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Orders concerning  
Quarantine -  
By the Grand Duke of  
Tuscany.

Translated from the  
Italian. 1800.

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TUSCANY

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TRANSLATED

FROM

T H E I T A L I A N,

BY ORDER

*Leghorn*

OF



THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

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M, D C C C.

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# ORDERS CONCERNING HEALTH,

FROM

OUR MERE MOTION.

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THE good effects resulting from the edict of the 22d February, 1778, by means of which, the Magistracy of Health at Florence, as well as other similar Deputations in our Grand Duchy, being suppressed, the most desirable and regular dispatch of the business relating to so important an object, has taken place, have determined Us to proceed in the same manner with regard to the Deputation of Health at Leghorn.

For which purpose, We hereby order, that, from the first of the month of September next, the same be entirely abolished, and that all the business of that department be transacted by our Governor of Leghorn, under the title of “ President of Health at Leghorn,” in whom all the prerogatives and jurisdictions, by former ordinances granted to that Deputation, are united.

The patents, certificates of goods, personal passports, and certificates of health, which have hitherto been issued in the name of the Conservators and Magistrates of Health at Leghorn, shall, on the said first of September next, and thence forward, be granted in the name of the Governor, as President of Health at Leghorn, and be signed by the Secretary, or Under-secretary, of that department.

Such is our Will; of which We command entire observance, any thing to the contrary, &c. Given 15th July, 1785.

PETER LEOPOLD.

V. SERATTI.

C. BONSE.

PETER LEOPOLD, *by the Grace of God, Prince-royal of HUNGARY and BOHEMIA, Archduke of AUSTRIA, Grand Duke of TUSCANY, &c. &c.*

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WHEREAS We have already largely provided for the security of the public Health, in our Grand Duchy, not only by the erection of an ample and well secured Lazaretto, to serve in addition to the others already existing, for the Quarantine of persons and purification of goods in every degree of suspicion, but also by guarding the whole extent of the Tuscan Coast; in order that, by the divine assistance, any melancholy accident may be averted and prevented: and the welfare of our faithful Subjects, as well as the favour which We have at all times extended to Commerce, requiring, that orders be prescribed to be from henceforward observed in the three Lazarettoes of St. Rocco, St. Jacopo, and St. Leopoldo, for the purposes of removing thereby the obstacles which have uselessly impeded the operations of Commerce, of freeing the merchants from every inconvenient obligation, and subjecting them only to those which are absolutely necessary for the preservation of public Health, and the regulations of a good government:

We have, therefore, given to our Governor and President of Health at Leghorn, general and particular Instructions concerning the good regulation of the Lazarettoes and the persons therein employed; and do command, that the following be observed:—

I. No one shall be permitted to work, though in his own house or cabin, around the Lazaretto of St. Rocco, within the circumscribed space from the principal street which leads from Leghorn to St. Jacopo, and, turning to the right hand, joins the Little Mills; nor within four hundred cubits around the Lazarettos of St. Jacopo and St. Leopoldo.

II. It is prohibited to any one, who may not be provided with a proper licence, to approach from the sea-side, either with boats or any other craft, within three hundred cubits from the chains which enclose the lesser gates of the Lazarettos of St. Jacopo and St. Leopoldo, or to enter into the full or dry moles, or into the reservoir of the same, or to stop even in the vicinity of the chains which enclose the entrances to the Lazaretto of St. Rocco; nor shall any one approach, or land, without licence, on any part of the flat shore which extends from Leghorn to the town of Ardenza.

III. No persons shall be admitted into the Lazarettos, except those who may have a just cause for being admitted; at proper times, however, and with due precautions, persons may be permitted to gratify an honest curiosity.

IV. In order to prevent any melancholy accident from fire, or the communication of the contagion, which may happen in the Lazarettos, it is absolutely prohibited to any one to smoke, and to bring within the precincts of the same, any kind of animals, excepting those which are necessary for the Quarantine.

V. All games at cards, dice, &c. are constantly prohibited in the Lazarettos.

VI. If

VI. If any person or goods under Pratique shall come in contact with any persons or goods under Quarantine, they shall be subject to the period allotted to those persons or goods with which they shall have so come into contact; and if persons or goods of lesser Quarantine shall communicate with persons or goods of greater Quarantine, they shall adopt the period of the latter.

VII. All passengers, of any degree, state, or condition soever, when disembarking at the Lazaretto for the purpose of performing Quarantine, shall be required to deposit immediately all their arms; which are to be restored to them on the day of their Pratique.

VIII. If any one should not be in condition to maintain himself in the Lazaretto during the course of the Quarantine, or shall not find the means of so doing, he shall be compelled to return on board of his own ship, if the Governor President shall not from just cause believe it, nevertheless, proper to admit him; the public health being to be preferred to any object whatever of economy.

IX. All passengers and others on Quarantine shall be shut up in the evening, at the Angelus\*, in their respective quarters, which are again to be opened at sun-rise.

X. Persons under Quarantine shall be permitted the free exercise of their respective religions; provided the practice of the same do not disturb or incommode any one.

XI. Should

\* The tolling a certain Evening Bell.

XI. Should any one fall sick during his Quarantine, he may avail himself of a physician of his own choice; provided, however, that the physician of Health do not consider the disease as contagious. Should the diseased wish to perform any religious act, a priest shall be procured for him, but at the proper cost of the diseased; if, however, he be very ill, and have not wherewith to defray the dues of the priest, the same shall be defrayed by the treasury of the Lazaretto.

XII. If any one under Quarantine in the Lazarettoes be in danger of dying, he may lawfully dispose of his property by will, making a nuncupative declaration of the same to three Guards of the Lazaretto; one of whom shall take a memorial in writing of such disposition, which shall be religiously preserved by the Captain of the Lazaretto; and, in case of the testator's death, the same shall be remitted to the Auditor of the Tribunal, provided the contents have been verified in due form. If neither of the three guards should be able to write, it shall be sufficient that they depose on oath, in the usual forms, before the Tribunal, to the tenor of such disposition; which shall, however, be null and void in the event of the testator's convalescence; except in the case when by reason of the malady he may have lost his faculties.

XIII. It shall be permitted to those in the Lazaretto to provide themselves with victuals in such manner as they may think proper, without being obliged to apply at the Canova\*; observing, nevertheless, the usual precautions in the conveyance.

XIV. The

\* A kind of public cellar at Florence, for the purchase of different sorts of aliment.

XIV. The boats of the vessels, furnished with an improper Patent, or *Tocca*, which may, during their stay in the road under Quarantine, have occasion to provide themselves with water, are to go for it to the second Lazaretto of St. Jacopo, whenever they do not choose to have it conveyed by means of boats under Pratique to the side of the ship, under the prescribed precautions. When they shall have entered the pier, they may, in conformity to the practice of ships which are furnished with a clean passport, go for water to the canal, with which they shall return to their place of destination an hour in the evening before the *Angelus*.

XV. All Letters, arriving under Quarantine, which have been fumigated in the Lazaretto of St. Rocco, and at which operation no person shall be present, shall be distributed gratis through the Post-office to those to whom they may be addressed; the Consuls only, and the Consignees of the respective ships and merchandizes, shall obtain them from the Captain of the Lazaretto as soon as they shall send for them, immediately after the purification; every relative custom before introduced in favour of any persons being hereby abolished.

XVI. In order to prevent the inconveniencies which may easily arise from the late arrival of boats off the Lazarettoes, having on board goods under Quarantine, whereby it often happens that there is not sufficient time for unloading and depositing them in the Pent-houses, the goods must not be taken from on board the ship when the day shall be so far advanced as not to leave time for the said operations, but remain on board under watch of the Guards of Health.

XVII. The lighters employed in unloading merchandizes under Quarantine must hoist at the sail-yard a red flag, whilst conveying goods from

the ships to the Lazarettoes, in order that they may be recognized, and avoided by other ships under Pratique.

XVIII. When the said lighters shall have finished the unloading of the goods of any ship under Quarantine, they must be immediately purified, and again restored to free Pratique.

XIX. The owners of the merchandizes may demand, before the unloading of the same, in writing, from the Lazaretto, the marking of the respective loads; and for such extraordinary trouble, three soldi per load are to be paid to the Guards.

XX. The Captains or Masters of Ships, or other persons by them authorized, may be present at the unloading and counting of skins under Quarantine; but if no one appear, the numeration which shall be made by the Guards of the Lazaretto shall answer every purpose.

XXI. The salted skins coming from Mogadore shall not be dispatched until their Quarantine be terminated, in order that they may be perfectly dry.

XXII. No person shall be permitted to be present at the airing of the merchandizes, except the Servants of Health; but if, in airing the goods, any should be found wet, or otherwise damaged, the Officers of the Lazaretto are to give immediate notice thereof to the Consignees, in order that it may be notified to the Owners, who will be permitted to have them dried and restored to their condition, by means of the Guards of the Quarantine, upon making a due acknowledgment to them, to be agreed upon with



with the Captain of the Lazaretto, if they should not choose to endanger the health of a person of their own choice for putting the goods again into condition, according to their own inclination.

XXIII. When the preliminary airings shall have been finished, the respective consignees, or witnesses, may have a minute of the same; but such minute of any part of the said airings shall not be granted to any other person who may demand the same, unless he be furnished with an order from the Governor-president, or the Tribunal.

XXIV. The owners, or any other person lawfully authorized, may inspect the goods under Quarantine, or have them weighed, with the assistance of the Public Weigher, and always with proper precautions; and provided that the airings have been finished in the Lazaretto of St. Rocco: in that of St. Jacopo, five days must have elapsed, and in that of St. Leopoldo, fifteen days, after the preliminary airings: and in the latter Lazaretto, the management of other goods which may be under the said process of airing, shall, during that time, not be proceeded on.

XXV. When such goods shall have been admitted to Pratique, any proprietor of the whole, or any part of them, may immediately send his messengers to the Pent-houses, for the purpose of putting them again into proper condition; provided it do not take place, as above-mentioned, in the time of the management of the goods under the preliminary airings, and without being obliged to suspend their work for the purpose of attending to the messengers of other proprietors: but if there should be still under the Pent-house of the Lazaretto of St. Leopoldo any goods under Quarantine, the messengers cannot be introduced, without the permission of the Governor-president of Health.

XXVI. At one hour before the Evening Angelus, all work in the Lazarettoes relative to goods under Pratique shall cease, in order that they may not be mixed, and that any other inconvenience, which might very easily arise, may be avoided. And if, by the negligence of the owners, the goods already dispatched should remain after that time upon the stairs, they shall immediately, at their proper cost, be conveyed to the Guards under the Pent-houses.

XXVII. Twelve days shall be allowed to the proprietors or consignees of goods admitted to Pratique for putting them into condition; at the expiration of which they must, without fail, be taken from the Lazarettoes, and under no pretext or reason whatever must this be dispensed with.

XXVIII. But if the owners or consignees should consider it their interest to retain them beyond that term, they may do it, with the exception of Tobaccos: but they must pay, under the head of warehouse-hire, one foldo per day for every load indiscriminately, to be exacted in the same manner as the Purification-duties, and they shall only be obliged to take them away when there shall not remain the necessary room required for the reception of goods which are to perform Quarantine.

XXIX. Desirous of favouring the trade of skins admitted to Pratique, or under Quarantine, which are left to be afforded, they may be kept in the Lazaretto, even until their total sale, without being subject to the said warehouse-hire.

XXX. Goods, admitted to Pratique in the Lazaretto of St. Leopoldo, cannot be withdrawn by the owners or consignees when the stairs of the  
Wet-

Wet-dock are occupied by goods under Quarantine, nor while such impediment exists; and during the first six days of the preliminary airings of other goods under the same Pent-house: though, if the term above fixed for the taking away the goods be expired, they are not to be subject to warehouse-hire.

XXXI. The Guards of the Lazaretto shall be obliged to convey the goods under Pratique to the scales; but if that should take place before their sale, such conveyance must be for account of the Custom-house porters, of whom the Guards may demand the amount of half the conveyance.

XXXII. Purified goods are not to be taken from the Lazarettoes by land, without a special licence from the Custom-house; and when it is necessary that they be attended by the Guards of the Lazaretto, the latter may not demand any thing by way of reward from the owners.

XXXIII. Those who may wish to withdraw from the Lazarettoes the goods belonging to them, must produce the following vouchers:

1. The release or attestation made by the captain of the ship to the consignees, or any other person.
2. The release of the attester in favour of the receiver.
3. The cocket of the Custom-house.

XXXIV. The Officers of the Lazarettoes superintending the hypothecations, sequestrations, or assignments, upon merchandizes, will only put into execution all those decrees or sentences which have been issued by the Judge, and communicated to them through the medium of the office of the Secretary of Health, as also those which result from the bills of lading, or the order of the Attester; registering them in the manual.

XXXV. The

XXXV. The release, consignments, marking, visits, inspections, and all other dispositions concerning the merchandizes in the Lazarettoes, must, for the purpose of attestation, be signed by the respective proprietors or attestors, or their clerks, lawfully authorized by an order from the principal.

XXXVI. When any one presents himself for the purpose of inspecting goods under Pratique in the Lazarettoes, he shall not be admitted unless he be provided with a voucher of the proprietor's permission, or a decree of the Judge, or an order of the President of Health, commanding him so to do.

XXXVII. No other weights shall be admitted into the Lazarettoes for the use of the merchants than those of the Public Weigher.

XXXVIII. Goods and articles, which have performed Quarantine in the first and second Lazarettoes, shall pay a Purification-duty of one per Cent; but in the third Lazaretto of St. Leopoldo, such Duty will be levied at the rate of two per Cent, according to the Tariff, with the exception of raw silk, the Purification-duty on which shall not exceed one per Cent: this regulation must be observed with respect to those goods which, having completed the preliminary airings in the Lazaretto of St. Leopoldo, shall have been forwarded at the request of the proprietors to the Lazaretto of St. Jacopo, in order to finish their Quarantine.

XXXIX. Articles which are not liable, and have been withdrawn before accomplishing two-thirds of the Quarantine required of goods which are liable, shall have no other charge in all the Lazarettoes than one-half per Cent.

Cent. upon the estimates in the Tariff; but if they are kept there to the end of the term, they will be subject to the whole of the Purification-duty.

XL. If any doubt arise respecting the taxation of the Purification-duty on merchandizes, the matter must be referred to the decision of the Director of the Customs; and should the proprietors consider themselves aggrieved, they may appeal to the Auditor of the government.

XLI. Those who have not credit at the Custom-house for the fees, must pay the Purification-duty before taking away the goods from the Lazaretto.

XLII. All articles and merchandizes which, at the expiration of the term from the day of their unloading in the Lazaretto, shall not have been withdrawn by the proprietor, and for which the warehouse-hire shall not have been paid, shall be sold by public auction, (due notice of the same having been previously given) and the nett proceeds, after deducting the accruing expences, shall be deposited until the person who has a lawful demand thereon present himself; but if there be reason to suspect that any part of such articles is in danger of being spoiled, the same shall be sold by public auction, even before the term above fixed.

XLIII. The assortments and examinations of the skins shall be only made by the public Assorter, and authenticated by a paper under his own hand; nor shall any person interfere therewith, except he be charged by the proprietors with the management, custody, and drying, of such skins, or with other operations regarding the same; but all the porters who may be employed to arrange the skins to be assorted, are to depend, during the time of assortment and examination, upon the orders of the Assorter.

XLIV. It

XLIV. It shall always be free to the proprietors of the skins to entrust the management of the same to those whom they may judge in their interest; but the minutes of the assortments or examinations must be signed solely by the public Assorter, and inspected by one of the two Officers of the Lazaretto.

XLV. The fee hitherto paid by merchants to the public Assorter, for the assortments of skins, shall in future be regulated according to the customary Tariff of the Treasury of the Lazarettoes; and the entries received in the manner, and with the same method, in which the Purification-duties and the Custom-house fees are levied.

Those merchants, who have not credit for the fees, must pay this fee, like the other Purification-duties, into the hands of the Lieutenant of the Lazaretto.

And the public Assorter cannot demand more from the merchants, under any title or pretext; but must obtain from the royal treasury the amount of his salary.

XLVI. The Captain of the respective Lazarettoes shall be bound to indemnify the proprietors for any article of goods which may be missing, the pre-existence of which may appear by the books of entry.

XLVII. It shall be prohibited to any person employed in the Lazarettoes to receive, under any title or pretext soever, any emolument or gratuity, as every of them must perform his proper functions gratis.

XLVIII. The

XLVIII. The Officers of the Lazarettoes are equally obliged to give, gratuitously, any attestation or document, which the interest of the proprietors of goods unladen at the Lazaretto may require.

XLIX. The Feluccas which bring coral, their masters, and the traders, are to be admitted into the first Lazaretto, with the prescribed precautions.

L. Any person who shall be wanting in subordination to the Officers, and respect to the Sentinels, shall be arrested and imprisoned, according to the nature of the transgression.

LI. Whoever shall contravene the orders above expressed, shall be punished for petty transgressions according to the just and prudent directions of the President of Health, at Leghorn; but for crimes of greater import, and for those in particular which may tend to endanger the public Health, the punishment shall be always severe, and extend even to death, according to the nature and circumstances of the case; and the persons accused may be proceeded against, either by plea, and open or secret denunciation, or ex-officio, and by Inquisition. All the other laws and ordinances in relation to Health, which are not contrary to the dispositions of the present edict, shall be valid.

Given the 15th July, 1785,

PETER LEOPOLD.

V. SERATTI.

C. BONSI.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR  
 I N S T R U C T I O N S  
 F O R T H E  
 L A Z A R E T T O E S O F L E G H O R N .

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**H**IS Royal Highness having this day, by His Royal Edict, published His Sovereign Orders to be observed in the Lazarettoes of St. Rocco, St. Jacopo, and St. Leopoldo; and desirous of providing at the same time for the general and particular Regulations of the same, wills and commands, that the present Instructions be inviolably observed by those whom they may concern, such being His Sovereign Will, notwithstanding, &c.

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

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OFFICERS OF HEALTH IN THE LAZARETTOES.

I. We command, that the two Officers of Health in every Lazaretto be bound to dedicate all their zeal and care to the punctual execution of all



all the dispositions and orders which shall be presented by the present Instructions, as well as those which it may be expedient from time to time to prescribe, as circumstances and the occasion may dictate.

II. At the Government of each of the three Lazarettoes shall preside a Captain, elected by his Royal Highness: the uniform shall consist of a blue coat, with twelve buttons, the cuffs of silk, with three buttons to the same, and part of the collar folded back.

The lining of the coat, and the breeches and waistcoat, to be of scarlet.

The buttons to have an S in the middle, surmounted by the grand ducal crown.

The Dragoon shall use the same sword as the Officers, and carry in his hat a button of the same form as that of the dress, and the usual tassels at both ends of the same.

III. The Captains are to execute the orders of the Governor of Leghorn, which may be directly, or through the medium of his Secretary's office, communicated to them; and shall exactly conform themselves to whatever he may think fit to prescribe to them.

IV. All the Orders and final Instructions which, according to the exigency of the case, may be issued by the Governor of Leghorn, shall be immediately communicated by the Captain of that Lazaretto, to which they may be addressed, to the Lieutenant of the Lazaretto of Health, in order that he may be always apprized of the actual circumstances of the

Service, and be thereby enabled to contribute, by his advice and counfels, to the moft punctual difcharge of the important duties of the faid Service.

V. When the Captain fhall perceive that any order of the Governor may be equivocal, erroneous, or contradictory, to the Inftuctions and prevailing Ordinances, or to the actual circumftances of the Lazaretto, he may fufpend the execution of the fame, provided he give immediate notice for receiving ulterior inftuctions.

VI. When it fhall appear that fome final general provifion, regarding the regulations and precautions of Health, be expedient for the good regulation, adminiftration, and government of the Lazarettoes, the Captain fhall repreſent and propoſe the fame in writing to the Governor, in order to await his reſolutions and orders.

VII. In all caſes which fhall not have been foreſeen in the preſent inſtructions, of whatever nature they may be, and in all occaſions where the good of the ſervice requires an immediate proviſion, the Captain fhall concert the neceſſary meaſures with the Lieutenant of the Lazaretto, agree in ſentiment with him thereon, and determine; but the Captain fhall repreſent the ſucceſs and the reſolutions taken to the Governor, and await his orders.

VIII. But if, in any caſe, the two Officers of Health cannot agree with each other upon the matter on which it may be expedient to determine, and there not being time for repreſenting it, then the Captain fhall act therein as he may deem proper, and apprize the Governor forthwith of the difficulty, ſtating what he has cauſed to be executed, and adducing the reaſon which have prompted him thereto.

IX. The Lieutenant muſt, on the other hand, inform at the ſame time the Governor, of the reaſons which have ſwayed his contrary opinion, in order that they may ſerve as a guide to the Governor.

X. And if momentary caſes ſhould ariſe, in which the Lieutenant of Health of the Lazaretto ſhould be called upon inſtantly to act without there being time to apprize the Captain, on account of his abſence from the Lazaretto, the ſaid Lieutenant may, under ſimilar circumſtances, take what he ſhall deem the moſt prudent ſteps, but adviſe the Captain thereof, on whom it will be incumbent to render an account to the Governor of what ſhall have happened.

If, after the determination ſhall have been taken, the Captain ſhall not be yet returned, and the matter ſhould preſs, the communication to the Governor ſhall be made by the Lieutenant of Health.

XI. The Officers of Health in the ſervice of the Lazaretto ſhall have recourſe, in matters of economy, to the Director of the Customs, or to the Officer who calculates the reſerved entries.

XII. One of the two Officers of Health ſhall conſtantly be preſent in the Lazarettoes, and whenever one of them goes out, the other ſhall be informed, in order that the Lazaretto may never be left without one of them.

If at night one of the two ſhould have occaſion to abſent himſelf, he ſhall previouſly obtain permiſſion from the Governor and Preſident of Health.

XIII. The

XIII. The Officers of Health shall not employ in their own service the men in the pay of the Lazaretto; but they may avail themselves of their services, when they may have occasion to go into the city, upon affairs of the Lazaretto, or when they ask leave to go upon their own private business.

XIV. It shall be always prohibited to those who live in the Lazarettoes to keep any dogs and cats; and, with respect to fowls, or other birds, they may only keep them in close cages, wired on each side, and not otherwise.

XV. No one employed in the Lazaretto shall receive any sort of gratuity, under whatever title or pretext, even if spontaneously offered.

XVI. The persons on service, none excepted, shall be prohibited from buying or selling any thing in the Lazarettoes, either themselves, or suffer it to be done by others, nor shall they in anywise whatever hold a mercantile correspondence within or without the Lazarettoes.

XVII. The people under Pratique, and under Quarantine, in the Lazarettoes, are forbid to use any foreign salt, as well as any other sort of contraband goods.

XVIII. No persons or goods to be received in the Lazaretto for the purpose of performing Quarantine, without an order from the Governor, issued from the Secretary's office.

XIX. The keys of the gates, and of the chains which inclose the entrances of the Lazarettoes, as well as those which lock up the Pent-houses,  
and

and the apartments of the passengers, as also all other places in the Lazarettoes, must be deposited in the office, in a chest destined for that purpose ; which keys are to be kept during the night by the Captain.

Such chest to have two keys ; one of which to be retained in the daytime by the Lieutenant in the Service of Health, for procuring the utmost dispatch of business ; but in the evening, they must be carried to the Captain of the Lazaretto, or, in his absence, to the Lieutenant.

XX. Every evening, one or the other of the Officers of Health in the Lazarettoes must make one or more rounds at such hours as he shall judge proper, according to existing circumstances, in order to see whether the sentinels are vigilant at their posts ; and whether all the men in the service are in their respective apartments ; at which time he is to be accompanied by one of the guards on duty.

XXI. In the course of the day they will also visit different parts of the Lazarettoes, and especially where there are people and goods, in order to see that they be not mixed, and that the places and avenues be always clear of the liable goods.

XXII. The Captains are to watch with all care, that the Lazarettoes are well shut and secured, to avoid any furtive attempt on any part of the same.

XXIII. It shall be their care to examine expressly and diligently the locks and bolts of the parlours, to ascertain that they be entire, and to cause those which may be broken in any part, to be repaired with promptitude and exactness.

XXIV. It

XXIV. It shall be their province to see that the buildings, moats, dykes, foundations, and every other part of the Lazarettoes, be kept in good preservation ; and when they shall deem them in want of repair, they shall, preparatory to the report to the Governor and President of Health, make a representation in writing to the Director of the Customs, in whom the management thereof is vested.

XXV. If they perceive that the good of the service requires new works and repairs, and that the object is of importance, then they must make a direct representation to the Governor, in order that he may commune thereon with the Minister superintending the affairs of Health at Florence.

If any works or repairs to be done de novo do not exceed the sum of one hundred livres, the Governor may give the relative orders, without any other authority.

XXVI. All bills of manufacturers and artisans must in the first instance be presented to the Comptroller of the Lazarettoes, under the attestation of the Lieutenant of Health of the Lazaretto, and signed by the Captain.

But if any work should be found ill executed, or not correspondent to the quantity of articles supplied, or of workmen employed, one or other of the Officers of Health must refuse to sign the bill ; and for that purpose there shall be kept in the guard-room of the inclosure a journal, in which an exact account and registry shall be kept.

XXVII. The Captain shall pay all attention to the cleansing of the avenues and Pent-houses, and especially of the roofs by which the water is received

ceived into the cisterns, the purifying apartments, and the canals of the same, and of every other part within the precincts of the Lazaretto.

XXVIII. He will see also that the moats within the Lazaretto be kept clear, and excavated, in order that the barges laden with merchandize may be freely navigated therein ; making, as often as may be necessary, the request for this purpose to the Director of the Customs, and to the Deputation superintending the excavation of the port.

XXIX. With respect to the apartments of the passengers, in order that they may be kept clean while vacant, he is to procure them to be scoured and washed as often as necessary ; and where there are persons labouring under a common malady, the rooms are to be, for precaution, lightly fumigated.

XXX. If in any room there shall be a sick person, or any person should die therein of a contagious sickness, the Captain shall in such case await the orders of the Governor, which will prescribe the precautions necessary for purifying the apartment, and the articles which were in use by the deceased.

XXXI. That space of ground which is within the circumference of the Lazarettoes, and particularly in the second and third, must be solely kept for hay ; every sort of cultivation being absolutely prohibited therein, and a space must be kept clean for drying the hay.

XXXII. Each Lazaretto must have a general map of its extent on the land side, as far as those limits, within which, according to the present instructions, work is prohibited.

There shall also be several particular maps of the principal parts of the Lazaretto, with an indication of their use to those for whom they may be intended, and with numbers referring to the general plan.

And when any alterations take place around the building of the Lazarettoes, the Captains shall cause new maps from time to time to be made, without altering the old ones, and all those plans must be kept and preserved in the Secretary's office.

XXXIII. If, within the prescribed limits of each Lazaretto, any building should be enlarged, the Captain must immediately communicate the same to the Governor.

XXXIV. The Captains are to cause the Lazarettoes to be always supplied with the implements necessary for the various operations of purification, burials, recovery of things and animals floating in the moats and before the gates of the Lazarettoes, cleansing and securing the place, and for every other occurrence and occasion; as also with the arms necessary for the guards, stock of ammunition, and contingent expences.

XXXV. All the implements with which the Lazarettoes shall be furnished for the above-mentioned occasions, must be kept under lock in one apartment, which may also be appropriated for goods left behind, and they are not to be dispersed in other parts of the Lazarettoes, much less in the guard-room and apartments of the Officers of Health.

There must be kept an account of the consumption of the same, as also of the brimstone, cordage, oil for lamps, or other matters; and the keys of the

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the said store-room shall be configned to the care of the locker, as often as the service may have occasion for the articles therein preserved.

XXXVI. There shall be kept in each Lazaretto, in a room near the Secretary's office, the necessary chests for containing all the books, files, and every other relative paper for the service, with a label at the top of the case entitled *Archives*.

And as often as the Governor, Secretary, or Comptroller of the Lazarettoes, shall recur to any of the said books, files, &c. they must be sent by a guard on duty, and, after inspection, returned to the respective Lazarettoes.

XXXVII. There shall also be kept in each Lazaretto an inventory, containing the inscriptions, depositories, &c. as also all the implements, utensils, articles for religious uses, and other matters which shall be kept by the Captain, and from time to time as they are consumed, others substituted, or new ones added, the same shall be noted in the inventory, a copy of which, signed by the Captain, shall be delivered to the Comptroller of the reserved entries.

XXXVIII. Those persons only shall be admitted into the Lazarettoes who have business therein :

Entrance however may be allowed to any one with an honest motive, under due precautions, at such times and in such circumstances as shall be deemed convenient and conformable to the present instructions.

XXXIX. If any person under Quarantine should request leave to communicate with others under greater Quarantine, it may be allowed them, provided the Officers of Health have no just reason for refusal.

But if any one admitted to Pratique should be accompanied by any person under Quarantine, it must not be allowed without an order in writing from the Governor.

XL. And if it happen that any person under Pratique shall communicate with a person or goods under Quarantine, he shall be subject to the period assigned to such person or goods with which he may have so come into contact.

If any person or article under lesser Quarantine should communicate or mix with persons or goods under greater Quarantine, they must be subject to the period of the latter.

XLI. There shall be no traffic in the Lazarettoes, and particularly during the celebration of mas, either by persons under Quarantine, or those under Pratique.

XLII. If any transgression or neglect of the regulations and laws concerning Health, and against the good government and discipline of the Lazarettoes, be committed therein, the person or persons offending shall be arrested, confined, and imprisoned; and the due communication thereof immediately made by the Captain to the Governor, for his orders thereon.

XLIII. If any altercations arise in the Lazarettoes among strangers, who come thither, the Captain will terminate them immediately, with due prudence ;

dence ; but if, after having used his best endeavours for that purpose, any of them should not desist, or proceed to ill-treat or injure another, without observing the respect due to a public officer, he shall be put under arrest, and notice given to the Governor, for his orders thereon.

