



PLATE I. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN THE WESTGATE, WINCHESTER

[To face page 237]

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE CITY OF WINCHESTER.

BY EDITH E. WILDE

(lately Hon. Curator of the Winchester Museum).

“(1531) *The Maire, for the delyverans of the seale and other.*

.... hit is ordeyned,.... that from hensforthe every maire shall delyver by wrytyng the next daye after the feist of Seynt Michell tharchangell to the maire next folowyng.... the seale of the Staple, the brasyn. bussell, the brasyn galon, the. brasen yerde,.... apon payn of forfetyng xxs. to the use of the citie.”—*The Black Book of Winchester*, p. 148.

Very few towns or museums in England have so fine a collection of standard weights and measures as Winchester, and none of them has a finer. Her Edward III weights are unique, not even H.M. Standard Office possessing a set. And let us here confess that it was only by disobedience to the royal commands that these treasures have come down to us, for at every issue of new standards it was ordered, under heavy penalties, that the old ones should be broken up and melted down.

In olden days the collection was kept in the city's muniment room in the old Guildhall. It was there in Milner's time, 1798, and when loaned to the South Kensington Museum in 1876, all the objects shown, except Henry VII's bushel and gallon, were described as “from the muniment room.” Perhaps these two measures had already been placed in the Museum rooms at the top of the new Guildhall, opened in 1874, for the whole collection was seen there in 1889 by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, and remained there until 1898, when, by direction of the Council, it was moved to its present home in the Westgate, which had been made into a Museum and cleared of the documents long stored there. Here, for thirty years, the weights and measures were shown in an old octagonal case, previously occupied by a group of birds, and of so flimsy a construction that the glass could be removed with a penknife. But in 1927 a fitting steel-frame case was made, in which the city's noble collection could be secure and seen to advantage.

It now became imperative to provide a new edition of the Westgate guide, which had long been out of print; and here arose great difficulty, as the existing weights did not tally with any of the lists. In Alderman Jacob's guide, published 1910, he gave a series of Henry VII weights, which could not be traced. There were, in fact, four lists of the weights and measures, all differing from each other, and none agreeing with the actual collection. There was the Westgate guide, incorrect; the catalogue of the Loan Collection at South Kensington, 1876, correct but incomplete; the catalogue of the Science Collection, South Kensington, 1897, incorrect and incomplete; and Appendix 14

to the Weights and Measures Act, 1905-6, incorrect, and this is surprising, as the Warden of the standards is said to have viewed the collection. After much puzzling and careful inspection of all the objects by myself and Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., the discrepancies were explained and a correct list made out, the so-called Henry VII weights proving to be Elizabeth and George I, part of the apothecaries weights became Troy, one of George I's pints was allotted to William III, the Elizabethan Troy weights reduced to nine.

Let us briefly trace the origin and history of our English weights and measures. From the time of Magna Charta onward Acts and Proclamations constantly appear upon the Statute Book for the regulation of weights and measures. For many years there was great uncertainty as to what these weights and measures ought to be, for local usage varied much; but in the reign of Edward III the present weight of the avoirdupois pound was definitely standardized, doubtless in order to facilitate the great wool trade with the Continent; the yard had been stabilized before, but the bushel and gallon do not seem to have been fixed till the time of Henry VII. In the early Acts the metals sometimes differed. In 31 Edward I the standards were to be of iron, or, at least, they must be sealed with "an iron seal of our Lord the King," this can be seen on our early bronze yard stick, and our Edward III weights are of iron, but from the time of Henry VII the standards were to be of brass. In the reign of George IV, 1824, a new Act was passed regulating and fixing all weights and measures, and repealing all previous enactments, and this Act, with the exception of a few slight alterations in 1878, is the law to-day. The Winchester Bushel of Henry VII contained 2,124 cubic inches, the Imperial Bushel to-day contains 2,219½, the Winchester Gallon of Henry VII contained 272½ cubic inches, the Imperial Gallon to-day 277½.

In the reigns of Henry III and Edward I constant regulations were made regarding the weights and measures, but these were more honoured in the breach than the observance, and it needed the strong hand of Edward III to bring order out of chaos. His wars in France prospering, he was as keen to further the trade of his subjects over the water as of those in England, and he knew that for both parties it was essential that the weights and measures should be definitely standardized and the standards enforced, the avoirdupois stone of 7 lb. for the wool of England, and the gallon for the wine of France; and in 14 Edw. III, c. 12, it was ordered that:—

"The Treasurer shall cause to be made certain Standards of Bushels Galons of Weights of Auncel and send the same into every county."

