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OF THE
OFFICE

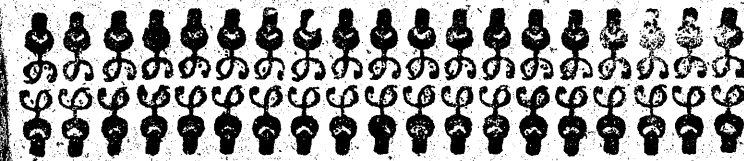
OF THE
CLERK of the Market,
OF
Weights & Measures,

AND OF
The Laws of Provision
For Man and Beast, for Bread,
Wine, Beer, Meal, &c.

By *W. Sheppard*, Esquire.

Prov. II. I. & 16. II. & 20. 10, 23. *A
false weight is an abomination to the
Lord, but a just weight is his delight.*

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Grays-Inn Gate in *Holborn*, and *George Dames*
at the *White Horse* in *Chancery-Lane*, 1665.



To the Reader.

Reader,

THou hast here a small and rude *Treatise*, penned occasionally and upon the importunate request of a Friend: And I was the rather induced to engage in it; for that I apprehended, that some good might accrue to the Publike by it; For, who knowes not how frequent and foul the deceipts of men in their Trades by Weights, Measures, and the like, (especially in the sale and utterance of the Provision for Man and Beast) are amongst us here at this day; And how much we suffer by it? And who knowes not that these frauds are not only against the Law of the Nation, but against the Law of God.

A 2

Deut.

To the Reader.

Deut. 25. 13, 14. Thou shalt not have in thy Bag divers Weights a great and a small, Thou shalt not have in thine house divers Measures, a great and a small; But thou shalt have a perfect and a just weight; a perfect and just measure shalt thou have, that thy dayes may be lengthened in the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee: For all that do such things, and all that do unrighteously, are an abomination to the Lord thy God. Levit. 19. 35. Ye shall do no unrighteousness in Judgment, in Mete-yard, in Weight, or in Measure. Just Ballances, just Weights, a just Epha, and a just Hin shall ye have. And do we not know also, that false Weights and Ballances are an abomination to the Lord, and bring guilt and punishment not onely upon them that use them, but upon the whole Land wherein they are used. Micah 6. 10, 11. Are there yet the Treasures of wickedness in the house of the wicked, and the scant Measure that is abominable? Shall I count them pure with the wicked Ballances, and the bag of deceitful weights. Vers. 13. Therefore I will make thee sick in smiting thee, in making

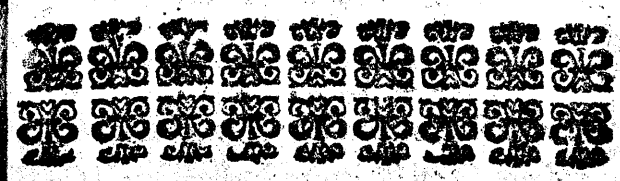
To the Reader.

making thee desolate, because of thy sins. Thou shalt eat and not be satisfied, &c.

Now if by this Work we may by any means provoke the offenders themselves to Repentance and Amendment: Or, though they continue to offend, if we may perswade such as have power to punish them for their offences, and so do any thing towards the Cure of this great Evil, We shall account our pains well bestowed. However, take it as it is: I shall leave it to your Judgment, and be still ready to serve you.

W. S.

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The Contents of the whole Work.

SECT. I.

Of the Clerk of the Market, and Comptroller of the Market: what Officers they are. And how different.

SECT. II.

Of Quantities, Measures and Weights in general, their Names and Natures, and the variety of them; and of Opinions touching them.

SECT. III.

Of the Weights, Measures, and Prices set down of certain Things by the Statute Laws.

SECT.

The Contents.

SECT. IV.

Of the Rules and Orders to be observed for the preventing and Cure of the Disorders in Weights and Measures; And in the price of Commodities.

SECT. V.

Of the Punishment of Offenders in Weight and Measure, and the price of Commodities.

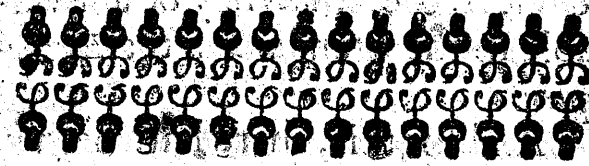
SECT. VI.

Who may punish the Offenders. And of the Powers of the Justices, and some others herein.

SECT. VII.

Of the Power of the Clerk of the Market. And what he by his Office hath to do, or may do, herein.

OF



OF THE
OFFICE

OF THE
Clerk of the Market.

SECT. I.

THE Clerk of the Market clerk of the Market, what. is an Officer (for the most part) set up in every County, or a County-Officer, to look unto, and oversee, all the Measures wet and dry, as Ells, Yards, Lagen, Quarts, Pottles, Gallons, and Weights, Bushells, Pounds, **B** Ounces,

Ounces, &c. that they be answerable to the Standard in the Exchequer.

*Comptroller
of the Mar-
ket.*

And for this, there hath been in some times an Officer in the King's House, called a *Comptroller* of the Market, whose Duty is to take charge of the King's Measures, and to keep the Standards of them, (that is) the Examples of all the Measures that ought to be through the Land; and to see that all Measures of Ells, Yards, Lagens, as Quarts, Pottles, Gallons; of Weights, Bushells, &c. be in every place answerable to the said Standard, *Fleta lib. 2. chap. 8. 9. 10.*

II. 12.

Of which Office, as also of our diversity of Weights and Measures, you may there find a Treatise worth the reading.

Britton also in his 30. Chapter, hath to this effect in the King's Person; *we will, That none have*
Mea-

Measures in the Realm but we Our Selves; but that every man take his Measures and weights from Our Standards. But more particularly.

For the opening of the Office of this Officer, and his Power and Duty in his Office, and our Subject Matter in hand as incident to it, these things are to be spoken to:

1. What the Quantities, Measures and Weights of the Nation are; their Kinds and Names, and how they ought, by the Law, to be ordered and settled.

2. Wherein the offences lye, and who are the offenders herein against these Laws for buying and selling, and especially such as offended in sale of Provision for Man or Beast.

3. The Penalties and Forfeitures to be inflicted upon the offenders herein.

4. The Rules and Orders for the preventing or cure of the
B 2 disease,

disease, and by whom, and how it is to be done.

5. What the Clerk of the Market *ex officio* may and ought to do herein.

SECT. II.

Of Quantities and Measures in the general. And how they are to be accounted and divided; And the just and certain Contents of all or most of them.

For the first of these, we are to know these things:

Quantity; What.

That *Quantity*, is a certain Measure, according to which any thing is said to be long, broad, or deep.

Measures. What.

And *Measures* (in consideration of Law) are either of dry, or of moyst things: Of dry things, as of Land, Corn, or the like, measured by the Yard, Eln, &c. Or of moyst

moyst things, as of Wine, Beer, Ale, and the like, which are measured by the Pint, Quart, Pottle, &c.

And of *Weights*, there are Two sorts in use amongst us at this day, the one called the *Troy*, which is 12 ounces, or Twenty shillings *Sterling*; And is 12 ounces in the pound, and no more. And by this, Pearls, Precious Stones, Silk, Gold, Silver, Electuaries, and Medicinable things, Wheat, all manner of Grain and Bread is weighed, *Cook. Inst. 4. Part, Chap. 61.*

Troy Weight.

The other is called *Averdepays*, which is sixteen ounces, every ounce having 20 penny weight, every penny weight 21 grains and a half, or 25 shillings *Sterling* in the pound. And by this, all other things, as Grocery Wares, Pitch, Tarre, Iron, Hemp, Flax, Flesh, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Physical Drugs, Wax, Wooll, Steel, Lead,

Averdepays Weight.

Garble ;
Whar.

and other like things not before named, especially that which is called *Garble*, and whereof comes Waste, are weighed. And to this *Averdepoys* weight, is allowed to every hundred, Twelve pound. So as 112 pound makes a hundred weight; Fifty six pounds, half a hundred weight; and Twenty eight, a Quarter, 27 E. 3. 10.

The first of these it is said, in *Cook. 4. Part, Inst. 273.* is commanded by the Statute; and this derived from the grain or Corn of Barley from the midst of the ear, and dry; 24 of these corne or grains make a penny weight, and 20 of these penny weights make an ounce, and 12 ounces make a pound *Troy*.

Measures of Troy be of three kinds; viz. of things that be dry; of Liquor; and of Longitude, Latitude, and Profundity, *Coo. 4. Part, Inst. 273.*

And

And, as he writes, Of dry things, 4. grains make a penny weight; 20 penny weight make an ounce; 12 ounces a pound or a pint, (for a pound weight is a pint in measure) Two pounds or pints, make a quart; Two Quarts make a Pottle; Two Pottles make a Gallon; Two Gallons make a Peck; Four Pecks make a Bushell; Four Bushells make a Coomb; Two Coombs make a Quarter; Six Quarters make a Way; and Ten Quarters make a Last.

Pound.
Ounce.
Pint.

Quart.
Pottle.
Gallon.

Peck.
Bushell.
Combe.

Quarter.
Way.

Last, of
Corn.

And, as he writes, Of Liquor, 12 ounces make a pound; 8. pound make a Gallon of Wine; 8. Gallons of Wine make a Bushell in London, which is the 8th part of a Quarter, *Coo. 4. Part, Inst. Chap. 61.*

And both these kind of Weights and Measures are allowable by the Laws.

B 4

Dalton

Of the Office

Dalton in his Justice of Peace, page 168. sets forth these Contents and Measures thus, out of 27 E. 3. chap. 10.

(14 Ounces and a half of two pence weight Troy, do make 16 ounces of Averdepoys.
 7. Pounds or Pints Averdepoys, make the Gallon.
 14 Pounds or Pints Averdepoys, make the Peck.
 56 Pounds or Pints Averdepoys, make the Bushell.

Gallon, What.
 Peck, what.
 Bushell, What.

Averdepoys weight.

Measures of Corn according to Averdepoys weight.

Pints

of the Clerk of the Market.

Pints or Pounds, } 5120. 512. 256. 64. 16. 8. 4.
 Quarts, 2560. 256. 128. 32. 8. 4. 2.
 Pottles, 1280. 128. 64. 16. 4. 2. 1.
 Gallons, 640. 64. 32. 8. 4. 1.
 Pecks, 320. 32. 16. 4. 1.
 Bushells, 80. 8. 2. 1.
 Coombs, 20. 2. 10.
 Quarters, 10. 1.
 And Ten Quarters of Corn is a Last.

Troy Weight.

Measures of Corn according to Troy weight.

Beer Measures.

Ale Measures.

Pints, 288. 144. 72. 36. 18. 9. 4. 2. — 256. 128. 64. 32.
 Quarts, 144. 72. 36. 18. 9. 4. 2. 1. — 128. 64. 32. 16.
 Pottles, 72. 36. 18. 9. 4. 2. 1. — 64. 32. 16. 8.
 Gallons, 36. 18. 9. 4. 2. 1. — 32. 16. 8. 4.
 Firkins, 4. 2. 1. — 4. 2. 1.
 Kilderkins, 2. 1. — 2. 1.
 Barrells, 1. — 1.

32 Wheat

32 Wheat Corns, taken in the midst of the Ear, weigheth 1 d. Sterling.

Ounce. Twenty pence Sterling, maketh the ounce Troy.

Pound. Twelve ounces } in weight one pound Troy.
Pint. maketh } in measure one Pint.

Quart. Two Pints, or Pounds, make the Quart.

Pottle. Two Quarts make the Pottle.

Gallon. Eight Pints, }
Four Quarts, } make the Gallon.
Two Pottles, }

Troy weight by 12 H. 7.
Chap. 15. and 51 H. 3.
Peck. Eight Quarts make the Peck.

Bushell. 64 Pints, }
32 Quarts, } make the }
Firkin. 8 Gallons, } Bushell,
4 Pecks, } or
Firkin.

Kilderkin, }
Half Barrel. Sixteen Gallons, } make the }
Two Firkins, } Kilderkin,
Half Barrel,
Rundler.

Troy Weight.

256 Pints, }
128 Quarts, }
32 Gallons, } make the }
4 Firkins, } Coombe, Coombe,
2 Kilderkins, } or
4 Bushells, } Barrell. Barrell.

212 Pints, }
656 Quarts, }
4 Gallons, } make the }
8 Firkins, } Quarter, Quarter,
4 Kilderkins, } or
2 Barrells, } Hogthead. Hogthead.
8 Bushells, }

So that }
the } Pint and Pound }
Firkin and Bushell, } are of like
Barrell and Coombe, } content.
Hogthead and Quarter, }

Also the Statute of 23 H. 8. Chap. 4. doth limit the weight of every of these 3. Vessels, next named, being empty, as followeth; (Viz.)

- 1 The Barrell, } Must weigh } 26 pounds.
- 2 The half Barrell } being empty, } 13 pounds.
- 3 The Firkin, } } 6 pound &c.