XLIV. No inspections can be legally made in the Lazarettoes without an express licence in writing from the Governor ; and no person attached to the service of the Lazarettoes can issue certificates to be produced in court without a like licence.

XLV. It shall be the care of the two Officers of Health, in each Lazaretto, duly to expedite all the daily affairs, in order that the merchandizes consigned to Pratique, as well as those received under Quarantine, may be quickly discharged from the passages and stairs of the Lazarettoes.

XLVI. The small or minute expences, such as oil, cordage, brimstone, payment of the assistants, &c. must be defrayed by the Captains.

And at the end of two months he must send the duplicate note to the Comptroller of the Lazarettoes, with a certificate of the Lieutenant of Health of the Lazaretto, under the account of the journal which is to be kept, and with the signature of the Captain.

XLVII. If thefts of any kind are committed in the Lazarettoes, the Captains, as soon as they shall be informed thereof, must report them to the Governor.

XLVIII. And if, previous to the dispatch of such a report, the delinquent should be discovered, he must be immediately imprisoned, and this circumstance

cumstance shall be noted in the same report, and a sentinel shall be placed in the prison, in order that the prisoner may not be able to communicate with any person.

XLIX. If the theft be committed among the passengers, or other persons, disembarked at the Lazaretto for the purpose of performing Quarantine, and the delinquent be not discovered, in such case, and in order to avoid as much as possible the commission of thefts in any concealed or detached part, all those persons shall be immediately prevented from leaving their respective apartments until the report be made to the Governor, and the necessary orders be by him given.

L. Whoever may be the thief, when he shall be discovered, either before the making or after the dispatch of the report, he must not only be arrested and imprisoned, but the seals must be besides immediately put upon the apartment by him inhabited, provided that one of the Officers of Health, and two guards on duty, be present at the same, and that the seal remain in the hands of one of them, who is to act on the occasion.

LI. And when in consequence, the persons accused of, or suspected of being accomplices in the theft, as well as their apartments and effects are to be searched, the Captain shall commission for this purpose one or more of the honest and trust-worthy guards on duty, and the Captain or Lieutenant of the Lazaretto must be present at the search.

LII. Of all these primary acts relative to theft an account must be rendered by the Captains of the Lazarettoes to the President of Health, who will order what he shall deem to be expedient for the process, or for punishing the delinquent according to the rules of the Lazarettoes.

LIII. The

LIII. The Captains are to be responsible for any article that may be missing or lost at the time of Pratique, the pre-existence of which shall appear by the books, and they must reimburse the merchant at their own charge, and in the mean time make their report to the Governor, in order that he may direct necessary examinations to be made for finding out the person who may have purloined the article in question.

But the Captains will always be able to have recourse for their indemnification to the men on the service, who may have had the custody and management of such goods and articles, or to whom else it may concern.

LIV. Every time after the discharge from prison of any person under Quarantine, the Captain must cause the same to be purified, and shall have the care of the security and cleanliness of the same.

LV. As long as the boats in which the crews of the ships, furnished with unclean papers or toccas arrived, lie in the road under Quarantine, they cannot go to take in water at the canal under the Royal Fossé, opposite to the gate of the Capuchins, but must indispensably go for water to the second Lazaretto.

And if it at any time happen that there should be a want of water in the wells of the second Lazaretto, then the ships will be supplied from the usual canal in the Royal Fossé, by means of boats and vessels in Pratique, which may convey water even to the side of the ship.

But when the said ships shall have entered the pier, they may send for water to the canal, as is done by the boats furnished with a proper passport;

port; returning one hour before the evening *Angelus* to their place of destination.

LVI. If any ships or other craft happen to founder in the vicinity of the Lazarettoes, as soon as the Captains shall be apprised of the same, they must come to the spot with such people as they shall think necessary, in order to render every assistance possible; bringing the sufferers into the Lazarettoes, and making an immediate communication to the Governor for his orders thereon.

LVII. At the same time he must inform the chief officer of cavalry thereof, in order that he may forthwith send his men along that part of the coast where the shipwreck may have happened, to watch that no one approach too near, and to direct their attention to the wreck.

LVIII. The Captain of Health of the Lazarettoes only shall be permitted to fish in the moats around the Lazarettoes, provided it be done at a proper time when he has not other business to dispatch.

#### LIEUTENANTS OF HEALTH IN THE LAZARETTOES.

LIX. The Lieutenants of Health in the service of the Lazarettoes shall be elected by his Royal Highness, and be dressed in a uniform entirely similar to that of the Captains.

## BOOKS, AND THEIR DESCRIPTION.

LX. They shall be specially charged with the writings of the Lazarettoes, and to keep all the books, with the method and system at present observed in the first Lazaretto.

LXI. In the *Manual* will be set down the name of every vessel unloading at the Lazaretto, as also of the Captain, his arrival, the days on which he began and finished unloading, and that on which the purification terminated; that on which he was admitted to Pratique, as well as the name of the consignees to whom the goods were certified.

The quality, condition, mark, and number of every piece of goods coming within the description of those under the usual impost of the Lazarettoes, must be noted therein.

Against the articles entered, the consignment and the necessary orders must be stated; and for greater perspicuity and regularity, with the same divisions and rubrics which are used in the *Manual* of the first Lazaretto.

LXII. In the *Journal*, a note of the wages of the men in the service must every month be made, and every two months, of the extraordinary expences; and the general orders of the ships which have unloaded at the Lazaretto, must be copied therein; the names of which must be stated, and the quantity, quality, and value of all the merchandizes specified,

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which in the course of the two months, have been purified in the Lazaretto.

LXIII. The book entitled *Magazine Duties* must contain the name of the Ship and Captain, his arrival, day of Pratique, and the day on which he began to convey goods into the magazine, with the name of the owner, and the number of the parcels, which by the Manual shall appear to be in the Lazaretto, under the day on which he began to convey them into the magazine.

LXIV. In the book entitled *Accounts of the Men*, shall be set down the day on which the Guards entered into the Service; pointing out when they went to purify any vessel, and the day on which they proceeded to other purifications, and on which they were licensed; in order that the Service performed by such Guards may be at all times known and verified, and the number actually under Quarantine, or in Pratique ascertained.

LXV. A small book of expences, entitled *small Journal*, in which the Lieutenant of the Lazaretto shall note the expences of the Lazaretto disbursed by the Captain; putting them under the days respectively, and with the necessary exactness and precision.

LXVI. A small book, entitled *Journal of Sick & Dead*, in which must be noted the day when the persons fall sick while under Quarantine, in the Lazaretto, and when they die; in order that the proper certificates, which may be demanded, may at all times be granted.

LXVII. The Lieutenants of Health in the Lazarettoes shall render accounts to the respective merchants of the Purification-duty, upon the general



neral Mandate of the Comptroller of the Lazarettoes, which must be furnished with the signatures of the Lieutenant and the Captain.

XLVIII. Those merchants only will have credit for the Purification-duty, who have credit for the duties and fees for weighing at the Custom-house.

LXIX. Such persons as have not credit for the Custom-house fees, must, before taking away the merchandizes from the Lazaretto, pay the Purification-duty.

LXX. In sending, at the expiration of two months, the Mandate to the Comptroller of the Lazarettoes; the same must be accompanied by the receipt at the Lazaretto of the Purification-duties paid by those who have not credit at the Custom-house, and when verified, the amount must be transmitted to the treasury of the Custom-house.

LXXI. Every certificate requested at the Lazarettoes by the owners of goods disembarked, must be granted gratis by the Lieutenants of Health under the inspection of the Captain, nor must more be exacted than the duty of two *Crazie*\* for the policy from those persons who have not credit at the Custom-house.

LXXII. The Lieutenants of Health of the Lazarettoes shall also keep the necessary files of all the orders, as well those issued by the Governor, as those of the Custom-house, for the consignment of goods; as also of releases from the captains, or consignees, and of every other document.

\* A species of coin, of the value of about five liards.

LXXIII. At the end of every year, the Lieutenants of the Lazarettoes must send to the Comptroller of the Lazarettoes a note, under their signature, of such goods as may have been left behind, the owner of which has not presented himself after a whole year, and on which the magazine-hire shall not have been paid, specifying the ship and captain by whom they were disembarked at the Lazaretto, the name of the consignee of the cargo, and the reference to the Manual in which they are described.

LXXIV. And for greater facility and perspicuity in finding the entries of such goods, which will be distinguished by the names of *Articles left*, the Manual must be balanced every time when another is begun, and the entries carried forward from the old to the new Manual.

LXXV. These articles, after a proper edict, to be published through the medium of the Chancery of the Custom-house, assigning a certain term for the appearance of those who may claim them, shall be sold by public auction, and delivered to the highest and best bidder, and the proceeds shall be paid into the treasury of the Lazarettoes, under the head of Deposit, unless the person appear who can lawfully claim the same.

And if the goods should not be taken away in due time by any one, and be in danger of suffering from delay, the Governor may order the sale, as above, without waiting the prescribed term of one year.

LXXVI. The Guards who are to serve in the Lazarettoes shall be chosen by the Captains.

But if among those, any one should be found by the Lieutenants of Health of the Lazarettoes to be dishonest or incapable, they must inform the Captains of the same, in order that they may proceed to the nomination of another Guard, having the necessary qualities and requisites for performing zealously the duties of the Lazarettoes; and if the Captains do not heed such information, they will apprise the Governor of the same, for his provision thereon.

LXXVII. An account of the Guards whom it may be necessary to take into the service, must be sent to the Comptroller of the Lazarettoes, to be by him approved, which account shall be preserved on a separate file, to serve as a check to the *Register of the Servants*, in which it must be inserted, with the number under which it is placed on the file.

LXXVIII. When men are taken into the service, notice is to be given to the Governor, in order that he may approve or exclude any one he may judge proper; and in case of the exclusion of any one or more of the men proposed in the notice, the Captains of the Lazarettoes are to proceed to propose others in the room of those excluded.

LXXIX. Every fifteen days, the Captains of the Lazarettoes are to send to the Governor a note, signed by him, of all the Guards at that time on service, specifying those which are under Pratique, and those which are under Quarantine, and upon what ships they are, to what ships they are about to proceed, and the days on which such ships will terminate their airings, and be admitted to Pratique.

## GUARDS OF THE LAZARETTOS.

LXXX. The Guards on duty in the Lazarettoes of St. Rocco and St. Jacopo, may claim from them the wages of two lire per day; but the Guards of that of St. Leopoldo, will claim two lire and five foldi per day.

LXXXI. If any Guard should fall sick when on actual service, he must be cured within the Lazaretto, by the physician on the service, be furnished with medicines and his wages, until his recovery; after which, if he be unnecessary to the service, he may be dismissed.

LXXXII. All the Guards and others on service of the Lazaretto, will depend on the orders of the Captains and Lieutenants.

LXXXIII. The Guards of the Lazarettoes, while on sentry, must be armed with a fuzil, and wear at such times a band, the middle being red, a blue border, and ornamented with the arms of His Royal Highness, in order that they may be recognized as in the immediate service of the Governor.

LXXIV. The Guards of the Lazarettoes are to keep watch by day and night, according to the arrangement and alteration to be fixed by the two Officers of Health; they cannot quit their posts till exchanged, and during the night they are to make the accustomed signals with the small bells.

If any Guard who is to relieve another should refuse to discharge his duty when called upon, one of the Officers of Health is to be informed thereof,

thereof, and in the interim, the man whose turn it may next be shall keep watch, or some other be appointed.

LXXXV. Those Guards whose turn it may be to keep the last watch, which is called the *Diana*, shall be obliged to sweep and cleanse all parts of the Lazarettoes, and particularly of the goods liable; gathering the dirt in iron shovels, and conveying it in the carts used for the purpose to the place where the same is to be deposited.

LXXXVI. The Guards will be obliged to convey the goods, which may from time to time be disembarked, under Quarantine, into the rooms appointed for airing them.

LXXXVII. Such airings being finished, the Guards will proceed to new disembarkations and airings of goods which may arrive, and so proceed from time to time successively to others; and whenever this occurs, the Captain of Health in the Lazarettoes shall transmit a notice of the same, signed by him, to the Comptroller, for his approbation.

LXXXVIII. Other men may be taken to remove the goods first aired, the purification of which shall have been half accomplished, provided they be not of a Quarantine in the Lazarettoes inferior to those goods which ought to be removed.

LXXXIX. For the convenient delivery to the merchants of their tickets, or permitting them to inspect the goods on board of ships which are left without men, another man may be taken into the service whenever such inspection or tickets are demanded; provided always, as above stated,

stated, that there are not other men there of inferior Quarantine to that of the goods to be inspected.

XC. In the case, on the other hand, where among the goods disembarked in the Lazarettoes, there should be any quantity of goods to be unpacked and repacked, one at least of the Guards who proceed to other Quarantines is to be left for the purpose of attaching the necessary hooks and cords to the goods to be so unpacked and repacked, that they may be taken from the rooms, conveyed to the scales, and purified by the men belonging to the greater Quarantine, which in the Lazarettoes is called the greater Caravan.

XCI. The Guards who attend the men at work under the Pent-houses, in putting the bales again into condition, must be always of the number of those belonging to the Pratique, in order that they may freely pass under the Pent-houses around the goods, which are to be so put into condition, and superintend the proceedings of the workmen.

XCII. The Guards are to be admonished, not to enter into any familiarity with ships, crews, passengers, and others foreign to the Service, in order that due respect may be observed, and they be obeyed when occasion requires.

XCIII. The goods under Pratique are to be conveyed to the stairs, by the men belonging to the Lazarettoes; but if such goods are sold in the Lazaretto, the conveyance of them is always to be performed by the same men, for account of the Custom-house Porters, from whom they may demand the amount of the wages for conveyance.

XCIV. When

XCIV. When goods are admitted to Pratique, those men who were admitted with them to Pratique are immediately to be discharged, and when there shall be occasion to send away goods under Pratique, they must be carried by the porters, as occasion may require.

XCV. The Sentinels who guard the entrance of the Lazarettoes on the land side must always be Guards belonging to the Pratique.

XCVI. The Guards are forbid to smoke in any part of the Lazarettoes, out of their own cabins, and never in them, when any particular circumstance dictates their prohibition so to do.

XCVII. The Guards on sentry at the entrances of the Lazarettoes, as well on the sea as on the land side, are not to suffer any one to introduce any pipes into the Lazaretto, but they are to be extinguished and deposited with them, and restored to those to whom they may belong on leaving the Lazaretto; but no one shall be suffered to smoke in any part whatsoever of the Lazarettoes, excepting the Passengers in their own apartments.

XCVIII. All the Guards on duty are likewise to watch that no medicines, of any kind, be introduced and conveyed to the people under Quarantine, without the previous consent of the two Officers, who may give such consent or refuse it, as circumstances may dictate.

XCIX. The chains which inclose the entrances of the lesser gates and moats of the Lazarettoes, are to be always drawn, and the Guards on sentry at the same are not to suffer any craft with goods to go out, without an order from the Officers of Health, in the Lazaretto, although the conductors of the craft present a direct verbal order.

C. The Sentinels on duty at the entrances of the Lazarettoes shall prevent any person from taking with him into the Lazaretto animals of any kind whatever.

CI. And all the animals taken into the Lazarettoes, as soon as they are discovered, must be killed by the Guards, and buried with due precautions.

CII. If any dead animals should float with the current, to the gates and fesses of the Lazarettoes, the Guards are to give notice thereof to the Captain, who is to cause them to be dragged on shore with hooks, and interred.

CIII. The Guards on duty are to take care, that no one fish around the Lazarettoes, and especially near the chains which close the entrances.

And if any one should be discovered in the act of fishing in such places, the Guards shall desire him to go away, and if he obey not, then the Guards shall immediately inform the Captain, who will take the necessary steps.

CIV. It shall be the province of the Guards on sentry at the entrances of the land or sea side, to take care that no one introduce clandestinely any parcels wrapped up, or the most trivial thing, without being provided with a permit in writing from the Officers of Health, and when he is not provided with such a permit, he shall be shut in, and prevented from leaving the Lazaretto, and immediately notice shall be given to one of the two Officers of Health.

CV. The Guards on sentry at any post are not to leave it on any account, or under any pretext whatever, but they are to give three signals with



with the small bell affixed to their respective posts, which being heard, one of the Guards unoccupied must go to that post, where the signals shall have been given, to learn the wish of the Sentinels, and provide for the occasion.

CVI. And in order that the Guards on sentry may not have occasion to leave their posts, to escort and repass the messengers who arrive, there must be, on days of important business, a Guard belonging to the Pratique stationed at the Secretary's office, to carry and bring the necessary messages, and answer other purposes.

CVII. If the Guards of the Lazarettoes discover any one, in violation of the Edict of the fifth July, 1781, digging for ballast in the vicinity of the Lazarettoes, they must apprise the Captains thereof, who shall immediately inform the Officer who commands the cavalry, in order that he may dispatch his people to arrest the transgressors.

CVIII. If the Guards should be ill-treated or disobeyed, especially when on sentry, the person who may have committed such offences is to be immediately arrested, and the matter imparted to the Governor, for his orders thereon.

CIX. Every violation of the prescribed regulations and precautions in the Lazarettoes is to be communicated by the Guards on duty, immediately on the same coming to their knowledge, to the Captain, and in his absence to the Lieutenant.

CX. All the Guards on duty are to observe the most rigorous secrecy with respect to occurrences in the Lazarettoes.

CXI. The Guards on duty, as well as every other person in the Lazaretto, are forbid to play at cards, dice, or any other game, under pain, if they are on the Service, of being dismissed; and the others, of being put under arrest in their own apartments, and also, if circumstances require, of being imprisoned.

CXII. Those Guards who have any trade may exercise the same in their leisure hours, within the Lazarettoes, and in such places as may be assigned to them by the Captain.

CXIII. The Guards on going out of the Lazaretto must shew the Captain's permit, and communicate the same to the Lieutenant, of whom, in the absence of the former, they are to ask permission to absent themselves.

CXIV. They are to be prohibited from passing the night out of the Lazaretto, under pain of being immediately dismissed from the Service, when they absent themselves without a special licence from the Captains, which the latter may grant to them in cases of urgent necessity.

CXV. Every one of them must retire into the cabin assigned to him, at such hour as shall be agreed upon, according to circumstances, by the Officers of Health in the Lazaretto, without being able to go out in the course of the night, unless when called upon to exchange Sentinels.

CXVI. If any offence be committed by the Guards on duty, they are to be arrested, and notice of the same given to the Governor, for his orders thereon.

## KEEPER OF THE INCLOSURE, OR SERRAGLIO.

CXVII. The person appointed to the custody of the Inclosure shall be dressed in a blue uniform, with a cloak of the same folded back at the neck, and with six buttons on the coat in three divisions, the lining, waistcoat and breeches of scarlet; he will receive three lire per day as wages.

CXVIII. He is to take particular care, that all the other Guards on Service perform their duty, as well in their labour of every kind, as at the posts where they are appointed to stand Sentry; and every time when a novice is admitted to the Service as a Guard, he is to take care that he be instructed in all the duties of a good Guard.

CXIX. And when he shall observe any one of the Guards committing the most trivial offence, or irregularity, he shall immediately apprise the Captain of the same, for his government.

CXX. He is to take care every morning to ask the Guards who have been on the *Diana watch*, whether any circumstance have occurred in the course of the night, and state the same to the two Officers of Health, of the Lazaretto.

CXXI. He is to take particular care that the Pent-houses of the goods and the Inclosure, confined exclusively to his custody, be at all times kept clear, and swept by the Guards as often as occasion may require.

He shall attentively watch when any water runs through the roofs of the Pent-houses upon the goods, and apprise the Captain of the same, in order

order that he may have the roofs repaired, as well as direct any other repairs that may be necessary.

CXXII. He is to see that the Pent-houses be kept shut whenever the work shall be finished therein, and especially in the evening.

All the keys of the Pent-houses are to be brought within the Secretary's office every time they are locked, except the key of the Inclosure, which he is to keep by him in the day-time, another being kept in the key chest in the office where they are both to be preserved during the night.

CXXIII. He will continue to make an entry of all the goods which are to be aired, in a book entitled *the Waste Book*, with all possible exactness, as well in respect to the quantity and the quality of the goods, as what they may have suffered by dampness and other causes; indicating also whether the parcels arrived open, broken, or deficient, from on board, as well as any other interesting particular.

CXXIV. From this Waste-book the airings are to be re-copied in folio with necessary neatness, to be signed by the Officers of Health present at the airing; and afterwards when it shall have been transcribed by the Lieutenant into his Manual, the same shall be placed on the shelf destined for the purpose, with the number correspondent to that of the Manual.

CXXV. The goods demanded from the Pent-house are not to be taken thence without an order signed by the Officer of Health, who transacts business in the Secretary's office.

No person foreign to the Service is to be suffered to enter the Inclosure where the finer goods are kept, without a permit from the Officers of Health ; and on the days of Pratique and of important business, there shall be a Guard on Sentry at the door of the Inclosure, in order that no one may introduce himself while he is busy with the consignments.

### PASSENGERS' GUARD, &c.

CXXVI. The Passengers' Guard shall be dressed in the same uniform with the Keeper of the Inclosure, and receive a stipend of two lire and five soldi per day.

CXXVII. He shall keep a book entitled *Register of Passengers*, and enter therein all the Passengers, their names and surnames, nation and arrival, as also the ships' crews, and the Guards of Health who may come into the Lazaretto to perform Quarantine, the day of their disembarkation, and against it the day of their being admitted to Pratique.

CXXVIII. The Passengers' Guards shall be obliged to let them out and in, and to apprise the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto of all petitions and requests which may be made by the said Passengers, in order that they may be granted, or refused, as circumstances shall dictate.

CXXIX. He is frequently to go round the Passengers' quarters to see that all their apartments be always kept clean ; and when occasion shall require, he will inform a Guard of the greater Caravan thereof, in order that he may come and clean the premises.

CXXX. When

CXXX. When the Passengers shall be shut in, the Guard appointed to have the custody of them is to bring to both the Officers an account of the number of persons so locked up by him.

CXXXI. When Passengers are admitted to Pratique, he shall minutely inspect all their effects, before they leave the Lazaretto, and suffer all their articles in use to pass; but with regard to the remaining stock of their provisions, it must necessarily be introduced into the city by an order from the Custom-house, of which the Lieutenant of Health is always to be apprised, in order that they may be forwarded with this precaution.

#### PASSENGERS AND OTHER PERSONS UNDER QUARANTINE.

CXXXII. No Passengers or other persons under Quarantine shall be received into the Lazaretto without being provided with necessary food, or without some person shall be answerable for them.

In the contrary case, they must return on board until some one offer himself to be responsible for them, unless the Governor should see just reasons for admitting them notwithstanding.

CXXXIII. When Passengers and others disembark for the purpose of performing Quarantine, in the Lazaretto, they are to cause their effects to be minutely inspected by the Guards belonging to the same Quarantine; if they do not, all effects they may have in chests, bales, coffers, &c. are to be

be taken from the said Passengers, in the presence of one of the two Officers of Health, of the Lazaretto, and of the Passengers' Guard.

CXXXIV. And should among them any liable effects be found, they will put them apart to be carried to the Inclosure, where they are to undergo the same airing and term of Quarantine assigned to all the other goods which arrived in the same ship.

CXXXV. The boat which conveyed such persons is to be suffered to depart, if the inspection should not be finished, in order that the crew may convey the effects to their respective stations, when they have not with them the proper persons of the Service.

CXXXVI. But with regard to letters and packets which the Passengers may have, if they wish to keep these by them they must have them opened during such inspection; and if they do not wish to retain them open, they must be conveyed to the chest of the Inclosure, in order to be opened and fumigated for Pratique.

In the case, however, when the Quarantine assigned to Passengers is inferior to that of the goods liable, they are not to have their letters until they shall have been previously opened and fumigated by the fumigator.

CXXXVII. Small boxes or cases of jewels, and all other unliable articles, they may keep by them; but they must, however, suffer them to be opened during the inspection, if the Quarantine for the persons be equal to that of the liable articles; if otherwise, cause them to be opened either by the fumigator or by the other Guards whose turn it may be, in order that they

may be returned to them purified, when the term of their Quarantine shall be shorter than that of the goods.

CXXXVIII. All the arms which the Passengers may have must be, without exception, deposited in the Inclosure, to be restored to them when admitted to Pratique; and if they have any foreign falt, the same must be returned on board.

CXXXIX. In assigning apartments to the Passengers, the Captains must accommodate them as far as the circumstance may render it convenient; and due regard must be had to the number and rank of persons, in order that every thing may be conducted without partiality and preference.

CXL. The Quarantine of persons will begin to be reckoned from the day they are separated from the goods which are liable.

CXLI. Passengers and other persons disembarked at the Lazaretto, to perform Quarantine, must remain in the place assigned to persons under Quarantine, and may not perambulate in the other parts of the Lazaretto, unless they go to the parlour.

CXLII. Passengers and all other persons who are in the Lazaretto to perform Quarantine, must submit to the precautions relative to public Health, and their conduct must be regulated by the orders of the Officers of Health, in the Lazarettoes, and they must obey the Guards on Sentry.

CXLIII. Every evening, at the tolling of the Angelus, all the Passengers, or other persons under Quarantine, must be shut up in their respective  
apartments



apartments, and they cannot be opened till the following morning at sunrise.

CXLIV. In cases where Passengers, mariners, or other persons disembark at the Lazarettoes, after they have commenced the performance of Quarantine on board the vessels, and where it cannot be known at the Lazarettoes how many days they have performed on board, the Guards of Health, previous to the conducting such persons to the Lazaretto, are to take the necessary account from a verbal statement, and signed by the Officer of Health.

CXLV. If any one come to speak with the persons under Quarantine, he may be permitted so to do, but always in the parlour, and not in any other place, and always attended by one or more of the Guards on duty, as occasion may require.

And care shall be taken that this convenience be not abused, for the mere purpose of conversation, and that no superfluous communication be had to the prejudice of others who may wish to speak on business.

CXLVI. Passengers, mariners, or other persons, of different religions, who may be in the Lazarettoes for performing Quarantine, must be allowed the free exercise of their religion, according to their rites, provided the same be done in the apartments assigned for their habitation, and without disturbing any one.

CXLVII. Care must be taken that during Mass the Passengers, or others under Quarantine, observe the due distances and precautions, in order that any mixture may be avoided.

CXLVIII. The crews of ships under Quarantine, who may come to the Lazaretto for the purpose of hearing Mass, are to be separated from each other, and the Guards of Health, who attend them, are to look after their particular crew ; and if need be, the Sentinels are to be doubled, for greater precaution.

CXLIX. Catholic Priests who may be in the Lazarettoes, for the purpose of performing Quarantine, may be permitted to celebrate Mass in the chapel appointed for Passengers under Quarantine ; provided, however, that they exhibit their approved dimissory letters to the superior Ecclesiastics.

CL. The Priest under Quarantine is to bring all the sacred paraphernalia, and every other necessary article for such celebration ; and when Mass shall be finished, he must remove from the altar every thing that may be liable to contagion, clean the chapel and the altar ; after which, one of the Guards on duty is to see that all be safely performed.

CLI. Persons who are on the same Quarantine with the Priest may hear Mass within the same chapel, and others of a different Quarantine may hear it from the windows, or other places assigned to them, always, however, with the attendance of the Guards on duty, to prevent any confusion or commixion.

CLII. If any person under Quarantine fall sick, the Captains are to acquaint the Physician of Health therewith, and afterwards report it to the Governor.

CLIII. IF

CLIII. If the Physician of Health should not suspect the malady to be contagious, the sick person shall have the privilege of availing himself of the advice of another Physician, provided the above Physician leave an attestation in writing with the Captain of the Lazaretto, that the disease is not suspected to be contagious.

It will nevertheless be incumbent on the Physician of Health to visit now and then, *ex officio*, such sick persons, that he may be always apprised of the quality of the disease.

CLIV. When the Physician of Health shall find any attack of a suspicious disease, he must immediately acquaint the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto, in order that the precautions which they deem to be expedient may be instantly taken, and communication shall be made to the Governor, by the Captain, to await his orders.

CLV. If any person under Quarantine, sick or in health, should require a Priest for the performance of any religious act, the same shall only be granted if he be content to pay for the Priest's admission to Pratique, and if he have a permit in writing from the Governor.

CLVI. If, however, any Passenger be dangerously ill, and his circumstances should not enable him to be at the expence of the Quarantine of such Priest, whom he may require for confession, the Captain shall inform the Governor thereof, who may cause the expence to be defrayed by the treasury of the Lazaretto.

CLVII. Should any person under Quarantine be in danger of his life, he may legally dispose of his effects by a last will, communicating verbally  
such

such disposition to three Guards of the Lazaretto as witnesses ; and if either of them can write, he is to take a note of such disposition in writing, and the same, after having been fumigated, shall be faithfully preserved in the office of the Lazaretto.

But if neither of the Guards should be able to write, it will suffice, that they agree in their deposition on oath before the tribunal, in the accustomed forms, respecting such disposition.

CLVIII. If the testator should recover, the said disposition will be null and void, and considered as if it never had been made, saving the case where the testator shall have become non compos mentis by reason of the malady, and should for ever remain incapacitated by imbecillity from making a will, or otherwise declaring his sentiments ; in which case, his said disposition shall be as valid, as if he had died while under Quarantine, in the course of the disease during which he had made such disposition as above.

CLIX. But if the memorandum should have been taken in writing, the Captain having informed the Governor thereof, shall transmit the same to the auditor of the aforesaid tribunal, immediately on the death of the testator, and he will verify the contents by the examination of the said Guards.

And, in both cases, the deposition being concordant, the effects will be disposed of as if by will, or other legal or valid settlement, in case of death, and as wills made in times of pestilence.

