

TABLE 1 MONARCHS FOR YEARS CITED IN TEXT

(A) ENGLISH

Saxon Dynasty		House of Normandy	
Egbert	(802-39)	William I	(1066-87)
Ethelwulf	(839-58)	William II	(1087-1100)
Ethelbald	(858-60)	Henry I	(1100-35)
Ethelbert	(860-65)	Stephen	(1135-54)
Ethelred I	(865-71)	House of Plantagenet (Angevin)	
Alfred "the Great"	(871-99)	Henry II	(1154-89)
Edward "the Elder"	(899-924)	Richard I	(1189-99)
Athelstan	(924-39)	John	(1199-1216)
Edmund I	(939-46)	Henry III	(1216-72)
Edred	(946-55)	Edward I	(1272-1307)
Edwy	(955-59)	Edward II	(1307-27)
Edgar "the Peaceable"	(959-75)	Edward III	(1327-77)
Edward "the Martyr"	(975-78)	Richard II	(1377-99)
Ethelred II	(978-1016)	House of Lancaster	
Edmund II	(1016)	Henry IV	(1399-1413)
Danish Dynasty		Henry V	(1413-22)
Canute	(1016-35)	Henry VI	(1422-61)
Harold I	(1035-40)	House of York	
Harthacanute	(1040-42)	Edward IV	(1461-83)
Wessex Dynasty		Edward V	(1483)
Edward "the Confessor"	(1042-66)	Richard III	(1483-85)
Harold II	(1066)		

House of Tudor		House of Hanover	
Henry VII	(1485-1509)	George I	(1714-27)
Henry VIII	(1509-47)	George II	(1727-60)
Edward VI	(1547-53)	George III	(1760-1820)
Mary I	(1553-58)	George IV	(1820-30)
Elizabeth I	(1558-1603)	William IV	(1830-37)
House of Stuart		Victoria	(1837-1901)
James I	(1603-25)	House of Saxe-Coburg	
Charles I	(1625-49)	Edward VII	(1901-10)
The Commonwealth		House of Windsor	
Oliver Cromwell	(1653-58)	George V	(1910-36)
Richard Cromwell	(1658-59)	Edward VIII	(1936)
Stuart Restoration		George VI	(1936-52)
Charles II	(1660-85)	Elizabeth II	(1952-)
James II	(1685-88)		
William and Mary	(1689-1702)		
Anne	(1702-14)		

(B) SCOTTISH

Pre-Stuart		Edgar	(1097-1107)
Kenneth MacAlpin	(843-58)	Alexander I	(1107-24)
Donald I	(858-62)	David I	(1124-53)
Constantine I	(862-77)	Malcolm IV	(1153-65)
Aed	(877-78)	William	(1165-1214)
Eochaid, with Giric	(878-89)	Alexander II	(1214-49)
Donald II	(889-900)	Alexander III	(1249-86)
Constantine II	(900-43)	Margaret	(1286-90)
Malcolm I	(943-54)	"13 Claimants"	(1290-92)
Indulf	(954-62)	John Balliol	(1292-96)
Dub	(962-66)	"War of Independence"	(1296-1306)
Culen	(966-71)	Robert I	(1306-29)
Kenneth II	(971-95)	David II	(1329-71)
Constantine III	(995-97)	House of Stuart	
Kenneth III	(997-1005)	Robert II	(1371-90)
Malcolm II	(1005-34)	Robert III	(1390-1406)
Duncan I	(1034-40)	James I	(1406-37)
Macbeth	(1040-57)	James II	(1437-60)
Lulach	(1057-58)	James III	(1460-88)
Malcolm III	(1058-93)	James IV	(1488-1513)
Donald Bane	(1093-94)	James V	(1513-42)
Duncan II	(1094)	Mary	(1542-67)
Donald Bane	(1094-97)	James VI	(1567-1625)

(C) IRISH

Connor	(817-31)	Brian Boru	(1002-14)
Niall of Callan	(831-43)	Malachy II	(1014-22)
Malachy I	(843-60)	Interregnum	(1022-42)
Hugh Finly	(860-77)	Dermott	(1042-72)
Flann of the Shannon	(877-916)	Turlough O'Brian	(1072-86)
Niall (Black-Knee)	(916-19)	Murtaugh O'Brian	(1086-1119)
Donough	(919-49)	Donald MacLaughlin	(1119-21)
Connell	(949-59)	Interregnum	(1121-36)
Donald O'Niall	(959-80)	Turlough O'Connor	(1136-56)
Malachy II	(980-1002)	Murty O'Neill	(1156-66)
		Roderic O'Connor	(1166-82)

