measure of weight, from which all other weights shall be derived, computed, and ascertained ; and that 1/12th of the said troy pound shall be an ounce, and that 1/20th of such ounce shall be a pennyweight, and that 1/24th of such penny-weight shall be a grain, so that 5760 such grains shall be a troy pound ; and that 7000 such grains shall be, and are hereby declared to be, a pound avoirdupois ; and that 1/16th of the said pound avoirdupois shall be an ounce avoirdupois ; and that 1/16th of such ounce shall be a dram.

“ And whereas it is expedient that the said standard troy pound, if lost, destroyed, defaced, or otherwise injured, should be restored of the same weight, by reference to some invariable natural standard ; and whereas it has been ascertained by the commissioners appointed by his majesty to inquire into the subject of weights and measures, that a cubic inch of distilled water in a vacuum, weighed by brass weights, also in a vacuum, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit’s thermometer, is equal to 252∙72, 1822 [1823, 252∙724] grains, of which, as aforesaid, the imperial stan­dard troy pound contains 5760 ; Be it therefore enacted, That if at any time hereafter the said imperial standard troy pound shall be lost...it shall and may be restored.... by making, under the directions of the Lord High Treasurer, ...a new standard,’’...determined according to this pro­portion.

“ And be it further enacted, That the standard measure of capacity, as well for liquids as for dry goods, shall be the gallon, containing ten pounds avoirdupois weight of distil­led water, weighed in air, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit’s thermometer, the barometer being at thirty inches ; and that a measure shall be forthwith made of brass, of such contents as aforesaid,...and such brass measure shall be, and is hereby declared to be, the imperial stan­dard gallon, and shall be, and is hereby declared to be, the unit and only standard measure of capacity, from which all other measures of capacity to be used, as well for wine, beer, ale, spirits, and all sorts of liquids, as for dry goods, shall be derived, computed, and ascertained ; and that all mea­sures shall be taken in parts or multiples, or certain pro­portions, of the said imperial standard gallon ; and that the quart shall be the fourth part of such standard gallon, and the pint shall be one eighth of such standard gallon ; and that two such gallons shall be a peck, and eight such gal­lons shall be a bushel, and eight such bushels a quarter of corn or other dry goods.

“ And be it further enacted, That the standard measure of capacity for coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, or fruit, and all other goods and things commonly sold by heaped mea­sure, shall be the aforesaid bushel, containing eighty pounds avoirdupois of water as aforesaid, the same being made round, with *a* plain and even bottom, and being 19½ inches from outside to outside of such standard measure as aforesaid.@@1

“ Provided always, and be it enacted, That in all cases of dispute respecting the correctness of any measure of ca­pacity, arising in a place where recourse cannot convenient­ly be had to any of the aforesaid verified copies or models of the standard measures of capacity, it shall and may be lawful to and for any justice of the peace, or magistrate, having jurisdiction in such place, to ascertain the content of such measure of capacity by direct reference to the weight of pure or rain water which such measure is capable of containing ; ten pounds avoirdupois weight of such wa­ter, at the temperature of 62° by Fahrenheit’s thermome­ter, being the standard gallon ascertained by this act, the same being in bulk equal to 277∙276, 1822 [1823, 277∙274] cubic inches, and so in proportion for all parts or multiples of a gallon.”

The slight discordance between the numbers of the two successive years depends merely on the adoption of a stan­dard troy pound, better authenticated than the two-pound weight particularly employed by Sir George Shuckburgh, which was finally preferred, both as representing a unit, and as being more simple in its form than the two-pound weight.

TABLES OF VARIOUS MEASURES, IN ENGLISH FEET AND DECIMALS.