And for the Assise of Bread, he hath it thus :

1. That all sorts of Bread are to be weighed by Troy weight ; And the Bread appointed by the Statute, is white bread, wheaten bread , and household bread, besides horse-bread.

2. That after 7. dayes, bread is not to be weighed.

In *Fleta*, lib: 2. cap. 12. It is said, That all our *English* Measures are compounded of the penny *sterling*, which weigheth 32 Wheat corns of the middle sort ; And that 20 of those pence make an ounce Troy ; and 12 ounces a pound in weight, or 20 shillings in number. And that 8 pound of Wheat maketh a Gallon; and eight Gallons; a *London* Bushell ; four Bushells, a *Curnock* ; and eight Bushells, a common Quarter. Also, that Fifteen ounces of the quantity afore-

Ounce, what.
Pound, what.
Gallon, what.
Bushell, what.
Curnock, what.
Quarter, what.

aforesaid, do make a Merchant's pound. And that 12 such pounds and a half make a Stone ; and 14. stone make a Weight, *Stat. 31 E.* 1. *Rastal*, weights, 7. 8.

And all our Weights and Measures have their first Composition from the penny *sterling*, which ought to weigh Two and thirty wheat corns of a middle sort : Twenty of which pence make an ounce, and 12 such ounces a pound or 20 shillings, but Fifteen ounces make the Merchants pound. See *Minshears* Dictionary.

But the ordinary Measure of moist things is thus ; That two Pints make a Quart, two quarts a Pottle ; two Pottles, a Gallon ; Eight Gallons a Firkin ; 16 Gallons a Kilderkin, half Barrell, or Rundlet ; Four Firkins a Barrell ; Two Barrells, a Hoghead ; Two Hogheads, a Pipe, wherein are 126 Gallons ; Two Pipes, a Tun, wherein

The Composition of
Pints.
Quarts.
Pottles.
Gallons.
Firkins.
Kilderkins.
Half Barrell, or Rundlets.
Barrells.
Hogheads.
Pipes.
Tuns.

wherein are 252 Gallons. Of Ale and Beer the Firkin is 8 Gallons. The Kilderkin 16; The Barrell 32; The Hoghead or Quarter, 63 Gallons, *Et sic de cæteris*. So in *Cook. Instit.* Part 4. Chap. 51.

Pipe, what. The Pipe is said to be a Measure of Wine or Oyl, containing half a Tun, (that is) Sixscore and six Gallons, *1 R. 3. Chap. 13.*

Tun, what. And then the Tun must be such a Measure of Wine or Oyl, as doth contain Twelvescore and Twelve Gallons; That is, four Hogheads, and then the Hoghead must be such a Measure as doth contain the 4th part of a Tun, that is, 63 Gallons.

Terse or Tierse, what. A Terse or Tierse is but the 6th part of a Tun, or third part of a Pipe.

Honey. But Honey hath in the Kilderkin 16, and in the Barrell Thirty two wine Gallons. And some things

things there are that have another kind of Measure. *See the particular Statutes about them.*

Twenty penny weight make an Ounce; 24 grains makes a penny weight; 20 mites make a grain; 24 Droits make a Myte, 20 Perits make a Droit, 24 Blanks make a Perit. And by others thus; A Grain contains 20 minutes, a Minute contains 24 Droits, a Droit contains 24 Blanks; 12 Grains of fine Gold make a Caret; 24 Carets of fine gold make an ounce, and 12 ounces make a pound of fine gold.

The ordinary measure of dry ^{Pound.} things is thus; Of Pounds are ^{Peck.} made Pecks; of Pecks, ^{Bushell.} Bushells; of Bushells, Coombs or Curnocks.

And 4 Pecks make the Bushell, 4 Bushells the Coomb or ^{Coombe.} Curnock; Eight Bushells the Quarter, which is two Curnocks, and eight Bushells the Weigh.

The ^{Weigh.}

Bushell.

The Bushell is also to be eight Gallons, or 64 pounds or pints of Wheat, *Stat. 1 R. 3. 13.*

But water measure sold within Shipboard, must be 5 Pecks.

Of Longitude, Latitude, and Profundity, it is said three Barley Corns measured from end to end, or 4 in thickness make one Inch; 4 inches a handful; 12 Inches a foot; 3 foot a yard; 3 foot and 9 Inches an Elm; 5 foot a Geometrical pace; 7 foot a fathom, and 5. (yards) and a half, which is 18 foot and a half, make a Perch, Pole, or Rod, *27 E. 3. 10. 27 H. 8. Chap. 6.*

Inch.

Elm:
Yard.

Perch.

But by *Cook's 4. Part, Instit. ch. 51.* It is said, 3 grains of Barley in length make an Inch, 12 Inches make a foot, 3 foot make a yard, a yard and a quarter make an elm, 5 yards and a half make a Perch, 40 perches in length make a Furlong, 8 furlongs make a mile.

Inch.

Elm.

Yard.

Perch.

Of

Of Wooll, 12 Sacks are said to make a Last. But a Last of Her-ring is Ten Thousand. A Last of Pitch or Tarre, or Ashes, is 14. Barrels. A Last of Hides or Skins, is 12 Dozen of them. And a Last of Corn is Ten Quarters, *Stat. 21 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. Chap. 2. 31 H. 8. 14. 1 Jac. 33. 14 E. 3. 22. Crompt. Fur. 83. Fleta, lib. 2. 12.*

Last of

Wooll,

what.

A Kintall or Quintall, is a certain measure or weight of Wood, Iron, or such like thing, or Merchandize, to the value of a hundred, or something over or under, according to the divers uses of sundry Nations.

Kintall;

what.

or Quintal.

A Clove is said to be a 32d. part of the weight of Cheese, (i.) eight pounds, *Stat. 9 H. 6. 8.* And the weight of Cheese and Butter in some Countries, is three hundred weight, after 112 l. to the hundred,

what.

Of Butter

& Cheese.

C

dred,

Bale of Paper.

dred, which is 336 pound, or 136 pound of *Averdepoys* weight.

A Bale of Paper is 10 Ream, a Ream is 20 Quire, a quire is 25 sheets.

Roll of Parchment, whar. Lath.

A Roll of Parchment is 5 dozen, or 60 Skins.

A Lath is in length five foot, in breadth two Inches, and in thickness half an Inch.

Several sorts of Measures.

Some say, The measure of 18. foot to the Perch or Pole, is commonly called Woodland measure; 21 foot to the Pole is called Church Measure, (*sc.*) of the Land that did, or doth, belong to the Church. And 24 foot to the Pole, is called Forrest Measure.

Pole, Rod, or Perch of Land, whar.

A Pole or Perch is used with us for a Rod or Pole of 16 foot and a half in length, whereof 40 in length, and 4. in breadth, make an acre of ground, *Crompt. Jur.* 222. But by the Custome of the Countrey it may be longer; as 18, 20, or

or 25 foot; in some more, in some less, *Crompt. Jur.* 122. *Stat.* 5 *Eliz.*

5. *Particata terra* (as some say, *Particata* 31 *Eliz.* 7.) is a Rood of Land. *Terre.*

And that three barley corns without tails set together in length, make an inch; of the which corns, *Inch*

one should be taken of the middle Ridge, another of the side of the Ridge, another of the Furrow.

Twelve inches make a foot of mea- *Foot* sure. Three foot and an inch make an eln; 6. Elns long make a Fall, *Elns*

which is the common lineal measure. And six elns long, and six broad, make a square and superficial Fall of measured Land.

And it is to be understood, That one Rodd, one Raip, one lineal Fall of Measure, is all one; for each one of them containeth six Elns in length. Howbeit, a Rodd is a Staff or Pole of wood; a Raip is made of Towe or Hemp; And so much Land as falleth under the

Rodd or Raip at once, is called (in some places) a Fall of measure, or a lineal fall, because it is the measure of the line or length only; as the superficial Fall is the measure both of length and breadth. But by the usage of some Countreys, the Pole doth vary; for in some Countreys it is 18 foot, and in some 21 foot, in others 24 foot. Ten Falls in length, and four in breadth, make a Rood.

Rood of
Land,
what.

And a Rood of Land, (*Roda terra*, in Latin) is a certain quantity of Land, the fourth part of an Acre, 5 *Eliz. chap. 5.* And four Roods make an Acre. *Skene de verborum significatione.*

Acre of
Land,
what.

And an Acre is said to be a certain Quantity of Land, containing in length 40 Perches, and four in breadth, or to that quantity, be the length more or less. And so if a man erect a new Cottage, he is to lay four Acres of Land to it after

after this measure, by 31 *Eliz. chap. 7. Crompt. Jur. 222.* And yet according to the divers Customs of divers Countreys, the Perch differeth, but in some places, and ordinarily, but 16 foot and a half. But in other places 24 foot. And in the Statute made of sowing of Flax, 24 *H. 8. chap. 4.* Eightscore Perches made an Acre, which is 40, multiplied by four. See the Ordinance *de terris Mensurandis, 34 E. 1. Stat. 1.* But an Acre (as some say) is as much as may be plowed in one day by a Yoke of Oxen.

A Hide of Land, (in Latine, *Hida terra*) is a certain measure or quantity of Land (by some mens opinion) that may be plowed by one Plough in a year. Or (as others say) it is 100 acres: Or (as others would have) as much as will maintain a Family. Some say it consisteth of 100 Acres, every acre

acre in length 40 Perches, and in breadth four Perches, every Perch 16 foot and a half. And again, say some, Eight Hides are 800 acres, and make a Knight's Fee. *Crompt. Jur. 220.* But this also is uncertain, and to be reckoned according to the estimation of the Countrey.

Selion of Land, what.

A Selion (*Porca* in Latine) in in English otherwise called a Ridg of Land; this is of no certain quantity, but sometime containeth half an acre, sometimes more, and sometimes less. *West. Part 2. Symb. Recovery, Sect. 3. Crompt. Jurisd. 221.*

Virgata Terra, or Yard-land, What.

A Yard Land, (in Latine, *Virgata Terra*) is a quantity of Land called by this name, but is no certain Quantity. Nor is it all one in all places, as some would have it. For in some places it containeth

eth 20 acres; in others 24 acres; in other places 30 acres, according to the estimation of the Countrey. And therefore it is that a *Fine de Virgata Terra* is not good, but void for Incertainty. Some say, every Plough Land containeth commonly 120 acres, and every Plough land is four Yard-land, *Dalt. 177. Co. upon Lit. 69.* But an Acre of Land is certain, by the Statute *de terris Mensurandis, Co. idem.*

Oxgange of Land, what.

An Oxgange of Land (in Latine, *Bovata terra*) is not a certain quantity of Land, as Fifteen acres, whereof 8. acres make a Plough Land.

But it is a certain quantity of Land so called, and more or less according to the estimation of the Countrey.

But (as some say) six Oxganges of Land seem to be as much as six Oxen will plow, and to intend

C 4 such

such land as lyeth in *Gaynour*. And some would have it alwayes to contain 13 Acres, and that four Oxengates is a pound Land of old extent, *Crompt. Jurisd. 220. Old B. fol. 117. M. Skene de verb. signif. verbo Bovata terra.*

Librata terra, what.

And that *Librata terra*, some say, containeth four Oxgangs, and every oxgang thirteen acres. *Skene de verb. signif.*

Fardingdeale of Land.

And that a *Fardingdeale* alias *Fardendell* of Land (*Quadranta terra*, in Latine) signifieth the fourth part of an Acre, *Crompt. Jurisd. 220.*

And in *Regist. Orig. 1.* we read of *Quadrantata terra, Denariata, et Obolata. Solidata et Librata terra.* The which in probability must rise in proportion of quantity from the *Fardingdeal*, as a half-penny, penny, shilling, or pound, rise in value or estimation. And then must

must *Obolata* be half an Acre. *Denariata*, an acre. *Solidata*, 12 acres, and *Librata* Twelvescore Acres. Or *Librata terra* may be as much as yieldeth 20 s. per Annum; And that *Viginti libratas terra vel redditus*, may be so much Land as 20 s. per annum. *Regist. Orig. fol. 94. 248. 249. F. N. B. 87. F.*

Obolata terra, what. Denariata Terra, what. Solidata Terra, what. Librata Terra, what.

And that a Furlong (in Latine, *Ferlingum terra*) is a quantity of ground containing 20, others 40 Luggs, Perches, or Poles in length, and every Pole 16 foot and a half; Eight of which Furlongs make a Mile, *35 E. 2. chap. 6.* Or otherwise it is the 8th part of an Acre, by *Dalt. Just. 176.* Forty Pole in length make a Furlong; eight Furlongs or 320 Pole, an *English* Mile: And an *English* Mile is 5280 foot in length, and 1760 yards, *35 Eliz. chap. 6.*

Furlong of Land, what.

