia* 3 *staros* and 1 quarter.
 In *Pisa* 11 18 *staros*.
Bergamo *staro* 13.
Milan *mesni* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Genoa *measure* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 In *Ferrara* *staro* 9.
 In *Tripoli* *cafesi* 15.
 In *Tunis* *cafice* 5 1.
Alexandria *ribebe* 1 li. 1.
Candia *measures* 14.
Corfu *mosi* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Catarro *staro* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Verona *minali* 7 quartero.
Vicensia *staro* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Padua *staro* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Treviso *staro* 3.
Medena *staro* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Parma *staro* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Mirandola *staro* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The *grosse salmo* of *Palermo* and *Sicilia* hath been observed to make in

Spalatto — *staro* 4.
Ragusa — *staro* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Segnia — *quart.* 12.
Arbe — *staro* 4.
Istria — *staro* 4.
Padua — *staro* 12.
Vincencia — *staro* 12.
Ferrara — *staro* 11.
Forli — *staro* 3 quarteroli 14.
Bologna — *corbe* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Mantua — *staro* 10.
Cremona — *sommas* 2.
Bergamo — *staro* 16.
Verona *minali* — 8 & 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *quattroli*.
Brassia — *sommas* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Milan — *Mesini* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Florensia — *staro* 14.

Wherin I have been somewhat 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 26 *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 $2\frac{1}{4}$ 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 *ponctos 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 Valentia.

With *Messina* and *Siracusa*, and other places of the kingdom, they exchange with the *crown* and the same *moneys*. With Messina.

This note of Equality or *Par*, I also learned here for currant.

For *Valentia* sold 9 dc. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. per *Florin*.

For *Barcelona* sol. 11 d. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. per *Florin*.

For *Majorca* sold 14 d. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. per *Florin*: and for the afore-said 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 survey the *trade* of *Messina* the second eminent City of *traffique* in this *iland*.



CHAP. CCLVIII.

of Messina, and the trade thereof.

Messina and
the trade there-
of.



He last Province of this Kingdome and Island is *Mena*, wherein 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 very dangerous 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 commodiounesse 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 diversify by reason of trade, I will here briefly touch the same, first then

Coines cur-
rant in Mess-
ina.

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 *peeholies*.

A *Florence ducats* 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 ()

Notes

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, cheefe, &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 *Rotoles* 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 *Englisb 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 Measures in Messina. 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 traffique in the *Mediterranean Seas*.

All *Stuffs* of Linnen or Woollen (measurable) of this *Kingdome*. Customes of Messina. selling or not selling pay at *Messina* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$, all *Merchandise* that is conveyed out of the *Kingdom*, at the Port of *Messina*, pays 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. unlesse at the *Fairetime*, when as some Faires of Misse 14. *commodities* pays lesse then some others, so that *Silke* then pays only 3 per cent.

I have noted an old printed oblervation 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards or *Ells* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *goad* of *Freezes* and *Cottons*, and thus I will leave this City and *Iland*, and fail to *Malta*.

Malta is the next *Island* of note in these Seas, famoused more Malta. by the *Knights* the now possessors, then by any *traffique* that is found therein, 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.

Corfica is the next, and seated opposite to *Genoa*, to whom it Corfica. 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*.

Sardinia.

Sardinia is the next, and accounted 550 miles in circuit, & subject to the *Spaniard*, divided into two parts, first, *Cape Lugudory* towards *Corfica*, and secondly *Cape Cagliares* towards *Afrique*, it affordeth for *Merchandise* come 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*, *Alquilaastro*, 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 *Iland*, 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 filkes, &c.

Further observations on the *trade* of this *Iland*, hath not come to my hand, therefore I will hence faile to the next *Ilands*, which are those of *Majorca* and *Minorca*.

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 *Spain*, the principall City is *Majorca*, an *Univerſity*, and the ſeate of the *Spaniſh Viceroy*.

Majorca and Minorca, and the trade thereof.

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 *merchandize*, *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 *Western* Navigators. Their *moneyes* have reference to thoſe *currant* in *Spain*, 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.
 in *Forence* — 120 li.
 in *Venetia* ſotile — 140 li.
 in *Venetia* groſſe — 110 li.
 in *Genoa* — 130 li.
 in *London* — 117 li.

104 li. *cantar Major.*

Some *commodities* are alſo ſold by the *cargo* of three *cantares*, *Cargo*. 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.

Sf

Their

Measures in
Majorca, &c.

Their *measure* of length is a *cane*, which hath made in *London*, 67 in 68 inches, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$. *quartans*, hath made in *Venice*, one *Miara*, and in *Alexandria* hath weighed 5 *cantars*, and 20 *Rosolos*.

Of Oiles, and
how they are
laden, and the
account thereof
made up in
Majorca.

Oiles are commonly laden at *Porcupin*, and were found in my time to have there these charges for *custome*, 8 *doblers 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 brieve of all which charges may be comprehended in this rule, certainly 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. sterling* for every the said *soldo*, so much infallibly will your tunne of *oyle* stand you in cleare aboard of all charges, and thus much out of my owne triall I have thought good to insert in lading of *Oiles* in this place.

Ivifa.

Neare unto these *Ilands* are the *Ilands* of *Ivifa*, 100 miles in circuit, the chiefe City is *Ivifa*, the chiefeft *commodity* that it affordeth, is *salt*, of the *trade* of which a word.

CHAP. CCLXI.

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

Ivifa and the
trade thereof.



The *Iland* of *Ivifa*, the chiefe City whereof, being *Ivifa*, consisteth wholly 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 *Lusos*, which is in *Ivifa* 13 *Modini*.

in *London* () *bushels*.

Their *measures* and *weights* I must referre to the better skill.

Lesser *Ilands*
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*, *Cathayo*, 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 *Iceland* or *Icielund*, plentiful in *Ling*; the chiefe townes are *Halen* 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 enforced 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 *Orcaedes*, or *Iles of Orkney*, being 32 in number, the principall of which is *Pomonia*, stored with *Tinne* and *Leade*, next *Hebrie*, then *Shetland*, anciently imagined the last Iland of the world, and called *Thule*.

Northern Ilands.

Willoughbies.

Nova Zembla.

Frisland.

Iceland.

Gronland.

Orchades 32.

Pomonia.

Hebrides 44.

Sorlings 145.

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.

Then the *Sorlings*, which are 145. the principall being *Armath*, *Agnes*, *Sampson*, and *Silly*, the name-giver to the rest and others.

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 *Russin* or *Castletowne*.

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, *Man*

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 adjoining, together with a good quantity of corne, butter, cheefe, &c. the same had in times past 360 Towns and Villages, now it hath but one of consequence remaining, calied *Beaumaris*, 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 *Tarmouth*, *Newport*, and *Bradring*, it is well fortified and strengthened against all forraigne 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.

CHAP. CCLXIII.

Of Ireland and the Provinces thereof.

Ireland and the Provinces thereof.



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 employed by my Parents in trade of merchandising.

Connaght 2. *Connaght* is the second *Province*, the chiefe Cities are *Dumatie* and *Gallawaie*; the third City in *Ireland*, both for fairenesse, largenessse, and for pleasant dwellings and situation.

Ulster 3. *Ulster* 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 resided in these my yonger yeares of travell and first employment in traffique.

Leinster 5. *Leinster*, is the last *Province*, wherein is found the Cities of *Marsaburge*, *Philips town*, *Kildare* and *Dublin*, of the trade whercof a word.

Chap.



C H A P. C C L X I I I I.

of Dublin, and the trade therof.

Dublin is seated on the *liffe*, being the *Metropolis* of Of Dublin and the trade therof. Ireland, and the residants 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 wecke. *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 Gibraltar*; 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*. 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 *six 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 *Bristol*, 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 jaws of barbarisme, wherein it was ready to fall and suffer a ruine, and since by little and little, peace being firmly established, hath brought the inhabitants to a desire of enriching 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 whereas 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 *Yarne*, whereof it is reported that there commeth yearely to the town of *Manchester* in *Lancashire*, to be there woven into stufes, 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. 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 *Chemist-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 thereof.

The Commodities that this Country affordeth for Merchandise are coarse Clothes, Freezes, Fish falsed, 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 Justice*, consisting principally of one street of a mile in length, whereto doth lead many other pretty Lanes, making the whole near three miles in circuit, the second Town is *Glasco*, an *Archbishops See*, and an *Universty*; 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 thereof.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *sterl.*

In *Silver*, first Pieces of ——— 1 shill. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *sterl.*

Pieces of ——— $\frac{1}{2}$ the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ thereof.

Pieces of ——— 9-9 d. being $\frac{1}{3}$ of the 13 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ *sterl.*
one Mark.

Pieces of ——— $\frac{1}{2}$ which is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. being $\frac{1}{3}$ of the above said.

Againc,

13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *sterl.* is *Scotch Marke*,

or 13 shill. 4 d. *Scotch.*

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 intricateall value and weight of these *Coynes* either of *Silver* and *Gold*, must have recourse to a *Proclamation* let out by our *Soveraigne King James* 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 thereof through this Kingdome.

Exchanges in
Scotland.

Here is practised for *England* an *Exchange* 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 amongst 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* foote is found to render here 92 lib. *incirca*, or the 112 lib. to give 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ lib. or thereabouts.

Their common *Measure* in length for *Linnens, Cloth, Silke*, or *Measures of* *Stuffs*, is an Ell common in use throughout *Scotland*, which is a- *length.* *length.* about 4 per cent. differing from our *English yard*, as being greater, 120 for 100. so that whereas we allow 36 inches to the yard by Rule, their Ell may make *incirca* 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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 therein, 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 *Naviga- tion*, 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 *Naviga- tion* then the *Irish*, and yet not so much as the *English*, which yet by the gracious aspect of our Sovereigne is seen daily to increase, and may in time come to a greater perfection.



CHAP. CCLXVII.

Of Brittain, and the Provinces and Cities thereof.

Having now set my foot upon the *happy shoare*, and *Brittain and the Provinces thereof.* run through the *trade* of most of the greatest knowne Cities of *Commerce* and *Traffique* in the World, give me leave to survey 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.

Chap.



C H A P. C C L X V I I I.

of Wales, and the Cities thereof.

Of Wales and
the Cities
therof.



Wales 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 mountainous 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 & deficient.

Commodities
of Wales.

The commodities which this Country doth yeeld and vent abroad for merchandise, are first *castell* 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 ore, Cole*, and some *Tinne, Milstones* and good *quarries of freestone* for building, *Hides, Calfskins, 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 encourage my countrymen to goe on in their manufactures of *woolles* 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 conjoynd, will bring a benefit forward of all, and to all of them.

Fourc 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 Pembroke 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*, Four Dioceses. 13 *Forrests*, 36 *Parkes*, 99 *Bridges*, 230 *Rivers*, 1016 *Parishes*, Twelve Shires. 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 *Affaph* in *Flinshire*, 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.

And lastly, to their everlasting praise and commendation, have for many yeares valiantly withstood all their enemies by their owne proper valour, and being joynd 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 faithfulnessse.



CHAP. CCLXIX.

England and the Cities thereof.



England is the principall part of *Britaine* and now the last in my labours, bounded on the East with England and the Cities thereof. 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,

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 *England* 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 the rein 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 *Cornwall*, in it felt a barren and mountainous country, but the boosome 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 bene 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 commodiounesse 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 *Waiemonth* 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 *Bristol*, incompassed with a double wall seated on the River *Severne*, beautified with many faire private and publike buildings, and next to *London* and *Torke* 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 chiefe 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 solemnified.
- Surry 8.* *Surry* is the eighth, wherein is seen *Oatlands* and *Richmond*, two beautifull & stately Pallaces, belonging to the *Kings of England*.
- Suffex 9.* *Suffex* is the ninth, *Chichester* being the chiefe City, & *Rbie* the chiefe sea town.
- Kent*

Kent is the next, rich in *Medows, Pastures, Groves, Apples,* and *Kent 10.* *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 *Greenwich,* 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 *Arch-biſhop* and *Metropolitane* of all *England.*

Gloceſterſhire is the 11, the principall Townes are *Tewksbury,* *Gloceſter 11.* famous for Cloth-making, and *Gloceſter* the chief of the County, here are alſo found the famous *Hils of Coſmold,* upon which great flocks of ſheep are found to feed, yielding that excellent *Wooll,* ſo much eſteemed amongſt all nations.

Oxfordſhire is the 12. which is a fruitfull County, both in *Oxford 12.* *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 *Vniuerſity* famous through the world, and chiefe of this Iland.

Buckinghamſhire is the 13. wherein is found the good towns *Buckingham 13.* of *Ailsbury, Stoniſtratford,* and *Buckingham,* the principall of this County.

Bedfordſhire is the next, and ſhewes the towne of *Bedford* for *Bedford 14.* the firſt of this County.

Hertfordſhire is the 15. wherein is the ſtately houſe of *Theo. Hertfordſhire 15.* *balds,* a houſe of the *Kings,* *Saint Albans,* a faire through-fare, and *Hertford* the principall of the County.

Middleſex is the 16. wherein is found the *Kings Palace, Hamp. Middleſex 16.* *ton 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 fundry Colledges, for the ſtudy of the *Municiple lawes,* with the Churches of *Westmiſter* and *London,* beſides divers others, with the *Hall* of *Westmiſter,* 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 wonderful *Bridge* of free-ſtone, beſides many other excellent private and publique edifices.

Effex is the next, abounding in *paſturedge, corne,* and *Saffron,* *Effex 17.* 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.

Suffolke is the next, which affords quantity of *butter, cheeſe,* *Suffolke 18.* and *cloths,* known by the names of *Suffolke cloth,* wherein is found *S. Edmonds Bury,* and *Ipswich,* which hath a commodious haven.

Northfolke is the 19. a large champaine Country, abounding *Northfolke 19.* in *Conies* and *Sheepe,* affording the two good haven townes of *Linne* and *Yarmouth,* and *Norwich,* the firſt of the County,

- which deserves to be numbred amongst the chiefeft 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 enriched by their trade for *Cottons* and *Frises*, with their neighbours the *Welsh*, whom yet notwithstanding they greatly affect not.
- Chester* 32. *Cheeshire* 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.

Yorkshire is the thirty fourth, and the largest County of *Yorkshire* 34. all *England*, abounding in *corne*, *pasture*, and *meadowes*, yeelding clothing by the industry of the inhabitants in abundance; *Torke* being the chiefe City, and the second in *England*, and the seate of an *Archbishop*, here is a *Court of Justice* 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*.

Richmond is the 35. in which is found mountaines to yeeld *Richmond* 35. plentifull *leade*, *pit-coales*, and some *brasse*, and the chiefe City of this County is called *Richmond*.

The *Bishopricke* of *Durham* is the 36. pleasant in *Meadowes*, *Durham* 36. *Pastures* and *Groves*, and aboundeth in *sea coales*, which is digged out of the earth, *Durham* is the chiefe City.

Lancashire is the 37. wherein is *Manchester*, an old towne enriched 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 *Kendal*, famous for making of *cloth of wooll*. *Westmerland* 38

Cumberland is the 39. affording *Mines* of *brasse*, and some *Cumberland* 39. *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.

Northumberland is the 40. wherein is found the sea towne of *Newcastle*, which affords such abundance of *sea coales*, 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*. *Northumberland* 40

Having thus briefly run over the shires of *England*, it will be necessary I should here adde the like curforie 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 *Islands*, being esteemed a County of *Wales*, having *Beaumaris* for the principall town of the County. *Shires of Wales. Anglesey* 1.

Flinshire 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 chieft of the County. *Flint* 2.

- Denbigh* 3. *Denbeshire* 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 hills, 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 blood*.
- 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 Moutenars.
- 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.
- Pembrok* 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 *orne*, *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. *Radnorsire* is the next and last, wherein is found *Radnor* for the chiefe towne. These are in briete the *shires* of *Wales*.

Commodities
in England.

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*, *Calimancoes*, *Velvets*, *Plushes*, *Worstedes*, *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*, *Calse skins*, *Hides*, and sundry others.

Also it produceth by *mines*, and out of the earth, 1 *Tinne*

1200000 li. yearly, *leade*, 800 *fodres* yearly, *allome* 800 *tunnes* yearly, *Copperes* 500 *tunnes* yearly, *Iron* of all sorts, 800 *furnaces* daily set on worke, besides *Ordnance of Iron*, and such like, *sea coale* yearly () *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*, *Gun-powder*, *Hony*, *Waxe*, *Alabaster*, 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 ^{Beauty of} 325 *Rivers*, 8 therof being great and Navigable for some miles, ^{England.} whereon is found 857 *Bridges*, 30 *Chafes*, 55 *Forrests*, 745 *Parkes*, here are also reckoned 26 *Deaeries*, 60 *Archdeaconries*, 544 *dignities and Prebends*; 5439 *Parochiall benefices*, besides ^{Six Circuits:} *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 yearly *Sheriffe* appointed, who is to assist the *Itinerary Judges* in executing *Iustice*, and to gather in the *Kings* *mercements*: 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 *Excester* in *Deuonshire*, 4 *Norwich* in *Norfolke*, 5 *Bristoll* watered by *Seuerne*, accounted the second for trade in this Country, 6 *Torke*, 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*.



CHAP. CCLXX.

of London, and the trade thereof.

London and
the trade
thereof.



Merchants of
London.

Merchant Ad-
venturers, and
their originall
and places of
residencie.

London, the Metropolis of England, the prime City of trading this day in the world, is pleasantly seated on the River of *Thames*, which divideth 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 forraigne Merchants as came to buy the same, he placed his staples at *Exon*, *Bristol*, *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 nor by licences, if any such should be granted) on paine of confiscation, during the Kings pleasure.

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 felony, 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 enrich: 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 enriching 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 enlarged, 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 acknowledgement, 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 seventh's* 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 Elizabeth's* raigne, wherein it fell when as civill warres was hot in *Morocco* and *Fesse*, amongst the pretenders to that *Empire*.

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 priviledges 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

Barbary Merchants their originall and ruine.

Levant Merchants & their originall.

Capi-

East India
Merchants &
their originall.

Capitoll, by which trade and stock they have built many war-like 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 cert in 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.

Muscovia,
Eastland,
Greenland,
French and
Spanish Mer-
chants & their
originals.

Other Countries and Companies in the latter end of *Queen Elizabeths Raigne*, and some in the beginning of *Kings James'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 James 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, encouraged 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 *customs and imposts* above 50000 li. yeerly, partly outwards by their Exportations of *Clorb, Tinne, & other commodities*, and partly Inwards by the importation of
Silks,

Silks, Cottons, Galles, Grograins, 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
 Also Pieces of — 20 *shill.* (22 *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 Sovereigne King *James*, 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 fundry 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 Kingdom have been, and yet are in some Offices kept in *Marks*, containing 13 *shill. 4 pence*, per *Mark*.

Accounts in England.



C H A P. C C L X X I.

of Weights used in England.

Weights in
England.

Troy weight.



He weight commonly used in and through *Eng-land*, is two, the *Troy weight*, and the *Haberdupois weight*.

The *Troy pound* consists of 12 ounces, the ounce of 20 penyweights, 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 *Haberdupois* 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. *haberdupois* subtil, is but 100 li. sutable *Troy*.

By the *haberdupois* 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 Ha-
berdupois com-
pared 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 one penny *sterling* is the $\frac{1}{12}$ 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 household 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*, Cheese weight 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*.

The *sacke* of *wooll* formerly so famous by the *staplers*, did Wooll weight. weigh 364 li. *averdupois*, two *waighes* of *wooll*, make a *sacke*, and 12 *sacks* make a *laste*.

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 *fother*, 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 Three Quintals used. sundry sorts of *merchandise*.

The first is a hundred of five score, or 100 li. just; and this is called the hundred *sotle*, 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 Num. 1. 100 li. garded commodities.

The second is a hundred of fivescore and twelve, or 112 li. Num. 2. 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.

The third is a hundred of sixscore of the said *averdupois* pound, Num. 3. 120 li. 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 above said; all which is requisite his learning that is either

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 suttle, 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.
	Stwill	110 li.
	Danfick	129 li.
Bridges	112 li.	

Asia, Africa.

Aleppo	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rot.
Aleppo Silke	24 Rot.
Tripoli suria	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 enlarge 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 concures and agrees with most of the eminent Cities in the World, in their *Coines* both of *Silver* and *Gold*.

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 therunto, 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*; therefore if I prove here somewhat the larger, it is but what the seriousness and due circumstances of the matter requireth.

Troy weight for gold and silver compared with other Countries.

The weights 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 penny weights, and the penny weight of 24 grains, the 100 li. of these abovesaid pounds being used for the *Standard of Gold and Silver* in this *Kingdom*, hath been observed to make in

Antwerp ——— 112 marks } each mark being 8 Ounces.
 } 1 Ounce being 20 penny weights.
 } 1 Penny weight 32 grains.

Adler ——— 86 li.

Cairo ——— 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ Besses.

Ancona ——— 116 marks.

Aquila ——— 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. } 1 Mark 8 Ounces.

Danfick ——— 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks. } 1 Ounce is 8 grosses.

Florence ——— 158 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks. } 1 grosse is 3 deniers.

Frankford ——— 118 marks. } 1 denier is 24 grains.

Friburg ——— 116 marks.

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 } 1 mark in *France* is 8 ounces
 } 1 ounce is 8 grosses.

Paris idem ——— 126 marks } 1 grosse is 3 deniers.
 } 1 denier is 24 grains.

<i>Milain</i> —————	118 marks.	
<i>Narsinga</i> —————	97 marks.	
<i>Naples</i> —————	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound	} 1 pound <i>Naples</i> is 12 ounces. 1 ounce is 8 <i>Octavos</i> .
<i>Persia</i> —————	98 Minas.	
<i>Peru</i> —————	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cillats.	
<i>Piemont</i> —————	111 marks.	
<i>Mefon</i> —————	118 marks	} A mark of <i>Mefen</i> is 8 ounces. 1 ounce is 24 <i>deniers</i> . 1 <i>denier</i> , or peny is found to be 24 <i>momenta</i> or grains.
<i>Saxony idem</i> —————	118 marks	
<i>Burgas</i> —————	120 marks.	
<i>Franconia</i> —————	116 marks.	
<i>Norrimberg</i> —————	116 marks	} 1 mark <i>Norimberg</i> is 16 loots. 1 loot is 4 quint. 1 quint is 4 pence primes or numulics. 1 peny is 4 <i>sesterties</i> .
<i>Turky</i> —————	98 marks.	
<i>Turin</i> —————	111 marks.	
<i>Vicentia</i> —————	116 marks.	
<i>Vienna</i> —————	98 marks.	
<i>New Spain, America,</i>	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks.	
<i>Spain in generall</i>	121 marks.	} 1 mark <i>Spanish</i> is 50 <i>Castellianos</i> . 1 <i>Castelliano</i> is 8 tomines. 1 tominos is 8 grains, and this mark is 29700 marks, or 873 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rials, or 792 Duckets.
<i>Treviso</i> —————	117 marks.	
<i>Vlme</i> —————	116 marks.	
<i>Weselburg</i> —————	115	
<i>Venice</i> —————	} 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.	} 1 mark <i>Venice</i> is 8 ounces. 1 ounce is 4 quarts or filices. 1 quarta 36 Carrats or Sili- quas. 1 Carrat is 4 grains.
<i>Verona</i> —————		
<i>Rome</i> —————	116 $\frac{1}{2}$ mark	} 1 mark <i>Roman</i> is 8 ounces. 1 ounce is 8 drams. 1 dram is 3 scruples. 1 scruple is 2 obolos. 1 obole is 3 filiquas. 1 filiqua is 4 grains or primi.
<i>Lisbone</i> —————	121 mark.	
		} 1 mark <i>Portugal</i> is 8 ounces. 1 ounce is 8 octavos. 1 octavo is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$. pound. or 18 ounces.

One pound is 2 *selibra* or 12 ounces.

One *selibra* is 2 quadrans or 6 ounces.

One quadrans is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a li. or 3 ounces.

One *fescuntia* is $1\frac{1}{2}$. 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 $\frac{1}{3}$. 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 $\frac{1}{4}$.

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 $\frac{2}{3}$.

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 Bollania is ——— sterlin ——— 01 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The crowne of Lucca is ——— sterlin ——— 05 9.

The florin of Noremburgh and Franckford, sterlin 3 4.

The Chequins 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 above said rules, yet according to the estimation of our *English minte*, this carrieth a neere concordancy, & therefore I have the rather thought fit to insert it in this place.

Pounds for-
rain to pounds
English redu-
ced.

I have in many places of this Book shewed how the 100 li. sutable 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.

	M	D		M	D
<i>Ancona</i> ————	13	10	<i>Geneva</i> ————	81	100
<i>Antwerp</i> ————	24	25	<i>Lipsich</i> ————	99	100
<i>Archipelago</i> ——	497	448	<i>London troy</i> ——	29	24
<i>Acquilla</i> ————	143	100	<i>London averd</i> —	127	120
<i>Avignon</i> ————	11	10	<i>Lubeck</i> ————	389 $\frac{1}{2}$	448
<i>Ausburg</i> ————	19	20	<i>Lions</i> ————	21	20
<i>Barselona</i> ———	91	10	<i>Lisbone</i> ———	83	100
<i>Besenson</i> ———	91	100	<i>Marselia</i> ———	497	448
<i>Bridges</i> ———	1	1	<i>Naples</i> ———	71	50
<i>Burgois</i> ———	23	25	<i>Norrimberg</i> ——	396	448
<i>Calice</i> ———	24	25	<i>Paris</i> ———	19	20
<i>Castile</i> ———	51	50	<i>Padua</i> ———	33	25
<i>Cicilia</i> ———	37	25	<i>Parma</i> ———	34	25
<i>Colen</i> ———	19	20	<i>Preßlau</i> ———	538 $\frac{1}{2}$	448
<i>Corfu</i> ———	497	448	<i>Rochel</i> ———	81	100
<i>Danfick</i> ———	29	24	<i>Roan</i> ———	127	100
<i>Deep</i> ———	359	400	<i>Sicilia</i> ———	250 $\frac{2}{3}$	448
<i>Ferrara</i> ———	133	100	<i>Sivil</i> ———	439	448
<i>Florence</i> ———	131	100	<i>Tholoufa</i> ———	491	448
<i>Frankford</i> ———	396	448	<i>Venice grosse</i> —	423	448
<i>Genoa</i> ———	141	100	<i>Venice sotte</i> ——	151	100
			<i>Vienna</i> ———	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 $\frac{11}{10}$ is 1 and $\frac{1}{10}$ 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. CCLXXII.

Of measures used in England.

Having now done with the *Weights of England*, ^{Measures in 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 ^{1 A Yard.} of all *woollen cloth, stufes, silkes*, and such like, which is composed of three foot, every foot being 12 inches, and every inch 3 barley 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.

The second is *elle*, wherewith all *linnens* are measured, ^{2 An Ell.} and it containeth 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, or 45 inches by the rule, and herewith is also allowed an inch, for measure by custome of the Country.

The third is a *goade*, onely used in *welsh Frizes, Frizadoes*, and ^{3 A Goad.} the like, being the ancient measure of *Wales*, and as some imagine, of *England*, before the setting of the yard wand, and by the inch rule is found to be (55 inches) at this time.

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 ^{Tret.} every draught and commodity, which exceedeth 336 li. or three hundred grosse, called *cloffe*, and lastly in the measure of ^{Cloffe.} *broad cloth* by retaile in Drapers shoppes, allowing to the buyer, a *shaftnet* upon each yard, in lieu of the inch before specified, ^{Shaftnet.} which is as much as is in length at the yards end, from the bottom 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,

Measures of
London com-
pared

<i>Antwerp</i> —————	166 $\frac{2}{3}$ Ells.
<i>Frankford</i> —————	208 $\frac{2}{3}$ Ells.
<i>Danficke</i> —————	138 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells.
<i>Vienna</i> —————	145 Ells.
<i>Lions</i> —————	101 $\frac{2}{3}$ aln.
<i>Paris</i> —————	95 aln.
<i>Roan</i> —————	103 aln.
<i>Lisbone</i> —————	100 Vares.
<i>Sivvil</i> —————	135 Vares.
<i>Madera Iles</i> —————	103 $\frac{2}{3}$ Braces.
<i>Venice linnen</i> —————	180 Braces.
<i>Venice Silk</i> —————	196 Braces.
<i>Lucques</i> —————	200 Braces.
<i>Florence</i> —————	204 Braces.
<i>Millain</i> —————	230 Braces.
<i>Genoa</i> —————	480 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pal.
<i>Bridges</i> —————	164 Ells.
<i>Arras</i> —————	165 Ells.
<i>Callice</i> —————	157 alns.
<i>Norrimberg</i> —————	174 Ells.
<i>Rome</i> —————	56 Cans.
<i>Colen</i> —————	208 Ells.
<i>Lisle</i> —————	166 Ells.
<i>Mastriche</i> —————	157 Ells.

Measures For-
rain to *English*
measure redu-
ced.

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 respyondency of other Countries, Measures of length to the above said *English* Ell and Yard.

	M	D		M	D
<i>Antwerp</i> —————	3	5	<i>Lucca</i> —————	5	8
<i>Arras</i> —————	23	35	<i>Malins</i> —————	3	5
<i>Bridges short</i> —————	25	41	<i>Mastriche</i> —————	100	173
<i>Castile</i> —————	20	27	<i>Madera</i> —————	25	26
<i>Callice</i> —————	150	157	<i>Millain</i> —————	50	57
<i>Colen</i> —————	25	52	<i>Norrimberg</i> —————	100	137
<i>Frankford</i> —————	25	52	<i>Paris</i> —————	19	20
<i>Flemmish Ells.</i> —————	6	10	<i>Roan</i> —————	160	103
<i>French alns</i> —————	6	5	<i>Rome</i> —————	14	25
<i>Florence</i> —————	25	47	<i>Sivvil</i> —————	20	27
<i>Gant long</i> —————	50	77	<i>Venice long</i> —————	5	9
<i>Gant short</i> —————	25	41	<i>Venice short</i> —————	25	49
<i>Genoa</i> —————	150	721	<i>Vienna</i> —————	20	29
<i>Lions</i> —————		1	<i>Vincentia</i> —————	100	133
<i>London yard</i> —————	4	5			
<i>Lisbone and Lisle</i> —————	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 *Multiply*, 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 *multiply*, the second 27 your *divisor*, the order of the question then is thus,

Multiply — 20

of 387 *dansicke* measure.

Divisor — 27

2(1
276
328(8
7740
2777
22

20
7740 *product* or *divident*.

286 *Ells* of *London*, and $\frac{18}{27}$. which is $\frac{2}{3}$. of an *Elle*.

Further note $\frac{2}{3}$. of 20 *nayles* of a yard.

2
40 13 *nayles*, and $\frac{1}{3}$. of the yard.
33

Thirdly and lastly, it reduceth *Ells of London*, to any of the a-³ fore-₃ said *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 $\frac{2}{5}$. 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.

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 breadth and length, and this done also by the a-fore mentioned yard, which beginning from the least part and is thus reckoned.

Measure of land in use.

Graines

Grains 3 ——— is an *inck*.

Inches 12 ——— a *foot*.