CLX. The Quarantine of Passengers or other persons being terminated, the attendant on the Passengers must acquaint the Physician of Health, in  
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order that he may come on the preceding evening to the Lazaretto, to examine them; this examination must take place in the presence of one of the two Officers of Health, in the Lazaretto, and the Physician will enter his certificate in writing in the Passengers' book, where their names shall have been entered, of his not finding any impediment to their admission to free Pratique.

CLXI. If on the termination of the Quarantine of the Passengers, or others under Quarantine, the Physician, on making his visit, should not be fully satisfied with the state of their health, the Pratique shall remain suspended, and the Captain shall apprise the Governor thereof, in order to await his orders.

CLXII. If any person die while under Quarantine, the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto shall give notice of the same to the Physician of Health, in order that he may come and inspect the corpse; after which, the said Physician shall give a certificate under his hand, stating the species of disease of which he died, which certificate shall be immediately forwarded to the Governor, whose orders are to be awaited thereon.

CLXIII. If it happen in the Lazarettoes, that any person under Quarantine die of the contagion, the persons under Pratique not being permitted to have any communication with those under Quarantine, no new regulation need be made respecting the admission of persons to Pratique.

The Captain shall however notwithstanding give notice thereof to the Governor, for his orders thereon.

CLXIV. One

CLXIV. One or other of the Officers of Health of the Lazarettoes must attend, in case of the death of any person under Quarantine, at the visit of the Physician of Health, and at the interment of the corpse, which must be deposited naked in a deep grave covered with quick lime, and the grave filled close with earth, and other precautions used which shall be prescribed according to circumstances, all at the expence of the Lazarettoes.

CLXV. The corpses which are conveyed from on board of ships for interment in the Lazarettoes must be there prepared for interment, and interred by the same people who bring them, always, however, with the usual attendance of one of the Officers of Health, in the Lazaretto, and of the Guards on duty; and where there is any doubt whether the deceased had any contagious malady, the above-mentioned precautions are to be observed.

CLXVI. In the interment of corpses care must be taken that the assistants on the occasion be of the same, or of greater Quarantine than the deceased had been subject to; and where there are not any such persons, the hooks and spades destined for that purpose are to be used.

CLXVII. No Priest shall assemble the people in the Lazarettoes before the corpse of any person who has died while under Quarantine.

CLXVIII. If any unexpected accident happen during the night in the Lazarettoes, the Physician of the country, or any other, who may easily be found, may be called to visit the person who may have fallen sick of any sudden malady; the Captain, however, must give notice thereof, early in the ensuing morning, to the Governor and Physician of Health.

CLXIX. The

CLXIX. The Physician of Health shall be obliged to administer medicines gratis to all persons in the actual service of the Lazarettoes, and their families.

But if any one should choose to have another Physician, it shall be at his own expence.

CLXX. As often as the Physician of Health, in the discharge of his duty, shall go to the Lazarettoes, he shall be reimbursed from the treasury thereof for the expences of his carriage.

CLXXI. The Officers of the Lazarettoes are at liberty to use at pleasure the medicines which are used gratis by the persons employed in the Lazarettoes.

CLXXII. Whenever either of the Lazarettoes shall carry into effect the receipt for the privileged persons, it must be observed that they be signed by the Physician, and before the accounts be presented to the Comptroller of the Lazaretto, they must be collated with the receipts of the preceding Physician, and then signed by the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto.

#### GOODS UNDER QUARANTINE.

CCLXXIII. No goods, persons, or animals, can be admitted into the Lazarettoes to perform Quarantine, except by a permit in writing from the Governor.

CLXXIV. When the goods under Quarantine are arrived and unladen at the Lazarettoes, they must be carried under the Pent-houfes as foön as possible, and especially in stormy and rainy weather, in order that they may not be injured.

CLXXV. Goods of greater value, and small articles liable to be lost, must be deposited in the chests of the Inclosures appropriated thereto.

CLXXVI. The boats laden with merchandize under Quarantine are, however, not to be permitted ot commence unloading, until the stairs shall be entirely unoccupied by goods admitted to Prattique, which may already have been conveyed thither to be forwarded.

And the goods admitted to Prattique cannot be forwarded until the stairs on which are goods under Quarantine shall be perfectly free and purified.

CLXXVII. Where goods under Quarantine arrive at the Lazaretto at a late hour, and there be not time sufficient for receiving them under the Pent-houfes, the unloading thereof is to be postponed till the following morning; a person of the crew whom the Captain or Clerk of the ship shall deem proper, remaining in the boat, together with the Boatmen, for the custody of the goods; and the Sentinels of the night must watch that such persons do not leave their boat.

CLXXVIII. If, during the unloading of goods under Quarantine, any high or tempestuous winds should spring up, and the goods to be unladen should be of a nature to be lifted into the air and carried away by the wind,  
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the unloading shall be suspended until the wind be calm, and the goods remaining in the boats shall be by the Boatmen protected with a covering, which the Lazarettoes may furnish them with, if the Boatmen should not be provided.

CLXXIX. As soon as the unloading of the goods from any ship shall be finished, the Guards are minutely to examine the boats, or other crafts, to be assured that nothing be left concealed therein, and the same examination must be made previous to the departure of such boats from the Lazaretto, as are either admitted to Pratique, or proceed to other unloadings, and should ought be found so concealed, it must be placed apart, and notice be given to the Governor.

CLXXX. After the boats shall have unladen into the respective Lazarettoes all the goods under Quarantine, they must be immediately purified and restored to Pratique, as they cannot be kept at the Lazaretto, and the Boatmen must be stationed in the rooms assigned to them.

CLXXXI. It shall be at the option of the owners or consignees of goods, to demand at the Lazarettoes the marking of their bales by the Guards who attend at the unloading, taking care, however, that they be previously conveyed to the great cabin, authenticating the request by their own signatures, and paying to the Guards a recompense of three foldi per load.

CLXXXII. In packing the bales under the Pent-houses, care must be had that they be placed with the marks undermost, in order that in removing them they may be found uppermost, that the owners at their admission to Pratique may easily find such as may belong to them.

CLXXXIII. During the airing of the goods, one or other of the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto must always attend to see that such operation be made with all possible diligence, and according to the precautions prescribed in the present Instructions.

CLXXXIV. During the airing, no one shall be permitted to be present at such operation, except the persons on duty, because that is the most dangerous time in which untoward accidents might occur, and when quiet is necessary for due precision in the work.

CLXXXV. In opening the bales, care must be had that the envelopes be not cut open, but unripped at the seams; and previous to their being removed when half purified, they must be tied with care, as well as on the day preceding their admission to Pratique.

CLXXXVI. When any goods are found at the airing to be wet, injured, or neglected, notice must be given thereof to the consignee, in order that he may apprise the owners, who may require that the Guards of the Quarantine of such goods do use diligence in drying them and putting them again into condition, which request shall be granted when circumstances permit.

And the wages or recompence for such extraordinary labour will be paid by the owner to the Guards, according to what shall have been settled by the Captain, who will use all possible discretion in cases where the owner or consignee should not wish to have people of their own choice, to be admitted to Pratique, for the purpose of reconditioning the goods.

CLXXXVII. When

CLXXXVII. When the airings shall be finished, if the consignees of goods require at the Lazarettoes a copy of the same, they shall be permitted to take such copy, on addressing themselves to the Guards of the Inclosure, and they shall have sole permission to take a copy of the whole cargo.

And with regard to those persons, who may require to know or copy any part of the airings, on asserting their interest therein, it shall not be granted to them, unless they be furnished with an order, either from the Governor, President, or from the Tribunal.

CLXXXVIII. Goods under Quarantine may be allowed to be inspected, as also an account to be made of the weight, with the assistance of the public Weigher, at such times as are prescribed at each Lazaretto; provided always, that the person who presents himself for making such inspection or to cause such weighing, be from time to time provided with an order in writing from the owner or consignee of the same.

CXXXIX. Should it occur that, after the unloading and airing of any goods from any ship, any parcel, bundle, chest, or the like, should be brought to the Lazaretto; the same may be received and carried into the great cabin of the Fumigator, or of such other person who may have the management of the said goods which have already undergone their airings, jointly with the person who may have managed the same, open the contents and air the articles, which shall be kept separate from the other goods already aired, in order that none of the days of airing which have already passed may be lost, and the Captain will give the due notice to the Governor.

CXC. When

CXC. When any alterations are made relative to the diminution or increase of the period of Quarantine, the Captains of the respective Lazarettoes must be informed thereof, through the medium of the Secretary's office, in order that they may regulate the operations around the goods in respect to the period of their respective Quarantine, and that the goods may be admitted in due time to free Pratique.

CXCI. The period of Quarantine assigned to the goods being expired, the Physician of Health must have notice of the same, who shall repair to the Lazaretto, and examine, in the presence of one of the two Officers of Health, all the persons who may have served under the Quarantine of the same, and finding no impediment, the said Physician shall grant his certificate in the book where the Guards are entered, and then the goods, as well as the persons, shall be admitted to free Pratique.

#### GOODS ADMITTED TO PRATIQUE.

CXCII. On the day on which goods are admitted to Pratique, such persons as successively present themselves for the purpose of working at the reconditioning of the bales shall be freely admitted; the labours of every one are under no pretext whatever to be interrupted; nor their time lost in waiting for other people who may have goods in the same Ship, and under the same Pent-house; and with respect to the Lazaretto of St. Leopoldo, that which is prescribed on this point, in the particular Instructions for the same, under article VIII, shall be attended to.

CXCIII. When the goods are admitted to free Pratique, the term of twenty days shall be granted for the convenience of putting the bales, &c.  
into

into condition; and the same being expired, the owners must remove them from the Lazaretto.

CXCIV. But if the merchants should, from any particular circumstances, find it convenient to leave them beyond that term, they may in such case continue to leave them until the Lazaretto should have occasion for room to replace other goods under Quarantine, on payment, however, of one foldo per day for every load whatever, under the head of magazine-hire; the particular arrangement hereon for the Lazaretto of St. Leopoldo is under article XLIX.

And they shall be debited for such magazine-hire in the account of the Purification-duties, to be paid into the treasury of the Lazaretto; and those merchants who have not credit are to pay the same to the Lazaretto, before they take away the goods.

And with respect to skins which are admitted to Pratique, or those under Quarantine, they may be left to be assorted in the Lazaretto, and afterwards till their final sale, without being liable to the said magazine-hire.

CXCV. But as often as there should be want of room for goods under Quarantine, and that all or part of the goods under Pratique which may remain should prevent the unloading of the former, the Captain of the Lazaretto shall give notice to the respective owners by a circular letter, by means of one of the Guards on duty; and if such notice, and time permitting, they should not send to take the goods away, information shall be given to the Governor, who will issue an order to be forwarded to the owners residing in Leghorn, all at their own charge.

CXCVI. But

CXCVI. But the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto are to take care, that, notwithstanding the convenience so granted to merchants in permitting them to keep their goods in the Lazaretto, there shall always remain free at least one Pent-house, for the purpose of receiving any cargo that may arrive to perform Quarantine; and in order to reserve such Pent-house, and to empty others that may be necessary, they are to discharge those goods which from time to time may have first been admitted to Pratique.

CXCVII. All forts, however, of tobacco shall be excluded from this benefit of magazine-hire; they must be immediately put into condition and taken out of the Lazaretto, with a permit from the Officer of the Tobacco-office, and under the escort and assistance of one of the Guards of the said office.

CXCVIII. The merchants shall not be allowed to use any weights in the Lazaretto, other than those of the public weigher.

CXCIX. At the weighing of Goods under the Pent-houses, cylinders and levers cannot be permitted to be used, but they must be simply lifted by the shoulders, in order that the pavement of the Pent-house may not be injured.

CC. On days of great business, and multiplicity of consignments, of goods under Pratique, in order that merchants, or others commissioned by them to receive the goods, may not suffer much loss of time in waiting for the weighing of the goods to ascertain the Port-duties, and in order that the passages and stair-cases of the Lazaretto may be disencumbered as soon

foon as poffible, the Captain may, in fuch cafes, demand another weigher from the Custom-houfe, for the greater difpatch of bufinefs.

CCI. When perfons prefent themfelves for eftimating the goods, they muft produce a policy, figned by the owner or confignee of the fame, authorizing them fo to do, without which, they fhall not be permitted to make any valuation, except fuch be ordered by the Judge.

CCII. The documents neceffary for the due confignment of the goods are as follows :

1. The releafe or attestation made by the Captain of the fhip to the confignee, or any other perfon.
2. The releafe of the attettor, in favor of the receiver.
3. The policy of permit, from the Custom-houfe.

CCIII. The Lazarettoes are freely to confign the goods to fuch perfon as may come to receive them, when he fhall bring with him the above-mentioned documents, which fhall ferve as a guide to the Officers of Health, in afcertaining that the confignment has been duly made.

CCIV. All thofe policies which fhall be prefented at the Lazarettoes, concerning releafes, ceffions, confignments, markings, inspections, reconditioning the bales, valuations, and all others having relation to goods and articles difembarked at the Lazarettoes, muft be figned by the refpective owners, or attettors.

CCV. Orders signed by clerks, unless they have been first lawfully authorized by their principals, by a former order under their signature, recognizing them as their agents and clerks, shall not be admitted.

CCVI. And it shall be the care of merchants, to apprise the Lazarettoes by a note, under their signature, every time they change their clerks, and neglecting so to do, the consignments or other dispositions relative to the goods are to be made in the presence of persons previously authorized.

CCVII. The consignment of the goods is not to be suspended, when provided with all the above-mentioned documents, except there should be a decree, or sentence of the Judge contrary thereto, of which, communication is to be made through the medium of the office of the Secretary of Health; or some attachment resulting from the bill of lading, or from an order of the consignee, already registered in the Manual.

CCVIII. The boatmen and bargemen who shall present themselves at the Lazarettoes, for the purpose of receiving goods admitted to Pratique, provided they have the permission of the Guard to enable them to land, will apply immediately at the office, to offer the necessary documents for the consignment, and afterwards repair to the scales, in order to receive that which may be due to them.

CCIX. Purified goods shall not be allowed to be taken from the Lazarettoes by the land side, without a special permit from the Custom-house.

CCX. No sacks, bundles, and parcels, however small, containing rubbish, injured articles, remnants of bales, and patterns, or matters of any other



other description soever, shall be suffered to be brought out of the Lazarettoes, unless the persons coming from time to time to receive them be provided with an order signed by the owner, or by his clerk lawfully authorized.

CCXI. And in order that every owner may be sure of receiving into his warehouse the whole quantity of articles which shall be consigned from the Lazarettoes, in the said sacks, bundles, and parcels, there shall always be affixed within the office of each Lazaretto a pair of scales, adapted to such purpose, and from time to time the contents thereof may be weighed in the presence of one of the two Officers of the Lazaretto, by whom there shall afterwards be sent in writing, through the medium of one of the Guards of the Pratique, to the respective owners, the number, weight, and species of the contents of such parcels as shall have been consigned.

CCXII. To prevent any thefts, embezzlements, and concealments, and to hinder the conveyance of any embezzled articles out of the Lazarettoes, all work, consignments, inspections, and all other operations relative to the goods in Pratique, are to terminate one hour before the evening Angelus: the Pent-houses in which such goods are deposited shall be locked up, and all the messengers, porters, boatmen, and other persons, who may attend for the like functions, are to be dismissed, in order that such persons leaving the Lazaretto before dark, the Guards may discover whether any one carry with him any article concealed.

CCXIII. In the night-time, those goods are not to be left on the stairs, which have already been consigned to the respective owners, and their clerks; and if they be left, the Guards on duty belonging to the Pratique

are to carry them away, and place them before the Angelus under the Pent-houses, at the expence of the owner.

CCXIV. The Contractor of the Store-rooms of the Lazarettoes, shall alone have the privilege of selling therein any sort of eatables, and of wine, and the Captain will observe that such orders be precisely executed.

CCXV. The Contractor may not place Store-keepers in the Lazaretto, without the approbation of the Captains; and if, notwithstanding such approval, it should be deemed necessary to change such Store-keepers, and the Contractor should not agree thereto, in that case, the Governor shall be apprized of the motives which have induced such exclusion.

CCXVI. The Store-keepers must in the day-time be in the Lazaretto, and at night the Captains may give them liberty to absent themselves, when they shall think it convenient.

CCXVII. The Store-keepers may not walk in those parts of the Lazaretto, where there are persons and goods under Quarantine.

CCXVIII. The Contractor shall take care, that there be always in the Lazarettoes a note of the price of victuals to be delivered out, approved by the Comptroller of the Lazaretto; and it shall be the duty of the Captains to see that the Contractor be uniform in those prices.

CCXIX. This note of the prices so approved must be always duly enforced, until a different one be sent by the Comptroller of the Lazaretto.

CCXX. The

CCXX. The Store-keeper shall trust the Guards on duty with the receipts for beds and provisions, provided the same do not exceed the salary of two lire per day, and if it be more, they must pay it from time to time : and before their wages be paid them, at the end of each month, the Captain shall see that the Contractor be paid the hire of the beds, and the amount of the dishes.

CCXXI. All the credit which the Contractor may give to persons foreign to the Service, shall be at his own risque ; and he can never pretend to have claim for the same against the Lazaretto.

CCXXII. If the Captains should forbid the giving victuals or wine to any person, or if any particular thing be prescribed to be given, they must be punctually obeyed.

CCXXIII. The victuals must be delivered out at such hours and times as may be prescribed by the Captain, with the assistance of one Guard, always belonging to the Pratique, and appointed thereto, by whom the windows, through which the victuals are accustomed to be given, are from time to time to be opened, and shut immediately after the distribution of the provisions, taking care that in passing and repassing with the dishes, plates, and monies, the Store-keeper do attend to all that shall be suggested to him by the assistant Guard.

CCXXIV. If out of the proper time any person under Quarantine should demand any thing from the Store-keepers, the Store-keepers shall first inform the Guard, in order that he may assist at extraordinary occasions.

CCXXV. Besides

CCXXV. Besides all the above precautions and regulations, and the attendance of the Store-keeper, the Contractor of the Store-rooms may attend in person at the Store-rooms, when his own interest, or any other reason prompt him so to do.

CCXXVI. The Store-keepers will entirely depend on the orders of the Officers of Health of the Lazarettoes, as well in their measures for the tranquillity of the place, as in respect to all the other operations relative to the distribution of the provisions; conforming in every respect to the precautions which shall be suggested to them by the Officers of Health, and by the Guards on duty.

CCXXVII. The Captains shall take care that the Store-rooms be furnished with all sorts of things that can be wanted, and that those be of a good quality, and if otherwise, that they be exchanged.

CCXXVIII. The Passengers, as well as the men belonging to the Service, and every other person, shall be at liberty to provide themselves with victuals, where they shall think proper, without being obliged to apply at the Store-rooms; observing, however, the usual precautions in sending for them.

But with respect to the Guards, they may not refuse to receive the daily allowance from the Store-rooms, if they have not given notice thereof to the Store-keeper on the preceding day.

CCXXIX. The Guards on Service, though they may be permitted to provide their victuals where they may think proper; yet they shall not  
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cook any thing out of the kitchen of the Store-rooms, paying to the Contractor the juſt price for the cooking and feaſoning, the Guards being forbid to light a fire in any part of the Lazaretto.

CCXXX. All the Guards who are on actual Service at the Lazarettoes ſhall be provided with a bed, by the Contractor of the Store-rooms, paying him for the ſame two foldi per day.

CCXXXI. In like manner muſt care be taken by the Captains of the Lazarettoes, that the benches of the Guards be mended once a year, and oftener if neceſſary.

And the Bed-clothes of the Guards ſhall likewiſe be changed as often as the neceſſary attention to cleanlineſs may require.

CCXXXII. The Guards who from time to time may be appointed to aſſiſt at the diſtribution of the proviſions, ſhall take care that the Store-keeper do not mix with perſons under Quarantine, nor with perſons of different Quarantine; and ſhall ſee that no utenſils, knives and forks, monies, or other things, even though they may not be liable, paſs among perſons under Quarantine, until they ſhall have been previously dipped into a veſſel of ſea-water; from which veſſel the article ſo dipped ſhall be only taken by a Guard belonging to the Prattique; and care ſhall alſo be taken that ſuch water be changed.

CCXXXIII. The Guards of the Prattique will eat in a room ſeparate from the Store-room, in order that all unneceſſary familiarity with the  
Store-keeper,

Store-keeper, as also the messengers, boatmen, and other persons going thither, may be avoided.

CCXXXIV. The Captains and Lieutenants of Health, of the Lazarettoes, will be obliged to give their assistance, not only in regard to duties particularly prescribed to each of them by the present Instructions; but, in case of the Captain's absence, or indisposition, the same must be done by turns by the Lieutenant of Health in the Lazaretto, in order that all the duties of the same may be discharged.

And, in the same manner, in case of the absence or indisposition of the Lieutenants of the Lazaretto, the Captains shall be obliged to fill all their duties, none excepted.

And they must also give their aid in the office, when the Lieutenants, on days of great business, should be unusually pressed by the same.

## PARTICULAR INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

## LAZARETTO OF ST. ROCCO.

## OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

I. No houses or cabins shall be constructed around the first Lazaretto; and the High-street which leads to St. Jacopo, and turns towards the Mills, shall be its boundary.

II. The Guards of Health who accompany the craft under Quarantine to the canal, to take in water, shall present themselves to the Guards of the Lazaretto, in order to desire the Officers to send an armed Guard for preventing all communication with the people in Pratique; and the said craft shall begin their return, an hour before the Angelus, to their place of destination; they shall see that the attendant at the Well be punctual in delivering water to that Lazaretto, according to his duty.

III. The masters of Feluccas bringing coral, and the merchants coming to contract for the same, may be admitted into this Lazaretto, assigning to them a place which the Captain may think most convenient, according to circumstances, and a Guard of the Service attending.

IV. Of such articles as are subject to any duty, or impost, and of which the Lazaretto cannot take cognizance, the Custom-house shall send an authentic note to the first Lazaretto, for the government of the Officers in granting or refusing the pass or re-passport to the conductors of the same over the Fosse of St. Jacopo.

V. To the boatmen, bargemen, or other conductors of craft with merchandize, or other articles in Pratique, who shall demand a passport over the Fosse of the Lazaretto, to go to unload in the Plain of Leghorn, the same shall not be granted, unless they be furnished with orders or vouchers from the Custom-house.

But with respect to the craft which shall come empty, and desire to pass to the Fosse, the same shall be granted to them without any licence.

VI. All powder that shall be conveyed to the Powder-magazine of St. Jacopo, shall likewise not be allowed to pass without the proper document from the Custom-house; but when any powder is taken from the Powder-magazine to be conveyed to the Mill, no such voucher shall be required.

VII. Those orders, however, which shall be addressed to the Officers of the Custom-house, as also the receipts for payment of goods belonging to such merchants who, not having credit, are to pay immediately into the treasury of the Custom-house, must be restored to the conductors, after the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto shall have collated them with such documents in the which similar goods may be brought into the Plain.

VIII. All



VIII. All skins and other articles under Pratique, which are taken from Leghorn and from the Mill, to be conveyed into the Lazaretto, must be furnished with the necessary vouchers from the Custom-house.

IX. It shall in nowise be permitted to convey any persons, animals, or articles under Quarantine, into the Fosse which communicates from this to the second Lazaretto, without an express permit in writing from the Governor.

But if any person, who may be in the first Lazaretto to perform Quarantine, should have obtained permission to proceed to complete his Quarantine in the second, he shall be conducted thither from the sea-side by means of a barge, towed by another barge under Pratique, and with an escort of Guards of Health at the entrance.

#### PURIFICATION DUTY.

X. The merchandizes and articles which have performed Quarantine in the Lazaretto, shall pay the Purification-duty, according to the rate of one per Cent. upon the value of such merchandize, pursuant to the tariff of the Lazaretto.

XI. If goods which are not liable to contagion should be withdrawn before they may have undergone two-thirds of the time assigned for the Quarantine of goods which are liable, they shall pay only a duty of one-half per Cent. on the value of the same; but if they be kept till the last, they shall pay the whole Purification-duty.

## FUMIGATION OF LETTERS.

XII. The Guard who shall be appointed to the employ of Fumigator will have for his wages two lire and ten foldi per day. He will expedite the opening, cutting, and fumigating of letters, and send them to the office.

XIII. No one shall be permitted, except the Captain and the Lieutenant of Health of the Lazaretto, to be present in the Fumigation-room at the opening or cutting of letters; the most scrupulous attention must be paid to their custody and preservation.

XIV. Letters which cannot be admitted to Pratique without the necessary fumigation, and which are sent to the first Lazaretto, must be opened, and fumigated with brimstone and wet straw, after each letter or folded paper, which comes singly or under cover, shall have been cut with scissars at both sides of the seal or seals.

XV. The Fumigator shall take care that every basket of letters to be fumigated contain a small number only, in order that the smoke may penetrate minutely, and that each may have visibly the colour of being burned, so as not to leave a doubt: with still greater care are those letters to be fumigated which come from on board of a ship having an unclean passport; and into every basket a still smaller number must then be put.

XVI. Those letters or folded papers which are directed to the Court of the Sovereign, Ministers of State, Consuls, &c. are not to be opened,  
but

but cut at four sides, and each cover perforated, and afterwards fumigated at the expence of the Lazarettoes, with the usual odours of myrrh, storax, and frankincense ; but if the letters come by a ship having an unclean passport, they must all be previously fumigated with brimstone and wet straw, and then with the odours.

XVII. If, in the letters to be opened, and those to be cut, there should be inclosed any patterns, or other articles liable, the Fumigator must in the former case take them out ; and, in the latter, open the fold to draw them out ; and having opened, he must mark on each pattern the place whence it came, to whom directed, and the day of its admission to Pratique, in order that it may be forwarded to whom it may belong ; and the patterns being thus marked must be preserved in the chest of the Inclosure during the whole time of Quarantine.

XVIII. The letters being fumigated, those are to be immediately dispatched which belong to the Governor.

There shall be next delivered by the Captain of the Lazaretto those letters which are respectively and nominally addressed to the Consuls, and to such merchants to whom the ship and cargo are consigned, as soon after the termination of the fumigation as they shall send known persons to receive them : but all others, after having been carefully folded up and sealed, shall be locked up in a box destined for that purpose, and sent by one of the Guards in Pratique to the Post-master, to be stamped with the mark *Lazaretto*, and distributed gratis with others by the persons of the Post-office.

XIX. As the Fumigator is always one of the Guards of the Greater Quarantine, he shall, as often as any packet, or other small parcel and bundle may be landed at the Lazaretto, open and air the same, when desired so to do, without burthening the Lazaretto with a useless expence of more men than it may be convenient to employ for that purpose.

### PASSENGERS AND OTHER PERSONS UNDER QUARANTINE.

XX. Persons under Pratique may be allowed to converse with Passengers and others under Quarantine, as soon as they land at the Lazaretto.

### GOODS UNDER QUARANTINE.

XXI. Bales of linen, wool, raw cotton, camel hair, raw silk, sponges, silks, and cotton thread, not tied up in proper skeins, and similar articles, are to be opened as above. The goods are to be raised, so as that a deep hole may be made in the bale. The Guard shall introduce his arm in every possible part of the same, to be assured that the article has been every where properly managed.

And at the lapse of the half purification, the same care must be taken.

XXII. Cotton thread and silk, which on the surface and envelopes appear to be tied up in skeins, shall be opened on the ground, the cordage taken off, and the arm introduced as far as possible into the centre of the bales.

XXIII. The

XXIII. The first envelope of bales of goats-hair-yarn is to be pushed down, and the second opened crossways under the cordage, so that the arm may be introduced; and, if it arrive in chests, as also silks, goats-hair, and similar articles, they shall be emptied, and the goods piled up on the bottoms of the same chest.

XXIV. Bales of woollen cloths are to be opened in the same manner, each piece taken out of its respective bag; the bandage, if there be any, taken off, the piece raised in the inside, and then one piece placed upon another; and the same is to be observed with bales of cloth.

XXV. Bales of cloaks are to be extended on the ground in ranges of two rows at most, and all the cords slackened.

XXVI. With respect to feathers, they are to be taken out of the envelopes, the white and black separately stretched one by one, and if they come in bales, piled upon the wrappers; if they come in chests, then piled on the bottoms of such chests reversed, and turned at the half purification.

XXVII. All sorts of skins, vases, and also articles made of hair, if they do not come mixed with others, but in bales or chests, the same are to be emptied, and the bundles, packages, or loose skins, piled up.

XXVIII. Bales of tobacco are to be placed in rows, at such distances as to admit a man between one row and the other, and piled up three bales deep.

XXIX. All

XXIX. All bales, chests, bags, &c. containing articles which are not liable, such as wax, feathers, saffron, and the like, are not to be heaped one upon another, but placed upright, and, when opened at the binding or upper end, an iron must be introduced into all the parts.

XXX. When drugs, or any other articles which are not liable, are found at the time of airing, the iron is to be passed through every part, penetrating as much as possible into the centre of the parcel, in order to be certain that no liable articles be concealed therein.

XXXI. The Quarantine for goods must commence to be reckoned from the day on which they were opened and aired, inclusively.

XXXII. Goods under Quarantine cannot be inspected nor weighed, with the assistance of the public Weigher, except on the day after the termination of the airing; and care shall be taken that the persons who come to inspect them stand at the distance prescribed by the people on Service.

XXXIII. Neither patterns nor goods can be sent away until the airing of goods which are liable, and which came by the same ship, be terminated.

XXXIV. Articles not liable, which are to be removed, are first to be attentively examined by the Guards appointed to purify them, and then the things in which they are contained are to be emptied, and the goods spread out as much as possible under the Pent-house appropriated to the purifications; and, before they be admitted to Pratique, one or other of the two Officers of Health of the Lazaretto is to be satisfied that no pack-thread, paper, or other liable articles be thereon.

