

- POLUSHKA**, a copper coin of Russia; i. 299.
- PONTE**, a money of account in Sicily; i. 313.
- POOD**, a Russian weight; i. 301.
- POOL**, a weight used on the Malabar coast; i. 102.
- PPOOT**, a piece of tin, used as a money and as a weight in Junkceylon; i. 107.
- POREONE**, a liquid measure in Barcelona; i. 27.
- PORTAGE**, money paid for sailors' wages while in port.
- PORTERAGE**, money paid to porters for their service in landing or shipping goods, &c.
- POET SALE**, a sale of goods upon the key. Also a sale to the highest bidder.
- PORTUGALESE**, a gold coin in Lubec; i. 241.
- POSSE**, a land measure in Switzerland.
- POST ENTRY**, an additional entry made by a merchant at the custom-house, when the first entry that he made is found to be too small.
- POT**, of ale, a liquid measure in England, generally one quart. Also a liquid measure in France, Switzerland, Denmark, &c.; i. 28, 47, 77, 85, 153, 252, 326.
- POTE**, a liquid measure in Portugal; i. 212.
- POTÉE**, an old wine measure in France; i. 85.
- POTTLE**, a measure for corn and other dry commodities in England; i. 221.
- POUAH**, see *Pice*.
- POUCE**, a French long measure; ii. 252.
- POUGNERÉE**, a land measure in some parts of France; i. 47.
- POUND**, the unit for weights in England, and in most parts of Europe; i. Introduction, xx. 220, 309; ii. 222.
- POUND**, a money of account in the British islands and colonies, and in North America; i. 59, 216. Also a money of account in Strasburgh, and some parts of Germany; i. 326, 369.
- POUND FLEMISH**, a money of account in Flanders; and a money of exchange at Amsterdam and Hamburg; i. 8, 19, 167; ii. 28, 65, 149.
- POUNDAGE**, a duty formerly paid to the king of one shilling in the pound on all goods imported and exported, except such as paid tonnage, and on bullion, diamonds, and a few others.
- POWER OF ATTORNEY**, see *Letter of Attorney*.
- PRAN**, a division of time in the East Indies; i. 87.
- PRE-EMPTION**, a first buying, or buying before others.
- PREMIUM**, the money paid for insuring ships, goods, houses, &c.
- PRICE CURRENT**, a list published in commercial places of the current value of commodities.
- PRIMAGE**, a certain allowance or per centage on freight, paid to the captain and mariners of a ship at their setting out or coming into a port.
- PRINCIPAL**, the capital sum lent or due.

- PRISAGE, the share belonging to the king, out of such merchandise as is taken at sea, in the way of lawful prize.
- PROCURATION, see *Letter of Attorney*.
- PRODUCE, in mercantile affairs, the native commodities of a country.
- PROMISSORY NOTE; ii. 8.
- PROTEST OF A BILL; ii. 5.
- PROVENDA, a corn measure in Ancona; i. 18.
- PUBBLICA, a money in the kingdom of Naples; i. 263.
- PUCCA, a weight in the East Indies; i. 96, 123.
- PUDDY, a measure of capacity at Madras; i. 93.
- PUL, a division of time in the East Indies; i. 87.
- PULGADA, Spanish for *Inch*; i. 322.
- PUNCHEON, a liquid measure in England; i. 222, 227.
- PUNN, a money of account in Bengal; i. 88.
- PUNKHO, a weight for gold and silver in Bengal; i. 89.
- PUNT, or PONT, a long measure in China; i. 68.
- PURSE, in Turkey, a sum of 500 Aspers; i. 72; in Egypt of 75,000 Aspers; i. 4.
- PURSER, of a ship, a person who keeps the accounts of a ship, and has the care of the provisions.
- PUSSAREE, a measure of capacity in Bengal; i. 89.
- PUTTO, a measure of capacity in Aurungabundar; i. 99.

Q

- QUADRANS, among the ancient Romans, the fourth part of any quantity, as of the foot, pound, &c.; ii. 257.
- QUADRATO, a land measure in Tuscany; ii. 249.
- QUADRUPLE, a Spanish gold coin; i. 320. Assay and value; ii. 160. Impressions, 207.
- QUAN, a coin in Faifoe; i. 105.
- QUARANTINE, the time that a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to keep from all intercourse with the shore; also certain duties imposed on ships for the purposes of quarantine.
- QUART, a measure of capacity in England, France, Germany, &c.; i. 35, 50, 83, 133, 221, 227, 283, 310; ii. 235.
- QUART, of butter, at Libau; i. 208.
- QUARTALE, a corn measure in Arragon; i. 23.
- QUARTARO, a measure of capacity at Milan, Venice, &c.; i. 255, 314.
- QUARTAROLE, a measure for corn in some parts of Italy; i. 43, 276, 346.
- QUARTAUT, a wine measure in some parts of France; ii. 234.
- QUARTEEL, a measure for train oil at Amsterdam, Hamburg, &c.; i. 171.
- QUARTEL, a liquid measure at Munich; i. 262.

- QUARTER**, a corn measure in England; i. 221, 228. Also, a measure of capacity in Sweden; i. 331; and a liquid measure at Bremen; i. 50.
- QUARTERA**, a corn measure in some parts of Spain; i. 27, 248.
- QUARTERÉE**, an old land measure in France; i. 252.
- QUARTERON**, or **QUARTERONE**, a liquid measure at Geneva, and in some parts of Italy and Spain; i. 153, 159, 322.
- QUARTIER**, a liquid measure in Germany; i. 52, 171, 242, 273. Also a corn measure at Nice; i. 269.
- QUARTIERE**, a corn measure in Italy; i. 340.
- QUARTICINO**, a corn measure in Bologna; i. 43.
- QUAETILLO**, a measure of capacity in Portugal and Spain; i. 150, 212, 322. It is also a weight in Arragon; i. 23.
- QUARTIS**, a liquid measure in Majorca; i. 248; ii. 236.
- QUARTINHO**, a gold coin of Portugal; ii. 199.
- QUARTINILLO**, a liquid measure in Majorca; i. 248.
- QUARTINO**, a corn measure at Ferrara, Milan, &c.; i. 127, 255.
- QUARTLIN**, a wine measure in Germany and Switzerland; i. 64, 376; ii. 234.
- QUARTO**, a money of account and copper coin in Spain; i. 318, 342. Also a weight for gold and silver; i. 27, 266, 342. It is likewise a long measure in Valencia; i. 343.
- QUARTO**, a measure of capacity in Italy; i. 127, 159, 264, 294, 346. It is also a weight at Venice; i. 346.
- QUARTUCCE**, a measure of capacity in Italy; i. 130, 294, 314, 346, 371.
- QUATTRINO**, a copper coin in Italy; i. 42, 127, 199, 243, 292, 339. It is likewise a long measure in Tuscany; i. 131.
- QUENTIN**, a small weight in Germany, Norway, &c.; i. 32, 34, 76, 162, 329, 350.
- QUEST-MEN**, persons appointed to inquire into abuses, especially such as relate to weights and measures.
- QUEUE**, a wine measure in the old system of France.
- QUILATE**, Spanish and Portuguese for *Carat*; i. 211, 319.
- QUILLOT**, see *Killow*.
- QUINT** and **QUINTIN**, see *Quentin*.
- QUINTAL**, or **KINTAL**, a weight in England varying from 100lb. to 120 lb.
- QUINTAL**, a weight on the continent; also in Turkey, Egypt, &c.; i. 4, 6, 39, 72, 201, 342.
- QUINTAL METRIQUE**; 100 Kilogrammes; i. 139; ii. 251.
- QUINTEL**, a weight in Breslau; i. 51.
- QUINTLIN**, a weight in Switzerland, Germany, and Prussia; i. 38, 82, 205, 271, 375.
- QUINTO**, a weight in Guinea; i. 167.
- QUIRE**, of Paper, 24 sheets.
- QUOTATION**, a term generally applied to a list of the prices of exchange; ii. 19, &c.
- QUOTED ON BOARD**, a price for which a merchant agrees to put goods on board, free from expenses of shipping to the buyer.

R

RABATT, see *Rebate*.

RACK WINES, wines drawn off, and cleansed from the lees.

RACIONE, a corn measure in Cadiz and Malaga; i. 56, 248.

RADER FLORIN, a money of account in Cologne; i. 70.

RAFACTION, see *Refaction*.

RAGE, a dry measure in the Suuda Isles; i. 118.

RAGUSINA, a silver coin of Ragusa; i. 284. Assay and value; ii. 166. Impressions; 201.

RAIE, an old French land measure; i. 307.

RAIK, a measure for grain in Bengal; i. 89.

RAPPE, a small coin and money of account in Switzerland; i. 27, 334, 374.

RASH, a measure for salt in Bombay; i. 96.

RASIERE, or RAZIERE, a corn measure at Dunkirk and other parts of Flanders; i. 85; ii. 230.

RASO, a cloth measure in Italy; i. 308; ii. 243.

RATE OF COINAGE, see *Mint Regulations*.

RATHSPRÆSENTGER, a silver coin of Aix-la-Chapelle; ii. 162. Impressions; 177.

RATISBONINA, a money of account of Ratisbon; i. 285.

RATTLE, or RATTTEL, a weight in Arabia; i. 30, 40, 257, 278; ii. 260.

RAZIERE, see *Viertel*; also *Rasiere*.

REA, see *Ree*.

REAL, a Spanish money of account, and silver coin; i. 316, 342; ii. 152. Assay and value; ii. 167. Impressions; ii. 207.

REAL, or REALE, a money of account at Florence and Sardinia; i. 129, 307.

REAM, of paper, 20 quires.

RE-ASSURANCE, a contract by which a first insurer relieves himself from the risks he has undertaken, and throws them upon other underwriters, called re-assurers.

REBATE, or RABATT, a deduction of so much per cent from the stipulated price of goods; i. Introduction, xxxv. also pages 16, 176.

REBEBE, a corn measure in Egypt; i. 4; ii. 229.

RECEIPT, a written acknowledgement of having received a sum of money.

RECIPISSÉ, see *Receipt*.

REE, the money of account in Portugal; i. 210, 246. Also an imaginary money at Bombay, &c.; i. 93, 102.

RE-EXCHANGE, the price of a new exchange due upon a bill that has been protested; which new exchange must be refunded by the drawer or indorser to the holder of a bill.

- REFACTION**, a deduction from the weight for damage; i. 16.
- REFUNDING**, the paying back of the money received in consideration of a contract that has not been fulfilled.
- REGENSBURGER**, a money of account of Ratisbon.
- REGRATING**, buying and selling again in the same market, corn and other provisions.
- REICHSFLORIN**, or **REICHSGULDEN**, see *Florin*.
- REICHSTHALEE**, see *Rixdollar*.
- RELEASE**, the relinquishing of any right of action, which a man has or may claim against another.
- REMANCIPATE**, to sell or return a commodity to him that first sold it.
- REMEDY of the Mint**; i. Introduction, xxviii.
- REMITTANCE**, the act of sending money or bills of exchange to a distant place; ii. 105.
- RENTE**, in the French funds, a term synonymous with income or annuity; i. 146.
- RESCONTE**, or **SCONTEO**, a manner of settling the payment of bills of exchange in some places on the Continent, as at Augsburg, Bolsano, Novi, &c.; i. 26.
- RESPONDENTIA**, a bond or contract by which money is borrowed on the security of goods, the same as in bottomry on the security of ships.
- RESTIERE**, a corn measure of Sardinia; i. 308.
- RESTITUTION**, is when any money has been paid wrongfully or by mistake, the person so paying has a right to demand it back.
- RETAIL**, dealing in commodities in small quantities.
- RETENUE**, a deduction made at the mint of France for coining gold or silver; i. 142.
- RETURNS**, a term expressing the value, either in goods or in money, returned by the consignee of a cargo or parcel of goods to the consigner. The term is also applied to a return of bills.
- RETURNS**, in exchange; ii. 105.
- REZAL**, a measure for corn at Strasburg; i. 327.
- RIAL**, see *Real*.
- RICHPFENNING**, a small division of the Cologne weight; i. 71, 170, 350.
- RICKSGOLD**, or **RICKSGALD**, a paper currency in Sweden; i. 333.
- RIESSE**, a term used in reckoning in Germany; i. 164.
- RIGSBANK**, of Denmark; i. 79.
- RIKSDALER**, see *Rixdollar*.
- RING**, in Germany, signifies 240 pieces; i. 84, 164, 177.
- RING**, of staves, in Hamburg; i. 177.
- RIXDOLLAR**, a money of account and silver coin in most countries on the continent; i. 8, 27, 33, 74, 160, 327; ii. 140. Assay and value; ii. 162, &c. Impressions; 178, &c.
- RIXFLORIN**, see *Florin*.
- ROBI**, a long measure in Algiers; i. 5.

ROD, see *Pole*. ROD is also a long measure and superficial measure in Sweden; i. 331.

ROED, see *Perch*.

ROENENG, an itinerary measure at Siam; i. 118.

ROOD, a land measure in England; i. 195, 224, 226, 309.

ROPE, a long measure in England; i. 223.

ROQUILLE, a liquid measure at the French West India Islands; i. 364.

ROTOLO, a weight in many countries; i. 3, 4, 5, 58, 72, 81, 159, 247, 308, 313; ii. 222, 224.

ROUPELL, a measure for corn in Dalmatia; i. 284.

RUBBIO, a measure of capacity in Italy; i. 18, 269, 294, 340; ii. 229, 233; and also a weight; i. 159, 340.

RUBIEH, a Turkish gold coin; ii. 161.

RUBLE, a money of account and a gold and silver coin in Russia; i. 299. Assay and value; ii. 152, 160, 167.

Impressions, 204.

RUNDLET, a cask for liquors containing from 3 to 20 gallons.

RUNSTICK, a Swedish money of account, and copper coin; i. 323.

RUPEE, a money of account, and silver coin in the East Indies; i. 87, 94. Assay and value; ii. 170. Inscriptions; 218.

RUPEE, GOLD, see *Mohur*.

RUSPO, see *Sequin, Italian*.

RUSPONE, a gold coin of Tuscany; i. 129. Assay and value; ii. 161. Impressions; 211.

RUTHE, a long measure in several countries, and also a land measure in Germany; i. 29, 50, 83, 284, 324, 352.

RUTTEE, a weight for pearls at Bombay; i. 94. Also a gold and silver weight in Aurungabundar and Surat; i. 99, 119.

RYDER, or RUYDER, a gold coin in Holland; i. 8. Assay and value; ii. 158. Impressions; 189.

RYKSDALER, see *Rixdollar*.

RYKSORT, a Danish silver coin; i. 75.

S

SACCATA, a land measure in Italy; i. 131.

SACCO, see *Sack*.

SACK, a measure for coals, corn, and other dry goods in England; i. 222. It is also a corn measure in most countries; i. 10, 28, 126, 131, 297, 340, 371; ii. 229.

SACK of cotton wool, from 1½ to 4 cwt.; of sheep's wool, 26 stones of 14 lb.; but in Scotland, 24 stones of 16 lb.

SACHE, or SAZE, a long measure in Russia, see *Sashine*.

SAGGIO, a division of the ounce, silk weight, in Venice, see *Sazio*.

- SARME**, a money of account at Algiers ; i. 5.
- SALMA**, a measure of capacity in Italy, Sicily, and Malta ; i. 151, 250, 264, 313 ; ii. 231, 234.
- SALVAGE**, an allowance made for saving ships or goods from the dangers of the seas, or for re-capturing from an enemy.
- SAMPLE**, a small quantity of an article exhibited at a sale, as a specimen of the commodity.
- SARPLAR**, of wool, half a sack, or 40 tods.
- SASHINE**, the Russian fathom ; i. 301.
- SAT**, a corn measure at Siam ; i. 118.
- SATARE**, a corn measure at Bergamo ; i. 31.
- SATTALIE**, a money of account at Bencoolen and Batavia ; i. 100, 118.
- SAUM**, a liquid measure in Germany and Switzerland ; i. 28, 39, 375. Also a weight ; i. 350 ; and a term used in reckoning in Germany ; i. 164.
- SAZIO**, a weight at Venice ; i. 346.
- SCALIN**, see *Escalin*.
- SCANDAGLIO**, see *Escandaglio*.
- SCHAAF**, a money of account in Emden ; i. 125.
- SCHAFF**, a corn measure in some parts of Germany ; i. 25, 261, 286 ; ii. 229.
- SCHEDULE**, the statement of effects delivered by a bankrupt to the commissioners, who are appointed to investigate his affairs.
- SCHIEFFEL**, a corn measure in Germany, Prussia, and Switzerland ; i. 28, 35, 171, &c. ; ii. 229, &c.
- SCHIEFFEL**, a land measure at Hamburg ; i. 172 ; ii. 249.
- SCHIEPEL**, a corn measure in Holland ; i. 10, 268.
- SCHIEFFE**, a money of account in Luneburg ; i. 245.
- SCHLECHTHALER**, a money of account in Aix la Chapelle ; i. 2.
- SCHILLING**, or **SHILLING**, a money of account and copper or base silver coin in several parts of Germany, Holland, and Poland ; i. 8, 70, 82, 161, 241, 272, 278, 324.
- SCHIFFFUND**, see *Shipfund*.
- SCHOCK**, see *Shock*.
- SCHOPP**, a liquid measure of Francfort and Wirtemberg ; i. 148, 369.
- SCHOTT**, a small weight in Prussia ; i. 82.
- SCHUIT**, a silver ingot used as money in Japan ; i. 197.
- SCHWARE**, see *Sware*.
- SCILIQUE**, a division of the apothecaries weight in the old system of France ; i. 133.
- SCONTRO**, see *Rescontre*.
- SCORZO**, a dry measure in Rome ; i. 294.
- SCRUPLE**, or **SCRUPULE**, a small weight in England and other countries, used chiefly by apothecaries ; i. 133, 220.