Foot 3 ——— a *yard*.

Feet 3 inches 9, an *ell*.

Yards 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ is ——— a *perch*.

Perch 1 in breadth }
and 40 in length } a *farthindole*.

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.

Board, Glasse,
Hangings, &c.

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*.

Dry measures
of grain.

Next let us observe *dry Measures* in themselves, for so farre forth as they concur with *weight*, I have noted before, dry measure principally is for grain.

	The Gallon is found to be } Gallons		Potles		Quarts		Pints.	
by the Statute of England,	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 Corncock 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 $\frac{1}{4}$. or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. 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; yer 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 *weight* 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 shipboard, 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 kinds, both in the quantity it selfe, and in the commodity or liquor, which I will here for method sake collect together thus.

		Gallon.	Posles.	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	36	72	144	288
	{ Hogshhead of Wine to be	63	126	252	504
	{ A Tertsan of Wine	84	168	336	672
	{ Butt or Pipe of Wine	126	252	504	1008
	{ Tun of Wine	252	504	1008	2016
Of Sopc.	{ 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 Ecles and Saloon.	{ A Firkin of Salmon and Ecls to be	10½	21	42	84
	{ A Barrell ought to be	42	84	168	336
	{ A Butt ought to be	84	168	336	672
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 Hogshhead to be	63	126	252	504
	{ A Rundles 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*, *rynne*, *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*.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$. quarters broad. Now in the weight is to be observed that the *clothes* be well *soured, thicked, milled, and fully dried*: and in the measure that the same be measured by the yard and inch, within the list, concerning the breadth, all which I will for the benefit of cloth-traders insert in this following collection.

	<i>Bredth.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>	<i>Measures.</i>
Breadth, weights and Measures of English clothes.	<i>Kent, Yorke, and Reading clothes of</i>	6 $\frac{1}{2}$. <i>qu.</i>	86 li. 30 & 34 yds.
	<i>Suffolke, Norfolke, and Essex clothes of</i>	7 <i>quar.</i>	80 li. 29 & 32 yds.
	<i>Worster, Coventry, and Hereford cloths of</i>	6 $\frac{1}{2}$. <i>qu.</i>	78 li. 30 & 33 yds.
	<i>Wiltshire, Gloster, Oxen. Somerset of</i>	7 <i>quar.</i>	76 li. 29 & 32 yds.
	<i>Suffolke sorting clothes</i>	6 $\frac{1}{2}$. <i>qu.</i>	64 li. 23 & 26 yds.
	<i>All sorting clothes of divers shires of</i>	6 $\frac{1}{2}$. <i>qu.</i>	60 li. 24 & 26 yds.
	<i>Broad cloth, Taunt. Bridgwaters & Dunst.</i>	7 <i>quar.</i>	30 li. 12 & 13 yds.
	<i>Broad and narrow of Yorkshire of</i>	4 <i>quar.</i>	30 li. 24 & 25
	<i>Devonshire, Kerfies and dossens of</i>	4 <i>quar.</i>	13 li. 12 & 13
	<i>Check. Kerfies, strait and plaine grayes</i>	4 <i>quar.</i>	24 li. 17 & 18
	<i>Ordinary penistons or forests,</i>	5 $\frac{1}{2}$. <i>qu.</i>	28 li. 12 & 13
	<i>Sorting penistons of</i>	6 $\frac{1}{2}$. <i>qu.</i>	35 li. 13 & 14
	<i>Washers of Lancashire, and others.</i>		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 prehention thereof, and thereto belongeth a peculiar weight called the *stannery weight*, the hundred thereof making 120 li. sutable *baberdupois*, as I said before. *Lead* is also one of the *staples* of this *Land*, knowne throughout all the parts of the world, and is in *England* sold likewise by a particular weight called the *foder*, which is 19 $\frac{1}{2}$. hundred of 112 li. to the hundred, and making sutable pounds 2184 li. for other the *staple commodities of England*, I need not further insift, referring the same to the search of the inquisitour at his owne leisure.

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

Tinne in
England.

Lead in
England.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ *quarters*, is a *last* of *corne*, and this *last* then of *corne* doth make :

Corn measure
with other
Countries.

In *Emdden* 55 *Werpes*, whereof 61 made a *last*, there, or 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 *schepels*, whereof 60 there make a *last*, the 4 *schepels* make one *muid*, which is the *skippond* 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.

Comixburgh $\frac{7}{8}$ of a *last*, the 6 *last* are 7 as *Amsterdam*.

In *Milain* $\frac{12}{13}$ of a *last*.

In *Statin* in *Pomerland*, $\frac{5}{7}$ of a *last*.

In *Riga* 42 loops.

In *Antwerpe* 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Vertules*.

In *Bruxels* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *boot*.

In *Dunkirke* 18 *Rasters* water measure.

In *Middleburg* 40 *sackes* is 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ to the *last* in all *Holland*.

In *Dort* 28 *sackes*.

In *Rotterdam* and *Delph*, 87 *atchtelings*.

In *Schoon haven* 88 *achielings*.

In *Enchusen, Horne, Medenblicke*, 42 *sackes*.

In *Groemighen* 33 *mudds*.

In *Tenell* 58 loops.

In *Callais* 18 *Rasters*.

In *Rowen* 20 untill 30 *mines*, every *mine* is 4 *bushels*.

In *Rotchell* 128 *bushels*, 4 to every *festier*.

In *Bourdeux* 38 *Boisceaux*, 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 *Islands* of *Portugall*.

In *Venice* 32 *stares*.

In *Genoa* 23 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Minas*.

In *Sicilia* 38 *Medinos* of 6 *Moyos*.

In *Puglia* 32 *Cara* 36 *timans*.

In *Cyprus* 40 *Medinos* of 2 *cipros*.

In *Amsterdam* a *last*, and it is observeable here, that *corne* is found to farre to differ in goodnesse, that the measure of this place will weigh of *East-land wheate* 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 *achtelings*.

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 *Armuiden* in *Zeland*, they reckon 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. 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* $\frac{1}{2}$. 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 *moyos* 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 *Dunckerke* 92 *water measures*, or 104 *land measures*.

In *Ostend* 98 *measures*.

In *Damme* and *Axels* 102 *measures*.

In *Bridges* 104 *measures*.

In *Tpres* 144 *measures*.

In *Rotterdam* 100 whereof 6 make one *mud* of 18 to the 100.

In *Amsterdam*, *Vrucht*, *Druenter* 102 *schepels*.

In *Calis* in *France* 130 *barrels*, 19 to the *last*, but 20 by fraighting.

In

In *Rouen* and almost all *France* $6\frac{1}{2}$. *Muyes*.

In *Hamburgh* 7 last, whereof 80 barrels makes 100.

In *Denmarke*, $6\frac{2}{3}$. 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*, $7\frac{1}{3}$. lasts of 18 herring barrels, but by weighs 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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 $7\frac{1}{3}$. *Chalder* is a last, and is measured in giving 21 for 20. the correspondence thereof is,

Measure of
Sea-coal com-
pared with o-
ther places.

The last of <i>Newcastle</i> of $7\frac{1}{3}$ chal- der is	}	<i>London</i> and <i>Tarmouth</i> 10 chalders.
		<i>Rouen</i> 100 barrels giving 104 for 100.
		<i>Bridges</i> and <i>Ostend</i> 100 measures for <i>Oats</i> .
		<i>Dort</i> 12 hort, also by weighs of 144 li. of 24 stone, of 6 li.
		<i>Gaunt</i> 144 sakes, or 24 muds.
		<i>Alst</i> 200 muds.
		<i>Antwerpe</i> 175 <i>Vertils</i> .
		<i>Condet</i> 44 <i>Muyes</i> the 80 makes a <i>cherke</i> .
		<i>Zeland</i> 68 herring barrels.
		<i>Middleburgh</i> by weigh of 180 li.
		<i>Amsterdam</i> $13\frac{1}{3}$. <i>Loot</i> 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 *stoope*s, every *stoope* weighing 6 li. called a *stone*, every *ame* being 50 *stoope*s, or 42 gallons, and every *stoope* being $9\frac{1}{2}$. *pintes* *English*.

In *Paris* and *Orleanse*, 4 *hogsheds* lacking 10 *stoope*s, every *hogshed* 312 *stoope*s, and at *Paris* 36 *sextiers*, each *sextier* being 4 *quarts*, every *quart* two *pintes*, is 288 *pintes* and each *pinte* is 2 *chapins*.

In *Burdeaux* $4\frac{1}{2}$. *hogsheds*.

In *Lixborne* $5\frac{1}{3}$. *hogsheds*.

In *Auxere* in *Burgundy* 3 *punchons*.

In *Poitou* $2\frac{1}{2}$. *pipes*.

In *Coniaque* 2 *pipes* or 4 *hogsheds*.

In *Ay* and *Artois*, $4\frac{2}{3}$. hogsheds.

In *Seres* or *Canary*, 2 pipes of 150 stoope or 1 But and $\frac{2}{3}$. every But is in *Antwerpe*, 158 stoope, they measure by the *Rove* of 30 li. is 5 stoope of *Antwerpe*, which is about $5\frac{2}{3}$ 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 stoope, or about 19 gallons.

In *Sivill* $56\frac{1}{4}$. *Rove* of *Romani*, a *Rove* is 8 somers, every somer is 4 quartils, every quartil is $\frac{1}{2}$. 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 stoope for the said 6 ames.

In *Lixborne* $37\frac{1}{2}$. almudes of $1\frac{1}{2}$. *Rove* of *Sivill*, every almudas is 12 covados or somer at *Sivill*, covado is 4 quartils oile measure by alqueri or cantar, every alqueri is 6 covados, every cantar is 4 stoope 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 stoope of *Antwerpe*, the 3 barrels is one starre, and each starre is 54 stoope of *Antwerpe*, or 64 gallons English.

In *Rome* $7\frac{1}{2}$. brontons, every Bront is 96 Bocal or $13\frac{1}{2}$. Rubes or stones of 10 li. of 30 ounces in one Brent; or 42 stoope of *Antwerpe* for honey the pound being 44 ounces.

In *Candia* 80 mostaches in a But of 34 and 35 mostaches of $3\frac{1}{2}$. stoope 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 $\frac{1}{3}$. Cara, the oile is by the Millier of 1185 li. is in *Antwerpe* 1100 li. makes 152 stoope in a But.

In *Venice* 80 Mostati, the 38 make one But, and 76 make an amphora, $16\frac{2}{3}$. quarti Besonts measure the 4 one Bigonts, Bigontie is a French hogshedd, one quart 18 stoope of *Antwerpe*, $15\frac{1}{3}$. quarti measure, Secchio or small measure of 4 Tischauser.

Amphora $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ Bigonts or Bigontins.} \\ 16 \text{ quarti bigonts measure.} \\ 18\frac{1}{3} \text{ quarti secchio.} \end{array} \right.$

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 *Verena* $1\frac{1}{3}$. 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 scchio, each mastilli is 21 gallons.

In *Vicentia* $1\frac{1}{3}$. cara, and the oile by the millier of *Venice*.

In *Treviso* 11 consi, the 10 consi makes one carra.

In *Corfu* and *Zante* 37 *Zare* or *Sare*, and each *Sare* is neere $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons English.

In *Tripoli* in *Barbary* 45 *metares* of 42 *Rotolos*, and each *metara* being somewhat more then $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons English.

In *Constantinople* 180 *almes*, each *alme* being about 20 *pintes*, and 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 observati-
on 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 Romanorum* was 18 ounces weight measure, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $26\frac{1}{2}$ ounces weight measure, the difference of correspondence being of 5 to 6. This is further demonstrated in many commodities.

As a *hogshhead* of *wine* weigheth 500 li. the caske 50 li. so that in net wine there is 450 li.

Also a *hogshhead* 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 hogshheads there should be but $\frac{2}{3}$ parts of a *last*.

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 $12\frac{1}{2}$ *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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons *Antwerpe*

measure, or $4\frac{2}{3}$. 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 Rivulet 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 afore-named 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.



When I consider the true dimensions of our *English traffique*, as at this day to me it appeareth to be, together 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.

Of the trade
in generall of
England.

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, yeilded by their returns 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 *clotb* 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*, perule 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* excekkng a *seasonable* *English* *red* *Herring*.

The East In-
dia 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*, *Opiums*, *Rhubarbe*, *Cinamond*, *Sanders*, *Spicknard*, *Muske*, *Civet*, *Tamerinds*, *pretious* stones of all sorts, as *Diamonds*, *Pearles*, *Carbuncles*, *Emeralds*, *Iacinets*, *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 fallshood 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, may 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 *Torke*, *Lead*, *Tynne*, and a great quantity of the abovesaid *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 *Zanse*, *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 *elotnes* 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*, *Staffes*, *Sope*, *Lattin*, *Wier*, and *plates*, &c. and here also this nation is accounted the most currant 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 coth 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 furrer*, *masts*, *pipe staves*, *rye*, *timber*, *wainscot*, *wheate*, *fustians*, *iron*, *latine linnen*, *mathers*, *quicksilver*, *flaxe*, *bempe*, *steale*, *caviare*, *cordage*, *hides*, *honey*, *tarre*, *ropes*, *tallow*, *pitch*, *waxe*, *rosin*, and sundry others.

The French Merchants.

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 Turkey*, and for the same returne, *Buckrams*, *Canvas*, *Cards*, *Glasse*, *Graine Linnens*, *Salt*, *Claret* and *white Wines*, *Woade*, *Oiles*, *Almonds*, *Pepper*, some silke stufes, and some other petty manufacturies.

The Spanish Merchants.

The *Merchants* trading into *Spaine*, carry hence *bayes*, *sayes*, *serges*, *perpetuanos*, *leade*, *rynne*, *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*, *Amseeds*, *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 Italian Merchants.

The *Merchants* of *England* trading into *Naples*, *Sicilia*, *Genoa*, *Legborne* 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*, *ryn*, *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*, *amseeds*, *rice*, *Venice gold* and *silver*,

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 insilt 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 Island to their late Plantations of New found land, Sommer Islands, Virginia, Barbados, and new England, and to other places which rightly challenge an interest in the present trade and traffique of this kingdome.

I herfore omitting what may be further said in this point, and having thus survayed the trade of this Island 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 witness 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 bouëd 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 witness their Attempts, Navigations, and Planrations 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 Senta, and thence alongst the coast of Guiny and Benyn, to cape Bona, Esperansa, then to Mombasa, Melinda, Brava, Cape, Garde fuy, and into the red sea gulfe, and

The navigation of the English famous,

throughout Europe.

In America.

In Africa.

In *Asia*.

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 aforefaid Gulfe, and fo to *Aclon*, *Dieu*, *Cambaia*, *Ormuz*, *Surrat*, *Goa*, *Cochin*, *Mesulapatam*, *Pegu*, *Camboi*, *Cauch*, *China*, *Maccan*, 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 *seamen*, 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 curant advices, of those places. To conclude then by what hath been said, may be clearly 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 *forward foes*, may ever have just cause to rejoyce at the decrease, nor least diminution thereof.

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*.

B F N F S.



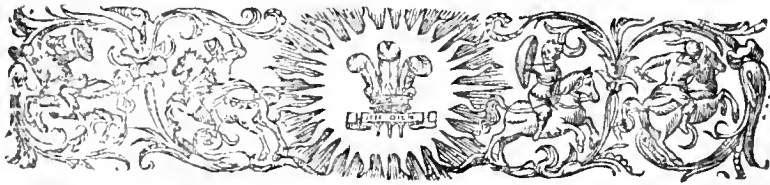




EXCHAN GES.



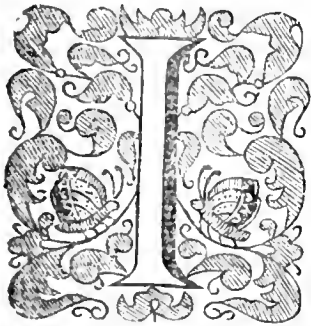




EXCHANGES.

CHAP. 274.

Of Exchanges in generall, and of the Method and manner thereof, and how calculated in any place in Christendome.



Have in the tenth Chapter of this *Map* Exchange in General, 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.

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 requisite 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 be 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 endeavours 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 behoofe of *trade* and negotiation, which at this present day are observed to be many, yet withall are noted not to be so firmly settled, 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.

Some 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*, settled and confirmed by the *custome* of *Exchangers*, in which, and to which *Bills 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*, *Spoffa* 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 discrepantie.

The Exchanges of some cities depends upon the Exchanges of 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 settled 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 *Bristol*, *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 settled 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.

For <i>Italie</i> 13.	}	<i>Rome.</i>	<i>Venice.</i>
		<i>Genoa.</i>	<i>Florence.</i>
		<i>Millan</i>	<i>Lucca.</i>
		<i>Naples.</i>	<i>Lechie.</i>
		<i>Barri.</i>	<i>Palermo.</i>
		<i>Mefina.</i>	<i>Bergamo.</i>
		<i>Bollonia.</i>	<i>&c.</i>

For <i>France</i> 3	}	<i>Paris.</i>	<i>Roan</i>
		<i>Lions.</i>	<i>&c.</i>

For <i>Spain</i> 6	}	<i>Valentia.</i>	<i>Saragosa.</i>
		<i>Barselona.</i>	<i>Sivil.</i>
		<i>Alcala.</i>	<i>Medina del campo.</i>

For *Portugall* *Lisborne* onely.

For *Flanders* *Antwerpe* onely.

For *England* *London* onely.

For <i>Germany</i> 5	}	<i>Vienna.</i>	<i>Augusta.</i>
		<i>Noremburg.</i>	<i>Francford.</i>
		<i>Colonia.</i>	<i>&c.</i>

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 dependencie 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 *Mefina* comprehended in *Sisilia*, *Valentia*, *Saragosa*, and *Barselona*; in *Catalonia*, *Sivil*, *Alcala*, & *Medina del Campo* in *Castilia*, *Francford*, *Noremburge*, *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 commodiouse, 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 *country* to another, in which is also considerable, both

What Exchange is. &c.

Rates, termes,
Faires, and V-
sances of Ex-
change.

a rate and tearme wherein, and whereby this is brought to conclusion and perfection, which are principally observed to be performed by certaine *fares* 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 fares and the rates and tearmes thereof, have a constant expiration and determination, within certaine monrthes, 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 obser-
ved in Exchan-
ging in the usual
manner ther-
of.

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 fallerh 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 dividant then one, or then one hundred, which I here tearme the fraction, broken number, or smallest denomination, as shalbe more plainly 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*, *Founds*, *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 *penne*, *sols*, *deniers*, &c. as shall also appear 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 scene) 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 truly understands the value and course of both the places *Exchanging*, there will appear 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 *Exchanging* 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. $\frac{1}{2}$. 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. $\frac{1}{4}$. 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 whereas 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 fall 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 moneys 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, whereby the question is to be 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.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Gr.} \text{---} 133 \text{---} \text{Cro. 1---} \text{Duc.} \text{---} 738 \text{---} 4 \text{---} 10 \\
 \text{Cro.} \text{---} 555 \text{---} 11 \text{---} 3 \text{---} \text{Lorins} \quad 369 \text{---} 4 \\
 \hline
 \text{Gra--} \quad 73890 \\
 \quad \quad 739 \\
 \quad \quad 740 \\
 \text{Via.} \text{---} 20 \text{---} 75 \text{ by } 20 \text{ reduced.} \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad 1500 \\
 \quad \quad 170 \\
 \text{Via.} \text{---} 12 \text{---} 37 \text{ by } 12 \text{ reduced.} \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad 444
 \end{array}$$

Second Ex-
ample.

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 be 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, notwithstanding 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 *Duc.* 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.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \text{---} 18 \quad 2 \text{---} 500 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad 218 \\
 \text{Den. } 109000 \\
 \quad \quad 908 \quad 3 \text{---} 4 \\
 \text{Liv. } 454 \text{---} 3 \text{---} 4 \text{ d.}
 \end{array}$$

Third Exam-
ple.

All other *Exchanges* have their resolutions as these two former, but yet sometimes it is true, some accident may interpose, which may cause the question to have a double working, as if I should 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 *Ducats*. 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 be done by the *rule multiplied*: I say then, if 1 *Crowne* be 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 be 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 be found to be wrought in this manner.

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It is to be noted, that in what place soever the *Moneys* 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 *Ducations* 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 be 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 *Ducats,* 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 *Bills 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. 277.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia, a place of Faires
or Fiera of Exchanges in Italie.

The Exchanges
of Placentia.



His *Torne* 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 ex-
change
with

Lions	—	Cronne 100	—	for	—	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cronne
Rome	—	Cro. 100	—	for	—	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	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 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cro.
Luccha	—	Cro. 100	—	for	—	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	Duccators
Naples	—	Cro. — 1	—	for	—	134	Grains
Lechie	—	Cro. — 1	—	for	—	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	Grains
Bari	—	Cro. — 1	—	for	—	135	Grains
Palermo	—	Cro. — 1	—	for	—	029	Carlins
Mesima	—	Cro. — 1	—	for	—	029 $\frac{1}{4}$	Carlins
Anu. & Coll.	—	Cro. — 1	—	for	—	128	Grosses
London	—	Cro. — 1	—	for	—	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	d. sterl.
Valentia	—	Cro. — 1	—	for	—	24	Sold.
Saragosa	—	Cro. — 1	—	for	—	24	Sol. 6 Den.
Barcelona	—	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	Duccators
Bergamo	—	Cro. — 1	—	for	—	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	Duccators
Francfort	—	Cro. — 1	—	for	—	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	Quarentins.

In the 382 Chapter, the Reader may finde how these Exchanges are cast up and calculated.



CHAP. 278.

Of the Exchanges of Lions, Paris, and Rouen,
in France.

IN Lions, Paris, Rouen, and through all France, they keep 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 ex-
change
with

(Placentia--Crowne 100—	for 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crownes
Rome — Cro. 100—	for 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducatons
Naples — Cro.—1—	for 124 Grains
Lechie — Cro.—1—	for 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains
Bari — Cro.—1—	for 123 Grains
Palermo — Cro.—1—	for 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins
Mefina — Cro.—1—	for 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins
Antw. & Col. Cro.—1—	for 096 Groffe
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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.



C H A P. 279.

Of the Exchanges of Rome in Italy.

The Exchanges
of Rome.

IN Rome, the Bankers and Exchangers keep their accounts in *Crownes, Julios, Baiochs* and *Quatrina*, and they Exchange in *Ducats, Sols*, and *deniers* of *Camera*. The *Crowne* of the abovefaid money is worth 10 *Julios*, or 100 *Baiochs*, or else 400 *Quatrina*; the *Julio* is 10 *Baioch*, or else 40 *Quatrina*, and the *Baioch* is 4 *Quatrina*.

The *Ducats* of *Camera* according to the old value, is worth 2 per cent. more than the *Cro.* of *Gold*, so that 100 *duc.* are 102 $\frac{2}{5}$ *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 ex-
change
with

Placentia	— Duc. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	for 100 Crownes.
Lions	— Duc. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	for 100 Crownes.
Genoa	— Duc. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	for 100 Cro. of Gold.
Millan	— Duc. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	for 100 Cro. of Gold.
Venice	— Duc. 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	for 100 Ducats.
Florence	— Duc. 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ —	for 100 Crownes.
Lucca	— Duc. 84 —	for 100 Ducatons
Naples	— Duc. 100 —	for 135 Ducca.
Lecchie	— Duc. 100 —	for 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ Duccats.
Barri	— Duc. 100 —	for 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ Duc.
Palermo	— Ducat. 1 —	for 14 15 Tarins.
Mefina	— Ducat. 1 —	for 14 17. Tarins.
Antw. & Col.	Ducat. 1 —	for 125 Grofles.
London	— Ducat. 1 —	for 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterl.
Valentia	— Ducat. 1 —	for 242. Sol.
Saragosa	— Ducat. 1 —	for 23 Sol. 8 Den.
Barfelona	— 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 Ducatons.
Bergamo	— Duc. 100 —	for 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducatons.
Francfort	— Duc. 1 —	for 103 Quarentins.

Vide how these are calculated, Chap. 326. and so following.

C H A P. 280.

*Of the Exchanges of Genoa, the Metropolis
of Liguria.*

N 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 ex-
change
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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 $\frac{2}{3}$ *Crowne.*
- Luccha* — *Cro.* 100 of Gold — for 118 *Duc.*
- Naples* — *Crow.* 1 of Gold — for 134 *Graines.*
- Lechie* — *Crow.* 1 of Gold — for 135 *Graines.*
- Barri* — *Crow.* 1 of Gold — for 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Graines.*
- Palermo* — *Crow.* 1 of Gold — for 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ *Carlins.*
- Mesina* — *Crow.* 1 of Gold — for 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ *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 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Bergamo* — *Cro.* 100 of Gold — for *Ducat.* 118 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Francfort* — *Cro.* 1 of 4 *Liv. cor.* for *Quarentin.* 92.

Vide Chap. 360. how the Exchanges of this place are calculated.

C H A P. 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 settled 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 ex-
change
with

Placentia.	— Sold. 134 —	for 1 Crowne.
Lions	— Sold. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	for 1 Crowne.
Rome	— Gold Crow. 100 —	for 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Duccas.
Naples	— Gold Cro. 100 —	for 133 Duc.
Lecchie	— Gold Cro. 100 —	for 134 Duc.
Barri	— Gold Cro. 100 —	for 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ Duc.
Palermo	— Gold Crow. 1 —	for 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins.
Mefina	— Gold Crow. 1 —	for 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ Carlins.
Antu. & Col.	Gold Crow. 1 —	for 124 Grosses.
London	— Gold Crow. 1 —	for 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Raics.
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. 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 *Grossis* 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 *Bologna,* 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 1/2— for 100 Crownes.
- Roma—Duc. 100— for 77 1/2 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 100 1/4 Duccats.
- Barri—Duc. 100— for 99 1/2 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.
- Lixberne—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 91 1/2.

Vide Chap. 368. how these are calculated.



CHAP. 283.

Of the Exchanges of Florence, the ducall City of Tuscany.

The Exchanges
of Florence.



IN Florence the Exchangers keepe their accounts in *Livers, Solds, and Deniers, Piccoli*, and Exchange in *Crownes Sols, and Deniers.*

The Moneyes which is here called *Piccol*, 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 *Ducats* which is worth *Livers 7. or else Boloni- ni 70.*

In the use of *Exchanging* it giveth the broken number to *Ejons, 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 ex-
change
with

Placentia—Crownes 105	for—	100 Crownes.
Lions—Cro. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$	for—	100 Crownes.
Roma—Cro. 100	for—	96 Ducats.
Genoa—Cro. 106	for—	100 Cro. of Gold.
Millano—Cro. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$	for—	100 Cro. of Gold.
Venetia—Cro. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	for—	100 Ducats
Luccha—Cro. 100	for—	112 Ducatons.
Naples—Cro. 100	for—	130 Ducats.
Lecchia—Cro. 100	for—	129 Ducats.
Barre—Cro. 100	for—	129 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats.
Palermo—Cro. 1	for—	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins.
Mesina—Cro. 1	for—	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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—	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducatons
Bergamo—Cro. 100	for—	115 Ducatons.
Francfort—Cro. 1	for—	98 Quarentins.

Vide Chap. 400 how these are calculated.

CHAP. 284.

Of the Exchanges of Lucca, a Republique
in Toscanie.



IN Lucca, Exchangers doe keepe their accounts, in The Exchanges
Livers, Sol. and Deniers of Piccols, and doe Exchange of Lucca.
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 Florexe, the Ducaton is worth 7. Liv. of Piccol, and is com-
monly called the Crowne of Silver.

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.

Euccadoth
exchange
with

Placentia Ducatons	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	for	100 Crow.
Lions Ducatons	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	for	100 Crow.
Roma	Duc. 119	for	100 Duc.
Genoa	Duc. 118	for	100 Crow. of Gold.
Millan	Duc. 118 $\frac{1}{2}$	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	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats.
Barri	Duc. 100	for	115 Ducats.
Palermo	Duc. 1	for	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins.
Mesina	Du. 1	for	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 100
Bergamo	Duc. 100	for	Ducatons 99
Francfort	Duc. 1	for	85 Quarentins.

C H A P. 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 Torneses. The Carline is 10 Graines, or halfe a Tarine; from whence, 10 Carlins maketh the Ducat. The Cinquine is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 ex-
change
with

Placentia	— Grain.	133	— for 1 Crowne.
Roma	— Ducat.	136	— for 100 Duc.
Lions	— Grain.	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	— for 1 Crowne.
Genoa	— Grain.	135	— for 1 Crow. of Gold.
Milhan	— Ducc.	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	— for 100 Crow. of Gold.
Venetia	— Duc.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	— for 100 Duc.
Florence	— Duc.	131	— for 100 Crownes.
Lucca	— Duc.	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	— for 100 Ducatons.
Lecchie	— Duc.	100	— for 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats.
Barri	— Duc.	100	— for 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.
Lixborve	— 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. 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 its Exchanging it differs not much from the custome of Naples, specified in the former leafe.

The Exchanges
of Lecchie.

Lecchie
doth ex-
change
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. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 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 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats.
Palermo	— Duc. — 1	— for 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ Quarentines.



C H A P. 287.

Of the Exchanges of Barri in Puglia.

The Exchanges
of Barri.



N Barri their Accounts and Monyes are the same as are in use in *Naples*, mentioned in the former Lease, and the custome in *Exchanging* also, is *deere* conformable thereto.

Barri
doth ex-
change
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 Grofles.
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 350 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 Picchols*, and these account it by 12, 20, and 6. The *Ounce* is 30. *Tarins*, or 600 *Graines*, or 3600 *Picchols*, the *Tarine* is 20 *Graines*, or 120 *Picchols*, and the *Graine* is 6 *Picchols*. Besides which there is a *Crowne in Moneyes* which is 12 *Tarins* or 240 *Grains*, or 1440 *Picchols*, the *Ducat* is 13 *Tarins* or else 260 *Graines* or 1560 *Piccoles*, The *Florin* is 6 *Tarins*, or 120 *Grains*, or 720 *Picchols*, the *Carlin* is $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	for 1 Crowne.
Lions	—	Carl.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	for 1 Crowne.
Roma	—	Carl.	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	for 1 Duc.
Genoa	—	Carl.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	for 1 Crow. of Gold.
Millan	—	Carl.	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	for 1 Crow. of Gold.
Venetia	—	Carl.	24 $\frac{1}{3}$	—	for 1 Duc.
Florence	—	Carl.	28	—	for 1 Crowne.
Lucca	—	Carl.	25	—	for 1 Ducaton.
Naples gra. dipicc.	—		172	—	for 1 Ducat.
Lecchie	—	Carl.	23	—	for 1 Ducats.
Barri	—	Tarin.	11.8	—	for 1 Ducat.
Mesina	—	Ounc.	100	—	for 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	for 1 Ducaton.
Francfort	—	Duc.	1	—	for 89 Quarentinet.

Vide Chap. 419. how these are calculated.

CHAP. 289.

Of the Exchanges of Mefina, in the Faire of Sicilia.

The Exchanges
of Mefina.



IN Mefina, 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 giyeth 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*.