But

But as to all these Quantities, and the diversities of Opinions therein, this is to be observed, That Weights and Measures differ much as they are used in different Countries. And the Custom and vulgar opinion and practice of the Countrey therein, except it be very unreasonable, is to be observed, *Consuetudo loci est observanda.* And therefore in the measure, and estimate of Lands, and in all Contracts for Lands and other things, as in the buying or selling of any thing by the Tod, Tun, Bushell, Yard, Eln, or the like. And in all Grants of Land, as a Hide, Oxgang, Selion, or Acre of Land, the Estimate shall be according to the usual Estimate of the place where the thing contracted for lyes, and where the Parties contracting live, and do make their Contract.

SECT.

SECT. III.

The Weights, Measures, and Prices of certain Things set down by Statute Lawes.

BY general consent, the King's Measure was made (*scil.*) that an *English* penny which is called the *Sterling*, round without clipping, shall weigh 32 grains of Wheat dry in the midst of the Ear, and twenty pence maketh an ounce, and 12 ounces make a pound: And 8. pound make a Gallon of Wine, And 8. Gallons of Wine make a Bushell in *London*, the 8th part of a Quarter, *Wine measure.*

31 E. 1. *Ordinance of Measures.*

For the Measure of Hundreds of things sold by Tale or Number: And by the Hundred, we are to know, *How Hundreds are to be accounted.*

know, That of Hops, Fivescore and Twelve make the Hundred. Of Cattle and Fish, Sixscore make the Hundred. Of Hard-fish, Eight-score make the Hundred. Of Nayls, Pins, and headed things, Sixscore make the Hundred. But of Sugar, Spices, and Wax, and of all other things, there are but Fivescore to the Hundred. *Rastall's Abridgment, 18.*

Of Bread weight.

The Foreiners Bread that lives out of a City, Burrough, or Town, is to weigh 6 ounces in the penny loaf, more than the Town-Dwellers.

Horse-bread weight.

That for Horse-bread, three horse-loaves are to be sold by the Baker for a penny, 13 d. for 12 d. And every weight is to weigh the full weight of a penny white loaf, at what price soever the Wheat is sold.

The

The Assise of Bread and Beer is set down by 51 H. 3. by which it was rated, and is now to be observed all *England* over as followeth:

When a Quarter of Wheat is sold for 12 d. then Wastell Bread of a farthing shall weigh 6 l. and 16 s. Bread Cocket of a Farthing of the same Corn and Bushell, shall weigh more than Wastel by two shillings. Cocket bread made of Corn that is of less price, shall weigh more than Wastell by 5 s. A Symnell of a Farthing, shall weigh 2 s. less than the Wastel. Bread made of the whole Wheat, shall weigh a Cocket and a half, (that is to say) the Cocket that shall weigh more than by 5 s. Bread of Trete shall weigh two Wastells. Bread of Common wheat shall weigh two great Cockets.

Weight of Bread.

When

VWhen a Quarter of VWheat is sold for 18 d, a VVastell loaf of a Farthing, shall weigh 4 l. 10 s. 8 d.

VWhen a Quarter of VWheat is sold for 2 s. then a VVastel loaf of a farthing shall weigh 3 l. 8 s.

When it is sold for 2 s. 6 d. 4 s. and 4 d. ob.

VWhen for 3 s. 48 s.

VWhen for 3 s. 6 d. 42 s.

VWhen for 4 s. 36 s.

VWhen for 4 s. 6 d. 30 s.

VWhen for 5 s. 28 s. 2 d. ob.

VWhen for 5 s. 6 d. 24 s. 8 d. Qr.

VWhen for 6 s. 22 s. 8 d.

When for 6 s. 6 d. 19 s. 9 d.

VWhen for 7 s. 19 s. 1 d.

VWhen for 7 s. 6 d. 18 s. 1 d.

VWhen for 8 s. 17 s.

VWhen for 8 s. 6 d. 16 s.

When for 9 s. 15 s. Qr.

VWhen for 9 s. 6 d. 14 s. 4 d.

ob. qu.

VWhen for 10 s. 13 s. 7 d. ob.

VWhen

When for 10 s. 6 d. 12 s. 11 d.

ob. qu.

When for 11 s. 12 s. 4 d. qu.

When for 11 s. 6 d. 11 s.

10 d.

VWhen for 12 s. 11 s. 4 d.

And then a Baker, of every Quarter of wheat, may gain 4 d. and the Bran and two loaves for advantage; for 3. Servants 1 d. ob. for two Lads ob. in salt ob. in yest ob. for candle qu. for wood 2 d. for his bultell, ob.

When a Quarter of wheat is sold for 3 s. or 3 s. and 4 d. and a Quarter of Barley at the price of 20 d. or 2 s. and a Quarter of Oats at 16 d. Then Brewers in Cities ought and may well afford and sell two Gallons for 1 d. And out of Cities they may sell 3. for a penny. And when in a Burrough there are 3. Gallons sold for a penny,

Prices of Bread.

penny, then without they shall sell four. And this Assise shall be holden through *England*. So when a Quarter of Barley is sold for 2 s. then four Gallons of Ale in the Country shall be sold for a penny. When for 2 s. 6 d. then 7. Gallons for 2 d. When for 3 s. 6 d. then 5. Gallons for 2 d. When for 4 s. then 2. Gallons for a penny. And so further, it shall grow or diminish by 6 d. And if a Baker, or Brewer be convicted that they have not kept the aforesaid Assises, the first, second, and third time, they shall be amerced according to the quantity of their offences. And that as often as a Baker shall offend in the weight of a farthing loaf of bread not above 2 s. weight, that then he be amerced as aforesaid. But if he exceed 2 s. then he is to be set upon the Pillory without any redemption for money. In like manner

ner it shall be done if he offend oft-times, and will not amend, then he shall suffer the Judgment of the body, that is to say, the Pillory; If he offend in the weight of a farthing loaf under two shillings weight, as is aforesaid. Likewise the woman Brewer shall be punished by the Tumbrell, Trebuchet, or Castigatory, if she offend divers times, and will not amend. *The Statute of Assise of Bread and Ale, Anno 51 H. 3.* as it is commonly taken. So, *Rastall's Abridgment.*

And by *Wingate*, it is thus reported; *Assisa panis et Cervisie, 51 H. 3.* By this Statute the Assise of Bread was rated, (viz.) when a Quarter of wheat should be sold for 12 d. wastel Bread of a farthing (a kind of Bread then in use) should weigh 6 l. 16 s. viz. 6 l. 9 ounces, and 12 penny weight, according to Troy weight. For at that time a

D

pound

Troy Weight.

pound of Silver (by Troy weight, was a pound sterling or 20 shillings. And a penny now, was three pence then. And so it continued, till H. 6. raised the ounce of Silver (which was before but 20 pence) to 30 pence. And after that, the old penny was valued at 3 half pence. Afterwards, E. 4. raised it to 40 pence; Then H. 8. to 45 pence. And last of all, Q. Eliz. to 5 s. at which rate it doth now stand. And all this was done by the said Kings and Queens Proclamations, according to the exigencies of affairs in the Commonwealth at the times when it was so altered.

And according to the proportion ordained by this Statute, the ensuing Table is framed for the due Assise of Bread now in use.

A Table of the Assise of Bread according to the Troy-weight, having 12 Ounces in a Pound; and twenty penny weight in each of those 12. Ounces.

Price of wheat.		Penny white.		Penny wheaten.			Penny Household.			
s.	d.	l.	oun.	dr.	li.	ounc.	d.	li.	ounc.	dr.
19	6	I	5	7	2	2	0	2	19	19
20	0	I	4	18	2	I	6	2	9	16
20	6	I	4	10	2	0	14	2	9	0
21	0	I	4	2	2	0	2	2	8	4
21	6	I	3	14	I	II	12	2	7	8
22	0	I	3	6	I	II	0	2	6	12
22	6	I	3	0	I	10	10	2	6	0
23	0	I	2	14	I	10	0	2	5	8
23	6	I	2	8	I	9	12	2	4	16
24	0	I	2	2	I	9	2	2	4	4
24	6	I	I	16	I	8	13	2	3	12
25	0	I	I	10	I	8	6	2	3	0
25	6	I	I	5	I	7	18	2	2	10
26	0	I	I	0	I	7	10	2	2	0
26	6	I	0	15	I	7	3	2	I	10
27	0	I	0	10	I	6	16	2	I	I
27	6	I	0	6	I	6	8	2	0	12
28	0	I	0	I	I	6	0	2	0	2
28	6	0	II	17	I	5	15	I	II	14
29	0	0	II	13	I	5	10	I	II	6
29	6	0	II	9	I	5	4	I	10	17
30	0	0	II	5	I	4	18	I	10	19

Price of wheat.		Penny white.		wheaten.		Household.	
s.	d.	li.	ounc. dr.	li.	ounc. dr.	li.	ounc. dr.
30	6	0	11	1	4	12	1 10 2
31	0	0	10	18	1	4	6 1 9 16
31	6	0	10	14	1	4	1 9 8
32	0	0	10	11	1	3	16 1 9 2
32	6	0	10	8	1	3	12 1 8 16
33	0	0	10	5	1	3	6 1 8 10
33	6	0	10	3	1	3	0 1 8 4
34	0	0	9	19	1	2	15 1 7 18
34	6	0	9	16	1	2	12 1 7 12
35	0	0	9	13	1	2	8 1 7 6
35	6	0	9	10	1	2	4 1 7 0
36	0	0	9	8	1	2	2 1 6 16
36	6	0	9	3	1	1	18 1 6 10
37	0	0	9	2	1	1	14 1 6 4
37	6	0	9	0	1	1	10 1 6 0
38	0	0	8	18	1	1	7 1 5 16
38	6	0	8	15	1	1	4 1 5 11
39	0	0	8	13	1	1	0 1 5 6
39	6	0	8	11	1	1	0 1 5 2
40	0	0	8	9	1	1	0 1 4 18
40	6	0	8	7	1	1	0 1 4 14
41	0	0	8	5	1	1	0 1 4 10
41	6	0	8	3	1	1	0 1 4 6
42	0	0	8	1	1	1	0 1 4 2
42	6	0	7	19	0	11	18 1 3 18
43	0	0	7	17	0	11	16 1 3 14
43	6	0	7	15	0	11	13 1 3 10
44	0	0	7	13	0	11	10 1 3 6
44	6	0	7	12	0	11	6 1 3 3
45	0	0	7	10	0	11	4 1 3 0
45	6	0	7	8	0	11	2 1 2 17

Price of wheat.		Penny white.		wheaten.		Household.	
s.	d.	li.	ounc. dr.	li.	ounc. dr.	li.	ounc. dr.
46	0	0	7	6	0	11	0 1 2 14
46	6	0	7	5	0	10	18 1 2 10
47	0	0	7	4	0	10	16 1 2 7
47	6	0	7	2	0	10	13 1 2 4
48	0	0	7	1	0	10	10 1 2 1
48	6	0	6	19	0	10	8 1 1 18
49	0	0	6	17	0	10	6 1 1 16
49	6	0	6	16	0	10	4 1 1 13
50	0	0	6	15	0	10	2 1 1 10
50	6	0	6	14	0	10	0 1 1 7
51	0	0	6	12	0	9	18 1 1 4
51	6	0	6	11	0	9	16 1 1 2
52	0	0	6	10	0	9	14 1 1 0
52	6	0	6	8	0	9	12 1 0 17
53	0	0	6	7	0	9	10 1 0 14
53	6	0	6	6	0	9	8 1 0 12
54	0	0	6	5	0	9	6 1 0 10
54	6	0	6	4	0	9	5 1 0 8
55	0	0	6	3	0	9	4 1 0 6
55	6	0	6	1	0	9	2 1 0 3
56	0	0	6	0	0	9	0 1 0 0
56	6	0	5	19	0	8	18 0 11 18
57	0	0	5	18	0	8	17 0 11 16
57	6	0	5	17	0	8	15 0 11 14
58	0	0	5	16	0	8	14 0 11 12
58	6	0	5	14	0	8	13 0 11 9
59	0	0	5	13	0	8	12 0 11 6
59	6	0	5	12	0	8	10 0 11 4
60	0	0	5	11	0	8	8 0 11 2
60	6	0	5	10	0	8	6 0 11 1

D 3 Accord

Rates for Bread.