- SCRUPULE**, a long measure at Ulm ; i. 352.
- SCRUPULUM**, a division both of the weights and measures of the ancient Romans ; ii. 257, 258.
- SCUDINO**, a gold coin of Modena ; i. 258.
- SCUDO**, a silver coin in Italy, Sicily, and Malta ; i. 243, 249, 255, 275, 330. Assay and value ; ii. 167, &c. Impressions ; ii. 191, &c.
- SCUDO**, is also a money of account in different parts of Italy, and also at Sicily and Malta ; i. 18, 31, 249, 313 ; ii. 149. There are various sorts of Scudi ; viz. *Scudo d'argento* ; i. 157. *Scudo Bianco* ; i. 251. *Scudo di Cambio* ; i. 42, 127, 157, 243, 254 ; ii. 150. *Scudo Corrente* ; i. 129, 199, 243, 254 ; ii. 151. *Scudo della Croce* ; i. 344. Assay and value ; ii. 163. Impressions ; ii. 187. *Scudo Moneta* ; i. 292. *Scudo d'oro* ; i. 129, 156, 199, 243, 292 ; ii. 150. Assay and value ; ii. 161. Impressions ; ii. 213, 214. *Scudo d'oro marche* ; i. 156 ; ii. 150. *Scudo Romano* ; i. 292 ; ii. 152. *Scudo di stampa d'oro* ; i. 292 ; ii. 152.
- SEAH**, an ancient Jewish measure of capacity ; ii. 250.
- SEAM**, of glass, 24 stone, each stone 5 lb. ; of corn or malt, 8 bushels ; i. 220.
- SECCHIO**, a liquid measure in Italy ; i. 127, 346, 372 ; ii. 237.
- SECHSER**, a coin of Königsberg ; i. 198.
- SECHSLING**, a copper coin of Hamburg.
- SECHTER**, a corn measure in Frankfort ; i. 148.
- SECHZENERLIS**, a measure of capacity in Bern ; i. 39.
- SECOND**, a common division of time and space ; i. 39, 138, 223.
- SEER**, a weight in the East Indies ; i. 89, 92, 96, 109, 122 ; ii. 226.
- SEIDLE**, a liquid measure of Augsburg, Ratisbon, and Vienna ; i. 271, 286, 350.
- SEIGNIORAGE** ; i. Introduction, xxviii. xxx.
- SEIL**, in Dantzic, 10 ruthes ; i. 83.
- SEIZURE**, an arrest of merchandise, moveable, or other matter, in consequence of some law or order from government.
- SELEMINE**, a corn measure in Portugal and Spain ; i. 212, 248.
- SEN**, a long measure in Siam ; i. 118.
- SEQUIN**, Italian, a gold coin ; i. 42, 129, 255, 293, 344. Assay and value ; ii. 158, &c. Impressions ; ii. 187.
- SEQUIN**, Turkish, a gold coin ; i. 4, 5, 40, 72, 338. Assay and value ; ii. 161. Inscriptions ; ii. 210.
- SERON**, a package for different sorts of dry foreign goods ; a Seron of barilla is 3 cwt. ; of almonds, 2 cwt. ; of aniseed, from 3 to 4 cwt. &c. It is also a weight in Guinea ; i. 167.
- SESTE**, a corn measure in Siam ; i. 118.
- SESTER**, a corn measure of Strasburg ; i. 327.
- SESTHALF**, a base silver coin of Holland ; ii. 164.
- SETERÉE**, a land measure in the old system of France ; i. 259.
- SETIER**, a measure of capacity in France, Switzerland, and Germany ; i. 133, 153, 209 ; ii. 229, 235.

- SET OFF**, of mutual debts; where tradesmen are mutually indebted, one debt may be set against the other; and in case an action be brought, notice is to be given of the particular debt intended to be set off against another.
- SEXTARIO**, a corn measure in Persia; i. 278.
- SEXTARIUS**, an ancient Roman measure of capacity; ii. 258.
- SEXTINGAR**, a liquid measure in Finland; i. 332.
- SEXTULE**, an apothecaries weight in the ancient system of France; i. 133.
- SEXTULUS**, an ancient Roman weight and measure; ii. 257, 258.
- SEYRA**, see *Seer*.
- SHABEE**, an imaginary money at Gamron; i. 151.
- SHATREE**, a Persian silver coin; i. 151, 277.
- SHEKEL**, an ancient Jewish weight; ii. 259.
- SHERIFF**, see *Xeriff*.
- SHILLING**, a money of account in the British islands, the West Indies, and North America; i. 59, 216, 353, 359.
It is also a silver coin in England; i. 216. Assay and value; ii. 163. Impressions; ii. 183, 184.
- SHILLING FLEMISH**, a money of account and of exchange in Flanders, Holland, and Hamburg; i. 8, 19, 167.
- SHIFFUND**, **SHIPPOND**, or **SCHIEFFUND**, a large weight in Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, varying in different places.
- SHOCK**, or **SCHOCK**, a German word expressing 60 pieces; i. 50, 83, 164. Also a money of account in Saxony and Bohemia; i. 204, 280.
- SHOE**, a long measure at Brunswick; i. 55.
- SHOE**, of gold, an ingot used as money in China; i. 67.
- SHOENTS**, an ancient Jewish long measure; ii. 259.
- SHOSTACK**, **SHUSTACK**, or **SECHER**, a money of account in Prussia, Poland, and Hungary; i. 82, 192, 278.
- SHROFF**, a sort of banker or money broker in the East Indies.
- SIANI**, a money of account in Aleppo; i. 3.
- SICCA**, a weight in Bengal; i. 89; ii. 222.
- SICCA RUPSE**, the Bengal Rupee, weighing 1 Sicca; i. 87; ii. 170. Impressions; ii. 218.
- SICILICUM**, an ancient Roman weight and measure; ii. 257, 258.
- SIDA**, see *Seer*.
- SIEDEL**, a measure of capacity in Bohemia; i. 231.
- SILIGUA**, an ancient Roman weight; ii. 258.
- SILLON**, an old land measure of France; i. 307.
- SIMMER**, a corn measure in Germany; i. 148, 271.
- SIMPLIUM**, an ancient Roman weight; ii. 258.
- SIMEI**, a corn measure of Coburg and Wirtemberg; i. 70, 369; ii. 230.
- SISTRE**, a corn measure in Brussels; i. 21.

- SKEPPUND**, a weight in Sweden; i. 328.
- SKIEP**, a dry measure in Denmark; i. 78.
- SKILLING**, a money of account and also a copper coin in Denmark, Sweden, &c.; i. 32, 74, 327.
- SKOLPUND**, a commercial weight in Sweden; i. 329.
- SKOYCIEC**, a weight in Poland; i. 279.
- SLANT**, a copper coin in Sweden; i. 328.
- SLETDOLLAR**, a money of account in Denmark; i. 74.
- SOALLEE**, a dry measure in Bengal; i. 89.
- SOEKEL**, a weight in the Moluccas; i. 99.
- SOK**, a long measure in Siam; i. 118.
- SOL**, a money of account and copper coin in France, Switzerland, and Hamburg; i. 28, 152, 167.
- SOLDO**, a money of account and copper coin in Italy; i. 18, 31, 42, 127, 164, 307, 339, 344. Also a long measure in Tuscany; i. 131.
- SOLOTNICK**, a weight in Russia; i. 299.
- SOMA**, a measure of capacity in some parts of Italy; i. 18, 31, 131, 256, 294; ii. 229, 234.
- SOMPAIE**, a silver coin in Siam; i. 117.
- SOCCOO**, a money of account at Bencoolen; i. 118.
- SOVEREIGN**, a gold coin of England; i. Introduction, xxx. also page 216. Assay and value; ii. 158. Impressions; 183.
- SOU**, a money of account in Switzerland, and in the old system of France; i. 27, 38, 141.
- SOUND DUES**, duties collected by the Danish government from all vessels passing the Sound; i. 125.
- SOVERAIN**, a gold coin in the Austrian dominions; i. 20, 255, 348. Assay and value; ii. 157. Impressions; 177.
- SPAN**, a long measure in most countries; i. Introduction, xv. also pages 89, 223; ii. 259.
- SPANN**, a corn measure in Sweden; i. 330.
- SPECIE**, gold and silver coin, distinguished from paper money; i. Introduction, xxxiv.
- SPECIE MONEY**, of Denmark; i. 74, 125.
- SPECIE THALER**, see *Rixdollar*.
- SPINT**, a corn measure in Germany; i. 50, 171, 245, 296, 373.
- SQUARE MEASURE**, English; i. 224, 226; ii. 247.
- SQUARE FEET** of different countries compared; ii. 247.
- STAB**, a long measure in Leipsic; i. 206.
- STACK**, of wood, a pile 3 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 12 feet high.
- STADIUM**, an ancient Greek and Jewish long measure; ii. 255, 259.
- STAJO**, or **STAJA**, a corn and oil measure in Italy; i. 127, 151, 244, 251, 255, 264, 276, 284, 340, 346; ii. 229, &c.
- STAMPE**, or **TEMPÉ**, a small coin in the West Indies; i. 362.

STAND, of pitch, from 2½ cwt. to 3 cwt.

STANDARD, a pattern for weights or measures, that is, a weight or measure of undoubted authority by which others are adjusted.

STANDARD of English coins; i. Introduction, xxviii. also page 217.

STANDARD OF VALUE, money which is a legal tender; i. Introduction, xxxii.

STANDARDS, for English weights and measures; i. Introduction, xvii.; French standards, xxv.

STANDARDING coins and bullion, reducing them to a given standard; ii. 173.

STANDPENNING, see *Ryder*.

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

STAPLE, a city, town, or place appointed as a public mart or emporium for the sale of goods.

STAPLE GOODS, such as are sold at a staple. The term is also applied to the principal produce of a country, and likewise to goods that are not of a perishable nature, as wool, lead, iron, &c.

STABELLO, a corn measure of Sardinia; i. 303; ii. 232.

STABO, a corn measure in Italy, and in the Morea; i. 276, 294; ii. 232.

STATERA, an ancient Greek measure; ii. 256.

STEIGE, or **STIEGE**, in Germany, 20 pieces; i. 164.

STEIN, or **STEEN**, see *Stone*.

STEKAN, a liquid measure in Holland and Germany; i. 10, 50, 171; ii. 234, &c.

STEKAE, a liquid measure in Russia; i. 301.

STELLIONATE, a term applied to tricks in bargaining, and particularly in selling another man's property.

STERE, the unit for solid measures in the new French system; i. 135, 136; ii. 251.

STERLING, English money. The term is supposed to be derived from the *Easterlings*; that is, persons from the eastern parts of Germany who are said to have fixed the English standard of silver in the reign of Richard I. The silver penny was afterwards called a *Sterling*; and the word is now applied to all lawful money of Great Britain.

STERLINO, a weight for silver in Naples; i. 264.

STIVER, a money of account and copper coin in Holland and Germany; i. 8, 19, 68, 209.

STOCK, a fund raised by a commercial company; a principal sum or property employed in trade. Stock in book-keeping, denotes the owner or owners of the books.

STOCK-JOBBER, a person who deals in public funds on his own account.

STOCKS, or public funds; i. 239.

STOF, or **STOOF**, a measure of capacity in Königsberg, Libau, Pernau, Reval, and Riga; i. 198, 208, 277, 287, 289; ii. 235.

STONE, a weight in England, Holland, and Germany, varying much; i. 9, 21, 49, 84, 171, 220, 309. The German name is *Stein*.

STOOP, a liquid measure in Holland and Flanders; i. 10, 21, 297; ii. 234, &c.

- STOOTER**, a small Dutch silver coin.
- STOP**, a measure of capacity in Sweden; i. 331.
- STORAGE**, warehouse rent.
- STOTZE**, a liquid measure in Zurich; i. 376.
- STRICK**, a corn measure in Bohemia; i. 281; ii. 232.
- STRIKE**, a corn measure in England; i. 221.
- STRING**, 30 pieces at Libau; i. 208.
- STUBGEN**, a liquid measure in many parts of Germany and Denmark; i. 50, 77, 171, 326, 373; ii. 234, &c.
- STUCK**, a liquid measure in Francfort; i. 148.
- STUCKPASS**, a liquid measure in Hamburg and Denmark; i. 77, 171.
- STUYVER**, see *Stiver*.
- STYK**, in Sweden, 20 pieces; i. 332.
- SUBSIDY**, an aid or tribute granted to the king by a tax; also a sum paid to an allied foreign power.
- SUCCALE**, a measure for oil at Santa Maura; i. 372.
- SUELDO**, a money of account in some parts of Spain; i. 5, 22, 316, 341.
- SULTANIN**, see *Sequin Turkish*.
- SUM**, of nails, 10,000.
- SUNDISH, SPECIE**, the money in which accounts are kept at the Sound, in Denmark; i. 74, 125.
- SUND DUES**, see *Sound Dues*.
- SUNDISH LAST**, i. 125.
- SUPERCARGO**, a person employed on board a ship to oversee the cargo.
- SUPERTARE**, an additional allowance; i. 228.
- SUPRA PROTEST**, ii. 6.
- SURCHARGE**, an overcharge; a charge beyond what is established.
- SURETY**, when one person becomes bound for another to pay a certain debt, or perform a certain act.
- SUTTLE WEIGHT**; i. 229.
- SWARE**, or **SCHWARE**, a money of account and copper coin of Bremen and Oldenburg; i. 48, 273.
- SYCEE**, in China, pure gold or silver; i. 67.
- SYFERT**, a copper coin of Embden; i. 125.

T

TABLE, of glass, 5 square feet.

TAPFEE, a weight in Turkey; i. 72.

- TALE**, a weight for gold and silver in China, and in some parts of the East Indies. It is also a money of account ; i. 66, 67, 97, 196, 197 ; ii. 222.
- TALENT**, a weight and coin in general use among the ancients, but very different in different countries ; ii. 256, 259, 260.
- TALLARO**, a silver coin of Tuscany, Ragusa, and Venice ; i. 251, 284, 345. Assay and value ; ii. 166. Impressions ; ii. 201, 214.
- TALLARO**, is a term applied in the Levant and other places to the dollar in general ; i. 57, 180.
- TALLY**, a cleft piece of wood to score an account upon. Tallies are used by the officers of the Exchequer, who keep one of the clefts in the office, and give the other to the person who pays money.
- TAMPANG**, a weight at Malacca ; i. 108.
- TANGA**, a money of account at Goa, in the East Indies ; i. 106.
- TANK**, a weight at Bombay ; i. 94.
- TAR**, a small silver coin on the coast of Meimbar ; i. 102, 120.
- TARE**, an allowance in sales of goods, generally made for the weight of chests, casks, bags, &c. ; i. 228.
- TARE OF CANTARO** ; i. 58.
- TARE OF USO** ; i. 201.
- TARIF**, an account of the rates of duties imposed on merchandise. The term is sometimes applied to a duty for coining.
- TARO**, a money of account and copper coin of Naples, Sicily, and Malta ; i. 249, 262, 313.
- TARRIE**, a corn measure at Algiers ; i. 5 ; ii. 229.
- TARXA**, a money of account of Navarre, in Spain ; i. 265.
- TAVOLA**, a land measure in Cremona ; i. 81.
- TELLERS**, officers or clerks in public offices who receive and pay money.
- TEMAN**, a corn measure at Mocha ; i. 258.
- TEMIN**, a money of account at Algiers and Smyrna ; i. 5, 314.
- TEMPE**, see *Stampe*.
- TERMINE**, a weight for gold and silver at Tunis ; i. 337.
- TERTIAN**, of wine, 2 tierces, or 84 gallons.
- TESTOON**, or **TESTONE**, a silver coin in Italy, and also in Portugal ; i. 42, 129, 199, 210, 275, 292. Assay and value ; ii. 166, &c. Impressions ; 200, &c.
- TETABLON**, an ancient Greek corn measure ; ii. 256.
- THALER**, see *Rixdollar*.
- THIRDS, PIECE OF TWO**, a silver coin in Germany, worth two-thirds of a rixdollar of account ; i. 162. Assay and value ; ii. 164, &c. Impressions ; ii. 180, 188, 201. It is called in German ZWEYDRITTEL STUCS. There is also the *Drittcl* or piece of *One Third* ; see *Florin*.
- TIBERO**, a corn measure at Tripoli ; i. 337.