Mefina
doth ex-
change
with

<i>Placentia</i>	— Carl. 29 $\frac{1}{4}$	— for 1 Crowne.
<i>Lions</i>	— Carl. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	— for 1 Crowne.
<i>Roma</i>	— Carl. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	— for 1 Duc.
<i>Genoa</i>	— Carl. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	— for 1 Crow. of Gold.
<i>Milkan</i>	— Carl. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	— for 1 Crow. of Gold.
<i>Venetia</i>	— Carl. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	— for 1 Duc.
<i>Florence</i>	— Carl. 28 $\frac{5}{7}$	— for 1 Crowne.
<i>Lucca</i>	— Carl. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	— for 1 Ducaton.
<i>Naples</i>	— Ducc. 100	— for 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ Duc. of 6 Tarins.
<i>Lecchie</i>	— Tarin. 11. 14	— for 1 Ducat.
<i>Barri</i>	— Carl. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	— for 1 Ducat.
<i>Palermo</i>	— Ounce 100	— for 102 Ounces.
<i>Antu. & Col.</i>	— Duccat. 1	— for 107 Grosses.
<i>London</i>	— Duccat. 1	— for 72 Pence sterl.
<i>Valentia</i>	— Florin. 1	— for Sol. 9. 9. D.
<i>Saragosa</i>	— Florin. 1	— for Sol. 9. 10. D.
<i>Barselona</i>	— Florin. 1	— for Sol. 9. 8. D.
<i>Siv. al. Med.</i>	— Florin. 1	— for 190 Marved.
<i>Lixborne</i>	— Florin. 1	— for 200 Raies.
<i>Bollonia</i>	— Carl. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	— for 1 Ducaton.
<i>Bergamo</i>	— Carlin 25	— for 1 Ducaton.
<i>Francfort</i>	— Duccat. 1	— for 90 <i>Quarentaines</i> .

Vide Chap. 419. how these are calculated.



CHAP. 290.

Of the Exchanges of Antwerpe, in Brabant, and
Collen in Germany the lower.



N 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 *sbilling.*

Antwerp &
Colonia
doth ex-
change
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.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	for 1	Ducat.
Florence—	Gro.	112	—	for 1	Crowne.
Luccha—	Gro.	104	—	for 1	Ducaton.
Naples—	Gro.	91	—	for 1	Ducat.
Lecchia—	Gro.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	for 1	Duccat.
Barri—	Gro.	90	—	for 1	Duccat.
Palermo—	Gro.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	for 1	Duc.
Mefina—	Gro.	107	—	for 1	Duc.
London—	Sold.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	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.	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	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.
Milban	—	Pence 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ — for 1 Crow. of Gold.
Venetia	—	Pence 50 — for 1 Duc. in Banco.
Florence	—	Pence 61 — for 1 Crowne.
Lucca	—	Pence 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ — for 1 Ducaton.
Naples	—	Pence 50 — for 1 Ducat.
Lecchie	—	Pence 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ — for 1 Ducat.
Barri	—	Pence 51 — for 1 Ducat.
Palermo	—	Pence 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ — for 1 Ducat.
Mesina	—	Pence 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ — for 1 Ducat.
Antu. & Col.	Pounds sterl. 1	— for 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ Shill. Flem.
Valentia	—	Pence 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ — for 1 Ducat.
Saragosa	—	Pence 59 — for 1 Ducat.
Barselona	—	Pence 64 — for 1 Ducat.
Siv. al. Med.	—	Pence 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ — for 1 Ducat.
Lixborne	—	Pence 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ — for 1 Ducat.
Boltonia	—	Pence 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ — for 1 Ducaton.
Bergamo	—	Pence 52 — for 1 Ducaton.
Francfort	—	Pence 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ — for 1 Florin.

Vide Chap. 443. how these are calculated.

C H A P. 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 *Ducats* is here imaginary, and accounted for 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 ex-
change
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 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterl.
Saragosa	Duc. 100.	for 102 Duccat.
Barselona	Duc. 100.	for 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ Duccat.
Siv. al. & Med.	Sol. 20. 3.	for 1 Duccat.
Lixborne	Ducc. 100.	for 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 *Monjes*, 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

<i>Placentia</i>	— Sol. 23. 8 —	for 1 <i>Crowne</i> .
<i>Lions</i>	— Sol. 23. 11 —	for 1 <i>Crowne</i> .
<i>Rome</i>	— Sol. 24. 3 —	for 1 <i>Ducat</i> .
<i>Genoa</i>	— Sol. 23. 9 —	for 1 <i>Crowne of Gold</i> .
<i>Millan</i>	— Sol. 23. 8 —	for 1 <i>Crowne of Gold</i> .
<i>Venice</i>	— Sol. 17. 9 —	for 1 <i>Ducat</i> .
<i>Florence</i>	— Sol. 22. 10 —	for 1 <i>Crowne</i> .
<i>Lucca</i>	— Sol. 20. 1 —	for 1 <i>Duccaton</i> .
<i>Naples</i>	— Sol. 17. 10 —	for 1 <i>Duccat</i> .
<i>Lecchie</i>	— Sol. 18. 1 —	for 1 <i>Duccat</i> .
<i>Barri</i>	— Sol. 18. 0 —	for 1 <i>Duccat</i> .
<i>Palermo</i>	— Sol. 9. 8 —	for 1 <i>Florin</i> .
<i>Mefna</i>	— Sol. 9. 9 —	for 1 <i>Florin</i> .
<i>Antw. & Col.</i>	— Ducc. 1 —	for 105 <i>Groffes</i> .
<i>London</i>	— Ducc. 1 —	for 73 <i>d. sterl.</i>
<i>Valentia</i>	— Duc. 100 —	for 103 <i>Duccat</i> .
<i>Barfelona</i>	— Duc. 100 —	for 102 <i>Duccat</i> .
<i>Siv. al. & Med.</i>	— Duc. 100 —	for 105 <i>Duccat</i> .
<i>Lixborne</i>	— Ducc. 100 —	for 108 <i>Duccat</i> .
<i>Bolonia</i>	— Sol. 20. 2 —	for 1 <i>Duccaton</i> .
<i>Bergamo</i>	— Sol. 20. 1 —	for 1 <i>Duccaton</i> .
<i>Francfort</i>	— Duccat. 1 —	for 95 <i>Quarentins</i> .

Vide Chap. 426. how these are calculated.

CHAP. 293.

Of the Exchanges of Barcelona the Metropolis of Catalonia.



N Barcelona, the use of account keeping, and the monyes 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 Barcelona.

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.*

Barcelona 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*.
- Mefina* — *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.



C H A P. 295.

Of the Exchanges of Sivil, Alcalá, Medina del Campo, and other places in Castilia.

The Exchanges
of Sivil, Alcalá,
Medina del
Campo, &c.

IN these parts, and generally throughout *Spain*, Merchants doe keep their accounts in *Marvedes*; yet notwithstanding, for the benefit of *Exchanging*, they have an *imaginarie Ducat*, which *Ducat* 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 Ducat*, or 100 *Ducats*.

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, Alcalá, and Medina doth exchange with

Placentia	— Marved. 440 —	for 1 Crowne.
Lions	— Marv. 445 —	for 1 Crowne.
Rome	— Marv. 450 —	for 1 Ducat.
Genoa	— Marv. 442 —	for 1 Cro. of Gold.
Millan	— Marv. 438 —	for 1 Cro. of Gold.
Venice	— Marv. 330 —	for 1 Ducat.
Florence	— Marv. 430 —	for 1 Crowne.
Lucca	— Marv. 370 —	for 1 Ducaton.
Naples	— Marv. 337 —	for 1 Ducat.
Lecchie	— Marv. 334 —	for 1 Ducat.
Barri	— Marv. 333 —	for 1 Ducat.
Palermo	— Marv. 180 —	for 1 Florin.
Mefina	— Marv. 175 —	for 1 Florin.
Antw. & Col.	— Ducat. 1 —	for 105 Grofles.
London	— Ducat. 1 —	for 72 Pence sterl.
Valentia	— Ducat. 1 —	for Sol. 19. 8.
Saragosa	— Ducc. 100 —	for 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducat.
Barcelona	— Ducc. 100 —	for 108 Ducat.
Lixborne	— Ducc. 100 —	for 109 Ducat.
Bollonia	— Marv. 372 —	for 1 Ducaton.
Bergamo	— Marv. 368 —	for 1 Ducaton.
Francfort	— Ducat. 1 —	for 88 Quarentines.

Vide Chap. 426. how these are calculated.

C H A P. 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 ex-
change
with

<i>Placentia</i>	— Res 472	— for 1 Crowne.
<i>Lions</i>	— Res 480	— for 1 Crowne.
<i>Rome</i>	— Res 483	— for 1 DucCAT.
<i>Genoa</i>	— Res 476	— for 1 Crowne of Gold.
<i>Millan</i>	— Res 475	— for 1 Crowne of Gold.
<i>Venice</i>	— Res 354	— for 1 DucAT.
<i>Florence</i>	— Res 465	— for 1 Crowne.
<i>Lucca</i>	— Res 397	— for 1 DucCATon.
<i>Naples</i>	— Res 350	— for 1 DucCAT.
<i>Lecchie</i>	— Res 352	— for 1 DucCAT.
<i>Barri</i>	— Res 348	— for 1 DucCAT.
<i>Palermo</i>	— Res 190	— for 1 Florin.
<i>Mesina</i>	— Res 193	— for 1 Florin.
<i>Antw. & Col.</i>	— Duc. 1	— for 104 Grofſes.
<i>London</i>	— Duc. 1	— for 69 d. ſterl.
<i>Valentia</i>	— Duc. 105	— for 100 Duc.
<i>Saragoſa</i>	— Duc. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$	— for 100 DucCATs.
<i>Barſelona</i>	— Duc. 103 $\frac{4}{7}$	— for 100 DucCATs.
<i>Siv. al. Med.</i>	— Duc. 106	— for 100 DucCATs.
<i>Bolonia</i>	— Res 400	— for — 1 DucCATon.
<i>Bergamo</i>	— Res 388	— for — 1 DucCATon.
<i>Francfort</i>	— Duc. 1	— for 89 Quarentines.



C H A P. 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 ex-
change
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.
Messina	— 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.
Barcelona	— 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 *Piccholis*, is the *current Coine* of the place, and the same as is in use in *Venetia*. The *Duccaton* is worth 7 *Livers* of *Piccolu*, so that 1 *Sol.* of *Duccaton* is worth 7 *Sol.* of *Piccoli*, 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

<i>Placentia</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 117 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	for 100 <i>Crownes</i> .
<i>Lions</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 117 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	for 100 <i>Crownes</i> .
<i>Rome</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 118	—	for 100 <i>Duc.</i>
<i>Genoa</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 117 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	for 100 <i>Crow. of Gold.</i>
<i>Millan</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 117 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	for 100 <i>Cro. of Gold.</i>
<i>Venice</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 87	—	for 100 <i>Duccats.</i>
<i>Florence</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	for 100 <i>Crownes</i> .
<i>Luccha</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 100 $\frac{2}{7}$	—	for 100 <i>Duccas.</i>
<i>Naples</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	for 100 <i>Ducc.</i>
<i>Lecchie</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 1	—	for 112 <i>Graines.</i>
<i>Barri</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 1	—	for 110 <i>Graines.</i>
<i>Palermo</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 1	—	for 25 <i>Carlins.</i>
<i>Mesina</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 1	—	for 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>Carlins.</i>
<i>Antu. & Col.</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 1	—	for 104 <i>Grosses.</i>
<i>London</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 1	—	for 67 <i>d. sterl.</i>
<i>Valentia</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 1	—	for <i>Sol.</i> 20.
<i>Saragosa</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 1	—	for <i>Sol.</i> 20. 1 <i>d.</i>
<i>Barselona</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 1	—	for <i>Sol.</i> 20. 2 <i>d.</i>
<i>Siv. al. Med.</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 1	—	for 370 <i>Marved.</i>
<i>Lixborne</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 1	—	for 390 <i>Raies.</i>
<i>Bollonia</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	for 100 <i>Duccatons.</i>
<i>Francfort</i>	—	<i>Duccaton</i> 1	—	for 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Quarentins.</i>



C H A P. 299.

Of the Exchanges of Francfort, Norimberg, Augusta, and Vienna in Germanie.

The Exchanges
of Francfort,
Norimberg, Au-
gusta, and Vi-
enna.

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 ex-
change
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. 102; —	for 1 Cro. of Gold.
Venice	— Flor. — 126 —	for 100 Duccat.
Florence	— Quarent. 96 —	for 1 Crowne.
Lucca	— 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.
Mesima	— Quarent. 89; —	for 1 Ducc.
Antu. & Col.	— Flor. of 65 quar. 1 —	for 80 Groffe.
London	— Florin. — 1 —	for 50 d. sterl.
Valentia	— Florin. — 1 —	for Sol. 13. 8 d.
Saragosa	— Quarent. 96 —	for 1 Duccat.
Barcelona	— 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.



C H A P. 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 settled 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* limited, 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 customes 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 halfe V-
fan ce.

Fourthly, at *halfe Vfan ce*, this is understood to be halfe the abovefaid first limited terme or time, according (as I faid 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 paiement of *Bills* is understood to be at some certaine daies, accounted for *Faires* in the said places, where the *Bills* 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^o *à las Fieras de Vilaleon*, 2^o *de Medina del Campo*, 3^o *de Medina del Rio Siccó*, which places are as publike *Martes*, whereto Merchants doe use to give and take, sometimes to benefit themselves by *Exchanges*, as in the abovefaid 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 settled.

How the Rates
and prizes of
Exchanges are
settled.



He next thing considerable yet to be 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 *mysticall body of Exchanges*, and therefore to explaine my selfe, it may fitly here be 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 a daies

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 aforefaid, (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 *Receipts*, or great disbursements; how the *Trade* and commerce of *Negotiators* and *Merchants* is concurrent and effective; and therein they are found to concur, 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*.



C H A P. 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 *States-men*; 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, comparifon, and proportion, duly, rightly, and really examined, compared, and proportioned, and no difference, inequality, 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 *Country* 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 countervaille 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*, *inhansment* and *debasement* of the same: and therefore such *Merchants* as are *Exchangers*, doe endeavour by certaine rules of *Exchanges*, to equalize the valuation of the *Monyes* of one *Prince* or *Country* with another: And therefore every man that delivereth his *Money* in one *Country*, 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*, afore 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 *Crowne*, *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 presuppofe, that the *Crowne of France*, of 67 *Souls*, or 3 *li. 7 Souls Tournois*, is worth by exchange, according to the course thereof, 100 *Groffe* 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 $\frac{37}{7}$ Groffe*, which is indeed the true value of the *Crowne*: if then the *Bill of Exchange* be made for *lesse* then 89 $\frac{37}{7}$ *Groffe 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 $\frac{37}{7}$ *Groffe* is the *Par* in *Exchanges* betweene these two Countries, in the *Crowne of France*, and in the *Groffe 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 brieve calculations thereof, and the short prooffe 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 four 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 *June*.
- 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 accustomedly 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*.

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 at the *Merchants* residing upon the place, appear in certain publicke rooms near the Burse, or place of daily meeting with their *Booke* or *Bilan*, containing both their *Debit* and *Credit*, of both depts and *Bills of Exchanges*, and there addresse themselves to one another, and to whom they are indepted, intimating unto them, to transerre 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 payments, 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 payment.

Descounters or transferring of bills 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 payment, the *current moneyes* of the place are found encreasing, or decreasing being sometimes worth, from one payment to another 2 per cent. or $2 \frac{1}{4}$ 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 $2 \frac{1}{4} \text{ per cent.}$ from the payments of *Roys*, as they call it, or *Kings*, untill the payment 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 $2 \frac{1}{4}$ which is the *Exchange* afore-mentioned, and therefore $\frac{1}{4}$ of the tenth is to be taken, as for example.

At $2 \frac{1}{4} \text{ per Cent.}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 455 \text{ Lib.} \\ \frac{1}{10} \text{ --- } 45 - 10 \text{ ster.} \\ \frac{1}{4} \text{ --- } 11 - 07 - 6 \text{ d.} \end{array} \text{ is the Exchange of the said parcell.}$$

Againe a *Debtor* oweth unto his *Creditor* *Lib.* 3141. 16. 6 d. to pay at the rate of $2 \frac{3}{4} \text{ per cent.}$ for *Exchange*, the which most facilitate and briefly is thus performed, take the $\frac{1}{10}$ of the said sum, & of the proceed $\frac{1}{4}$ and of the $\frac{1}{4}$ the $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the said fifth to the $\frac{1}{10}$.

At $2 \frac{3}{4}$

And thus the value of the said *Exchange* is found out, as here followeth.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Lib. } 3141 - 16 - 6. \\
 \frac{1}{10} \quad 314 - 3 - 8. \\
 \hline
 \frac{1}{10} \quad 62 - 16 - 8. \\
 \frac{1}{10} \quad 20 - 18 - 10. \\
 \hline
 \text{Lib. } 83 - 15 - 6 \text{ is the Value of the Exchange.}
 \end{array}$$

The reason of this brevity is, that if from 100, one take $\frac{1}{10}$ as is before said $\frac{1}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ of the said $\frac{1}{10}$; the product of the said $\frac{1}{10}$ with the $\frac{1}{10}$, gives just $2\frac{1}{100}$ 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 $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and a $\frac{1}{10}$ of the said adding the two last products the *Exchange* will appeare, as

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Lib. } 842 - 17 - 6. \\
 \text{Lib. } 84 - 5 - 9. \\
 \hline
 \frac{1}{10} \quad 21 - 01 - 5. \\
 \frac{1}{10} \quad 2 - 2 - 1. \\
 \hline
 \text{Lib. } 23 - 3 - 6. \text{ for the Exchange.}
 \end{array}$$

At $2\frac{1}{2}$ Againe a *Debtor* oweth to his *Creditor* *lib.* 1435. 17. 8d. 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 $\frac{1}{10}$ of his *Product* $\frac{1}{10}$ and of the $\frac{1}{10}$ the adding the said $\frac{1}{10}$ to the said $\frac{1}{10}$ and the *Exchange* will appeare.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Lib. } 1435 - 17 - 8 - d. \\
 \frac{1}{10} \quad 143 - 11 - 9. \\
 \hline
 \frac{1}{10} \quad 28 - 14 - 4. \\
 \frac{1}{10} \quad 4 - 15 - 8. \\
 \hline
 \text{Lib. } 33 - 10 - 0. \text{ is the Exchange.}
 \end{array}$$

At $2\frac{1}{2}$ Againe at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. what will the *Exchange* of 7661 *lib.* 17. *Sols* amount unto, to doe which, the $\frac{1}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$ and the $\frac{1}{10}$ of the said $\frac{1}{10}$ is to be taken, adding the $\frac{1}{10}$ and the $\frac{1}{10}$ and it giveth the *Exchange*.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Lib. } 7661 - 17 - 0. \\
 \frac{1}{10} \quad 766 - 3 - 8. \\
 \hline
 \frac{1}{10} \quad 153 - 4 - 9. \\
 \frac{1}{10} \quad 19 - 3 - 10. \\
 \hline
 \text{Lib. } 172 - 7 - 10. \text{ is the Exchange at } 2\frac{1}{2}
 \end{array}$$

Againe,

Againe, at 3 per Cent. I would know the Exchange of 7000 lib. At 3. per herein take $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the said $\frac{1}{2}$, adding the two last products, it giveth the Exchange: as example,

Lib.	7000	-	00	-	0	
	$\frac{1}{4}$	700				
	$\frac{1}{4}$	175	-	00	-	0
	$\frac{1}{4}$	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 $\frac{1}{2}$ is to be taken, and to be added to the totall, and it giveth li. 5843. 15.

Lib.	5312	-	10	-	0	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	531	-	5	-	0
	$\frac{1}{2}$	5843	-	15	-	0
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 Country, 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.



C H A P. 304.

*Briefe Rates of Exchanges in Lions, which may
serve for the Rates of Interests in
many other places.*



At $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. take $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{2}$, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the last $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be the rate and summe of the Exchange propounded and demanded.

At $\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent. take a $\frac{1}{6}$ of a $\frac{1}{2}$, and a $\frac{1}{3}$ of the last $\frac{1}{6}$ is the Exchange.

Rates of Exchange in Lions, and may serve for rates of interest in many other Cities.

At

At $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. take a $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{2}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and the $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 $\frac{2}{5}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{2}{5}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{2}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the Exchange.

At 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{3}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the Exchange.

At 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the Exchange.

At 1 $\frac{2}{5}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{2}{5}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the last $\frac{1}{10}$.

At 2 per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{5}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the Exchange.

At 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.

At 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{2}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$.

At 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the Exchange.

At 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.

At 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{3}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$.

At 3 per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$.

At 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$.

At 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$.

At 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.

At 4 per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$.

At 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$.

At 5 per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{5}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$.

At 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.

At 6 per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{6}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$ shall be the Exchange.

At 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{4}$ shall be the Exchange.

At 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{2}{3}$ or a $\frac{1}{3}$ of one $\frac{1}{4}$.

At 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$.

At 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{3}$.

At 10 per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{10}$.

At 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{2}$.

At 15 per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the said $\frac{1}{5}$, adding the whole.

At 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{3}$.

At 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{3}$ and twice the $\frac{1}{3}$ the one of the other of the said $\frac{1}{3}$.

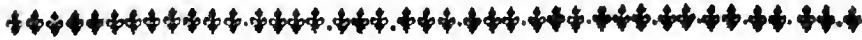
At 20 per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{5}$.

At 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. ——— $\frac{1}{4}$ and of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$ adding giveth the Exchange.

At 25 per Cent. take the $\frac{1}{4}$.

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 regulated for the next ensuing payment from that day, so must it also be understood that the nearer the time is, to the day of the next payment ensuing, the lesser consequently is the rate of the *Exchange*, for that payment 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 *Pairs* 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.

The reason and benefit of these rules, as well in *Lions* as elsewhere.



CHAP. 305.

Examples of the Exchanges of Lions, with the profit of the profits thereof.

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. 1560, 15 Sol.* give for profit at the rate of two $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for three payments, valuing the said *Exchange*, with the principall at the price abovenamed.

First

Example of *Exchange*, with the profit of the profit thereof, in the nature of interest upon interest.

First it is to be noted, that if by the rules above mentioned, the profits of the said summe at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for one payment coms to *Lib.* 39. 0. 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 payment, 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.
 $\begin{array}{r} 156 - 01 - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$
Exchange 39 - 00 - 4. adde to the principall.
Lib. 1599 - 15 - 4. for first payment.
 $\begin{array}{r} 159 - 19 - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$
Exchange 39 - 19 - 10. adde to the principall.
Lib. 1639 - 15 - 2 for the second payment.
 $\begin{array}{r} 163 - 19 - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$
Exchange 40 - 19 - 10. adde to the second principall.
Lib. 1680 - 15 - 0 for the third payment.

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 payment 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$, the second at $2\frac{1}{2}$, the third at $2\frac{1}{2}$ and the fourth payment at $2\frac{1}{2}$, 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.
 $\begin{array}{r} 745 \\ \hline 149 - 00 - 0 \\ 18 - 12 - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ } *Exchange* at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.
Lib. 7617 - 12 - 6. for the first payment.
 $\begin{array}{r} 761 - 18 - 3 \\ 152 - 7 - 0 \\ 25 - 7 - 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$ } *Exchange* at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Lib. 7795 - 7 - 5 For the second payment.
 $\begin{array}{r} 779 - 10 - 9 \\ 194 - 17 - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ } *Exchange* at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.
Lib. 7990 - 5 - 1 For the third payment.
 $\begin{array}{r} 799 - 0 - 6 \\ 159 - 16 - 1 \\ 53 - 5 - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ } *Exchange* at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Lib. 8203 - 6 - 6 For the last payment.

Now forasmuch as these *Rules* have affinity with the interest u- Interest paid, sed in many countreyes, continued by the yeere from one to ano- upon rebate ther, 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 brieffe manner, how the same is easily cast up, contrary to the method of many of our common *arithmeticians*.



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.



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 $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{4}$ or more facillie, 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 prooffe of the rule, for the triall of the certaintie thereof.

Lib. 3709 - 12 - 9.

	2	
1/2	7419 - 5	6.
1/4	2473 - 1	10
1/8	824 - 7	3

274 - 15 - 9 discount.

Lib. 3434 - 17 - 0. resting

The Prooffe.

<i>Lib.</i> 3434 - 17 - 0.
1/8 343 - 9 - 8.
1/4 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ times in 108, the which 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ doubled, are 27, and therefore must be divided by 27, or for the briefer and readier way, take $\frac{1}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{3}$ or three thirds one out of the other, and therefore to make the prooffe, take $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said 3434. 17 0. and in drawing $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said $\frac{1}{3}$, 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 brieffe 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 Rebatelements.

A table for casting up all accounts of discounts or rebatelements,



À primis, At 101 per cent. divide by 101.

At 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. divide by 81, or take $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{4}$,

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ of one $\frac{1}{4}$.

At 104 per cent. divide by 26, or take $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{4}$.

At 105 per cent. divide by 21, or take $\frac{1}{5}$ of a $\frac{1}{4}$.

At 106 per cent. for 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 53.

At 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. divide by 17.

At 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 43.

At 108 per cent. for 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 27 or take $\frac{1}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{4}$.

At 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. divide by 13.

At 100 per cent. divide by 11, or take $\frac{1}{11}$.

At 112 per cent. for 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 28, or take $\frac{1}{4}$ of one $\frac{1}{4}$.

At 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. divide by 9 or take $\frac{1}{9}$.

At 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 23.

At 116 per cent. for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 29.

At 116 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. divide by 7, or take $\frac{1}{7}$.

At 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 47.

At 118 per cent. for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 59.

At 120 per cent. divide by 6 or take $\frac{1}{6}$.

At 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{3}$, 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 $\frac{1}{3}$, so that the said 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ are contained 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ in 122 $\frac{1}{2}$, and therefore it must be divided by 4 $\frac{1}{3}$, 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 $\frac{1}{3}$, 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 $\frac{1}{7}$ of the summe, which the discount is to be made of, and the $\frac{1}{7}$ of the said $\frac{1}{5}$ 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.



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 payment, to alter, yet it standeth the *Merchant* so farre in stead, that

Exch. of Lions w th Rome.

Ecc

thereby

Accounts kept
in Lions.

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 may be 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 keep 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.

Cro.	4520.	12.	6.	
At	85			per cent.
	22600.			
	36160.			
		42	10	6.
		10	12	6.
Cro.	3842	53	02	6.
Sol.	— 10	20		
Den.	---	62		
		7	12	
		50		
				facit 3842. 10. 7 d.

Prooffe.

The prooffe of the said account will appear 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

Crownes 1324 - 15 - 0 of Gold of the Sunne.
At Cro. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

6620.	
11916	
662	7-6
331	3-9
47	10-0
23	15-0
1268	44-16-3
8	20-
11	96
55	12

Facit Crownes 1268 - 8 - 11 which shall appear, when *Florence* Exchanges with *Lions*.

Proofs.



CHAP. CCCX.

Of the Exchange of Lions with Lucca.

Lions Exchangeth with *Lucca*, and taketh Crowns 100 to pay in *Lucca*, posito 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Livers* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ and from its *Product* cut off the two last figures, the which I multiply 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.

E e e 2

Crownes

Crownes 1234 - 5 - 6. of Gold of the Sunne.
At Cro. 103 - $\frac{1}{2}$ 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

Payment 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	Crownes 1273 - 7 - 2
Sols 14 67	12 - 14 - 8
Deniers 8 06	Facit 1286 - 1 - 10

Facit 12 Crownes 14 8 d.

The proove 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* 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.* 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ more or lesse of *Taries*, 5 per *Duc.* 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 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Duc.* cutting the two last figures of the *Produit*, the which must be multiplied by 5, to make them *Taries*, and then by 20, to make them *Graines*, because that the *Duc.* 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- $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

18088
31008
1292
31-4-7
25-2-10
3-0-18

<i>Duc.</i> 3295	20
<i>Tarie</i> 1	5
	02
	20
	55

The prooffe of the faid rule shall appeare in the *Exchange* of Prooffe. *Naples* backe with *Lions*.



CHAP. CCC XII.

Of the Exchanges of Lions with Palermo or Mesina.

Lions exchangeth for *Palermo* or *Mesina*, and giveth 1 *Crowne* of *Gold* of the *Sunne*, to have in the faid place *pesiro* 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 faid *Cro.* of the *Sun* by the faid 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; to make *Taries*, one whereof being 2 *Carlins*, and 30 worth one *Ounce*, and if you find a rest of the faid *Taries*, you must take; which is 10 *Graines*, because that one *Tarie* is worth 10 *Grains*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20 which is 10, to the which must bee added the resting *Grains*, if any bee, so that the faid 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 faid summe of *Ounces*, one *Carlin* per *Ounce* is given for to make it good money, and to adde the faid *Carlin* per *Ounce* in the shortest way, it is to bee considered that for the faid *Ounces* 2189 is given the same summe of *Carlins* for the *Laggio* of the moneyes as they terme it, which

reduced into *Ounces*, cutting the last figure, and taking $\frac{1}{2}$ of therest, 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 be added 8 *Grains*, for 25 *Taries* which are with the *Ounces*, seeing that for 3 *Taries* commeth one *Graine*, for *Laggio* 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. the account may be made in taking $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the said summe of *Ounces*, and it will make the same sum; as Example.

Cro. 4692. 11. 3. of the Sun. Carl. 28. per Cent.	Laggio of the money at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.
37536.	Oun. 2189. 15. 17.
9384	i 729. 28. 12.
14	729. 28. 12.
1.7.	Ounce 36 49 23 1.
Car. 13139 1 7	Ties 14 30
Oun. 218. 9 25. 15.	Grains. 18 93
Good mo. 36. 14. 18	61
Oun. 2226. 10. 15 Ounces	

Prooffe.

The prooffe of the said account shall appeare in the *Exchange* of *Palermo* and *Mefna* 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 money 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 multiply 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

68
6
408
Crow. 8288-1-5
4 1/2

Lib. 28179-8-10 *Mony* of *Gold*.

20
563588
6

33151-5-8
4144-0-8

Current Mony 37296-6-4

3381533
1175
3593
3293
29
20
580
172
12
2064

The prooffe of this Rule is scene, when that *Genoa* doth exchange *Prooffe*. for *Lions*.



CHAP. CCCXIII.

Of the Exchanges of Lions with Millan.

Lions exchangeth with *Millan*, and giveth a *Crowne* of the *Sunne* to have in *Millan posito* 118 ¹/₅ 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* 118 ¹/₅ beginning to multiply the *Ei.* 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,
Crownes

Exchanges of
Lions with Millan:

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.

Prooffe.

The prooffe of the said account shall be manifest in the Example of Milan with Lions.



CHAP. CCCXV.

Of the Exchange of Lions with Venetia.

Exchange of
Lions with
Venetia.

Lions exchangeth with Venice, and giveth 100 Crownes of Gold, to have there Duccats posito 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ of Livers 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ Duccats, and the remainder produced by the said multiplication, shall be divided by 24, because that the Duccat is worth 24 Groffe, and out of that produ \u00e9 t cut the two last figures, the which being multiplied by 24, to make them Groffes, they will make Duccats 4238 $\frac{1}{3}$, which Lions shall have credit in Venice for the said Crownes of the Sunne: as Example.