According to the abovesaid Rate, (at the time when this Statute was made) a Baker in a Quarter of Wheat (as was then proved by the King's Baker) might gain 4 *d.* and the Bran, two loaves for advantage; for 3. servants, 1 *d.* *ob.* for two lads, *ob.* for salt, *ob.* for kneading, *ob.* for candle, *qu.* for wood 3 *d.* and for his bultel, *ob.* *in toto*, 12 *d.* *ob.* *qu.* which being trebled, (according to the Rate of money now) amounts to 3 *s.* 2 *d.* *qu.* And may therefore be now conceived fit for the Baker to gain in the uttering of every quarter of Wheat. Howbeit, Note, That (by the Book of *Affise* now in use, published by Proclamation towards the latter end of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*) Bakers inhabiting Corporate Towns, (in regard they pay Scot and Lot there) are allowed 6 *s.* in every Quarter of

of the middle prized Wheat for their charge in Baking; and Country or Foreign Bakers 4 *s.*

For Example :

When the middle price of Wheat is 30 *s.* the Quarter, for Affise of Town-Bakers, you are to find in the foregoing Table, the Affise of Bread answering to 36 *s.* but for the Affise of Foreign Bakers, that of 34 *s.* And therefore (in that case) the penny white loaf put to sale by Town-Bakers, ought to weigh 9. ounces, eight penny weight; but that uttered by Foreign Bakers 9 ounces 19 penny weight, as appears in the *Table*.

When the Quarter of Wheat is sold for 3 *s.* or 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and Barly for 20 *d.* or 2 *s.* and Oats for 16 *d.* the Quarter, Brewers in Cities may afford to sell two Gallons of Beer or Ale for a penny; and out of Cities, Three Gallons for a

D 4 penny.

penny. And when in a Town 3. Gallons may be sold for a penny; out of a Town 4 Gallons may be afforded. And this Assise shall be observed throughout *England*.

The Assise of Bread shall be rated according to the middle price of Wheat, and shall not be changed but by 6 *d.* increasing or decreasing in the sale of a Quarter. *Wingate, Abridgment of Statutes.*

The Measure of Tyle.

For Tyle, there must be Six-score to the Hundred.

Tyle rates
and Mea-
sures.

Plain Tyle made shall contain in length 10 Inches and a half, and in breadth six Inches and a quarter of an Inch; and in thickness half an inch and half a quarter at the least. And every roof-tile, or Crease-tile made, shall contain in length 13 Inches, and the thickness of half an inch, and half a quarter

quarter at the least, with convenient deepness according. And every Gutter-Tile and Cover-tile made, is to contain in length 10 Inches and a half, with convenient thickness, breadth, and deepness according. And he that shall sell any, or set to sale any that is not so, shall forfeit to the buyer double the value, and be further punished. *See 17 E.4. Chap. 4.17.*

The Measure of Cloth.

The Clothes of Ray were to have had the length of 28 Yards measured by the List; And the breadth of six Quarters. And the Cloth of colour of the length of 26 Yards measured by the back and the breadth of six Quarters at the least. And that the half Cloth be it of colour or of Ray, shall hold the length and breadth aforesaid after the Rate. And Cloth put

Cloth,
measured,
&c.

put to sale not so, is to be forfeit to the King, except Clothes made for mens own use, or for the poor, 42 E. 3. 1. but this being repealed, or altered, There are now divers other Weights and Measures appointed for them, and a special Officer and Office appointed and erected to look to it, called the *Aulnagen*, also Overseers and others, who is to book and to measure all Cloth that is to be sold, and to fix a mark upon them, expressing what each Cloth contains, for which he is to have a half penny for every Cloth of full measure, and a farthing for a half Cloth, but nothing for lesser Clothes. But for Cloth not to be sold, he is not to meddle with it. Stat. 27 E. 3. Stat. 1. 4. And the Cloth put to sale before it be so tryed and sealed by him, is to be forfeit, 3 R. 2. Chap. 2. But *Cogware* and *Kendall Cloth*, and *Streets*,

Streets, is to be as formerly, 13 R. 2. Chap. 11. 11 H. 6. Chap. 9. The Workers, Weavers, and Fullers, are also to put their Seals to the Cloth, 13 R. 2. Chap. 11. 9 H. 4. Chap. 2. 11 H. 4. Chap. 6. Broad Cloth to be sold is to be in length 24 Yards, with a mans Inch to be added to every yard, and measured by the Crest; and in breadth 2 yards or 7 quarters at least within the Lists, and the half Cloth 12 yards with Inches. And *Streets* to be sold must be 12 yards and 3. such Inches in length, and one yard in breadth within the Lists, 4 E. 4. Chap. 1. *Kersies* for Sale must be 18 yards and 3. Inches in length, and in breadth a yard and a nayl within the Lists; And the half Cloth according to the rate of the whole, 4 E. 4. Chap. 1. 1 R. 3. Chap. 8. Broad Cloth must hold 7 quarters

ters in breadth between the Lists, and Kerfies one yard. But this is not to reach *Tavestocks*, *Western Dozens*, *Frizes*, *Kendalls*, *Cotton*, nor course Clothes made for *Linings*, 27 *H.8. ch. 12.*

Broad-Cloth in *Kent*, *Sussex*, or *Reading*, must be in length between 28 and 30 yards, and in breadth 7 quarters throughout within the Lists, 5 & 6 *E.6. Ch. 6.*

The white Cloth made in *Worcester*, *Coventry*, or elsewhere, of the same sort, (being wet) must be in length betwixt 29 & 30 yards, with Inches of the Standard; and 7 quarters through in breadth between the lists, and must weigh 84 pound at least, and coloured Cloth there of that length must weigh 80 pound at least, 5 & 6 *Ed.6. Ch.6.* White short *Worcesters* must be in length between 23 and 25 yards with Inches, and weigh 60 pound at least.

Colou-

Coloured long Cloth made in *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Essex*, and the like sort, must be between 28 and 30 yards and inches, and in breadth 7 quarters, and weigh 30 pound at least. And coloured short Clothes there and elsewhere, must be in length between 23 and 25 yards, and in breadth as before, and weigh 64 pound at least. And coloured or white Handwarps of like breadth, and every yard must weigh 3 pound. But for Cloth, and the making thereof, and offences about it, see *Rustall, Abridgment of Statutes, Title, Drapery.*

All Whites and Reds in *Wilts*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Somerset*, and elsewhere of like making, must be in length between 26 & 28 yards, and 7 quarters in breadth, and weigh (being white) 64 pound; but coloured 60 l. at least. Also *Plunkets*, *Azures*, *Blues*, and other coloured Clothes made there and else-

elsewhere, must be in length between 25 and 28 yards, and of the same breadth, and weigh 88 pounds. Ordinary Kerseys must be in length between 17 and 18 yards, and weigh 20 pounds: And sorting Kerseys of the same length, and weigh 23 pounds.

The length of *Devonshire* Kerseys, called *Downseins*, must be between 12 and 13 yards, and weigh 14 pounds.

The length of Broad Clothes, called *Tauntons*, *Bridwaters*, must be between 12 and 13 yards, and in breadth 7 quarters: And every narrow Cloth made there or elsewhere of like sort, must be in length between 24 and 25 yards, and in breadth one yard, and weigh 34 pounds.

Check Kerseys and Streets must be in length between 17 and 18 yards, and in breadth one yard, and weigh 24 pounds.

Frizes

Frizes in *Wales* and elsewhere of like making, are to be 36 yards at most in length, and 3 quarters in breadth, and weigh 48 pound: And the half piece after the same Rate.

Northern Clothes must be between 23 and 25 yards long, and 7 quarters broad, and weigh 66 pound.

Downseins must be betwixt 12 and 13 yards long, 7 quarters broad, and weigh 33 pound.

Pennystones and *Forrest Whites* must be between 12 and 13 yards long, and 6 quarters and a half broad, and must weigh 28 pounds:

Manchester, *Lancashire*, and *Cheshire* Cottons, must be 22 yards long, and 3 quarters broad, and weigh 30 pounds.

Manchester Rugs or Frizes must be 36 yards long, 3 quarters broad, and weigh 48 pounds, 5 & 6 E. 6. Chap. 6.

But

But *Tarvestocks* are to be as formerly they have been.

But White *Worcesters* and Cloth of that making being well scoured, milled, thicked, and dryed, is now to weigh 75 pounds, by 4 & 5 *Ph. & Ma. Chap. 5.*

And the white Clothes made in the County of *Wilts, Gloucester,* and *Somerset,* and others of like making, are to weigh 61 pounds.

The Broad Clothes made in *Kent, Sussex,* and *Redding,* and the like, to weigh 86 pounds.

The course short Clothes made in *Suffolk, Norfolk, Kent,* and *Essex,* and such like, are to contain at the water 6 quarters and a half in breadth.

Handywarps are to weigh two pounds and a half.

The ordinary Kersey between 16 and 17 yards, is to weigh 19 pounds, and sorting Kerseys 22 pounds.

Devon-

Devonshire Kerseys are to weigh one pound to the yard.

Welsh Cottons are to be 3 quarters of a yard in breadth, and to weigh one pound and an half the good, and being well cottoned, to weigh a pound at least, 4 & 5 *Ph. & Ma. chap. 5. 27 Eliz. chap. 17.*

Every Cotton well wrought and dryed, is to weigh 21 pound, & to be in length 20 or 21 Goads, and in breadth three quarters, or within one nayl thereof. Frizes and Rugs thicked and dryed, are to weigh 44 pound a piece, and to be in length between 35 and 37 yards, and in breadth 3 quarters, or within a nayl thereof.

The Broad Clothes in the Counties of *Gloucester, Wilts, Somerset,* or *Oxon.* that are not of the breadth of 7. quarters, if they be (being wet) 6. quarters and a half within the Lists unwrought and listed,

E are

are not to be taken within the Statutes of 5 & 6 E. 6. Chap. 6. and 4 & 5 Ph. & M. And by those Statutes, the Broad Plunkets, Azures, Blues and other coloured Clothes, made in the County of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, or elsewhere of that sort, if they be six quarters and a half within the lists unwrought and listed, are to be held well enough, and it must weigh 68 pounds, 27 Eliz. ch. 17. 35 Eliz. Ch. 9.

Every Piece of Devonshire Kersey or Dozen (as it comes from the Weaver's Loom) must weigh 15 pounds and upwards. And every piece of Rug-wash Kersey made of Wooll as it comes from the Sheeps back, and from the Weaver's Loom, must weigh 17 pound at least, and be 15 or 16 yards in length, 35 Eliz. ch. 10.

And now ordinary Kerseys, by 3 Jac. chap. 16 are not to be above

24 yards in length, and to weigh but 28 pounds and a half: But so long they must be.

And by 4 Jac. chap. 2. The coloured Broad Cloth made in Kent, Yorkshire, Redding, and elsewhere of that sort, is to be in length between 30 and 34 yards, and six quarters and a half throughout within the lists, and to weigh 86 pounds.

And the length of White Worcesters to be between 30 and 33 yards, their breadth 7 quarters, and their weight 78 pounds.

The length of Plunkets, Azures, Blues, and long Whites, between 29 and 32 yards, their breadth six quarters and a half, and their weight 80 pounds.

Sorting Clothes in length between 23 and 26 yards, 6 quarters broad, and to weigh 64 pounds.

Fine short Suffolks in length between 23 and 26 yards, six quarters

Of the Office

ters and a half broad, and to weigh 60 pounds.

Handiwarps to be in length between 29 and 32 yards, and seven quarters broad, and to weigh 70 pounds.

Broad Plunkets and other coloured Clothes made in *wilts*, or *Somersetshire*, of that sort, to be in length between 26 and 28 yards, six quarters and a half broad, and to weigh 68 pounds.

Short coloured Clothes made in *Yorkshire*, or elsewhere, of that sort, are to be in length between 23 and 25 yards, 6 quarters and a half broad, and to weigh 66 l. And the half Cloth or Dozen to be made after the same Rate.

The Broad listed V Whites and Reds to be betwixt 26 and 28 yards in length, six quarters and a half broad, and to weigh 60 pounds.

The narrow listed V Whites and Reds to be in length between 26 and 28 yards, and 6 quarters and a half broad, and the White to weigh 61 pounds, the Red 60 pounds.

Fine Linnens with plain lists, in length between 29 and 32 yards, in breadth six quarters and a half, and to weigh 72 pounds.

Clothes having stop lists, to be in length between 30 & 33 yards, 7 quarters broad, and to weigh 78 pounds.

Tauntons, Bridgwaters, Dunstons, &c. in length between 12 and 13 yards, 7 quarters broad, and weigh 30 pounds. The narrow cloth of like making between 24 and 25 yards long, one yard broad, and to weigh 30 pounds; The half Cloth of that kind to be of the same breadth, length and weight ratably.

But in *Yorkshire*, the Broad Clothes made into Whites and Reds, to be of the same content; but the narrow to be in length between 17 and 18 yards, and in weight proportionable as aforesaid.

The *Devonshire* Kerseys or Dozens, are to be in length between 12 and 13 yards, and to weigh 13 pounds.

And *Check* Kerseys, Straits, and plain Grayes, to be in length between 17 and 18 yards, a yard broad, and weigh 24 pounds.

The ordinary Pennystones and Forrest-Whites, to be in length between 12 or 13 yards, 5 quarters and a half broad, and to weigh 28 pounds.