These Auncel weights were used with the steelyard, and are now often called steelyard weights, but they proved so unsatis-

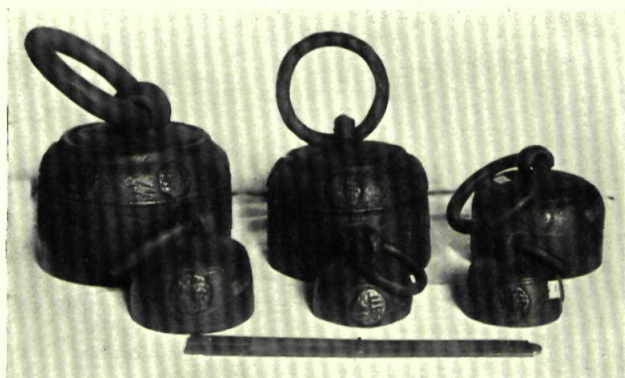


PLATE II. FIG. I. EDWARD III WEIGHTS
91 LB., 56 LB., 28 LB., 14 LB., 7 LB., 7 LB.



FIG. 2. ELIZABETH WEIGHTS
56 LB., 7 LB., QUART, PINT

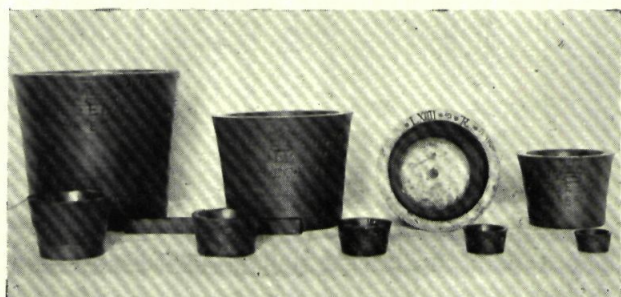


FIG. 3. ELIZABETH SET OF TROY WEIGHTS

[To face page 239]

factory that a few years later they were cancelled. 25 Edw. III, c. 9:—

"Whereas great damage and deceit is done to the people for that divers merchants use to buy and weigh wool by a weight called Auncel for the future every person do sell and buy (no longer by the steelyard but) by the Balance, so that the Balance be even and that the Beam of the Balance do not bow more to the one part than to the other and that the weight called Auncel shall be wholly put out."

Two years later another Act was passed to enforce this. 27 Edw. III, c. 10:—

"Because we have perceived that some merchants do buy avoirdupois wools and other merchandise by one weight and sell by another . . . in great deceit of us and of all the commons we will and establish . . . that he which doth the same to the damage of the seller shall forfeit to us the value of the merchandise and the party that will complain him shall have the quarterable of that which he shall be endamaged, and the trespasser shall have one year's imprisonment and be ransomed at the King's will."

To-day it is usually the buyer who is cheated by short weight, but in this case the sellers were often small farmers selling wool in little lots, and the buyer a merchant in a large way and owning the steelyard or the beam. The Auncel weight and steelyard were so convenient, especially for travelling merchants, that they departed reluctantly, and in later Acts their use had again to be forbidden. In A.D. 1357, 31 Edw. III, c. 2, it was once more ordered that:—

"Certain Balances and Weights of sack half sack and quarter, Pound half pound and quarter according to the Standard of the Exchequer be sent to all the Sheriffs of England."

This must be the date when Winchester received from the Treasury her set of avoirdupois weights, 56 lb., 28 lb., 14 lb., 7 lb., with the addition of the 91 lb. for use in the Staple, for they bear the Royal Arms quartering Old France, which were only in use from 1340 to 1405. This helps to prove the date, as the weights sent out in 1340 were apparently only Auncel weights.

The Mayor, the Bailiffs, and four chief men of the city were responsible for making these laws obeyed, and by 27 Edw. III, c. 16, they were also ordered to fix at a reasonable price the rent of the houses in which the wool merchants stayed, and to see that they had unmolested possession. The Acts of Edward III are historically exceedingly interesting, as they are full of enactments regarding the weights and measures of wool and wine, who might deal in them and who might not, to and from what port they might be imported and exported, what time of year certain wines might be sold, etc., etc.