Crownes - 3549-10-0
 at Ducc. 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ per Cent.

31941

39039

709-19

709-19

59-17

Ducc. 4238 | 10-7

Groffe — 2 | $\frac{24}{47}$

Prooffe.

Facit 4238 Duccat. 2 Groffe. And the prooffe of this account shall be manifested by Example, in the Exchanges of Venetia back for Lions.



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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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.

Crownes 3789-13-4
At Crownes 113 Crownes per Cent.

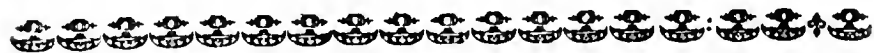
	11367
	41679
	37-13-4
	37-13-4
Crow. 4282	32-6-8
Sol. 6	20
	46
Den. 5	12
	60

Crownes 4282-6-5
At Lib. 4-15 per Crowne.

17129-5-8
2141-3-2
1070-11-7

Lib. 20341-0-5

The prooffe 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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,

Crownes

Crownes 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ — Crow. 100 — Crow. 3489.15.0 d.

3	3
359	10469-5
Crow. 2916-4-6	100
	1046926
	3289
	582
	2235
	81
	20
	1620
	184
	12
	2308

The prooffe 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 *Grosfes* I shall have there, for *Cro.* 6895. 11. 3. To doe which, I multiply the said summe by the said 121 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Grosfe*, and it giveth *Grosfes* 836661, out of which take $\frac{1}{3}$, to make them *Sols*, and they make *Sols* 69721. 9. which to make into *Livers*, you must cut the two last figures, & take the $\frac{1}{10}$ of the others, and it will come to *li.* 3486.1.9. of *Grosfes*, 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 *Grosfe* 121 - $\frac{1}{3}$ per *Crowne*.

6895							
82740							
2298							
60							
8							
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; padding-right: 10px;">Grosfe</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;">836661</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; padding-right: 10px;">Sols.</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;">6972-1-9</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; padding-right: 10px;">Livers.</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;">3486-1-9 Money of Grosfes in Antuerpe.</td> </tr> </table>		Grosfe	836661	Sols.	6972-1-9	Livers.	3486-1-9 Money of Grosfes in Antuerpe.
Grosfe	836661						
Sols.	6972-1-9						
Livers.	3486-1-9 Money of Grosfes in Antuerpe.						

The prooffe of the faid 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 ferve in the fame manner with *Colonia*; becaufe the fame *Monyes* are used in *Exchanges* in the faid Citie of *Colonia* as in *Antuerpe*, and the fame alfo is in ufe in *Amsterdam*, and throughout the *Netherlands*.



C H A P. CCCXIX.

Of the Exchange 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 fame 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 prooffe of this account shall appeare, when I come to the *Exchanges* of *London* with this place of *Lions*.

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*.

CHAP. CCCXX.

Of the Exchange of Lions with Francfort.

Exchanges of
Lions with
Francfort.

Lions exchangeth for Francfort, and giveth a Crowne of the Sunne to have in the said place *Quarentines posito* $95\frac{3}{4}$; I demand, for 1500 Crownes of the Sunne, how many Florins shall Lions have in Francfort: to doe which, multiply the said Crownes of the Sunne by $95\frac{3}{4}$, and it maketh *Quarentines* 143625; to reduce which into Florins, you must cut off the two last figures, and then take $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 <i>Quarentines</i>	$95\frac{3}{4}$ per Crowne.
	142500
	750
	375
<i>Quarent.</i>	14362 5
Florins.	2393-15

Prooffe.

Desiring for prooffe of the said account, to exchange from Francfort to Lions, the said Flor. 2393. 15. at *Quarent.* $95\frac{3}{4}$ per Crowne, I first put the said Florins into *Quarentines*, multiplying them by 60, and they will be *Quarentines* 143625, which divided by $95\frac{3}{4}$, makes just Crow. 1500 of the Sunne, as above said.

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. CCCXXI.

Of the Exchange of Lions with Sivill.

Lions exchangeth with *Sivill*, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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
Sivill.*

Crownes - 6792 - 16 - 6.
At *Marv.* 396 — per *crowne*.

40752
61128
20376
198
79
39
10

<i>Marved.</i> 26899-58
For <i>Lagio</i> 134-49

<i>Marved.</i> 2703407

Note that when *Lions* doth Exchange with *Alcala*, the account is made as the precedent with *Sivill*, 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 Lix-
borne.*

F f f

528

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 prooffe of this rule is manifested, when that *Lixborne* shall exchange with *Lions*.



C H A P. C C C X X I I I.

Of the Exchanges of Lions with *Barselona*.

Exchange 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 prooffe of the said account will appeare, when *Barselona* exchangeth backe with *Lions*.

Valencia and
Yagoza.

It will not be needfull I should propound here any Examples, when *Lions* Exchangeth with *Valencia* and *Saragoza*, 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. CCCXXIII.

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 and 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.

A *Certain Exchange* is no other, then to give a settled 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 Ducats* 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*.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Lions.

Certain price in Exchanges.

Uncertaine
price in Ex-
change.

Uncertaine 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 *uncertaine 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 be effected, giveth to the places whereto it ought to *remit*, and draw, to both of them the *Uncertaine*, 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
uncertaine Ex-
change.

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 appear.

Duccats

$Duccats\ 126\frac{1}{3} - Crownes\ 85 - Duccats\ 125\frac{2}{3}$ <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> 6 <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> 759 <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> $Crow.\ 84 - 4 - 4$	6 <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> 752 85 <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> 3760 6016 <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> 63920 3200 164 20 <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> 3280 244 12 <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> 2928
--	---

To prove this account, by which may bee clearely knowne, how this *Commission* remaineth perfectly effected, doe in this manner. Proove,

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 *Duccats* 126 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. and it will come to *Duccats* 2964 $\frac{1}{3}$, or thereabout.

So that as it doth appeare, the said *Crownes* 2000 of debt in *Rome*, are made by remittance to *Naples*, *Duccats* 2964 $\frac{1}{3}$.

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 $\frac{1}{3}$; 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 $\frac{1}{3}$, 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	Crownes 2000	Crom. 84. 4. 4. 100	2000
	300	20	20
Crow. 2352 18-9.	450		
	250	1684	40000
$\frac{2}{3}$ 470 11-9.	80	3	3
470 11-9.	20		
		5053	120000.00
Crownes 94 1.3.6.	1600		18940
Sols 8 20.	750	Cro. 2374 16. 6	3781
	70		243. 90
	12	$\frac{2}{3}$ 474 19 3	4178
Den. 2 82	12	474 19 3	20
	840		
		9 49 18 6	83560
		20	33030
Crow. 2352 - 18.9.		9 98	2712
Provif. Deduct. 9 - 8.2.		12	12
		11	
	2343 - 10.7.	76	32544
at Graines 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ per C.			
	14058		Cro. 2374. 16. 6
	28116		Prov. ded. 9. 9. 11
	1171		Cro. 23650. 16 7
	63		at gra. 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ per C.
	3		11825
	1		28380
			788
			41
Ducats 2964 56			Duc. 2964 58

I could here adde many of these Examples for the illustration of this point of *Commissions*, but I forbear 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. 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 deligned 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'Augst.

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, receipt, or discharge, but during these foure principall afore-mentioned *Times* or *Faires*.

4
Foire des tous
Saints.



C H A P. CCCXXVI.

Of Examples of the Exchanges practised in Rome,
and how the same are calculated.

Exchanges
practised in
Rome, and first
with Lions.



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 } *Julies*.
The *Crowne* in *Money* worth ———— 10 }
And the *Julio* worth ————— 10 *Baiocs*.



C H A P. CCCXXVII.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Lions.

Exchange of
Rome with
Lions.



First then, Rome exchangeith 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;

<i>Crownes</i> 85 ——— 100 — <i>Crow.</i> 3842-10-7 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0;"/> <i>Crow.</i> 4520-12-5	100 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"/> 384200 50 2-10 8-4 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"/> 384252-18-4 442 175 52 20 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"/> 1058	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"/> 1058 208 38 12 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"/> 460 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"/>
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The prooffe of this account is seene, when *Lions* doth exchange Prooffe.
with *Rome*.



CHAP. CCCXXVIII.

Of the Exchange of Rome with Placentia.

Rome exchangeth with *Placentia*, and giveth *posito* 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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
<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/>	1995	27645
<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/>	12	12
<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/>	23940	331748
<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/>	Crow. 1385-14-11 of Marc.	92348
		205280
		137600
		17900
		20
		<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/>
		358000
		118600
		22840
		12
		<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/>
		274080
		34680
		10740
		<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/>

Prooffe.

The prooffe of this account is feene, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 prooffe of this account is seene, when as *Florence* doth exchange againe with *Rome*. Prooffe.



CHAP. CCCXXX.

Of the Exchange of Rome with Venetia.

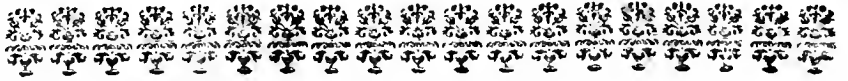
Rome exchangeth with *Venice*, and giveth *Crownes* 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ *posito* of *Estampe*, to have in that place *Ducc.* 100 *de Banco* of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Ducc.* I demand, for *Cro.* 850.15.8. of *Estampe*, what *credit* in *Banco* shall I have at *Venice*: to doe which, I must reduce, 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ *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 $\frac{1}{2}$, then it will make *Ducc.* 1157 $\frac{1}{2}$, which *Rome* hath *credit* at *Venice*: as for example.

Exchanges of Rome with Venice:

If 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Cro.* give *Duc.* 100. what shall *Cro.* 850.15.8.

20	20
1470	17015
12	12
17640	204188
	27788
Ducc. 1157-12	10148
	1328
	93 20
	24
	223680
	47280
	12000

The prooffe of this account may be discerned, when as *Venetia* doth exchange with *Rome* backe. Prooffe.



CHAP. CCCXXXI.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Millan.

Exchange of
Rome with
Millan.

Rome exchangeth with Millan, and giveth *posito* Crowne. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Eftampe*, to have in that place Crow. 100 of *Livers* 5. *Sol.* 17. per Crowne; I demand, for Crow. 2140. 16 of *Eftampe*, 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 abovefaid 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 Crowne. 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 *Eftampe*; as appeareth plainly by this Example.

If Crow. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ give Crow. 100, what shall Cro. 2140. 16. give?

<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
1756	42816-00
<hr/>	7696
Crow. 2438-5-4	672
at Li. 5-17-0	145-20
<hr/>	472
12191-6-8	20
1219-2-8	<hr/>
609-11-4	9440
243-16-6	660
<hr/>	12
Li. 14263-17-2 of Millan.	<hr/>
	7920
	896
	<hr/>

Prooffe.

The prooffe of this rule is apparent, when *Millan* shall exchange with *Rome*.



CHAP. CCCXXXII.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Naples.

Rome Exchangeth with Naples, and giveth *cro.* 100. of gold of *estampe*, to have in that place, *posito Duc.* 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 *cro.* by *grai.* 135 $\frac{2}{3}$ per *crowne*, seeing it is the same *graines* 135 $\frac{2}{3}$ per *cro.* 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 *grai.* 20 and so much you are to have in *Naples* for the said *cro.* of *estampe*, as appears by this Example following.

Crom. 2346. 15. 4
at *graines* 135 $\frac{2}{3}$ per *crowne*

11730	
30498	
782	
782	
67	
34	
2	
Ducc. 3183	77
<i>Taries</i> 3 and <i>graines</i> 77	

The prooffe of the said account is seene when as *Naples* doth exchange this summe backe with *Rome*.



CHAP. CCCXXXIII.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Genoa:

Rome 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*,
G g g you

Exchanges of Rome with 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 *Cromne* 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.

<p>Crow. 4000. 10 at Cro. -- 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">408000 2000. 5 51</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">4100 51. 5 10 20 25 3 12 00</p>	<p>If Cro. 101 -- Cro. 100 -- 4100. 10. 3</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">100</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p>Cro. 4059. 18. 3 at lib. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">16239. 13 2029. 19. 1</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">li. 18269. 12. 1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">410000</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">50</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">1. 5</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">410051. 5</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">605</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">1001</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">92</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">20</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">1845</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">835</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">27</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">12</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">324</p>
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Prooffe.

The prooffe of the said Rule is more apparently demonstrated, when *Genoa* doth Exchange this parcell backe with *Rome*.



CHAP. CCCXXXIII.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Palermo
or. Mefina:

Exchanges of Rome with Palermo and Mefina.

Rome Exchangeth with Palermo or Mefina, and giveth 1 crow. of gold of estampe to have in one of the two said places, *posto carl. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$* , I would know then for cro. 4000. 10. 6, what credit in Ounces shall Rome have in Palermo or Mefina, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rest, and the 48 remaining are *Carlins*, of which taking the $\frac{1}{2}$, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ per *cronne*.

216000

1333. 3. 2

14. 6. 4

7. 2

Carl. 117348. 7. 2

Oun. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1955. 24. 7. 2

The prooffe of this account is seene when *Palermo* or *Mesina* ^{Prooffe.} shall exchange backe with *Rome*.

CHAP. CCCXXXV.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Antwerpe.

Rome Exchangeth with *Antwerpe*, and giveth one *cronne* to have in the said Citie of *Antwerpe* *posito* 114 *grosse*, I demand then, for *cro.* 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 prooffe of this account is demonstrated when this parcell ^{Prooffe.} 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 aforesaid manner of *Rome* with *Antwerpe*.



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 appear by the Example following,

Crow.	4000 15 0
at pence 65	<u>sterl. per crow.</u>
	20000
	24000
	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>16 $\frac{1}{4}$</u>
Pence —	260048 $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling.
Shil. —	11 21670 8 sterling.
Pounds —	1083 10 8 ³ sterling.

Prooffe.

The prooffe of this Rule will more evidently appear 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 Barcelona.

Exchanges of
Rome with
Valentia, Sara-
gosa and Bar-
celona.

Rome doth Exchange with Valentia, Saragosa and Barcelona, and giveth 1 Crowne of *estampe* to have in one of the said places *Solsposito* 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 *estampe* 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 appear by this Example,

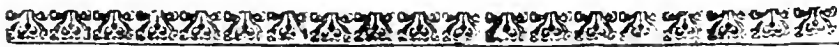
Crownes

Crownes	6000	14	4
at Livres	1	5	6 per Cro.

6000	14	4
1500	3	7
150	0	4

Livres	7650	18	3
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The prooffe of this rule is best feene when this summe shall be remitted backe from these Citiesto *Rome*, and because that the calculation to all these three places, is made in one and the same 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.

Rome Exchangeth with Sivile, and giveth 1 Crowne of *estampe* to have in Sivile, *posito* 456 *Marvides*; I demande then for 400 Crownes of *estampe*, how many *Marvides* shall Rome have in Sivile, 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 Sivile, and they likewise keepe their accounts in the denomination of *Marvides*, and when as they amount to a *million*, they terme it in *Spanish* a *Quintos*.

Example.

Crownes	400	of <i>estampe</i> .
at	456	<i>Marvides</i> the Crowne.

182400	<i>Marvides</i> .
--------	-------------------

At *Alcala* and other places in *Spaine*, the account is as above Prooffe made, and the further prooffe thereof is feene, when that Sivile shall exchange with *Rome*.



CHAP. CCCXXXIX.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Lixborne.

Exchanges of
Rome with Lis-
borne.

Rome doth Exchange with Lixborne, and delivereth one Crowne of Estampe, to have in the said place *posito* 513 Raes, I demand what credit in Raes 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

1128

64

51

166968 Raes.

Proofe.

The prooffe of this account is apparent, when that Lixborne shall Exchange backe Raes 166968 with Rome at 513 Raes per Ducat.



CHAP. CCCXL.

Of the termes of payments of Bills of Exchange in Rome.

Termes of
payment of
bills of Ex-
change 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 Palermoa 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 Barfelona 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 Pifa at 10 dayes sight, and the same backe thence.

CHAP.



CHAP. CCCXLI.

Of the Aggio of monyes practized in the Exchanges
and payments of Rome.

His terme *Aggio* common in divers parts of *Italie*, is as much as the *Valuable consideration*, in the species of fundry 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 *Iulies*, I demand then how many *Crownes* 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, 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 *Baioc*, 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 will amount 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, 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

The *Aggio* of mony paid in *Rome* by *Exchanges*.

Proove of the *Aggio* 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 Julies the Crowne.

1200

Julies ----- 45 the Aggio.

If then 1245 Julies give 100 Cro. how much Crow. 3441. 9. 70

Crownes 2764 - 12 - 8 Destampe
at ----- 1245 Julies per cens

13820

11056

33168

623

124

41

3441. 9. 68

4

951 9

8047

5770

790

20

15800

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.



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 $\frac{1}{2}$ posito, and from thence is remitted to Placentia at Duccat. 136 $\frac{1}{2}$, 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 Duc. 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ being the price of 100 Crow. of Mark by Crow. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cutting the two last figures, the which being multiplied 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the provision, paid at Venice which is 6 Sols 7 Deniers, and they make Crownes 99 $\frac{1}{2}$, 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 $\frac{2}{3}$.
at ——— 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cro. per cent.

	272
	952
	24
	24
	34
Crow.	98 74
Sbil.	14 20
	80
Den.	9 12
	60

Take the provision at $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Crow.	98	14	9
	32	18	3
	6	20	
	58		
	5	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 *Proofc.* Crownes *deffampe* that you would *remis*, are worth in *Duccats* in *Venice*, at the said price of Crownes 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ for *Ducc.* 100, out of which to make the *remittance* to *Placentia*, the provision is to be taken out at $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 multiplied by the said price of 99 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 *prooffe* be made of all other accounts of the selfe-same subject.

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 $\frac{1}{3}$ crowne of *estampe*, for 100 crownes of marke, thereby to discern, if it be the more profitable, to *remis*, as they terme it, a *dritura* or straight, or else to make *remittance* to *Venice*, and from *Venice* to *Placentia*, as is before said at the above said prices, the *remittance* comming to be at 99 $\frac{1}{3}$ crownes of *estampe*, so that as it is apparent, it is more beneficiall to *remis* 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ in *Rome*, and making the *remittance* straight and a *dritura* 100 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 abundance or scarcety 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.

<i>Crownes</i> $73\frac{2}{3}$	<i>crownes</i> $93\frac{1}{3}$	<i>crownes</i> $74\frac{1}{3}$
3	3	3
-----	-----	-----
221	280	223
3		280
-----		-----
663		63440
-----		-----
<i>Crownes</i> $94. 3. 6$		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. CCCXLIII.

Examples of the Exchanges practised in Naples, and how the same are calculated.

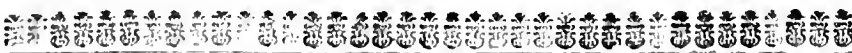


Have shewed in the generall Exchanges of Naples, with how many other places this Citie is found to exchange, and there also shewed the common rates, how the same doth governe, which every day is so found to alter, that no set rule can peremptorily be set downe for the same, yet it is in it self so beneficiall, 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.

Examples of Exchanges practised 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.

Accounts in Naples.



CHAP. CCCXLIII.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Lions.

Naples then Exchangeth with Lions, and giveth *posi* 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.

Exchanges of Naples with Lions.

Duccat.

Ducc. 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ — Crow. 100 — Ducc. 3295	5
<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
255	16476
<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
1275	32952.00
<u> </u>	7452
Cro. 2584.9.4	10770
	5700
	600
	<u>20</u>
	12000
	525
	<u>12</u>
	6300

The prooffe of this account is feene, when *Lions* exchangeth backe either for *Naples*, *Bery*, *Lechi* or any other City of that *Kingdome*.

C H A P. C C C X L V.

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 *divisor* 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 *shils* 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

 1356592
 3045
 3909
 1922
 329
 20

 6580
 1270
 208
 12

 2496
 372

At graines 132 $\frac{3}{4}$
 4

 531

 Crownes 2573. 12. 4

The prooffe of this account is more apparently demonstrated, Proo^{ve}. when this summe or parcell is *Exchanged* backe from *Placentia* to *Naples*, *Bary*, *Lecchie*, or other Cities of this *Kingdome*.



CHAP. CCCXLVI.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Rome.

Naples doth Exchange with Rome, and giveth *posito Duccats* Exchanges of Naples with Rome 135 $\frac{3}{4}$ in this place, to have in Rome 100 Crownes of gold of *estampe*: I demand then for *Ducc.* 3183. 3. 17, what *cre-* Rome *dit* 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 cometh 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.

Graines 3183. 77
 3

 955131
 1411
 1903
 2751
 309
 20

 6180
 2110
 75
 12

 900
 86

At grains 135 $\frac{3}{4}$ per Crowne:
 3

 407

 Crow. 2346. 15 2

PROOF.

The prooffe 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 2 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.

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Graines</i></td> <td style="text-align: right;">119 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">359</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Crownes</i></td> <td style="text-align: right;">780. 15. 0</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Graines</i>	119 2		3		359	<i>Crownes</i>	780. 15. 0	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Gaines</i></td> <td style="text-align: right;">934. 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">280290</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">2899</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">270</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">20</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">5400</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">1810</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">15</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">12</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">180</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Gaines</i>	934. 30		3		280290		2899		270		20		5400		1810		15		12		180
<i>Graines</i>	119 2																														
	3																														
	359																														
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<i>Gaines</i>	934. 30																														
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	270																														
	20																														
	5400																														
	1810																														
	15																														
	12																														
	180																														

PROOF.

The prooffe 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 Ducats* 97 2 to have in Venice *Ducc. 100* of *Livers 6 2* of this money (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 $\frac{3}{4}$, and so many *Duccats* shall *Naples* have in the said place of *Venice*, as by the Example following,

<p><i>Graines</i> 97 $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">4</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">389</p> <p><i>Ducc.</i> 1850 $\frac{3}{4}$ of <i>livers</i> 6 $\frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p><i>Grains</i> 1799. 33</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">4</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">719732</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">3307</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1953</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">82</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">24</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1968</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">23</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/>
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The prooffe of the said account appearing when this parcell of 1850 $\frac{3}{4}$ is Exchanged backe from *Venice*, to the aforefaid place of *Naples*. Prooffe.



CHAP. CCCXLIX.

Of the Exchanges of *Naples* with *Milan*:

Naples exchanges with *Milan* and giveth *posto 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 multiplied 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
<u>197</u>	<u>2</u>
Crown. 862. 18. 10	170000
<u>5</u>	1240
Livers 43 14. 14. 2 d.	580
	186
	<u>20</u>
	3720
	1750
	174
	<u>12</u>
	2088
	<u>113</u>

Prooffe. The prooffe 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 :

Exchange 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
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
197	770070
<u>Ducc. 3908. 98</u>	1790
	1770
	19400
	1670
	<u>94</u>

Prooffe

The prooffe of this Rule and account is thus made up.

P. out.

Prooffe—*ducc.* 3908. 98
 98³

31264
 35172
 1954
 97

Duccats 3850|35



CHAP. CCCLI.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Mefina.

Naples exchangeth with *Mefina*, and giveth *pesito ducc.* *Ducc.* 115 ¹/₂ to have in *Mefina* *Crow.* 100 of *Tar.* 13 of that money, 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 ¹/₂ make one *Crowne* of 13 *Taries*, what will *graines* 234868 make, and multiplying the remainder of the *divison* by 52, to bring them into halfe *carlins*, because that 13 *Taries* are worth 26 *Carlins*, and by this working it maketh *Crownes* 2035 ²/₃, which abridged are ²/₃, or otherwise multiplying the remainder of the *divison* 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 *Crownes* 2035 ²/₃ into *ounces*, you must multiply by 13 to bring them into *Taries*, adding to the multiplication 9 for the ²/₃ and they will be *Taries* 26464, from which cutting the last figure and take 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 *Mefina* for *Duc.* 2348. 3. 8.

Exchanges of Naples with Mefina.

At grain.	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	Grain.	234868
	8		8
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	923		1878944
Crown.	2035 $\frac{1}{4}$	of Taries	13
to make tar.	13 $\frac{1}{4}$		
	<hr/>		
	2646.4		3294
			5254
			639
$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounc.	882.4		52
	<hr/>		<hr/>
			1287
			3195
			<hr/>
			33228
			5538
			00
			<hr/>

Proofo.

The proofo of this Rule is manifested what that *Mefina* shall be found to *Exchange* for *Naples*.



CHAP. CCCLII.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Palermo.

Exchanges of Naples with Palermo.

Aggio allow'd in Palermo.

Naples Exchangeth with Palermo and giveth one *Duc*cat 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 ducats* and it makes *pontos* 473942 to which adde; to make them *graines*, because that 1 *Pontos* is 1 *graine* and $\frac{1}{2}$, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 above said *ounces*, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ per *Ducc.* Example.

Ducc. 2846. 2. 10
at *Pont.* 166 $\frac{1}{2}$

17076
45536
1423
83

Pont. 473942
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 157980

gra. 631922

Graines 6319. 22
Ounces 1053. 6. 2
Agg. of mony 17. 16. 12
Ounces 1070. 22. 14

The prooffe of this account is shewed when *Palermo* doth *Ex-Proofe.* *change* backe with *Naples* this same parcell.



CHAP. CCCLIII.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Genoa:

Naples *Exchangeth* with *Genoa* and giveth one *Ducc.* to have *posto* in *Genoa* 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 $\frac{1}{2}$; seeing that it may be calculated for one *graine* of *Naples* $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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,

Ducat. 1345. 85
66 $\frac{1}{2}$

8070
8070
448. 4
448. 4
28. 4
28. 4

Sols. 8972. 3. 4
Livers. 4486. 3. 4

Proofo.

The proofo of the faid Rule is more evident when this fumme cometh to be rechanged from *Genoa* to *Naples*, as is aforefaid.



CHAP. CCCLIII.

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 *groffe*. I demand then by this Exchange, what credit shall *Naples* have in *Antwerpe* for 3200 *Ducc.* to doe which, you must multiply the said fumme 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 fumme of *Ducc.* 3200. as for Example,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Ducc.} \quad 3200 \\
 \text{at } \text{groß.} \quad 90 \text{ per } \text{ducc.} \\
 \hline
 288000 \text{ } \text{grosses.} \\
 24000 \text{ } \text{Sols.} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Pounds 1200.00.0. *d.* *livers Flemish.*

Proofo.

The proofo of this Rule is more apparent when this fumme 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 fumme thar *Naples* shall have credit there for 1528 *ducc.* delivered, as for Example.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Crownes} \quad 1528 \\
 \text{at } \text{pence} \quad 52 \text{ } \text{starl.} \\
 \hline
 3056 \\
 7640 \\
 \hline
 \text{Pence} \quad 79456 \text{ } \text{sterl.} \\
 \text{shill.} \quad 662 \text{ } 1.4 \text{ } \text{sterl.} \\
 \hline
 \text{Pounds} \quad 331.1.4 \text{ } \text{sterl.} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

The

The prooffe of this Rule will appeare when as 331 lib. 1 sb. 4 d. Prooffe. shall be rechanged from London to Naples.



CHAP. CCCLVI.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Valentia:

Naples doth Exchange with Valentia, and giveth one Ducc. Exchanges of Naples with Valentia. for *posto* 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 sbil. which Naples shall have answered in Valentia at the price above shewed, the like is to be observed in the Exchanges of Saragosa and Barzelona, which I here omit for brevity, to which this Example shall suffice.

Duccats	2306
	21
	2306
	4612
	4842 6
Livers	2421.6 Valentiana.

The Prooffe of this Rule is seene when this summe shall be re- Prooffe. changed from Valentia to Naples.



CHAP. CCCLVII.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Sivill.

Naples doth Exchange with Sivill, and giveth one Duccat, Exchange of Naples with Sivill. to have in Sivill *posto* 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 Duccats 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

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.

<i>Duccats</i>	2634	of <i>Naples</i> .
at	402	<i>Marvides Sivill</i> .

	5268	
	105360	

	1058868	<i>Marvides</i> .

P. 000c.

And accounted 1058 V. or *Quintos* 868 mar. The prooffe whereof is seene when *Sivill* rechangeth with *Naples*.



CHAP. CCCLVIII.

Of the Exchanges of *Naples* with *Lixborne*.

Exchange of
Naples with
Lixborne.

N*aples* doth Exchange with *Lixborne*, and giveth one *Duccat* 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.

<i>Duccats</i>	1200	of <i>Naples</i> .
at	498	<i>Res per Duccat</i> .

	9600	
	10800	
	4800	

<i>Res</i>	597600	of <i>Lixborne</i> .

Prooffe.

The prooffe of this Rule is manifested, when that *Lixborne* shall have occasion to *rechange* for *Naples*.



CHAP. CCCLIX.

Of the termes of payments of bills of Exchange
in Naples.

From Na- ples the termes are,	{	TO Rome at 10 dayes sight and at 8 dayes backe.	Termes of bills of Ex- change in Na- ples.
		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.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$, in drawing from Placentia at Ducc. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$, but there doe bills present for Venice at ducc. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$: 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ give ducc. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$, what will 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ducc. give, and it will come to 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ ducc. and at that rate the draught must be made for Placentia, in the Remittance for Venice at ducc. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$, and then the Commission will remaine effected according to the Order given, as for Example.

Ducc.

Ducc. $98 \frac{1}{3}$	Ducc. —	$135 \frac{2}{3}$	Ducc. —	$99 \frac{2}{3}$
3		2		3
295		271		299
2				271
590				299
				2093
Ducc. $137.33 \frac{1}{3}$				593
				81029
				2202
				4329
				199.00
				22.00
				4.30

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 $121 \frac{1}{3}$, there is found bills for *Rome* at $136 \frac{2}{3}$ and mony for *Florence*, at $122 \frac{2}{3}$, 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.* $121 \frac{1}{3}$, what will *duccats* $136 \frac{2}{3}$ 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 $136 \frac{2}{3}$, the *draught* for *Florence* must be at *ducc.* 122 *graines* 58, and it is found at $122 \frac{2}{3}$ which is 60 *graines* more, as by the following Example.

If <i>Duc.</i> — $134 \frac{2}{3}$	Give <i>duc.</i> — $121 \frac{1}{3}$	— What <i>duc.</i> $136 \frac{2}{3}$
3	5	5
404 5	606	681
2020 5		3
10100		2043
		606
<i>Duc.</i> 122.58		12258
		122580
		1238058
		22805
		26058
		585800
		80800
		00
		Againe

Againe, at *Naples* commeth *Order* from *Palermo*, to draw to ³ Example. 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* $135 \frac{9}{16}$, 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 $135 \frac{9}{16}$, and there is found *Bills* but at 136 ; as by this 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 ⁴ Example. *Placentia* at 133 ; and to prevaile from *Mefina* 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ per Cent. and it will be *Duccats* 113 . And at a lesser price, may not be taken for *Mefina*. The Example will make it evident.

— 133 —	— 114 —	— 131 ;
3		3
399		394
Duc. 112 57		114
Prov. 22		1576
22		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*.



C H A P. C C C L X I.

Of Examples of the Exchanges practised at Genoa, and how the same are calculated.