And sorting Pennystones to be between 13 & 14 yards in length, 6 quarters and a half broad, and to weigh 35 pounds, 4 *fac.* chap. 2.

The

The Load of Lead doth consist of 30 Formells, and every Formel containeth six stone except two pounds, and every stone doth consist of 12 pound. And every pound of the weight of 25 s. by which the Sum in the Formel is 70 l. But the sum of the stones in the Load is 8 times 20, and 15; and it is proved by 6 times 30, which is 9 times 20. But of every Formel, there are abated two pound in the foresaid multiplication, which are 60, which make 5 stone. And so there are in the Load 8 times 20, and 15, as is aforesaid.

And as others say, It consisteth of 12 Weights, and this is after *Troy* weight. And the summe of stones in the Load is 8 times 28 Stone, and it is proved by 12 times 14.

E 4

There

Weight of Tallow.

There is a Weight of Lead, of Wooll, Tallow, and Cheese, and weigheth 14 stone.

Laste of Leather.

A Last of Leather doth consist of 20 Diker, and every Diker consisteth of 10 skins.

Gloves a Diker.

And a Diker of Gloves consisteth of 10 pair of Gloves. A Diker of Horse-shoes doth consist of ten shoes. A Dozen of Gloves, Parchment and Vellam in their kind, contain 12 Skins and 12 pair of Gloves.

Wax, Spice, Sugar.

Item, a hundred of Wax, Sugar, Pepper, Cinamon, Nutmegs, and Allum, containeth 13 stone and a half, and every stone eight pounds; the sum of pounds in a hundred, 180 l; and the hundred is made up of 5 times Twenty, and every pound of 25 s.

Pounds; how accounted.

Item, The pound of Pence, Spices, Confections, as of Electuaries, consisteth in weight of 20 s. But the

the Pound of all other things weigheth 25 s.

Item, of Electuaries and Confections, the pound containeth 12 ounces, and an ounce the weight of 20 pence.

Item, a hundred of Canvas and Linnen Cloth consisteth of 100 elns, and every hundred containeth sixscore. But the hundred of Iron and shillings consisteth but of fivescore. The Dozen of Iron consisteth but of six Pieces.

The Seeme of Glas containeth 24 Stone, and every stone 5 pound, and so the Seeme containeth Sixscore pound.

But the Binne of Skins doth consist of 33 skins.

A Tymber of Cony-skins and Grayes, consisteth of 40 Skins.

A Cheffe of Fustian consisteth of 14 Elns. A Cheff of Sindon, of 10 Elns.

A

100 of
Garlicks.

A hundred of Garlick consisteth of 15 Ropes, and every rope containeth 15 heads.

A hundred of hard-Fish is eight-score. *Compositio de ponderibus.*

Butt of
Malmsey,
what.

No Butt of Malmsey is to be bought and sold that is less than 126 Gallons, 1 R. 3. 13. 28 H. 8. 14.

Honey.

The Barrell, Kilderkin, or Firkin, with Honey, are to be at the least 32 Wine Gallons the Barrell, 16 Wine Gallons the Kilderkin, and eight Wine Gallons the Firkin, under pain of 5 s. forfeiture for every Gallon thereof it shall want, 23 *Eliz.* chap. 8.

The Wine, Oyl, and Honey, have a certain Measure, (*viz.*)

Tun, what.

The Tun is to be Twelvescore and Twelve Gallons. The Pipe

Pipe, what.

Sixscore and six Gallons. The
Tercian

Tercian fourscore and four Gallons. And the Hoghead Threescore and three Gallons. The Barrell 31 Gallons and a half, and the Rundlet 18 Gallons and a half, according to the old Assise and Measure of the same Vessels. And where it is less an Abatement is to be made in the buying and selling of it, under pain to forfeit it, 11 H. 6. chap. 8. 1 R. 3. chap. 13. 28 H. 8. chap. 14.

The Bushell is to contain Eight Gallons of Wheat, and every Gallon 8. pounds of wheat Troy weight, and every pound 12 ounces, and every ounce twenty *sterlings* [or penny weights;] Every *sterling* shall weigh 32 grains of wheat that grew in the midst of the Ear of Wheat.

Beef and other Flesh are to be weighed by sixteen ounces to the pound,

pound, and eight of those pounds to make the stone, except where the usage of the Countrey require more pounds to the stone, *Book of Assise, Dalt. Just. 175.*

Fith:

For Fish, Herring the Barrel, half Barrel, and Firkin, is to be of the same content that Ale is, *viz.* The Barrel 32 Gallons, &c. or 30 Gallons. Also Herrings are sold by Tale, (*viz.*) Sixscore Herrings go to the 100; 1000 to the Thousand, and Ten thousand to the Last.

Butt.

So likewise for a Barrel of Eels, it is to be 30 or 32 Gallons. And a Butt of Salmon 84 Gallons. And so of lesser measure after that rate, 11 *H.7. chap.23.* 13 *Eliz. chap. 11.* 16 *H.6. chap. 17.*

Last.

A Last of Herrings containeth 10000, and every thousand Ten hun-

hundred, and every hundred sixscore, 8 *H.6. chap.5.*

A Bind of Eels consisteth of ten strikes, and every strike 25 Eels, 8 *H.6. chap.5.* All Fish is sixscore to the hundred. And if it be of hard-fish, it is eightscore to the hundred, *Rastall, Abridg. 8.*

Bind.

Sope, the Barrel, half Barrel, and Firkin is to be as Ale is, the Barrel 32 Gallons or above, and the empty vessel not to be in weight above 26 pound, the empty Firkin not to weigh above six pound and a half, and to contain eight Gallons or above, full and just measure, 23 *H.8. ch. 4.* And Butter to be of the same measure as Sope is, *Dalt. Just. 174.*

Sope Barrels measure.

Butter weight.

The Wey of Cheese must contain 32 Cloves, and every Clove 8 pound of *Averdepoy's* weight. But some Books seem to say, the Clove

Wey of Cheese, What.

Clove is to be but 7 pounds. But Suffolk Cheese must be 256 pound, or Twelvescore and sixteen of *Averdepoys* weight. And their Barrel of Butter of like weight. But the Wey of *Essex* Butter or Cheese must be 300 l. weight after the rate of Fivescore and Twelve to the hundred, which is 336 pound, or sixteenscore and 16 l. *Averdepoys*.

A Weight of Cheese is 14 stone, by 2 *H.6.* chap. 11.

Affise of Ale.

The Affise of Ale may be set, and published by Proclamation, according to the price of the corn whereof the Malt is made. And the Brewer is not to increase more in a Gallon but according to the rate of 6 d. rising or falling in a Quarter of Malt. *Stat. de pistoribus*, 13 *E. 1.*

Sope-makers Vessels.

The Sope-maker is to make his Vessell as followeth; viz. Every empty

empty Barrel to contain 32 Gallons, and to weigh 26 pounds. The content of the half Barrell to be 16 Gallons, and the weight 13 pounds. And the content of the Firkin 8 Gallons, and the weight six pound and a half, 23 *H. 8.* chap. 4.

Of Hemp 20 Weight maketh the stone, by 21 *H. 8.* ch. 12. Stone of Hemp.

For Sugar, Spices, and Wax, 8 pounds do make the stone, and 13 pound and a half, or a hundred pounds the Hundred, *Stat. de Compositione de ponderibus.* Stone of Sugar, Spices, and Wax.

The Affise or weight of Wheat is not to be changed but when there is 6 d. increasing or decreasing in the price of a Quarter, *Stat. de Pistoribus*, 31 *E. 1.*

For Wooll, some say 14 pound goeth to the Stone; 28 pounds to the Todd, and 26 Stone or two Weights to a Sack, and 12 Sacks to a Last, *Dalt. Just.* 177. Of Wooll a Stone, Todd, Sack, Weight.

A

Cark of
Wooll,
what.

A Cark of Wooll is said to be a quantity, whereof 30 make a Sarplar, 27 *H.* 6. chap. 2. And some would have a Load of Wooll to be 80 Tods, each Tod 2 stone, each stone 14 pounds.

Sack of
Wooll,
what.

A Sack of Wooll, (*Sacchus lanae*, in Latine) is a quantity of Wooll that containeth 26 stone, and a stone 14 pounds, 14 *E.* 3. *Stat.* 1. chap. 21.

Sarplar of
Wooll,
what.

A Sarplar (in Latine *Sarplixa*;) is a quantity of Wooll, and seems to be all one with a Weigh of Wooll.

Of Wooll,
a Stone,
what.

And as it is said, That 12 Merchants pounds and a half, (15 ounces to the pound) do make a stone; And 14 stone do make a Weigh; and that two Weighs or 28 stone make a Sack of wooll,

Sack of
Wooll,

which

which ought to weigh a quarter of VVheat; And that 12 Sacks make a Last of VVooll. But this commonly of a Sarplar and a VVaigh, is to be understood thus, That the Sarplar is the wherein the VVooll is, and the VVaigh respecteth the quantity of the VVooll it self: And that a Load and a Sack is all one. But in all these things, the Custome of the Countrey is to be enquired into.

A Stone of VVooll (in Latine, *Petra Lanae*) is said to be fourteen pounds; yet in some places by Custome it is more. *Crompt. Just. of Peace*, 83.

And a Tod of VVooll is a quantity containing 28 pounds in weight, or Two stone.

And with us in *England* (as some say) a Load of VVooll is Eighty Tod, each Tod consisting of two stone,

F

stone, and each stone of fourteen pounds.

And that a Sack of VVooll in common Account in some places, is equall with a Load, or Twenty six stone.

And a Sarplar (otherwise called a Pocket) is a half Sack.

And further, That a Pack of Wooll is a horse-load, consisting of 17 stone and two pounds. For a stone of VVooll is in some places 14 pounds, in some places more. And a Tod is 28 pound in weight, or two stone. And that a Sack of VVooll is 26 stone, and 14 pound, *Stat. 11 H.7. ch.4. 31 E.3. chap. 8.*

The

The Measures of Wine, Beer, and Ale, by Dalton's Just. of Peace, 174.

Of wine, Oyl, and Honey, their Measure is all one; Scil.

The	{	Rundlet, 16 and	} Gallons.
		a half,	
		Barrel, 32 and	
		a half,	
		Hogshead, 63	
		Pipe 126	
		Tun 252	

- A Puncheon of Wine 84.
- A Hogshead 63.
- A Tierce 4 and a half.
- A Barrel 31 and a half.
- And a Rundlet 18 and a half.

But for the Honey, the Assise is altered to 32 VVine Gallons the Barrell: 16 Barrells the Kilderkin, &c. 23 Eliz. Chap. 8.

F 2

Beer

Beer, the Measure thereof is as followeth; Viz.

The	{	Firkin 9.	} Gallons.
		Kilderkin 18	
		Barrell 36	

And so Beer Measure containeth in the Barrell 4 Gallons more than Wine, or any other Vessell, 23. H. 8. chap. 4.

The Measure of Ale is as followeth; Viz.

The	{	Firkin 9.	} Gallons.
		Kilderkin 16	
		Barrell 32	

The Measure of Wine and Oyl was to be all one; And now by the Statute of VI Jac. chap. 9. Ale and Beer are to be sold by Retail by one and the same Measure,

sure, (scil.) by the Ale quart. And no Cooper is to make, nor Brewer to use, Vessels of any other measure, unless they be marked to be of a greater or lesser quantity, by 23. H. 8. chap. 4.

The Measure of Wine.

The Tun of Wine is to contain 252 Gallons English measure. The Butt or the Pipe 126 Gallons. The Punion 84. The Hoghead 63. The Tierce 4 and a half. The Barrel 31 and a half. And the Rundlet 18 and a half. And so of other lesser Measures after the same Rate. 7 H. 6. ch. 11. 1 R. 3. chap. 13.

Measures of Corn.

By Dalton, 171. this description is made :

1. All kind of Corn and Grain is to be measured by the Troy weight.

Gallon.

2. By the Statute, the Bushell must contain eight Gallons, or 64 pounds or pints of wheat, 31 E. 1. chap. 12. H. 7. chap. 12. And yet by the Book of Assise imprinted 1597. the Bushell is to contain 56 pounds (or pints) of *Averdepoys* weight (which is three pounds or 3 pints and 8 ounces *Troy*, more than the *Statute* of *Troy* weight); For 56 Pounds or Pints *Averdepoys* weight, and 67 Pounds *Troy* weight, do agree.

Bushel.

Quarter of Corn.

3. That 8. Bushels stricken and razed, do make the Quarter of Corn,

Corn, 11 H. 7. chap. 4. 25 E. 3. chap. 10. 34 E. 3. chap. 6. 15 R. 2. chap. 4.

4. That every Measure of corn is to be stricken without heap, 25 E. 3. chap. 10. And all Purveyance is to be made by this measure, *ibid.* And the Bushell now is to contain 8 Gallons of Wheat, and every gallon to contain eight pound of wheat of *Troy* weight, every ounce to contain 20 *sterlings*, and every *sterling* to be of the weight of 32 corns of wheat that grow in the midst of the Ear, by 12 H. 7. chap. 3.