XXXV. As

XXXV. As to goods which are not liable, and the mode of purifying and restoring them to free Pratique, the methods and rules laid down by the Physician of Health shall be observed, and a copy of the same sent to each Lazaretto.

XXXVI. If it should be wished to remove any of the goods which are not liable, and it should be found at the purification that there are too many liable goods, and that, on that account, the purification cannot be effected, they are, in such case, and not otherwise, to be removed; but they must be subject, like other merchandize, to the whole Quarantine.

XXXVII. Parcels which are brought to the Lazaretto closed and sealed, must, previous to their being admitted to Pratique, be opened and purified by the Fumigator, with the accustomed precautions, in the presence of the ship's captain or master who sends them, and from whom they are received.

XXXVIII. And if, at the time of the landing of such parcels, they cannot be immediately forwarded, and the captain or master should desire to leave them in the Lazaretto until the time of their being forwarded; in such case, one of the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto shall be present at their deposit in the chest of the Inclosure, taking care that they be first sealed and registered in the Waste-book of Airings, kept by the Guard of the Inclosure, the number of such parcels or boxes, and the name of the captain or master who may have left them there. And when such parcels are forwarded without the presence of the captain or master who may have landed them, it shall be requisite that he send an acquittance by the person who is to receive them.

## S A L T E D   H A I R Y   S K I N S .

XXXIX. All hairy skins of every kind must be kept separate and distinct from other goods in Pratique, or under Quarantine, in order that the workmen, porters, and others, who are in the Lazaretto for the purpose of working at such skins, may be separate from all other persons and goods.

XL. In order to have a spacious, convenient, and safe place for the purification of skins of different degrees of Quarantine, the left field on the west side of the Lazaretto shall be appointed for that purpose.

XLI. But for the safe custody of the skins, the great Pent-house at the said post, with the adjoining small rooms, for the use of the Guards and the Afforter, shall be appropriated.

XLII. When skins under Quarantine are unladen at the Lazaretto, the Guard of the Lazaretto shall make a minute of the number of those which are each time unladen, and the captain or clerk of the ship, or any other person whom the captain may appoint for that purpose, shall be present at the numbering of them; and should the captain of the ship fail to observe those precautions, he must, without any difficulty, abide by the numberment made by the Guards of the Lazaretto; and the Lieutenant of the Lazaretto shall send a minute to the consignee, when the unloading is finished, of the number of skins disembarked at the Lazaretto.

XLIII. Every time that a box full of skins shall be landed and counted, the Guard of the Lazaretto who has counted them, as well as the person  
from



from on board who has attended at such numberment, shall give an account of the number to the Lieutenant of Health of the Lazaretto, and an entry thereof must be made in the Waste-book destined for that purpose.

XLIV. Salted and wet skins are to be piled up at 50 in a heap, if they are thick skins from Alexandria, Constantinople, &c. and 100 in a heap, if they are small skins from Barbary, to be turned when half purified.

XLV. Skins coming from Mogadore, which being little or badly salted, produce a bad effect upon those who have the management of them, are to be piled up in heaps of 20 skins and not more, and must be turned at least twice in the course of the Quarantine.

XLVI. Those must not be put into trade until they are perfectly dry, on which account the drying them must be done as soon as possible, and may be permitted during the time of Quarantine; but if it should not be convenient then to dry them, they must be admitted to Pratique, and no bargains respecting them must be suffered to be made near them.

XLVII. And when time will permit their being dried, the persons appointed to have the management of them shall be subject to Quarantine, during the whole of the time necessary for drying them; and such skins, and the persons who have the management of them, shall not be admitted to free Pratique, until the public Assorter shall have presented at the office of the Lazaretto, a certificate in writing, attesting that the skins have been perfectly and entirely dried, and without the previous inspection by the Physician of Health, of all the persons who had the management of them.

XLVIII. When falted fkins brought by fhips having an unclean (or contagious) paffport, are to be unladen at the firft Lazaretto, care muft be had, that none of the Guards of the Lazaretto communicate with the crew and the boatmen, who have brought fuch fkins; but if no Guard be in fight at the time of the difembarkation, the people of the Lazaretto may have the management of them, if the veffel, with the boat which brought them, be not already departed.

XLIX. And during the counting of fuch fkins, the crew muft ftand within the fkiiff; they can only land upon the fteps, fo as to fatisfy the perfon on board appointed to attend, without, however, communicating with the Guards of the Lazaretto.

L. The boatmen who have unladen goods under an unclean paffport into the third Lazaretto, or under a contagious paffport into the fecond, after having finifhed unloading the fkins into the firft Lazaretto, muft be fent to perform Quarantine in that Lazaretto for which the cargo was deftined.

LI. If it fhould happen, that on account of adverfe weather the boatmen fhould not be able to proceed to the Lazaretto, to which they are deftined after the unloading of the fkins fhall be finifhed, or the crew fhould not be able to return on board, then the boat fhall remain in the foffe, oppofite the field appropriated for the drying of the fkins, in the vicinity of the fmall rooms deftined for the Guards, and fhelter fhall be given to the people in the adjoining rooms.

LII. The fkins under Quarantine fhall always be fhut up, and kept feperate from thofe under Prattique, fo that the tanners (or curriers) may  
not

not have access to them ; but only that part of the great cabin shall be kept open, where the skins admitted to Pratique are deposited.

LIII. For skins landed under Quarantine, there shall be kept a small Waste-book, entitled, *Account of skins landed under Quarantine*, in which shall be entered the name of the Ship and Captain, the day of the landing, and the number of skins brought each time.

LIV. All the skins which have been landed under Quarantine shall be registered in a separate book, entitled, *Manual of skins received under Quarantine*, in which, the name of the Ship, that of the Captain, his arrival, the day on which he commenced and finished unloading, and the name of the people to whom the cargo is consigned, shall be entered.

The minutes of the assortments made by the public Assorter shall then be transcribed and kept on a file, and the number shall be stated in the book under which the minutes shall be arranged on the said file.

LV. The skins which are admitted to Pratique, and sent into the first Lazaretto to be there assorted, must be received there without any previous permit from the Department of Health, but they must be registered in a book, entitled *Journal*, in which must further be noted the goods that are sent into the Lazaretto to be there deposited until the arrival of the certificates of Health, from the places where they are kept apart.

LVI. All the parcels of skins which the Lazaretto shall forward, must be registered on going out in the said second book, either in the name of their owner, or, if such owner should have ceded any part of them in the  
Lazaretto

Lazaretto to other persons, then in the names of such persons, certified by a document under his hand.

LVII. But if all the parcels of skins, so ceded by the owners to other persons, should not be received at one time; then those which are from time to time received, must be registered in a book entitled *Transfers and Cessions of Skins*, stating the name of the owner who has ceded them, and of the persons who are become the proprietors of them, as also the page of the book where they are posted.

#### ASSORTER, ASSORTMENTS, AND INSPECTION OF SALTED SKINS.

LVIII. The public Assorter, or his assistant, shall alone make the assortments and inspections of the skins, at such times as from his art and knowledge he may deem most proper.

LIX. None of those who have the management of the skins, or other persons by them employed, must interfere with, or take part in the assortments and inspections of any sort of skins, either dry or wet, either of those which have performed Quarantine in the Lazaretto, or those which, having been admitted to Pratique, are sent thither to be assorted.

LX. The porters employed during the assortments and inspections to make the piles or heaps according to the divisions which the Assorter shall deem necessary, must be subject at such operation to the order of the said Assorter, or his assistant, and punctually perform every thing that may be suggested to them by either.

LXI. The

LXI. The assortments and inspections being finished, the public Assorter shall immediately bring his authentication, as well in respect to the heaps of skins which are contracted for by weight, or those piles which are sold by number, and those skins which are received in the Lazaretto under Pratique coming from foreign countries, or from magazines at Leghorn, which attestation shall be inspected by the Lieutenant of Health of the Lazaretto, to see whether it exactly correspond as to the number with that stated in the note of the assortment and inspection, which the same public Assorter is to present, at the office of the Lazaretto, under his hand.

LXII. And if, after the Assorter shall have so deposited his attestation, any one should wish, under any pretext whatever, to alter the heaps or piles of skins, the public Assorter shall immediately withdraw his attestation, and give notice thereof to the Officers of the Lazaretto.

LXIII. And as often as persons shall present themselves for the purpose of contracting for such skins remaining without an attestation, the Assorter shall conduct them into the office of the Lazaretto, in order that one of the Officers of Health may be apprized of the alteration which may have taken place in the assortment made by the public Assorter, and that the same are then without any attestation from him.

LXIV. The minutes of the assortments and inspections which shall have been presented by the public Assorter, at the office of the Lazaretto, at the Custom-house of Leghorn, or to whom else it may happen, must be solely subscribed by the said Assorter, and finished with the visto of the Lieutenant of Health of the Lazaretto; the preparation and those who had the management must be therein mentioned, as it is always at the option of the

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the merchants, proprietors of the skins, either to appoint some person for their preparation, or to leave them in the Lazaretto, without confiding the management to any one.

LXV. But in the case where the merchants appoint persons to prepare their skins, by drying them and putting them into condition, the same must take place before the assortments and inspections.

LXVI. And if any parcel of skins cannot be dried and put into condition in time for the inspection, then the Assorter shall take care that the other skins, as they are dried and put into condition, be formed into heaps under his direction, in conformity to the assortment already inspected, and by him authenticated.

LXVII. The public Assorter must every day indispensably attend at the Lazaretto, either to make the necessary assortments and inspections, or to take care that no alterations be made in those already done, and to be always present at all the examinations of, and contracts for, such skins as have been already by him assorted, and to see that those of one proprietor be not examined and contracted for, in lieu of those of another; and the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto must not permit any examinations, contracts, and consignments of any sort of skins, without the Assorter's being present.

LXVIII. The Assorter shall also assist at all the consignments of skins from the Lazaretto, and watch that those are consigned which every respective proprietor shall have indicated by a note addressed to the Lazaretto, and ordering the consignment.

LXIX. For

LXIX. For which purpose, the Lieutenant of Health of the Lazaretto will cause to be brought to him every time by the hands of the Assorter, a policy signed by him, in which shall be expressed the skins to be consigned, with the name of the ship, arrival, and name of the proprietor, without which, the said Assorter cannot permit the consignment, if even the proprietor should in person, or should have sent a deputy by him authorized to attend.

LXX. The public Assorter shall take care, that those skins which have not undergone the assortment and inspection be not included in the contract and consignment, and especially those which are subject to Custom-house duties, and Purification-duties; and it shall be his care to inform the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto, should the managers or other persons presume to act otherwise.

LXXI. The public Assorter shall in no wise be permitted to buy and sell skins, or act as broker for the same.

LXXII. The proprietors of skins must pay a tax of two livres fifteen foldi for every hundred skins from Alexandria, which are assorted, and three livres and fifteen foldi for every hundred skins from Constantinople, and both places.

LXXIII. The above tax shall be paid in advance into the treasury of the Lazarettoes, and of the reserved entries; and the Custom-house of Leghorn shall debit the respective merchants, proprietors of the assorted skins, for the duties, according to the sums appearing in the note of the assortments made by the public Assorter.

LXXIV. The Lieutenant of Health of the first Lazaretto shall for this purpose cause to be sent to him, from time to time, by the Assorter, the notes of the assortments already finished, and at the end of every two months he shall debit the respective proprietors of the skins with the tax fixed for the same, adding thereto the debit which the Lazaretto makes to each respective merchants for the Purification-duty.

LXXV. With respect to those merchants who do not possess credit for the Custom-house duties, the Lieutenant of the first Lazaretto shall exact from them the tax, as soon as the assortments of their skins shall have been made; and afterwards, at the end of every two months, he shall remit the produce to the treasury of the Custom-house, as also the Purification-duties which are received by little and little in the Lazarettoes.

LXXVI. The amount of the tax on skins assorted must be demanded by the public Assorter from the chest of reserved entries, by means of a policy signed by the Lieutenant of the first Lazaretto, to be presented to the Comptroller of the reserved entries, in which shall be expressed the number and quality of the skins assorted, and the name of their proprietor, in conformity to the note of the assortment previously exhibited by the Assorter at the office of the Lazaretto.

LXXVII. At the weighing of the skins, the Lieutenant of Health of the Lazaretto shall be present, and the assortments, as well as the weighings, shall be presented by the public Assorter to the Lieutenant of Health, under his signature.

LXXVIII. The



LXXVIII. The Lieutenant of Health of the Lazaretto shall also authenticate, by his signature, the notes of the weighing of the skins afforded and weighed at the scale by the hand of the public Weigher, registering the same in a small book, entitled, “*Repertory of the Assortments and Weighings of Hairy Skins*,” and reserving them on a file destined for that purpose.

## PARTICULAR INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

## LAZARETTO OF ST. JACOPO.

## OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

I. It is prohibited to construct around the Lazaretto of St. Jacopo any buildings or cabins of any kind, within the distance of four hundred cubits from any part of the external wall which surrounds the Lazaretto.

II. Every time that a boat with the crew of a ship arrive under an unclean or contagious pass, shall appear and request to take in water, the same shall be granted without the necessity of any particular order.

And the Officers of Health shall cause the people to be escorted by an armed Guard, in order that they may not land, but only approach with the boats under the docks which shall be destined for that purpose.

III. Should there be in the stable any horses or other domestic animals under Quarantine, and at the same time animals of different Quarantine, the proper divisions shall be made with moveable rakes, at convenient distances, placing some either in the room allotted to wild animals, or in the room of the turret adjoining the said stable, in order that all communication

nication may be prevented, as well between the animals as between the men who may have the custody of them ; and at the giving them to drink, or performing any other operations around them, a Guard must always attend to see that they do not mix with each other.

IV. Whenever this Lazaretto is to serve as a supplement to that of St. Rocco, as well for goods as for passengers under Quarantine, it shall in that case be subject to the regulations prescribed solely to the first Lazaretto.

### PURIFICATION-DUTY.

V. For goods and articles unladen at the Lazaretto to perform Quarantine, the proprietors shall be debited with a Purification-duty, at the rate of one per cent. upon the value of the goods, according to the tariff of value established for the Lazarettoes.

VI. But with respect to merchandizes which are liable, and which after having undergone the preliminary airings in the third Lazaretto shall be sent to the second, in order to perform ordinary Quarantine, the Purification-duty shall be taxed at the rate of two per cent. upon the value of the same, according to the aforeaid tariff.

VII. All goods which are not liable, under whatever passport they may arrive, shall pay only one-half per cent. upon their value, if they are withdrawn before they have completed two-thirds of the Quarantine appointed.

GUARDS.

## G U A R D S.

VIII. As often as persons shall present themselves in barges or other craft from the sea-side, the Guard which shall be on Sentry upon the steps of the lesser gate shall give, at their approach, the signal with the bell, and upon their arrival open the chain and let them enter; but no one shall be permitted to land, without having signified what he may want, and without having received an order from one of the two Officers of Health of the Lazaretto.

PASSENGERS AND OTHER PERSONS UNDER  
QUARANTINE.

IX. Passengers and others arriving on a ship under a *Tocca* passport simply, shall be allowed to converse with persons under Pratique as soon as they shall have disembarked at the Lazaretto.

X. The Passengers cannot provide themselves with water, except at the fountain situate opposite to their quarters, and the same is to be guarded by the Sentinel who is appointed to see that persons only of the same Quarantine go thither; and every one going to fetch water shall be cautioned not to leave within the Grotto, or receptacle of the Fountain, any thing liable to contagion; for which purpose the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto shall frequently cause a Guard to inspect the said Grotto, in order that care may be taken to keep it always clean and purified.

XI. When

XI. When all the rooms of the Quarantine quarters in the third Lazaretto are occupied by passengers and boat-men, and the Governor may, on that account, deem it necessary to have recourse to the second Lazaretto of St. Jacopo, as a supplement, as often as the boat and boatmen who may have finished the unloading at the third Lazaretto shall appear at the chain on the sea-side which secures the lesser gate, they must be received on exhibiting a voucher in writing from one of the Officers of Health of the third Lazaretto, certifying that the boat-men have been duly examined; rooms shall then be assigned to the boat-men, the boat being first purified in presence of one of the two Officers of Health of the Lazaretto, and washed with sea-water, in order that it may thereupon be restored to free Pratique.

And with regard to the liberty of speaking with persons under Pratique, the regulation of Article XXVII. in the particular Instructions for the Lazaretto of St. Leopoldo shall be observed.

### GOODS UNDER QUARANTINE.

XII. The operations and precautions to be observed in the airing and removing goods arrived simply with a *touched* (Tocca) passport, must be the same as those prescribed for the first Lazaretto.

XIII. Goods under Quarantine, arriving with a *Tocca* passport, may not be inspected or weighed with the assistance of the public Weigher, until the lapse of five days after they have been aired; and care must be taken that persons stand at a proper distance.

XIV. Neither

XIV. Neither patterns or goods can be sent away until after the complete purification of such liable goods as came by the same vessel.

XV. Those goods which have undergone the preliminary airings in the third Lazaretto are to be sent from thence to perform ordinary Quarantine, and the Guards who may have been stationed to manage the same must receive them one by one, in order to subject them to the purifications and airings which are accustomed to be used in respect to goods liable to ordinary Quarantine.

XVI. When goods not liable, which may have arrived in a ship under an unclean passport, are disembarked at the second Lazaretto, the most exact care is to be observed by the Guards destined to manage the same, that the bales, &c. so disembarked do not contain ought else than unliable goods.

XVII. With regard to unsuspectible articles, and the method of purifying and restoring them to free Pratique, the rule and method established by the Physician of Health are to be scrupulously observed, of which a copy shall be sent to each Lazaretto.

XVIII. Drugs, as well as all other unsuspectible articles, must be inspected with all possible care, to see that they be of that description, and the parcels unripped or opened in different places, and the iron introduced into all the parts, and throughout every corner of the parcel.

And if any such goods arrived in bales should have a double envelope, both the first and second are to be carefully opened, so as that none of the goods may be injured.

XIX. And

XIX. And should there be found any goods liable to contagion mixed therewith, information must be given to the Governor, and the same shall be instantly subjected to the preliminary airings of fifteen days, and to the usual Quarantine of forty days, as is observed with respect to goods destined for the Lazaretto of St. Leopoldo.

XX. Unfufceptible goods arrived under an unclean passport may be restored to the second Lazaretto, as soon as all the parcels shall have been inspected.

XXI. If it should happen that during the unloading of goods under Quarantine, other goods are to be restored to Pratique, these shall, in such case, be conveyed to the step which is behind the chapel of Pratique; care being taken that no goods be at such time either unloading at the uncovered steps of the portico to perform Quarantine, or to be consigned to Pratique.

# PARTICULAR INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

## LAZARETTO OF ST. LEOPOLDO.

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### OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

I. Care shall be taken that no one construct any sort of buildings or huts within the distance of four hundred cubits from any part of the external wall which furrounds the Lazaretto of St. Leopoldo.

II. While goods or persons under Quarantine are disembarking, as well as during the first four days of the preliminary airings, neither of the two Officers of Health of the Lazaretto may go out of the Lazaretto, in the day or night-time, without an express licence from the Governor, and the precaution of not going out of hearing of the signals given by the bells.

III. When goods or persons are under Quarantine in the Lazaretto, care must be taken that all the locks of every place of the Lazaretto be locked by night and day, so that no one may have access to the places where persons or goods may be under Quarantine, as well as to the Cemeteries and Inclosures around the exterior walls and the Pent-houses; none of these locks shall be opened, except when the service shall require, with an order from



from the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto, and their attendance, either in person, or by a Guard in their confidence.

IV. The draw-bridge must not be let down, except in the day-time; at night they must all be absolutely drawn up, and under lock and key.

V. The two locks of the Fosse, through which the water is let out, must be opened only after rains, and when necessary; after which they are to be lowered again and locked.

VI. At the Pratique-tower, a Sentinel belonging to Pratique shall be stationed during the night, to be changed by turns, in order that he may hear the signals which may be given, as well from the Bastion, as from the Hospital of the unclean Tower, and from any of the fortified Towers; and such signals being heard, he is to acquaint the Captain at what post the same have been given, and the Captain shall then proceed to the spot, in order to learn what may have occurred.

VII. The Towers of St. Gorgonio, St. Jacopo, St. Michael, St. Lazarus, and of our Lady of Montenero, are those at which the Sentinels are to be posted by day and night, as circumstances may require.

But the first three may also serve to lodge the Guards on duty by the goods under Quarantine, whenever there may be many caravans of different Quarantine, and the rooms of the Hospital be insufficient for the purpose.

VIII. The Bastion of St. Rocco is destined for guarding the access on the sea-side of the Lazaretto, as well as the adjacent flat shore, and the

Sentinel posted at the same shall, at the approach of any ship or other craft towards the                    of the Lazaretto, give the signal on the bell, to apprize the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto.

IX. The triangular building in the unclean part of the Lazaretto must serve for airing the goods and articles, of whatever value, which may lay under greater suspicion of infection and danger, according to the judgment of the Governor, and under his orders: it shall also be appropriated for the deposit and custody of the arms of the Passengers, and for airing the articles and goods they may bring with them, and which require airing; and finally, for purifying articles of every sort which may have been used by the sick, or those who died of the infection, whenever the Governor shall think fit to order the purification.

X. The keys of the lattices of this Inclosure shall be always preserved in the chest of the office, where all the other keys are appointed to be kept, and may not be entrusted to any of the Guards on duty, but they must be always opened and locked by one of the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto, who must be present whenever work is done at that place.

XI. If there should be in the stable any horse, or other domestic animals, under different Quarantine, the proper divisions must be made by moveable rakes, at convenient distances, so as that all communication among the animals, and the men who have the custody of them, may be prevented.

And in giving them to drink out of the pails, and at other operations about them, a Guard shall attend to see that they be not mixed.

XII. Access

XII. Access to the Pratique-tower may be at all times allowed to such persons as may have business there.

XIII. But during the disembarkation of goods and persons under Quarantine, as well as during the operations relative to the preliminary airings of goods, the lattices may not be opened, nor the door which leads to the said Pratique-tower, without the presence of one of the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto.

#### PURIFICATION-DUTIES.

XIV. For liable goods, a duty of two per cent. upon their value, according to the tariff, shall be levied; but raw skins, though they have been aired, shall pay only one per cent. and goods not liable to infection shall also pay only one per cent. when they have been unladen at the third Lazaretto.

And when these shall be withdrawn before they have completed two thirds of their Quarantine, they are to pay half per cent. as in the other Lazarettoes.

#### MILITARY DETACHMENT.

XV. The military Detachment shall depend on the order of the Captain and Lieutenant of the Lazarettoes, as well in matters relating to the Service of the same Lazaretto, as where circumstances shall require their force, and they shall superintend their dress and cleanliness in their persons, arms, and barrack.

But

But with regard to what has reference to their government, they shall depend upon their military superiors, and the Commissary of war.

XVI. The ordinary duty to be required of every individual of the Detachment, will be to mount a guard of three privates by turns every day, as Sentinels at the bastion of St. Rocco; and at night these three privates shall stand at the bastion.

It shall be their duty to open and shut the chains of the Wet Dock (*Darsena*) as often as they shall be ordered so to do; but the other soldiers which remain in the corps of the Guard shall let down and raise up the draw-bridge of the gate.

XVII. If any individual of the Detachment shall neglect his duty, and disobey the orders of the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto, he may be arrested, on notice being given by the Captain to the Governor, for his orders thereon.

## GUARDS OF THE LAZARETTO.

XVIII. The Guards must not remain within the precincts of the cabins, unless they are to work there; and at other times, as well by day as by night, they must be at their posts.

XIX. The men on duty about the goods are to inhabit the interior room called *the Hospital*, dividing the caravans of different Quarantine into different rooms, in order that they may not be mixed; and if any of the men should fall sick, he shall be kept in one of these rooms, separated from the rest.

XX. In the towers of St. Jacopo, and St. Michael, the Guards on duty, when they are lodged there, shall be shut up at night, at such hour as the Captain may judge from circumstances to be convenient, and to be opened again in the morning at sun rise.

Those which are lodged in the tower of St. Gorgonio may remain open as well by day as by night.

But in the day-time, all the Guards of the Quarantine, when not at work, may stand under the piazza and porticoes of the Hospital.

XXI. The turret of St. Lazarus, and of our Lady of Montenero, shall serve for lodging the Guards of the Pratique, when there are no goods or persons under Quarantine in the unclean Tower, but only in case it should be at any time necessary to mount Guard there, on account of any suspicion concerning that part.

XXII. But when there are in the unclean Tower any goods or persons under Quarantine, the Guards who shall be stationed to guard them, and to attend the operations to be carried on in said Tower, must be shut, as belonging to Quarantine.

And in the night-time, the Guards of the Quarantine and those of the Pratique must be shut up.

And as often as occasion may require, the signals to be given on the bells shall be agreed upon, so as that they may be heard by the Sentinel of the Pratique-tower, and that he may acquaint the Captain therewith.

XXIII. Guards

XXIII. Guards who attend the goods under Quarantine shall be prohibited from ascending into the parlour to talk with persons under Pratique, during the preliminary airings.

XXIV. For Guards under Quarantine, a mass shall be celebrated in the chapel of St. Leopoldo, which they may hear, either from the piazza of the Hospital, or from the precincts of the cabins, at due distances, and with the necessary precautions.

XXV. The Guards appointed to open and shut the rooms of the Passengers, and to watch their proceedings, must always be chosen from among the most faithful and experienced, and accustomed to attend till the greater Quarantine of the person who may be there, in order that the piazza before their room may be always kept clean, and purified from any article liable to infection, and that he may fumigate all the letters and papers which the Passengers may have occasion to send out to Pratique; and they shall not be permitted to go out of the unclean Tower, unless to ascend into the parlour, or to go to the entrance Store-room.

XXVI. This Guard, when he shall have shut up the Passengers, must every evening carry the keys to the entrance of the Store-room, dip them into the pail of salt-water, to be taken out by the Guard of the Pratique, who is to carry them into the office.

And during the night, if any pressing circumstance occur, he shall give the established signals with the bells to the Guard on Sentry, at the Pratique-tower, in order that the Captain may be apprized thereof.

## PASSENGERS AND OTHER PERSONS UNDER QUARANTINE.

XXVII. The Passengers and others who may have disembarked at the Lazaretto to perform Quarantine shall not be permitted to ascend into the parlour to converse with persons in Pratique, until three days have elapsed after their reception in the Lazaretto.

XXVIII. The unloading being terminated, the usual examination of the boatmen must take place, after which they shall be purified according to the forms prescribed, and with all diligence for restoring them immediately to free Pratique; rooms in the quarters destined for Passengers shall be assigned to the boatmen.

## GOODS UNDER QUARANTINE.

XXIX. The preliminary airings must last fifteen days, from the day of their beginning inclusively.

On the first day of the bales of linen, wool, raw cotton, and cotton yarn, hair, wire, camels' hair, silk, silk skeins, and feathers, shall be opened, and the envelopes ripped open the whole length of the bale.

But if the feathers, silk, goats's hair, &c. be in chests, they are to be opened and be left to air during twenty-four hours, as well as the said bales, before aught be done to them.

XXX. Bales of woollen cloths, cloth, and minute articles, are to be entirely opened, the pieces of each bale taken out, and one piece placed upon another; and if such bales should be very thick, two heaps are to be made of each bale, in order that room may be given to ventilate.

If the pieces are in bags, all the seams of the bags are to be cut, the bands of the pieces loosened, and the internal folds of the pieces made smooth.

XXXI. All those bales which have a double envelope are to be first thrown entirely on the ground, and then to be unripped the whole length of the bale.

XXXII. Bales and other things containing leather, skins, Cordovans, dressed skins, and the like, are to be opened, the articles taken out, and placed one upon another, bale by bale.

XXXIII. Drugs, and all other unsusceptible articles, are to be examined with all possible care, to see that they be of that description, divers apertures being made in the things containing them, and the iron introduced through all the parts and corners of the parcels.

And if any such goods come in a double envelope, both are to be carefully opened, so as that no injury may accrue to the goods.

XXXIV. Twenty-four hours being elapsed, the goods are to be so managed as that no part of the inside of the bales may remain unexamined, and in the middle of the bales a hole shall be left, as deep as the length of a man's arm.

XXXV. The



XXXV. The bands of bales of filk and cotton yarn which are tied up in bands of the same article, must be loosened, taken off, and the arms introduced into the centre of the bales.

XXXVI. Chests containing filk, goat's hair, and the like articles, are to be emptied, and the goods placed in heaps on the bottoms of the same chests, taking care that they sustain no injury.

XXXVII. Bales or chests of feathers must be emptied, the goods taken out, parcel by parcel, and stretched; then piled up in very small heaps.

XXXVIII. These pieces of woollen cloth, cloths, &c. which are found in bags, are to be taken out and packed afresh, one upon another, putting under each piece its respective bag.

XXXIX. All goods thus aired, the pieces of cloth, woollen cloth, bundles of feathers, and of leather, dressed skins, Cordovans, and similar articles, must be taken in the following days from the heaps or piles, and put up in the bales.

XL. When eight days are elapsed from that of the first opening, the bales are to be sufficiently unsewed, turned on the other side, and opened, for the purpose of performing the same operations with them as in the beginning, proceeding every day in the management of them as above, until fifteen days shall have elapsed from the day of their first opening.

And when the preliminary airings are ordered to last a greater number of days, the prescribed operations shall be proportioned to the period ordered for the preliminary airings.

XL I. The preliminary airings terminated, the Officers of Health of the Lazaretto must report the same to the Governor.

XLII. On the day after the termination of the preliminary airings of the goods, the period of the ordinary Quarantine of forty days shall commence.

During this Quarantine, the goods are to be frequently aired.

And when half the period of the ordinary Quarantine shall be terminated, all the goods must be turned, according to the rules prescribed for the preliminary airings.