*Exchanges
practised at
Genoa.*



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 subiect 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 be 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.

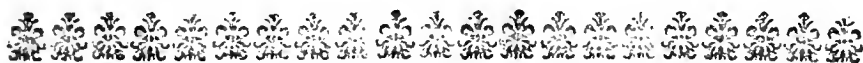
*Accounts in
Genoa.*

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 always 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 effectivly 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ *current Money*, to have there 1 *Crom.* of *Marc.* I would know then, for *Livers* 10269. 19. 3 *d.* *current Money*, how many *Crom.* 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 4, adding the 3, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 *Crom.* 2340. 14. 7. of *Gold* of *Marc.* which you must have in *Placentia*, as by *Example* will be more evident. 1. Example.

Sols 87 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cro. 10269. 19. 3.
4	20
351	205399
	4
	821597
	1195
	1429
	257
	20
	5140
	1630
	226
	12
	2712
	255
	2340
	14
	7
	2340. 14. 7.

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 *liv.* 2816.13.4. *money* of *gold*, which one *exchangeth* at 66.5 *d.* *money* of *gold* per *Crowne*, how many *Crownes* of *marc.* shall one have, doe thus: reduce the above said *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 848 *Cro.* 3.7 of *Marc.*

Another Example of the said Exchanges.

Sols 66. 5	Livers—2186. 13.4.
12	20
797	56333
Crown. 848. 3. 7	12
At Lib. 3. 6. 5	676000
Proof 2544. 10. 9	3840
212 00. 11	6520
42 8. 2	144
14 2. 9	20
3 10. 8	2880
Lib. 2816 13.3 d.	489
	12
	5868
	289
	6157

Prooffe.

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 *cron. 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 Exam. Pic.

<i>Sols. 90</i>	<i>Liv. 3248. 15.</i>	<i>Liv. 2454. 12. money of Gold</i>
<i>Cro. 721-18-10</i>	20.	20
<i>At lib. 3-8</i>	64975.	49092
	197	12
<i>2165-16-6.</i>	175	589104
<i>144-7-9.</i>	85	1930
<i>144-7-9.</i>	20	3024
<i>Lib. 2454-12-0.</i>	1700	582
	800	20
	80	12640
	12	3500
	960	244
	60	12
		2928
		486

If in *Genoa* you would reduce any summe of current money, into *Livers of money of Gold* by a short rule, because that the *cron. of Gold* in current money is 90 *shil*, and in money of *Gold* 68 *s.* you must take of the current money twice $\frac{2}{3}$ placing them, the one under the other, and out of one of the said $\frac{2}{3}$ take $\frac{1}{3}$, and of that which commeth of the said $\frac{2}{3}$ you must take $\frac{1}{3}$, and adding these 4 parcels together, will come money of *Gold*, as will appear 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
$\frac{2}{3}$	1082-18-4
$\frac{1}{3}$	216-11-8
$\frac{1}{3}$	72-3-11

Livers 2454-12-3 of Money of Gold.

Proof.

For prooffe 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 $\frac{1}{7}$, and of that which will come thereof, take $\frac{1}{7}$, adding the said two parcels together, and they will make *Livers of current Money*: Example.

Livers 2454-12-3 of Money of Gold.

$\frac{1}{7}$ 613-13-0

3068-5-3

$\frac{1}{7}$ 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.

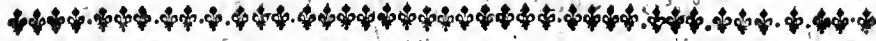
Exchange of
Genoa with
Lions.

GEnoa 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 multiplied 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 *Crown. of the Sunne* will *Lions* give for those *Livers of current Money*, as above is propounded. Example.

sols

<i>Sols</i> 90	<i>Livers</i> 37296-6	<i>Lib.</i> 28179-8-5	<i>Money of Gold.</i>
	20	20	
<i>Crown.</i> 8288-1-4			
3-8	745926	563588	
	259	12	
24864-4-0	792	6763062	
1657-12-3	726	3100	
1657-12-3	6	2326	
	20	1752	
<i>Lib.</i> 28179-8-6	120	318	
59-9	30	20	
12	12	6360	
712	350	624	
		12	
<i>Crown.</i> 9432-8-10		7488	
		318	

The prooffe of this rule will appeare, when this parcell shall be rechanged backe from *Lions* to *Genoa*. Prooffe.



CHAP. CCCLXIIII.

Of the Exchanges of Genoa with Millan.

GEnoa doth exchange with *Millan*, and giveth 1 *Cro.* of *Livers* 4 of *current Money*, to have in this place *posito Sol.* 118; 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 *Crown.* of *Livers* 4, and they will make *Cro.* 962. 13. 8. the which must be multiplied by *Livers* 5. 18. 6 *d.* per *Crown.* which are the said *Sol.* 118; 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.

Livers 3850-14-8 *Money of Genoa.*

$\frac{1}{4}$ *Crown.* 962-13-8 of *Li.* 4.
at *Lib.* 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 prooffe of this account will more evidently appeare, when this parcell is rechanged for *Genoa* from *Millan*. Prooffe.



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 *posto* 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$, 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. $\frac{1}{4}$, and so many Duccat of Lib. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$

Livers 15273-14-6

20

305474

2

610949

1149

1574

869

125

24

3000

520

24

Prooffe.

The prooffe 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* $66\frac{2}{3}$ Sols Exchange of Genoa with Naples. of current money, to have in this place one *Du.* of 5 *Ta-* *Gries*, I demand then for *liv.* 4486. 3. 4 current Money, how many *Duc.* in credit shall I have in *Naples*?

First reduce all the said summe of *Livers* with the said *lib.* 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 remembered, 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.

<i>Sols</i> $66\frac{2}{3}$	<i>Livers</i> 4486.3.4.
12	20
-----	-----
800	89723
-----	12
<i>Duc.</i> 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 enlarge 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*. Proofc.



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 *posto* 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 *Bills* 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 *Venice* 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 $\frac{1}{2}$ besides the provision, and the *particlar* is found at 118 *Sols*, as the Example sheweth.

sol. 148	—	117	— 149
Sols 117	$\frac{11}{4}$	149	:
—————	$\frac{1}{4}$	—————	:
	1043		
	1639		
	—————		
	17433		
	263		
	1153		
	117		
	12		
	—————		
	1404		
	—————		

Againe to *Genoa* commeth order from *Antwerpe* to buy some *Velvers*, and to prevaile for the same by *Placentia*, at such a price, that the *Palme* of *Velvers* in *Genoa*, amount not (being bought) to more than *Sol.* 8; money of *Grosse*, and the *Draught* for *Placentia*

at

at *Groß*. 123. Now there is found *Velvets* at 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ *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 $\frac{1}{4}$ of *Groses* 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Sol*.

————— 123 —————	————— 88 —————	————— 102
		88
—————		—————
Sols 72. 11		176
		880
		—————
		8976
		366
		120
		12
		—————
		1440
		210
		—————



C H A P. C C C L X V I I I.

Of the termes of payment of Bills of Exchange in Genoa.

	T O <i>Venetia</i> at 15 <i>dayes sight</i> , and at 10 <i>dayes</i> backe.	Of the termes of payment of Bills of Ex- change in <i>Genoa</i> .
	To <i>Avignon</i> at 15 <i>dayes sight</i> , and so backe.	
	To <i>Barselona</i> at 20 <i>dayes sight</i> , and so backe:	
	To <i>Valentia</i> at 20 <i>dayes sight</i> , and so backe.	
	To <i>London</i> at 3 <i>moneths</i> from the date, and so backe.	
	To <i>Millan</i> at 5 <i>dayes sight</i> , and so backe:	
	To <i>Rome</i> at 10 <i>dayes sight</i> , and so backe.	
	To <i>Pisa</i> at 5 <i>dayes sight</i> , and so backe.	
	To <i>Gaietta</i> at 10 <i>dayes sight</i> , and so backe.	
	To <i>Bridges</i> and <i>Antuerpe</i> at 10 <i>dayes sight</i> , and thence at 2 <i>moneths</i> from the date.	
	To <i>Paris</i> the same as to <i>Bridges</i> and <i>Antuerpe</i> .	
	To <i>Naples</i> and <i>Palermo</i> at 15 <i>dayes sight</i> ; and backe at 20 <i>dayes sight</i> .	
From <i>Genoa</i> the termes of <i>Bills</i> are		

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*.



C H A P. CCCLXIX.

*Examples of the Exchanges practised at Venice, and how
the same are to be calculated.*

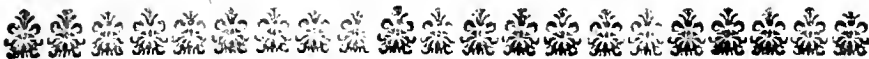
Exchanges pra-
ctised at Ve-
nice.

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 settled 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 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

Against it is to be noted, that some few years past, the Money current paid in payment of Merchandise, & the Money current paid upon Bills of Exchange was of one and the selfe-same goodnesse in value, or little in difference, but now the moneyes paid upon Bills 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. CCCLXX.

Of the Exchanges of Venice with Lions.

Venice doth Exchange with Lions, and giveth *posito ducats* 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ to have in *Lions Crow.* 100 of gold of the *sunne*: I demand for *ducc.* 4238 $\frac{1}{3}$, how many *Crownes* of the *sunne* shall I have in *Lions*? to doe this, say by the *Rule of three*: If *ducc.* 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ give 100 *crow.* of the *sunne* of gold, what will *ducc.* 4238 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ of *livers* 6. 4. *sols per ducCAT*, as may be seene by the following Example.

Exchanges of Venice with Lions.

<p><i>Ducc.</i> — 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ — <i>Crow.</i> — 100 — <i>Ducc.</i> — 4238 $\frac{1}{3}$</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>5</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<p>12</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
<p>597</p>	<p>50857</p>
<p>'12</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<p>5</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
<p>7164</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<p>254285.00</p>
<p><i>Crow.</i> 3549.9.8</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<p>39365</p>
	<p>3545</p>
	<p>679.40</p>
	<p>34.64</p>
	<p>20</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
	<p>692.80</p>
	<p>4804</p>
	<p>12</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
	<p>57648</p>
	<p>336</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>

The prooffe of this Rule is seene when that *Lions* doth Exchange backe with *Venice*. *Prooffe.*



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* $6\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{24}$) 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. sb: as by the Example following.

Duccats — $134\frac{1}{2}$ — Crow. 100 — Duccats $1450\frac{17}{24}$
24

3228
Crowne 1078. 11. 10

24
34817.00
2537.0
277.40
19.16
20

38320
6040
2812
12

33744
1464

Proofs.

The prooffe of this Rule is more apparent when Placentia doth exchange backe with Venice.



CHAP. CCCLXXII.

Of the Exchanges of Venice with Rome.

Venice doth Exchange with Rome, and giveth *Duccats* 100 of 6 lib. 4 sb. to have in that place *posito* Cro. 73 $\frac{1}{3}$ of gold de Camera for *ducc.* 1157 $\frac{1}{3}$, 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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.

<i>Duccats</i>	1157 $\frac{1}{3}$
at Crow.	73 $\frac{1}{3}$

	3471
	8099
	578.10
	36.15

<i>Crom.</i>	850 76. 5
	20

<i>Sols</i>	15 25
	12

<i>Deniers</i>	3 00
	00

The prooffe of the said account is more apparent, when this parcell is Exchanged from Rome backe to Venice. Prooffe.



CHAP. CCCLXXIII.

Of the Exchanges of Venice with Naples.

Venice doth Exchange with Naples, and giveth *Duccats* 100 of lib. 6. $\frac{1}{3}$ to have in the said place *posito* *ducc.* 97 $\frac{1}{3}$ of *Taries* 5 per *duccat*. I demand then for *duccats* 1850 $\frac{1}{3}$ of Venice, how many *duccats* credit shall I have in Naples? multiply the said summe of *duccats* by *graines* 97 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 $\frac{5}{12}$
at grain.	97 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>
	12950
	1665
	462
	16
	4
	<hr/>
Ducc.	1799 32
	<hr/>
	Tary--1 and grains 12

Proofo.

The proofo of this account will appeare when this is *rechanged* from *Naples* to *Venice*: and note, that when *Venice* doth *Exchange* with *Bary*, *Lecchie*, *Laufano*, or other parts of the *Kingdome* of *Naples*, the account is made as above with *Naples* it selfe.



C H A P. 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.
	<hr/>
	202500
	1250
	<hr/>
Crow.	2037 50
	20
	<hr/>
Sols	10 00
	<hr/>
Facit	2037 crow. 10 so's.

Proofo.

The proofo of this account is seene, when this summe is *rechanged* from *Florence* to *Venice*.

CHAP. CCCLXXV.

Of the Exchanges of Venice with Millan.

Venice doth exchange with *Millan*, and giveth *posto Sols* 148 $\frac{1}{2}$, to have in *Millan* one *Cronne* of *Livers* 5, and 17 *Sols* of that *Money*: I demand, for *Ducc.* 1486 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 *Cronnes* of *Millan* are worth, and multiplying the remainder of the *divisjon* by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and they will make *Crow.* 1241, and 10 *Deniers*, the which multiplied 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 *Cronne*, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Venice*; as by the Example following.

Exchanges of Venice with Millan.

<i>Duccats</i> 1486 $\frac{1}{2}$;	<i>Crown.</i> 1241-0-10
124	at <i>Li.</i> 5-17
5944	6205-4-2
17832	620-10-5
31	510-5-2
184295	124-2-1
2	<i>Livers</i> 7260-1-10
368590	
715	
1219	
297	
297	
310	
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
Antwerpe.

Venice doth exchange with Antwerpe and giveth one Duccat of Livers $6\frac{1}{2}$ to have in that place *posito* *Grosse* $92\frac{1}{2}$; I demand then for *Duc.* $3810\frac{1}{2}$, 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. $3810\frac{1}{2}$
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.*

Prooffe.

The prooffe 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, and 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.* $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

<i>Duccats</i> 740	
At <i>Penc.</i> 56; per <i>Duccat.</i>	
4440	
3700	
185	
Penc. 41625	}
Shil. 346. 8. 9.	
Poun. 173. 8. 9.	

The prooffe of this account is manifested, when *London* doth re- P100fe.
change this sum of 173.8. 9 d. for *Venice*, and here note, that *Vsfance*
from *Venice* to *London* is 3 moneths, or 90 daies, and *double Vsfance*
the said time doubled, and the like accounted backe from *London*
to *Venice*.



CHAP. CCCLXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges of Venice with Genoa.

Venice doth Exchange with *Genoa*, and giveth *posito Sols* Exchanges of Venice with Genoa.
146 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in *Genoa* one *Crowne* of 4 *Livers* mony of *Ge-*
noa, I demand then for *Ducc.* 2463 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Livers* 6; how ma-
ny *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 *Crom.* of 4 *Livers*, and mul-
tiply the remainder of the *Divisjon* by 20 and by 12, to make
them *sols* and *deniers* of *gold*, and they shall be *Crom.* 2085. 2. 11,
which must be multiplied by *lib.* 4 per *Crom.* beginning the multi-
plication by *deniers*, and then by the *sols*, calculating for 12 *de-*
niers 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.

	Ducc. 2463 1/2
	124
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	9852
Sols 146 1/2	29556
	63
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
293	305474
	2
Crown. 2085-2-11	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
at Livers 4	610948
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	2494
Livers 8340-11-8	3508
	43
	20
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	860
	274
	12
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	3288
	358
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

Genoa.

The prooffe of this account is seene, when *Genoa* doth *rechange* this parcell for *Venice*:



C H A P. C C C L X X I X.

Of the Exchange of Venice with Norimberg.

*Exchanges of
Venice with
Norimberg.*

Venice doth exchange with *Norimberg*, and giveth *Ducc.* 100 of *Li.* 6 3/4, to have in the said place *posito Florins* 130 1/2 of 60 *Quarent.* per *Florin.* I demand then, for *Ducc.* 2645 1/2, what *credit* in *Florins* must I have in the said place?

Multiply the said summe of *Duccats* by *Florins* 130 3/4 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 multiplied 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 t' e said *Ducc.* in *Venice* remitted: as by this Example following appears.

Duccats

Duccats 2465 $\frac{3}{4}$
 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 prooffe 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.



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 $\frac{1}{2}$, how many *Livers* will it amount unto? multiply the said summe of *duccats* by 6 lib. $\frac{3}{4}$, and it will amount to lib. 26168.2.8, of which take the $\frac{3}{4}$ to make them *Crownes*, and the remainders divide by 20 and 12, and they will be *Crownes* 3738.6.1, the which must be multiplied 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.

Duccats 4220 $\frac{1}{2}$
 at *livers* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Or 4 *shil.*

25320
 844
 2.1.4
 2.1.4

Livers 26168 2 8
 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3738.6.1

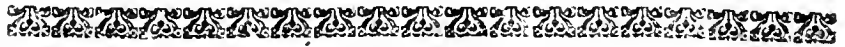
Crownes 3738.6.1
 at lib. 7.5.6

26168 2 7
 934.11.6
 93.9.1

Lib. 27196.3.2

Prove.

The proote 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 Loudon at 56 pence, not of charges or provision, the partido being for ducats 3500, now there is bills found for Loudon at 57 1/4 pence, and mony for Francfort at Florins 132 3/4, 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 limited price, what shall 57 1/4 pence give, (the price found) and it will make Flor. 132 5/8, from which deduct 10 sibil. 7. den. for the provision that is taken at 3/4 per cent. there will remaine Flor. 132. 7. 5, so that thereby the said Commission may be performed with benefit, because that remitting to Loudon at 57 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. 5/8, as appeareth by this Example.

56 pence	----- 130 Florins -----	57 1/4 pence
4		4
224		229
Florins 132.18		130
provison 26.11		29770
at 3/4 26.11	Flor. 132.18	737
53.2	10.7	650
20	132.7.5	202
Sols 10 62		20
11		4040
Den. 7 44		1800
		8
		12
		96

Againe,

Againe, a *Merchant of Florence* is creditor in *Venice* *posito* 2000 ² Example, *Duccats of banco*, who ordereth that the same be remitted unto him at *Crom.* 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 limited 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ *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 *Crom.* 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 $\frac{3}{4}$, or thereabouts, so that the *remittance* must be made by *Florence* straight, because that *remitting* by that way at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Crom.* to make the price, you should *remitt* to *Antwerpe* at 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ *gross.* and there are no *bills* found but at *grosse* 92 $\frac{3}{4}$, as it is seene wrought by this Example.

Crownes 81 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Gross. 91 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	Crom. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$
2		4		2
163		365		165
4				365
652				1825
Gross. 92.36				5840
100				60225
9				1545
25				241.00
				45.40

Againe, *posito* from *Lions* the Exchange goeth for *Venice* at *ducc.* 117 $\frac{2}{3}$, and for *Naples* at *ducc.* 125, I demand giving order to *Lions*, ³ Example, that at these prices they make draught to *Venice*, and remitt 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ of *Venice*, the price of 100 *Crom.* 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ which are disbursed in *Venice*, out of which must be deducted $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. for the provision that is paid in *Lions*.

Example:

Example.

	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	100
	5	5	
	587	62500	
		3800	
Duccats	106.47	278	
		43.20	
		2.11	

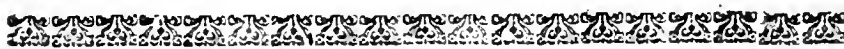
4 Example.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$: 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 *crownes* 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 *crownes* 5000 by *ducc.* 135 *per cent.* the price that is found, it maketh *ducc.* 6750 to which adding *ducc.* 27 for the provision at $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 $\frac{1}{2}$; 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 imburled 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Crow.* and so for both these parcels must be drawne *Crow.* 5440, as is inordred, and there is imburled *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 imburled over and above, proceeding from the provision, and in this manner this said *Commiffion* will remaine performed as it was by the *Committies* inordered as by example, the same will appeare evident, following.

Crownes

<i>Crownes</i> — 5000 at <i>Ducc.</i> - 135	<i>Crown.</i> — 5000 at <i>Ducc.</i> 136	<i>Ducc.</i> 2000 at <i>Crow.</i> 80 $\frac{1}{4}$
<hr/> 6750 00	<hr/> 6800 00	<hr/> 160000
<i>Provis.</i> 1350	at <i>Crow.</i> 80 per Cent.	<hr/> 500
<hr/> 1350	<i>Crow.</i> 5440 00	<hr/> 1605 00
<hr/> 27 00	<hr/> 1605	
<i>Ducc.</i> 6777	3835-00	
<hr/> 2000	1340	
<i>Ducc.</i> 4777	20	
<hr/> 2700	<hr/> 26800	
<i>Crown.</i> 80-5-5	2915	
	12	
	<hr/> 34980	

And note, when the said Citie of Venice exchangeth for Naples, Rome, Antuerpe, and London, and that you would know at how much cometh 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.



CHAP. CCCLXXXII.

Of the termes of payment of Bills of Exchange in Venice.

- The termes from Venice
- To Naples and Gaicta 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 Barcelona at 2 moneths after date, and so backe.
 - To Valentia at 75 dayes after date, and so backe.
 - To Sivill 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.
- Termes of payments of Bills of Exchange in Venice.



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.



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 *Solds* of *Gold* makes a *Crowne*, and 12 *Deniers* make a *Sol*.



CHAP. CCCLXXXIII.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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

<p>Crownes 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ——— 100 ——— Cro. 1516-12-0</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">171</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p>Crown. 1773-16</p> <p>Prooffe at 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">8865</p> <p style="text-align: center;">14184</p> <p style="text-align: center;">886-18</p> <p style="text-align: center;">42-10</p> <p style="text-align: center;">17-0</p> <p style="text-align: center;">8 10</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p>Crown. 1516 59-18</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p>Sol. 11 98</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p>Den. 11—76</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">3033-4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">100</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3633⁰⁰</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">303320</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1323</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1262</p> <p style="text-align: center;">650</p> <p style="text-align: center;">137</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">2740</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1030</p> <p style="text-align: center;">04</p>
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The prooffe of this Rule is scene, when that *Lions* doth exchange Prooffe.
with *Placentia*.



CHAP. CCCLXXXV.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Genoa.

Placentia exchangeth for Genoa, and giveth one Crowne of *Marc.* Exchanges of
Placentia with
Genoa.
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 multiplied by *Li. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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

Crown. 721-18-9

Lib. 4-10

2887-15-0

360-19-4

Lib. 3248-14-4 current.

Proofe.

The prooffe of the faid *account* is feene, 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 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 faid ſumme of *Crom. of Marque* by 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. and taking the remainder of the multiplication, to be divided by 20 *Sols*, cutting off the two laſt figures of the produſtion, the which multiplied 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- $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. of Estampe.

12465	
12465	
692-10	
346-5	
50	
25	
<hr/>	
Crow. 1382	28-15
	20
<hr/>	
Sols 5	75
	12
<hr/>	
Den. 9	00
<hr/>	

The prooffe of the said account is seene, when that Rome doth exchange backe for Placentia. Prooffe



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 *posto* Crownes 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

Crownes 4500-10 of Marc.
at Crow. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

495000	
2250	
55	
<hr/>	
Crow. 4973	05
	20
<hr/>	
Sols 1	00
<hr/>	

The prooffe of this account is discerned, when Florence doth exchange for Placentia. Prooffe



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 *posto Ducc.* 132 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ per Crow.

5146
33449
1286
643
66
13
3

Duccats 3416|47

Prooffe. The prooffe 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.

Exchanges with
Mesina, the
same as with
Palermo.



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 $\frac{1}{2}$ more or lesse, of Livers 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ducc. I say in Banco, I demand, for Crow. 1078. 12 of Marc. how many Duccats shall it make in Venice? 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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	
537	
67	
13-9	
<hr/>	
Ducc. 1450	71-9
	24
<hr/>	
Gross. 17	13

The prooffe of the said *account* is discerned, when that *Venetia* is found to *rechange* for *Placentia*. Prooffe.



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	
<hr/>	
Livers 9671-16-8	Money of Milan:

The prooffe of the said *account* is seene, when *Milan* doth exchange backe with *Placentia*. Prooffe.



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 $\frac{1}{5}$ 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 prooffe 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. 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 *Crom.* 815. 5. 6 of *Marc.* what credit in *Marvedes* shall *Placentia* have in *Sivil*? Multiply the said summe of *Crownes* by 428 *Marved.* the *Cronne*, and it will make *Marvedes* 348937, and adding $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

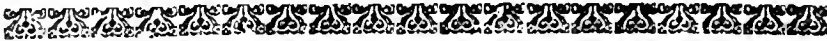
Crownes 815-5-6 of *Marc.*
at *Mar.* 428 -- per *Cronne.*

6420
3424
107
10

Marved. 348937
Aggio $\frac{1}{2}$ per <i>Cent.</i> 1744

350681 total <i>Marvedes.</i>

The proof of this account is seene, when that *Sivil* doth rechange for *Placentia*. *Proove.*



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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 $2\frac{3}{4}$ Sol.

726-19-2

121-03-2

Lib. 848-02-4 Money of Valentia.

Note Saragosa
and Barcelona
the same as
Valentia.

Prooffe.

Note, that when Placentia doth exchange with Barcelona and Saragosa, the account thereof is made up, as the above-mentioned exchange from Placentia to Valentia. And the prooffe of the said Rule is apparent, when that Valentia shall exchange backe for Placentia.



CHAP. CCCXCIII.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Antuerpe.

Exchanges of
Placentia with
Antuerpe.

Placentia doth exchange with Antuerpe, and giveth one Crowne of Marc. to have in Antuerpe posito $124\frac{1}{2}$ Groffes; I demand, for Cro. 700.15.0 of Marc. how many Livers of Groffes shall I have in Antuerpe? You must multiply the said summe of Crownes by $124\frac{1}{2}$ Groffes per Crow. and it maketh Groffes 87243, from which you must take $\frac{1}{12}$, to make them Sols, and then it is 7270, and Groff. 3. which reduced to Livers, cutting off the last figure, and by taking $\frac{1}{10}$ of the rest, and it will make Livers 363, and the tenth that remaineth is worth 10 Sols, and then 3 Groffe. 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

Groff. 87243

Sols 7270-3

Livers 363-10-3 d. Money of Antuerpe.

Prooffe.

The prooffe of this Rule is seene, when Antuerpe doth rechange for Placentia.



CHAP. CCCXCV.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Bergamo.

Placentia doth exchange with Bergamo, and giveth 100 Crownes of Marc. to have Crownes 123 $\frac{1}{4}$ *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 $\frac{1}{4}$, 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 multiplied 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.

Crownes 740-4-8 of Marc.
at Cro. 123 $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

2220
8880
185
24-12
4-2

Crown. 912 | 33-14
 | 20

Sols 6 | 74
 | 12

Den. 8 | 88

The prooffe of this account is seene, when Bergamo doth rechange this parcell for Placentia. Prooffe



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 *posto* 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 multiplied 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	
<hr/>	
Crownes 477	68-12
	20
<hr/>	
sols 13	72
	12
<hr/>	
Deniers 8	64
<hr/>	

Prooffe.

The prooffe 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 prooffe of the rest, according to former mentioned rules.



CHAP. CCCXCVII.

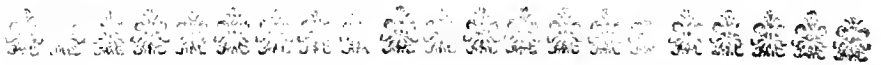
Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Francfort.

Placentia doth Exchange with Francfort, and giveth Crownes 100 of Marc. to have here Crow. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 93 Quarentines per Crowne: I demand for 800 Crownes of Marc. how many Florins of 60 Quarentines per Flor. shall I have in Francfort. Multiply the said Crow. 800 by Cro. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 rendered in Francfort, as shall appeare by example.

Exchanges of Placentia with Francfort.

Crownes	800	of Marc.
At Cro.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	88000	
	400	
	88400	
	93	
	2652	
	7956	
	8221,2	
Flor.	1370,4	

The prooffe hereof appeareth when Francfort Exchangeth for Placentia, and thus much shall serve for the Exchanges practised at Drotura from Placentia. *Prooffe.*



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 enlarge my selfe by reason that it is the most noted and eminent place of Exchanges at this day practised in the world.

Example

To Placentia then is order given, to remit to Venice at Duc. 134 or to Florence at Crowns 110; where the benefit shall appear 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; 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 the inordered price; what will 135 Duc. give, the price found, it will make Cro. 111 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; and the partido found is 111 Cro. as for Example.

Duc. 134	Cro. 110	Duc. 135
2	220	
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 *Barcelona* at *Sol* 24; where the most advantage shall be found, there is found a parcell for *Antwerpe* at *Grosse* 120; and for *Barcelona* 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; give *Grosses* 123, the price inordered, what will 24 *Sols* give, the price that is found, and it maketh *Grosses* 120; so that the *Remittance* must be made for *Antwerpe*, by reason that remitting to *Barcelona* at *Sols* 24, to make the *Par*, the *Remittance* should be made to *Antwerpe* at *Grosse* 120; and it is found at 120;.

See Example.

----- 24; ----- 123 ----- 24	
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
49	246
Gro. 120;	<u>24</u>
	5904
	100
	24
	<u>2</u>
	48



CHAP. CCCXCIX.

Questions upon the Exchanges practised at Placentia.

AT *Florence* there is *Exchange* made for *Placentia*, in expedition of the *Faire, posito* at *Cro.* 109; and for *Venice* at *Cro.* 81; 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; *Cro.* of *Gold* of *Florence* give at *Venice* 100 *Duc.* of *Livers* 6; how many will 109; *Cro.* give, the price of 100 *Cro.* of *Marc.* and it will make *Duc.* 134; of *Lib.* 6; 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 incertain, these rules only serving for instruction to make up the accounts thereof.

Questions upon the Exchanges practised at *Placentia*.

Cro. 81; ----- Duc. 100 ----- Cro. 109;	
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
163	21900
<u>Du. 134; 8/107;</u>	560
	710
	58
	<u>24</u>
	1392

Question for
Venetia.

Againe at Naples Exchange made for Placentia in expedition of a Faire there at Duc. 136 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for Venice at Duc. 101 $\frac{2}{3}$, 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ of Naples give at Venice duc. 100 at lib. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; how many will 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ duc. give the price of 100 Cro. of Marc. and it will appeare to make Ducc. 134 $\frac{1}{24}$, and at that price should Placentia Exchange for Venice, as by Example.

Duc. 101 $\frac{2}{3}$ ———	Duc. 100 ———	Duc. 136 $\frac{1}{2}$
2		2
—————		—————
203		273.00
—————		70.00
Duc. 134 $\frac{1}{24}$		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 Duc. 102 $\frac{2}{3}$
—————
266
1330
44
44
34
34
—————
Duc. 137 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 will Duc. 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ give the price of 100 Crow. of marke, and thus it will come to Cro. 99 $\frac{1}{3}$ in circa of Gold of Estampe, and at that price should Placentia exchange with Rome.

Duc.

Duc. 137	Cro. 100	Duc. 136 ¹
2		2
274		273
Cro. 99.12.8		2640
		174
		20
		3480
		740
		192
		12
		2304

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 *Cro.* 99 of *Estamp* the value of *Cro.* 100 of *marke* give, it will bee *Cro.* 110, and at that price should *Placentia* exchange for *Florence*.