5. That Water Measure sold within Ship-board, shall contain 5 Pecks stricken to the Bushell, 11 H. 7. chap. 4.

6. All these Measures are to be

F 4

be sealed, and marked by the Officer, according to the Standard.

7. That the Countries and places differ herein, and *Consuetudo loci est observanda*, if it be a Custom time out of mind, albeit it be against the *Statutes*, *Plow.* 36. 8 *H.* 7. 4. and *Stat.* 47.

For Tymber well hewed and perfectly sawed, 50 foot make a Load.

For the Assise of Fuell, see 7 *E.* 6. chap. 7. 43 *Eliz.* chap. 4.

And for the measuring of Land, see 31 *E.* 1. *Treatise of measuring of Land.*

SECT.

SECT. IV.

The Rules and Orders to be observed for the preventing and Cure of the Disorders in weights and Measures; And in the Prices of Commodities.

1. **T**HE King is to have a ^{The King's Standard.} Royall Standard in the *Exchequer*, for the Rule and Regulation of all the *V*Weights and Measures whatsoever of the Nation. And this is to be sent, or is sent and settled in every City, Burrough, and Town of the Nation, 12 *H.* 7. chap. 5.

2. There is to be but one *V*Weight ^{One kind of Weight and Measure} and Measure of *V*Vine, Ale, Beer, ^{and Measure.} Corn, Cloth, and other *Commodities* bought and sold, of Bushels, Gallons, and other *V*Weights. And

And this is to be according to the example of the King's Standard in the *Exchequer*, *Magna Charta*, ch. 29. 14 E. 3. chap. 12. 25 E. 3. chap. 10. 13 R. 2. chap. 8. *Stat. Stapule*, 27 E. 3. chap. 10. 16 & 17 Car. 1. chap. 19.

Standards
of Brass
in every
County
and City.

3. That in every County (*scil.* in the Principal or Shire Town there) there are, or ought to be Standards of Brasses for VVeights and Measures, (*scil.* for the Bushel, Eln, and Gallon) according to the King's Standard of his *Exchequer*, there to remain with the Chief Officers of the same Town. And this is to be sealed with an Iron Seal of the King. And according to the scantling of which, every City, Burrough, and Market-Town within the County, ought to make them common Weights & Measures, of Bushels, half Bushels, Pecks, Gallons, Pot-
tles,

tles, and Quarts, to be marked by him that keepeth the Standard. And this is to be called the *King's Standard*, 11 H. 4. 12 H. 7. ch. 5. *Magna Charta*, chap. 25. 16 R. 2. chap. 3.

And according to this, the Clerk of the Market is to order, regulate, reform them all where he hath to do, 12 R. 2. chap. 3. And this is to be in the Shire-Towns hereafter named; And to be kept by the Mayor, Bayliffs, and other sworn Officers for the purpose, before whom the Measures are to be sealed, 11 H. 7. chap. 4.

4. That in every City, Burrough, and Market Town, there ought to be a Common Ballance, and a common Bushel, & Weights sealed with an Iron seal of the King's, and according to the Standard of the Shire Town, 11 H. 6. chap.

chap.8. 8 H.6. chap.5. And the Mayor or Chief Officer is also to have a special mark wherewith to seal the Measures and VWeights, by 7 H.7. chap. 4.

All things to be bought and sold by the King's Measure.

5. That no man within any City or Market-Town, or (as it seems) without any Market Town, is to buy or sell by any VWeights or Measures not sealed and marked in form aforesaid, scil. according to the King's Standard, and by the Officers in whose possession the King's Standard remaineth, II H.7. chap.4. 27 E.2. ch. 10. 8 H.6. chap.5. 13 R.2. chap. 9. Crompt. of Weights, 94. Dalt. Just. 177. 31 E. 1.

So that now there is to be in every City, Burrough, and Town in England, a Common Ballance, with Common Weights, sealed according to the Standard of the Exchequer, at the common charges, and

and a common Bushell sealed according to the same Standard for common use, by 8 H.6. chap. 5. and II H.6. chap. 8. And by this as well the VWeights of the same City, Burrough, and Town, as the Measures and VWeights within the same Shire, may be and are to be corrected, reformed, amended, and made according to the Standard. And the Chief Officers of these places are also to have a special mark and seal to make the VWeights and Measures that shall be allowed and approved by them upon examination, II H.7. ch.4. And none but such as are so marked with the King's mark, and with a special mark or seal of the Shire Town, is to be in any Town, by II H.7. chap.4. 12 H.7. ch. 5. Stat. de Pistoribus, 31 E. 1. 8 H. 6. chap.5. II H.6. chap.8. 8 H.7. chap.4. II H.7. chap. 4. 12 H.7. chap.5.

The

The Officer that keepeth the Standard in the shire-Town, is to mark and seal other Weights and Measures to all the Kings Subjects that shall require it. But no Measure but the Bushell, half Bushel, Peck, Gallon, Pottle, Pint, and Quart, is to be sealed, *Crompt. Jur.* 222. 21 *H.7.* chap.4. *Dalt. Just.* 177.

Fees for Sealing.

And for this he is to have for the Bushell but a penny, for all other Measures but a half-penny. And for Weights for every 100 weight a penny, and for half a hundred weight a half-penny, and for every weight under, a farthing, 21 *H.7.* chap.4.

But the Mayor or chief Officer of a City, it seems, is to have for the sealing of a Bushell, a penny; and of every other Measure, a half-penny; for a hundred weight, one penny; half a hundred weight, a half-

a half-penny; and for a lesser weight, a farthing, by 7 *H.7.* chap. 4.

And where the Mayors and Chief Officers of Cities, Burroughs, and Market-Towns, have had the delivery of such Weights and Measures sealed with the letter H. crowned, or with the first letter of the Name of the King of *England* for the time being, (as all or most of them have) they may therewith sign any such Weights or Measures to any of the King's Subjects requiring it, 11 *H.7.* chap. 4.

6. That the King may appoint speciall Officers in every such place, to oversee, hear, and determine the offences herein, 14 *E.* 3. chap. 10. The King's Power to appoint Overseers herein.

And these are to account, and answer to the King for all the penalties

nalties and forfeitures, 11 H. 6. chap. 8. 11 H. 7. chap. 4.

Fees for weighing.

7. That every one of the City, Burrough, and Town, where the Common Weight and Ballance is, may weigh gratis. But a Foreigner is to pay for every draught under 40 l. a farthing; betwixt 40 and 100 l. a half-penny, and between 100 l. and 1000 pound, a penny, 8 H. 6. chap. 5. 7 H. 7. chap. 4.

Places and Persons exempt from the Laws herein.

8. But these Laws, of 11 H. 6. chap. 8. and 4 H. 7. chap. 4. and 11 H. 7. chap. 4. As to the having and keeping of such a strict standard for Weights and Measures, and the suffering of men to use it, and that for the small Fine appointed, and for the Imposition of a mark of the Place also where the Standard is, Do not bind in all places: For the Burgeses of

Dor-

Dorchester are not to be bound by it, but that they in that Town, and within 12 miles of it, may weigh and take for weighing as formerly they used to do. Nor is the Cinque-Ports to be bound by it. Nor is it to hurt or prejudice the Prince within the Dutchy of Cornwall. Nor is it to be extended to any of the Weights belonging to the Cunage of Tin within Cornwall and Devonshire, but that there they may do herein as formerly they used to do, 12 H. 7. chap. 5. And some think also, that these Statutes extend not to any Town which is no City, Burrough, or Market-Town, but that it may be there as it was before the making of these Statutes, Dalt. Just. 177.

None to buy or sell but by sealed weights.

9. That no man is to keep, or to buy or sell by any other weight or measure, than by such as are so tryed, and allowed, as before is appointed, 16 & 17 Car. 1. ch. 19.

G 10. That

Officers to allow and seal just Weights, &c.

10. That no Officer, Mayor, or other, is to seal any Weight or Measure that is not according to the King's Standard. Nor may he refuse, or delay to seal and allow of such a one as is according to the Standard, the party offering to pay the Fee appointed for the same: Nor may he refuse to examine Weights and Measures, being desired, or to sign them, being formerly marked and sealed, 16 & 17 Car. 1. chap. 19.

Jury to enquire of these Offences.

11. That for the discovery of these offenders and offences touching Weights, &c. and that sell at unreasonable Rates, or unwholsome Victuals, &c. Juries be charged to enquire and present; And for this, to examine the prizes of Corn about the place. To enquire of Vintners how they sell their Wines; whether wholsome Wines,

Wines, and at what Rate. Of such as use double, or false weights or Measures. And of Butchers and Cooks that sell unwholsome meat. And of Forestallers, &c. And of Butchers that sell Swines-flesh meazled, or dead of the murren, Stat. of Pillory and Tumbrell, 51 H. 3. De Pistoribus, 31 E. 1. Also they are to enquire if there be a convenient Pillory and Tumbrell in the place to punish such offenders, Ibid.

12. That no grain is to be sold by the heap or Cantell, but every Measure of Corn is to be striked. But the Rents and Farms of Lords are to be measured as formerly they have been, by 31 E. 1. 14 E. 3. chap. 12. 1 H. 5. chap. 10. 16 & 17 Car. 1. chap. 19. 25 E. 3. chap. 10. But the Purveyors for the King were to have had by striked measure.

G 2

13 That

Coopers
Vessels.

13 That no Cooper make any Vessels for Beer or Ale to be sold in the Realm, but according to 23 H.8. And if he make any of a greater or lesser number of Gallons, that he mark it, what content it is, 23 H.8. chap. 4.

Vessels for
Ale and
Beer.

14 That no Brewer of Beer or Ale shall put the Beer or Ale to sale to be spent within the Realm, in any Barrels, Kilderkins, Firkins, or other Vessels of Wood, but such as are marked by a Cooper, and those to be of the number of Gallons appointed by the Statute, 23 H.8. chap. 24.

Gawging
of Vessels.

15 The Vessels that are Tuns, Pipes, Tercians, and Hogheads of Wine, Oyl, and Hony, that are bought and sold, are to be gawged by the King's Gawgor. For this, see 18 H.6. chap. 17. 28 H.8.

8. chap. 14. 27 E. 3. chap. 8. Stat. 1. 31 E. 3. chap. 5. 4 R. 2. chap. 8. 23 H. 6. chap. 10. 31 E. 1. chap. 18. And the Wardens of Coopers in Cities and Burroughs where they are. And in other Towns the Mayor, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Constables, and other head-Officers, may search and gage all such vessels, made in such City or Town, whether they bear the Contents appointed for vessels, and where they be defective make them to amend, or burn them, 23 H.8. chap. 4.

16 The Mayors and Head-Officers of such places where Weights and Measures are to be kept and tryed, are to take their Oaths when they come into their Offices, to observe the Statutes for Weights and Measures. And they are yearly to account with the King for the forfeitures upon the

Officers to
take Oath
when they
come into
Office,
&c.

the Statutes for Weights and Measures, by II H. 6. chap. 8.

Prices of Ale and Beer Vessels.

17. Two Justices of Peace in the County, Mayors, &c. may assess the prices of vessels of Ale and Beer. And no Brewer may take for any Barrel, Kilderkin, or Firkin, &c. of Ale or Beer, above the Rate assessed by the Justices of the Country, or head-Officer of the place. And if it be done by the Justices of the Peace, it must be only upon the vessels that are made, or sold out of Cities or Corporate Towns: And then it must be done also at the Easter Quarter-Sessions, and can be done at no other time or place, 23 H. 8. chap. 4.

Rate of the Wine.

The Lord. Chancellour, Lord Treasurer, President of the Council, Privy Seal, Two Chief Justices, 5 or 4 of them may set the prices

of the Clerk of the Market. 87

prices of the Butt, Tun, Pipe, Hoghead, Puncheon, Tierce, Barrell or Rundlet, of all kind of Wines by Proclamation, by 27 H. 8. chap. 14. 37 H. 8. chap. 23.

18. That Mayors and Chief Officers are once a Year, at the least, to View their Measures and Weights, and break or burn such as they find defective, 11 H. 7. chap. 4.

19. That the Officer of the place is to seal and allow of such Weights and Measures as are just and according to the Ballance, being required, the party offering to pay what is appointed by the Statute for it, 16 & 17 Car. 1. chap. 19.

20. That there must be made Pillory and Tumbrell and kept in every such City, Burrough, where.

rough, and great Town, and in other Towns and Places where Weights and Measures are, a Pillory and Tumbrell in case fit to punish such offenders. *Stat. of Pillory and Tumbrell, 51 H. 3. de Pistoribus, 31 E. 1.*

Bakers.

21. That Bakers are not to sell to any Victualler, &c. to be retailled, &c. but only 13 pennyworth for 12 *d.* as well horse, as man's Bread.