From Folkes, Raper, Shuckburgh, Vega, Hutton’s Ozanum, Cavallo, and others. Young’s *Nat. Phil.* ii. 152, 150.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Ancient Measures.*** | | **English Feet.** | | **Bavarian foot, . .** | **English Feet.** |
|  | **Roman foot,**  **English Feet.** | **∙96∙5 j** | **after Titus, Raper.** |
| **Arabian foot, .** | **1 095 H.** | **∙9672from rules,Sb.** | | **Bergamo foot, .** | **l∙43l H.** |
| **Babylonian foot, . -J** | **1’144) „**  **1\*135 j“'** | **•9681** | **1 from build-**  **1 ings, Sb.** | **Berlin foot, . .**  **Bern foot, .** | **992 H. •962 Howard.** |
| **Drusian foot,** | **1 090 H.** | **•9696 j**  **48∙IO∙5 C** | **from a stone,** | **Besançon foot,** | **1015 H.** |
| **Egyptian “foot,” . 1-421**  **... stadium, 730\*8 H. Roman mile of Plin.** | | **>’ Sh.**  **1** | **Bologna foot, ’. ∣** | **1∙244 H. l∙250 C.** |
| **Greek foot,** | **l∙009 H. of Strabo,** | **4903∙ C** | **1** | **Bourg en Bresse foot,** | **1 030 H.** |
|  | **l∙006 1 Folkcs.=l 31s Sicilian foot of Ar.** |  |  | **Brabant ell, in Ger- ∫** | **2∙268 V.** |
|  | **1Ό07 ∫ of Roman ft. chimedes,** | **. ∙730 H.** | | **many, . (** |
|  | **1 007 C.** |  |  | **Bremen foot,** | **■955 H.** |
| **... phyleterian f.** | **l,167 H *Modern Measures,*** | |  | **Brescia foot, . .** | **l∙560 H.** |
| **Hebrew foot, .** | **1\*212 H. Altdorf foot,** | **. ∙775 H.** | | **... braccio, . .** | **2 092 C.** |
| **... common cubit, 1\*817 H. Amsterdam foot,** | | **• ∙927 H.** | | **Breslau foot, .** | **1125 H.** |
| **... sacred cubit,** | **2 002 H.** | **•930 C.** | | **Bruges foot,** | **■749 H.** |
| **... great cubit =**  **6 common,** | **H.** | **,q,. ) Howard on *f* Lazarettos.** | | **Brussels foot, .** | **f ∙902 H.**  **1 \*954 V.** |
| **Macedonian foot, .** | **l∙160 H. Amsterdam ell,** | **. 2 233 C.** | | **... greater ell, ... lesser ell, .** | **1∙278 V.** |
| **Natural foot,** | **■814 Ancona foot, . .** | **1∙282 H.** | | **2\*245 V.** |
| **Ptolemaic = Greek foot, H. Antwerp foot, .** | | **. ∙940 H.** | | **Castillian vara,** | **2\*746 C.** |
| **Roman foot,** | **■970 Bernard. Aquileia foot,** | **1 128 H.** | | **Chambery foot.** | **Γ107 H.** |
|  | **.πr- ) Picard and Arles foot, .**  **' J Greaves, H. Augsburg foot,** | **. ∙888 H. •972 H.** | | **China mathematical 1 foot, . . J** | **1\*127 H.** |
|  | **•9661 π, ιv Austria. See Vienna.**  **•967 f 0 es' Avignon = Arles.** | |  | **... imperial foot, ■!** | **1\*051 H. 1\*050 C.** |
|  | **∫ before Titus, Barcelona foot, ' ( Raper. Basel foot, .** | **. ∙992 H.**  **. ∙944 H.** | | **,i f 606∙ C.**  **- u> ∙ ∙ {1600· *Q. Rm.* vi.** | |

@@@1 [Although the act 5 and 6 Will. IV., cap. 63, has abolished the use of heaped measure, it enacts that this form and size of bushel shall still be used for such goods sold by measure as are neither liquid nor admit of being stricken. But it is obvious, that when there is to be no heap, it is not the outside diameter, but the inside one, that ought to have been fixed for such goods ; whereas the statutes have left this so indeterminate, that it may vary an inch or mote according to the thickness of the materials.]