Question for Florence.

Cro. 90	Cro. 100	Cro. 99.00
110		90
		00

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 *cro.* 99 the price of 100 *Cro.* of *Marc.* give, it will bee *cro.* 115. 2. 3. which being multiplied by *Sol* 117, the price of the *cro.* in cutting the two last figures of his product to reduce the exchange to the value of the *cro.* of *Marc.* there will remaine *Sol* 134²/₃, and at that price should *Placentia* Exchange with or for *Milan*.

Question for Milan.

Cro. 86	Cro. 100	Cro. 9900
Cro. 115. 2. 3.		130
21 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* $133\frac{1}{2}$, and for *Genoa* at *Sol* $118\frac{2}{3}$, I demand by the said Exchanges, at what price should *Placentia* Exchange for *Genoa*? I say by the *Rule of Three*, if *Sols* $118\frac{2}{3}$ of *Milan* (the price of the *Crowne* of 4 *lib.* of *Genoa*) give *Sols* 80, what will *Sols* $133\frac{1}{2}$ 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*.

<i>Sols</i> 118 $\frac{2}{3}$ ———	<i>Sol.</i> 80 ———	<i>133</i> $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>6</u>		<u>6</u>
712		801
<u><i>Sols</i> 90</u>		<u>80</u>
		<u>64 080</u>

Question for
Lions.

Againe at *Venice* is exchange made for *Placentia* in expedition of a *Faire* there, at *Duc.* 141, and for *Lions* at $116\frac{1}{3}$, 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.* $6\frac{1}{2}$ of *Venice* give in *Placentia* *Cro.* 100, how many will *Duc.* $116\frac{1}{3}$ give (the value of the *Cro.* 100 of *Gold* of the *Sun* of *Lions*) and it will be *Cro.* 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ in circa, and at that price should *Placentia* Exchange with *Lions*.

<i>Duc.</i> ——— 141 ———	<i>Cro.</i> 100 ———	<i>Duc.</i> $116\frac{1}{3}$
<u>2</u>		<u>2</u>
282		23300
<u><i>Crow.</i> 82.12.5</u>		740
		176
		<u>20</u>
		3520
		700
		136
		<u>12</u>
		<u>1632</u>

Another.

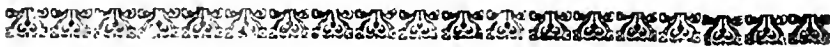
At *Placentia* there is exchange made for *Lions* at *Cro.* $83\frac{1}{3}$, and for *Florence* at *Cro.* 113, and from that place we have advice, that they exchange for *Lions* at *Cro.* 95 $\frac{1}{3}$, I would know by the said exchanges, if it be beneficiall to remit from *Placentia* to *Lions*, and to draw from *Florence*, by inordering my *Faictors* at *Florence* to prevaile upon *Lions* at the said price of *Cro.* 95 $\frac{1}{3}$, to know which, you must multiply the said *Cro.* $83\frac{1}{3}$ 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. for the provisions

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.* 95 $\frac{1}{3}$, upon which consideration is to be had, what the moneyes of *Florence* may doe by *exchange* for *Lions*, which thus I work by example.

<p><i>Cro.</i> 83 $\frac{1}{3}$ at <i>Cro.</i> 113 per cent.</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">339 904 56. 10</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p><i>Cro.</i> 94 35. 10 20</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p><i>Sols</i> 7 10 12</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p><i>Den.</i> 11 20</p>	<p><i>Cro.</i> 94. 7. 1</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p><i>Provision</i> 31. 9</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">31. 9</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">62. 18</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">12 7. <i>shil.</i> 12 58</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">12</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p><i>Cro.</i> 94. 19 8.</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p><i>Den.</i> 6 96</p>
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Now for the termes of payments of *Bills 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*, whereby reason of the great and continued practises here daily made for vast summes, I have somewhat more then ordinarily enlarged 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.

Have shewed in the generall *Exchanges* of *Florence*, Exchanges practised in 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.

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. CCCC.I.

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.

$\begin{array}{r} \text{Cro. } 95 \frac{3}{4} \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 38.3 \\ \hline \text{Cro. } 1324.15.0 \end{array}$	$\text{Cro. } 100$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Cro. } 1268.9.0 \\ \hline 100 \\ \hline 126800 \\ 20 \\ \hline 25 \\ \hline 126845 \\ 4 \\ \hline 507380 \\ 1243 \\ 948 \\ 1820 \\ 288 \\ 20 \\ \hline 5760 \\ 1930 \\ 15 \\ 12 \\ \hline 180 \end{array}$
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Prooffe. The prooffe of this rule is seene, when *Lions* doth exchange with *Florence*.



CHAP. CCCCII.

Of the Exchanges of Florence with Placentia.

Florence doth Exchange with Placentia, and giveth *posito* 110 Exchanges of Crownes of Gold to have there 100 Crownes of Marc. I demand Florence with then for Crownes 4973. 1. 10 of Gold, how many Crownes of Placentia Marc. is due to me: first reduce the said Crownes 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ ———	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 proof of this account is seene, when the exchange is made from Placentia to Florence &c. Prodc.



CHAP. CCCCIII.

Of the Exchanges of Florence with Venetia.

Exchange of
Florence with
Venice.

Florence doth exchange with Venice, and giveth *postu* Crow. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Gold, to have *Ducc.* in Banco 100 of Livers 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 multiplied by 24, to make them *Grosses*, because that 24 *Gross.* make a *Ducc.* of *Lib.* 6. 4 *Sols.* Example.

If Crow. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ give *Ducc.* 100. what will Cro: 2037. 10.

2	2
-----	-----
163	407500
-----	815
<i>Ducc.</i> 2500 de Banc.	000

Proofe.

The prooffe of the said account is more evident, when Venice doth rechange for Florence.



CHAP. CCCCIII.

Of the Exchanges of Florence with Rome.

Exchange of
Florence with
Rome.

Florence is said to exchange with Rome, and giveth 100 *Crownes* of Gold to have in the said place *postu* *Crownes* 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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- $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

147200	
400	
9-4	
1-10	
7	
<hr/>	
Crow. 1476	11-1
	20
<hr/>	
Sols 2	21
	12
<hr/>	
Den. 2	52

The prooffe of the said Rule is evident, when this partie is re-
 changed from Rome to Florence.

Prooffe



CHAP. CCCC.V.

Of the Exchanges of Florence with Naples.

Florence exchangeth with Naples, and giveth Cro. 100 of Gold, to
 have in Naples *posto Ducc.* 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ of *Taries* 5 per *Ducc.* I de-
 mand 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* 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 <i>Ducc.</i> 119 $\frac{2}{3}$	
7020	
8580	
260	
260	
59	
30	
Duccats 934	29
	1-9

The prooffe of this Rule is manifested, when Naples is seene to
 exchange with Florence.

Prooffe



C H A P. C C C C V I.

Of the Exchanges of Florence with
Antuerpe.

Exchanges of
Florence with
Antuerpe.

Florence doth exchange with *Antuerpe*, and giveth one *Cronne* of *Gold*, to have in the said place *Groß*. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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 $\frac{1}{2}$; and it maketh *Großes* 157571. of which, take the $\frac{1}{4}$, 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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- $\frac{1}{2}$

156800
700
56
11
4

Großes — 157571

Sols — 1313-00-11

Pounds — 656-10-11 of *Große*.

Prooffe.

The prooffe of the said *Account* is scene, 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. CCCCVII.

To reduce Crownes of 7 l. in Florence into Crownes of gold of Lire, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.



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 $\frac{1}{7}$ 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 $\frac{1}{7}$ and they will be so many Crownes of money, as for example Cro: 3647 12 6 of money of Lire 7 l. pr. Cro: $\frac{1}{7}$ 243 3 6.
Cro. 3404 9 of gold of Lire 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr. Cro.

Againe ——— Cro: 3404 9 of gold.
 $\frac{1}{7}$ 243 3 6
Cro. 3647 12 6 of money.



CHAP. CCCCVIII.

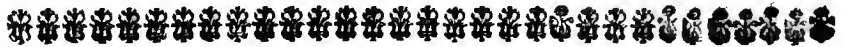
Of the termes of payment of Bills of exchange in Florence.



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 Bologna 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 fight and so back.
- To *Barcelona* at 2 moneths after date and so back:
- To *Valentia* at 40 dayes fight 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 fight back.
- To *Lions* to the faire and from faire to faire.
- To *Milan* at 10 dayes fight and so backe.
- To *Aquilla* and *Sermona* at 11 dayes fight.
- To *Comerino* at 8 dayes fight and so back.



CHAP. CCCCIX.

Of Orders and comissions, given and received for draughts and remittances by exchanges in the City of Florence in Tuscany.

Orders and comissions 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 comission in Florence.

To Florence then commeth advise from Venice, that the Exchange for the said place of Florence commeth at Cro. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ and for Placentia at duc. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ they in order 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.

Multiply duc. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ which is the value of 100 Cro. of marc by Cro. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{2}{7}$ pr. cent, for the provision pai'd 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 $\frac{1}{2}$
 at Cro. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ per. cent.
 10800
 67 10
 40

Cro. 109 07 10
 20

Sol. 1 } 50
 { 12
 den. 6 00

Cro. 109 01 6
 8 8

Cro. 108 12 10

Cro. --- 100 1 6
 provision 21 16
 21 16
 43 12
 20

Sol. 8 } 72
 { 12

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 be-
nefit of the price limited, the *remittance* should be where the pro-
 fit and benefit is greateft, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ I de-
 mand by which of the two should the *remittance* be made.

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 *remit-
 tance* 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 *Pla-
 centia* at *Cro.* 111, and the bills is at *Cro.* 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ Example:

Cro. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cro. 110	Cro. 82 $\frac{1}{4}$
4		4
326		329
		110
Cro. 110 00 02		361 90
		356
		330
		4
		20
		80
		12
		960

Againe one of *Rome* is debtor in *Florence* in *Cro:* 2500 who *in-
 ordereth* 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 $\frac{1}{7}$ l. for *Placentia*, at 109 $\frac{1}{7}$ *Cro:* I de-
 mand, 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 $\frac{1}{7}$ the price found for *Rome* (seeing that *Placentia* recei-
 veth the uncertaine rate from *Florence*) give *Cro:* 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ what will
Cro: 91 the price in orderd 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 $\frac{1}{7}$, to runne upon a *Parr:*
 should be taken for *Placentia* at the said price at *Cro:* 109 $\frac{1}{7}$. or
 there about, and there is found at more, that is at *Cro:* 109 $\frac{1}{7}$: as
 by example.

Cro: $92\frac{1}{5}$	—	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cro: 91
10		10	
<u>922</u>		<u>1105</u>	
		91	
<u>Cro. 109--1-2</u>		<u>1105</u>	
		<u>9945</u>	
		10055	
		8355	
		57	
		<u>20</u>	
		1140	
		218	
		12	
		<u>2616</u>	

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.

Have shewed in the generall *exchanges* of *Millan*, with how many other places, this city 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. CCCCXI.

Exchange of Milan with Lions.



MILAN then exchanges with Lions, and giveth posit: Exchange of
sols $118\frac{1}{3}$ to have in sayd place, one *crowne* of the Milan with
sunne of gold, I demand then for l. 9258: Lions.

sol: 5 of Milan, how many *crownes* shall I have cre-
 dit in Lions, first reduce into *sols*, the sayd
 summe of *Liners*, 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.

<p><i>Sols</i> : $118\frac{1}{3}$</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">3</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">355</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p><i>Cro</i>: 1564. 15. 5</p>	<p><i>Liners</i> ——— 9258: 5</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">20</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">185165</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">3</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">555495</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">2004</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">2399</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">1695</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">275</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">20</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">5500</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">1950</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">175</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">12</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">2100</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/>
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The prooffe of the sayd *account* is seene when that *Lion* ex-
 changeth with *Milan* as before. Prooffe



CHAP. CCCCXII.

Of the exchanges of Milan with Placentia.

Exchange of
Milan with
Placentia.



MILAN doth exchange with Placentia, and giveth positive sols 133 $\frac{1}{7}$, 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 $\frac{1}{7}$ sols, multiplying them by 12 and adding 4 *deniers* for the $\frac{1}{7}$ 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 be *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.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{At Sols: } 133 \frac{1}{7} \\ \quad \quad \quad 12 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 1600 \\ \hline \text{Cro: } 1450: 15.6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Liuers} \text{ --- } 9671: 16.8 \\ \quad \quad \quad 20 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 193436 \\ \quad \quad \quad 12 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 2321240 \\ \quad \quad \quad 721 \\ \quad \quad \quad 812 \\ \quad \quad \quad 124 \\ \quad \quad \quad 20 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 2480 \\ \quad \quad \quad 880 \\ \quad \quad \quad 80 \\ \quad \quad \quad 12 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 960 \end{array}$$

Profe.

The profe of the said rule is manifested when that Placentia exchangeth for Milan.

CHAP.



CHAP. CCCCXIII.

Of the exchange of Milan with Venice.



MILAN exchangeth with Venice, and giveth a Crowne of *Liuers* of 5 : 17s. to have in that place, *posito* 148l. $\frac{1}{2}$ *sol*s : *mony* of *Piccoli*, I demand for 1. 7260 : 10 : 0 of Milan, how many *Duccats* of 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ shall I have in Venice.

Exchang of Milan with 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 multiplied by 1. 7. 8. 6. the *Crown*, which are the above said 148 6, beginning to multiply the 1. 7 by the *den*: 9 : 4 then by the *sol*s, if there were any with the sayd *Crownes* calculating for *deniers* 12, one *sol*s, and for *sol*s 20, one *Lyre* and they will be 1. 9214 : 14 *mony* of *Piccoli* of Venice, which to be reduced into *Duccats*, must be divided by 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; the valew of the *duccate*, and it will make *ducc*: 1486 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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
L. 9214 14 0	12	124
	1220	Ducc: 1486 $\frac{1}{2}$

The prooffe of the sayd account is seene when Venice doth exchange for Milan. Prooffe.



CHAP. CCCCXIII.

Of the exchanges of Milan with Rome.

Exchanges of
Milan with
Rome.



I L A N exchangeth with Rome, and giveth *posito* Cro: 115 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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.

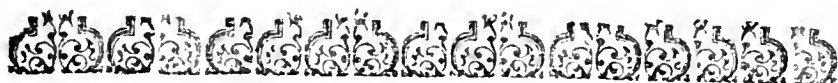
You must first see for the said summe of Milan *Liners*, how many Crownes they will be, dividing them by l. 5-17 per Crowne, and they make Crowne 1336 18 1, then say by the rule of three, if Cro: 115 $\frac{2}{3}$ of Milan give in Rome Crowns 100 of Stampe, how many Crownes will the said Cro: 1336. 18 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 *Liners* as abovesaid, example.

At L. 5 17 L. 7820 18 0 - Cro: 115 $\frac{2}{3}$ -- Cro: 100 - Cro: 1336-18 1.

<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
117	156418	2310	2673800
<u>Cro. 1336 18 1</u>	394	<u>Cro. 1157. 9 9</u>	3638
	431		13280
	808		17300
	106		1130
	<u>20</u>		<u>20</u>
	2120		22600
	950		1810
	14		12
	<u>12</u>		<u>12</u>
	<u>163</u>		<u>21720</u>

The prooffe of this rule is seene when that Rome doth exchange with Milan,

Prooffe.



CHAP. CCCCXV.

Of the exchanges of Milan with Naples.



MILAN doth exchange with Naples, and giveth Cro: Exchange
 100 of l. 5 p. Cro: to have in Naples posito 98 $\frac{7}{8}$ Duc- of Milan
 cats, I demand for l. 4314-14-2 of Milan how ma- with Na-
 ny Duccats shall I have in Naples: first take $\frac{1}{4}$ of the ples.
 sayd summe of Liners to reduce them into Cro: of 5

l. and they make Cro: 862 18 10 which must be multiplied by
 grains 98 $\frac{7}{8}$ pr. Cro: seeing it is the same as at Duccats 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ per
 100 Cro: and it makes grains 8499, 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 Liners 40 grains 19 in all
 duccats 849-4-19 which is to be had in Naples for the said summe
 of Liners of Milan, as for example.

L. ——— 4314 — 14 — 2
Cro: 862 — 18 — 10
At grains ——— 98 $\frac{7}{8}$ per Cro:
6896
7758
431
49
19
19
5
—————
Ducc: 849 — 99

The prooffe of the said account is seene when Naples shall ex-
 change with Milan. prooffe.

CH

Againe,



CHAP. CCCCXVI.

Of the exchanges of Milan for Genoa.

Exchange of
Milan with
Genoa.



MILAN exchangeth with Genoa, and giveth *posto* *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 *Liners* of *currant mony* shall I have in Genoa, first reduce the said summe into *sols*, multiplying them by 20 and adding to the multiplication the 18 *sols* which account with the *Liners*, and then of the *sols* produced, and of the said *sols* 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ taken for *divisor*, bring into $\frac{1}{2}$ *sols* and deviding the same will become *crownes*, and the remainder of the *division* 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 *Liners*, must be multiplied 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 *Liner*, it will come to l. 3850-14-8, and so many *Liners* of *mony currant*, shall you have in Genoa for the sayd *Liners* 5703-18 of Milan.

<p style="text-align: right;">At <i>Sols</i> ——— 118 $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">237</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">Cro. 962--13--8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">Liner. 3850-14-8</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">L. ——— 5703--18--0</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">114078</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">228156</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1485</p> <p style="text-align: center;">636</p> <p style="text-align: center;">162</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">3240</p> <p style="text-align: center;">870</p> <p style="text-align: center;">159</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">1908</p>
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The prooffe of the said rule is seene when that Genoa doth exchange for Milan.



CHAP. CCCCXVII.

Of termes of payment of Bills of Exchange in Milan.



THE termes of payment found to be in *Milan*, are observed to be from thence to

- 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*.

Termes of
payment of
bills Ex-
change in
Milan.

And thus much shall serve to have spoken of the Exchanges of *Millan*: and now to Orders and Comissions in use in the said place.



CHAP. CCCCXVIII.

Of Orders and Comissions 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 & Comission* from other places.

Orders and
Comissions
given and
received for
draughts
and remit-
tances in
Milan.
Example 1.

From *Naples* then coëth *Order* to *Milan*, to remit for *Placentia* at 133 *sol.* and to *prevaile* for *Genoa* at Sol 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ the parcell being for 3000 *Cro. of marc*: Now there are *Bills* found for *Placentia* at *Sols* 131. cōsidering 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* 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ the price in order, what will 131 give, the price found for *Placentia*, and it will be *Sol* 116 $\frac{2}{3}$, and at this price the *draught* must be made for *Genoa*, in remitting to *Placentia* at *Sol*. 131, and the *Comission* 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 divisor, 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 $\frac{2}{3}$, 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 $\frac{2}{3}$, and there is *mony* found at *Sol.* 119: as by example

144 $\frac{1}{3}$	118	145
3		3
433		435
Sol. 118 $\frac{2}{3}$		118
1 $\frac{1}{3}$		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 *l. mo.* for *Rome* at *Cro.* 116 $\frac{2}{3}$; 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 *comifon* 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 $\frac{1}{2}$, and there is found at more that is to say at *cro.* 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ as per example.

132	115	$133 \frac{1}{2}$
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
2		2
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
204		207
		115
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
<i>Cro.</i> 116 6 1		1335
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
		2937
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
		30705
		30
		1665
		81
		20
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
		1620
		36
		12
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
		432

And thus much shall serve for the *Exchanges* of *Milan*, next is *Palermo* and *Mefina*.



CHAP. CCCCXIX.

Of Exchanges practised in Palermo and Mefina and how the same are to be calculated.



Have shewed in the generall *Exchanges* of *Palermo* and *Mefina*, 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 eve-
Exchanges practised in Palermo and Mefina.

ry 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.

First it is to be noted, that in *Palermo* and *Mefina* 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, be-
Accounts kept in Sicilia.

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cause that 30 *taries* do make an *Ounce*, and 20 *grains* make a *tarie*, and also it is to be observed; That the *ducats* 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 *Carlins* 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 *Lions*, 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 be 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.

<i>Carlins</i> ——— 28 ———	<i>Ounces</i> ——— 2189 25 17
<u>10</u>	<u>30</u>
280	65695
	<u>20</u>
<i>Cro.</i> 4692 11 2	1313917
	1939
	2591
	717
	157
	<u>20</u>
	3140
	340
	60
	<u>12</u>
	720

The prooffe of this account is feene when that *Lions* shall *Ex- Prooffe.*
change back with *Palermo* and *Mefina*.



CHAP. CCCCXXI.

Of the Exchange of *Palermo* and *Mefina* with *Placentia*.

Palermo and *Mefina* exchange for *Placentia*, and give Exchange of
posito carlins $29 \frac{1}{2}$ to have in the said place one *Palermo* &
cro. of marc. I demand then for *ounces* 1180, *taries* *Mefina* with
7, and *gr.* 19, how many *crownes of marc.* shall I *Placentia*.
have in *Placentia*, herein do as in the precedent ac-
count, 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 divi-
visor, against the said summe of *grains* come of the *ounces* 1180 7
19, and of the divisor will come *cro. of marc.* multiplying the re-
mainder 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*.

<i>Carlins</i>	$29 \frac{1}{2}$	<i>Ounces</i>	1180	7	19
	10		30		
	295		35407		
<i>Cro.</i>	2400	10		9	
			708159		
			1181		
			159		
			20		
			3180		
			230		
			12		
			2760		

The prooffe of the said rule is feene when that *Placentia* doth *Prooffe.*
exchange either for *Palermo* or *Mefina*.



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* $166 \frac{2}{3}$ 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ because that the *gr.* is worth 6 *picolis*, and the *pomito* is worth 8 *picolis*, of which the 2 *picols* overplus is the $\frac{2}{3}$ of 8, and that they make *pomitos* 473942 which must be divided by the said $166 \frac{2}{3}$ the price of the Exchange, reducing them into $\frac{2}{3}$ *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 $166 \frac{2}{3}$	31596
2	20
333	631922
2846 49	$\frac{2}{3}$ 157980
	473942
	2
	947884
	2818
	1548
	2164
	166 00
	3280

Prooffe.

The prooffe of this account is seene when that Naples do Exchange for either Palermo or Mesina.



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 1.6.18 *posito*, I demand for ounces 1486. 26. 10, what credit in ducats shall I have in Venice of 1.6 $\frac{2}{7}$ 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 $\frac{1}{3}$, and they then make *cro.* 37 17 *taries* 2 and *gr.* 10, which must be multiplied by 138 Sol per *cro.* which are the said 1.6.18, and they make Sols 512974 $\frac{2}{7}$, which must be divided by 124 the price of the *ducc.* and it will make *ducc.* 4136 $\frac{21}{7}$ and so much shall I have in Venice for the said summe of ounces in Palermo or Mesina.

Example,

Ounces.	1486	26.	10		
	<u>30</u>				
	44606.	10		at Sol.	124
Cro.	37	17.	2.	4	
at Sols.	<u>138.</u>			<u>496</u>	
	29736			<i>ducc.</i> 4136	$\frac{21}{7}$
	48321				$\frac{2}{7}$
	23				
	<u>5. 9</u>				
Sol.	512974.		9		

Sols	512974	$\frac{2}{7}$
	<u>4</u>	
	2051899	
	678	
	1829	
	3419	
	443	
	<u>24</u>	
	10632	
	<u>712</u>	

The prooffe of this rule is to see if 4136 $\frac{21}{7}$ *duccat* of 1.6 $\frac{2}{7}$ of Venice make the said summe of ounces 1486. 26. 10. of 1.6.18 *mony* of Venice for one crowne of 12 *taries* in Palermo or Mesina as above said.



CHAP. CCCCXXIIII.

Of the Exchanges of Palermo and Mesina, with Barfelona.

Exchanges of Palermo, &c. with Barfelona.



Alermo, and Mesina, Exchanges with Barfelona, and giveth one Florin of 6 *taries*, *mony* of Palermo, to have in Barfelona *posito* 10½ *Sols mony currant* of Barfelona, 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 10½ *Sols*, per *Florin* makes *Sols* 15750, which to reduce to *liuers*, you must cut off the last figure, and take ½ of the rest, and it will be 1.787. 10, which is due at Barfelona,

Ounces.	300	Prooffe.	l. — 787. 10
	5	At Sol. 10½	20
	<u>1500</u>	2	<u>15750</u>
At Sol	10 ½	21	2
	<u>15000</u>	Flor. 1500	<u>31500</u>
	750		105
Sols	15750		<u>000</u>
Livers.	787. 10 0		

Prooffe.

For the prooffe of the said Rule, as above divide the said *liuers* 1.787. 10 by 10½ *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 ⅓ 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 Saragoza and Valentia.

And for the Exchanges of Palermo and Mesina, with Valentia and Saragoza, it is cast up as above, therefore need not insift further as being easily comprehended.



CHAP CCCCXXV.

Of Orders and commissions given and received for draughts and remittances in Palermo and Mesina.



According to my proposed *methode*, I will here briefly insert some examples of *draughts* and *remittances* made by *order* and *comission* in *Palermo* and *Mesina* from other places: At *Mesina*, the *exchange* for *Lions* is found to goe at *Carlins* 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$, 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 *remit* 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.

Orders and commissions given and received for draughts & remittances in Palermo and Mesina.

Carlins. 33 ————— *Crowns*-- 101 ————— *Carlins* ————— 28--00

	1/4 933-	06. 8
1/11 Cro.	84.	16. 11.
	28.	5. 7
	28.	5. 7
	56.	11. 2.
	20	
11	}	31
—		12
3		74

84. 16 11
provison 2/3 per cent 11. 3
Cro: 84. 5. 8
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 money 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 in orderd, and it will make sols 131 $\frac{2}{3}$ or thereabout, so that the said *comison* may not be effected but to losse, seeing that *remitting* to *Placentia* at the said price of $29\frac{2}{3}$ *Carl.* the draught cannot be made to *Venice* at more then sol: 131 $\frac{2}{3}$ and money is not found but at sols 132 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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
		772
		187
		102
		43
		12
		516
		44
		3
		132

Againe, from *Naples* there is an exchange made for *Mesina* at duc. 118 $\frac{1}{7}$ and for *Placentia* at duc. 132 $\frac{2}{7}$. 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 $\frac{2}{7}$ make disbursed in *Mesina* Carl: 26, the price of the Cro. of *taris* 13, how many will 132 $\frac{2}{7}$ 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent for the provision that is paid at *Naples*) comes to be disbursed in *Mesina* for one cro. of *marc.* of credit in *Placentia*.

$\frac{118 \frac{1}{5} - 26}{3} = 355$	$\frac{132 \frac{1}{3} - 3}{26} = 397$
<p><i>Carlins</i> 29 $\frac{4}{5}$</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 10322 \\ 3222 \\ 27 \\ 10 \\ \hline 270 \\ 6 \\ \hline 1620 \end{array}$

And thus much shall serve to have said of the *Exchanges* that are practised in *Palermo* and *Messina*, to which the whole *Iland* of *Sicilia* hath reference.



CAHP. CCCCXXVI.

Of Examples upon the Exchanges that are practised in Barcelona, and how the same are calculated.

Have shewed in the generall *Exchanges* of *Barcelona*, *Exchanges* with how many other places *Barcelona* is found to *Ex-practised* in *Barcelona*. *change* with, and there also set downe the common *Barcelona*. 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 available, 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.

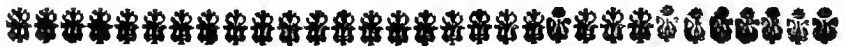
It is then to be *noted* that *Bankers* and *Exchangers* here do keep *Accounts* their *accounts* in *lire*, *sold*, and *deniers*, which are cast up in 20 and kept in *Barcelona*. 12, because that 20 *sols* make a *liver*, and 12 *deniers* make a *soldo*, and it is to be noted that,

- The *duccat* is worth $\frac{1}{2}$ *sold* 24
- The *Crowne* is worth $\frac{1}{2}$ *sold* 22
- The *Riall* is worth $\frac{1}{2}$ *sols* 02

Note concerning the exchanges

Note also here that the same order which is observed in the *Ex-practised* in *changes* which are made in this *City* of *Barcelona*, with the other *Valentia* & places of *Spaine*, should bee observed in the *Exchanges* which are *Saragosa*, made in *Saragosa*, *Valentia*, *Sivil* and *Lisborne*, seeing that when *Sivil* and the *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 forbear to trouble my selfe with any further particulars concerning the said places of *Valentia, Saragosa, Sivill* and *Lisborne*.



CHAP. CCCCXXVII.

Of the Exchanges of *Barcelona* with *Lions*.

Exchanges
of *Barcelona*
with *Lions*



Barcelona 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 *liners* 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 *liners* and multiplying the rest of the devisor, by 20 and by 12 to make them *sols* and *deniers* of *gold*, and they make *Cromnes* 7822 12 6 of *gold* of the *sunne*, which is due to have in *Lions*,
Example.

At *Sol.* 22. 8
 $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \hline 272 \end{array}$
Cro. 7822. 12.

Liners 8865. 12. 10
 $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \hline 177312 \\ 12 \\ \hline 2127754 \\ 2237 \\ 615 \\ 714 \\ 170 \\ 20 \\ \hline 3400 \\ 680 \\ 136 \\ 12 \\ \hline 1632 \end{array}$

Prooffe.

The prooffe of this account is manifested when that *Lions* doth exchange for *Barcelona*.



CHAP. CCCCVIII.

Of the exchanges of Barfelona with Placentia.



Barfelona doth exchange with Placentia, and giveth Exchange of
posito sols $23\frac{7}{7}$ to have there a *crowne of marc*. I Barfelona
 demand for *liuers* 1850. 12. 0 how many *cro. of* with Pla-
marc shall I have. centia.

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* $23\frac{7}{7}$ 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 *Barfelona*.

At *Sols* $23\frac{7}{7}$
 12

 282

Crow. 1569 8. 3

Liuers ——— 1850. 12. 0
 20

 37012
 12

 444144
 1611
 1964
 2664
 117
 20

 2340
 76
 12

 912

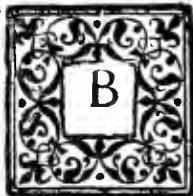
The prooffe of this rule is apparent when that *Placentia* doth ex-
 change for *Barfelona*. Prooffe:



CHAP. CCCCXXIX.

Of the Exchange of Barfelona with Saragosa.

Exchange of Barfelona with Saragosa.



Barfelona exchangeth with Saragosa, and giveth 10 ducats of 24 Sol per ducat, to have in this place posito 104 ducats of Sols. 22 per ducat of that money, I demand for liners 6000 of Barfelona, how many liners shall I have in Saragosa, first reduce inco Sols the said summe of liners, multiplying them by 20, and divide the sols comming thereof by sol. 24 the price of the ducat, and it will be ducat 5000, the which ducat 5000 of Barfelona, must be multiplied at the said price of duc. 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 ducat, and they make liners 5720, which should be rendred in Saragosa for the said 6000 l. mony of Barfelona.