- TICA**, a weight in Borneo; i. 100.
- TICAL**, a weight for gold and silver, and also a money of account and gold and silver coin in certain parts of the East Indies, particularly at Pegu and Siam; i. 113, 115, 117; ii. 228.
- TIDESMEN**, or **TIDEWAITERS**, officers appointed to attend the loading and unloading of ships, in order to prevent contraband trade.
- TIERCE**, a wine measure in England; i. 222, 227. Also a weight by which Irish provisions are sold; i. 194; and a liquid measure in Hamburg; i. 171.
- TIERCON**, a liquid measure in Poland; i. 280.
- TIMBANG**, a dry measure of Batavia; i. 101.
- TIMBER**, of furs, 40 skins.
- TIMPFE**, or **TYMPFE**, an old silver coin of Prussia and Poland; i. 51, 279; ii. 82, 198, 279.
- TIOGUE**, in Sweden, 20 pieces; i. 332.
- TIPREE**, a dry measure in Bombay; i. 96.
- TOD**, a weight for wool in England; i. 220.
- TOENDE**, a corn and oil measure in Denmark; i. 76; ii. 229. It is used also there as a land measure; i. 78.
- TOESA**, a long measure in Spain; i. 322.
- TOISE**, a long measure in France; i. 134; ii. 252.
- TOKENS**, coins issued by banks, states, or individuals, under an implied engagement of redeeming them by the legal coin of the realm.
- TOLA**, a weight for gold and silver at Bengal, Bombay, Surat, and other places in India; i. 89, 94, 115, 119; ii. 222.
- TOLFT**, in Sweden, 12 pieces; i. 332.
- TOMAN**, a money of account in Persia and Arabia; i. 29, 151, 277; ii. 152.
- TOMINE**, a weight for gold and silver in Spain; i. 56, 320.
- TOMMOND**, a measure for rice at Betelfagui; i. 40.
- TOMOLO**, a corn measure at Naples and other parts of Italy; i. 264, 318; ii. 230.
- TOMPONG**, a money in Malacca; i. 115.
- TON**, a weight in England; i. 220, 224.
- TONELADA**, a liquid measure in Spain and Portugal; i. 6, 212. It is also a weight in Portugal; i. 212.
- TONNAGE**, certain duties per ton imposed on goods. The term is also applied to the burden or number of tons carried by a ship.
- TONNE**, a measure of capacity in most countries of Europe; i. 32, 35, 50, 171, 287, 324; ii. 230.
- TONNEAU**, a measure of capacity in some parts of France; i. 262, 292, 306. Also a weight of 2000 lb. French, by which the burden of ships was reckoned, now replaced by the *Millier*. The *Tonneau* is a general term in French for a cask.
- TONTINE**, a loan raised on life annuities with the benefit of survivorship. Thus, an annuity after a certain rate

of interest is granted to a number of subscribers, who are divided into classes according to their ages; and annually the whole fund of each class is shared among its survivors, till at last it falls to one, and on his death it reverts to the power that first established the Tontine. The term is derived from the name of the inventor.

TOP, or TOPF, a wine measure at Breslau and other places in Germany; i. 52.

TORNESO, a copper coin in Naples; i. 264.

TOUCH, or TOQUE, the manner of expressing the fineness of gold and silver in China; i. 67. Also a method of trying their fineness in many places in India, with a stone called a Touchstone.

TOURNOIS, the name applied to French money in the old system, as sterling is to English money.

TOWYAH, a weight in Scindy; i. 116.

TOWER POUND, an old English weight for coins; i. Introduction, xxi.

TRABUC, an old French long measure; i. 269.

TRANSFER, the act whereby one party makes over his right, interest, or property to another.

TRANSIT, a custom-house warrant or pass.

TRAPESO, a weight in Malta, Sicily, and Naples; i. 250, 264, 313.

TRET, an allowance in the weight of goods of 4lb. per 104lb. after tare is deducted; i. 228.

TRONAGE, a custom or toll for weighing goods.

TRONE WEIGHT, an old weight still retained in Scotland; i. 309.

TROY WEIGHT, English; i. Introduction, xxi. 219, 225; Dutch; i. 9, 309.

TROYKEN, a weight for assaying in Holland.

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

TRUSS, of hay or straw; i. 220. The term is sometimes applied to a bundle of cloth.

TUAL, a weight in Rangoon; i. 115.

TUB, of tea, about 60lb.; of camphor, from 56 to 80lb.; of vermilion, from 3 to 4 cwt.; of butter, 84lb.

TUCHE, 22 ells in Brunswick; i. 55.

TUN, a liquid measure in England, Holland, Germany, &c.; i. 10, 49, 71, 222, 227, 283.

TUNNA, a corn measure in Sweden; i. 330; ii. 232.

TUNNAGE, an impost of so much per tun on liquors imported or exported.

TUNNELAND, a land measure in Sweden; i. 331; ii. 249.

TWIER, a measure of capacity in Aurungabundar; i. 99.

TYMPFE, see *Timpfe*.

V

VAKIA, a weight and measure in Persia, Arabia, and Abyssinia; i. 30, 40, 257; ii. 223, 224.

VALES REALES, a paper money issued by the Spanish government; i. 323; ii. 90.

- VALL, or VALE, a weight for gold and silver at Bombay and Surat; i. 94, 119.
- VALUTA, or VALEUR, a term applied on the continent to the prices or rates at which different kinds of monies are reckoned in commercial transactions.
- VALUTA CORRENTE, a kind of money formerly used at Venice; i. 344.
- VARA, a long measure in Spain and Portugal; i. 6, 23, 213, 322, 343; ii. 238.
- VARAHUN, a weight in Madras; i. 93.
- VAT, a coal measure in England; i. 222. Also a liquid measure in Holland and Germany; i. 10, 127, 268; ii. 236.
- VEDRO, or WEDDRA, a liquid measure in Russia; i. 301; ii. 237.
- VELLON, a money in which accounts are kept in many parts of Spain; i. 5, 316; ii. 26, 89.
- VELT, or VELTE, a measure for brandy in some parts of France and Holland; i. 10, 21, 47, 259, 262, 292; ii. 234, &c.
- VENDRE, the person who buys. VENDER, the person who sells.
- VENDUE, an auction or public sale.
- VERP, a corn measure of Embden, &c.; i. 126.
- VERSHOK, a cloth measure in Russia; i. 301.
- VERST, an itinerary measure in Russia; i. 302; ii. 250.
- VERSURA, a long measure in Italy; i. 264.
- VESNO, a weight in Syria; i. 4.
- VICTUALIE WEIGHT, the common or commercial weight in Sweden; i. 329; ii. 227.
- VIERDEVAT, a corn measure in Holland; i. 10.
- VIERFASS, a corn measure at Brunswick; i. 54.
- VIEBLING, a corn measure in Germany, Holland, and Switzerland; i. 25, 286, 297, 369, 375. It is also a weight for assaying in Holland.
- VIERTEL, a measure of capacity in Germany, Holland, and Switzerland; i. 21, 35, 50, 71, 83, 171, 281, 350, 375; ii. 229, 235.
- VIERTUNG, a commercial weight at Nuremberg; i. 271.
- VINTEM, a gold coin of Spain; i. 319. Assay and value; ii. 160. Impressions; ii. 207.
- VINTEM, a silver coin of Portugal; i. 210; and a copper coin in the Brazils; i. 290.
- VINTIN, a money of account at Goa; i. 106.
- VIREMENT, a method of settling the payment of bills or mutual debts, at the fairs of Lyons and other places, somewhat after the manner of clearing, as practised by the London bankers.
- VIS, or VISAY, a weight in the East Indies; i. 92.
- VISLINO, see *Ragusina*.
- VOG, a weight in Denmark; i. 76.
- VOUA, a long measure at Siam; i. 118; ii. 242.

U

- ULLAGE**, what a cask of liquor wants of being quite full.
- UMPIRE**, a person appointed finally to settle a dispute or difference when the arbitrators cannot agree.
- UNCIA**, a division both of the weights and of the measures of the ancient Romans ; i. Introduction, xx. ; ii. 257.
- UNDERWRITER**, a person who insures ships, cargoes, or other risks, which he performs by writing his name under a policy of insurance.
- UNZE**, a corn measure in Wirtemberg ; i. 369.
- URDER**, a base coin and money of account in Bombay ; i. 93.
- URNA**, an ancient Roman liquid measure ; ii. 258.
- USANO**, see *Piso*.
- USANCE**, the usual term of bills of exchange drawn from one country upon another ; ii. 2.
- USURY**, a charge of interest beyond what is allowed by law.
- UTA**, a money in some parts of Java ; i. 100.

W

- WAAG**, a weight in Norway, Germany, and Sweden ; i. 32, 49, 205, 330.
- WAKEA**, the Abyssinian ounce ; i. 1.
- WALL**, or **WAHL**, in Germany and Sweden, 80 pieces ; i. 83, 164, 332.
- WAREHOUSE GOODS**, or bonded goods, are certain articles, which, on being landed, are warehoused upon bond being given by the owner for the payment of duties, &c.
- WASTE BOOK**, a book containing a regular detail of the transactions of a merchant's or trader's business, set down in the order of time in which they take place.
- WEBE**, in Germany, 72 pieces.
- WEDDRA**, see *Fedro*.
- WEIGHTS**, defined ; i. Introduction, xvi. Troy Weight of different countries compared ; ii. 222. Avoirdupois Weight ; 224. Ancient ; 255.
- WEESCHOCK**, a cloth measure in Russia, see *Vershok*.
- WEEST**, the Russian mile ; i. 302 ; ii. 250.
- WEY**, or **WEIGH**, a weight for various articles, and also a measure for corn in England ; i. 220, 221, 228.
- WHARFAGE**, money paid for the use of a wharf.
- WHARFINGER**, the keeper or owner of a wharf.
- WHIBA**, a corn measure at Tunis ; i. 338.
- WILLIAM D'OR**, a gold coin of Cassel. Assay and value ; ii. 158.
- WISPEL**, a corn measure in Germany and Prussia ; i. 35, 54, 171, 205, 245, 324, 373.

WISSEL, exchange money in Flanders; i. 19.

WITTEN, an old money of account of Denmark, Pernau, Stettin, &c.; i. 74, 125, 245, 276, 370.

WOOL DRIVERS, persons who buy wool in the country, and carry it to the clothiers or markets to sell again.

WURPE, in Austria, 5 pieces of money.

X

XERAPHIN, a silver coin of Goa, in the East Indies; i. 106.

XESTES, an ancient Greek measure of capacity; ii. 256.

Y

YARD, a long measure in England; i. Introduction, xx. 223, 226; ii. 239. Also 30 acres of land.

YERMEEBESHLEK, a Turkish gold coin; ii. 161.

YUGADA, a land measure in Spain; i. 343.

YUSDROME, a name for the Turkish chequee, or pound; i. 72.

Z

ZAH, a corn measure at Tunis; i. 338.

ZAPPADA, a measure for vineyards in the Ionian states; i. 373.

ZASPEL, a measure for linen and yarn at Leipsic, &c. containing 1600 ells.

ZECCHINO, see *Sequin*.

ZENZERLI, a coin and money of account in Egypt; i. 4.

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

ZIMBIS, see *Cowries*.

ZIMMER, in Germany, mostly 40 pieces; i. 50, 164.

ZLOTI, the Polish Florin; i. 278. Assay and value; ii. 165. Impressions; 199.

ZUCCA, a liquid measure in Corsica; i. 80.

ZURLO, a weight at Aleppo; i. 3.

WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

AN INTRODUCTION TO SPHERICS AND NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.

This Work is executed on a new, easy, and practical plan. The rules of Stereographic Projection are familiarly explained, and illustrated by comparing each diagram with the corresponding positions of a Globe. The figures are on a very large scale; and all the problems, both of Spheric Trigonometry and Astronomy, are solved by projection and calculation.

An orthographic projection is devised for clearing the lunar distances from parallax and refraction, in order to find the longitude at sea, with a simple method of calculating this important problem. An Appendix on Time is added, including directions for the use of Chronometers, Transit Instruments, and other Apparatus of an Observatory.

The Fifth Edition.

THE ELEMENTS OF BOOK-KEEPING,

Comprising a System of Merchants' Accounts, founded on real Business, and adapted to modern Practice; with an Appendix on Exchanges, Banking, and other commercial Subjects.

The Seventh Edition.

METROLOGY;

OR,

AN EXPOSITION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES;

Chiefly those of Great Britain and France, with Laws and local Customs relating to the Subject: also, Parliamentary Reports, and other important Documents.

ASTRONOMICAL COMPUTATIONS,

Relating principally to Time and the Longitude; comprising sundry Illustrations and Tables useful in practical Astronomy and Navigation.

The above Works may be had of the Publishers of the present Volumes.

OUTLINE OF THE PLAN
OF THE
FINSBURY SQUARE ACADEMY.

THIS Academy is chiefly intended for finishing the Education of Young Gentlemen in **COMMERCIAL** and **MATHEMATICAL LEARNING**. It is particularly calculated for such as have been brought up at the Public Schools, or other Classical Seminaries, and who wish to be expeditiously qualified for foreign or domestic Trade, the Public Offices, the Navy, or the Service of the East-India Company.

The Classics and modern Languages are likewise taught, and Students are prepared for the University, or instructed during their College Vacations.

The Establishment is adapted both for the Reception of Boarders and for Pupils who attend only during the Hours of Instruction. The Accommodations are liberal, and eminent Masters are employed in every Department.

There are belonging to this Institution different Schools, detached from the Dwelling-House, and appropriated to particular Branches of Learning. There is also an **OBSERVATORY**, with an accurate and extensive Apparatus, intended to give to Students in Astronomy and Navigation a practical Knowledge of those important Sciences.

SUPPLEMENT.

ON THE WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MONIES, OF THE EAST INDIES.

PRELIMINARY DOCUMENTS AND EXPLANATIONS.

THIS extensive Supplement has become necessary in consequence of a general Comparison of the Weights, Measures, and Monies of India having taken place after the Article "*East Indies*" was printed in the first Volume; for although it was drawn up with the greatest care, and with the best information that could be then obtained in London, as stated in page 96, yet it is materially deficient in respect to the number of places, which are more than doubled in this Supplement.

That Article, however, is generally correct as far as it extends, particularly the Account of the Three Presidencies, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; which Account may therefore be considered a proper Introduction to the whole, and ought to be well understood before any further study of the subject is entered upon.

It should have been premised, that the Circular Order issued by his Majesty's Government in 1818, directing all British Consuls abroad to send home verified standards (see Preface, page x), did not extend to the East Indies, and hence the deficiency above mentioned. With a view, therefore, to remedy this want, and to co-operate with government in completing the general Comparison, the Court of Directors, in 1821, issued the following Order.

*Extract of the Public Letter from the Court of Directors to Bengal,
dated London, 10th of January, 1821.*

"A commission having been lately issued by the Crown, to consider the subject of Weights and Measures, we are desirous of being enabled to assist the pending enquiry, by the fullest information which can be procured concerning Weights and Measures, in all countries with which England has commercial relations in Asia.

"For this purpose we forward a number in the packet, the draft of a Letter of Instructions, which we desire you will issue to commercial residents, collectors of customs, and such other persons under your authority, as may be thought competent to furnish the required information. You will communicate the result to us without delay, forwarding from time to time the information received in pursuance of those instructions, until the enquiry be completed."

Draft of Instructions to be issued to Commercial Residents, Collectors of Customs, and other Public Officers, referred to in the foregoing Extract.

You are to procure and forward two sets of models, being accurate counterparts of the standard Weights and Measures in use at your Station, for weighing and measuring goods and merchandize of every description.