XLIII. When the Governor, in consequence of the request of the merchants, shall give orders, that, after the happy termination of the preliminary airings of the goods, they be forwarded to the second Lazaretto to perform the ordinary Quarantine, such conveyance shall take place by sea, attended by the Guards who may be appointed to manage such merchandize, and provided that it be always at the charge of the said merchants that receive them.

XLIV. Goods not liable to infection, which shall be disembarked at the third Lazaretto, cannot be taken to another, without a special order from the Governor.

XLV. If it happen in the course of the unloading, or of the preliminary airings, or during the period of the ordinary Quarantine, any one of the men whilst managing, or who may have managed, the goods disembarked at the Lazaretto, or any of the persons disembarked from the same

same ship, should fall sick, or die, every operation must be immediately suspended, the sick person carried into a room of the Hospital, or the dead to a detached place, and notice immediately given to the Governor.

XLVI. The operations about those goods, near which the accident happened, may be resumed if the number of days prescribed by the Governor be expired; and then the period assigned for the preliminary airings and the ordinary Quarantine must recommence.

XLVII. The goods may not be inspected, nor weighed with the assistance of the Public Weigher, until fifteen days elapse from the day on which the ordinary Quarantine of the goods commences to be reckoned. And though even the period of fifteen days be elapsed, such inspection shall not be permitted, when on such day any goods should be in the first six days of their preliminary airings.

#### GOODS ADMITTED TO PRATTIQUE.

XLVIII. When goods are admitted to Pratique, the workmen or other persons interested in the same, may be introduced into the warehouses of the Lazaretto, to put them again into condition; but if there should be in the same warehouse any other goods under Quarantine, the preventive licence of the Governor President of Health shall be necessary for the introduction of the workmen to recondition the goods; and in such case, these shall be separated from the former by a double waincot, three cubits high, which shall be placed from one end to the other, to the bottom  
of

of the lowest piles, where the goods under Quarantine terminate; which waincot shall be shut by benches a cubit high from the ground.

XLIX. It shall, however, always be prohibited to admit the workmen and any other persons, for the purpose of re-conditioning the goods admitted to Pratique, into the Warehouses, when on any such days any such goods should be in the first six days of their preliminary airings; and for such time the Magazine-hire shall not be demanded for goods admitted to Pratique.

L. If by stress of weather and a boisterous sea the goods admitted to Pratique should be prevented from being conveyed by sea; and should the merchant require the transport of the same from the land side to the Fosse which communicates from the second to the first Lazaretto, it may be granted them, always, however, accompanied by a Guard of Pratique, without any reward to be taken by them.

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All the present Instructions, as well general as particular, must be transcribed in an appropriate book, to be kept always in the office of the Lazaretto.

And in this book, must be henceforward registered every subsequent institution and general order which may be given relative to the administration of the same; as also any order given in a particular case which may serve as a guide in other similar and important circumstances. And those orders, which may be given in particular less interesting circumstances

stances, shall be placed on a file apart, without any memorial being taken of them, and which cannot constitute Articles of general Instructions.

The Officers of Health, and subaltern Servants, and any other person employed in the Service of the Lazarettoes, shall be held to the exact observance of the present Instructions, and transgressing them they shall be subject to arbitrary punishment in cases of less heavy neglect.

But in those which, according to circumstances, may come under the description of crime, they will incur the displeasure of His Royal Highness, be deprived of their employ, and honour; and be subject to other still more heavy penalty, to be extended even to death, according to the circumstances of the case, and the result of the trial.

Given the 15th July, 1785,

V. FRANCISCO SERATTI.

C. BONSI.



## N O T I C E

*Of such Merchandizes, Bodies, or Substances, not susceptible of the Plague, which, being purified, may be restored to free Pratique.*

Compiled in the year 1783.

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## P R E F A C E.

THE Plague being the most terrible and devastating malady of the human race, has, among civilized nations, been considered as deserving the most attentive regard and precaution, for their security from its forrowful attacks.\*

Mournful experience has taught us, that to guard against the contagion it is not enough to be refrained from the contact of persons who are attacked by the same; but also that any other, even inanimate bodies, were

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capable

\* As long as it was believed that the Plague was a scourge sent by Heaven, to punish irremediably the sins of mankind, not the least precaution was then in use to guard against it, in the supposition that it was out of the power of man to prevent the propagation of this furious and malignant malady. Fatalists are the most liable to its attacks; and such are precisely the Turks.

capable of communicating the Plague to man by their contact, and by their unnecessary approximation.

This circumstance directed the attention of philosophers of every age to trace in what the poison properly called pestilential really consisted; whether it could be engendered in inanimate substances: what was the matter most liable to receive and retain the Plague; what were the qualities which bodies must have that were found more or less, or not at all, liable to receive, transmit, and communicate the pestilential poison. But fruitless were their endeavours to effect a decision on this subject.

The observation only of the fact has determined, without our knowing yet of what nature the pestilential particles are, that some bodies are constantly from their nature capable of receiving the said poison, retaining it in themselves, and communicating it to man, upon whom, as if most suitable to it, it exercises more than upon any other animal, its power and fury.\*

From this perfect ignorance of the seeds of the poison, the other undecided question of Physicians respecting the qualities which those inanimate

\* Rare and very dubious are those historical cases which assure us that the Plague, to which man is liable, has been also communicated and proved mortal to beasts; and, on the other hand, we do not know that any epidemic disease has directly attacked the human species alone with its poison. The relation of M. Giovanni Boccaccio of the Plague at Florence in 1348, that it attacked some swine who died of the disease from having put their snouts and snelt to some clothes of persons who had died of the Plague; and the assertion of Homer, that, at the siege of Troy, dogs, and also mules, had felt the pestilential disease before it spread among the people, are much doubted, it being known that Boccaccio had resolved rather to compose an eloquent poetical Discourse, than a true historical Treatise of this merciless and mournful calamity; and that Homer invented the whole of his Poem: nay, it is even doubted, with every appearance of reason, by the critics, whether the City and War of Troy, sung by him in such high strains, ever existed.



mate bodies must have to render them capable of receiving, retaining, and transmitting the pestilential poison, has arisen: some have believed that the superfluous porosity of bodies most essentially qualified them for receiving and retaining it; others, their roughness; others, the ruggedness of their surfaces; others, the tenacity or viscosity of their parts; and finally, others imagined it to be a particular unknown attraction which some bodies or substances may have towards the pestilential particles.\*

Whatever may be the truth, it appears probable, since it has been proved by evidence, that animal and vegetable substances, changed by manufacture, mortification, or putrefication, are most liable to receive, preserve, and transmit the Plague or Contagion.

The few reasonable historical facts which we have of the communication of the Plague all inform us, that it has been communicated from animal bodies, from substances appertaining to them, from vegetables changed by manufacture, and from all rough substances which are covered by or composed of skins, belonging to those two classes.

We have not noticed that this evil has been propagated by means of minerals, fossils, fresh and dried vegetables, natural or artificial waters, the

\* In the doubtfulness and diversity of opinions on this point, we offer our sentiments, being of opinion, that the bodies which are most liable to receive and retain the heat, in an abundant manner and for a long time, are those which, above all others, are to be regarded as the most dangerous. It is a fact well known, that cotton, hemp, linen, silk, feathers, skins, and wool, which possess these qualities, are the goods most liable to preserve the infection; and it is sufficiently notorious, that during a great frost the Plague either disappears, or is rendered less violent till the return of the warm season; as happened with the Plagues of Genoa in 1656 and 1657, and with those of London in 1664, 1665 and 1666.

air which we respire, and the fire which warms us : these three elements, therefore, have always been considered as absolute and most effectual correctives of the pestiferous poison.

But it imports us much to know the sorts of animal bodies and vegetable substances, which are capable of affecting the health of man by mere contact, and whether all fall under the same degree of suspicion.

It has always been believed that some of them were by nature preserved from contracting such a poison, and that others might be rendered unsusceptible by circumstances, and by some correctives and certain modes of preparation, whereby certain fixed opinions have been admitted, which, assuming the vigour of laws, consider certain articles as absolutely unsusceptible of the Plague : such are, for instance, all those substances coming under the description of drugs, and all other articles of strong odour, as well as certain animals, such as the musk, the castor, &c. &c. all salted meats, all medicinal plants, all substances impregnated with, imbibing, or covered with rosin ; and those simples and compounds, finally, which have and are administered for the cure of the Plague itself, have been deemed to possess the same virtues.

Such general views might, however, conduce to an unnecessary and dangerous confidence ; hence it has at different times been attempted, and with a prudent judgment, to prove and point out what substances used most in commerce were more or less liable to infection, and what were deemed absolutely liable, in order that they might serve as a sure guide to the Regulators of the Lazarettoes, and such persons as might have the custody

custody and management of those articles, and the care of their restitution to free Pratique.\*

But as the commerce of all nations extends itself from day to day, and by the industry of man, protected by the munificence of Sovereigns, new articles of commerce are introduced, which had been either before unknown, or neglected; it has thereby become necessary to frame a new list of such matters, as may serve as a guide in regulating the purification and determining the admission to free Pratique of such articles, either in the Lazarettoes of Leghorn, or on board of the ships.

And we, the undersigned Physicians of the Deputation of Health of Leghorn, being charged with this object by the most Illustrious and Serene Senator Signor Bali Conti Federigo Barbolani da Montanto, His Royal Highness's Governor-General of this Port, &c. &c. We have applied ourselves to the subject, and arranged it in the following manner :

Every substance shall be arranged alphabetically, being the most easy mode of finding the articles to be searched for. In this alphabetical List,

such

\* Certain orders have been at various times issued in the Lazarettoes of Leghorn, concerning the exemption of certain goods from Quarantine. A letter from the Senator Bali Gondi, President in the Department of Health, at Florence, bearing date at Pisa, the 18th March, 1761 and 1762, and inserted on File II. of Matters and Letters relative to Health, extant in Chancery of the Custom-house, at Leghorn, contains a long but incomplete account of unsusceptible articles, drawn up by Dr. Moniglia, and by which the Directors of the first Lazaretto appear to have been governed. On File XIX. No. 84, there is a Treatise on the susceptibility of some articles of the infection. Dr. Guiseppe, Physician to the Pope in the time of Cosmothe III. was charged with the framing this account, which will be found annexed to this Letter or Treatise above referred to, dated the 8th April, 1723. This appears to be scrupulous, and not much in favour of Commerce. Whenever circumstances have required it, some articles, not particularized in the said two accounts, have been treated of separately; those articles which have been deemed unsusceptible of the Plague have been added; and a Record made from time to time on the Files of Health in the Chancery.

such substances or bodies only shall be noted, which are deemed by us to be liable to infection, and which should be admitted to Pratique with precautions of proper purification; and against each article of merchandize, the particular purification appropriated to it shall be stated.

But before we proceed to the compilation of this list, we think it right to propose some rules, and to subjoin some general instructions, by which the same may be better understood.

I. As the most vigorous attention must be paid in times of pestilence, we think it fit, that, under such circumstances, those goods, which are usually restored to Pratique, by being removed or conveyed by the canal to the side of such ships as have been declared to be infected, shall not be restored, when the Guards who attend them shall suspect that the necessary care and precaution cannot be used in their purification; and in such cases, we propose that the purification of the said goods shall take place in the Lazarettoes, as is done with other articles which are not liable, but difficult to be purified.

II. That no kinds of goods be restored to Pratique, until they have been first diligently and scrupulously inspected and cleansed from any matter liable to infection.

III. That all goods, inclosed in any kind of receptacle or envelope, shall be ordered to be opened and viewed on board of the ships, or in the Lazarettoes, though it should be asserted, that the contents are not liable to infection, and require no purification; and this to avoid being deceived by the allegations of the Proprietors, or by the Captains of Ships.

IV. We

IV. We having reflected that many goods are restored to Pratique with certain envelopes, some of which have, and some have not, undergone the appropriate purification ; we are of opinion, that with regard to envelopes of any fusceptible quality, it should be ordered that they be not restored, when it shall not be certain that, for instance, the aromatical, or odoriferous powers &c. could extract the pestilential poison which the internal envelope might have contracted from the external one ; and to remove all doubt, no envelope of liable articles shall ever be restored to Pratique, until it shall have undergone the rigorous Quarantine usually assigned to articles liable to infection.

V. That relative to such articles as may be brought in, or introduced as new Commerce, and of which no express mention is made in the present list, or which may not be comprehended in the general Classes, such as fresh vegetables, minerals, &c. the Deputation of Health must always interpose and decide.

VI. And in order that no equivocations may arise relative to the nomenclature of articles comprized in this list, those which may have various denominations shall be carried to some initial letter, such as, for example, *Affone*, which will be found under the initial A, and under O, because it is also called by another name, viz. *Oppio* (Opium).

VII. FINALLY, it occurs to observe, that it has been deemed proper to make some variations in the old lists, by admitting some articles which are believed to be exempt from infection, and taking out others which were before restored to free Pratique, but which we judged to be under much suspicion ; referring however in this, as well as in every other part, to the  
wife

wife decisions of the Illustrious Signors who compose the Magisterial Deputation of Health of Leghorn.

Which is so much, &c.

*Livorno, 20 Dec. 1783,*

I DOCTOR GIOVANNI GENTILI, Physician of the Deputation of Health of Leghorn.

I DOCTOR DOMENICO GAETANO GIOVANELLI,  
Actual Physician of Health of Leghorn.

A.

Abaremotemo wood, and bark of the Brazil tree,	To be paffed through fea water on board.
Abavi, or Abavo tree, from Ethiopia,	As above.
Abrotand, and Abrotanoide, (Southern- wood), a plant, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Acacia plant, and its juice, - - -	As above.
Acanthus plant, - - - - -	As above.
Acaricola, plant, and concrete juice, which comes from Brazil, - -	As above.
Acemella plant, - - - - -	As above.
Maple tree wood, - - - - -	To be washed on board in fea water.
Vinegar, - - - - -	The veffels containing it to be cleaned on board and reftored.
Sorrel plant, and feeds of steel, -	To be purified in the Lazaretto; when in a mafs to be washed with fea water, and when manufaured to be taken out of its envelope and admitted to Prattique, the former on board, the latter in the Lazaretto.
Anchovies, - - - - -	The veffels containing them to be in- fpected and purified on board, and admitted to Prattique.
Achillea plant, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Acorus tree, or Calamus, - - -	As above.
Aromaticus, leaves and roots, - -	As above.
Achiote, a fort of die from Cayenne, otherwife called Rocou, - - -	As above.

Q

Acordina,

Acordina, or Indian Tutie or Tutanag,	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Brandy, sea water, soft ditto, rain ditto, mineral ditto, thermal ditto, distilled ditto, &c. and all other sorts of water,	The vessels to be purified and restored on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Opium, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Agate, (gem), - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto, after being washed with sea water.
Agallaco, or Aloe wood, or Xilooloe,	To be restored on board, if in large pieces; but if in fragments, to be purified in the Lazaretto.
Agaricum minerale, or Moon's Milk, Verjuice, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Acrifolium wood, light, and the whitest, Lenton juice, - - - - -	The vessels to be inspected and purified on board.
Garlick, - - - - -	Bathed in salt water on board.
Acrimonium plant, - - - - -	The vessels to be purified on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Alabaster, raw and manufactured, -	To be restored to free Pratique, either on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Alandal, or Colloquintida, and the tro- chisci of, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Alchifolium, a metal similar to lead, which comes from England and from Sardinia, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Alizzari, or roots of Robbia Tinctorum,	To be purified from liable articles on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Alum, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
	As above.
	As above.
	To be taken on board, the vessels con- taining it purified and examined, by introducing the iron.

Alum,



Alum of Scagliola, or Lapis Specularis,	To be taken on board, the vessels containing it purified and examined, by introducing the iron.
Alum Catinus, or Gall of Glafs, or Salt of Glafs, - - - - -	As above.
Aloe epaticum, Caballinum and Succotrinum, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Indian Laurel, - - - - -	As above.
Alkekengi, fruit and plant, - - -	As above.
Alkermes, liquid and confection of,	The vessels to be purified in the Lazaretto.
Amber, raw, - - - - -	As above.
Yellow Amber, or Succinum, or Electrum, - - - - -	As above.
Amber, burned, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Ammeos Cretenfe, feeds, - - - -	To be received by the Canal and carried on board, or else purified in the Lazaretto.
Amianto, or Asbesto, spun and unspun,	To be purified from liable matter, and admitted either on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Starch, in casks; Ditto, in packets,	The things in which it is contained to be purified and examined, by introducing the iron, and admitted on board, to be purified in the Lazaretto.
Amethyft, gems, - - - - -	As above.
Sal Ammoniac, - - - - -	To be purified and admitted on board.
Gum Ammoniac, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto,
Amomum, - - - - -	As above.

Anas, common, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Anas, starred, or that of Philippine or Badiani, - - - - -	As above.
Anacardium, a sort of fruit like a heart called also Bean Malacca, - -	As above.
Anacardium Occidentale, or Caju,	As above.
Anetum plant, - - - - -	As above.
Angelica plant, - - - - -	As above.
Animals, in oil or pickle, - - - -	The vessels to be purified, and admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Anime, a gum, which comes from Brazil,	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Anodyne, mineral liquid, - - -	The vessels to be purified, and admitted on board in the Lazaretto.
Antimonium, or Stabio, half metal,	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Antimonium diaphoreticum, or Stibio diaforetico medicinale, - - - -	As above.
Apium Macedonicum, or Prezemolo Macedonico, seeds of, - - - -	As above.
Aquila wood, of the Coccincina, called otherwise Calumbak, which is confounded with Aloe wood, - - -	To be admitted on board, if in thick pieces to be washed with sea water, if in small pieces, to be purified in the Lazaretto.
Citrons, - - - - -	To be purified on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Arcanum duplicatum medicinale,	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Arcanum corallinum medicinale,	As above.
Aregue, fruit, of the East Indies, like a Nutmeg, - - - - -	As above.
Aretca, a species of Mirabolani, or Chebreli, - - - - -	As above.

Aristolochia, roots and leaves, - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Silver, solid, - - - - - - - -	To be dipped in sea water, and admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Quicksilver, or Mercury, - - -	If contained in liable vessels, to be emptied into others; if in those which are not liable, to be purified and admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Herrings, - - - - - - - -	The vessels containing them to be purified and inspected, and admitted on board.
Arum, root of, - - - - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Aromaticks of every sort, - - -	As above.
Arrack, or Rack, - - - - - - -	The vessels to be purified and admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Arsenic, in natura, - - - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Arsenic, yellow, or Orpimentum,	As above.
Arsenic, red, or Risagallum, - -	As above.
Asbesto, or Petra Amianta, vide Amianto.	
Affasœtida, - - - - - - - -	As above.
Affadolcia, or Benzoin, - - - -	As above.
Afaro, leaves and roots of, - - -	As above.
Asfalto, or Bitumen Judaicum, -	As above.
Bitumen wood, - - - - - - - -	To be purified with sea water, admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Abfinthium, Ponticum, and Romanum, &c. - - - - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Ivory, or Elephant's Teeth, - -	Washed with sea water, admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.

Ivory,

Ivory, fossil, - - - - -	The things containing it to be purified in the Lazaretto.
Burned Ivory, or Ivory Tutie, -	As above.
Avacari, plant and fruit of India, good for dyfentery, - - - - -	As above.
Ultra Marine, blue, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Berlin Blue, - - - - -	As above.
Artificial, or Smalts, blue, - - -	As above.

B.

Baccalari, - - - - -	To be admitted to free Praticque on board.
Badiani, vide Anas of the Phillippines.	
Balaugtium, or flowers of the Pome- granate, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Balano mirepfica, or glans unguentaria, nut wine, - - - - -	As above.
Balfams, of every fort, - - -	The veffels to be purified in the Laza- retto.
Tin wares, - - - - -	The things containing them to be puri- fied, and admitted on board.
Bariglia, or Soda, - - - - -	To be emptied out, and admitted on board.
Botellium, gum, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Been, root, feeds, &c. of, - - -	As above.
Belemniti, or Lynx ftones, - -	Wafhed with fea water on board, and admitted.
Rouge, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.

Belzoar, or Belzuar, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Belzoin, or Benzuin, vide Affa dolcia.	
Bergamot, - - - - -	To be purified on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Beryls, precious Stones, - - - -	Washed in sea water, and admitted in the Lazaretto.
Betel, or Tembrel, leaves and roots, from the East Indies, good to be chewed with <i>Auque</i> , - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Bezoardico Minerale, or Earth, -	As above.
Betony, - - - - -	As above.
White Lead, - - - - -	As above.
Grain, of every kind, - - - - -	To be admitted on board on the canal.
Blue, for dying, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Whitening, - - - - -	As above, or emptied out on board.
Glass, or crystal vessels, - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Birra, - - - - -	The vessels containing it to be washed on board, and admitted.
Biscuits, - - - - -	At free Pratique, either on board or in the Lazaretto.
Bismutum femimetallum, - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Bitumen Indiacum, vide Asfalto.	
Bitumen vulgare, or Piffasphaltum,	As above.
Blatta Byzantina, or odorous unguent, a sort of sea shell, - - - -	As above.
Bole Armoniac, - - - - -	As above.
Bole of Nocera, - - - - -	As above.
Bole, Oriental, - - - - -	As above.
Bole, yellow, - - - - -	As above.

Bole vulgare, and all other forts of bole earth, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Borax, natural, or Crifocolla, or Tinkal,	As above.
Borax, refined, - - - - -	As above.
Box, (wood), - - - - -	Washed in fea water, to be admitted on board.
Casks, empty, - - - - -	Washed and restored on board to free Pratique.
Small Casks, empty, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Buttons of Wood, Metal, Amber, Stone, or Smalts, &c. - - - - -	As above.
Brazil wood, red, for dying, - -	If in thick pieces to be admitted on board, if in small pieces to be puri- fied in the Lazaretto.
Brilliants, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Vitis alba, roots and plants, - -	As above.
Bronze, - - - - -	If in thick pieces, to be washed with fea water and admitted on board, if in small ones, to be purified in the Lazaretto.
Buccheri, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Salted Sounds, - - - - -	The vessels to be purified on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Butter, - - - - -	The vessels to be purified and inspected, and admitted on board.
Extract Cocoa Nuts, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Extract of Lead, a medicine, - -	As above.
Extract of Sulphur, - - - - -	As above.
Extract of Antimony, - - - - -	As above.
Extract of Nutmegs, - - - - -	As above.

Roe of Fish, falted, - - - - - || To be purified in the Lazaretto.  
 Butua, or Pereira brava, roots, &c. || As above.

C.

Cocoa Nuts, - - - - - || If on the canal, to be admitted on  
 board, otherwise to be purified in the  
 Lazaretto.

Cakarilla, or Schacarilla, or Cascarilla,  
 bark of, - - - - - || To be purified in the Lazaretto.  
 Cheefe, - - - - - || Bathed with sea water, and admitted on  
 Board.

Calamin of Copper, or Petra Calami-  
 nare, - - - - - || To be purified in the Lazaretto.

Artificial Calamin, or Tutic, or Tutanag,  
 As above.

Coffee, - - - - - || As above.

Caju, vide India Anacardin.

Loadstone, - - - - - || To be admitted to free Pratique of its  
 envelope on board, or in the Laza-  
 retto.

Calamus Aromaticus, vide Acorus.

Calambak, or Aloe wood, vide Agal-  
 loco.

Vitriol, - - - - - || To be restored to free Pratique on  
 board, or in the Lazaretto.

Chalcedony, (hard Stones), - - || Washed with sea water, purified in the  
 Lazaretto, and restored.

Lime, - - - - - || To be restored on board to free Prat-  
 tique.

Calomel, or sublimated Mercury, (me-  
 dicinal), - - - - - || To be purified in the Lazaretto.

Germander, or Calamandrina, or plant of Germander, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Camomile, a plant, - - - - -	As above.
Campeche wood, or Indian wood,	If in thick pieces, to be admitted on board ; if in small pieces to be puri- fied in the Lazaretto.
Lake, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Sweetmeats, - - - - -	As above.
Camphire, - - - - -	As above.
Indian Canes, - - - - -	To be restored on board, passed through sea water.
Pistol and Gun Barrels, (new), -	To be inspected, and restored on board to free Pratique.
Cinnamon, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Strong Cinnamon, or Cassia wood,	As above.
White Cinnamon, or precious Bark of Winterana, - - - - -	As above.
Cantharides, - - - - -	To be emptied out, and admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Capers, fruit, flower, and rind of,	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Carabe, or Succino, vide Yellow Amber.	
Caranna, Rosin, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Coals, - - - - -	To be purified, and admitted on board.
Coal, fossil, or Litantrace,	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Cardamum largest, or Grain of Para- dise, - - - - -	As above.
Cardamum larger, Cardamum smaller, aromatic kernels of a plant which is brought from the coast of Malabar,	As above.
Holy Thistle, roots and leaves of,	To be purified in the Lazaretto.



Carline, roots and leaves of, - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Carmine, tint or colour, - - - -	As above.
Salt or dried Fish, of every sort of animals, whether of sea or land, - -	To be admitted on board to free Pratique, the vessels being bathed.
Carrots, roots, - - - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Carpobalsamum, or fruit of the Balsam tree, - - - - - - - - -	As above.
Carob, bean, - - - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Carob, tree wood, - - - - - -	To be admitted on board, bathed in sea water, or in the Lazaretto, if in small pieces.
Cascariglia, vide Cakarilla.	
Cassia fistulare, or in pods, - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Cassia lignea, vide strong Cinnamon.	
Chestnuts, - - - - - - - - -	To be restored on board by the canal.
Castoreum, - - - - - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto, or taken out of the bags in which they may be.
Spurge, seeds of, - - - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Catecù, or Calto of India, - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Pitch, - - - - - - - - - - -	To free Pratique on board.
Calto of India, vide Catecù.	
Cavassa farina of Manioc, - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Caviale, (a fauce), - - - - - -	To be admitted on board, examined by means of the iron, and the vessels soaked.
Hemp, - - - - - - - - - - -	To be admitted on board, and passed through the water.
Cautcoux, or elastic Gum, from America, - - - - - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.

Cedars, - - - - -	To be purified, admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Citron Trees, - - - - -	As above.
Ashes of Soda, vide Bariglia.	
Pearl Ashes, and all other Ashes, -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Raw Wax, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto, and washed with sea water.
Tamariscan, American Wax, - -	As above.
Lake Wax, - - - - -	As above.
Articles of Wax, of every sort, -	To be admitted on board by the canal.
White Lead, vide Biacca.	
Centaurea, a plant, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Mirabolan Prunes, - - - - -	As above.
Chin-China, or Peruvian Bark, -	As above.
Chich Pease, vide Denti di Vecchia.	
Ciliege, and their nuts, - - -	As above, and the nuts to be conveyed by the canal on board.
Cummin, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Bark, (Cina), - - - - -	As above.
Native Cinnabar, - - - - -	As above.
Artificial ditto, - - - - -	As above.
Cinnamon, vide Sweet Cannilla.	
Chocolate, - - - - -	As above.
Onions, - - - - -	Admitted to free Pratique on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Cyperus, roots, fimalar to Olive nuts, and come from Candia, - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Cobalt, mixed metal, - - -	As above.
Coca, leaf of a small tree of Peru, and is used for chewing, as a cordial to the stomach, - - - - -	As above.

Cochineal, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Cocco, or Cobra, fruit, water, and juice of, - - - - -	As above.
Cocco for Painters, or Kermes, -	As above.
Laurel Bays, - - - - -	To be admitted on board by the canal, or in the Lazaretto.
Cyprus Bays, - - - - -	As above.
Juniper Bays, - - - - -	As above.
Levant Bays, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Myrtle Bays, - - - - -	To be purified on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Animal, or common Glue, - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Fish Glue, or Ictio Glue, - - -	As above.
Vitriol, of calcined Iron, - - -	As above.
Wild Cucumber, vide Alandal.	
Colophonia, or Grecian Pitch, - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Cummin, vide Ciminio.	
Sea Shells and Fossils, provided they be not encrusted, and without slime,	As above.
Confection of Alkermes, (medicine),	As above.
Confection of Hyacinth, (medicine),	As above.
Conferves, of all sorts, - - - -	As above.
Conterie, or manufactured Glass, or Crystal, - - - - -	As above.
Contrayerva, or Draken, roots, &c.	As above.
Contrayerva Virginiana, or Snake Root,	As above.
Capivi Balsam, - - - - -	As above.
Carallini, or Sea Musk, - - - -	As above.
Rough Coral, - - - - -	As above.
Prepared ditto, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.

Cords for Instruments, made of Steel	
or Wire, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Coriander, - - - - -	To be admitted on board by the canal, or purified in the Lazaretto.
Hartshorn, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto, washed with sea water, and previously de- prived of the skin.
Hartshorn prepared, (medicine), -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Rhinoceros Horn, - - - - -	As above.
Unicorn's Horn, or Teeth of the fifth	
Narvaal, - - - - -	As above.
Horn of Ammon, or Marine Shell,	To be cleaned in the Lazaretto.
Cornaline, hard Stones, - - -	To be washed in sea water, and admit- ted at Lazaretto.
Costus amanis, odoratus, or Arabicus,	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Sweet Costus, - - - - -	As above.
Horfe Radishes, - - - - -	As above.
Crytals, in natura, or manufactured,	As above.
Crucibles, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Croco, or Saffron, flowers and seeds,	As above.
Crocus de Marte, (medicinal), - -	As above.
Cubebe, - - - - -	As above.
Curcuma, or Indian Cyperus, or Indian	
Saffron, roots, - - - - -	As above.
Curcufù, or Scurcufù, - - - -	To be admitted by the canal, or emp- tied out on board.
Crifocolla, vide Borax.	

D.