At Sols 24	l. 6000	At l. --- 1. 2 per duc:
Ducc. --- 5000	20	Ducat 5200: of Saragosa
At duc ---- 104 pr. cent	120000	5200
Ducc. 5200 00	0000	520
		l, 5720 of Saragosa.

Prooffe.

The prooffe of this rule is manifest when that Saragosa doth againe rechange back for Barfelona.



CHAP. CCCCXXX.

Of the Exchanges of Barfelona with Valentia.

Exchanges of Barfelona with Valentia.



Barfelona doth exchange with Valentia, and giveth duc. 100 of 24 sols to have in Valentia, posito duc. 108 of sols 21 per. duc. of that money; I demand for l. 7000 money of Barfelona, how many l. shall I have in Valentia.

In this you must doe asin the preceding account of Barfelona for Saragosa, multiplying the ducats of Valentia, which shall come

come thereof by *liners* 1 1 the price of the *duccat*, and it will be *liners* 661 5, and so much will be due in *Valentia* for 7000 l. delivered in *Barselona*.

<i>Liners</i> 7000	at 1.-- 1 1 per. <i>duc.</i>
20	<i>duc.</i> 6300 of <i>Valentia</i>
at <i>sol</i> s 24 140000	6300
5833 1/3	315
at <i>duc.</i> 108 pr. cent	1.6615 of <i>Valentia</i>
46664	
58330	
36	
630000	

The proove of this rule is apparent when that *Valentia* doth re-
change for *Barselona*. Proove.



CHAP. CCCCXXXI.

Of the Exchanges of *Barselona* with *Sivil*.



Barselona doth exchange with *Sivil*, and giveth *duc.* 100 of 24 *sol*, per. *ducc.* to have in this place *Exchange of Barselona with Sivil.*
duc. 108 *post*o more or lesse, of *marvedes* 375 per. *duccat*, I demand for 1.7500 how many *marvedes* must I have in *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.

<i>Liners</i> 7500	<i>ducc.</i> 6750 of <i>Sivil</i>
20	at <i>mar.</i> 375 per. <i>duc.</i>
At <i>sol</i> 24 150000	133750
<i>duc.</i> 6250	47250
at <i>duc.</i> 108 per. cent.	20250
50000	2531250 <i>marvedes</i>
62500	
<i>duc.</i> 6750	

The proove of this rule is manifested when that *Sivil* doth re-
change for *Barselona*.



CHAP. CCCCXXII.

Of the exchanges of Barfelona with Lisborne.

Exchange of
Barfelona
with Sivil:



Barfelona 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 Barfelona, how many *Rais* shall I have in Lisborne, heare you must do as in the account precedent of Barfelona 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 Barfelona. Example.

<p style="text-align: right;">Liners 4000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">20</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p>At sol 24 80000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">duc. 3333 $\frac{2}{3}$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">at duc. 133 per cent.</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">9999</p> <p style="text-align: right;">36666</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">37 13 4</p> <p>Duc. ---- 3 66 66 13 4</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">20</p> <p>Sols 13 13</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">12</p> <p>deniers 4 00</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	<p>Duc. 3766 13 4 of Lisborne</p> <p>at Res 400</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">1506400</p> <p style="text-align: right;">133</p> <p style="text-align: right;">133</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">1506666 Raes.</p>
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Prooffe.

The prooffe of this rule is apparent when that Lisborne doth rechange back for Barfelona.



CHAP. CCCCXXIII.

Of Orders and Comisons given and received for draughts and remittances in Barfelona.

Orders and
comisons
given and
received for
draughts &
remittances
in Barfelona
Example 1.



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.

To Sivil then cometh *order* from Barfelona 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 in orderd, and it maketh *marvedes* $415 \frac{1}{2}$ out of which deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for *provison* which is taken, there will remaine *marvedes* $413 \frac{11}{16}$ *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.* $413 \frac{11}{16}$ and their present *bills* at lesse that is at 413 *marvedes*; as by Example.

	$\text{Duc. } \frac{93}{2}$	$\text{Marc. } 413$	$\text{Duc. } 93 \frac{1}{2}$
	$\frac{2}{186}$		$\frac{2}{187}$
	$\frac{415 \ 22}{83}$		$\frac{413}{2891}$
provison	$\frac{83}{83}$		$\frac{7434}{77231}$
	$\frac{1166}{415 \ 22}$		$\frac{283}{971}$
	$\frac{1166}{413 \ \frac{11}{16}}$		$\frac{4100}{380}$
Marvedes	$\frac{11}{16} \text{ incirca}$		

Againe, In *Barselona* commeth order from *Valentia*, that *remittance* may be made to them at *duc.* $108 \frac{1}{2}$, 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.* $108 \frac{1}{2}$ give, being the price in orderd, 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 2.

Dnc.	107	Sol. 23	Dnc. 108 $\frac{1}{4}$
	4		4
	428		433
			23
Sols	$23 \frac{3}{12}$		9959
	$\frac{1}{4}$		01399
			0115
			12
			1380
			96



CHAP. CCCCXXXIV.

*Of the termes of paymens of Bills of Exchange
in Barfelona.*

*Termes of
payment of
bills of Ex-
change in
Barfelona,
&c.*



The termes of payment found accustomd in *Barfelona* 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 fight and so back.

To *Bridges* and *Antwerpe* at 50 dayes after date

and so back.

To *Genoa* at 20 dayes after fight 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 *Barfelona*, *Valentia*, *Saragosa*, *Sivill*, and *Lisborne* in *Portugall*.



CHAP. CCCCXXXV.

Examples of Exchanges practised in Antwerpe, and how the same are to be calculated.

Have shewed before in the generall exchanges of *Ant-Exchange* *werpe*, with how many other places this Citie is found *practisid in* to exchange with, and there also observed the com- *Antwerpe.* mon currant rates thereof, which in it selfe is found every day so subje& 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.

And the better to understand what shall ensue, it is to be *noted* *Accounts* that in *Antwerpe*, *Bankers* and *Exchangers* doe keepe their accounts *kept in Ant-* in *pounds, shillings* and *pence Flemish* or *grosse*, which are cast up by *werpe.* 20, and by 12, because that 20 *sols* or *shillings* makes a *pound*, and 12 *pence* or *grosse* makes a *shilling*.



CHAP. CCCCXXXVI.

Of the Exchanges of Antwerpe with Lions.

Antwerpe doth exchange with *Lions*, and giveth *posito* *Exchange of* 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ *grosse* to have in *Lions* one *cro. of the sun of gold* *Antwerpe* of 3 l. I demand then for l. 3486. 1. 9 *wony* of *Ant- with Lions.* *werpe*, 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 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ *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:

P p p 3

Pounds

	Pounds ———	3486	1	9	of gro.
		20			
At gro. 121 $\frac{1}{4}$		69721			
<u>3</u>		<u>12</u>			
364		836661			
		<u>3</u>			
Cro. 6895 11 1 d.		2509983			
		3259			
		3478			
		2023			
		203			
		<u>20</u>			
		4060			
		420			
		56			
		<u>12</u>			
		672			

Prooffe. The prooffe of the faid rule is feene when that *Lions* doth exchange for *Antwerpe*.



CHAP. CCCCXXXVII.

Of the Exchanges of Antwerpe with Placentia.

Exchange of
Antwerpe
with Pla-
centia.



Antwerpe doth exchange with Placentia, and giveth *posito gros. 124 $\frac{1}{4}$* 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 *liners* into *gros.* multiplying the summe by 20 and by 12, adding to the multiplication 10 *shil.* and 3 *pen.* which are with the *pound*, and divide the *grosses* that come thereof by said *gro. 124 $\frac{1}{4}$* 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 *liners* or *pounds* in *grosses.*

pounds

At gro. $124 \frac{1}{3}$
2
 249

Cro. 700 14 11

Pounds 363 10 3 of gro. 12
20
 7270
12
 87243
2
 174486
 186
20
 3720
 1230
 234
12
 2808
318

The prooffe of the said account is seene when that *Placentia Prooffe*. shall exchange with *Antwerpe*.



CHAP. CCCCXXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges of Antwerpe with Florence.



Antwerpe doth exchange with *Florence*, and giveth *posito* $112 \frac{1}{3}$ 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*.

At gro. $112 \frac{1}{3}$
2
 225

Cro. 1400 12 7

Pounds 656 10 11 of gro.
20
 13130
12
 157571
2
 315142
 901
142
20
 2840
 590
 140
12
 1680

The prooffe 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 exchange with Venice, and giveth *posito* 92. $\frac{1}{4}$ grosse to have in that place one ducchat of l. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *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 $\frac{1}{4}$ and so many duccats of l. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ will be due in Venice, Example.

At gra: 112 $\frac{1}{2}$
 - 2
 185
 Cro: 3810 $\frac{1}{4}$

Pounds: 1468.14.6
 20
 29374
 12
 352494
 2
 704988
 1499
 198
 138
 24
 3312
 1462
 167

Prooffe.

The Prooffe 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.

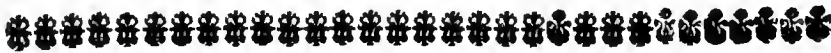


ANTWERPE doth exchange for London, and giveth *posito* *Shill*: 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ to have in that place one pound *starlin*, I demand for l. 748-18. 6 *mo*: of Antwerpe, how many pound *starlin* should I have in London, first reduce as well the said summe of pound *starlin* as the said summe of pound *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 1/3*, multiplied by 12, adding 4 *grosse* for 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 division 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 prooffe of the said exchange, multiply the said *pound starlin 449. 7. 1* by 1 l. 13. *shillings 4 d.* which are the said *33 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.

<p>At <i>Shill: 33 1/3</i> ——— <i>Pound Flemish 748. 18. 6</i></p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">12</td><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">400</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p><i>Star L. 449 7. 1</i></p>	12		400		<table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">20</td><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="text-align: right;"><i>Prooffe</i></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">14978</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;"><i>At L.-1., 13. 4. d.</i></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">12</td><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="text-align: right;"><i>L. 449 7. 1</i></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">179742</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">149.15.8</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">1974</td><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="text-align: right;">149 15.8</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">3742</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;"><i>Pound 748. 18. 5. Flem.</i></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">142</td><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">20</td><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">2840</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">40</td><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">12</td><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">480</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	20		<i>Prooffe</i>	14978		<i>At L.-1., 13. 4. d.</i>	12		<i>L. 449 7. 1</i>	179742		149.15.8	1974		149 15.8	3742		<i>Pound 748. 18. 5. Flem.</i>	142			20			2840			40			12			480			<p><i>Prooffe.</i></p>
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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*.

	<p>HE terms of payments of bills of exchange observed in <i>Antwerpe</i>, and to go from thence to other Cities is:</p> <p>To <i>Venice</i> at 2 mo: after date and so back.</p> <p>To <i>Florence</i> at 2 mo: after date and back the same.</p> <p>To <i>Genoa</i> at 2 mo: after date and thence the same.</p> <p>To <i>Avignon</i> at 2 moneths after date and so back.</p> <p>To <i>Barselona</i> at 50 dayes after date and so back.</p> <p>To <i>Valentia</i> one moneth after sight and back 30 dayes after date.</p> <p>To <i>London</i> one moneth after date and so back.</p> <p>To <i>Pisa</i> 2 mo: after date and so back.</p>	<p><i>Termes of payment of bills of exchange in Antwerpe.</i></p>
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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
commissions
given and
received for
draughts
and remit-
tances 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*.

At *Venice* then is found 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 duc- cat*, 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ more percent for *provison*, which is payable in *Venice*, is disburfable in *Antwerpe* for one *crowne of marc* in credit in *Placentia*.

1. Example.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Duccat} \text{—————} 135 \\
 \text{at gro:} \text{—————} 90 \\
 \hline
 121 \mid 50 \\
 \hline
 1 \\
 \hline
 2
 \end{array}$$

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 remit 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 *grof.* 387, which reducing to *shillings* in taking the $\frac{1}{4}$, and it will be $32 \frac{3}{4}$ *shill.* and so many *shillings Flem.* and $\frac{1}{7}$ more per cent for the provison payable in *Venice*, comes to bee disbursed in *Antwerpe*, for one pound *sterlin money credit* in London.

<i>Pence</i> 56	<i>Grof.</i> 90 $\frac{5}{7}$	<i>Starl.</i> 240
3	3	
168	271	
	240	
<i>Gro.</i> 387	65040	
<i>Shil.</i> $32 \frac{3}{4}$	1464	
$\frac{1}{4}$	1200	
	24	

Againe a Merchant of London is Creditor in *Antwerpe*, 2000 l. *Flemish*, who inordrech 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.* $121 \frac{1}{7}$ 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 *grof.* 121 the price inordred, what will *shill.* $33 \frac{1}{2}$ give being the price found for London, it will come to *groffe* $121 \frac{2}{7}$, 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.* $121 \frac{2}{7}$, and there is found *bills* for losse that is at $121 \frac{1}{4}$ *grof.*

<i>Shil.</i> 33 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>121</i>	<i>33 $\frac{1}{2}$</i>
4		4
133		134
		121
<i>Gro.</i> —	<i>121 $\frac{2}{7}$</i>	134
		1608
		16214
		291
		254
		12100
		130

And thus much for the Exchanges practised in *Antwerpe*.



CHAP. CCCCXLIII.

Of the Exchanges practised in London and how the same are to be calculated.

Exchanges
practised in
London.



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 Lon-
don.

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 sterlin* how many *crownes* of the sunne shall I have *credit* for in *Lions*, first reduce the said summe of *pounds sterlin* into *shillings*, multiply-
ing 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 dividend 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 sunne 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ incirca

6975 shillings

12

 13950
 6975

 83700 pence

The prooffe of this rule is manifested when that Lions shall Exchange the said summe of 1372 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

Prooffe.
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* Exchange 70 pence starl. more or lesse to have in Florence a cro. of London of gold, I demand then for pound 656 10 6 d starl. with Florence. how many Crownes shall I have credit in Florence, *rence.* 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ as per Example,

At pence 70 sterlin

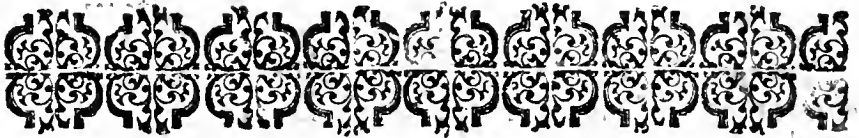
Pound 656 10 6

20
13120
10
13130
12
26260
131306
157566

Crownes 2250 $\frac{7}{8}$ incirca

Prooffe.

Note that this Exchange is feldome 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 prooffe 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 $1.6\frac{1}{2}$ 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 multiplication 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 $\frac{1}{2}$) which should be rendred in Venice for 555 l. 17 6 d sterlin in London as per Example.

At 50 d. sterling

Pound 555 17 6

20
11180
17
11117
12
22234
111176
132410

Ducat 2668 $\frac{1}{3}$

pence sterling.

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 proove of this rule is apparent when that the said summe of 2668 $\frac{1}{3}$ duc. is rechanged for London.

Proove.
Difference
betweene
mony in
Banco and
currant mo-
ny in Venice:



CHAP. CCCCXLVII.

Of the Exchanges of London with Antwerpe.



London doth exchange with Antwerpe, and giveth one pound sterling, to have in Antwerpe posito shillings 35. 6 pence or grosse, money of Antwerpe, I demand then for 445 l. 15 and six pence sterling, how many pound Flemish shall I have in Antwerpe, first multiply the pounds sterling by 20. and bring them into shillings, and then by 12 to bring them into pence sterling, 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 sterling give 35. 6 d Flemish, the price proposed, what will 445 l. 15. 6 sterling give, which will make l. 791. 5. 0. d Flemish for which you must have credit in Antwerpe pounds.

If 1 pound ster.	— 35. 6 d Flem.	— 445. 15. 6 ster.
20	12	20
<hr/> 20	<hr/> 76	<hr/> 8915
12	35	12
<hr/> 40	<hr/> 426	<hr/> 17830
20		89156
<hr/> 240		<hr/> 106986
		426
<i>Facit.</i> 791 l. 5 shil. Flemish.		<hr/> 641916
		213972
		<hr/> 427944
		<hr/> 45576036

Proof.
London ex-
change
with Am-
sterdam,
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 *Collonia*, *Amsterdam*, and other places in the *Low Countries*.



CHAP. CCCCXLVIII.

Of Orders and Comisons given and received for draughts and remittances in London.



Example. 1.

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*.

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 in ordered, 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
		<u>122</u>
Pence 83		488
		<u>500</u>

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. Example 2.

Crownes 108
At pence 83 <i>starlin</i>
<u>324</u>
864
<u>8964</u>
or $\frac{2}{3}$ <i>incirca</i>
100

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 wony for London at *shill.* 33 $\frac{1}{4}$, 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ into *grosse*, and they make 400, then say by the rule of *tres*, 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 $\frac{1}{3}$, so that the sayd *comison* may be effected to profit, because that drawing for London at *sh.* 33 $\frac{1}{4}$, may be delivered for Venice at *gro.* 91 $\frac{1}{3}$, and there percent bills at lesse, that is at *gro.* 90 $\frac{2}{3}$ example. Star: Example 3.

Qqq 3

<i>Star: 240 d. — Shill. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$</i> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> 66 12 </div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <i>Gro. 91. 100</i>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> 22000 55 </div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> 400 160 </div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> 1600 </div>	<i>Provison</i> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> 91. 66 </div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> 18 </div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> 18 </div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> 36 </div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> 91.66 </div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> 36 </div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <i>Gro: 91.310</i>
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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. CCCCX LIX.

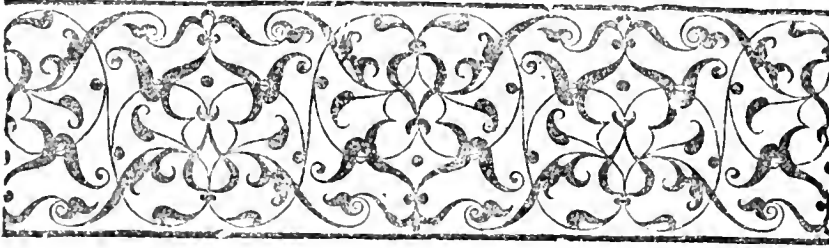
Of the Terms of payments of Bills of exchange in London.

*Terms of
payments of
Bills ex-
change 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.



CAHP. CCCCL.

Of the abbreviation 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 *arithmetick* 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 enlightning of the same, & the easier casting up & calculation thereof, that I shew how the *Italian Bankers and Exchangers* do abbreviate 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 Arithmeticians*, but principally to shew the learner the wayes how the same are there wrought and *arithmetically* calculated.

Of Division and Multiplication abbreviated after the Italian manner.

It is generally confest by all *Arithmeticians* that the whole art of *Arithmetick* 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 *Arithmetick* 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 enlighten thereby the preceding examples that I have handled in the calculations 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 *Arithmetick* 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 abbreviated in calculations of accounts. A certaine *merchant* 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 comon 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 1 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 under 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 *subtracted* 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 *tens* 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*, *multiplied* 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 vawlew.

So that if 46 *peeses* 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 *peeses* 46 cost 673 L. how much the *peece*.

	213

	29 20

	580
	120

	28 12

	336
	14

14. L. 12. Sh. 7. D.

To shew the brevity of this manner of *dividing*, I will shew *Another example.* 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.

Divisor 99999	19999100007
Quotient. 199993	999920
	999290
	992990
	929990
	299997

Divison

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,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 72 \text{ peeces } \text{-----} \text{ l. } 169. \text{ 12 shil.} \\
 \hline
 \frac{1}{8} \quad 21. \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 \frac{1}{9} \quad 2. \quad 7. \quad 1 \text{ d}
 \end{array}$$

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 halves the *peeces* $13\frac{1}{2}$ *multiplying* the same by 2 making 27 halves, 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 remains 1 *pound* which is 20 *shil.* which with the 15 makes 35, the $\frac{1}{9}$ of which is 11 and there rests 2 *shil.* which are 24 *pence*, the $\frac{1}{9}$ 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,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 13\frac{1}{2} \text{ peeces } \text{-----} \text{ l. } 264. \text{ 17. } 6 \\
 \hline
 \phantom{13\frac{1}{2} \text{ peeces } \text{-----} \text{ l. } 264. \text{ 17. } 6} 2 \\
 \hline
 \phantom{13\frac{1}{2} \text{ peeces } \text{-----} \text{ l. } 264. \text{ 17. } 6} 529. \text{ 15. } 0 \\
 \frac{1}{3} \text{ -----} 176. \text{ 11. } 8 \\
 \frac{1}{9} \text{ -----} 19. \text{ 12. } 4 \text{ the peece}
 \end{array}$$

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,

$$21 \frac{1}{3} \text{ yards} \text{ ————— } 34 \text{ l. } 16. \text{ how much the yard}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 64 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 104. \quad 8 \\ \frac{8}{7} \quad \frac{13. \quad 1}{1} \\ \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1 \quad 12. \quad 7}{1} \text{ the yard} \end{array}$$

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* abbreviated, by which two rules both the *golden Rule of three*, and many other in *Arithmetique* are wrought and performed, commodious and necessary to this *Traçt 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.

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 *shil.* which I add 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 *shil.* and for 20 *shil.* 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.

Multiplication abbreviated.

At 4 l. 18 shil. 9 d. the yard, what amounteth 56 yards to

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \hline 34 \quad 11. \quad 3 \\ \quad \quad \quad 8 \end{array}$$

l. 276. 10. 0 the 56 yards.

Againe at 2 l. 13. 3 d. the ounce, what will the pound of 16 ounces cost.

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \hline 42. \quad 12. \quad 0 \text{ the price of the pound.} \end{array}$$

Againe,

Againe at 5 L. 16. 6. the pound, what will 132 L. cost.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{II} \\ \hline 64. 1. 6 \\ \text{12} \\ \hline \text{L. 768. 18. 0} \end{array}$$

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.	Sh.	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 *peece*s, 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 value of the said 81 *peece*s, 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 $81\frac{1}{2}$ cost,

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{19} \\ \hline 69. 10. 6 \\ \text{19} \\ \hline 625. 14. 6 \\ \text{3. 17. 3} \\ \hline \text{L. 629. 11. 9. d.} \end{array}$$

Another
way of Mul-
tiplication
abbreviated.

But for as much as this may seeme difficult, I will here note another way of *Multiplication* abbreviated, serving as well in *exchanges* or in *merchandising 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.

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ \hline 1232 \\ 308 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

L. 431. 4. 0 d.

Againe at 3 L. 16. Sh. the pound, how much will 267 L. cost.

$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ \hline 2136 \\ 801 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

L. 1014. 12. 0. d.

There is yet another briefe way of *Multiplication*, used in France *Another* and many parts beyond the seas, which is done by taking the parts way of abre- of 10 or of 100 in this manner, I would multiply 113 yards by $1\frac{1}{7}$ *viated Mul-* note what part $1\frac{1}{7}$ is in 10 and find it to be $\frac{1}{7}$ therefore is 113 yards *tiplication.* to be multiplied by 10, or else more briefe by adding an 0 and in taking the $\frac{1}{7}$ which shall be the valew of the said 113 yards, and for to multiply by $1\frac{1}{7}$ you must take the $\frac{1}{7}$ of the summe to be multiplied, after you have added thereunto an 0 because that $1\frac{1}{7}$ is the $\frac{1}{7}$ of 10, and for to multiply by $3\frac{1}{7}$ you must adde an 0 and take $\frac{1}{7}$ because that $3\frac{1}{7}$ is the $\frac{1}{7}$ of 10 and so in many others, in taking alwayes the parts of 10, and note that the same may be done in taking the parts of 100, as to multiply 137 yards by $8\frac{1}{2}$ you must adde two 00 to the summe, then take $\frac{1}{2}$, because that $8\frac{1}{2}$ is the $\frac{1}{2}$ part of 100 and for to multiply by $12\frac{1}{4}$, you must adde two 00 and take the $\frac{1}{4}$ because that the $\frac{1}{4}$ of 100 is 25 as may be seene by these following examples.

At 25 sh. the yard what comes the 113 yards to

$$\frac{1}{7} 141.5.0$$

At 33 sh. 4. d. the yard what comes 7612 yards unto

$$\frac{1}{7} 12686.13.4 \text{ d.}$$

At 8 L. 6. 8 d. the peece what comes 173 peeces unto?

$$\frac{1}{4} 1441.13.4$$

Againe at 3 shill: the pound, what will the 100 l. come unto? to *Another ex-* doe this in briefe a *cipher* is to be added to the cost of the pound *ample.* which

which is 3 sh. and it makes 30 of which summe take the $\frac{1}{3}$ 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.

$$\begin{array}{r} 15. l. \\ \hline \end{array}$$

At 56 sh. the pound how much the hundred.

$$\begin{array}{r} 280 l. \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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 $\frac{1}{7}$, 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 $\frac{1}{7}$ of the product is the cost of the pound as followeth by these examples.

At 3 d. the pound, how much the 100 L.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \hline 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\frac{1}{7}$ L. 1. 5 o. d. the hundred.

At 17. d. the pound how much the hundred.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \hline 85 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\frac{1}{7}$ 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 *abbreviating* the rules of *Division* and *Multiplication*, referring what is here by me omitted in both the *said 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 oftentimes 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, lights worke; the first Assertion the Author hath made good in this Tract by his paines in your behalves, 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 letting 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.



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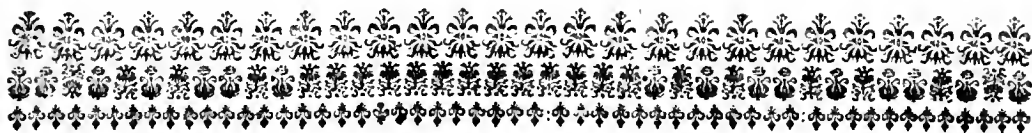
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A Table of the Longitude and Latitude of all
the principall CITIES mentioned in this
MAPPE OF COMMERCE.

A		Latit.	Long.			C	
		D. M.	D. M.			D. M.	D. M.
	<i>Drianople</i>	42. 45	22. 45	<i>Bethlem</i>		31. 50	65. 45
	<i>Alba regalis</i>	46. 48	42. 0	<i>Baccu</i>		42. 00	88. 50
	<i>Album castrum</i>	48. 35	50. 45	<i>Bulgar</i>		54. 30	88. 30
	<i>Amsterdam</i>	52. 40	27. 34	<i>Bongala</i>		21. 20	125. 10
	<i>Alexandria in Egypt</i>	31. 00	60. 30	<i>Bensanfon</i>		46. 30	20. 30
	<i>Alexandria in Italie</i>	43. 10	30. 00	<i>Burges</i>		46. 20	22. 10
	<i>Alsfild in Haffia</i>	51. 00	72. 00	<i>Buda</i>		47. 0	42. 0
	<i>Abeville in Picardy</i>	49. 50	22. 30	<i>Burdeaux</i>		44. 30	17. 50
	<i>Amberge in Bohemia</i>	49. 26	32. 40	<i>Bollonia</i>		43. 33	35. 50
	<i>Ancona</i>	43. 22	39. 40	<i>Bafil</i>		47. 40	31. 00
	<i>Antioch</i>	37. 20	70. 15	C			
	<i>Antwerpe</i>	51. 58	26. 36			Latit.	Long.
	<i>Acquilla</i>	43. 30	38. 20			D. M.	D. M.
	<i>Argentina</i>	48. 45	28. 14	<i>Constantinoplc</i>		43. 05	56. 00
	<i>Augusta</i>	47. 42	33. 00	<i>Cales</i>		37	05. 10
	<i>Angiers</i>	47. 25	18. 10	<i>Conimbre</i>		40. 00	11. 25
	<i>Avignon</i>	44. 40	22. 40	<i>Collen</i>		51. 00	30. 30
	<i>Aleppo</i>	38. 00	72. 30	<i>Copenhagen</i>		56. 50	34. 30
	<i>Arminig</i>	41. 00	76. 00	<i>Corinth</i>		36. 55	51. 15
	<i>Ava</i>	27. 50	142. 30	<i>Cracovia</i>		50. 12	42. 40
	<i>Agades</i>	30. 0	66. 33	<i>Cane</i>		49. 42	19. 20
	<i>Agasimba</i>	7. 0	24. 0	<i>Compostella</i>		20	06.
	<i>Algiers</i>	25. 20	30. 0	<i>Caminetfa</i>		50. 40	50. 20
	<i>Almara S. L.</i>	30. 00	63. 30	<i>Calicut</i>		10. 30	112. 40
	<i>Angola S. L.</i>	07. 00	45. 10	<i>Casan</i>		35. 10	96. 10
	<i>Asna</i>	25. 00	66. 30	<i>Cappha</i>		48. 00	68. 50
	<i>Asencia S. L.</i>	19. 00	363. 20	<i>Cambalu</i>		51. 10	161. 10
	<i>Santa Anna S. L.</i>	27. 30	318. 30	<i>Cambaia</i>		11. 40	142. 20
				<i>Cantan</i>		25.	149. 00
	B	Latit.	Long.	<i>Chile S. L.</i>		36.	299. 30
		D. M.	D. M.	<i>Coanum</i>		31.	259. 40
	<i>Boriquen S. L.</i>	19. 40	273. 20	<i>Canada</i>		50. 20	305. 10
	<i>Bangamodrum</i>	06. 00	62. 36	<i>Carragena nova</i>		20. 10	300.
	<i>Bernagafum</i>	13. 00	70. 00	<i>Casco S. L.</i>		13. 30	297. 20
	<i>Benomotapa</i>	26. 00	55. 00	<i>Caxamalca S. L.</i>		11. 30	298. 30
	<i>Bona</i>	35. 40	37. 10	<i>Cnba</i>		31. 40	296.
	<i>Brava</i>	— 30	74. 30	<i>Capna</i>		41.	39. 10.
	<i>Bugia</i>	35. 10	34. 30	<i>Carenge</i>		31. 50	31. 48
	<i>Babylon</i>	33. 00	82. 20	<i>Cairo</i>		29. 50	63. —

The Table of Longitude and Latitude.