In October, 1860, the Mayor, Mr. John Naish, presented to the Museum an antique steelyard, found on St. Giles' Hill; this must be the one that is in the Westgate in the case with the weights, the hooks only remain, the long arm is absent. In

this we see a relic of the Great Fair that was held on St. Giles' Hill every September, to which flocked merchants from all over the country and from across the sea. Here were wool and cloth for sale, pottery, wine, spices; here during the fortnight of the Fair our iron weights of Edward III were on the hill in case of dispute as to the correctness of the buyer's weights; that cheating was rife is confessed by Piers Plowman's caitiff, "Avarice," Passus V:—

"Wickedly to weigh was my first lesson;
To Weyhill and Winchester I went to the fair
With all manner of wares, as my master bade;
If Guile had not given some grace to my ware,
It had still been unsold, were it seven years since!
My wife was a weaver and woollen cloth made;
She spoke to the spinners to spin it well out;
The pound that she paid them by peysed a quarter
More than myn auncel when I weied treuthe."

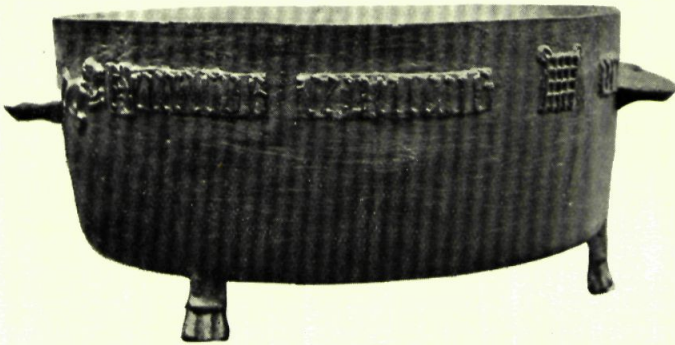
The great days of the Fair were those of Edward III when the wool trade was at its height; by the reign of Henry VI its glory was departing; and in the reign of Elizabeth the wool trade also was largely gone, killed by the excessively heavy exportation duties.

After the death of Edward III not many enactments were made, for the times were disturbed, but when the wars of the Roses were over, and Henry VII was firmly seated upon the throne—

"He to avoid the great deceit of weights and measures long time used within his Realm contrary to the Statute of Magna Charta and at his great charge and cost do make Weights and Measures of Brass according to the old standards thereof remaining within his Treasury—the said Weights and Measures to be delivered to the Knights and Citizens of every Shire and City assembled in Parliament."

And after the Feast of Candlemas, 1497, heavy penalties were enacted for the use of imperfect weights and measures, and the Mayors and Bailiffs were made personally responsible for seeing that the weights and measures used by the citizens tallied with these standards.

There is one particularly interesting entry in the Corporation's accounts for 1558, the last year of Philip and Mary, when it is recorded that 8s. 8d. was expended on buying bronze weights for weighing woollen cloths, *pro ponderibus eneis ad librandum pannos*, from the fact that these were distinctly called bronze *eneis*, and not brazen *ereis* like all the other weights. It would seem very probable that they were what are now known as Bronze Wool Weights. These weights were flat, made of bronze, stamped with the Royal Arms, the initials of the sovereign, and often of the county. They had a loop at the top through which a leather thong passed, and thus a pair could be conveniently slung across the back of the horse on which the Tronator



WINCHESTER BUSHEL, HENRY VII



WINCHESTER GALLONS, HENRY VII AND ELIZABETH

[To face page 241]

rode as he visited the country to verify weights of wool and to collect the dues. A very large sum was raised prior to Elizabeth's reign by export duty on wool and woollen goods, besides the local taxation. The weight was usually a clove, *i.e.*, 7 lb., and the pair made a stone, the unit for weighing wool. Unfortunately the old city does not at the present time possess any, though she must undoubtedly have had them in bygone days. Though probable it is not certain that the 8s. 8d. was for these 7 lb. weights, they may have been of various denominations to enable the Ulnager to deal with the very elaborate regulations of the Act of Philip and Mary, when different makes of cloth were to measure a certain number of yards and weigh so many pounds per piece, the cloths, *panni*, were to be sealed after weighing. There are in the City Museum various tarsi and leaden seals, supposed to be bale seals of the wool, two given by Mr. Andrew, with the device of three wool-bales between the lettering WINCHES—TER 2, also one bearing the letter M may date from this reign, as the Act directed an M to be used.—*Old English Bronze Wool Weights*, Major H. C. Dent, 1927.