Dates, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Daucus Cretensis, roots and feeds of,	As above.
Dentalia, or Entalia, a sort of fossil shells, - - - - -	As above.
Elephants Teeth, vide Ivory.	
Teeth of Narvaal fish, vide Unicorns Horn.	
Teeth of the Sea Dog, or Gloffopetra,	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Teeth of the Hippopotamus, or Sea Horse, - - - - -	As above.
Teeth of Vecchia, or Chich Peafe,	To be restored on board by the canal.
Diacordion, solidum and liquidum, (medicinal), - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Diagridium, or Scamony, - - -	As above.
Diagridium Sulphuratum, or Scamonca Sulphurata, - - - - -	As above.
Diamonds, - - - - -	As above.
Diamoran Jalap, - - - - -	The vessels to be purified admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Diafcordion, (medicinal), - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Jasper, (hard stones), - - - -	To be soaked in sea water, and purified in Lazaretto.
Diatarlarus, (medicinal), - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Dictamnum Cretense, - - - -	As above.
Dragante, or Tragante, gum, - -	As above.
Drakena, vide Contrayerva.	
Drugs, of every kind, - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.

Ebony

## E.

Ebony wood, - - - - -	To be admitted on board, and soaked in sea water.
Elaterium, or concrete juice of wild Cucumber, - - - - -	To be purified in Lazaretto.
Elixirs, of every fort, - - - - -	As above.
Elettro, vide yellow Amber, or Succino.	
Elemi gum, - - - - -	As above.
Hellebore, white, or black, or Veratrum,	As above.
Hamatites, or stone used for drawing, or Crayon, - - - - -	As above.
Entalia, vide Dentalia.	
Ens Veneris, (medicinal), - - - - -	As above.
Helenium, roots of, - - - - -	As above.
Epithymum, leaves of, - - - - -	As above.
Tea, - - - - -	As above.
Tea of Paraguay, or Peryoua, of which a delicious beverage like tea is made,	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Herbs of every fort, if their nature be not charged, - - - - -	As above.
Eringo, seeds, roots, and leaves, -	As above.
Hermit Dates, - - - - -	As above.
Odoriferous Effences, - - - - -	The vessels to be purified, and admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Extracts of all sorts of herbs, flowers, roots, barks, and fruits, - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Efula plant, - - - - -	As above.
Metallic Ethiops, (medicinal), - -	As above.

Mineral Ethiops, (medicinal), - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Vegetable Ethiops, (ditto,) - - -	As above.
Eñiti, or Aquiline Stones, or Callimi,	As above.
Euphorbium, - - - - -	As above.
Eupatorium plant, - - - - -	As above.

## F.

Indian Beans, (or Phafels), - - -	To be admitted on board by the canal, or purified in the Lazaretto.
Levant ditto, - - - - -	As above.
Eatable Meal, or Flour of every sort,	If in facks, to be purified in the Laza- retto; if in casks, to be admitted on board, by introducing the iron.
Tar, - - - - -	To be restored by the canal, as Cur- cuffù.
Bean, or fruit of St. Ignatus, or Febrifuga nut, or Pepita nut, - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Common Beans, - - - - -	To be restored by the canal on board.
Lees of Arum, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto,
Lees of Brionia, (or Vitis alba), or of any other vegetable, - - - -	As above.
Antimony Liver, - - - - -	As above.
Fercolo del Saffonio, (medicinal), -	As above.
Iron, - - - - -	If in mafs to be steeped in sea water, admitted on board; if manufactured to be admitted in the Lazaretto, taken out of the wrappers, and puri- fied.

Honey Combs, - - - - -	To be admitted to free Pratique on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Dry Figs, - - - - -	To be admitted on board, the vessels or boxes being first opened, in order that they may be examined.
Gall of Glafs, or Glafs Salts, vide Al- lume Catino.	
Fœnum græcum, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Peucedanus, - - - - -	As above.
Flower of Cannella, - - - - -	As above.
Flower of Nutmeg or Mace, - -	As above.
Flower of Pomegranate, vide Balaufti.	
Flower of Antimony, - - - - -	As above.
Flower of metallic Antimony, (medi- cinal), - - - - -	As above.
Flower of Brimstone, - - - - -	To be admitted to free Pratique on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Flower of Copper or Copperas, -	To be emptied out, and admitted to free Pratique on board.
Flowers of all forts of plants, the nature of which has not changed, - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Fluids of all forts, - - - - -	The vessels to be purified, the contents inspected and admitted to free Pratique, either on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Leaves of all forts of Vegetables, fresh and dried, provided their nature be not changed, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Indian Leaf, or Malabuthrum, -	As above.
Small Senna Leaf, - - - - -	As above.



Cheefe, vide Cacio.

Fruits of all forts, when their nature is  
not changed from the vegetable state,

Hemp, vide under Cair d'Erba.

Flax or Hemp, when well pitched,

Fresh or dried Mushrooms, - - -

Salted Mushrooms, - - - - -

Levant Mushrooms, or Rux Vomica,

Maltefe, or Tifoide Mushrooms, -

To be purified in the Lazaretto.

To be admitted to Pratique on board.

To be purified.

The vessels to be purified and washed;  
then admitted to Pratique on board.

To be purified in the Lazaretto.

As above.

G.

Galangal, - - - - -

Galbanum, - - - - -

Levant Galls, - - - - -

Garbellum, or flowers of Senna, -

Cloves, - - - - -

Gelamina, or Lapis Calaminaris, -

Gems, or precious Stones, - - -

Ginger, - - - - -

Gentian, leaves or roots of, - - -

Gyps, or Plaister, crude, worked, and  
in powder, - - - - -

Glands, - - - - -

Glands of Dodonea, or Glans Vallonca,

Glans unguentaria, vide Balano Mirep-  
fica.

Hyacinths, precious stone, - - -

Gladiola, or Iris, roots of, - - -

As above.

As above.

As above.

As above.

As above.

As above.

As above.

As above.

As above.

To be purified on board, and admitted  
by being emptied out.

To be restored on board by the canal.

As above.

To be purified in the Lazaretto.

As above.

Jalap, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Giavazzo, vide burnt Amber.	
Gicheri, vide Arum.	
Juniper, wood, and bags of, - -	To be admitted on board, the former to free Pratique, the latter by the canal; or to be purified in the Lazaretto.
 Ginfeng, or Ninzin, roots, which are original from China, - - - -	 To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Jewels, vide Gems.	
Zyzyphus, minor, or feeds of Seffami,	As above.
Zyzyphus, - - - - -	To be admitted on board by the canal.
Julaps of every fort, - - - -	The vessels to be purified, and admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
 Indian Rushes, - - - - -	 To be admitted on board, after having been pass'd through water.
Juncus odoratus, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Glofs Stones, vide Teeth of the Sea Hound.	
Englilh Drops, - - - - -	As above.
Gum Ammoniac, vide Ammoniac.	
Gum Arabic, - - - - -	As above.
Gum Anime, vide Anime.	
Gum Bdellium, vide Bdellium.	
Gumma Coppale, - - - - -	As above.
Gummi Tragacathe, vide Diagrante.	
Gum of Ivy, - - - - -	As above.
Gumma elastica, vide Cautcoux.	
Gumma Elemi, vide Elemi.	
Gumma Gutta, - - - - -	As above.

Gumma Lacca, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Gumma Lauri, - - - - -	As above.
Gums of every sort, not here named,	As above.
Grana kermes, or Grana tinctorum,	As above.
Grana silvestrics, or of Arignon, or Spincervino, - - - - -	As above.
Grain of Vermilion, - - - - -	As above.
Grains of Paradise, vide Cardamum major.	
Granate Stones, - - - - -	As above.
Granatiglia, or Ricinus Americanus, major and minor, - - - - -	As above.
Granfarro, vide Tar.	
Grain, - - - - -	To be restored on board, by means of the canal.
Grand Turk, or Granone, - - -	As above.
Chryfolites, or Topaz, - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Grogo Orientale, - - - - -	To be conveyed, by means of the canal, on board, or purified in the Laza- retto.
Encrustation of Casks or Tartar, -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Gujaci lignum, and gum of, - -	To be restored, the former on board, after having passed through sea water; the latter purified in the Lazaretto.

## I.

Hydrargyrus, or Mercury, vide Argentum vivum.	
Ictio colla, vide Fish Glue.	
Imperatoricæ, (or Masterwort), roots and leaves of, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Incense, or Olibanum, - - - -	As above.
Indigo, - - - - -	As above.
Hyofcyarni, seeds and plants of, -	As above.
Ipecacuanha Root, - - - - -	As above.
Hypericon, or Pilatrum, or perforated Wort Plant, - - - - -	As above.
Iperion, a sort of tea recently discovered at Abrador - - - - -	As above.
Hippocampi, or little Sea Horses, (a marine insect), - - - - -	As above.
Hypocistides, concrete juice, - -	As above.
Iris, vide Gladiola.	
Hyffop plant, - - - - -	As above.

## K.

Potash, or Glaswort, vide Ash of every sort.	
Kermei, vide Grana tinctorum.	
Kermes Minerale, (medicinal), - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Kaire, Indian Hemp, made of the bark of the Cocoa tree, - - - -	To be passed through sea water, and left to soak therein for some time, and admitted to Prattique on board.

Lac,

## L.

Lac, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Labdanum, a refin, - - - - -	As above.
Plates of every fort of metal, - -	As above.
Rasberries, - - - - -	As above.
Lapis Hæmatiles, vide Hæmatiles.	
Lazuli Lapis, - - - - -	As above.
Tin, vide Tin Wares.	
Satte di Luna, vide Agaricus Mineralis.	
Laudanum, liquidum de Sydhenum, (medicinal), - - - - -	As above.
Laudanum nepentes oppiate, (medi- cinal), - - - - -	As above.
Woods of all forts, not being named,	To be admitted on board, after having been first soaked in sea water.
Fossil wood, - - - - -	As above.
Virginal milk, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Pulfe of every kind, - - - - -	To be admitted on board by means of the canal.
Lentife, (or Mastick wood), - -	Passed through sea water, and admitted on board.
Leuco Pepper, or white Pepper, -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Libani, or Cordis, vide Hemp.	
Lemons, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto, or ad- mitted on board by being emptied out and purified.
Salted or smoked Tongues, - -	To be purified in Lazaretto.
Linfeed, - - - - -	To be restored by the canal, or puri- fied in the Lazaretto.
	Liquorice,

Liquorice, roots and juice of, - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Liquors of every fort, - - - -	The veffels to be purified, and admitted, either on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Liquor Anodinum mineral, vide Anodineim mineral.	
Liquor of Hartfhorn, abforbed, (medicinal), - - - - -	As above.
Liquor, Amber, - - - - -	As above.
Litantrace, vide foſſil Coal.	
Lithrage, - - - - -	
Lithoſporum, or lucid Stone of Bologna,	The things containing it to be purified and admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Lupines, - - - - -	To be reſtored on board by the canal.
Lupulus, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.

M.

Mace, the exterior legument of the Nutmeg, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Mother of Pearl, - - - - -	As above.
Magiſteries, of all forts, - - - -	As above.
Magneſia Alba, or powder of Conte Palma, (medicinal), - - - -	As above.
Mays, - - - - -	To be admitted to free Pratique on board.
Pottery of Majorca, - - - - -	To be purified on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Morlabathrum, vide Indian Leaf.	

Almonds,

Almonds, - - - - -	To be admitted on board by the canal, or purified in the Lazaretto.
Manioc, a sort of paste or flour of a tree which is used as a nutriment for the African slaves, and in the Antilles,	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Mandragora, or Mandrake, roots and bark of, - - - - -	As above.
Manna, - - - - -	As above.
Pomatum, - - - - -	The vessels to be purified, and admit- ted on board.
Marchefita, or Piriti, - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Margaritæ, or Pearls, - - - -	As above.
Margaritinæ, - - - - -	As above.
Marble, - - - - -	Admitted to free Pratique on board, to be purified in the Lazaretto.
Maffoi, rind of, - - - - -	As above.
Maftiche, - - - - -	As above.
Matites, vide Hæmatites, or Crayons.	
Macca, a fluid spirituous substance, used by gilders, - - - - -	The vessels to be purified, and admit- ted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Mechoacanna, or white Rhubarb, -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Pomegranate fruit, - - - - -	As above.
Balm, (or Meliffa), plant, - - -	As above.
Mentha plant, - - - - -	As above.
Mercury in natura, or Quickfilver, vide Quickfilver.	
Mercurius dulcis, vide Calomel.	
Mercurius precipitatus albus, flavus, and ruber, - - - - -	As above.
Mercurius fublimateis corrofivus, -	As above.

Miftura refinofa, for pitching, - -	To be admitted on board, the veffels being purified.
Metals of all forts, - - - - -	If in great pieces, to be reftored on board, foaked in fea water; if in fmall pieces, to be purified in the Lazaretto.
Honey, vide Honey Combs.	
Honey of Rofes, - - - - -	The veffels to be purified, admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Minerals of all forts, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto, if in fmall pieces.
Vermilion, vide Cinnabar.	
Mirabolan Plums, Indian or black,	As above.
Ditto, Bellerici, - - - - -	As above.
Ditto, Cheboli, - - - - -	As above.
Ditto, Citron, - - - - -	As above.
Ditto, Emblici, - - - - -	As above.
Myrrh, - - - - -	As above.
Mithridate, (medicinal), - - - -	As above.
Coins, of every fort of metal, - -	To be emptied out on board, and wafhed with fea water; or purified in the Lazaretto, with the fame care.
Lees of Oil, - - - - -	The veffels being purified, to be admitted on board.
Myrtle, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Mofciami, - - - - -	To be infpected, the bandage taken off and purified, admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Mustard, - - - - -	The veffels being purified, admitted on board.



Muft, (new Wine), - - - - -	The veffels being purified, admitted on board.
Mucilages, - - - - - :	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Mufk, - - - - - - - - -	To be taken out of the bladders, and purified in the Lazaretto.
Sea Mofs, vide Coralline.	

N.

Nafta, or Rock Oil, or Oil of Saffrafas,	The veffels being purified, admitted on board.
Celtic Nard, or Spica Celtica, -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Indian Nard, or Spike Nard, - -	As above.
Nepentes, vide Laudanum Opium Quercetanum.	
Soot, - - - - - - - - -	As above.
Sea or land Shells, - - - - -	As above.
Ninzin, vide Ginfeng.	
Nitre, or Saltpetre, - - - - -	To be purified on board, and admitted.
Purified Nitre, - - - - -	As above.
Antimoniated Nitre, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Small Nuts, - - - - - - - - -	To be reftored by the canal on board.
Ciliege Nuts, vide Ciliege.	
Nux Indiana, wood, - - - - -	To be admitted on board, like other woods.
Ditto, fruit, - - - - - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto, or reftored on board by the canal.
Nux Vomica, vide Levant Mufhroom.	
Ben-Nuts, vide Balano Mirepfica.	
Nux Pepita, vide St. Ignatius Bean.	

Nutmegs, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Nopal, a small tree from America, which sustains and nutrifies the Cochineal,	To be admitted on board, purified of liable matter.

O.

Crabs Eyes, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Monkeys Eyes, or Opali, (precious stones), - - - - -	As above.
Olibanum, vide Incense.	
Oils of every sort, either fluids, con- cretes, distilled, or essences, &c.	The vessels to be purified, and admit- ted to free Pratique on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Olives, dried, salted, or in oil, - -	To be restored on board by the canal, the vessels to be purified, and ex- amined, admitted on board.
Olive tree, and its resin, - - - -	The former admitted on board, and the latter purified in the Lazaretto.
Umbrellas, of wax cloth, - - - -	To be purified, and admitted on board or in the Lazaretto.
Onyxes, or Agates, (precious stones), Opobalsam, vide Balsam.	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Opopanax, - - - - -	As above.
Opium, vide Affione.	
Crayon, (Oricella), - - - - -	As above.
Resin, vide Gum.	
Origanum, (wild Marjoram), Oriental plant, - - - - -	As above.
Watches, without strings, - - -	As above.
Gold, - - - - -	As above.

Tinsel,

Tinfel, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Orpine, or Orpiment, vide yellow Arfenic.	
Bone, manufactured, - - - - -	As above.
Whalebone, - - - - -	As above.
Cuttle Fish Bone, - - - - -	As above.
Bone for lanterns, - - - - -	As above.
Oximel, fimple, or of the Sea Onion,	The veffels to be purified, admitted on board.
Oyfters, fresh, and the fhells of -	Admitted to free Pratique.
Osteocolla, or Bones petrified, - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Tinfel, and manufactures of, - -	As above, if in fmall pieces; if in thick pieces, admitted on board, after being washed.
Oxifenicon, or Tamarinds, - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.

P.

Rufhes, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Straw of Spikenard, - - - - -	As above.
Palm, and manufactures of, - - -	The Palm to be purified from all liable matter, reftored on board; the Goods in the Lazaretto.
Panacea Mercuriale, (medicinal), -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Bread of all forts, - - - - -	At free Pratique on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Panicum, from the Levant, and that of our own country, - - - - -	To be admitted on board by the canal.
Papaveres, (red Poppy), and feeds of,	To be purified in the Lazaretto.

Paste worked, with fugar, &c. - -	To be purified from liable matter, in the Lazaretto.
Almond Paste, - - - - -	As above.
New Biscuits, - - - - -	As above.
Pastry in Glafs, - - - - -	As above.
Pastel, or Crayon, for painters, -	As above.
Dried Raisins, - - - - -	If in bags, to be emptied out; if in baskets, or casks, the things containing them to be purified, admitted on board.
Patate, - - - - -	To be emptied on the canal, and admitted on board.
Grecian Pitch, vide Cofolonia.	
Pitch for ships, or black Pitch, -	The things containing it to be purified, and admitted on board.
Peony plant, and the root of, - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Strong Pepper, - - - - -	As above.
Cloves Pepper, - - - - -	As above.
White Pepper, vide Leucopepper.	
Pareira brava, vide Butua.	
Perigua, vide Herb of Paraguay.	
Pearls, vide Margerite.	
Dried, fresh, salted, smoked, candied fish, &c. - - - - -	The vessels to be purified, and admitted on board.
Petroleum, (Rock Oil), vide Nafsa, or Oil of Saffafras.	
Peucedanum, (Hogs Fennel), - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Lapis aquilinus, vide Eriti.	
Lapis Calaminaris, vide Calamine, or Gelamina, or Tutanag.	

Lapis Judaicus, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Lapis Lucidus, or Bologna, vide Lito-phorin.	
Lapis Infernalis, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Lapis Sanguinalis, vide Lapis Hæmatites.	
Petrified Bones, vide Ostocolla.	
Lynx Stone, vide Belemnite.	
Lapis Specularis, vide Allumen de Scagliola.	
Stones, of every sort, - - - - -	If in massive pieces, to be restored on board; if in smaller, to be purified in the Lazaretto.
Pilatum, vide Hypericon.	
Indian Pines, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Lead in natura, - - - - -	If in massive pieces, to be soaked in sea water, admitted on board; if in smaller pieces, to be purified in the Lazaretto.
Burnt Lead, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Pipes for smoking, - - - - -	To be emptied out, and admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Pellitory, (Pyrethrum), of the Levant, roots, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Piriti, vide Marchefiti.	
Angola, or African Peafe, - - -	To be admitted on board by the canal.
Pistachio Nuts, with and without the shell, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Pissasphaltum, vide Bitumen vulgare.	

Paintings, on porcelain, copper, or wood, - - - - -	To be purified on board, and admitted to free Pratique, from which are to be excepted those on canvas, silk, cotton, &c.
Poligala Virginiana, a plant, - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Polypodium, a plant, - - - -	As above.
Gunpowder, - - - - -	As above.
Powder of Count Palma, vide Magnesia Alba.	
Medicinal Powder, - - - - -	As above.
Potash of every fort, - - - -	As above.
Pompholyx, or Putty Pumices, -	To be removed into other receptacles, and admitted on board.
Porcelain, - - - - -	To be purified on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Purflane, seeds and plant of, - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Potash, vulgarly Potazza, or Glafs Ashes, vide Ashes.	
Pozzolana, - - - - -	To be admitted on board by the canal.
Precipitate, white, red, and yellow, vide Mercurius Precipitatus.	
Macedonian Parsley, vide Opium.	
Princibek, (Pinchbek), and manufac- tures in, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Hams, vide salted and smoked Meats.	
Damascene Plums, - - - - -	As above.
Pfyllium, (or Fleawort), a plant, -	As above.

## Q.

Quaffia, or Quaffe, a very bitter wood, which comes from America, - -	To be purified, and admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto, without being foaked.
Quarzo, and any substances clothed or impregnated with Quarzo, - -	At free Pratique.
Quintessences, of every fort, - -	The vessels to be purified, admitted on board, or at the Lazaretto.
Germander, vide Camedrios, (herb),	
Gum of the Oak, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.

## R.

Rhubarb, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Rhubarb, white, vide Mechoacanna.	
Rhubarb, Muscovy, or Rhapsonticum,	As above.
Rack, vide Arrack.	
Roots of all forts of Vegetables, -	As above.
Refins, of all forts, - - - - -	As above.
Copper, solid, - - - - -	To be washed with sea water, and ad- mitted on board; in small pieces, to be purified in the Lazaretto.
Rosemary, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Rhapsonticum, vide Muffory.	
Rhubarb Liquorice, vide Liquirizia.	
Regulus of Antimony, - - - - -	As above.
Refins, of every fort, - - - - -	As above.
Rum, Rhum, Rom, or Taffia, - -	The vessels to be purified, admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.

Currants and Raspberries, - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Ricinus Americanus, vide Granatiglia.	
Rifigal, vide red Arfenic.	
Rice, - - - - -	To be restored by the canal, and the things in which it is contained purified, and the iron introduced; but if it be in baskets or panniers, the same care to be taken, provided the same be of ruff.
Ritargilium, vide Litharge.	
Madder roots, vide Alizzari.	
Rochori, vide Achioté.	
Roses, fresh and dried, - - - -	The fresh to be purified, and admitted on board; the dry, to be purified in the Lazaretto.
Liquors, of every sort, - - - -	The vessels to be purified, and admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Rubies, (Gems), - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Rubbia, (Madder root), vide Alizzari, or Robbia.	

S.

Sabadiglia, plant and seeds of, - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Savin, plant and berries of, - - -	As above.
Saccorella, - - - - -	As above.
Sagapenum, or Serapinum, - - -	As above.
Sago, a species of paste, the flower of a tree, such as that from the Moluccas,	As above.
Saggina, (Miliun Indicum), - -	To be conveyed on board by the canal.



Sagri, (of fishes), - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Salacche, - - - - -	The things containing it to be purified, and admitted on board.
Pickle, of every fort, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto, if mixed with liable articles; if free, to be admitted on board, after being emptied into other vessels.
Alkaline Salt, - - - - -	To be purified, and restored on board.
Sal Ammoniac, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Sal Catharticus, from England, -	As above.
Sal Gemmæ, - - - - -	To be purified, and admitted on board.
Salt of Nitre, vide Nitre.	
Salt of Glafs, vide Allumen Catinum.	
Salts, extracted from plants or effences,	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Salts, of every kind, - - - - -	To be purified, and restored on board.
Sarfaparilla, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto, with- out being soaked in sea water.
Salted or pickled articles, - - -	The vessels to be purified, and duly in- spected, admitted on board.
Sandals, (trees), white, red, and cedar,	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Sandaracha, (red Arfenic), - - -	As above.
Dragons Blood, a resin, - - - -	As above.
Soaps, - - - - -	As above.
Sarcocolla, a resin, fimilar to Incense which comes from Perfia, - - -	As above.
Pilchers, - - - - -	The vessels to be purified, and admitted on board.
Sardonyz, vide Cornaline Stones.	
Saffrafas wood, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Skacarilla, vide Cafcarilla.	

Small Shells, - - - - -	To be reflored on board by the canal.
Scammony, vide Diagridi.	
Scammonium Sulphuratum, vide Diagridi Zolfati.	
Daggers, with bone handles, - -	To be admitted, purified on board; the <i>lining</i> to be deprived of any liable matter.
Sciarappa, vide Jalap.	
Cipolla Squill, - - - - -	At free Pratique, either on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Sea Skink, a kind of small Sea Lizard which comes from Egypt, - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Sclarea, (garden Clary), plant of, roots of, - - - - -	As above.
Scordium, or water Germander, leaves and roots, - - - - -	As above.
Peruvian Bark, vide Chin-China, Guaiacum.	
Bark, vice Holywood or Guajacum.	
Magellan, or real Winter's Bark, -	As above.
Bark of Citron, - - - - -	As above.
Barks of every kind of trees and fruits,	As above.
Scorzonera, (or Vipers Grafts), -	As above.
Scurcuffu, vide Curcufu.	
Sebesten, (an East Indian plum), -	As above.
Raw Tallow, - - - - -	The Casks to be purified, examined by introducing the iron, and admitted on board.
Flints, - - - - -	If small, to be purified in the Lazaretto.
Selenitæ, a kind of gypfeous earth,	As above.

Seeds of all forts of Vegetables which are not eatable, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Semi-Metals of every fort, - - -	If in thick pieces, to be purified, and admitted on board; if in small pieces, to be purified in the Lazaretto.
Starch, - - - - -	To be reflored on board, after being emptied into other vessels; if in sacks, at the Lazaretto.
Small Grains, - - - - -	As above.
Senna, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto, and admitted.
Senapa, (Sinapis, or Mustard), -	As above.
Serapinum, vide Sagapenum.	
Salmons, - - - - -	The vessels or things containing them to be purified, and admitted on board.
Virginian Snake Root, vide Contra- yerva Virginiana.	
Cyder, or Apple Wine, - - -	The vessels being purified, to be admit- ted either on board, or in the Laza- retto.
Simaronba Bark, or roots of, - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Sinople, or Cinabrese, (a red Crayon),	As above.
Syrups of all forts, vide Guilebbi.	
Smalts, vide artificial Blue, and manu- factures of, - - - - -	The things in which they are contained being purified, they are to be admit- ted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Emeralds, (precious stones), - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Merline, - - - - -	As above.
Smilax, (a plant), roots of, - - -	As above.

Soda Ashes, vide Bariglia,	
Sorbetto, species of conserve from the Levant, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Sorra, - - - - -	The vessels to be purified, and admitted on board.
Poniard, vide Dagger.	
Flax, vide Hemp.	
Mirrors, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Spelt, - - - - -	To be restored on board by the canal.
Spermaceti, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Specific of Elvezio, (medicinal), -	As above.
Spica Celtica, vide Spica Nardi.	
Spica Nardi, vide Nardus Indica.	
Spina Cervina, vide Grana Silvestris.	
Fluid Spirits, of every sort, - - -	The vessels to be purified, and render- ed on board.
Spodium, vide burned Ivory.	
Metallic or Iron Drofs, (medicinal),	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Squinante, vide Juncus aromaticus.	
Stalactites, or Gemmed Spar, (stones),	As above.
Tin, - - - - -	Like Lead.
Arabian Stechas, - - - - -	Ditto.
Stibium Diaphoreticum, vide Antimo- nium Diaphoreticum.	
Stock Fish, - - - - -	To be admitted to Pratique on board.
Stoje, when not mixed with any liable articles, - - - - -	To be admitted to Pratique on board, after having been first soaked in sea water.
Storax, of every sort, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Staveacre, seeds of, - - - - -	As above.

Hogs Greafe, or Lard, - - - -	The vefsel in which it is contained, being washed in fea water, to be admitted on board.
Sublimate Corrofive, vide Mercurius Sublimatus Corrofiveus.	
Succinum, vide yellow Amber.	
Sugar, - - - - -	At free Pratique.
Juices of all forts of Vegetables. -	If in liquids, the veffels to be purified, and admitted on board; if in folid, to be purified in the Lazaretto.

T.

Tobacco, - - - - -	In whatever ftate it may be, to be admitted to Pratique, provided it be free from any liable articles; either on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Taccamahaca, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Taffia, vide Rhum.	
Tamarinds, vide Oxifenicon.	
Talco, - - - - -	As above.
Tamarifq Americanus, and its wax, vide Wax of Tamarifc.	
Tartar from Cafks, vide Gruma of Cafks.	
Tartar Emetic, (medicinal), - -	As above.
Tartar, foluble by Willis, (medicinal),	As above.
Tartar, vitriolated, (medicinal), -	As above.
Tartar, or articles made of Tartar of Aqua Termalis, - - - - -	At free Pratique, being purified of liable matter in the Lazaretto.

Tartaruga,

Tartaruga, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Truffles, (a fungus), - - - - -	To be restored on board by the canal.
Tablets painted, vide Pictures.	
Tea, vide Herb of Tea.	
Tembril, vide Betel.	
Turpentine, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Terra Cathecù, vide Cateù, or Catto.	
Terra Siciliana, vide Bezour Mineral.	
Earths of all forts, and manufactures of Earth, either in a crude or in a clay state, - - - - -	As above.
Marine Testacei, free from slime and mofs, vide Marine Conches or Shells.	
Tifoides, vide Mushrooms from Malta.	
Oriental Thyme, - - - - -	As above.
Tinkal, vide Borax, or Crifocolla.	
Medicinal Tinctures, of every fort,	As above.
Tombaca, and any other metallic mix- ture, - - - - -	Soaked in sea water, and admitted on board; but if in small pieces, to be purified in the Lazaretto.
Tunny, - - - - -	The things in which it is contained, being purified and examined, the same to be admitted on board.
Topaz, vide Chryfolite.	
Torches, provided there be no cotton therein, or other matter which is not pitched, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto, and admitted to free Pratique.
Terebinthinæ, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Theriaca, - - - - -	As above.

Trifera Magna, (a species of electuary), medicinal, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Turbith, - - - - -	As above.
Turbith Minerale, a mercurial prepara- tion, - - - - -	As above.
Turquoise, or Turcoides, stones or gems, - - - - -	As above.
Turquin, vide artificial Blue.	
Tutty, vide Cadmia factitiosa, or Lapis Calaminaris, or Pompholyx.	
Tutty, Indian, vide Acordina.	