C		Latit.	Long.			G		Latit.	Long.
		D. M.	D. M.					D. M.	D. M.
<i>Cefena</i>		43. 40	34. 40	<i>Guaiachil</i>	S. L.	2	30	294. 30	
<i>Cephalonia</i>		37. 10	47. 10	<i>Goa</i>		14.	40	112. 20	
<i>Colmar</i>		48. 12	26. 0	<i>Gaza</i>		33		70. 50	
<i>Conftance</i>		47. 30	28. 30	<i>Guinea</i>	S. L.	9.	10	18 —	
<i>Cordoua</i>		37. 50	8. 0	<i>Guangala</i>		25.	50	37. 30	
<i>Corfu</i>		38. 45	45. 10	<i>Goaga</i>		22.	—	55 —	
<i>Corfico Iland</i>		40. 50	31. 0	<i>Geneva</i>		45.	45	28 —	
<i>Crema</i>		44. 20	31. 15	<i>Granado</i>		37.	30	17. 15	
<i>Cremona</i>		44. 40	32. 25	<i>Genoa</i>		15.	20	45. 20	
<i>Ciprus</i>		35. 30	65. 30	<i>Gaieta</i>		40.	50	38. 20	
<i>Cuma</i>		41. 40	41. 0	<i>Gallipoli</i>		41.	30	45. 10	
<i>Cap. bona fperanza</i>	S. L.	35. 00	50. 30	<i>Gelderland</i>		52.	20	27. 40	
<i>Cape verde.</i>		40. 10	9 50	<i>Gotland</i>		60.	00	48 —	
				<i>Golmon</i>		54.	6	33. 54	
				<i>Gotlits</i>		51.	—	34. 45	
				<i>Gulich</i>		52.	0	27. 30	
D		Latit.	Long.			H		Latit.	Long.
		D. M.	D. M.					D. M.	D. M.
<i>Dabull</i>		31. 00	112. 20	<i>Hidleberge</i>		49.	25	33 —	
<i>Damascus</i>		35.	69. —	<i>Havana</i>		20.	00	292. 16	
<i>Doway</i>		50. 30	25 —	<i>Hochlaga</i>		44.	10	300. 50	
<i>Dole</i>		46. 10	27. 00	<i>Hamburge</i>		54.	20	30. 15	
<i>Dublin</i>				<i>Hamaria in Norway</i>		60.	—	31. 45	
<i>Dort</i>		44. 00	30. 40	<i>Halbestad</i>		52.	11	35. 20	
<i>Danficke</i>		54. 44	44. 15						
<i>Dresden</i>		51. 00	23. 45	I		Latit.	Long.		
<i>Diraccium</i>		40. 50	45. 00			D. M.	D. M.		
<i>Decan</i>		14. 00	113. 20	<i>Jerusalem</i>		31.	40	66 —	
<i>Delle</i>		5 — 00	114. 19	<i>Ireland the midft</i>		57	—	12 —	
<i>Damieta</i>		32. 40	69. 00	<i>Ingolftad</i>		48.	42	31. 20	
<i>Dara</i>		12. 00	66. 50	<i>Jamacca</i>		17.	00	298. 30	
<i>Dancali</i>		17. 10	66. 50	<i>St. Jaco</i>		32.	10	298. 10	
				<i>Isabella.</i>		10.		10. 32	
				<i>India the midft</i>		38	—	105 40	
				<i>Jerico</i>		33	—	73 —	
E		Latit.	Long.			L		Latit.	Long.
		D. M.	D. M.					D. M.	D. M.
<i>Edenburgh</i>		58. 00	19. 20	<i>London</i>		51.	30	20 —	
<i>Ephesus</i>		37. 40	57. 40	<i>Leiden</i>		52.	10	27. 20	
<i>Erford</i>		51. 10	34 —	<i>Lions</i>		44.	30	25. 40	
<i>Epidauro</i>		36. 25	51. 45	<i>Lovaine</i>		51	—	23 —	
				<i>Lisborne</i>		38.	50	10. 50	
				<i>Leighe</i>		50.	30	29 —	
				<i>Liampo</i>		34.	40	160. 20	
				<i>Lima</i>	S. L.	23.	30	296. 40	
				<i>Lucaio</i>		50.	00	299. 27	
				<i>Lanfano</i>		47.	40	35. 30	
				<i>Leoburge</i>		54.	10	28. 2	
				<i>Legborne</i>		42.	12	33. 10	
				<i>Lovaine</i>		51.	00	26. 45	
F		Latit.	Long.						
		D. M.	D. M.						
<i>Francford upon Oder</i>		50 30	— 24						
<i>Francford upon Menfe</i>		50 - 30	— 30						
<i>Florence</i>		34 —	43 —						
<i>Ferara</i>		36 —	44 —						
<i>Friburge</i>		48. 13	28 —						
<i>Famagusta</i>		30 - 30	69. 20						
<i>Faffim</i>		45. 40	57. 50						
<i>Favencia</i>		43. 30	35 - 20						
<i>Feffe</i>		34. 40	5. 30						
<i>Flanders</i>		52. 30	23. 45						
G		Latit.	Long.						
		D. M.	D. M.						
<i>Guatemala</i>		24. 20	303 —						

Lubecke

The Table of Longitude and Latitude.

L		Latit.	Long.	N		Latit.	Long.
		D. M.	D. M.			D. M.	D. M.
<i>Lubecke</i>		54. 48	34. 00	<i>Nova Albion</i>		50. —	235 —
<i>Lucca</i>		42. 40	32. 40	<i>Nova Galisia</i>		2. 40	298. 15
<i>Luneburge</i>		54. 40	34. 20	<i>Norumbega</i>		43. 40	315. 40
<i>Lucerne</i>		46. 34	26. 0	<i>Nombre de dios</i>		9. 20	294. 30
<i>Lipficke</i>		51. 25	34. 45	<i>Navaca</i>		17. 10	300. 20
				<i>Narbone</i>		43. —	19. 20
	M	Latit.	Long.	<i>Nantes</i>		48. 12	16. 20
		D. M.	D. M.	<i>Nola</i>		40. 45	40. 15
<i>Maragna</i>		19. 30	281. 30	<i>Novaria</i>		44. 30	30. 30
<i>Margerita</i>		10. 50	314. 10	<i>Negroponte</i>		38. 15	53. 40
<i>Martha</i>		10. 40	301. 20	<i>Norimburgh</i>		49. 24	31. 10
<i>St. Michel</i>	S. L.	6. 10	291. 40	<i>Nursia Italia</i>		42. 44	308. —
<i>S. Micheal</i>		27. 20	327. 10				
<i>Mexico</i>		38. 30	283. —		O	Latit.	Long.
<i>Madagascar</i>	S. L.	19. —	77. —			D. M.	D. M.
<i>Madera</i>		31. 30	8. 10	<i>Ormus</i>		19. —	92. 0
<i>Manicongo</i>	S. L.	7. —	47. 10	<i>Odia</i>		12. —	138. 30
<i>Morrocco</i>		30. —	30. 30	<i>Oxiana</i>		20. —	107. 40
<i>Melinda</i>	S. L.	3. 20	71. 20	<i>Oxford</i>		51. 30	19. —
<i>Meroe</i>		16. 10	68. 20	<i>Orleans</i>		47. 10	22. —
<i>Mombasa</i>	S. L.	4. 50	72. —	<i>Orchades Iles</i>		61. 40	21. —
<i>Mandao</i>			125. 25	<i>Ortinge in Sweden</i>		48. 58	28. 3
<i>Mallacca</i>		5. —	136. 30				
<i>Mecha</i>		25. —	75. 30		P.	Latit.	Long.
<i>Medina</i>		27. 20	73. —			D. M.	D. M.
<i>Meacum</i>		23. 15	160. 30	<i>Paris</i>		48. —	23. 20
<i>Ments</i>		50. 30	27. 30	<i>Poitiers</i>		50. 10.	20. —
<i>Marburg</i>		51. 30		<i>Padoua</i>		36. 10	44. 45
<i>Millaine</i>		43. —	40. 20	<i>Pavia</i>		33. 5	44. —
<i>Modena</i>		45. 40	43. 50	<i>Prague</i>		46. 10	29. 10
<i>Majorca</i>		39. 35	18. 50	<i>Persepolis</i>		30. 40	90. 40
<i>Mosco</i>		61. —		<i>Ptolemais</i>		29. 40	66. 40
<i>Machlin</i>		51. 15	26. 50	<i>Palama</i>		28. —	6. 20
<i>Maguntia</i>		50. 8	30. —	<i>Panama</i>		8. 10	294. 10
<i>Madgburgo</i>		52. 20	34. 30	<i>Papayan</i>		1. 50	297. 30
<i>Mantua</i>		44. 30	32. 20	<i>Palermo</i>		37. —	37. —
<i>Marselia</i>		43. 6	24. 30	<i>Perpignan</i>		42. 40	18. 30
<i>Manfredonia</i>		40. 45	42. 50	<i>Pampelon</i>		42. 50	15. —
<i>Mefina</i>		38. 50	42. 46	<i>Parma</i>		43. 30	32. 30
<i>Minorque</i>		40. 10	19. 30	<i>Perusca</i>		42. 56	36. 50
<i>Montpelier</i>		43. 25	20. 30	<i>Pisa</i>		43. 45	36. 30.
				<i>Pistoia</i>		43. —	33. 20
	N	Latit.	Long.	<i>Pescaro</i>		42. 38	32. 40
		D. M.	D. M.	<i>Placencia</i>		44. —	31. 30
<i>Naples</i>		39. 30	46. —	<i>Portugall</i>		40. 45	5. 48
<i>Nidrosia</i>		60. 50	89. 45				
<i>Nismes</i>		42. 30	25. —		Q	Latit.	Long.
<i>Nica</i>		40. 00	57. —			D. M.	D. M.
<i>Ninive</i>		36. 40	82. —	<i>Quitto</i>	S. L.	10. —	293. 10
<i>Narsinga</i>		18. —	119. —	<i>Quivira</i>		40. —	233. 41
<i>Ncodemia</i>		44. 20	63. 30	<i>Quinsay</i>		40. —	153. —
<i>Nicopolis</i>		45. —	56. 30				Rome

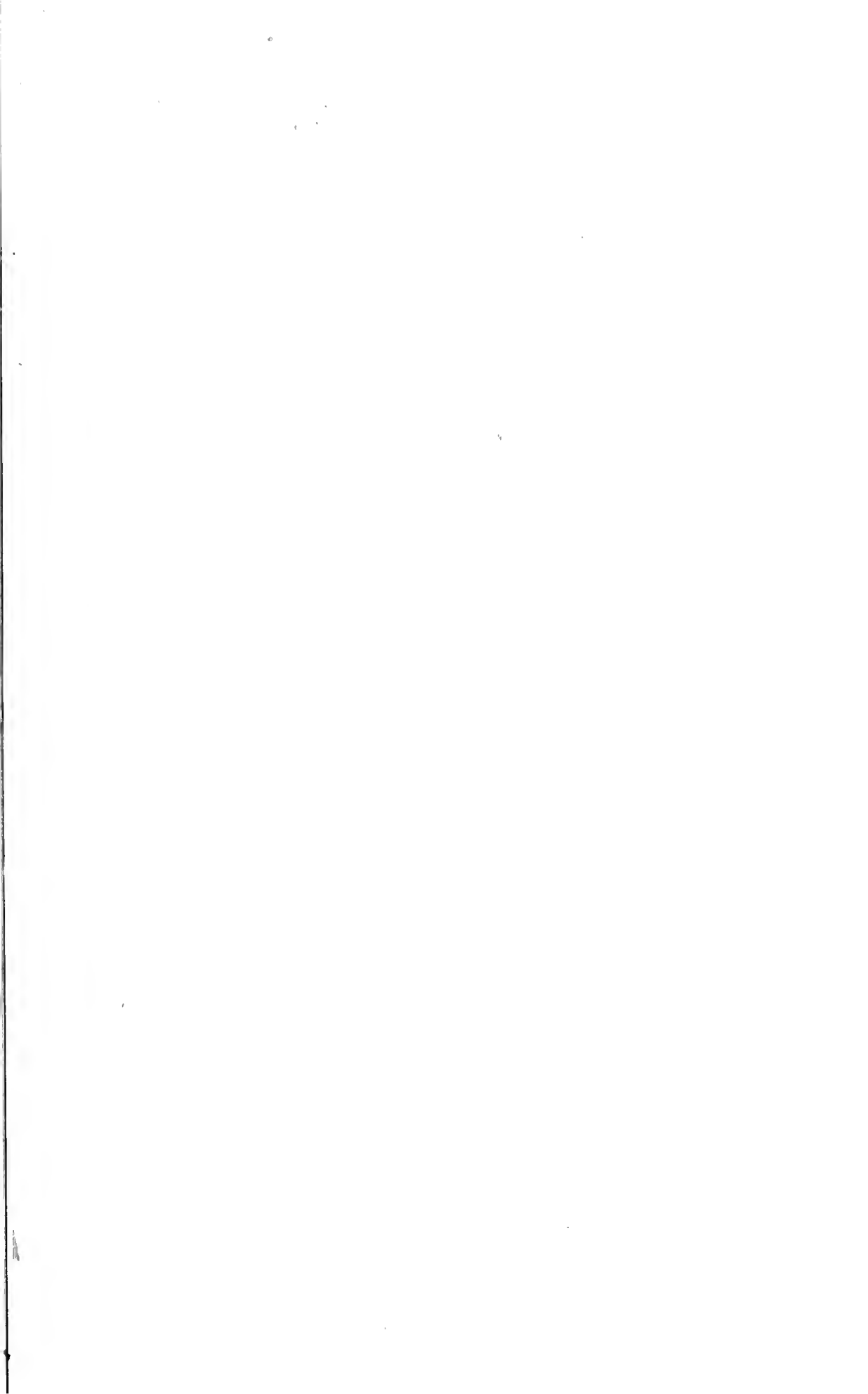
The Table of Longitude and Latitude.

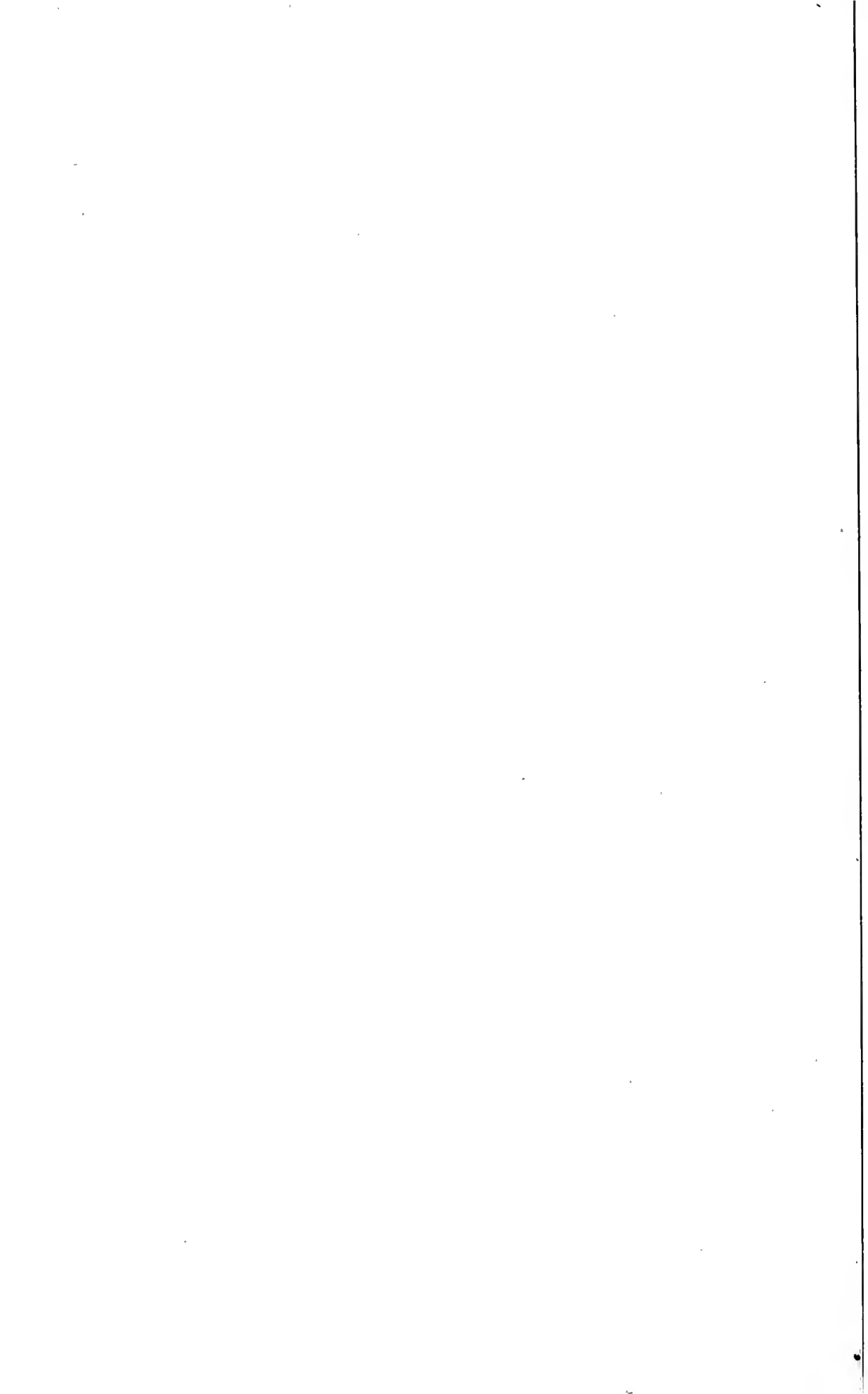
R		Latit.		Long.		T		Latit.		Long.	
		D.	M.	D.	M.			D.	M.	D.	M.
Rome	38	—	41.	40	Tauris	38.	20	90.	30		
Rheims	48.	30	25.	25	Tendus	57.	30	168.	30		
Riga	59	—	43.	45	Tirus	36.	30	72.	10		
Rhodes	35	—	58	—	Trabesond	44.	10	140.	30		
Rhagusa	43.	30	42.	14	Troas	48.	10	31.	—		
Ratisbone	48.	56	29.	50	Tripolis	37	—	72.	20		
Ravenna	44.	2	34.	40	Tedoro	—	—	160.	40		
Ricani	43.	22	40.	00	Tanger	35.	20	30.	50		
Rosfocke	54.	36	34	—	Tomburo	15	—	20.	15		
Rover	49	—	21.	15	Teleme	34	—	29	—		
Regium	38.	15	43.	10	Totamoon	36	—	248.	20		
					Tombes	4.	10	291.	40		
						S.L.					
S		Latit.		Long.		V		Latit.		Long.	
		D.	M.	D.	M.			D.	M.	D.	M.
Sanguinai	55	—	306.	40	Valencia	36.	10	12.	40		
St Spiritus	13.	20	322.	30	Valadolid	42.	20	9	—		
Saba	8.	40	68.	20	Venetia	45.	15	34.	30		
Sepia	35.	40	22.	00	Verona	45.	16	32.	45		
Smyrna	40.	30	60.	20	Vercelles	44.	12	29.	50		
Susis	48.	00	73.	40	Vicentia	44.	55	33	—		
Sigefan	31	—	105.	00	Vienna France	45.	12	22.	30		
Sarmacand	44	—	109	—	Vienna Austria	47.	42	38	—		
Samaria	33.	40	72.	20	Viterbo	42.	18	39	—		
Salamanca	41.	20	21.	24	Vlma	48.	26	30.	20		
Siquenca			18	— 2	Voltera	42.	40	33.	50		
Siena	42.	15	42.	20							
Siracuse	37.	30	40.	30							
Stockholme	60.	30	47	—							
Strasburge	48.	44	27.	50							
Sivill	37.	30	14.	20	Witenberge	50.	20	—	—		
Salerne	40.	30	40.	20	Witsburge	50	—	—	—		
Salisburge	44.	44	35.	15	Wormatia	49.	44	28.	30		
Sardinia Iland	38	—	31	—							
Savoy	43.	30	29.	10							
Salonica	44.	30	39.	50							
Seoara	44	—	40.	20	X	Latit.	Long.				
Sebenico	37	—	6	— 36		D. M.	D. M.				
Spallata	43.	15	39.	45	Xamtu	55.	40	168.	40		
Spires	49.	20	28.	40							
T		Latit.		Long.		Y		Latit.		Long.	
		D.	M.	D.	M.			D.	M.	D.	M.
Taranto	41.	15	43.	15	Zeilan	11.	20	138	—		
Trevifo	45.	30	33.	35	Zuma	11.	40	74.	40		
Toledo	41	—	10	— 30	Zocotara	12.	50	88	—		
Tholoufa	43.	30	18	—	Zansibar	6.	30	73.	5		
Turin	44.	20	29.	30	Zimbaos	25.	20	9	—		
Tunes	32.	30	33	—							
Trent	45.	18	31.	— 32							
Triers	45.	50	4	—							
Tarfus	40	—	71.	20							

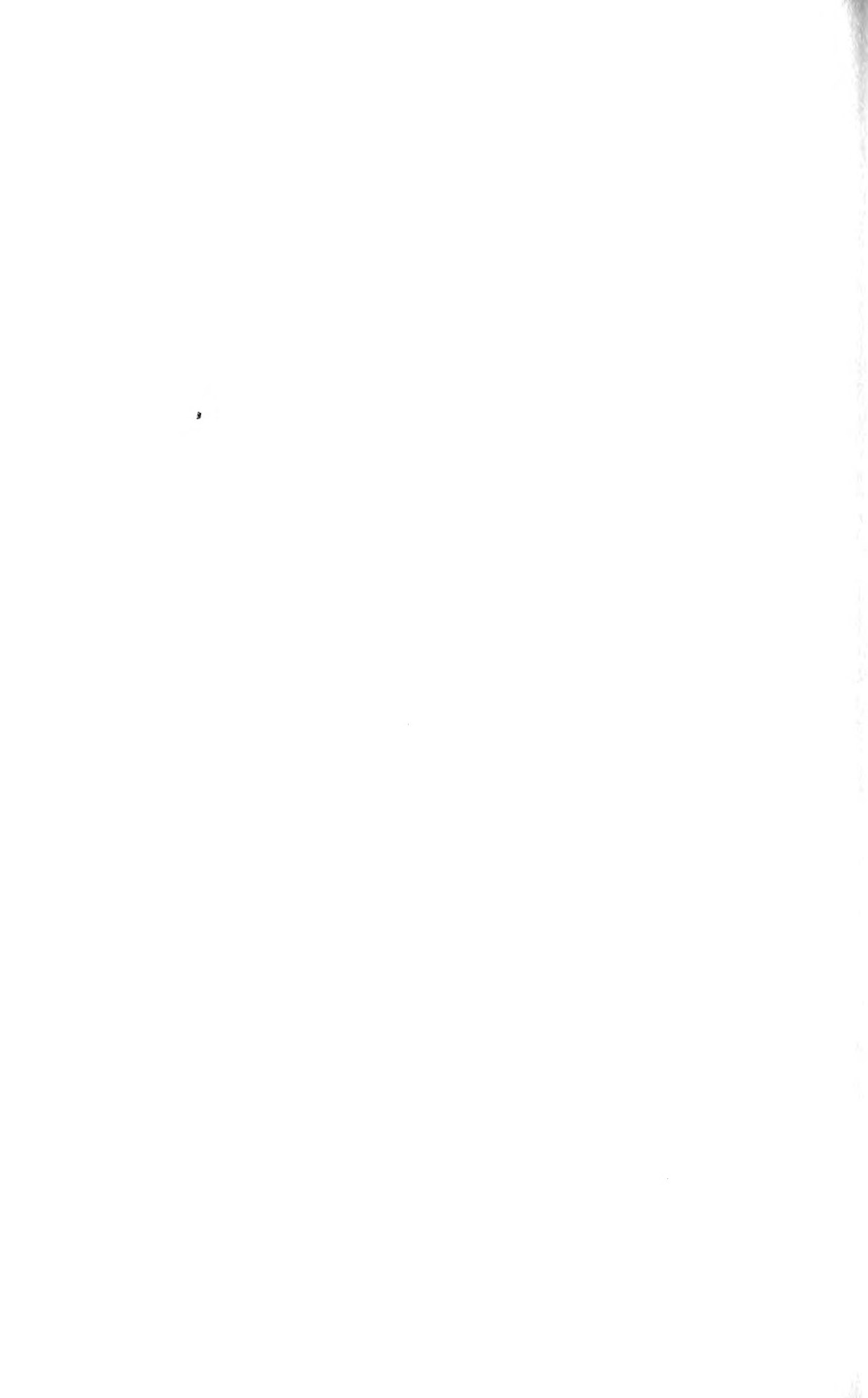
Note that S L signifieth a Southerly Latitude.

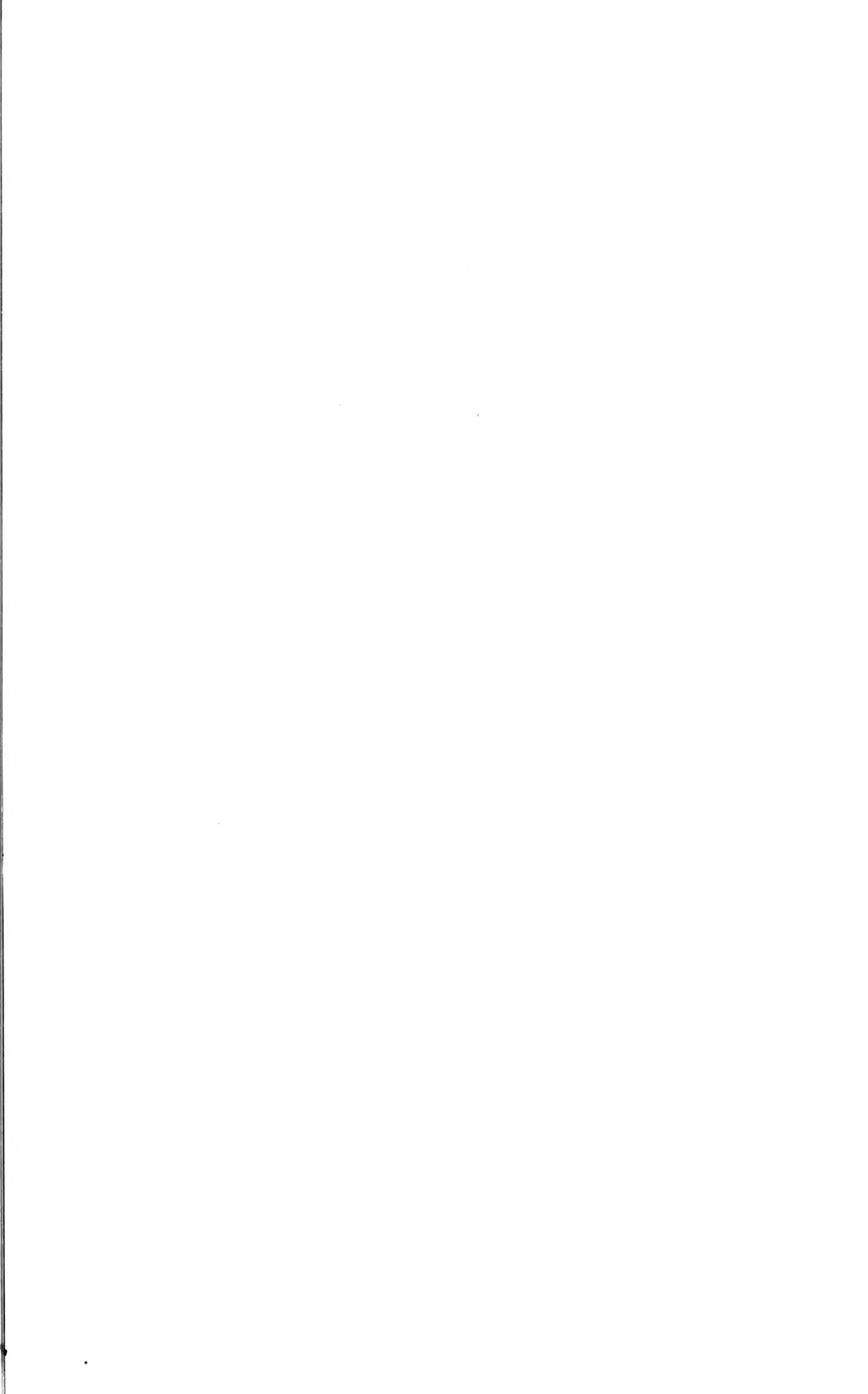
F I N I S.



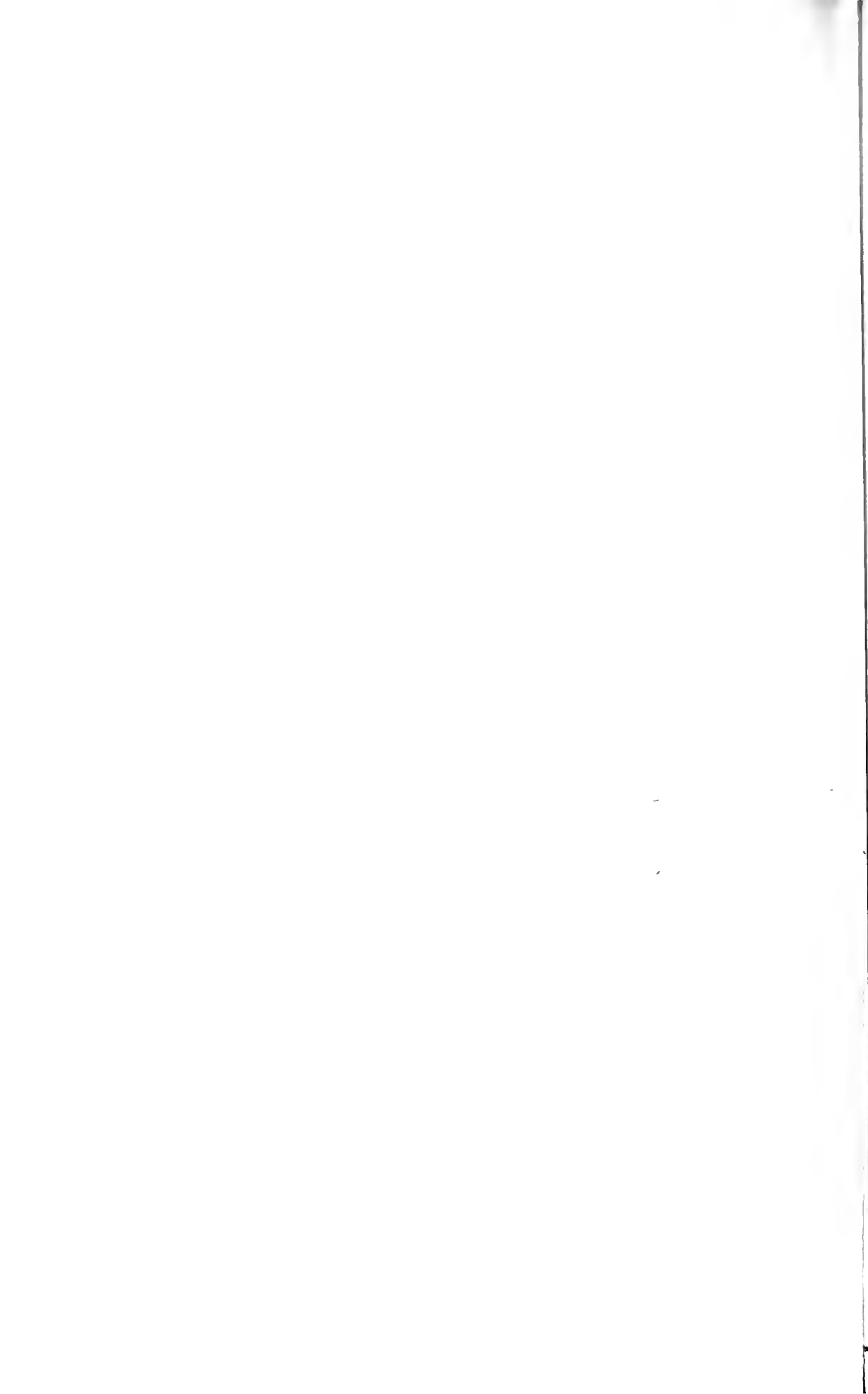












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