In places where different denominations and standards of Weight or Measure are employed for particular articles, distinctly from ordinary commodities, separate counterparts of the various Weights and Measures are to be furnished.

Should Weights or Measures in use at places within your authority vary from those established at your principal station, you will likewise procure distinct sets of Weights or Measures so differing.

It will not be necessary that the sets of models should comprehend subdivisions, nor multiples of the principal Weight or Measure of each series. A model of one in a series will suffice; and a convenient one to be selected for Weights may be that which is nearest to the pound (as the seer and the catty, where maunds and peculs are in use respectively); and in like manner for Measures of length, one that is nearest to the cubit or the ell; and for Measures of capacity, one that is next to the pint or the quart.

To every model should be annexed a specification of the usual subdivisions, or smaller Weights employed as aliquot parts, as well as of the greater Weights used as multiples of that which the model represents. Thus an explanatory note should be annexed to the seer, specifying the number of chattacks contained in it, or other customary divisions; and likewise the number of seers contained in the maund, and of maunds in the candy (where such greater weight also is in use).

Brass, copper, or tutanag are considered to be fit materials of which the models may be made.

The accuracy of the models is to be carefully verified and regularly attested by competent persons.

One set of the models is designed for immediate transmission to England, the other to be retained at the Presidency for subsequent and eventual transmission, as a duplicate in case of miscarriage of the first dispatch. The two sets accordingly are to be assorted and separately packed.

If models of Measures of capacity for meting corn or liquids cannot be provided and forwarded without too great inconvenience, the desired information may be supplied by a careful ascertainment and report of the liquid contents, as corresponding either to a known standard of the like sort, or to cubic inches. Accurate models would however be more satisfactory.

In an explanatory letter accompanying the transmission of the models, you will add such information as you may possess, or can procure, upon the general object of these instructions, with any observations which may occur to you, as throwing light upon the subject. (1821.)

In obedience to the foregoing Circular, numerous packages, containing the required standards, with their specifications, and other explanatory documents, were in due time transmitted to the Court of Directors in London; and, as they arrived, were delivered to the Author of this work for examination and comparison, as intimated by the following letter from the Secretary of the East India Company.

*East India House,
2d August, 1822.*

SIR,

It having been suggested to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, that several specimens of Weights and Measures, which have been, and are expected to be received from the different Settlements in the East Indies, may be entrusted to you for examination and comparison, I am directed, in accordance with that suggestion, to acquaint you that such of the said specimens as have been received will be delivered to you upon your making application at this house for that purpose, and upon your giving a receipt for the same, specifying that they are the property of the East India Company, and will be returned when required.

A similar communication will be made to you upon the arrival of any further articles of the same description.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

To Dr. KELLY.

JOSEPH DART, Sec.

Such were the orders and regulations of the Court of Directors, in pursuance of which all the standards received from India (amounting to more than 300 in number) have been compared with English standards by the Author of this work, or under his immediate superintendence; and afterwards the principal weights were examined, and their contents verified at the Royal Mint, by *Robert Bingley, Esq. F. R. S.* the King's Assay-Master, whose important assistance throughout the work has so essentially promoted its accuracy. (See Pref. p. xii.)

The results of all these comparisons are comprised in the present Supplement, together with much new and useful information on commercial practice, as communicated in the various dispatches from India, which accompanied the standards.

This Supplement contains the result of another extensive operation, which was also considered a desideratum, namely, a general Assay of the Coins of India. It was executed at the Bombay Mint, in 1821, by *B. Noton*, Esq. Assay-Master to the Company.

This Table of Assays is of peculiar importance to the present undertaking, as it not only shews the Par of Exchange throughout India, but also the weight of each Rupee, which is generally considered an aliquot part of the Seer or other standard of the place to which such Coin belongs. The Report is, therefore, made a leading article here; and with a view to render it still more extensively useful, two columns are added. One is a numerical notation of the Coins, for the convenience of reference; and the other shews their sterling value, according to the Mint price in England, from which their value at any other price may be readily computed. (See Note, p. 332.)

As the Table contains no account of the divisions of the Rupee, this want is supplied in the subsequent pages, by mentioning the Presidency to which each Settlement is subject or subordinate; for it may be inferred, that the Rupee of each place is divided according to the practice of its Presidency.* It will be seen by a reference to the article *East Indies*, vol. 1, that in Bengal the Rupee is divided into 16 Annas, and each Anna into 12 Pice; and that a similar system has been of late adopted at Madras; but at Bombay and most of its subordinates, it is divided into 4 Quarters, and each Quarter into 100 Reas.

* This account of the Presidencies to which the Settlements are subordinate (now published for the first time) has been supplied for this work by *William Wright*, Esq. Chief Auditor of Indian Accounts: and here the Author would wish also to acknowledge the able assistance which he has received from many other officers of the Company, but the list of names would be too numerous. He cannot, however, omit to mention one distinguished character, from whose writings and communications he has obtained much important information. This is *General Sir John Malcolm*, G.C.B. K.I.S. whose valuable Work on *Central India* contains a very clear Specification of the Weights, Measures, and Exchanges, of nearly twenty Cities in the newly-acquired Territories of *Malwa* and its surrounding Districts.

The Dispatches from the Civil Officers in India to the Court of Directors, in answer to the Circular of 1821, have furnished matter for more than 100 new places for this Supplement, that is to say, places on the Metrology of which nothing had been previously published in the English language. This great accession of commercial knowledge is further augmented and improved by the following Table of Assays.

ASSAY REPORT;

Shewing the Mint Standards of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and England; and the Weight, Purity, and intrinsic Value, by Assay, of all the Coins, either current in the Honourable Company's Territories under the Presidency of Bombay, or imported as Bullion.—August 4th, 1821.

NAMES OF COINS.	ASSAY.			Value of 100 in Bombay Currency.	Sterling Value.	REMARKS.
	Weight.	Touch.*	Pure Metal.			
GOLD.	Gr. dec.	Per Cent. dec.	Gr. dec.	Rs. dec.	S. dec.	
1 Bombay Mohur.	179.—	92.	164.68	1500.—	29.18	} New standard, 1 part of gold being worth 15 of silver.
2 Calcutta do. } New	204.71	91.66	187.65	1709.2233	33.37	
3 Madras do. } New	180.—	91.66	165.—	1502.914	29.10	
4 English Guinea	129.50	91.66	118.70	1081.187	21.00	English stand. See p. 157, vol. ii.
5 Venetian or Seguin	53.—	99.25	52.60	479.011	9.31	Full weight, 54 grains.
6 Gubber or Dutch Ducat	53.25	98.25	52.31	476.500	9.26	Do. 53½ do.
7 Joaneese of Portugal	220.75	91.50	201.98	1839.805	35.74	Do. 222½ do.
8 Persian Toman	73.50	97.25	71.47	651.06	12.65	Current in Pers. & Arab. Gulfs.
9 New Ekairree Pagoda	52.85	84.—	44.39	404.390	7.85	Cur. in the Mysore and Carnatic.
10 Old Do. do.	52.62	84.38	44.40	404.452	7.86	Nearly out of circulation.
11 Bhol Do. do.	52.69	84.50	44.52	405.50	7.79	Curr. in the S. Mahratta country.
12 Bhoopuddee do.	52.77	85.—	44.85	408.585	7.93	Nearly the same coin as the last.
13 Bahandry do.	52.72	84.50	44.54	405.768	7.88	Struck by Hyder Ally.
14 Funokee do.	52.80	84.63	44.68	407.037	7.91	Struck by the Sultan.
15 Guddapuddee do.	50.97	76.38	38.93	354.625	6.89	} These five coins, as well as the six preceding ones, are received at the Poona treasury at a variable rate of exchange.
16 Fudduck do.	50.77	76.38	38.77	353.234	6.86	
17 Kudvanajee do.	50.75	76.38	38.76	353.095	6.86	
18 Hallee Sicca do.	50.90	76.38	38.87	354.139	6.88	
19 Modapuddee do.	50.55	75.25	38.038	346.500	6.73	
20 Rajaram Ekairree do.	52.80	84.13	44.42	404.632	7.86	} Of limited circulation.
21 Bhatoree do.	50.50	75.—	37.87	345.003	6.70	
22 Tomancien do. ½	26.12	84.63	22.105	201.359	3.91	} Struck by Hyder Ally.
23 Bangaloree do.	52.82	84.25	44.50	405.363	7.87	
24 Mahomed Shaie do.	51.50	78.75	40.55	369.431	7.17	} Of limited circulation.
25 Ventrataputkee do.	51.50	76.38	39.33	358.313	7.04	
26 Herponhilee do.	50.75	77.50	39.33	358.272	7.61	
27 Pavan Tharokee do.	52.89	84.38	44.62	406.496	7.89	
28 Nakar Tharokee do.	52.90	85.13	45.03	410.186	7.97	
29 Garava Tharokeedo.	53.85	85.25	45.18	411.543	7.99	} Current in the Southern Mahratta country.
30 Bhut Padee do.	52.90	84.75	44.83	408.355	7.93	
31 Baha Tapee do.	54.—	84.75	45.76	416.853	8.09	
32 Joona Elaye do.	52.50	84.38	44.29	403.500	7.84	
33 Navee Ekee do.	53.—	84.50	44.78	407.92	7.92	
34 Centeroy Fanams	5.82	59.—	3.43	31.278	0.61	
35 Sultana Fanams	5.87	58.—	3.40	31.012	0.60	

* The Touch is a decimal notation of the fineness. Thus the Bombay Mohur contains 92 parts of pure gold and 8 of alloy. Hence the Touch, multiplied by the Weight, gives the pure metal. (See p. 67, vol. I.)

ASSAY REPORT *continued.*

NAMES OF COINS.	ASSAY.			Value of 100 in Bombay Currency.	Sterling Value.	REMARKS.
	Weight.	Touch.	Pure Metal.			
SILVER.	Grs. dec.	Per Cent ccc.	Grs. dec.	Rs. dec.	D. dec.	
36 Bombay Rupee	179.—	92.—	164.68	100.	24.48	} Mint Standard.
37 Calcutta do.	191.916	91.66	175.923	106.827	26.15	
38 Madras do.	180.—	91.66	165.—	100.194	24.52	
39 English Crown	436.36	92.5	403.63	245.101	60.00	} Imported as bullion.
40 Spanish Dollar	415.02	89.38	370.95	225.25	55.14	
41 German Crown	430.25	83.38	358.74	217.84	53.32	} Generally current.
42 Ankosee Rupee	172.50	91.75	158.26	96.105	23.52	Standard coin at Poona, &c. &c.
43 Chandore .. do.	172.25	91.50	157.608	95.705	23.17	Standard coin of Candeish.
44 Thoora .. do.	170.—	91.50	155.55	94.425	23.12	Current in Candeish.
45 Jeereeputka .. do.	171.6	91.25	156.58	95.083	23.27	Curr. in the Northern Concan, &c.
46 Belapooree .. do.	171.82	85.—	146.04	88.685	21.71	Curr. at Poona, Ahmednuggur, &c.
47 Batoree .. do.	171.3	87.—	149.03	90.495	22.15	Current in the Deccan.
48 Shree Sicca .. do.	172.—	91.50	157.38	95.567	23.40	} Coined formerly at Poona.
49 Hallee Sicca .. do.	174.75	96.25	168.19	102.128	24.98	
50 Waubgaum .. do.	172.55	91.50	157.88	95.872	23.46	Coined at Waubgaum.
51 Purkee .. do.	178.83	94.25	168.59	102.376	25.06	Current in Candeish.
52 Chambagoondee.. do.	171.—	84.75	144.92	88.—	21.51	Coined as described.
53 Mullarshie .. do.	172.3	89.—	153.34	93.118	22.79	Do. & curr. in the Dooab & Malwa.
54 Shapooree .. do.	174.—	87.—	151.38	91.924	22.50	} Coined as described.
55 Kittoor Shapooree do.	174.—	86.25	150.07	91.013	22.30	
56 Ougien, .. do.	173.—	90.25	156.13	94.—	23.20	} Do. current throughout Malwa.
57 Indore .. do.	174.50	92.50	161.41	98.—	23.99	
58 Govind Buksh .. do.	171.16	78.—	133.50	81.066	19.84	Coined at Aurungabad.
59 Nagpore .. do.	166.73	86.5	144.22	87.575	21.43	Coined as described.
60 Broach .. do.	177.5	87.62	155.52	94.440	23.12	Current at Broach, Surat, &c.
61 Old Broach .. do.	177.06	94.25	166.88	101.335	24.80	Coined formerly at Broach.
62 Cambay .. do.	179.50	81.88	146.97	89.247	21.84	Curr. in Nabob's distr. Kaira, &c.
63 Babasye .. do.	177.—	84.88	150.75	91.540	22.40	} Coined at Baroda ; also current at Kaira.
64 Walkersye .. do.	177.39	87.75	155.65	94.532	24.12	
65 Ashasye .. do.	176.50	86.5	152.68	92.705	22.69	
66 Mukunsye .. do.	176.62	87.5	154.54	93.842	22.97	
67 Wullubsye .. do.	175.56	85.—	150.07	91.217	22.30	} Coined as described.
68 Ahmedabad Sicca do.	179.92	84.—	151.13	91.772	22.46	
69 New do. do. do.	180.75	85.—	153.63	93.292	22.83	Current at Anjar, Cutch, &c.
70 Hallee do. do. do.	174.77	96.25	168.21	102.147	25.00	Coined & only cur. at Ahmedabad.
71 Cutch Kowrie .. do.	72.15	60.75	43.83	26.615	6.51	Coined at Anjar, & cur. in the Cutch
72 Porebunder do. .. do.	74.50	69.75	51.96	31.553	7.72	Coined as described.
73 Persian .. do.	159.12	94.50	150.36	91.309	22.35	} Imported as bullion, and current in the Persian Gulf.
74 New Persian .. do.	141.3	94.50	133.52	81.083	21.67	

* This column is computed by dividing the number of pure grains in 100 Rupees of any place by the number in one Bombay Rupee. Thus it is found that 100 Rupees of Calcutta are worth 106.827 of Bombay (see No. 37). By a similar operation the Par of Exchange between any other two places in the Table may be determined.

ASSAY REPORT *continued.*

NAMES OF COINS.		ASSAY.			Value of 100 in Bombay Currency.	Sterling Value. *	REMARKS.
		Weight.	Touch.	Pure Metal.			
SILVER CONTINUED.		Gr. dec.	per Cent dec.	Gr. dec.	Rs. dec.	D. dec.	
75	Goa Rupee	168.50	86.—	144.91	87.995	21.54	Current in the Persian Gulf, &c.
76	Mysore .. do.	173.56	94.25	163.58	99.390	24.31	Coined formerly at Mysore.
77	Mulkapoor .. do.	173.2	71.75	124.27	75.461	18.44	Coined as described.
78	Meritch Hookaree do.	172.6	84.—	144.98	88.039	21.54	Do.
79	Narrainpet .. do.	172.5	80.50	138.86	84.321	20.64	A species of Hyderabad Rupee.
80	Timbourne .. do.	171.3	85.50	146.46	88.936	21.77	} Coined and circulated as described.
81	Waye Sicca .. do.	171.8	89.50	153.76	92.760	22.85	
82	Jumkundee .. do.	175.—	92.—	161.—	97.765	23.98	
83	Berhanpoore .. do.	178.8	94.75	169.41	102.87	25.19	} A species of Ankosee Rupee.
84	Phoolsheree .. do.	171.7	91.50	157.10	95.397	23.35	
85	Pertabghur .. do.	170.40	87.25	148.67	90.278	22.09	Coined as described.
86	Emaumee .. do.	175.—	95.50	167.12	101.484	24.83	Formerly struck at the Mysore.
87	Rajah Pondicherry do	176.16	94.75	166.91	101.354	24.81	Of very little currency.
88	Punlee old .. do.	170.60	63.—	107.47	65.264	15.97	Curr. in district of Padshapoor, &c.
89	Nepanee Perkanee do.	173.—	75.75	131.—	79.548	19.47	Curr. in the S. Mahratta country.
90	Semboo do. do.	172.75	79.75	137.76	83.658	20.47	An old coin of limited circulation.
91	Moodhole do. do.	173.—	57.50	99.47	60.405	14.78	Do.
92	Old Semboo do. do.	174.—	89.75	156.16	94.829	23.21	Do.
93	Toragull Nelkantee do	170.—	62.—	105.4	64.—	15.66	} Current in the Ahmednuggur districts.
94	Tokoshaie .. do.	173.16	94.—	162.77	98.84	24.19	
95	Jyenuggree .. do.	172.68	90.—	155.41	94.37	23.10	
96	Mannashic .. do.	169.50	90.—	152.55	92.634	22.67	} Coined in the Sawant States.
97	Delhi .. do.	174.50	97.65	170.57	103.578	25.35	
98	Perkanee Newest do.	177.9	88.75	157.88	95.875	23.46	Coined at Chili in 1817.
99	Spanish Indept. Dollar	420.5	89.50	376.34	228.532	55.94	

Bombay Assay Office,
Aug. 4, 1821.