In 11 Henry VII, c. 5, fresh regulations were made and all measures and weights ordered to be of brass, and to be sent to all the chief towns, and of those sent to Winchester, the city still possesses the noble Bushel, and the gallon and quart.

For many years these Standards of Henry VII remained in force, but in the reign of Elizabeth complaints were made that they were not accurate, and a committee was appointed in 1574 to consider the whole matter, and to construct new Standards, which were to have their value stamped upon them. The Standards of the Exchequer, the Tower, the Mint, Winchester, and some other cities were carefully examined and a new set made, but it did not meet with approval; another committee sat in 1582, and in 1587 a set was made and legalised by Royal Proclamation, December, 1587, and in 1588 they were sent out to 57 towns and counties. Of these weights the city still possesses avoirdupois bell-shaped 56 lb., 7 lb., flat 8 lb., 2 lb., 1 lb., and the set of Troy weights from 256 oz. to 1 oz. The Standard measures seem to have been issued later, for our Elizabethan gallon, quart, and pint are all dated 1601. It must have been this re-issuing and sealing of the weights and measures that Shakespeare had in mind when, in "The Taming of the Shrew," he makes the servant say:—

"And rail upon the hostess of the house;
And say you would present her at the leet,
Because she brought stone jugs and no seal'd quarts:"

Induction, Sc. II.

Down to the time of Elizabeth the Standards had been paid for by the Sovereign or the Treasury, but the thrifty Queen, while compelling every county and large town to provide them—

selves with the new weights and measures, made each town and county pay for its own. It is sometimes said these weights were presented to the city by Queen Elizabeth in commemoration of her having granted a charter to Winchester, but this cannot be so, as Winchester, like her fellows, was bound to get the Standards in 1588, and it is more likely the Queen would expect the old city to make her a present than that she should give one to the city. The cost of the set of Troy weights was about £3 8s., that of the avoirdupois about £6. These weights remained in force till the reign of George IV.

There are but few references to the weights and measures in the City Records, and the only one of special interest is that referring to the bronze weights already quoted, but Mr. J. S. Furley has also found the following notes:—

"In 45 Edward III Assayers of weights and measures were in the city, and in 5 Henry V is mention of a large Beam for the City Pesage, and with it are three weights each of one clove (7 lb.) kept in custody of the Bailiffs, also a smaller Balance with 20 weights used for assize of bread, but no detail of weights given. In 20-21 Henry VII the bushel is mentioned when 2s. 6d. was paid for the new bushel and its hooping, 10d. for the engraving, 1s. 2d. for a lock and chain for securing it, and 6d. for stamps (*sigella*) for stamping. This can hardly have been the standard bushel still existing which was presumably presented to the City by the King in 1497; it was probably a cheaper one supplied for market use. In 21-22 Henry VII 1s. is paid for the repair of the gallon (*lagena*) called le brason gallon. In 9-10 Elizabeth, 1567-8, two brazen standard measures were made for the City, one of a pint, the other a quart at a cost of 5s.; in 12-13 Elizabeth 2s. is paid for repair of the brazen yearde, also 2s. 3d. for an iron band and a barre for the public bushel; in 38-39 Elizabeth a bushel called the market bushell is repaired.

The earliest English Standard measure known was the bushel of King Edgar, which he directed to be kept at Winchester, hence this and later Standards were directed to be known as "Winchester." The original bushel of King Edgar has long since disappeared. Bishop Milner is responsible for the tradition that it was still in the city in his day, a tradition that has taken a great deal of killing. Careful reading of his statement shows how the error arose. He found among the collection a bushel measure very different from the Tudor one, and made a drawing of it. Knowing that King Edgar had deposited a bushel in the city, he presumed that this was Edgar's, though he admits it to be only a presumption (*History of Winchester*, II, p. 181). But his drawing proves him to be in error, for Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., points out it is in no way of Saxon design. "No Saxon king would have presented so shoddy an article," and suggests that it was the brazen bushel provided in obedience to 22 Car II: "There shall be one measure of brass provided and chained in the Public Market Place." Milner's bushel, like Edgar's, has long disappeared. Thorold Rogers sought it in vain, 1866, *History of Agric.*, I, p. 167. It may have been "the old metal tub with wire

netting " that was sold for 12/- at a farm sale at King's Worthy, 1904. This tub measured $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, made of bell metal, and weighing about 1 cwt. It was said to bear the stamp of the Portcullis (the mark of the Standard Office) and G.R. III. Warden Chivers remembers it at the farm being used at one time for mixing vitriol for sprinkling wheat, and later for pig's wash. It was resold to an American for £60.—*The Antiquary*, 1904, p. 355.