That every Baker is to have a mark on his Bread.

That all sort of Bread is to be weighed according to the middle sort of corns price.

That Bakers in Burroughs, Cities, and Corporate Towns, are to have 6 s. allowance for the baking of every Quarter of Wheat over and above the second price of Wheat in the Market. And the Bakers that live out of such places,

places, are to have only 4 s. for the Quarter. *Dalt. Just. Peace.*

22. *The Names of the Towns limited for the safe Custody of Weights and Measures according to the King's Standard, for the Shires following:*

Westmerl. The Town of *Apulby.*

Northumb. The Town of *New-Castle.*

Lancast. The Town of *Lancaster.*

Eborum. The City of *York.*

Lincoln. The City of *Lincoln.*

Derby. The Town of *Derby.*

Notting. The Town of *Nottingham.*

Leicest.

Of the Office

Leicest. The Town of Leicester.
 Warw. The Town of Coventry.
 Rutland, The Town of Uppingham.
 North. The Town of Northampton.
 Bedford. The Town of Bedford.
 Buck. The Town of Buckingham.
 Cantab. The Town of Cambridge.
 Huntingt. The Town of Huntingdon.
 Norfolk, The City of Norwich.
 Suffolk, The Town of St. Edmundsbury.
 Essex, The Town of Chelms.
 Hertf. The Town of Hertford.

Midd.

of the Clerk of the Market.

Midd. In Westminster.
 Lanc. The Town of Maidstone.
 Surr. The Town of Guildford.
 Sussex, The Town of Lewes.
 Oxon. The Town of Oxford.
 Berk. The Town of Redding.
 Salop. The Town of Shrewsbury.
 Stafford. The Town of Stafford.
 Heref. The Town of Hereford.
 Gloucest. The Town of Gloucester.
 Wigor. The City of Worcester.
 Wiltsh. The City of New Salisbury.

South.

South. The City of *Winchest.*
Som. The Town of *Ilchester.*
Dorsetsh. The Town of *Dor-*
chester.
Devon. The City of *Excester.*
Cornub. The Town of *Lestudiel.*
London. The same City.
Bristol. The same Town.
Cinq. Port. The Castle of *Dover.*
Civ. Coventry, The same City.
Southampton, The same Town.
Civit. Chester, The same City.

Anno 11 H. 7. chap. 4.

23 That

23 That Millards as they are ^{Millards} to take for Toll according to the strength of their Water the 20th or 24th corn, or according to the Custome of the place: And they are to measure it by the Race, and not by heap or Cantell: And this they are to do by a Measure agreeable to the King's Standard, *Stat. de Pistoribus*, 31 E. 1. And yet in some places they take the 16th part. And this perhaps, where time out of mind it hath been used, may be warrantable. But the Millard ought to take but one quart for the grinding of one Bushell of hard corn: And if he fetch and carry back the grist to the owner, he may take two quarts of hard corn (that is) of Wheat, Rye, and ^{Meslin} Meslin, (which is of ^{What.} Wheat and Rye mixed). And for malt, the Millard is to take but half so much Toll as he taketh for hard corn,

corn, (*scil.*) one pint in the bushel, for that Malt is more easie ground than Wheat, or Rye. But if he fetch to, and carry it from, the Mill, he is to have double Toll, *Crompt. Jur. of Courts, 221. Dalt. Just. 174.* And Millards may not be common buyers of corn, to sell the same again in corn or meal, but ought onely to serve for the grinding of corn that shall be brought to their Mills.

SECT.

SECT. V.

The Punishment of Offenders in Measure and Weight, and in price of Commodities.

IF a Baker or Brewer break the Assise of Beer or Bread set, he is to be amerced for every offence: And being convicted for the 4th offence, or of some foul or frequent miscarriage, the Baker is to be punished by the Pillory, the Brewer by the Tumbrell or Cucking-stool, or be Carted, or the like. And for every time he is convicted of the offence, to be amerced, *Stat. of Pillory and Tumbrell, 51. H. 3. Stat. de Pistoribus, 31 E. 1. 13 R. 2.* And it is held also, That the Justices of Peace, Mayor, and Head Officers of great Towns, and Stewards in Leets, who

Penalty.

Bakers and Brewers.

who have Jurisdiction in these Cafes, may take away their light and unlawful bread, and give it to the Poor. *Lamb. 62. Dalt. 172.*

For Corn measure.

He that sells more than Eight Bushells for the Quarter, is to forfeit it, *15 R.2. chap.4.*

For use of false Weights.

He that (out of *Lancashire*) shall use any other weight or measure in buying or selling than according to the King's Standard, and is convicted of it, is to be 6. months imprisoned, and give damages to the party grieved, *Magna Charta, chap. 25. 14 E. 3. Chap. 12. 25 E.3. chap. 10. 13 R. 2. ch. 9. Stat. Stapula, 27 E. 3. 10. 16 & 17 Car. 1. ch. 9.* He is also for the first offence to pay 6 s. 8 d. for the second, 13 s. 4 d. and for the third offence, 20 s. And if his offence be foul, to be set in the Pillory, *11 H. 7. chap. 4.* If

If any use any deceit in weighing Commodities by an uneven tongue of the Ballance, or by putting hand, foot, or other touch, under pain to forfeit what is so weighed, a years imprisonment, and quadruple damages to the Party, *25 E. 3. chap. 10.*

For deceit in weighings

If any buy or sell by, or keep unlawful Measures, he forfeits 5 s. for every such offence, by *16 & 17 Car. 1. chap. 19.*

That if any buy or sell in great Towns with Measures unsealed, having been examined by the Mayor and Bayliffs, he may be punished by Amercement, *11 H. 7. chap. 4. 11 H. 6. chap. 8.*

For selling or buying with unlawful Weights.

If the Baker's Bread be found a farthing weight lacking in two shillings 6 d. or under, he is to be amerced.

Bakers for lightbread.

amerced. But if it be over, he is to be put in the Pillory, *Stat. de Pistoribus*, 31 E. 1. But by this it seems, if it want not a penny weight in six ounces, he is not to be punished at all.

Such as sell Brasse or Pewter by false Weights.

If any in the selling of Brasse or Pewter, use any false Beams or Weights, he is to forfeit 20 s. and if not able to pay, he is to be put in the Stocks the next Market-day, and then to stand upon the Pillory, by 19 H. 6. chap. 6.

For Tyle that wants measure.

For Tyle made not according to the measure of the Statute, the offender forfeits for every hundred of plain Tyle 5 s. and every hundred of roof Tyle, 6 s. 8 d. by 7 E. 4. chap. 4.

The City that wants a settled Weight.

The City, Burrough, Market-Town, that hath not a Common Ballance, and a common Bushell, and Weights sealed, and accord-

ing

ing to the Standard in the Shire-Town, forfeits the City 10 l. the Burrough 5 l. and the Market-Town 40 s. for every default, 11 H. 6. chap. 8. 8 H. 6. chap. 5.

The Officer that shall seal any Weight or Measure that is not according to the King's Standard, or that shall refuse or delay to seal and allow of such as are according to the Standard, the party offering to pay the Fee appointed, or according to the Custome of the place, forfeits 3 l. to the use of the Poor of the place. And if he shall take more than the Fee appointed for the examining and signing of such as have been formerly marked or sealed, he shall forfeit for the first offence 5 l. for the second 10 l. and for the third, 20 l. to the Poor of the place, by 16 & 17 Car. 1. chap. 19.

Officers that seal unlawful, or refuse to seal lawful Measures.

That take undue Fees.

H 2

He

He that shall refuse or delay to seal Weights and Measures, being appointed so to do, and for the Fees appointed, forfeits 40 s. by 11 H.7. chap.4. 16 & 17 Car. 1. chap. 19.

Price of Vessels of Wine.

He that sells Vessels of Wine at any other price than is set down by those that have authority to do it, forfeits 40 pounds, by 28 H.8. chap. 14.

For Wine bad.

Corrupt Wines may be poured out, and the Vessels broken, by 4 E.3. chap.12.

For Wine forestalled.

Wines forestalled may be forfeited, by 27 E.3. Stat. 1. chap. 5. So if it be sold above the prices set, 6 R. 2. Stat. 1. 2.

For Vessels of Wine that want measure.

He that shall import or make any Vessel for Wine, the Tun not

252 Gallons English measure, the Pipe 126 Gallons, shall forfeit all that is in the Vessel, 2 H. 6. chap. 11.

The Mayor or Chief of any place that hath a Standard for Measures and Weights, and a seal for them, and shall refuse or delay to seal and allow such as are offered, and he is desired, or that shall take more than what is appointed by the Statute, forfeits 40 s. to the King and party grieved, by 7 H. 7. chap.4.

Officers that refuse to examine and allow measure by their Standard.

He that shall make and put to sale any Talshid, Billet, Faggot, or Sack of Coals against the Assise of Fuell set down by 7 E.6. ch.7. forfeits it, and it may be given to the Poor.

Fuell that doth want Assise.

If any sell a Vessel of Oyl, Honey, Wine, or other Liquor, not

For buying or selling by a Vessel not gawged.

duly gawged according to the Statute, under pain to forfeit to the buyer, the double value of what it wants of due measure. And the Gawger that hath not duly marked such a Vessel, shall forfeit to the buyer the quadruple value of what it wants, and his loss by it, *II H. 7. 5.*

For selling of Ale and Beer that is not according to the Assise.

He that breaks the Assise of Ale or Beer set by such as have authority to set it after the Proclamation made of it, is for the first, second and third offence, to be amerced, and for the fourth, to be put in the Pillory, by *Stat. de Pistoribus, 30 E. 1.*

Officers Fees.

If any Officer that hath power by his Office to examine, allow of, and seal Weights and Measures, do take any Fee and Reward, or sum of money, but what is given him by the Statute, or

or some such antient Custome, for the signing or examination of Weights and Measures, which have been formerly marked or sealed; or shall impose any Fine or Amercement, without a legall tryall of the offence, or otherwise misdemean himself in the execution of his Office, he shall forfeit for the first offence 5 l. for the second 10 l. and for every offence afterwards 20 l. to the use of the Poor of the place, *16 & 17 Car. 1. chap. 19.*

Officers miscarriage.

The Butcher that shall sell Swines-flesh meazled, or dead of the murren, is for the first offence to be amerced; for the second to be put in the Pillory; For the third, to be imprisoned; For the fourth, to be put out of the place, *Stat. de Pistoribus, 31 E. 1.*

Of a Butcher for uttering bad Meat.

H 4 Millards

Of Millards for excessive Toll.

Millards that take excessive Toll, or by undue Measures, are to be amerced or fined, by *Stat. de Pistoribus*, 31 E. 1.

Forestallers, Regrators, and Ingrossers.

The Foretaller is not to be suffered to dwell in the Town where he is; for his first offence, to forfeit the thing bought. For the second offence, to be put in Pillory. For the third, to be Fined and Imprisoned. For the fourth, to abjure the Town, *Stat. de Pistoribus*, 31 E. 1.

And Foretallers, Regrators, and Ingrossers of Victuals and such like Commodities, to enhance the prices thereof, are by 5 E. 6. 14. to forfeit for the first offence the value of the goods so bought or had, and suffer two moneths Imprisonment without Bayl. For the second offence, the double value,

lue, and to suffer six moneths Imprisonment without Bayl. And for the third offence, to forfeit all his goods, and be set on the Pillory.

For the offences of Victuallers, Inn-holders, and Hostlers, referring to these things, See 12 E. 2. chap. 6. 23 E. 3. chap. 6. 31 E. 3. chap. 10. 6 R. 2. Stat. 1. 9. 10. 13 R. 2. chap. 8. 12 E. 4. chap. 8. 25 H. 8. chap. 2. 2 & 3 E. 6. chap. 15. 1 & 2 Ph. & Ma. ch. 5. 21 Jac. chap. 21.

If any sell Wine by Retail, or without Licence duly had, against 7 Ed. 6. chap. 5. For Wine sold by Retail out of Cities, Burroughs, Port-Towns, or Market-Towns, or in *Gravesend, Sittingborn, Tucksford, or Bagshot*, he forfeits 10 l. For selling Wine in such Cities and places without Licence of the chief

chief Officers and Governours therein, and in places not Corporate without Licence of the Justices of Peace, forfeits 5 l. for every day he sells, by 7 E. 6. chap. 5.

For selling at Rates forbidden.

If Beer and Ale-Brewers sell their Beer or Ale at other Rates than such as are set down by the Justices of Peace in Counties, and head Officers in Corporations, they forfeit for every Barrell 6 s. for every Kilderkin 3 s. 4 d. for every Firkin 2 s. and for every greater Vessel 10 s. and for every lesser 12 d. by 23 H. 8. chap. 4.

Of Coopers.

The Forfeitures of Coopers for offences, referring to measure, See in Stat. 23 H. 8. chap. 4. 8 Eliz. chap. 9.