(D) WELSH

Territorial Divisions

Monarchs	Gwynedd	Powys	Seisyllwg	Dyfed
Rhodri the Great	844-78	855-78	872-78	-----
Cadell	-----	-----	878-909	-----
Anarawd	878-916	-----	-----	-----
Hywel the Good	942-50	-----	920-50	904-50
Idwal the Bald	916-42	-----	-----	-----
Owain ap Hywel	-----	-----	954-88	954-88
Maredudd ab Owain	986-99	-----	988-99	988-99
Llywelyn ap Seisyll	1005-23	-----	1018-23	1018-23
Rhydderch ab Iestyn	-----	-----	1023-33	1023-33
Iago ab Idwal	1023-39	-----	-----	-----
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn	1039-63	1039-63	1055-63	1055-63
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	1063-75	-----	-----	-----
Rhys ap Tewdwr	-----	-----	1081-93	1081-93
Gruffydd ap Cynan	1081-1137	-----	-----	-----
Maredudd ap Bleddyn	-----	1116-32	-----	-----
Madog ap Maredudd	-----	1132-60	-----	-----
Gruffydd ap Rhys	-----	-----	1135-37	1135-37
Owain Gwynedd	1137-70	-----	-----	-----
Rhys ap Gruffydd	-----	-----	1155-97	1155-97
Gruffydd Maelor I	-----	Northern 1160-91	-----	-----

Monarchs	Gwynedd	Powys	Seisyllwg	Dyfed
Owain Cyfeiliog	-----	Southern 1160-95	-----	-----
Dafydd ab Owain	Eastern 1175-94	-----	-----	-----
Rhodri ab Owain	Western 1175-95	-----	-----	-----
Madog ap Gruffydd	-----	Northern 1191-1236	-----	-----
Gwenwynwyn	-----	Southern 1195-1208	-----	-----
Llywelyn ab Iorwerth	Eastern 1195-1240 Western 1200-1240	Southern 1208-40	1216-40	1216-40
Gruffydd Maelor II	-----	Northern 1236-70	-----	-----
David ap Llywelyn	1240-46	-----	-----	-----
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	-----	Southern 1240-86	-----	-----
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd	1246 (in part) 1256 (in whole)- 1282	Southern 1257-82	1258-82	1258-82

TABLE 2 ABBREVIATIONS

a	=	are	der	=	derivative
acc	=	accusative	dg	=	decigram
adj	=	adjective	dial	=	dialect, dialectal
AF	=	Anglo-French	dim	=	diminutive
AL	=	Anglo-Latin	dkg	=	dekagram
alter	=	alteration	dkl	=	dekaliter
ap	=	apothecary	dkm	=	dekameter
Ar	=	Arabic	dl	=	deciliter
avdp	=	avoirdupois	dm	=	decimeter
bbl	=	barrel	dr	=	dram
BI	=	British Imperial	dst	=	decistere
bu	=	bushel	Du	=	Dutch
c	=	about, around	dwt	=	pennyweight
C	=	hundred	E	=	English
Celt	=	Celtic	F	=	French
cent	=	century	fem	=	feminine
cf	=	compare	fr	=	from
cg	=	centigram	ft	=	foot
cl	=	centiliter	g	=	gram
cm	=	centimeter	G	=	German
coll	=	collective	Gael	=	Gaelic
cu	=	cubic	gal	=	gallon
Cwt	=	hundredweight	Gmc	=	Germanic
Dan	=	Danish	Goth	=	Gothic

gr	= grain	ME	= Middle English
Gr	= Greek	MedL	= Medieval Latin
ha	= hektare	merc	= mercantile
hg	= hektogram	MF	= Middle French
Hind	= Hindustani	mg	= milligram
hl	= hektoliter	MHG	= Middle High German
hm	= hektometer	mi	= mile
Icel	= Icelandic	ml	= milliliter
Ir	= Irish	m-l	= measure of length
It	= Italian	MLG	= Middle Low German
kg	= kilogram	mm	= millimeter
kl	= kiloliter	modif	= modification
km	= kilometer	m-q	= measure of quantity
l	= liter	m-v	= measure of volume
L	= Latin	n	= noun
lb	= pound	neut	= neuter
LB	= Low Breton	Nor	= Norwegian
LG	= Low German	Nord	= Nordic
LL	= Late Latin	OE	= Old English
m	= meter	OF	= Old French
M	= thousand or thousandweight	OHG	= Old High German
m-a	= measure of area	OIr	= Old Irish
m-c	= measure of capacity	OIt	= Old Italian
MDu	= Middle Dutch	OLG	= Old Low German