King Edgar ordered the Standard bushel to be kept at Winchester, hence Standard measures were called Winchester Measures till 1824, 5 Geo. IV, c. 74.

The most ancient measure in the collection is the standard yard, a delicate hexagonal bar of bronze with scarcely a scratch upon it, bearing at one end the letter E and at the other H. These are subsequent adjustments and Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., believes this to be the original yard given by Henry I, adjusted in the reign of Edward I, being then lengthened by a new end of iron, to which was affixed the Sovereign's initial E, and again in the reign of Henry VII, when a crowned h was affixed at the other end.

Mr. Andrew's reason for dating it thus early is that the bar is hexagonal, a usual form in the Norman times, but supplanted later by the octagonal section. The crown over the E is the flat crown seen on Plantagenet coins and not the elaborate arched crown of Tudor days, and, lastly, the E is of iron, as commanded by Edward I, "an iron seal of our Lord the King." All the Tudor measures and weights were to be of brass.

The two small steelyard (Auncel) weights in the collection are older than any other weight or measure that the city possesses. In olden days, as we have seen, two methods of weighing were practised, the beam or balance (*tronum*) and the steelyard (*statera*), and the latter from its portability was so largely used that when, in A.D. 1341, Edward III ordered Standards of weights and measures to be sent to the chief towns, the weights were to be weights of Auncel. Evidently for many years Auncel weights had been the weights of the country, and, after the order of Magna Charta that there should be one Standard weight, the weights issued by the Treasury would be Auncel weights. Dr. Dru Drury, who has made a study of all the known steelyard weights, finds that the vast majority of them bear not only the stamp of the Exchequer, but also the lion and the eagle, the devices of Richard, King of the Romans and brother of Henry III, one of whose privileges was the "farming" of the Mint. Dr. Drury therefore suggests that the steelyard weights bearing the eagle were issued by that prince between the years 1257, when he was elected King of the Romans, and took the eagle for his

device, and 1272, when he died. His heart is said to have been buried in the Franciscan Church in Oxford, but Beaulieu Abbey also lays claim to its possession. Our steelyard weight 36 bears the stamp of eagle and exchequer, 37 that of eagle and lion. As both are local they are probably official relics of the days when the Exchequer was still held at Winchester. Dr. Drury has traced thirty-nine of these old weights, and finds their weight varies irregularly from under 2 lb. to over 9 lb., but probably each was adjusted to its own bar. These were the weights that gave so much trouble to Edward III, and constantly called for legislation before they disappeared.—*XIIIth Century Steelyard Weights*, Dr. Dru Drury, *Proc., Dorset Field Club*, 1926.

The most interesting weight in the collection is the Edwardian 91 lb. The reason seems far to seek for this odd number. In the XIVth century England's most important trade was wool, and it was necessary to have some fixed and certain weight for the bales, both for home and foreign trade. So by the Act of 25 Edward III the uncertain, and often fraudulently worked, Auncel and steelyard weight was "wholly put out," the stone of 14 lb. was taken as the unit, and it was decreed that every bale of wool should weigh 26 stone, *i.e.*, 364 lb., of which 91 lb. is the quarter. Why this weight for the bale? At this time Florence was supreme in the manufacture and dyeing of woollen cloth, and got much of her best wool from England, which was then the greatest wool-producing country in Europe.

During the Plantagenet days, when our wool trade was at its height, almost all the western half of France was ruled by the English kings, who were constantly at war with the French kings, hence the trade routes through eastern France were unsafe, and from Southampton, which was the chief wool shipping depot, one of the favourite trade routes was to the south coast of France by sea, up the rivers Gironde and Dordogne to Libourne, thence overland to Aigues Mortes and on again by sea. This route had also the advantage that the ships that took the wool to the great wine producing district of France could return with full cargoes of wine, a trade as important to France as the wool trade was to England. The wool, as we have seen, was largely conveyed overland, and for transport purposes the mules carried a load of about 500 Florentine lb. Now as 140 Florentine lb. weighed 100 English lb., and 508 Florentine lb. weighed about 364 English, it would seem likely that the English bale of 26 stone of 14 lb. each was arranged to tally with England's most important customer's mule pack of 500 Florentine or 364 English lb. So Winchester, being a great centre of the wool trade, supplied herself from the Treasury with this large and convenient Standard weight of 91 lb. E. Staley, *Guilds of Florence*, pp. 157, 160.