(Errors excepted).

B. NOTON,
ASSAY MASTER.

* * * The above Table has been approved and acted upon by Government, and is published with the following additional Signature.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

* The sterling value of any Coin is found by multiplying the pure grains, if gold, by 2.1238; and, if silver, by 14361. The product in either case will be in pence sterling.

EXPOSITION

Of the Weights, Measures, and Monies, of the principal trading Places in India, &c.

Note.—The places already described in this Work are referred to in the Supplement, and are enlarged or corrected where necessary.

* In the following pages, gr. means Grains Troy, and lb. oz. dr. Pounds, Ounces, and Drams Avoirdupois. Also: throughout the work, 1 lb. = 7000 gr.; 1 oz. = 437½ gr.; and 1 dr. = 27½ gr. Troy. (See p. 220, vol. 1).

ACHEEN, in Sumatra. See vol. 1, p. 97.

AHMEDABAD,

A City in the province of Gujrat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

For the MONIES of Ahmedabad, see *Assay Report*, No. 68, 69, and 70, p. 350. *

Gold and Silver Weight.

	gr.
1 Ruttee =	2.015
3 Ruttees = 1 Val =	6.045
32 Vals = 1 Tola =	193.440

Commercial Weight.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
1 Seer =	1	0	14½
40 Seers = 1 Maund =	42	4	18

The Seer is divided into halves, quarters, eighths, &c.

Long Measure.

	Eng. Inches.
Guz for Cloth	27½
Ditto for Velvet	34½
Ditto for Artificers	23½

Grain and liquids in this part of India are sold by weight, and this practice is very general throughout Asia.

AHMEDNUGGUR,

A City in the province of Aurungabad, under the Presidency of Bombay.

For the Monies of Ahmednuggur, see *Assay Report*, No. 94 to 97, p. 388.

Gold and Silver Weight.

		gr.
1 Gonje =		1.95
2 Gonjes = 1 Wall =		3.9
4 Walls = 1 Massa =		15.7
12 Massas = 1 Tola =		188.4
24 Tolas = 1 Seer =		4521.6

Commercial Weight.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
1 Chittack =		0	1	15½
16 Chittacks = 1 Seer =		1	15	8
40 Seers = 1 Maund =		78	15	12
3 Maunds = 1 Pullah =		286	15	4
20 Maunds = 1 Candy =		1577	2	4

Dry Measure.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
18 Tanks = 1 Pao =		0	10	13
4 Paos = 1 Seer =		2	11	6
2 Seers = 1 Adholee =		5	6	12
2 Adholees = 1 Pylee =		10	13	8
12 Pylees = 1 Maund =		130	2	0
2½ Maunds = 1 Pullah =		325	5	0
8 Pullahs = 1 Candy =		2502	8	0

* It should be observed, that in the foregoing Table the Silver Coins are computed at 66d. per oz. the new Mint price in England; whereas, in all other parts of this work, the old price is used, viz. 62d. per oz. (See p. 217, vol. 1). These rates may be converted reciprocally into each other, by the proportion of 31 to 33; and the value of the Indian Coins, at any other price, may be found by the following Rule: multiply the value in the column by the market price, and divide by the mint price. Thus, to find the worth of the Bombay Rupee (No. 36) at 60d. per ounce standard, $24,48d. \times 60 \div 66 = 22½d.$ the required value.

AHMEDNUGGUR, continued.

The Seer of Weight equals 80 Ankosee Rupees, in which there are $73\frac{1}{2}$ Tolas, gold weight. (See *Assay Report*, No. 42).

The Seer of Capacity is calculated on the grain called Bajree, of which the Seer weighs 110 Ankosee Rupees.

Oil, sugar, ghee, areca nuts, cocoa nuts, indigo, turmeric, and many other articles, are sold by weight; but there are measures formed for them, which assimilate with the Seer of 80 Rupees.

The Seer of saffron, silk, gold thread, and cochineal, equals 72 Tolas; Goldsmiths' weight = 13550 gr. Troy, or 1 lb. 12 oz. 11 dr. Avoirdupois weight.

Long Measure.

	Eng. Inches.
14 Tussoos = 1 Hath = 14	
$1\frac{1}{4}$ Hath = 1 Guz = $24\frac{1}{2}$	

ALLAHABAD, a City in the Province of the same name; under the Presidency of Bengal. See vol. 1, p. 122.

AMBOYNA. See vol. 1, p. 97 and 122.

AMOD, OR AHMOODE,

A Town in the Province of Gujrat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

The Monies of Amod are the same as those of Broach, which see.

Commercial Weights.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
40 Broach Rupees = 1 Market Seer =	1	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
40 Seers = 1 Maund =	40	8	12
20 Maunds = 1 Candy =	810	15	0

For Dry Goods, Kuppas, and Grains.

41 Broach Rps. = 1 Pergunnah Seer =	1	0	10
40 Seers = 1 Maund =	41	9	5
20 Maunds = 1 Candy =	831	10	4

AMOD, continued.

Commercial Weights.

For Cotton.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
41 Broach Rupees = 1 Seer =	1	0	10
40 Seers = 1 Maund =	43	10	10
20 Maunds = 1 Candy =	873	4	13
Long Measure or Guz =	$27\frac{1}{2}$ English Inches.		

ANJAR,

A District under the Presidency of Bombay.

For the Monies of this District, see *Assay Report*, No. 69 and 71.

Gold and Silver Weight.

	Gr.
1 Vall =	5.6
16 Valls = 1 Guddiana =	89.5

Commercial Weight.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
1 Dokra =	127.5	gr.	
36 Dokra = 1 Seer =	0	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$
10 Seers = 1 Dus Serrah =	6	8	14
40 Seers = 1 Maund =	27	3	8

Cotton and iron are sold wholesale by the Maund of 48 Seers, which equals 31 lb. 7 oz. 9 dr.

Dry Measure.

	Cubic Inches.
1 Pallee =	59.3
8 Pallees = 1 Mapp =	474.4
4 Mapps = 1 Shye =	1897.6
16 Shyes = 1 Culsey =	30361.6*

Long Measure.

The Guz of 34 Country Inches contains 26.4 English Inches.

* The contents of such Measures of Capacity as are here given in cubic inches, may be determined in gallons, by dividing by 231 for Wine Measure, and 268.8 for Corn Measure. Thus 30361.6 the cubic inches of the Culsey, will be found to equal 131.43 Wine gallons, or 112.9 Corn gallons.

ANJENGO. See vol. 1, p. 98 and 199.

ANKOLA. See *Ahmednuggur*, except for the Seer of Capacity, which is here 4 oz. lighter.

AUMMOODH,

A Pergunnah in the District of Calpee, under the Presidency of Bengal.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The Seer for cotton	= 1	8	0
The Seer for grain and all other goods	2	0	8

For further particulars, see *Calpee*.

AURUNGABUNDAR. See vol. 1, p. 99 and 199.

AYER BONGHYE, in the Island of Sumatra. See *Natal*.

BAGULKOTA,

A Pettah or small District in the Doob, under the Presidency of Bombay.

For the Monies of this place, see *Assay Report*, No. 53.

Weights.

The Cutcha Seer is used for groceries, oils, &c. It weighs 20 Madras Rupees, and therefore equals 8 oz. 3½ dr.

Grain is sold by the Pucca Seer, which weighs 133 Madras Rupees, and equals 3 lb. 6 oz. 11½ dr. It measures 116½ Cubic Inches.

Long Measure.

24 Tussoos make 1 Guz. = 32½ English inches.

The Hath, for measuring cloths and turbands, answers to 13½ English Inches.

BAIRSEEAH,

A Town in Central India, under the Presidency of Bengal.

BAIRSEEAH, continued.

Weights.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
80 Bhopal Rupees = 1 Seer	=	1	14	13
5 Seers	= 1 Pusseree	=	9	10 3½
8 Pusserees	= 1 Maund	=	77	1 12
4 Maunds	= 1 Maunee	=	308	7 0
100 Maunees	= 1 Maniasa	=	30843	12 0

For further particulars, see *Malwa*.

BALLASORE. See vol. 1, p. 122.

BANDA. See vol. 1, p. 99 and 122.

BANJAR MASSIN. See vol. 1, p. 99 and 122.

BANSWARA. See *Malwa*.

BANTAM. See vol. 1, p. 100; 122; and 124.

BARDOLER,

A District of Surat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

Commercial Weight.

The Maund of Bardoler contains 39½ Seers and 2 Pice of Surat = 37 lb. 4 oz. 4½ dr.

For further particulars, see *Surat*, vol. 1, p. 119 and 123, and also in this Supplement.

BARODA,

A Pergunnah in the District of Broach, under the Presidency of Bombay.

For the Monies, see *Assay Report*, No. 63 to 67.

Commercial Weight.

Pergunnah Seer.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
42 Babashey Rs. = 1 Pergunnah Seer	=	1	1	2
42 Seers	= 1 Maund	=	44	15 4
20 Maunds	= 1 Candy	=	899	1 0

Town Seer.

41 Babashey Rupees = 1 Town Seer	=	1	0	11½
42 Seers	= 1 Maund	=	43	13 15
20 Maunds	= 1 Candy	=	877	7 0

BARODA, continued.

Seer for Sea Samum.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
42 Babashey Rupees = 1 Seer	= 1	0	15.8
40 Seers = 1 Maund	= 42	7	10.8
20 Maunds = 1 Candy	= 849	9	9

The Seer for oil is the Pergunnah weight.

Long Measure.

	Eng. Inches.
24 Tussoos = 1 Guz.	= 27 $\frac{1}{8}$

BATAVIA. See vol. 1, p. 100, 122, and 124.

BAULEAH,

Under the Presidency of Bengal.

Commercial Weight.

1 Chittack	= 670 $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Troy.
16 Chittacks = 1 Seer	= 11 lb. 8 oz. 10 dr. Avoir.

Besides the above Seer of 60 Sicca Rupees weight, there is a Seer of 80 Sicca Rupees weight, which equals 2 lb. 0 oz. 11 dr.

The Sicca Rupee weight of Bengal is reckoned at 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ English grains, but it varies two or three grains, more or less. The contents here given are those of the actual weights transmitted.

Measure of Capacity for Liquids.

The Seer of 60 Sicca weight equals 1 lb. 8 oz. 10 dr.

The Cubit is 18 English Inches.

BEEEMMAR,

In the District of Calpee, under the Presidency of Bengal.

Weights.

Three different Seers have been received from this place, viz.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
1. Khaus Seer	= 1	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Omerce Seer	= 1	11	15
3. Channee Seer	= 2	0	10

BEEEMMAR, continued.

The Long Measure here equals 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ English Inches.

For further particulars, see *Calpee*.

BELGAM,

A Pettah in the Doonab, under the Presidency of Bombay.

For the Monies of this place, see *Assay Report*, No. 55.

Commercial Weight.

The Cutch Seer, for weighing oils and groceries, equals 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ Madras Rupees = 8 oz. 5 dr.

The Pucca Seer for grain, salt, &c. when filled with nine different kinds of grain, equals 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ Madras Rupees = 2 lb. 11 oz. 8 dr. and measures 93.1 Cubic Inches. See note to *Darwar*.

Long Measure.

	Eng. Inches.
The Guz of 24 Tussoos, for goods not sold by the piece	= 32 $\frac{1}{8}$
The Hath, for cloths and turbands	= 19 $\frac{1}{4}$

BENARES,

A City in the Province of Allahabad, under the Presidency of Bengal.

For the Rupee of Benares, see vol. i, p. 88.

Weights.

Three different Seers have been transmitted from this city, viz.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The Seer of 105 Sicca weight	= 2	10	0
Ditto 103 ditto	= 2	9	2
Ditto 96 ditto	= 2	6	7

The Tola weighs 215 grains.

Long Measure.

	Eng. Inches.
The Tailors' Yard	= 33
The Weavers' ditto	= 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Cloth Merchants' ditto	= 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Architects' ditto	= 25 $\frac{1}{2}$

BENCOOLEN,

In the Island of Sumatra.

For the mode of keeping Accounts here, and the Commercial Weights, see vol. 1, p. 101.

Gold and Silver Weight.

	oz.	dwt.	gr.
1 Coondee	= 0	0	1.772
30 Coondees = 1 Keping	= 0	2	5.166
8 Keping = 1 Ringit	= 0	17	17.333
1½ Ringit = 1 Tael	= 1	6	14.

Measures of Capacity.

	Cubic Inches.
4 Chupahs = 1 Koolah	= 252
800 Koolahs = 1 Coyan	= 201600

BENDER ABASSL See *Gamron*, vol. 1, p. 151.

BENGAL. For the Monies, Weights, and Measures of this Presidency, see the article *Calcutta*, vol. 1, p. 87; and for the Exchanges, see vol. 2, p. 103. See also the *Assay Report* in this Supplement, Nos. 2 and 37.

BETELFAGUI. See vol. 1, p. 40 and 122.

BHEDECK,

A Pergunnah in the District of Calpee, under the Presidency of Bengal.

Weights.

Three Seers have been received from this place, viz.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The Khaus Seer, for goods in general	= 2	1	15
The Roypore Seer for grain (wholesale)	= 2	8	8
Ditto for grain (retail)	= 2	6	0
The Long Measure	= 38½	English Inches.	

BHEDH,

A Pergunnah in the District of Calpee, under the Presidency of Bengal.

Weights.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The Seer (retail)	= 1	14	14
The Seer for grain (wholesale)	= 2	11	3
The Long Measure	contains 36¼ English Inches.		

BHILSA,

A City in Central India, under the Presidency of Bengal.

Coin.

The Bhilsa Rupee is computed here to weigh 167.5 grains. It contains 138.7 grains of pure metal, and is therefore worth about 20d. sterling.

Weights.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
80 Bhilsa Rupees = 1 Seer	= 1	14	10
6 Seers = 1 Pusseree	= 11	7	12
8 Pusserees = 1 Maund	= 91	14	0
30 Pusserees, or } = 1 Maunee	= 344	8	8
3½ Maunds			
100 Maunees = 1 Maniasa	= 34453	2	0
For dry goods and other articles, the Pusseree consists of 5 Seers only.			
For other particulars, see <i>Malwa</i> .			

BHOOTSUR,

A Pergunnah near Surat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

Weights.

The Maund contains 40 Seers 8 Pice of Surat, and equals 37 lb. 12 oz. Avoirdupois.

Measures.

The only Measure of Capacity is the Pauny Seree of 5 Seers, that is, as much batty or rice in the husk as will, if delivered by weight, amount to

BHOOTSUR, continued.

that quantity, and which equals 4 lb. 11 oz. Avoirdupois.

For further particulars, see *Surat*, vol. 1, p. 119 and 123; and also in this Supplement.

BHOPAL,

A City in Malwa, under the Presidency of Bengal.

Coin.

The Rupee weighs 168.75 grains. It contains 150 grains of pure metal, and is worth 21½d. sterling.

Weights.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
80 Bhopal Rupees = 1 Seer	=	1	14	13½
6½ Seers	= 1 Pusseree	=	12	8 9
40 Pusserees	= 1 Maunee	=	50	1 6 8
100 Maunees	= 1 Maniasa	=	50	14 10 0

For further information, see *Malwa*.

BIRMAN EMPIRE. See *Rangoon*, vol. 1, p. 115.

BOHARE,

A Pergunnah near Surat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

Weights.

The Maund contains 41½ Seers & Pice of Surat, and equals 39 lb. 1 oz. Avoirdupois.

For further particulars, see *Surat*.

BOMBAY.

An Account of the Monies, Weights, and Measures of this Presidency will be found in vol. 1, p. 93 and 122; but as the Dispatches, transmitted with the Standards to the Court of Directors, contain some additional matter, and are in par-

BOMBAY, continued.

ticulars more accurate, their contents are here inserted, with the results of several experiments.

For the Coins of Bombay, &c. see *Assay Report*, p. 331.

Gold and Silver Weight.

	gr.
1 Wall	= 4.475
40 Walls	= 1 Tola = 179

Pearl Weight.

	gr.
1 Tucka	= 0.218
13½ Tuckas	= 1 Ruttee = 3
24 Ruttees	= 1 Tank = 72

For a full account of the Weights and Mode of valuing Pearls, &c. see vol. 1, p. 95.