For Transportation and Importation.

For the offences of this nature, and Forfeitures by them in Transportation and Importation of Commodities, See 35 Eliz. ch. II.

9 E. 3.

9 E. 3. chap. 1. 25 E. 3. Stat. 4. 1. 27 E. 3. Stat. 2, 3, 11, 13, 17. 1 R. 3. chap. 12. 12 H. 7. chap. 6. 1 Eliz. chap. 11. 3 Jac. chap. 6. & 9. 1 & 2 Ph. & Ma. chap. 5.

For the offences of this nature by Merchants, touching the buying and sale of Commodities, and Forfeitures thereof, See 9 E. 3. chap. 1. 14 E. 3. chap. 4. 2. Stat. Stapule, 27 E. 3. Stat. 1, 2, 11, 13, 16, 17. 38 E. 1. 2 R. 2. chap. 1. 16 R. 2. chap. 1. 5 H. 4. chap. 9. 6 H. 4. chap. 4. 7 H. 4. chap. 9. 8 H. 6. chap. 24. 3 E. 4. chap. 4. 17 E. 4. chap. 1. 1 R. 3. ch. 9, & 12. 12 H. 7. ch. 6. 1 Eliz. ch. 11. 43 Eliz. chap. 12. 3 Jac. chap. 6. See *Victuallers*, &c.

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SECT. VI.

What the Powers of the Justices of Peace and others are herein.

THE Justices of Assise, and of Oyer and Terminer, may and do enquire of false Weights and Measures, *Cook. 4 Part of his Institutes, chap. 61.*

The Justices of Peace may in their Sessions enquire of, hear, and punish the offences of Bakers, Brewers, Vintners, Butchers, and Cooks, and others that offend in the weight, measure, or price of their Bread, Beer, Meat, or the like, the Butchers that sell unwholsome Meat, &c. upon *Magna Charta, chap. 21. and Assisa Panis et Cervisiae, 51 H. 3. Stat. of Pillory and Tumbrell, 51 H. 3. Stat. de Pistoribus, 31 E. 1.*

The

The faults of head Officers in Cities, Burroughs, and Market-Towns, that do not twice a year view and examine their Weights and Measures in their Towns, &c. and that do not break and burn the defective.

The Faults of all Buyers and Sellers, which do not buy and sell with Weights and Measures that be lawful, (*scil.*) such as be marked and sealed; in Market Towns such as be marked and sealed like and equal with the King's Standard; And so it seems also out of Market-Towns. And the Justices are also to break and burn all defective Weights and Measures, *11 H. 7. chap. 4.* And they may Fine the offenders as in case of Trespases, and proceed to levy it as in cases of Fines for Trespases.

Such

Such as use any deceit in weighing by the true and right weight. Such as use any other Measure or Weight but according to the King's Standard. Such as use double Weights and Measures. The Cities, Burroughs, and Towns that have not a Common Ballance, with Common Weights sealed according to the King's Standard, and that do not allow and mark with Seal the Weights and Measures of others that desire it, paying the due Fee. The Mayors and Officers that do not once a year over-look the Weights and Measures, and break and burn such as are defective, and punish the offenders. Such as seal any Weights or Measures, and not according to the King's Standard. Such as exact undue Fees, or otherwise misdemean themselves in their Offices about weights

Weights & Measures, and the rest of the offenders, upon the Statutes of 25 E. 3. ch. 10. *Statutum Stapule*, 17 E. 3. 10. 1 H. 5. chap. 10. 2 H. 6. chap. 11. 8 H. 6. chap. 5. 11 H. 6. chap. 8. 1 H. 5. chap. 10. 7 H. 7. chap. 4. 11 H. 7. chap. 4. 16 & 17 Car. 1. chap. 19. 34 E. 3. chap. 6. So likewise of the Measures of Cloth, 4 E. 4. chap. 1.

The Justices may hear and determine these offences, and punish these offenders: But it must be in their publique Sessions, and by way of Indictment or Presentment. And out of a Sessions, all that the Justices of Peace may do, is upon 16 & 17 Car. 1. chap. 19. By which any one Justice of Peace upon proof by the oath of one witness, that a man hath bought or sold by, or doth keep any other Weight or Measure whereby any thing is bought or sold,

fold, than according to the Standard, may send his Warrant to the Church-Wardens and Overseers of the Poor of the place where the offence is committed, or one of them; to give them notice thereof, who are thereupon, by their Offices, to levy by distress and sale of goods five shillings, rendering the over-plus. And if there be no distress by the words of that Law, Any Justice of Peace, Mayor or other head-Officer (in their Precincts respectively) may commit the offender to prison till he pay the same Forfeiture.

And these Judges and Justices do take much of the power of the Clerk of the Market from him, so that he hath now little to do, *Coo.* 4 Part, *Inst.* chap. 61.

And the Justices may and ought (as *Dalton* affirmeth it to be held by

by many learned men) to sit with the Clerk of the Market in the execution of his Office, and to see that he wrong not the Country, *Dalton*, pag. 172.

The Justices of Peace may also in their Quarter-Sessions punish many other of the offences referring to the making, buying, and selling of Provision for Man and Beast: As, not making of good Malt, by 17 R. 2. chap. 4. 2 E. 6. chap. 10.

Butchers, Fishmongers, Innholders, Tiplers, Brewers, Bakers, Poulterers, and other Victuallers, that do not sell at reasonable prices, having respect to the prices they buy, 8 *Eliz.* chap. 8. 13 R. 2. chap. 8.

The Transportation of Corn, by 3 *Jac.* chap. 11.

The Brewer or Victualler, and such as are to be stinted by the Justices of Peace, that take above
I their

their Assesment, 25 *H.8.* chap. 2.
13 *R.2.* chap. 8.

The selling of Wine by Retail in places forbidden, and without Licence of Justices of the Peace, or head-Officers of the place, by 7 *E.6.* chap. 5. Or at unreasonable prices, by 4 *E.3.* chap. 12. And such as fore-stall Wines, by 17 *E.3.* *Stat. 1.* chap. 5.

The Inn-holder or Hostler that takes any thing for Litter, or take excessively for Hay or Horsebread, or any kind of Provision for Man or Beast, by 13 *R.2.* ch. 8. 4 *H.4.* chap. 23. 21 *Jac.* chap. 21.

Fore-stalling, Regrating, and Ingrossing of Corn, Wine, Butter, Cheese, Sheep, Lambs, Calves, Pigs, Geese, Capons, Hens, Chickens, or other dead victuals, by 5 & 6 *E.6.* chap. 4. with many others.

Within

Within the Cinque-Ports, the Lord Warden or his Lieutenant, is to order the VWeights and Measures, 11 *H.7.* chap. 4.

Officers of Corporations are to execute their Offices within their Precincts, 16 and 17 *Car. 1.* chap. 19.

Lords of Liberties are to execute their Offices within their Liberties as formerly they have done, 16 & 17 *Car. 1.* chap. 19.

Sheriffs in their Tourns do and may enquire of false VWeights and Measures, *Coo. 4 Part, Inst.* chap. 61.

Stewards in their Leets may enquire of the Assise of Bread and Ale broken; of the Measures of Cloth; of false Measures, as of Bushels, Gallons, Yards, and Elms; of false Ballances and Weights; of such as have a double Measure, and buy by a greater,

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ter, and sell by a lesser, *Anno 18 E.*
2. *Coo. Inst.* 4 Part, ch. 61. 4 E. 4.
chap. 1.

And Lords of Leets are there-
fore to have a Pillory and Tum-
brell to punish the Bakers and
Brewers that offend herein; or
they may be Fined for want of it,
yea perhaps forfeit their Franchi-
ses, *Crompt.* 141, 148. And they
and their Stewards are therein to
be impartial in the punishment of
this offence, or be punished them-
selves.

SECT.

SECT. VII.

*Of the Power of the Clerk of the
Market; and what he hath to
do by his Office touching Weights
and Measures.*

THERE is a Clerk of the Mar-
ket for the King's Household
only, called *Clericus Mercate Hospi-
tii Regis.* And there is a Clerk
of the Market for all other places.
And there are Laws for both of
them.

For the First, He is to execute
his Office duly, and to burn false
Weights and Measures.

2. He is to execute his office
within the Vierge only, and not
elsewhere.

3. He is not to ride with above
6 horse, and to tarry no longer in
place than need requires.

I 3

4. He

4. He is not to take any common Fine, but to punish every one according to his merit, *Co. 4 Part, Inst. 273. 16 & 17 Car. chap. 19. 13 R. 2. chap. 4.*

For the other Clerk of the Market, we are to know this, That albeit his Power be much lessened by the distribution of it to, and exercise of it by, Justices of Assise, of Oyer and Terminer, and Justices of Peace; yet his Office doth still remain, and he hath a Jurisdiction still.

This Officer hath a Court which he may still keep, and hold Plea therein of that which belongs to his Office, and for that purpose send out his Process and Warrants to the Sheriffs and Bayliffs, to bring a Jury before him, and give a Charge, and take a Presentment of the Heads before spoken of, *viz.* of such as keep not, and use

use not a Standard according to the King's Standard, and such as buy and sell by other Weights and Measures.

But it seems he can inflict no punishment, nor proceed further than to take the Presentment of the offenders, and then impose Fine or Amercement upon them according to the Statutes. And therefore that he is to do, and useth to do, in this case, is to deliver in the Estreats of the things which touch his Office, into the Exchequer, *Co. 4 Part, Inst. chap. 61.*

But he is to cause all the Weights and Measures to be brought before him. And amongst others of the Pole or Perch whereby Land is measured; And there to view them, those of Inn-holders, Victuallers, and others.

And for Tryal, He is to have all his Weights and Measures ready

ready, together with the marks of the *Exchequer*, and is to carry and bring them with him when he makes assay of Weights and Measures: And to see that he use no other Rule of Standard but this, 16 R. 2. chap. 3. And according to this, the Weights and Measures of every Country are to be tryed, reformed, and regulated, 7 H. 7. chap. 4.

Falſe Measures and Weights he is to burn according to the Statute, 13 R. 2. chap. 4.

But he may not take a common Fine from men, and so diſpence with them for their offences herein:

Nor can he ſet prices upon the things to be bought and ſold in the Market. See *Coo. 4. Part, Inſt.* 274, 275.

And for his Fees, Albeit he had anciently, and clayms by Custom for Fees, and his reward in the doing

doing of his Office; Four pence for making & ſealing of a Buſhel: Two pence for the half Buſhel; One penny for a Peck; And ſo after that Rate.

And for the Examination and View of every Buſhell before ſealed by the Clerk of the Market, whether lawful or not, 2 pence; for every leſſer meaſure of wood, one penny; of Inn-holders 4 d. and of Victuallers 2 d.

Yet it ſeems, that for View and Examination only of Weights and Measures, he may take no Fee, by *Coo. 4. Part, Inſt. chap. 51.* nor for Bills, &c. But for Sealing and other matters in his Office, it ſeems he may take what time out of mind he hath taken, as incident to his Office. And after he hath once ſealed, he may not take any thing for the ſhewing thereof, or for the ſealing of it again.

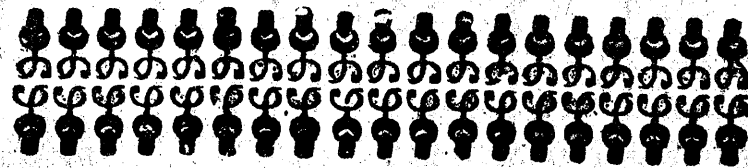
Dalton

Dalton in his *Justice of Peace*, pag. 171. makes a short description of this Office in these words :

The Clerk of the Market ought to have with him his Directions out of the Exchequer. And that he may take no money for any Bills, &c. And that he ought to seal no Bushell or other Measures or weights but once (and not yearly as they use to do) : And that if after the first sealing, he shall take any thing for the sealing thereof again, or for the shewing thereof, &c. it will be extortion in him, for which he may be punished. And that his Duty is to take charge of the Kings Measures, to keep the Standard of them ; that is, the Examples and Patterns of all the Measures that are, or may be used through the Realm, as of Elms, Yards, Quarts, Pottles, Gallons, &c. of weights, Bushells, and the like, and to see that all the Measures in every place be answerable to the same Standard or Pattern. And

And now by 16 & 17 Car. 1. chap. 19. It is provided, That if he seal any Weight or Measure not agreeable to the King's Standard, or refuse to seal such as are agreeable to it, his due Fee being tendred to him : Or take any Fine, Fee, or Reward, than what is allowed by the Statutes or Custom of the place, for the signing or examination of any Weight or Measure formerly marked or sealed : Or shall impose any Fine or Amercement without a legall tryal of the offence, or otherwise misdemean himself in his office, he is to forfeit for the first offence 5 l. for the second offence 10 l. for every offence afterwards 20 l. to the Poor of the Place.

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