Of course there may be some other explanation for the use of this weight, but so far none has been given, and enquiries of a very large number of towns and museums have failed to bring another to light. A visitor on one occasion said that it was used for weighing charcoal in the New Forest, that he had papers at home to prove it, and would bring them in a couple of days to show us, but that is three years ago, and he has not yet brought them.

The stone of 14 lb. or the clove of 7 lb. being recognised as the unit of weight for wool and merchandises, the doubling of each heavy weight made a convenient series, and they came to be called hundredweight (112 lb.), half-hundred (56), quarter (28), thus ousting the real decimal series 100, 50, 25, 12½ lb., which was apparently still used for metals.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., in his very interesting article in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2 Series, xxix, 141 (1917), on the Elizabethan Troy weights described the Winchester set as still containing the original thirteen weights, and gave an illustration of the thirteen. This I found most disturbing when I came to write the new *Westgate Guide*, as only nine weights were in the city's collection, and it seemed possible that these four little weights might have been stolen out of their very insecure case and taken for souvenirs, but on enquiry at the South Kensington Science Museum I was shown the catalogue of their Scientific Loan Exhibition, 1876, to which the weights had been lent, and in this detailed catalogue only the nine existing weights were listed. Electrotypes copies of these weights were made shortly after the Exhibition for the South Kensington Science Museum by Messrs. Elkington, and on enquiry they said that, though they had no detailed record of the work, it was very probable that they had copied from another set the missing four small weights, and so made the set complete, and there can be little doubt that this is what happened.

The 40 lb. stone weight was found in the old Malt House, on the west side of Chesil Street, an ancient building containing much solid timber. It stood nearly opposite St. Peter's School, and was pulled down many years ago and cottages erected on the site. The weight was said to have been built into a chalk wall. There is a tradition that it was used for weighing hogs, but that seems improbable, and there is no reason why it should not have been used in the malt trade. Fifty years ago similar stone weights of varying weights were to be found in the old windmills. Mr. Andrew thinks that it is an eighteenth-century weight of a Church clock.

The weights and measures of William III and George I call for no remarks, as they were only repeats of Elizabeth's Standards.

The measures given by Sir William Portal, 1930, are current Imperial measure. They had been in his family many years. The R.G., Winchester, probably stands for Royal Garrison.

It only remains to mention one measure for which we are frequently asked, especially by chemists, *i.e.*, the Winchester Quart containing two quarts, or 80 oz. No *Standard* two-quart measure has ever existed under that name, but it is to-day a recognised name among chemists for an 80-oz. cylindrical glass vessel, and they make up their mixtures thus: one Winchester A, two Winchester B, instead of saying 80 oz. A, 160 oz. B, and the glass merchants make for the trade a series of such vessels which they call Winchester. I have made wide-spread search as to the origin of the name and when it was first used, and have had many kind replies to my enquiries, but so far the desired information is not to hand, and a correspondence in *Notes and Queries* has brought no information. I have personally little doubt that the name Winchester was given in consequence of the world-wide reputation of the old city's Standards, but who allotted the name to an 80-oz. or two-quart glass vessel and when remains a mystery, which Mr. H. L. Linstead, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, and other helpers have been unable to solve for me. See *Chemist and Druggist*, 19th June, 1897. Vol. I, p. 732.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1-6. EDWARD III. *Standard.*

	Nominal Weight		Weight to-day		
	lb.		lb.	oz.	drs.
6 shields	91	-	90	14	6
4 "	56	-	55	10	2
4 "	28	-	27	11	4
3 "	14	-	13	13	13
3 "	7	-	6	14	12
3 "	7	-	6	14	9½

Iron, with ring and loop, charged in relief with shields. 1 and 4, France, ancient; 2 and 3, England. E crowned.

7-8. ELIZABETH. *Standard.*

	Nominal Weight		Weight to-day		
	lb.		lb.	oz.	drs.
	16	-	56	—	9
	7	-	7	—	½

Brass, bell-shaped, on shoulder LVI A and VII A.

AN° crown DO

15 E L 88

A° REG XXX

The 7 lb. countermarked on original h crowned, probably for Henry VII.