Commercial Weight.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
1 Tank	=	0	0 2.488
72 Tanks	= 1 Seer	=	0 11 3.2
40 Seers	= 1 Maund	=	28 0 0

These weights are used for all heavy goods, excepting Salt.

Grain Measure.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
2 Tippires	= 1 Seer	=	0 11 3.2
4 Seers	= 1 Paily	=	2 12 12.8
7 Pailies	= 1 Parah	=	19 9 9.6
8 Parahs	= 1 Candy	=	156 12 12.8

Batty is reckoned by the Morah of 25 Parahs.

Salt Measure.

	Cubic Inches.
10½ Adowlies	= 1 Parah = 1607.61
100 Parahs	= 1 Anna = 160761
16 Annas	= 1 Rash = 2572176

The Anna weighs 2½ Tons, and the Rash 40 Tons.

BOMBAY, continued.*Liquor Measure.*

(Spirits and Country Arrack.)

The Seer weighs 60 Bombay Rupees, and equals 1 lb. 8 oz. 8½ dr.; and 50 Seers make the Maund.

Long Measure.

	Eng. Inches.
16 Tussoos = 1 Hath	= 18
24 Tussoos = 1 Guz	= 27

All the foregoing Standards are likewise divided into halves, quarters, &c.

The Dispatch, containing the above statements, concludes with the following remark:—

“The preceding Weights and Measures are generally used in Bombay; but it occurs in mercantile transactions that calculations are made in Pounds, Maunds, and Surat Maunds, which two last weights are sometimes reckoned at 40, 40½, 41, 43½, and 44 Seers; and sometimes in Surat Candies of 20, 21, and 22 Maunds.”

BORNEO. See *Baujar Massin*, vol. 1, p. 99 and 122; and *Succadana*, p. 119.

BOURBON, ISLE OF. See *Mauritius*, vol. 1, p. 110.

BROACH,

A Town and District in the Province of Gujrat, Presidency of Bombay.

For the Monies, &c. see *Assay Report*, p. 230, Nos. 60 and 61.

Commercial Weights.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
40 Broach Rs. Wt. = 1 Kuppas T. Seer	= 1	0	3½
40 Seers = 1 Maund	= 40	8	12
20 Maunds = 1 Candy	= 810	15	0

BROACH, continued.

The following Standards are used by Mupparahs, or Grain-Weighers.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
40½ Broach Rupees Wt. = 1 Seer	= 1	0	5½
40 Seers = 1 Maund	= 41	1	4
20 Maunds = 1 Candy	= 821	9	0

Market and Pergunnah Seer for all sorts of Grain, except Sea Samum, which is sold by the Kuppas Town Seer first mentioned.

41 Broach Rupees Wt. = 1 Seer	= 1	0	10
40 Seers = 1 Maund	= 41	9	5
20 Maunds = 1 Candy	= 831	10	14

Market and Pergunnah Seer, used for weighing Cotton only.

41 Broach Rupees Wt. = 1 Seer	= 1	0	10
42 Seers = 1 Maund	= 43	10	10
20 Maunds = 1 Candy	= 873	4	3

Measures of Capacity.

The Seer for Oil and Sea Samum contains 31.87 Cubic Inches, or 0.138 of a Wine Gallon; and is the same as that used at Amod, Dehy, and Jumboosur.

For Castor Oil.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
40 Broach Rupees Wt. = 1 Seer	= 1	0	3½
42 Seers = 1 Maund	= 42	9	9½
20 Maunds = 1 Candy	= 852	0	0

This Seer contains 33.03 Cubic Inches, or 0.143 of a Wine Gallon.

Long Measure.

	Eng. Inches.
24 Tussoos = 1 Broach Zillah Guz	= 27½

Another standard of Long Measure has been received from this district, called the Wusa, which contains 89.6 English Inches, and which is very extensively used in India in the measurement of land.

	Eng. Inches.
1 Wiswusa	= 4.48
20 Wiswusas = 1 Wusa	= 89.6
20 Square Wusas = 1 Beega	= 2 Roods 2 Perch.

BUGWARA,

A Pergunnah near Surat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

Weights.

The Maund contains $38\frac{3}{4}$ Seers 6 Pice of Surat, and equals 36 lb. 8 oz. 5 dr.

The Pauny Seree of 5 Seers weight of batty or rice in the husk, contains 4 lb. 11 oz. Avoirdupois.

For other particulars, see *Surat*.

BULSAR,

A Pergunnah near Surat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

Weights.

The Maund contains $40\frac{1}{2}$ Surat Seers, and equals 37 lb. 15 oz. 8 dr.

The Pauny Seree is the same as that used at Bugwara, which see, as also *Surat*.

BURGONG,

A Pergunnah in the District of Calpee, under the Presidency of Bengal.

Weights.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The Seer for goods in general	= 2	10	4
The Seer for grain	= 1	12	3
The <i>Long Measure</i> , called <i>Guz</i> , contains 42 English Inches.			

BUSHIRE, IN PERSIA.

The following Weights and Measures were transmitted to the Court of Directors in 1822, by the Company's Resident at Bushire. The largest weight is the Maund Tabruze, which contains 720 Miscals, and has been found to weigh 53784 Troy Grains, or 7 lb. 10 oz. 15 dr. Avoirdupois. Hence the Miscal answers to 74.7 Troy Grains.

The Miscal (in some places called the Metical) is used in several countries, both in Asia and Africa, and varies from 72 to 75 English Grains. See vol. 2, p. 222.

The Maund Tabruze is divided into halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths; but the divisions which have been received do not all answer to their due proportions.

The Long Measures are the Half Guz Shaw, which equals 20 English Inches; and the Half Guz Shaw Bushire, which equals 18.4 English Inches. Thus 23 of the former = 25 of the latter.

BUSSORAH, IN ARABIA,

Has been already described in vol. I, under the head *Bassora*; but the following information has been recently received from that place by the Court of Directors, and should therefore be given, as containing some additional matter.

Commercial Weight.

	lb.	oz.
1 Vakia	= 4	$13\frac{1}{2}$
24 Vakias = 1 Bussorah Maund	= 116	0

There is a smaller or *Attary* Maund, for the sale of indigo, spices, &c. which is reckoned at 28 lb. Avoirdupois, and is thus divided:

	lb.	oz.
1 Vakia	= 1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
24 Vakias = 1 Maund Attary	= 28	0

Long Measures.

Silks and Woollens are measured by the Aleppo Yard, which equals $26\frac{1}{2}$ English Inches.

Cottons and linens are measured by the Hadced, which contains $34\frac{1}{2}$ English Inches.

The Bagdad Yard is also used for both purposes, and measures $31\frac{1}{2}$ English Inches.

Articles usually measured by a standard of Capacity are here sold by weight.

CAGHAO. See vol. 1, p. 102.

CALCUTTA. For the Monies, Weights, and Measures of this Presidency, see vol. 1, p. 87 and 122; and for the Exchanges, see vol. 2, p. 103. See also *Assay Report* in this Supplement, No. 2 and 37.

CALICUT. See vol. 1, p. 102 and 122.

CALPAR,

A Pergunnah near Surat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

Weights.

The Maund contains $39\frac{1}{2}$ Seers 2 Pice of Surat, and equals 37 lb. 5 oz. 4 dr.

The other Weights and Measures are the same as those of Surat.

CALPEE,

A Town and District in the Province of Agra, under the Presidency of Bengal.

General Division of Weights.

16 Chittacks = 1 Seer
40 Seers = 1 Maund

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The Seer for sugar, metals, and grain	= 2	1	15
for ghee	= 2	6	3
for cotton	= 2	6	12
for grain wholesale	= 2	7	5

Long Measure.

	Eng. Inches.
4 Paveens = 1 Girrah	= $2\frac{1}{2}$
16 Girrahs = 1 Guz	= 40

CAMBAY. See vol. 1, p. 103 and 122.

CAMBODIA. See vol. 1, p. 103.

CANANOR. See *Tellicherry*, vol. 1, p. 120.

CANCAO. See vol. 1, p. 103.

CANTON. See *China*, vol. 1, p. 66.

CARWAR. See vol. 1, p. 103 and 122.

CELEBES, ISLE OF. See *Macassar*, vol. 1, p. 107 and 123.

CEYLON, ISLE OF. See vol. 1, p. 104, 105, and 122.

CHANADORE,

A District within the Collectorship of Ahmednuggur, under the Presidency of Bombay.

Commercial Weight.

The Seer weighs 74 Ankosee Rupees and 10 Massas, and equals 1 lb. 13 oz. 8 dr.

Measure of Capacity.

The Seer weighs 95 Ankosee Rupees, and its divisions and multiples are as follow:—

	lb.	oz.	dr.
18 Tanks = 1 Pao Seer	= 0	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$
4 Pao Seers = 1 Seer	= 2	5	7
2 Seers = 1 Adholee	= 4	10	14
2 Adholees = 1 Pylee	= 9	5	13
16 Pylees = 1 Maund	= 149	13	7
20 Maunds = 1 Candy	= 2996	12	12

For other particulars, see *Ahmednuggur*.

CHINA. See vol. 1, p. 66 and 122; and also *Fort Marlborough* in this Supplement.

COCHIN. See vol. 1, p. 104 and 122.

COCHIN CHINA. See *Faijoe*, vol. 1, p. 105.

COLOMBO. See vol. 1, p. 105 and 122.

COMMERCOLLY,

In the District of Rajshy, under the Presidency of Bengal.

Weights.

Four different Seers have been transmitted from this Presidency, viz.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The Seer for brass, } 58 Sicca Weight =	1	7	9
copper, &c. of ... }			
The Seer of ... 60 ditto =	1	8	8
The Seer, Factory Wt. 72 11 An. 7 Pi. =	1	13	13
The Seer of ... 78 ditto =	1	15	12

The above are the actual contents of the Seers received in London, which are lighter than the estimated weight by Rupees. Thus the first is $3\frac{1}{2}$, the second 2, the third $\frac{3}{4}$, and the fourth 3 Drams lighter.

Measures of Capacity.

The Rattan Seer, Dry Measure, and the Bamboo Chungah, Liquid Measure, should each weigh 60 Sicca Weight as above, and contain about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Wine Gallon.

The Long Measures contain, one 24 and another 18 English Inches.

COOLPAHAR,

A Pergunnah in the District of Calpee, under the Presidency of Bengal.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The Seer equals	3	1	$6\frac{1}{4}$
The Grain Measure weighs } =	5	15	$11\frac{1}{2}$
2 Seers 15 Chittacks			

COSSIMBAZAR,

A Town in the Province of Bengal.

The following are the contents of the Weights received from this place:—

COSSIMBAZAR, continued.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The Seer of 76 Sicca Weight =	1	15	$1\frac{1}{2}$
78 ditto =	1	15	$14\frac{1}{2}$
80 ditto =	2	0	12
82 10 An. =	2	1	14

The actual weight of the several Seers above stated is less than the estimated weight by Rupees. Thus the first three are each $1\frac{1}{2}$ Dram lighter, and the last Seer about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Dram.

The Liquid Measure weighs 1 Seer of 80 Sicca weight, as above.

The Long Measure, called the Haut, = $19\frac{1}{4}$ English Inches.

DACCA, a city under the Presidency of Bengal. See vol. 1, p. 122.

DARWAR,

A Pettah in the Dooab, under the Presidency of Bombay.

The New Rupee of the Madras mint (for which see Assay Report, No. 38) is taken as the standard.

6 Shabee Pice on an average equal 5 Madras Rupees. Hence the Pice weighs 150 Troy Grains.

Commercial Weight.

The Cutcha Seer for weighing Oil and Spices, equals 20 Madras Rupees = 8 oz. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dr. It is divided into 72 Tanks, each containing 50 Grains Troy.

Grain and Salt Measure.

The Pucka Seer (sometimes called Pao) equals 116 Madras Rupees, when filled with nine kinds of grain mixed together. It weighs 2 lb. 15 oz. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dr.; and measures 101 Cubic Inches.*

4 Pucka Seers = 1 Pylee or Chittee = 11 lb. 14 oz. 14 dr.

* The nine kinds of Grain usually mixed together in this part of India, in order to ascertain the weight of the Seer of Capacity, are Wheat, Toor, Hurburr, Roolthee, Moony, Oored, Joowaree, Paddy, and Mudkee.

DARWAR, *continued.**Liquid Measure.*

4 Dhurra = 1 Mun

20 Muns = 1 Randy.

The Dhurra generally contains 12 Seers, but varies from 10 to 14.

Long Measure.

	Eng. Inches.
The Hath for Turbands and other Cotton Cloths	} = 19 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Guz for Broad Cloth; Chintz, &c.	} = 32 $\frac{1}{4}$

DECKAN POONA,

A City in the Southern Mahratta Country, under the Presidency of Bombay.

For the different Rupees of this place, see *Assay Report*, Nos. 42, 46, 48, and 49.

Goldsmiths' Weight.

	Gr.
2 Whats = 1 Goonj =	1.995
2 Goonjees = 1 Wall =	3.99
4 Walls = 1 Massa =	15.97
12 Massas = 1 Tolla =	191.66
24 Tollas = 1 Seer =	4600.

Commercial Weight.

The Seer contains 72 Tanks or Tollas, and equals 80 Ankosee Rupees, or 1 lb. 15 oz. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

By this Seer articles of high price, such as silk, saffron, gold-thread, cochineal, spices, &c. are sold.

Ghee, areca-nuts, turmeric, cocoa-nuts, dates, &c. are sold by the Maund of 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Seers = 24 lb. 10 oz. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Copper, brass, tin, pewter, and bell-metal are sold by the Maund of 14 Seers = 27 lb. 9 oz. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Iron, lead, tobacco, salt-petre, brimstone, oil, and some other articles, are sold by the Pullah of 120 Seers = 236 lb. 9 oz. 2 dr.

Vegetables and fruits are sold by the Maund of

DECKAN POONA, *continued.*

40 Seers; and choonam, charcoal, &c. by the Candy of 20 Maunds. The Dhurra is composed of 10 Seers = 19 lb. 11 oz. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Two other Weights are also used here, viz. the Kucha Punchseery of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Seers, and the Punchseery of 5 Seers.

Dry Measure.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
2 Adpaos or Rolhas	} = 1 Pao Seer or Chipta	} =	0	7 14
2 Pao Seers =	{ 1 Adseer or Ashwa	{ =	0	15 12
2 Adseers =	{ 1 Seer or Chathwa	{ =	1	15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Seers =	1 Adholee =		3	15 1
2 Adholees =	1 Pylee =		7	14 2
12 Pylees =	1 Maund =		94	9 8
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Maunds =	1 Pullah =		236	7 12
20 Maunds =	1 Candy =		1891	14 0

The Maund is sometimes reckoned at 16 Pylees = 126 lb. 2 oz. Avoirdupois.

There is also another Pullah of 120 Seers = 365 lb. 2 oz. 4 dr.

DEWASS,

A Town in the Province of Malwa, under the Presidency of Bengal.

For the value of the Ougein Rupee, which is current here, see *Assay Report*, No. 56.

Weights.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
80 Ougein Rupees =	1 Seer =		1	15 10
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Seers =	1 Dhurree =		8	2 7
16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Seers =	1 Maund =		137	8 2
12 Maunds =	1 Maunee =		1650	1 8

For further particulars, see *Malwa*.

DINDORE,

A District within the Collectorship of Ahmednuggur, under the Presidency of Bombay.

DINDORE, *continued.*

Weights.

The Seer is divided as at Ahmednuggur, but weighs 76 Ankosee Rupees = 1 lb. 13oz. 15 dr.

Measures of Capacity.

The Seer of Capacity weighs 100 Ankosee Rupees, and is divided as follows, the Tank being 239½ Grains.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
18 Tanks	= 1 Pao Seer	=	0	9 13½
4 Pao Seers	= 1 Seer	=	2	7 6½
2 Seers	= 1 Adholee	=	4	14 13
2 Adholees	= 1 Pylee	=	9	13 10
16 Pylees	= 1 Maund	=	157	10 0
20 Maunds	= 1 Candy	=	3152	8 0

For further particulars, see *Ahmednuggur.*

DOONGURPOOR,

The Capital of a small Principality, in the Province of Gujrat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

The Salim Shye Rupee is computed to weigh 168.75 grains, but accounts differ as to its fineness.

Weights.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
52 Salim Shye Rupees	= 1 Seer	=	1	4 0¼
10 Seers	= 1 Dhurree	=	12	8 7½
40 Seers	= 1 Maund	=	501	2 12
12 Maunds	= 1 Maunee	=	6014	1 0

For further particulars, see *Malwa.*

ESSLAMPÖRE,

A Pergunnah in the District of Calpee, under the Presidency of Bengal.