## V.

Vanille, (or Vaginula), - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Valerian, plant or roots, - - - -	As above.
Vallonea, vide Glans Dodnea.	
Vetch, (or Tare), - - - - -	To be admitted by the canal on board.
Vegetables of all sorts, which have not changed their nature, - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Veratrum, vide Hellebore.	
Copperas, vide Flower of Copper.	
Vermilion, vide Grana Vermiglia.	
Vermut Wine, - - - - -	The vessels to be purified, and admitted on board.
Varnishes of all sorts, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Brazil wood for colours, - - - -	If in small pieces, to be purified in the Lazaretto; if in large, to be admit- ted on board.

Glafs, - - - - -	To be purified from any liable matter, and admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Vitriol, vide Zinc.	
Vitriol of calcined Iron, vide Colcho- tar.	
Ungula odorofa, vide Blatta Byzantina.	
Ungula alcis, or Granbeftra, - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Wines of every fort, - - - -	The veffels being purified, they are to be reftored to Prattique on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Vipers, dried, and their troches, -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Glue, - - - - -	As above.
Gum of the Oak, vide Oak.	
Unicorn, vide Teeth of the Narvaal Fifh.	
Unicorn Foffil, vide Ivory Foffil.	
Oatmeal, of every fort, - - - -	The veffels to be purified, and admitted on board, or in the Lazaretto.
Oftrich Eggs, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Hen Eggs, - - - - -	Purified, and admitted on board.
Grapes, fresh, of all forts, - - -	At free Prattique.
Raifins of the Sun, vide Paffolina.	



## Z.

Saffron, vide Crocus.	
Sapphires, precious stones, - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Bastard Saffron, - - - - -	As above.
Zedoary, - - - - -	As above.
Zelamina, vide Gelamina.	
Ginger, vide Gengiorio.	
Civet, - - - - -	As above.
Zibibbo, (a sort of Grape), - - -	To be restored on board, opened, the things in which it is contained purified.
Zinc, femimetal, - - - - -	To be purified in the Lazaretto.
Sulphur, - - - - -	At free Pratique.
Sugar, - - - - -	If contained in things not liable, the iron to be passed into it, and admitted on board; if in liable things, to be emptied out on board, or in Lazaretto.

## N O T I C E.

The most Illustrious and Serene Signor, the Senator, Count Bailiff of the sacred Military Order of St. Stephen, the Pope and Martyr, Chamberlain of his Imperial Majesty, and of his Royal Highness the most Serene Arch-duke and Grand-duke of Tuscany, Major General of the Forces, and his Royal Highness's Civil and Military Governor of the City, Port, and Jurisdiction of Leghorn, Commandant of the Coast, and President of Health, &c. &c. &c.

Doth, in addition to the Article XXXIII of the Ediēt published by His Royal Highness on the fifteenth of July last, give this public Notice, that His Royal Highness hath ordered, that all documents which shall be presented to the Lazarettoes concerning releases, cessions, consignments, markings, examinations, reconditioning the bales, valuations, and all others that can regard the merchandizes and articles disembarked at the Lazarettoes, must be signed by the Proprietors or Consignees respectively, and that the orders shall not be signed by their clerks, unless such clerks have been first legally authorized by a previous order signed by their principals, and acknowledging them as their agents and clerks. The merchants shall, therefore, take care to apprise the Captains of the Lazarettoes, by a paper under their hands, as often as they may change their clerks, and neglecting so to do, the merchandize shall be forwarded, and other relative dispositions taken by the order of those persons who shall have been previously authorized.

And all &c. to the end &c.

Given the 1st September, 1785,

The Advocate BRIGNOLE, Secretary of Health.

TRANS.

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TRANSLATED FROM THE ITALIAN

FROM

OUR MERE MOTION.

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HIS Royal Highness having caused an account to be laid before him of the economical and political state of the Lazarettoes in his city of Leghorn, has seen, with entire satisfaction, the excellent effects resulting as well from the conspicuous sum expended, within a few years, for their benefit, as from the new regulations of the 15th July, 1785; the extensive and convenient buildings recently constructed for the use of every class of persons who are to perform Quarantine; the abundant and salubrious waters united in vast cisterns, or conveyed, by means of new conduits, to fountains continually flowing for the use of the Lazarettoes and of the vessels under strict Quarantine; the spacious Pent-houses lately erected for airing and purifying the goods and magazines, when the merchants shall think it their interest to leave the former for some time after the performance of Quarantine; the excavation and enlargement of several branches of canals, in order to facilitate the transport of goods to the place of Quarantine; the periods of  
Quarantine

Quarantine regulated with equal attention to the security of public Health, and to the interests of Commerce ; the probity and safety with which goods are lodged, treated, and restored to the Proprietors ; and the police established in all parts of this department ; all which have, for some time past, been objects of his Royal care, as the efficacious means of promoting Commerce, and of securing the important article of public Health, which he never has lost sight of, and which he now with pleasure sees realized.

To render, however, these useful establishments perfect, it remained to provide, that the accustomed duties of purification, to be levied on goods destined to perform Quarantine in the Lazarettoes, should be freed from unequal and arbitrary exaction, and regulated by invariable and just laws, proportionate to the value of such goods.

The produce of this only and light duty exacted in Lazarettoes is not contemplated by His Royal Highness as an object of finance ; it being frequently insufficient to defray the necessary expences of their support, and the requisite charges for the purification of the several merchandizes, and to reimburse the conspicuous sums expended thereon : His Royal Highness absolutely wills that the amount be kept up as hitherto ; but he is desirous of distributing it with more justice.

By the law of the 15th July, 1785, the Purification-duties were fixed at the ratio of one per cent. upon the value of the merchandizes liable, which are under Quarantine in the first and second Lazaretto ; and of two per cent. on those which are purified in the third Lazaretto, with the exception of raw silk, which is to pay only one per cent ; and the duty of one half per cent. only for the purification of goods not liable, and which shall have been

been withdrawn, before two thirds of the time of the Quarantine allotted to goods that are liable, shall have elapsed. But the ascertainment of this duty must in the practice be defective, because the ancient table, which has been used by the Lazarettoes for the valuation of goods, is erroneous with respect to the prices and the weights, and incomplete for want of many unregistered goods; whence has arisen the disproportion of the duty to the respective qualities, as also to the quantity of the goods, and hence it has been always in its execution arbitrary and odious.

With this view, His Royal Highness approves the new and complete table this day compiled by his order, and commands that the Purification-duties already established by the Edict of the 15th July, 1785, be in future received in the Lazarettoes in proportion to the estimate thereby settled of each sort of merchandize, which duties are calculated for the benefit of Commerce at 30 per cent under the low prices current of the market in times of long tranquillity,

And since the amount of the duty, according to the new arrangements, must result from the estimates of the table, with reference to weight and to the number of goods; those who may wish to withdraw the goods belonging to them from the Lazarettoes must produce, besides the accustomed allegations, a note of the weight and number of the respective goods, upon which data the Officers may be enabled to calculate the duty.

His Royal Highness hopes that this his confidence in the reports of the merchants will be met by equal good faith: but if, for any good reason, it should be found meet to count after them, and the declaration made should be found erroneous, no other penalty shall be inflicted than the payment of  
double

double the duty in weight, and a proper recompence to him who shall execute it.

His Royal Highness finally commands, that the Officers of the Lazarettoes shall begin to act upon this new table six months after the date of this present order.

Given the 5th July, 1787,

PETER LEOPOLD.

V. FRANCISCO SERATTI.

CARLO BONSI.

## T A R I F F

OF THE

VALUE OF MERCHANDIZES WHICH ARE PURIFIED

I N

THE LAZARETTOES OF LEGHORN.

	<i>Lire</i>		<i>Lire</i>
Linen thread bleached per 100 lb.	105	Water distilled from lemon flower	
Ditto, unbleached, - - - -	70	and other flowers, - - - -	10
Ditto, coarse, - - - - -	45	Aqua Vitæ (brandy) per cask	- 14
Steel, - - - - - - - -	14	Crude Agaric, per 100 lb.	- 30
			<i>Crude</i>

<i>Lire</i>	<i>Lire</i>
Crude Agaric, purified, per 100lb. 140	Aristolochia, per 100 lb. - - 32
Alaja, per piece - - - - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Arfenic, - - - - - 21
Ostrich Feathers, each - - - 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Affæcetida, - - - - - 100
Alizzari, per 100 lb. - - - 30	Solid Ivory, vide Elephant's-teeth.
Indian Laurel, per lb. - - - 2	Manufactured Ditto, per lb. - 10
Aloe succutrinum, - - - - 2	Filed Ditto, per 100 lb. - - 35
Ditto epaticum, - - - - - 95	Large Babbuce, of leather entirely, 2
Ditto cavallinum, - - - - 35	Small Ditto, as above, per pair $\frac{1}{2}$
Alum, - - - - - - - 21	Large Ditto, embroidered with gold and silver, per pair - - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alude, per 12 skins - - - - 8	Small Ditto, ditto, - - - - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rough Amber, per oz. - - - 16	Toys, per piece, - - - - - 21
Black Ditto, - - - - - - 8	Balsam, per lb. - - - - - 6
Yellow Ditto, per lb. - - - 6	Flemish Barracan, per piece, - 56
Starch, per 100 lb. - - - - 11	Ditto, from the Levant, - - - 25
Amiens, per piece - - - - 40	Bariglia, from Spain, per 1000 lb. 63
Amomum, per lb. - - - - 4	Ditto, from any other part, - - 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amuer, vide cloths of heavy silk.	Dimity, per piece, - - - - 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anacardium, per lb. - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$	Sheep's-leather, vide skins.
Anas, per 100 lb. - - - - 18	Belzuinam, or Benzoin, per lb. 1
Ditto with white spots, per lb. - 1	Bernuffi, of verge silk, each, - 50
Antimonium, per 100 lb. - - 20	Ditto, embroidered or brocaded with gold and silver, - - - 85
Dried Lemons, - - - - - 7	Ditto, woollen, - - - - - 21
Archifolium, per 1000 lb. - - 56	Fine Caps, from France, per doz. 14
Maffy Silver, which pays nothing.	Cotton Ditto, - - - - - 6
Manufactured Ditto, Ditto.	Small Ditto, of felt, - - - - 18
Silver-wire on bobbins, real, per lb. 35	White Lead, per 100 lb. - - 21
Ditto, ditto, false, - - - - 7	Bitumen judaicum, - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$
Quick-silver, - - - - - 3	
Second-hand Furniture, per load 50	
Y	Earthen

<i>Lire</i>	<i>Lire</i>
Earthen-ware, do not pay.	Genoefe Stuff, curled, per piece, 56
Bole Armoniac, per lb. - - - $\frac{1}{2}$	Lyons Ditto, - - - - - 35
Silk Dreffes, per piece, - - - 28	Small Ditto, - - - - - $52\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, per finall piece, - - - 14	Buffolo, per 1000 lb. - - - - 21
Half Silk Ditto, per piece, - - - 14	Fifhes'-eggs, falted, per 100lb. - 56
Ditto, per finall piece, - - - 7	Cocoa-nuts, - - - - - 90
Thread Ditto, and Cotton Ditto,	Coffee, - - - - - 105
from the Weft, per piece, - 8	Calamin, per lb. - - - - - 1
Ditto, from the Levant, - - - $3\frac{1}{2}$	Calamus, aromaticus, - - - 1
Cow's-hair, per 100 lb. - - - 14	Fine Calanca, (q. <i>Calamanca</i> )
Refined Borax, per lb. - - - $3\frac{1}{2}$	from India, per piece, - - - 42
Crude Ditto, - - - - - 2	Ordinary Ditto, - - - - - 18
Bags for wigs, per doz. - - - 7	Fine Ditto, from the Weft, - - - 25
Silk Purfes for money, - - - 11	Ordinary Ditto, - - - - - 14
Ditto, embroidered with gold	Socks, per pair, - - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$
and filver, - - - - - 21	Califea per piece, - - - - - 21
Leather Ditto for tobacco, - - - 1	Califea, rattinata, - - - - - $24\frac{1}{2}$
Turkifh Purfes of filk, embroi-	Fine French Cups, - - - - - 45
dered with gold and filver, each, 7	Ordinary, - - - - - 28
Great and fmall gold and filver	Silk Hofe, per pair, - - - - - 6
wire Buttons, per packet, - 28	Thread Ditto, - - - - - 2
Ditto of filk or woof, - - - - - 8	Coarfe Silk Ditto, - - - - - $3\frac{1}{2}$
Bracelets, per 1000 lb. - - - 70	Fine Wool Ditto, - - - - - 1
Linfeywoolfey, from Naples, per	Cotton, Thread, and Wool,
piece, - - - - - 63	Ditto, per doz. - - - - - 13
Fuffian, - - - - - 7	Silk Breeches, knitted, per pair, $10\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, per fmall piece, - - - $3\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto, of fine wool, - - - - - 4
Silk Stuff, per piece, - - - - 80	Ditto, of fkin, - - - - - 7
Cloth Ditto, - - - - - 14	Ditto, of cloth, or bordato, - - - 2

Cambric,



<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Cambric, per piece, - - - - 35	Ditto of silk, as above - - - - 4
Shirts of all forts, each - - - - 7	Capers, per 100 lb. - - - - 8
Under-waistcoats - - - - 14	Large common cloaks, each - - 10½
Camlets, per piece - - - - 50	Small, ditto each - - - - 6
Ditto, from Angora - - - - 85	Fine Zavona, ditto - - - - 28
Campeggio, per 1000 lb. - - - 35	Common, ditto ditto - - - - 18
Hemp, raw, per 100 lb. - - - - 17	Yellow carabe (or amber) per lb. 1
Ditto, combed and in thread - 25	Common, ditto - - - - - ½
Canapetta (vide Cloths of coarse Hemp)	Cardamoms, - - - - - 6
Wax Candles, per 100 lb. - - 115	Meat in oil, ditto dried, pays no- thing; ditto salted, ditto
Tallow Ditto - - - - - 14	<i>Carnicci</i> (skins of animals) per 100 lb. - - - - - 5
Camphor, per lb. - - - - - 3½	Writing paper, per ream - - 3½
Gun-barrels, each - - - - - 3½	Cartridge Ditto and Waste ditto 1
Indian Reeds, per doz. - - - - 28	Paper stamped, that is flowered (q. for <i>Hangings</i> ) per piece - 21
Cannella (cinnamon) per lb. - 10	Parchment, per lb. - - - - 1½
Ditto caryophyllata, per 100 lb. 95	Cards for playing, per pack - 35
Canvas or terzone, vide cloth of coarse linen.	Ditto, small - - - - - 14
Cantharides, per lb. - - - - 3	Pasteboard, per 100 lb. - - - 21
Gold wire (or thread for em- broidery) per oz. - - - - 8	Pitch, per barrel - - - - - 21
Silver, ditto, ditto - - - - 7	Cafia (fruit of a tree used for medicinal purposes) per 100 lb. 50
Hair, per lb. - - - - - 6	Ruffia Castor, per lb. - - - 73
Ditto manufactured - - - - 17	French Ditto - - - - - 8
Carpobalsam - - - - - 2	<i>Catto</i> - - - - - 1½
Fine hats, each - - - - - 6	Chiches (or Chick-pease), per fack - - - - - 5
Common ditto - - - - - 3	
Bonnets, with veils for the ladies, 7	

<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Soda Afhes (vide Bariglia)	Large Ditto, ditto - - - - 21
Raw Wax, per 100 lb. - - - - 100	Cummin, per 100 lb. - - - - 14
Cured Ditto - - - - - 120	Contrayerva, per lb. - - - - 1
Lac Wax, per lb. - - - - - 3	Coverlets large, of Silk, each - 50
Peruvian Bark - - - - - 4	Ditto, middle-sized - - - - 30
<i>Chincaglie</i> , per bundle, or load 500	Ditto, small - - - - - 21
Chintz, per piece - - - - - 35	Ditto, large, of half filk - - 25
<i>Cimofe</i> , per load - - - - - 70	Ditto, middle-sized, ditto - - 14
Ditto, per roll - - - - - 5	Ditto, small - - - - - 7
Senna, per 100 lb. - - - - 63	Ditto, large, of cotton - - - 8
Cinnamon, per lb. - - - - 2	Ditto, middle-sized - - - - 6
Cinnabar - - - - - 3½	Ditto, small - - - - - 4
Girdles of Wool, per doz. - - 1	Ditto, large, of wool - - - 18
Ditto of Skins - - - - - 3	Ditto, small - - - - - 8
Zones of the Elk, per doz. - 18	Ditto Indian, from Aleppo (vide
Ditto, of pure hair, or fur - - 30	Squares of India).
Ditto of fur, embroidered with	Ditto, of Calanca (q. <i>Calimanca</i> )
gold or silver, each - - - 10	vide Squares of Calanca.
Chocolate, per 100 lb. - - - 70	Coral, rough, per lb. - - - - 21
Cyprus - - - - - 38½	Ditto, white, per 100 lb. - - 105
Cochineal, per lb. - - - - 10½	Ditto Coralline - - - - - 50
Levant Berries, per 100 lb. - - 95	Silk Cordons, per lb. - - - 14
Juniper Berries, the parcel of 6	Rough Cordovans, from any
staja (a measure) - - - - 4	place, per doz. - - - - - 15
Bay Berries, per 100 lb. - - - 10	Dressed Ditto - - - - - 30
Marten's-tails, per doz. - - - 15	Buffaloes Horns, per 100 when
Glue, per 100 lb. - - - - - 35	numbered - - - - - 21
Wild Cucumber - - - - - 70	Harts Ditto, entire, per 100 lb. 25
Small Indian Counterpanes, each 14	Beaten Ditto - - - - - 70

<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Coronets of Crystal or Glafs,	Skins dried, per 100 lb. - - - 42
per 100 lb. - - - - - 35	Ditto thick, dried, from Tunis 40
Ditto, of Mother of Pearl and	Ditto small, dried, ditto - - - 40
Amber, per lb. - - - - - 8	Ditto salted Camel's, ditto, each 3½
Coflus Amarus - - - - - 2	Ditto hairy, from Buenos Ayres,
Ditto, dulcis - - - - - 1	ditto - - - - - 16
Cotton, solid, per 100 lb. - - 60	Ditto, from Brazil, ditto - - 10½
Cotton Thread, white, from	Ditto, from Tunis, and other
Smyrna, and from any other	places in Barbary, dressed
place not here mentioned - 140	(vide Cow-skins dressed).
Ditto, from Cyprus, Syria, and	Ditto, from Smyrna, and other
Alexandria - - - - - 90	places in the Levant dressed,
Ditto, red - - - - - 210	(vide Cow-skins dressed).
Cream of Tartar - - - - - 17½	Turmeric, per 100 lb. - - - 40
Fringe, per piece - - - - - 35	Coriander - - - - - 7
Rock Crystal, per 100 lb. - - 21	Dates, per 100 lb. - - - - 14
Crocus (vide Saffron).	Elephant's Teeth - - - - - 80
Cubebs, per lb. - - - - - 1	Dimity, per piece - - - - - 2
Skins, salted, of Buffaloes, from	Ditto, per Roll - - - - - 8
Alexandria, each - - - - - 20	Dittany of Crete, per lb. - - 2
Ditto ( <i>Scarti</i> ) - - - - - 8	Fine Doublets, per piece - - 21
Ditto of Bulls - - - - - 8	Common Ditto - - - - - 14
Ditto Camel - - - - - 7	Sweetmeats of every sort, per
Ditto ( <i>Giambali</i> ) - - - - - 3½	100 lb. - - - - - 35
Ditto young Buffaloes - - - 6	Damask, (vide Cloths of heavy
Ditto Heifer ditto - - - - 6	Silk).
Ditto Cow ditto - - - - - 6½	Cloths, or Stuffs of pure heavy
Ditto Calf ditto - - - - - 3	Silk, per piece - - - - - 210
Ditto, salted Buffalo, from Con-	Ditto, per half piece - - - 105
stantinople - - - - - 20	Cloths

<i>Lire</i>	<i>Lire</i>
Cloths, or stuffs, of pure light silk,	Harricot Beans, from India, per lb. 2
per piece, - - - - - 140	Tar, per 100 lb. - - - - - 5
Ditto, per half piece, - - - - 70	Beans, per sack, - - - - - 4
Ditto, of silk, with gold and	Small Beans, - - - - - 4
silver, or small Cloth of gold	Velveteen, from England, per
and silver, Brocades, and the	piece, - - - - - 70
like, per lb. - - - - - 42	Ditto, from France, - - - - 70
Ditto, of pure silk stuff, per piece, 84	Fine Felts, - - - - - 11
Ditto, per half piece, - - - - 42	Pure Ditto, - - - - - 4
Ditto, of silk and stuff, per piece, 125	Ferrandine, (a kind of Stuff) - 56
Ditto, per half piece, - - - - 63	Ferrarecce, per 100 lb. - - - 3½
Cloths, or Stuffs, of thread and	Iron Manufactures, of all forts, - 28
silk, per piece, - - - - - 70	Flacchi, of <i>bordato</i> , (a fort of
Ditto, of cotton and silk, per	cloth) each, - - - - - 6
half-piece, - - - - - 70	Ditto, of printed cloth, - - - - 7
Drugget, (a kind of Stuff) per piece, 42	Figs, dried, per 100 lb. - - - 7
Duranti, (q. <i>Satins</i> ) polished, or	Fænuncræcum, - - - - - 21
smooth, or glossed, - - - - 21	Floss Silk, (for stuffs) per lb. 7 1
Ditto, refato, (q. <i>smooth</i> ) sprink-	Thread, of the Angora goat, - 3
led and flowered, - - - - 28	Wire, of iron, per 100 lb. - - 28
Tea, per lb. - - - - - 5	Ditto, of copper, - - - - - 80
Taffetas, vide Light Silk Stuffs.	Ditto, of tinsel, - - - - - 73
Hermodactylus, per 100 lb. - - 35	Filondenti, (a kind of smooth
Effence of Cedar, per lb. - - 4	cloth) per piece, - - - - 4
Ditto of Bergamot, - - - - 4	Hog's Fennel, (a root) per 100 lb. 21
Ditto of Citron, - - - - - 3½	Flower of Pomegranate, - - - 17½
Ditto of Lemon, - - - - - 3	Ditto of Lavender, - - - - 16
Ditto of Lavender, - - - - 3	Ditto of Brimstone, - - - - 35
Euphorbium, per 100 lb. - - 42	Ditto of Cinnamon, per lb. - - 1½

Flower

<i>Lire</i>	<i>Lire</i>
Flower of juncus odoratus, - - 3½	Garbellum of Senna, per 100 lb. 50
Flowret, of Naples, - - - - 4	Cloves, per lb. - - - - - 6
Leaves of Senna, per 100 lb. - 90	Garzuoli, (a species of fine hemp), per 100 lb. - - - - - 25
Fofciacche, (a species of stuff) of pure silk, each, - - - - - 8	Gazza di felpa, (gauze of a spe- cies of shaggy silk) per piece, 17½
Ditto, of silk, with gold and silver, 17½	Giaggiolo, (ziziphum) per 100 lb. 16
Ditto, of half silk, - - - - - 3½	Pikes, (or halberds) each, - - 70
Ditto, of white wool, per dozen, 7	Sefamum, per 100 lb. - - - - 21
Ditto, of coloured ditto, - - 7	Julaps, the case, - - - - - 56
Ditto, of thread and cotton, - 7	Ditto, the small case, - - - - 28
Fottà, of pure silk, each, - - 5	Giulecchi, each, - - - - - 3½
Ditto, of silk, with gold and silver, 8	Gum, of all sorts, not here nam- ed, per 100 lb. - - - - - 56
Ditto, of half silk, - - - - - 2	Ditto, of holywood, per lb. - - - 2
Ditto, of thread and cotton, per mas, - - - - - - - 3	Ditto, gutta, - - - - - 3½
Bits for bridles, per piece, - - 24½	Ditto, elemi, - - - - - 1
Levant Mushrooms, per 100 lb. - 31½	Ditto, hederæ, - - - - - 3
Maltese Ditto, per lb. - - - - 1	Ditto, ippoconaco, - - - - - 3
Hempen cords, per 100 lb. - - 14	Ditto, ferapina, - - - - - 2
Ditto, of the herb, or <i>libani</i> , per roll, - - - - - - - 2	Neckcloths, per piece, - - - - 140
Fustian, per piece, - - - - - 31½	Grana Kermes, from Spain, per lb. 4
Galangal, per 100 lb. - - - - 31½	Ditto, from France, - - - - - 3
Galbanum, per lb. - - - - - 1	Ditto Silvestris, - - - - - 1
Gall, per 100 lb. - - - - - 35	Ditto Vermilion, - - - - - 3
Lace, of good gold, per oz. - - 7	Grenats, rough, - - - - - 2
Ditto, of good silver, - - - - 6	Ditto, worked, - - - - - 4
Ditto, of false gold and silver, per lb. - - - - - - - 10	Ditto, for grinding, per 100 lb. - 23
	Grain, per sack, - - - - - 8

Gloves,

<i>Lire</i>	<i>Lire</i>
Gloves, filk, per pair, - - - 3	Lapis Hæmatites, per lb. - - - 1
Ditto, of the rabbit-skin, - - - 2	Venetian Window-blinds, per case, 50
Ditto, of fine wool, per doz. pair, 8	Small Ditto, or half-blinds, - - - 25
Ditto, of skins, - - - - - 7	Ditto, of tinsel, per lb. - - - 1
Trimmings, of pure filk, per lb. 18	Ditto, of copper, - - - - - 1
Ditto, of floss filk, - - - - - 13	Cords, per piece, - - - - - 14
Ditto, filk with good gold, - - 35	Lignum Sanctum interum, per
Ditto, of filk with false gold, - 10	100 lb. - - - - - - - 7
Jewels, as well rough as worked,	Ditto Sanctum raspatum, - - - 8
pay nothing.	Ditto Aloes, - - - - - - - 25
Frankincense, per 100 lb. - - - 35	Ditto Glycyrrhizæ, (or Liquorice) 10½
Indigo, per lb. - - - - - - - 5	Ditto Lentiscum, (or Mastick) - 31½
Printed Calicoes, from Aleppo,	Ditto Aspalathus, per lb. - - - 4
per piece, - - - - - - - 3½	Ditto Nephiticum, - - - - - 3½
Ditto, from the West, - - - - - 8	Lentils, per sack, - - - - - 7
Linen Wrappers, for bales, each, 1	Libani D'Erba, vide Hempen
Wrappers for bales of saffron, - 3½	Cords, &c.
Ditto, of common hair, - - - - 3	Printed Books, vide second-hand
Ditto, of fine hair, - - - - - 4	Furniture.
Ipecacuanha, per lb. - - - - - 4	Limes, per 100 lb. - - - - - 10½
Lack, of Brazil, - - - - - - - 1	Iron Files and other workman's
Laudanum, - - - - - - - - - 1	utensils, vide manufactured
Fine Sword-blades, each, - - - 3½	Iron.
Common Ditto, - - - - - - - - 2	Salted Tongues, per 100, when
Wool of every sort, not here	counted, - - - - - - - - - 35
named, per 100 lb. - - - - - 21	Smoked Ditto, - - - - - - - 42
Ditto, black, - - - - - - - - - 14	Flax, raw, per 100 lb. - - - - - 28
Ditto, from Spain, - - - - - - 35	Ditto, combed, - - - - - - - 42
Lapis Lazuli, per lb. - - - - - 17½	Ditto, in thread, vide coarse Thread.