9-11. ELIZABETH. *Standard.*

Nominal Weight		Weight to-day		
lb.		lb.	oz.	drs.
8	-	7	15	15
2	-	1	15	15½
1	-		15	15½

Brass flat weights. On rim VIII lb. A, II A, I A.

Rest of inscription as No. 7.

12. Tudor weight, flat, 7½ oz. (?). Gift of W. H. Jacob.

13-16. Four flat weights, XVIth century, unstamped. Weight of each, 4 oz. (?).

17-25. ELIZABETH. *Standard* Troy. CCLVI, CXXVIII, LXIII, XXXII, XVI, VIII, IV, II, I. The weight of each in Roman numerals on rim. Inscription as 7. Fitting one into another. The largest weight bears roses, fleur de lis, and small crosses potency; the 128 oz. roses and lis; 64 oz. crosses potency and lis; 32 oz. roses and lis; 16 oz. fleur de lis only; 8 to 2 oz. trefoil; 1 oz. plain.

26-28. GEORGE I. *Standard.*

Nominal Weight		Actual Weight		
lb.		lb.	oz.	drs.
14	-	14	—	—
7	-	7	—	—
2	-	1	15	15½

Bronze. Bell-shaped. Stamped G, crowned, A, small dagger.

29-35. GEORGE I. *Civic* weights.

Seven fitting one into another. Stamped as last, and 1 lb. AVOIR w.c., ½ lb. AVOIR w.c., ¼ lb. AVOIR w.c., 2 oz., 1 oz., ½ oz., ¼ oz. (w.c.=City of Winchester ?)

36. Steelyard weight. XIIIth Century.

Spherical weight of lead enclosed in bronze for a steelyard. Three shields with incised bearings: 1, Eagle rudely executed in outline; 2, Checky for Exchequer; 3, A chief componé and a saltire. Workmanship poor; no iron pins, no hole in base. Found at Hyde Abbey.

37. Steelyard weight. XIIIth Century.

Charged in relief with three shields: 1, Lion; 2, Eagle; 3, Missing. Border alternately shaded triangles within double lines. No iron pins. Found at Stoke Charity. Gift of Alderman Jacob.

38. Old stone weight, 40½ lb.

Found built into the chalk wall of the Old Malt House, Chesil Street. Gift of Mr. B. B. Colson.

39. HENRY VII. *Standard* Quart.

Bronze, with handle. h crowned. Matches lower half of 41.

40. HENRY VII. *Standard* BUSHEL.

Bronze. It bears a central band inscribed in Lombardic lettering: HENRICUS SEPTIMUS DEI GRATIA ANGLIE ET FRANCIE, interspersed with Henry VII badges, greyhound in leash, Tudor roses, portcullis. The anchor is probably the maker's mark.

41. HENRY VII. *Standard* Gallon.

Brass. On band, greyhound in leash, HENRICUS, Tudor rose in splendour, SEPTIMUS, portcullis (badges of Henry VII) roughly cast. Handle Welsh dragon. Counter-stamped Elizabeth.

42. ELIZABETH. *Standard* Gallon.

Brass; handle. E R crowned; on band, ELIZABETH REGINA. 1601.

- 43-44. ELIZABETH. *Standard* Quart, Pint.
Brass, with handle. 16 crown or
E R
- 45-46. WILLIAM III. *Standard* Quart, Pint.
Bronze. A°Dn1/1700/W R/
- 47-48. GEORGE I. *Standard* Half-Pint, 1-8th of Pint. Stamped lion
with dagger.
- 49-52. GEORGE I. *Civic* Measure, Quart, Pint, Half-Pint, Quarter-Pint.
Ornate script : CIVITAS WINTON 1719. JNO. FOYLE EGR. MAYOR.
- 52a, b, c. GEORGE IV. *Imperial* Measure.
Bronze, Quart 2-handled, Pint, Half-Pint plain. R. G., Winchester,
1826, on top rim, G crowned, and dagger. Founder's Company
stamp on base.
53. HENRY I. *Standard* YARD. Bronze hexagonal rod. Re-standardized
one end with Roman E for Edward I, and other end with h for
Henry VII. 188 Short, 24-5-1927.

The weights and measures have been carefully examined and identified
in consultation with Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A. Mr. H. R. Miles, Inspector
of Weights and Measures, kindly checked the heavy weights on May 24th, 1927.

29-9-30.