Two Seers have been received from this place, which weigh 2 lb. 0 oz. 12 dr. and 2 lb. 3 oz. 15 dr.

ETAWAH, a town in the Province of Agra, under the Presidency of Bengal. See *Calpee.*

FAIFOE: See vol. d, p. 105.

FORT MARLBOROUGH,

In the Island of Sumatra.

Statements of the Monies, Weights, and Measures, of different parts of Sumatra, are given in vol. 1, with references to each place, p. 119; but the following additional matter, which has been lately transmitted to the Court of Directors, will be also found useful.

Gold and Silver Weight.

		gr.
1 Coondee	=	1.7722
30 Coondees	= 1 Keping	= 53.166
8 Keping	= 1 Ringit	= 425.33
1½ Ringit	= 1 Tael	= 638.

The following Weights are used at Moco Moca, and occasionally at Fort Marlborough.

		gr.
1 Koopang	=	9.967
4 Koopang or Socoo	= 1 Mas	= 39.875
4 Mas	= 1 Pauh	= 159.5
2½ Pauh	= 1 Ringit	= 425.33
1½ Ringit	= 1 Tael	= 638.
16 Taels or 24 Ringits	= 1 Catty	= 10208 =
		1 lb. 9 oz. 5 dwt. 8 gr. Troy, or 1 lb. 7 oz. 5 dr.

Avoirdupois: Black pepper is invariably weighed by English standard Weights.

Measures of Capacity.

		Cubic Inches.
1 Chupah	=	63
4 Chupahs	= 1 Koolah	= 252
800 Koolahs	= 1 Coyan	= 201600

The Koolah for measuring paddy, rice, and peas, is struck; but it is heaped when measuring white pepper, coffee, baked rice, Indian corn, &c.

The Koolah of Malay rice weighs about 7 lb; that of Bengal rice and that of oil, nearly 8 lb. The Koolah of rice is occasionally used as a

FORT MARLBOROUGH, *continued.*

weight; and in this case 17 Koolahs constitute the Pecul of 133½ lb. Avoirdupois. The Koolah used in the interior districts is about half the size of that now under consideration.

The Coodie or Corge of tobacco consists of 40 Baskets—of every other article of 20.

Long Measures.

		Eng. Inches.
	1 Tempoh	= 4.5
2 Tempohs	= 1 Jankal	= 9
2 Jankals or Spans	= 1 Esto	= 18
2 Estos or Cubits	= 1 Hailoh	= 36
2 Hailohs	= 1 Depoh	= 72

The Fathom of 6 feet has been established as a Standard of Measure in all places here, under the immediate influence of British authority.

*Chinese Weights and Measures used at Fort Marlborough.**Gold Weight.*

The Gold Catty is the same as that before referred to, which equals about 1 lb. 7 oz. 5½ dr.

Commercial Weight.

The Tael equals 1½ oz. Avoirdupois, or 575.625 Grains Troy; and is divided into 10 Chehs, 100 Hoons, 1000 Lees, 10,000 Sees, or 100,000 Hoots.

		lb. Avoirdupois.
16 Taels	= 1 Catty	= 1½
100 Catties	= 1 Pecul	= 133½

See vol. 1, page 67.

Long Measure.

		Eng. Inches
	1 Hoon	= 0.144
10 Hoons	= 1 Choon	= 1.44
10 Choons	= 1 Cheoh	= 14.4
5 Cheohs	= 1 Gocheoh	= 72
2 Gocheohs or Pointungs }	= 1 Tung	= 144

FURRUCKABAD,

A Town and District in the Province of Agra, under the Presidency of Bengal.

The Rupee here weighs 173 Grains, and contains 165.22 Grains of pure metal. It is therefore worth 24½d. sterling, at the new Mint price. See vol. 1, p. 88.

Weights.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
Wholesale Seer of 11 Furrd.	Sicca Wt.	= 0	4	5¼
Retail Seer of 14	ditto	= 0	5	8¼
Spice Seer of 82	ditto	= 2	0	7

The Weight of the above Spice Seer has been found 1 Dram heavier than the estimated weight by Rupees.

GAMRON. See vol. 1, p. 122 and 151.

GHOUHOWN,

A Pergunnah in the District of Calpee, under the Presidency of Bengal.

Weights.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
The Seer (wholesale)	=	2	2	0
The Seer (retail)	=	2	4	12¼

GHROWLLE,

A Pergunnah in the District of Calpee, under the Presidency of Bengal.

Weights.

The Seer equals 1 lb. 15 oz. 0¼ dr.

The Grain Measure contains 1 Seer 5 Chit-tacks = 2 lb. 8 oz. 12 dr.

The Guz measures 39¼ English Inches.

GOA. See vol. 1, p. 106 and 122; and also *Assay Report*, No. 75.

HANSOOT,

A Town in the District of Broach, under the Presidency of Bombay.

For the Monies, see *Assay Report*, Nos. 60 and 61.

Weights.

Market Seer.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
38 Broach Rupees Wt.=1 Seer	= 0	15	7
40 Seers	=1 Maund	= 38	9 9
20 Maunds	=1 Candy	=771	15 4

Pergunnah Seer.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
38½ Broach Rupees Wt.=1 Seer	= 0	15	11
40 Seers	=1 Maund	= 39	3 10
20 Maunds	=1 Candy	=784	8 8

The Pergunnah Seer, as above stated, is 1 Dram heavier than the estimated weight by Rupees.

Oil Measure.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
38 Broach } =1 Seer	= 0	15	7 = { 31½ Cubic
Rs. Wt. }			Inches.
42 Seers	=1 Maund	= 40	8 6
20 Maunds	=1 Candy	=810	7 8

Sea Samum is weighed by the Market Seer.

Long Measure.

24 Tussoos = 1 Guz = 27¼ English Inches.

HIVERY,

A Pettah in the Doab, under the Presidency of Bombay.

Weights.

The Cutcha Seer for weighing ghee, tamarinds, pepper, &c. contains,

	oz.	dr.
In buying, 23¼ Madras Rupees Wt.	= 9	9
In selling, 26¼ ditto	= 8	4½

The Dhurra for buying is 12¼ Seers; and for selling, 12 Seers.

HIVERY, continued.

The Pucca Seer for grain, salt, &c. contains 82 Cubic Inches; and when filled with nine kinds of grain, mixed together, weighs 94¼ Madras Rupees, or 2 lb. 6 oz. 13 dr. See the note to Darwar.

The Long Measure is the Guz of 24 Tussoos, which equals 34¼ English Inches.

HOOGHLEY. See vol. 1, p. 123.

HUMMERPORE,

A Pergunnah in the District of Calpee, under the Presidency of Bengal.

Weights.

The Seer contains 2 lb. 0 oz. 7¼ dr.

The Guz equals 39 English Inches.

HURRUPAUL,

Under the Presidency of Bengal.

The Bazar Seer of 60 Sicca weight has been found to weigh 1 lb. 8 oz. 8¼ dr. which is nearly 2 drams lighter than the estimated weight by Rupees.

The Pao, Dry Measure, contains 31 Sicca weight 14 Annas, and equals 13 oz. nearly.

Liquids are sold by the Seer of 60 Sicca weight, which should equal 1 lb. 8 oz. 10 dr.

HUTARGAM,

A Pergunnah near Surat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

The Maund contains 40 Seers 8 Pice of Surat, and equals 37 lb. 13 oz. 10 dr.

For further particulars, see *Surat*.

INDORE,

A City in the Province of Malwa, under the Presidency of Bengal.

INDORE, *continued.*

For the Monies of Indore, see *Assay Report*, Nos. 56 and 57.

Weights.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
82 Ougien Rupees = 1 Seer	=	2	0	6½
5 Seers	= { 1 Pusseree } = { or Dhurree }	10	2	1½
20 Seers	= 1 Maund	40	8	6
12 Maunds	= 1 Maunee	486	4	8

The above Pusseree is called the Small or Kuranah (Dry Goods) Pusseree, by which every thing is sold in the Bazar; but the Bunniah (Retail Merchant) purchases grain by a larger or Grain Pusseree, which equals 10 lb. 4 oz. 11 dr. The Maund for Grain consists only of 20 Seers; but the Maund for Kuranah, as opium, ghee, spices, oil, and the like, is 40 Seers.

For further information, see *Malwa*.

JAMKHAIR,

A District within the Collectorship of Ahmednuggur, under the Presidency of Bombay.

Commercial Weight.

The Seer weighs 50 Ankosee Rupees, and equals 1 lb. 15 oz. 8½ dr.

Measure of Capacity.

The Seer weighs 93½ Ankosee Rupees and 1¼ Massa. Its divisions and multiples are as follow:

		lb.	oz.	dr.
18 Tanks	= 1 Pao Seer	0	9	3½
4 Pao Seers	= 1 Seer	2	4	14½
2 Seers	= 1 Adholee	4	9	13
2 Adholees	= 1 Pylee	9	3	10
16 Pylees	= 1 Maund	147	10	0
20 Maunds	= 1 Candy	2952	8	0

For other particulars, see *Ahmednuggur*.

JAPAN. See vol. 1, p. 196.

JAVA. See *Bantam and Batavia*, vol. 1, p. 100, 122, and 124.

JUMBOOSUR,

A Town in the Province of Gujrat, and District of Broach, under the Presidency of Bombay.

*Commercial Weight.**Market Seer.*

		lb.	oz.	dr.
40 Broach Rupees Wt. = 1 Seer	=	1	0	2½
40 Seers	= 1 Maund	40	6	4
20 Maunds	= 1 Candy	807	3	0

The above Seer has been found 1 Dram lighter than the estimated weight by Rupees; and the following Seer has been found ¼ of a Dram heavier.

Pergunnah Seer for Dry Goods.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
40½ Broach Rupees Wt. = 1 Seer	=	1	0	9
40 Seers	= 1 Maund	41	6	8
20 Maunds	= 1 Candy	828	2	0

In weighing cotton the Market Seer is used, 42 of which are reckoned to the Maund.

Long Measure.

24 Tussoos = 1 Guz = 27½ English Inches.
For Measures of Capacity, see *Broach*.

JUNGYPURE,

A Town in the Province and under the Presidency of Bengal.

The Seer, which is divided into 16 Chittacks, = 1 lb. 8 oz. 0½ dr.

The Seer, Liquid Measure, contains 50½ Cubit Inches.

The Cubit measures 18 English Inches.

JUNKCEYLON. See vol. 1, p. 106 and 123.

KAIRA,

A District under the Presidency of Bombay.
For the Rupees, see Remarks on *Assay Report*, Nos. 62 to 67.

Two standards only have been received from this place, viz. the Seer and the Guz. The former weighs 1 lb. 0 oz. 15½ dr.; and the latter measures 27¼ English Inches.

KATEE,

A District within the Collectorship of Ahmednuggur, under the Presidency of Bombay.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The Seer weighs 80 Ankosee Rupees =	1	15	8½
The Seer of Capacity = 95 ditto =	2	5	8

For further particulars, see *Ahmednuggur*.

KOOMBHAREEA,

A Pergunnah near Surat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

The Maund contains 40 Seers 8 Pice of Surat = 37 lb. 13 oz. 10 dr. See *Surat*.

KOTAH,

A City in Malwa, under the Presidency of Bengal.

The Kotah Rupee weighs 174.8 grains, and contains 159.7 grains of pure metal. It is therefore worth 23d. sterling.

Weights.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
30 Kotah Rupees = 1 Seer =	0	12	0
5 Seers = 1 Dhurree =	3	12	0
40 Seers = 1 Maund =	30	0	0
12 Maunds = 1 Maunce =	360	0	0

Measures.

48 Pice = 1 Pye =	1	14	5½
18 Pye = 1 Seyn =	34	2	3
20 Seyn = 1 Maunce =	682	11	12

KOTAH, continued.

The Kotah Pice, on which this is founded, weighs 18 Massah, or 276.6 Grains.

For other particulars, see *Malwa*.

KOTOOL,

A District within the Collectorship of Ahmednuggur, under the Presidency of Bombay.

The Seer of Capacity weighs 100 Ankosee Rupees = 2 lb. 7 oz. 6½ dr.

The other Weights and Measures are the same as at Ahmednuggur.

KURDAH,

A Town in the Province of Gujrat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The Seer weighs 80 Ankosee Rupees =	1	15	8¼
The Seer of Capacity 90 ditto =	2	3	7½

For the rest, see *Ahmednuggur*.

KURMULLA,

A District within the Collectorship of Ahmednuggur, under the Presidency of Bombay.

The Seer of Capacity weighs 100 Ankosee Rupees = 2 lb. 7 oz. 6½ dr.

For other particulars, see *Ahmednuggur*.

KUROD,

A Pergunnah near Surat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

The Maund contains 40½ Surat Seers = 37 lb. 15 oz. 8½ dr. See *Surat*.

LUCKIPORE,

A Town in the Province of Bengal.

The following are the actual contents of 4 Seers which have been received from this settlement:—

LUCKIPORE, *continued.*

	An. Pi.	lb. oz. dr.
Factory Seer of 72	11 7	Sicca Wt. = 1 14 2½
Seer of 80		= 2 1 1
Seer of 82		= 2 1 13
Bazar Seer of 82 10		= 2 1 14

The last of these Seers agrees very nearly with the estimated weight by Rupees. The first is 4½ dr. heavier; the second, 3½; and the third, 2½ dr.

Cloth Measure.

	Eng. Inches.
The Cubit for measuring brown cloth	= 19
Ditto washed cloth	= 18

LUCKNOW,

A City in the Province of Oude, under the Presidency of Bengal.

Accounts are kept in Rupees. 93 Sicca Rupees, 13 Annas, 6 Pice = 100 Lucknose. Thus the Rupee of Lucknow weighs 168.6 grains.

The Seer weighs 2 lb. 7 oz. 6½ dr.

MACASSAR. See vol. 1, p. 107 and 123.

MADRAS. For the Monies, Weights, and Measures of this Presidency, see vol. 1, p. 90 and 123; for the Exchanges, see vol. 2, p. 103. See also *Assay Report* in this Supplement, Nos. 3 and 38.

MAGINDANAO. See vol. 1, p. 107.

MALACCA. See vol. 1, p. 108 and 123.

MALDA,

A Town in the Province, and under the Presidency of Bengal.

The Standards received from this place are,

	lb. oz. dr.
Seer of 100 Sicca Wt. used at Malda	= 2 9 0
Ditto 96 Mogulbarry	= 2 7 5½
Ditto 82 10 An. Jellalpure	= 2 1 14
Ditto 80 English Bazar	= 2 0 14½

MALDA, *continued.*

The three first of the above Seers are each 1 Dram lighter than the estimated weight by Rupees, and the fourth is ½ Dram heavier. Each Seer is divided into 16 for Chittacks, and multiplied by 40 for the Maund.

The Seers of Capacity received, measure,

	Cubic Inches.
Seer of Malda	= 79
Ditto Mogulbarry	= 69.7
Ditto Jellalpure	= 57.7
Ditto English Bazar	= 60

MALDIVE ISLANDS. See vol. 1, p. 108.

MALWA,

An extensive Territory of Central India, under the Presidency of Bengal.

Accounts are kept here in Current Rupees, Annas, and Pice.

In the inferior departments of business each Pice is subdivided into 2 Adillahs, 4 Chedaums, 8 Dumries, 4 Gundas, and 96 Cowries. All these divisions are imaginary Monies, except the Cowries or Shells; for a description of which see the places referred to in the Index, vol. 2, p. 275.

The Silver Rupee varies both in its weight and fineness in the several mints of Malwa; and as the Seer is reckoned to weigh a certain number of the Rupees of the place, the Commercial Weights of Central India are various, as will be stated under different heads in this Supplement.

The only uniform weight in this territory is that for the precious metals, which is reckoned as follows:—

Gold and Silver Weight.

	Gr.
1 Chawl	= 0.247
8 Chawls	= 1 Ruttee = 1.979
8 Ruttees	= 1 Massa = 15.833
12 Massas	= 1 Tolah = 190.

MALWA, *continued.*

Commercial Weight.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
84 Salim Shye Rupees=1 Seer	=	2	0	6
5 Seers	=1 Dhurree	10	1	14
20 Seers	=1 Maund	40	7	8
12 Maunds	=1 Maunee	485	10	0

The above is the *Banswarra Weight*, which is extensively known in Malwa; but many other kinds are also used there, as will be shewn in their proper places.

Long Measure.

The *Guz* is the most common measure of length: in some places it equals 28 English Inches, and in others 32 Inches.

The *Wussa* is in general use here, particularly for measuring land; and it answers to 7 Feet 5½ Inches, English.