<i>Lire</i>	<i>Lire</i>		
Mother of Pearls, per 100, when counted, - - - - -	31½	Mirabolan, Cheboli, per 100 lb. 105	105
Mace fine, per lb. - - - - -	13	Ditto, Cedrini, - - - - -	105
Almonds, per 100 lb. - - - - -	20	Myrrh, per lb. - - - - -	1
Ruffles for ladies, covered with cloth, each, - - - - -	6	Mixed articles, not exceeding the value of 50 lires, pay nothing.	
Manna, per 100 lb. - - - - -	105	Moncayar, (a species of hairy cloth) fine, per piece, - - -	50
Pomatum, - - - - -	25	Ditto, common, - - - - -	28
Cloaks, large, with Veil, each -	14	Ditto, small, - - - - -	14
Ditto, small, ditto, - - - - -	7	Mogarhini, (a kind of cloth) -	3½
Ditto, large, of double fatin, -	35	Mollettone, (ditto) white, - -	25
Ditto, ditto, lined with fur, - -	56	Ditto, double netted, - - -	28
Ditto, small, of double fatin, -	18	Mommie, per lb. - - - - -	2
Ditto, ditto, lined with fur, - -	28	Montanini, from France, vide furs or skins.	
Ditto, large, of light Mantino fatin or taffetas, - - - - -	21	Levant Musk, per oz. - - - - -	14
Ditto, small, ditto, - - - - -	10	Tonquin Ditto, - - - - -	17½
Mantino, vide light filk stuffs.		Mullins, fine, the large piece, -	140
Marchifita, per 100 lb. - - - - -	70	Ditto, the small ditto, - - -	70
Morocco Leather, - - - - -	87½	Mullins, middling quality, the large piece, - - - - -	56
Maftich, (refin) per lb. - - - - -	2	Ditto, the small ditto, - - -	28
Metita, per 100 lb. - - - - -	35	Mullins, common, the large piece,	28
Fine Mezzelanc, (a kind of cloth made of flax and wool) per piece, - - - - -	42	Ditto, the small ditto, - - -	14
Common Ditto, - - - - -	28	Ribbons, of filk, per lb. - - -	17
Honey, per 100 lb. - - - - -	17½	Ditto, of floss filk and filk, - -	13
Minium, (or red lead) - - - - -	11	Ditto, of thread and filk, per piece,	8
Mirabolan, (plums) from India, 105		Ditto, of pure floss, - - - - -	7
		Ditto, of broad velveteen, - - -	11

<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Ribbons, of broad striped vel- veteen, per piece - - - - 6	Opopanax - - - - - 3
Ditto, of pure thread - - - 6	Gold, solid, pays nothing.
Fine Soot from France, per barrel $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto wired, pure, on bobbins, per lb. - - - - - 42
Common Ditto, per 100 lb. - - 21	Ditto false - - - - 8
Shells of Mother of Pearl, per 100 when counted - - - - 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Watches, pocket, silver, each - 35
Nutmegs, per lb. - - - - 8	Ditto of good gold - - - - 84
Nux Vomicus (vide Levant Muffh- rooms).	Ditto of pinchbeck - - - - 21
Crabs-eyes (Oculi Crancrorum), per lb. - - - - - 1	Ditto for the Chamber - - - 40
Oil of Annifeed - - - - - 10	Ditto with cafes of metal filvered 60
Ditto of Nutmegs - - - - - 13	Ditto a <i>polvere</i> , per doz. - - 13
Ditto of Saffafras - - - - - 2	Orpiment (yellow arsenic), per 100 lb. - - - - - 105
Ditto of Lavender - - - - - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Orricella - - - - - 28
Ditto of Caraway - - - - - 8	Whalebone, per lb. - - - - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of Hartthorn - - - - - 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lantern-bone, or Talca - - - 1
Ditto of Holly-wood - - - - 4	Tinsel worked - - - - - 1
Ditto of Olives, per 100 lb. - 21	Packages or bundles of Mariners and Passengers, provided they do exceed the amount of the Purification Duty of 10 foldi pay nothing.
Ditto of Linfeed - - - - - 14	Sweet Rush, (or Camel's hay) per lb. - - - - - 3
Salted Olives, pay nothing.	Glue, per 100 lb. - - - - - 42
Ditto in oil-pickle, ditto.	Cloths, superfine, from England, Holland, and France, per piece - - - - - 280
Umbrellas, large, of wax-cloth, each - - - - - 3	
Ditto, small, ditto - - - - - 1	
Opium of Aleppo, Tebaicum, per lb. - - - - - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ditto, of Smyrna - - - - - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	



<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Cloths half fine and common, from faid Countries, and every other fort not here mentioned - - 70	Ditto of the Stag, each - - - 1
Ditto fine scarlet - - - - 420	Ditto of the Tiger - - - - 10½
Ditto half fine and common - 210	Ditto of the Lion - - - - 4
Ditto of Salonica, the piece - 50	Ditto of the Avvoltojo, per doz. 3
Ditto, the small piece - - - 25	Ditto of the Rabbit - - - - 4
Ditto of Lavorra, the piece - 84	Ditto of the Morlacco, the pair 2
Ditto, the small piece - - - - 42	Ditto of the Cicale, or Ciakali Grafsopper, the load - - 105
Ditto for cloaks (or hoods) per piece - - - - - - - 35	Ditto the small load - - - - 60
Parafols, large, of filk, each - 10	Ditto of the Bazzane, the measure 6
Ditto, middle-sized - - - - 7	Ditto of the Mountain-Cat, per doz. - - - - - - - 6
Ditto, small - - - - - - - 6	Ditto of the Goose, each - - 3½
Wigs of Hair, per doz. - - - 63	Ditto of the Ox, per 100 - - 21
Ditto of Hemp - - - - - 21	Ditto of the Hare - - - - - 30
Pitch, per 100 lb. - - - - 15	Ditto of the Lamb - - - - 21
Pitch Grecian - - - - - 11	Ditto of the Sheep - - - - 25
Skin (or Fur) of the Oftrich, each 2	Ditto of the Goat - - - - 28
Ditto of the young Wolf, per 100 45	Hair of the Black Camel, from any place, per 100 lb. - - 160
Ditto of the Castor, each - - 4	Ditto of the Red and Grey - - 100
Ditto of the Marten - - - - 3½	Ditto of the Rabbit, per lb. - 3
Ditto of the Ermine - - - - 1	Ditto of the Goat - - - - 1
Ditto of the Hawk - - - - 1	Furs from England, per piece - 84
Ditto of the Lynx - - - - 13	Ditto from France - - - - 140
Ditto of the Great Wild Afs - 9	Feathers of the first quality, per bundle - - - - - - - 63
Ditto of the thin or lean Wild Afs - - - - - - - 4	Ditto second - - - - - 42
Ditto of the Fox, per 100 - - 35	Ditto third - - - - - 3½

<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Writing Pens, per bundle - - 280	Lapis Bezoar Orientalis, pays nothing.
Ditto, per cafe - - - - - 140	Ditto Occidentalis, ditto.
Pepper, long, per lb. - - - - 2	Ditto of the Nile, ditto.
Ditto of Cloves, per 100 lb. - 35	Ditto Orientalis, rough or worked,
Pearls to be estimated according to the declaration of the Pro- prietor.	ditto.
Perpetuelle, per piece - - - 28	Pyrethrum, per 100 lb. - - - 38½
Salt-fish pays nothing.	Peafe, per sack - - - - - 7
Petrofelinum Macedonicum, per lb. - - - - - 13	Piftachio Nuts, per 100 lb. - 40
Ivory Combs, per doz. - - - 3½	Plums - - - - - 15
Bone Ditto per 100 - - - - 7	Powder of Starch - - - - - 8
Handkerchiefs of Cloth, per doz. 18	Ditto of Myrrh - - - - - 63
Ditto of thick filk - - - - 28	Ditto of Frankincense - - - 3½
Ditto thin filk - - - - - 20	Ditto of Gum - - - - - 21
Ditto of filk embroidered with gold and filver - - - - - 56	Ditto of Sumach - - - - - 6
Ditto of half filk - - - - - 13	Ditto of Pepper - - - - - 14
Ditto of fine mullin, per piece - 21	Portfolios of the leather tanned from the leaves of the Sumach,
Ditto of common mullin - - 10	each - - - - - 1
Ditto of fine Batista Cloth - - 25	Ditto, embroidered with gold - 7
Ditto of common ditto - - - 10½	Precipitate, per lb. - - - - 4
Ditto of thread or cotton - - 7	Prunes, per 100 lb. - - - - 35
Slippers for men, of pure leather, per pair - - - - - 2	Lace of good gold, per lb. - - 42
Ditto for women - - - - - 2	Ditto of good filver - - - - 38½
Ditto for women, of filk - - 3	Ditto of false gold and filver - 10½
Ditto of filk, with gold and filver 4	Ditto of filk - - - - - 18
	Ditto of fine thread - - - - 12
	Ditto of common - - - - - 8
	Ditto Flemish - - - - - 170
	Squares Indian, from Aleppo - 4

	<i>Lire.</i>		<i>Lire.</i>
Squares of Calancà (Calimanca)		Retargiglis (q. <i>Tiffue</i> ) of gold,	
from the West, large, each	10½	per 100 lb.	14
Ditto, middle-sized	6	Ditto red	14
Ditto, small	4	Rice	6
Ditto, from China, large	35	Remnants, or pieces of leather	10½
Ditto, middle sized	21	Rubia (or Madder)	21
Ditto, small	10½	Liquors, per 100 flasks	18
Rhubarb, per lb.	7	Hair Sacks, per doz.	10
Radices Iridis, (vide Zizyphum).		Hempen ditto	8
Ditto Rubia, (vide Alizzari).		Sagapenum, per lb.	2
Copper in sheets, per 100 lb.	45	Woollen Serge from any part,	
Ditto manufactured	115½	per piece	31½
Ditto in small pieces	60	Sajefpine, in filk (vide Light	
Ditto old	50	Silks).	
Rhaponticum, per lb.	3	Salamecchina first, or fine	10½
Shavings of Horn, per 100 lb.	3½	Ditto second, or half fine	7
Satins, heavy, (vide Silk Stuffs).		Ditto third, or common	3½
Ditto light, (vide Light Silks).		Ditto of wool, or filk	21
Satinets from France, (vide Light		Sal Ammoniac, per 100 lb.	105
Silks).		Saltpetre	56
Sattinets from the Levant of		Salts from England, ditto Pur-	
entire filk, (vide filk <i>bordati</i> ,		ging Salts	7
or vests).		Ditto, Effences of	2
Ditto of half filk, (vide filk		Sarsaparilla prepared	5
<i>bordati</i> , or vests.		Ditto crude, per 100 lb.	140
Razors fine, per doz.	6	Santalum Citrinum, per lb.	2
Ditto common	2	Ditto Album	70
Rateens (a kind of woollen stuff),		Ditto Rubrum, per 100 lb.	70
per piece	21	Sandaracha	87½

	<i>Lire</i>		<i>Lire</i>
Dragon's Blood, per lb. - - -	3½	Seeds of the Bene, (a certain fruit)	
Sacred Vessels, which pay nothing.		per 100 lb. - - - - -	21
Soap, in balls, per 100 lb. -	90	Ditto of Hemp, - - - - -	4
Ditto, in jars - - - - -	70	Ditto of Flax, - - - - -	4
Ditto, in squares - - - - -	17½	Ditto of Cotton, - - - - -	4
Coverlets fine, per piece - -	35	Ditto of Silk, per oz. - - - -	2
Ditto common - - - - -	21	Ditto of Cedar, per lb. - - - -	1½
Saffras, per 100 lb. - - - -	60	Ditto of Cabbage-flowers, and	
Fish, Scales of - - - - -	6	all other vegetables, - - - -	1
Scamiti, per piece - - - - -	5	Semen sanctum, per 100 lb. -	125
Ditto, per roll - - - - -	7	Small Seeds, - - - - -	7
Scamony fine, per lb. - - - -	10	Senna of Alexandria, - - - -	125
Ditto common - - - - -	2	Ditto of Aleppo, - - - - -	90
Shoes, Men's, of pure leather,		Ditto of Barbary, - - - - -	75
per pair - - - - -	2	Sinapi, - - - - -	17½
Ditto, Women's - - - - -	2	Sercocolla, per lb. - - - - -	2
Ditto, Women's, silk - - - - -	3½	Silk, raw, from Prussia, Smyrna,	
Ditto, with gold and silver -	5	Baruti, - - - - -	8
Bruised Cinnamon, per 100 lb.	56	Ditto, from Morea, and from any	
Jalap, per lb. - - - - -	3	other place not here named, -	6
Bark of Holly-wood, per 100 lb.	21	Ditto, from the kingdom of Na-	
Ditto of dry Citrons - - - - -	5	ples and Sicily, - - - - -	10
Small Cord fine, and middle-		Ditto, manufactured, from any of	
fized, per piece - - - - -	70	said places, - - - - -	13
Ditto, ordinary or common - -	20	Brushes, of bristle, - - - - -	½
Scurcuffu, per 100 lb. - - - -	6	Marine Zincs, per 100, - - - -	21
Sebesten, per lb. - - - - -	1½	Sublimate, per lb. - - - - -	3
Sago, Foreign, per lb. - - - -	14	Drawers, of cloth, per pair, - -	1½

Spagnoletta,

	<i>Lire</i>		<i>Lire</i>
<i>Spagnoletta</i> , per picce, - - -	28	Ditto, of coloured skins, - - -	3
Pack-thread, per 100 lb. - - -	17½	Ditto, embroidered with gold and silver, - - - - -	10½
Spermaceti, per lb. - - - -	2	Stuffs of pure silk, vide heavy silk.	
Brushes, with bone handles, per doz. - - - - -	10	Stoje, fine, from the Levant, each,	21
Ditto, with ivory ditto, - - -	14	Ditto, ordinary, - - - - -	10½
Small Brushes, of bristle, per 100,	3½	Tow, from flax, per 100 lb. - -	7
Spikenard, per lb. - - - -	6	Styrax lachrymalis, per lb. - -	6
Spices, celticus, - - - - -	1	Ditto liquida, - - - - -	1
Spina cervina, per 100 lb. - -	3	Ditto in wheat or bread, per 100 lb.	30
<i>Spinoni</i> , fine and middle quality, per picce, - - - - -	63	Cods of silk-worms, - - - - -	35
Ditto, ordinary, - - - - -	31½	Liquorice-juice, - - - - -	17½
Spirit of Brimstone, per lb. - -	2½	Snuff, per lb. - - - - -	7
Ditto of Nitre, per lb. - - -	3½	Tobacco, rape, of every sort, -	70
Ditto of Vitriol, - - - - -	½	Ditto, in leaf, of Salonica, com- mon, - - - - -	30
Sponges, from the Levant, per 100 lb. - - - - -	42	Ditto, ditto, Canada, - - - - -	40
Ditto, from Barbary, - - - -	21	Ditto, ditto, Gingè, - - - - -	45
<i>Spuniglic</i> , per picce, - - - -	73½	Ditto, ditto, of Tunis, - - - -	10½
Juncus odoratus, per lb. - - -	1½	Ditto, ditto, of Hungary, and from every place here not named, - - - - -	17½
Hair-sieves, - - - - -	2	Tacamahaca, per lb. - - - -	3
Tin, manufactured into vessels, per 100 lb. - - - - -	46	Taffetas, vide light silks.	
Stamine, (boulting cloth, &c. &c.) per picce, - - - - -	35	Tamarinds, per 100 lb. - - -	40
Boots for men, of pure leather, per pair, - - - - -	6	Carpets, of <i>great chain</i> , each, -	250
Ditto, small, or half-boots, - -	2	Ditto, middle sized, - - - -	100
		Ditto, small, - - - - -	40
		Ditto, smallest, - - - - -	20

Carpets,

<i>Lire.</i>		<i>Lire.</i>	
Carpets, large, radiated, each, -	85	Flaxen Cloth.	
Ditto, middle sized, - - - -	45	Ditto, cotton, fine and middle	
Ditto, small, - - - - -	18	quality, per piece, - - - -	70
Ditto, smallest, - - - - -	7	Ditto, common, - - - - -	21
Tartaruga, black, per lb. - -	8	Ditto, of fine linen, and middle	
Ditto, alba, - - - - -	8	quality, - - - - -	28
Cloth, <i>manuffe</i> , per piece, - -	6	Ditto, ordinary ditto, - - -	17½
Ditto, <i>Scamite</i> , vide <i>Scamiti</i> .		Cloths, coarse, - - - - -	14
Ditto, <i>caiffie</i> , per piece, - - -	3½	Ditto, fine printed, - - - -	25
Ditto, <i>Mogarbine</i> , vide Mogarbini.		Ditto, ditto, common, - - -	21
Ditto, <i>Sciotte</i> , per piece, - - -	3	Ditto, hempen, fine, and middling,	42
Cloth, of the Mountain, per piece,	5	Ditto, ordinary, - - - - -	21
Ditto, of Jerufalem and Syria, -	4	Ditto, <i>Nanbine</i> , - - - - -	5
Ditto, of Tunis, a <i>baftoni</i> , - -	5	Ditto, <i>Della Valle</i> , - - - -	17½
Ditto, of Holland, superfine, the		Ditto, fine napkins and middling	
large piece, - - - - -	105	ones, - - - - -	70
Ditto, the small piece, - - -	56	Ditto, common ditto, - - -	20
Cloths, fine, the large piece, -	77	Terebinthinæ, per lb. - - -	1
Ditto, the small piece, - - -	40	Earth, red, per 100 lb. - - -	14
Ditto, middle quality, the large piece,	45	Ditto, yellow, - - - - -	8
Ditto, ditto, the small piece -	25	Ditto, green Veronefe, - - -	90
Ditto, <i>Trues</i> , superfine, per piece,	35	Ditto, dark (d'ombra), - - -	7
Ditto, ditto, fine, - - - - -	25	Terraglia di Coralla, vide Coral-	
Ditto, ditto, middle quality, - -	18	line, or fea mofs.	
Ditto, <i>Batifte</i> , ordinary, - - -	10½	Terzone, vide Cloth of coarse	
Ditto, ditto, superfine, - - -	63	Linen.	
Ditto, ditto, fine and middle qua-		Ends of Leather, (q? Thongs),	
lity, - - - - -	35	per 100, - - - - -	14
Ditto, ditto, <i>cavalline</i> , vide		Belts of Dante, (Wild Afs), each,	5

<i>Lire</i>	<i>Lire</i>
<i>Tralicci</i> , (a kind of cloth), fine	Ditto, the small ditto, - - - 3½
and middling, per piece, - - 17½	Cloths, per piece, - - - 21
Ditto, common, - - - - 10½	Velvets of silk, - - - - 315
Terebinthinæ, per 100 lb. - - 42	Velveteens of cotton, - - - 95
Theriaca, per lb. - - - - 2	Fans of Feathers, per dozen, - 21
Trine, vide Lace.	Evergreen, per lb. - - - - 5
Turbans, superfine, per piece, - 84	Verd of Leeks, per 100lb. - 35
Ditto, fine and middle quality, 49	Verdegris, - - - - - 90
Ditto, common, - - - - - 24½	Brazil Wood, of the Forest, per
<i>Turbitti</i> , rough, per lb. - - - 2	100lb. - - - - - 80
Ditto, on bobbins, - - - - 3½	Ditto, of Fernanbreck, - - - 315
Tutty - - - - - 1	Broken Glafs, per 100lb. - - 1
Cow Leather, of every place not	<i>Claws of the wild Afs</i> , each, - 2
here named, per 100lb. - - 56	Vigogna (an animal from the East
Ditto, from Smyrna, and other	Indies, like the sheep) per lb. - 3½
places in the Levant, - - 50	Vilton or Castorini, per piece - 63
Ditto, from Tunis, and other	Cyprus Wine, the barrel - - 21
places in Barbary, - - - 35	Ditto, the Damigiana, a certain
Vanilla, perfect, per lb. - - - 42	measure, - - - - - 10½
Ditto, ordinary, - - - - - 17½	Calf-skins, raw, per 100 lb. - - 87½
Veffels of Porcelain, the case, 140	Ditto dressed - - - - - 105
Ditto, the small ditto, - - - 70	Vitriol, per 1000 lb. - - - - 42
Ditto, of Majorca, fine, the basket	Unicorn, per lb. - - - - - 3
or case, - - - - - 28	Ostrich Eggs, per doz. - - - 7
Ditto, ditto, ordinary, - - - 17½	Uvæ Passæ, per 100 lb. - - - 6
Ditto, of common earth, - - - 7	Saffron, per lb. - - - - - 17½
Ditto, of crystal, - - - - - 56	Bastard Saffron, per 100 lb. - - 40
Ditto, of common glafs, - - - 21	Zedoaria - - - - - 66½
Furs, the piece, - - - - - 6	Ginger, white - - - - - 35

	<i>Lire.</i>		<i>Lire.</i>
Ginger, black - - - - -	28	Brimstone, per 1000 lb. - - -	28
Civet from the Levant, per oz. -	21	Sugar, in parchment, per 100 lb.	55
Ditto from the West - - - - -	17½	Ditto, in powder - - - - -	25
Raifins, per 100 lb. - - - - -	6	Ditto, Mascavato - - - - -	14

N. B. On all those Goods which shall be brought into the Lazarettoes, and which shall not be mentioned in this present Tariff, the Purification Duty shall be levied according to the notification of the weight, or number, and value, to be exhibited by the Proprietor, with an abatement of thirty per Cent.

T A R I F F

*Upon the Wrappers, and other Recipients of every Hundred Weight of Merchandise.*

For a simple Cloth Wrapper, the Tare to be doubled as many times as the wrapper is wound about the Parcel, per 3 lb. 3 For the wrappers or recipients made of Hair, per 6 lb. 6 Cloths ditto Fur ditto Wax-cloth ditto Leather or Skins ditto Stoja (q? Cafes) lined with Cloth, or without. Ruff ditto	Palm-cane per 6 lb. 6 Lath or twigs of trees On Cafes made of Wood, per 15 lb. 15 Wood with Iron ditto Wood covered with Skins ditto Wood lined with pure Cloth or Wax- cloth ditto Earth, Glafs, Copper, and Tin ditto
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Approved 5th July, 1787,

V. E. SERATTI.



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*TRANSLATED FROM THE ITALIAN,*

FROM

O U R M E R E M O T I O N .

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**H**IS Royal Highness, willing that the system of Health at Porto Ferrajo be uniform with that established at Florence and Leghorn, orders, that the Deputation of Health be suppressed; and that all the business which has hitherto belonged thereto be expedited by the Governor alone, to whom all the powers and duties of the Deputation are transferred, by the title of Chief of the Department of Health.

He will be dependent on the Minister superintending the affairs of Health at Florence, and more immediately on the presiding Governor of Health at Leghorn, to whom he will make all reports, and through whose channel he will receive the necessary orders, which he is punctually to execute.

In important cafes, and in thofe of the utmoft confequence, he will confult the Auditor of the Government, who, in cafe of abfence or indifpofition of the Governor, will fupply his place alfo in this particular ; and he will confult equally the Captain of the Port, and the Phyficians of the Commune.

The Chancellor of the Tribunal of the Auditor Vicar will alfo be Chancellor of the Department of Health, and in this refpect he will be entirely dependent on the Governor, and have a Coadjutor under him.

All Patents, Declarations, Revifals, perfonal Paffports, Orders, and all Afts which have relation to Health, will be iffued in the name of the Governor Chief of the Department, and figned by the Chancellor ; or, in cafe of abfence or indifpofition, by the Coadjutor.

The neceffary Registers of Patents, and other Afts relating to the Department of Health, fhall be preferved in the Chancery. Such Registers as are deftined for the Archives of Health in the new Pretoriate muft be kept in fuch place where they can be conveniently received.

There fhall be a fixed Guard, called the fworn ; and twelve Guardians of Health fhall alfo be appointed to ferve, on occafion, for the cuftody of the veffels under Quarantine, and for any other neceffary fervice relative to Health.

The Anchorage Duties, and all the other Port Fees, and thofe of Health, of what nature and dependence foever, fhall be, in future, exacted conformably

formably to the Tariff this day approved by his Royal Highness, and which is to be published.

But the same shall not, in future, appertain to the Captain of the Port, nor to the Chancellor of Health, or his Coadjutor, but be exacted for account of the Royal Treasury.

The Chief of the Department, and the respective Officers shall, in the exercise of their functions, and in their collections and the delivery of the accounts of their emoluments, conform to the relative Instructions this day issued.

The Guards shall obtain for their account the emoluments established in the Tariff; but, to prevent any arbitrary or undue exactions, the same shall be paid to them in the Office, in the presence of the Captain of the Port, who is to take care that they do not exceed the Tariff, and that they be noted in a book appropriated to that purpose.

The present Regulation to commence from the 1st of January, 1788.

Given the 3d October, 1787,

PETER LEOPOLD.

V. FRANCISCO SERATTI.

CARLO BONSI.

## T A R I F F

O F

DUTIES, AND PORT AND HEALTH CHARGES,

A T

*PORTO FERRAJO.*

## ANCHORAGE DUTIES.

	<i>Live. Soldi. Den.</i>		
I. Every vefsel with fquare fails ferving at Porto Ferrajo, excepting only the Dutch and Genoefe, fhall pay, under the head of Anchorage and all other Port charges, whatever may be her burthen - - - - -	13	6	8
II. Dutch and Genoefe veffels with fquare fails to pay as above	12	0	0
III. Every vefsel with a fquare fail to the main-maft and lateen fail to the fore-maft, which fhall make fignal at Pible, of what burthen foever, excepting Dutch and Genoefe, to pay - - - - -	10	0	0
IV. The faid Dutch and Genoefe to pay - - - - -	9	0	0
V. Heavy barges with three mafts, of any burthen, excepting only the Genoefe, to pay - - - - -	9	0	0
VI. Ships fubjeft to Genoa, of any burthen, to pay -	4	0	0
VII. Barges			

	<i>Live.</i>	<i>Soldi.</i>	<i>Den.</i>
VII. Barges of leffer burthen, regularly freighted for the transport of wood and coals, to pay - - -	2	13	4
VIII. Small heavy ships, regularly freighted for the said transport of wood and coals, to pay - - - -	2	0	0
IX. Tartans or Martigans, with one mast only, to pay -	8	0	0
X. <i>Small Feluccas</i> with two masts and *Gozzi Foriani, to pay	4	0	0
XI. Ditto with one mast only, to pay - - - -	2	0	0
XII. Brigantines, of whatever burthen, to pay - -	5	0	0
XIII. *Leuti, Gozzi, Feluccas, &c. in the Merchants' service, to pay - - - - - - - - -	1	6	8
XIV. Coralline Feluccas to pay - - - - -	1	0	0
XV. Small Merchant-boats and Fishing-feluccas, to pay -	0	13	4

### E X E M P T I O N S.

Anchorage duties conformably to the present *Tariff* are to be exacted only from foreign vessels of every flag; but vessels belonging to Port Ferrajo, and all others of the Tuscan flag, are not to pay them; nor are the ships belonging to subjects of the Principality of Piombino, in the Island of Elba, and in the Piazza of Lungone, liable.

Vessels subject to the Anchorage duties, which shall clear out from Porto Ferrajo, and return thither within forty days, having made only one voyage, and without having passed Civita-Vecchia on the East side, and Genoa on the West side, are not to pay the duty; but, if, within forty days, they shall

The Translator is unable to render into English the names of the descriptions of Vessels mentioned in the Original, and marked thus (\*).

shall have made more than one voyage, this indulgence shall be granted to them only for the first voyage, and subsequently they shall pay the duty.

The vessels which may appear in the Road, and hoist their sails without casting anchor, are not to pay the duty, although they may send their boat to the Office, in order to speak to some one, or to convey or receive letters, or simply to shew themselves; but when they unload or take in provisions, or do any other business, though they do not cast anchor, they shall be subject to the payment of the duty.

The vessels, however, shall always, and in any case, be liable to the expences concerning the preservation of the Public Health.

#### FEES FOR THE WORK OF THE ATTENDANTS.

Such ships as come to careen within the *Darsena* (Inner Port), and on the *Calata* (Descant), and to unload and reload their ballast, are to perform the same under the Inspection of the Port Captain, and with the assistance of the Guards expressly appointed to watch the unloading and reloading of the ballast, that the same may not fall into the sea; and they are to pay the underwritten sums to the office:

				<i>Liv. Soldi. Den.</i>
Vessels with square sail	-	-	-	13 6 8
Barges and Tartans	-	-	-	6 13 4

The other Lateen vessels, being much smaller, shall pay only wages to one Guard, who may assist at the unloading and loading of the ballast, agreeably

agreeably to the underwritten Tariff. Every vessel provided with a licence which shall unload into another vessel such merchandize as is not liable or subject to be purified in the Lazaretto, must do the same with the assistance of the Port Captain, and pay to the office three lire per day, until the unloading be accomplished. The ships admitted to perform Quarantine at Port Ferrajo shall pay to the office for every visit that may be made, either during Quarantine, or in the act of its suspension, at which the Port Captain must always be present, as follows :

	<i>Live. Soldi. Den.</i>
Ships with square sail - - - - -	4 0 0
Barges and Tartans - - - - -	2 0 0
The other smaller Lateen Vessels - - - - -	1 6 8

And they shall pay the same sums to the Physician.

For every Certificate which shall be demanded or obtained

from the Office of the Port - - - - - 2 17 6

When a Captain or Master of a ship under Quarantine has his Testimonial examined, or shall request to have any other examination of the crew of his ship, he shall be always attended by the Port Captain, and if he demands it, he must pay to the Office one *Pezza* ; but if the examination be made by order of Government, he shall not pay any thing.

#### FEES FOR THE PATENTS OR PASSPORTS OF HEALTH.

	<i>L. S. D.</i>
Vessels with square sails shall all pay without distinction -	4 0 0
Barks, Tartans, Martigans, and <i>Pinchi</i> * of every other nation	3 0 0
But if of the Genoese Flag - - - - -	2 0 0

Which payment shall be due as well for the patent to be issued or renewed, as for the revival or declaration under the Patent.

Small vessels - - - - -	3 4 0
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Only when they wish the Patents to issue <i>denovo</i> , but for the revival and declaration there shall not be any thing due, except in case of loading or unloading Merchandize, and then they will pay for the attestation - - - -	0 13 4
And if it should be required to describe in the Patent also, the muster-roll of the crew, they shall pay, besides the sums above stated - - - - -	0 10 0
For renewing before departure the Patent taken at Port Ferrajo, in order to have the same of the most recent date, if the fee do not exceed two lire they will pay <i>denovo</i> the same sum as paid for the first Patent; but, if it exceeds two lire, they will only pay - - - - -	2 13 4
For the Attestation or Declaration of having performed Quarantine, or other similar Certificates required concerning Health, they will pay - - - - -	2 17 6
For the Bill of Lading, if requested - - - - -	0 10 0

## WAGES OF THE GUARDS.

The Guards, which may be appointed to remain on board during the Quarantine, shall have from the Captain or Master of the ship their victuals, like the seamen; and besides wages for every day - - - - -	1 13 4
Those afterwards, who shall stay to keep watch on the ships for any other purpose than suspending the Quarantine, are not to be victualled, and to receive every day - - -	2 0 0

And



*Lire. Soldi. Den.*

And moreover, the Captain or Master shall pay every day for  
the boat when it shall be ordered to the Office - - - 1 0 0

When the vessels load or unload ballast in the Inner Port, they  
must be always attended by a Guard, to watch that the  
ballast be not thrown or fall into the sea ; and he shall have  
for his wages, if the work be accomplished in a short space  
of time, ten *Soldi* ; if more than from one hour to two  
elapse, a *Paolo* ; if from two hours to half a day, a *lire* ; if a  
whole day - - - - - 1 13 6

And the same wages, regulated in proportion to the time during which  
the Guards shall be employed, shall be due to them for any other necessary  
assistance in the Service of Health.

For all other matters which are not specified in the present *Tariff*,  
reference must be had to the *Tariff* of the Port of Leghorn, of the 12th  
June, 1779.

V. FRANCISCO SERATTI.  
CARLO BONSI.

Leghorn, 1787, by CARLO GIORGI.