MALWA, *continued.*

Land and Road Measures.

The *Beega*, or Indian Acre, contains 20 Square Wusas, or 60 Square Guz, and therefore varies as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.	
20 Wusas squared	=	0	2	2 English
60 Guz ditto, at 28 Inches	=	0	1	29
Ditto at 32 ditto	=	0	2	17

The *Cos*, or Indian Mile, varies here from 1½ to 2 English Miles. *

MANGALORE. See vol. 1, p. 108 and 123.

MANILLA. See vol. 1, p. 109.

MASULIPATAM. See vol. 1, p. 109 and 123.

MAURITIUS. See vol. 1, p. 110.

MERGUI. See *Rangoon*, vol. 1, p. 115.

* As Malwa has but recently become subject to the East India Company, no account of its Metrology has been yet transmitted to the Court of Directors, in answer to their Circular of 1821. This want, however, has been in a great measure supplied by SIR JOHN MALCOLM, in his "*Memoir of Central India*," published in 1823; and from that important work the different articles in this Supplement, relating to Malwa, have been, by permission, extracted. (See Note, p. 330).

It may be proper here to state, that as that Circular related only to Commercial Weights and Measures, no account has been transmitted respecting the *Road Measures* of India. Much useful information on this subject will, however, be found in the "*Memoir of a Map of Hindostan*," by MAJOR RENNELL, late Surveyor General of Bengal; and in the "*Asiatic Researches*" (vol. v) by H. T. COLEBROOKE, Esq. late President of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta.

From these authorities, it appears that the *Cos* (also called the *Cros*, *Crosa*, or *Hardary*) although differing in certain provinces of India, is notwithstanding more uniform than the Mile in several countries of Europe. It is, generally, of two sorts, namely, the *Standard Cos* and the *Common Cos*. The former is deduced from some scientific archetype, such as a degree of the meridian; and the latter from popular computation. Thus the most general standard is 35 *Cos* to a degree, and some are 37½, 40, and 45. The *Common Cos* equals, on an average, nearly 2 English Miles; and 6 of these, in a direct and horizontal line, answer to about 7, according to the usual windings of the roads.

It is customary in many parts of India, as in several other countries, to estimate Itinerary Measures by time; that is, by the number of hours required, at an ordinary rate of travelling, to go any given distance. (See vol. 1, p. 11 and 117).

MIRZAPORE. See vol. 1, p. 123.

MOCHA. See vol. 1, p. 257 and 123.

MOCO MOCA. See *Sumatra*.

MOLUCCA ISLANDS. See *Amboyna*, vol. 1, p. 97 and 122; *Banda*, p. 99 and 122; and *Ternate*, p. 120 and 123.

MOTA,

A Pergunnah, near Surat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

The Maund contains $40\frac{1}{2}$ Seers 2 Pice of Surat = 38 lb. 4 oz. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

For other particulars, see *Surat*.

MOWDHAW,

A Pergunnah in the District of Calpee, under the Presidency of Bengal.

Weights.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The Seer (wholesale) =	2	9	$15\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto (retail) =	1	15	$1\frac{1}{2}$

The Dry Measure contains

1 Seer 11 Chittacks = 3 4 $7\frac{1}{2}$

The Cloth Measure = $38\frac{1}{2}$ English Inches.

MUNDISSOR,

A City in the Province of Malwa, under the Presidency of Bengal.

Weights.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
99 Salim Shye Rupees = 1 Seer =	2	3	$7\frac{1}{4}$
4 Seers = 1 Dhurree =	8	13	15
15 Seers = 1 Maund =	33	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$
12 Maunds = 1 Maunee =	399	3	3

For other particulars, see *Malwa*.

MUSCAT. See vol. 1, p. 123.

MYSORE. See vol. 1, p. 111 and 123. See also *Assay Report*, Nos. 9, 76, and 87.

NASSUCK,

A District within the Collectorship of Ahmednuggur, under the Presidency of Bombay.

Weights.

	Ankos.	Rs.	Massas.	lb.	oz.	dr.
The Seer weighs	79	4	=	1	15	$4\frac{1}{2}$
The Seer of Capacity	99	2	=	2	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$

For further particulars, see *Ahmednuggur*.

NATAL,

A Town in the Island of Sumatra.

The Monies of this place have been already described in vol. 1, p. 112, where also a concise view of the Weights will be found; but the following documents are more full and authentic, which have been transmitted with Standards, in obedience to the Circular of 1821.

Gold and Silver Weight.

	Gr.
1 Rackay =	1.62
24 Rackays = 1 Ammas =	36.5
16 Ammas = 1 Tael =	584

Benjamin Weight.

	lb.	oz.	Avoir.
1 Tael =	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
48 Tael = 1 Catty Ootan =	4	0	
20 Catties Ootan = 1 Tompong =	80	0	

Camphor Weight.

	lb.	oz.	Avoir.
16 Tael = 1 China Catty =	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
3 China Catties = 1 Catty Ootan =	4	0	

NATAL, *continued.*

Grain and Liquid Measure.

		Cubic Inches.
	1 Pakha =	33.575
12 Pakhas	= 1 Sukat =	402.9
10 Sukats	= 1 Tub =	4029
80 Tubs	= 1 Coyan =	322320

NEW HOOBLY,

A Pettah in the Doab, under the Presidency of Bombay.

Weights.

The Cutcha Seer for weighing oils and groceries equals 20½ Madras Rupees = 8 oz. 6 dr.

The Pucka Seer (wholesale) for measuring grain, salt, &c. contains 106½ Madras Rupees = 9 lb. 11 oz. 13 dr.

The Pucka Seer (retail) measures 90 Cubic Inches, and when filled with nine kinds of grain, equals 103¼ Madras Rupees, or 2 lb. 10 oz. 10 dr.

The Dhurra contains 13 Seers. (See Note, p. 341.)

The Guz of 24 Tussoos, for goods not sold by the Piece, measures 31¼ English Inches.

For further particulars, see *Darwar.*

NEYWASSA. See *Ahmednuggur.*

NOLYE,

A Town in the Province of Malwa.

Weights.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
80 Ougein Rupees	= 1 Seer	=	1	15 10
5 Seers	= 1 Dhurree	=	9	14 9
20 Seers	= 1 Maund	=	39	8 8
12 Maunds	= 1 Maunee	=	474	6 0

For further particulars, see *Malwa.*

NOWLGOOND,

A Pettah in the Doab, under the Presidency of Bombay.

NOWLGOOND, *continued.*

Weights.

The Cutcha Seer for weighing oils and groceries contains 20½ Madras Rupees = 8 oz. 8½ dr.

The Pucka Seer for measuring grain, salt, &c. measures 96.6 Cubic Inches, and weighs 110¼ Madras Rupees, or 2 lb. 13 oz. 5½ dr.

The Guz of 24 Tussoos = 33 English Inches

The Hath for Cloth = 18½ ditto.

For further particulars, see *Darwar.*

OCKLESUR,

A Town in the Province of Gujrat, District of Broach, under the Presidency of Bombay.

Weights.

Market Seer.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
38 Broach Rupees Wt.	= 1 Seer	=	0	15 6¼
40 Seers	= 1 Maund	=	38	8 13
20 Maunds	= 1 Candy	=	771	0 4

Pergunnah Seer,

for weighing Kuppas and Grains.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
39¼ Broach Rupees Wt.	= 1 Seer	=	1	0 2¼
40 Seers	= 1 Maund	=	40	6 14
20 Maunds	= 1 Candy	=	808	9 8

The Pergunnah Seer received from this place, as above stated, is 1 Dram heavier than the estimated weight by Rupees.

The Measures for oil and sea samum, and the Long Measure, are the same as at *Hansoot*, which see.

OMUTWARRA,

A District in the Province of Malwa, under the Presidency of Bengal.

OMUTWARA, *continued.**Weights.*

		lb.	oz.	dr.
81 Salim Shye Ra. = 1 Seer	=	1	15	3½
3½ Seers	= 1 Pusseree	6	13	5
2 Pusserees	= 1 Dhurree	13	10	10
4 Dhurrees	= 1 Maund	54	10	8
8 Maunds	= 1 Maunee	437	4	0
100 Maunees	= 1 Maniasa	43725	0	0

For further particulars, see *Malwa*.

OUGEIN,

A Town in the Province of Malwa, under the Presidency of Bengal.

For the Monies, see *Assay Report*, No. 56.

Weights.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
80 Ougein Rupees = 1 Seer	=	1	15	10
5½ Seers	= 1 Dhurree	11	5	14
16½ Seers	= 1 Maund	33	5	13
12 Maunds	= 1 Maunee	400	5	12

For further particulars, see *Malwa*.

PAICHAL,

A Pergunnah near Surat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

The Maund contains 48 Seers 8 Pice of Surat = 45 lb. 4 oz. Avoirdupois. See *Surat*.

PALIMBANG, a Town in Sumatra. See vol. 1, p. 112 and 123.

PALLODA,

A District within the Collectorship of Ahmednuggur, under the Presidency of Bombay.

The Seer weighs 78 Ankosee Rupees and 10½ Massas = 1 lb. 15 oz. 2 dr.

The Seer of Capacity weighs 103½ Ankosee Rupees, and is divided and multiplied as follows, the Tank being equal to 248 Grains.

PALLODA, *continued.*

		lb.	oz.	dr.
18 Tanks = 1 Pao Seer	=	0	10	3½
4 Pao Seers = 1 Seer	=	2	8	13
2 Seers = 1 Adholee	=	5	1	10
2 Adholees = 1 Pylee	=	10	3	4
16 Pylees = 1 Maund	=	163	4	0
20 Maunds = 1 Candy	=	3265	0	0

For further particulars, see *Ahmednuggur*.

PANDREE,

A Pergunnah in the District of Calpee, under the Presidency of Bengal.

The Seer = 2 lb. 11 oz. 12 dr.

The Long Measure = 40½ English Inches.

PANWARREE,

A Pergunnah in the District of Calpee, under the Presidency of Bengal.

The Seer = 2 lb. 2 oz. 2 dr.

The Measure for Grain contains 2 Seers 13 Chittacks = 6 lb. 0 oz. 2 dr.

The Long Measure = 36½ English Inches.

PARNAIR,

A District within the Collectorship of Ahmednuggur, under the Presidency of Bombay.

All the Weights and Measures here are the same as at Ahmednuggur, except the following:

		lb.	oz.	dr.
The Seer weighs 76½ Ankosee Rupees	=	1	14	2½
The Seer of Capacity contains 95 Ankosee Rupees and 7 Massas	=	2	5	2

PARNERE,

A Pergunnah near Surat, under the Presidency of Bombay.

The Weights and Measures of this place agree

PARNERE, continued.

with those of Surat, except in the following particular:

The Pauny Seery Measure contains 5 Seers, that is, as much batty or rice in the husk as will, if delivered by weight, amount to that quantity. See Note to *Darwar*.

PATNA,

A City in the Province of Bahar, under the Presidency of Bengal.

100 Patna Rupees = 95 Sicca Rupees 11 Annas.

Goldsmiths' Weight.

	Gr.
The Ruttee	= 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
The Massa	= 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Tolah	= 209

The above Weights, and also the following, have been received without any specification of their divisions or multiples.

	lb. oz. dr.
The Seer of 45 Sicca Weight	= 1 2 9
48 ditto	= 1 3 12
72 ditto	= 1 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
72 11 7	= 1 14 2
76 ditto	= 1 15 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
80 ditto	= 2 0 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
81 5	= 2 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

These Seers have been each found to weigh about 1 Dram more than the result, if computed at 179 $\frac{3}{4}$ Grains to the Sicca Rupee.

Oil and all liquids are sold by the above Seers of 45, 76, and 80 Sicca Weight; and also by Measures, standards of which have been transmitted to London, with the Seers, and have been found respectively to measure 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, 54.2, and 57.75 Cubic Inches.

Long Measure.

	Eng. Inches.
The Cloth and Carpet Measure	= 33
The Broad Cloth	= 42 $\frac{1}{2}$

PATNA, continued.

Other Measures have been received of 36 $\frac{1}{2}$, 40, 41, 42, 47, and 51 Inches; but their purposes are not mentioned.

PEGU. See vol. 1, p. 113 and 123.

PERSIA. See vol. 1, p. 277. See also *Assay Report*, Nos. 8, 73, 74, and 75.

PHILLIPINE ISLANDS. See *Magindanao*, vol. 1, p. 107; and *Manilla*, p. 109.

PERTABGHUR,

A Town in Central India, under the Presidency of Bengal.

For the Rupee see *Assay Report*, No. 85.

Commercial Measures and Weights.

	lb. oz. dr.
80 Salim Shye Rupees = 1 Seer	= 1 14 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 Seers = 1 Dhurree	= 9 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 Seers = 1 Maund	= 38 8 14
12 Maunds = 1 Maunee	= 462 10 8

For further particulars, see *Malwa*.

PONDICHERY. See vol. 1, p. 113 and 123.

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

The mode of keeping accounts here is stated in vol. 1, p. 114; but the description of Weights and Measures in that article is not sufficiently ample, nor is it entirely correct. The following statements are therefore extracted from a very copious Dispatch on the subject, lately transmitted to the Court of Directors with the Standard Weights and Measures.

Goldsmiths' Weight.

	Gr.
12 Sagas = 1 Mayam	= 52
16 Mayams = 1 Bongkal, or 2 Span. Dol.	= 832
20 Bongkals = 1 Catty	= 16640

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, *continued.*

A Catty of gold, it should be observed, is heavier than the common Catty, in the proportion of 105 to 78. At Achet, Siak, Malacca, and places on the east side of the Malay peninsula, the Bongkal and Catty Weights are about 10 per cent. less than the above. There is also a Bongkal Measure, which is in frequent use amongst Europeans and Native Traders to the eastward, and which is found to weigh very nearly 2 Dollars, or 832 Troy Grains.

Commercial Weight.

		lb.	oz.	dr.
1 Tabil	=	(nearly)	23	
16 Tabils	= 1 Catty	=	1	6 13
100 Catties	= 1 Malay Pikul	=	142	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 Pikuls (Mal.)	= 1 Bhar	=	428	0 0
40 Pikuls (Chi.)	= 1 Koyan	=	5333	0 0

There are two kinds of Catties and Pikuls used in the Bazar—the Malay and the Chinese. The Malay Catty weighs 24 Spanish Dollars; the Chinese, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Hence 15 Catties Malay = 16 Chinese. By the Malay or large Pikul of 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Avoirdupois, merchants purchase pepper, tin, &c. from the native vessels; but sell by the Chinese, or Bazar Pikul of 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Measures of Capacity.

		Cubic Inches.
4 Chupahs	= 1 Gantang	= 271.65
800 Gantangs	= 1 Koyan	= 217320.

The Chupah is divided into halves and quarters. There is a Measure used here, as well as in most of the neighbouring countries, termed a Parra, which is nominally a Measure of 10 Gantangs; but sometimes consists of 5, 15, or 20 Gantangs. It is by the Parra, the contents of which being previously settled, that rice, salt, and some other articles, are in general measured; and it is always by a Measure of this description that betel-nut is purchased on the Pedir Coast.

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, *continued.**Long Measure.*

The Hasta or Cubit, which is divided into halves and quarters, equals 18 English Inches; and is used by the Malays and many other natives for measuring cloths. But the Chinese shopkeepers in the Bazar make use of the English Yard.

Land Measure.

		Eng. Yards.
4 Hastas	= 1 Depa	= 2
2 Depas	= 1 Jumba	= 4
20 Jumbas	= 1 Orlong	= 80
Hence the Orlong or 80 Square Yards = 1 Acre		
1 Rood 12 Perches, English.		

RADNAGORE,

Under the Presidency of Bengal.

Weights.

The Seer of 62 Sicca Weight, used in the Bazar = 1 lb. 9 oz. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

The Seer of 64 Sicca Weight, used for sugar and jagry = 1 lb. 10 oz. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

The Seer of 80 Sicca Weight, used for ghee = 2 lb. 0 oz. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

The above Seers have been found to differ from their estimated weight in Rupees, as follows:—

The first, $\frac{1}{3}$ Dram heavier; the second, $\frac{1}{4}$ Dram lighter; and the third, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Dram heavier.

Measures of Capacity.

The Baugee, by which paddy is sold, weighs 5 Seers of 62 Sicca Weight, which is, however, subject to variation. The Baugee for rice, weighs 6 Seers of 62 Sicca Weight, which varies according to the season.

		Cubic Inches.
The Seer for oil of 62 Sicca Weight	=	56
Ditto 80 ditto	=	60

The principal Long Measure is the Haut of 18 English Inches.