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ON	=	Old Norse	Scand	=	Scandinavian
ONF	=	Old North French	Sem	=	Semitic
OPort	=	Old Portuguese	SI	=	Système International
OPr	=	Old Provençal	Skr	=	Sanskrit
OS	=	Old Saxon	Sp	=	Spanish
OSp	=	Old Spanish	sq	=	square
OSw	=	Old Swedish	st	=	stere
oz	=	ounce	sv	=	sub verbo
part	=	participle	Sw	=	Swedish
perh	=	perhaps	t	=	troy
pk	=	peck	tow	=	tower
pl	=	plural	trans	=	translated, translation
Port	=	Portuguese	ult	=	ultimately
poss	=	possessive	US	=	United States
Pr	=	Provençal	v	=	verso
prob	=	probably	var	=	variant(s)
prop	=	properly	vb	=	verb
pt	=	pint	VL	=	Vulgar Latin
qt	=	quart	W	=	Welsh
s	=	scruple	wt	=	weight
Sc	=	Scottish	yd	=	yard

TABLE 3 CURRENT ENGLISH IMPERIAL AND AMERICAN CUSTOMARY UNITS

Linear Measure

12 inches	= 1 ft
3 ft	= 1 yd or 36 inches
5 1/2 yd	= 1 rod or 16 1/2 ft
40 rods	= 1 furlong or 220 yd
8 furlongs	= 1 statute mi or 5280 ft

Area Measure

144 sq inches	= 1 sq ft
9 sq ft	= 1 sq yd or 1296 sq inches
30 1/4 sq yd	= 1 sq rod or 272 1/4 sq ft
160 sq rods	= 1 acre or 4840 sq yd or 43,560 sq ft
640 acres	= 1 sq mi or 3,097,600 sq yd

Cubic Measure

1728 cu inches	= 1 cu ft
27 cu ft	= 1 cu yd

Liquid or Dry Measure

English Imperial

4 gills	= 1 pt
2 pt	= 1 qt
4 qt	= 1 gal or 277.42 cu inches
2 gal	= 1 pk
8 gal	= 1 bu or 2219.36 cu inches
8 bu	= 1 quarter

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Liquid Measure

American Customary

4 gills	=	1 pt
2 pt	=	1 qt
4 qt	=	1 gal or 231 cu inches

Dry Measure

American Customary

2 pt	=	1 qt
8 qt	=	1 pk
4 pk	=	1 bu or 2150.42 cu inches

Troy Weight

24 gr	=	1 dwt
20 dwt	=	1 oz or 480 gr
12 oz	=	1 lb or 5760 gr

Apothecaries Weight

20 gr	=	1 s
3 s	=	1 dr or 60 gr
8 dr	=	1 oz or 480 gr
12 oz	=	1 lb or 5760 gr

Avoirdupois Weight

English Imperial

27 11/32 gr	=	1 dr
16 dr	=	1 oz or 437 1/2 gr
16 oz	=	1 lb or 7000 gr

English Imperial (continued)

14 lb	=	1 stone
2 stone	=	1 quartern or 28 lb
4 quartern	=	1 Cwt or 112 lb
20 Cwt	=	1 ton or 2240 lb

American Customary

27 $11/32$ gr	=	1 dr
16 dr	=	1 oz or 437 $1/2$ gr
16 oz	=	1 lb or 7000 gr
100 lb	=	1 short Cwt
112 lb	=	1 long Cwt
20 short Cwt	=	1 short ton or 2000 lb
20 long Cwt	=	1 long ton or 2240 lb

TABLE 4 CURRENT METRIC (SI) UNITS

Prefixes

Prefix	Signification
deka-	10
hekto-	100
kilo-	1000
deci-	0.1
centi-	0.01
milli-	0.001

Volume Measure

10 ml	=	1 cl
10 cl	=	1 dl
10 dl	=	1 l
10 l	=	1 dkl
10 dkl	=	1 hl
10 hl	=	1 kl

Cubic Measure

Linear Measure

1000 cu mm	=	1 cu cm
10 mm	=	1 cm
10 cm	=	1 dm
10 dm	=	1 m
10 m	=	1 dkm
10 dkm	=	1 hm
10 hm	=	1 km

1000 cu cm	=	1 cu dm
1000 cu dm	=	1 cu m
1000 cu m	=	1 cu dkm
1000 cu dkm	=	1 cu hm
1000 cu hm	=	1 cu km

Weight

Area Measure

10 mg	=	1 cg
100 sq mm	=	1 sq cm
100 sq cm	=	1 sq dm
100 sq dm	=	1 sq m
100 sq m	=	1 are
100 ares	=	1 ha
100 ha	=	1 sq km

10 cg	=	1 dg
10 dg	=	1 g
10 g	=	1 dkg
10 dkg	=	1 hg
10 hg	=	1 kg
1000 kg	=	1 metric ton

TABLE 5 BASIC EQUIVALENTS

Linear Measure

centimeter =

0.01094 yd

0.03281 ft

0.3937 inch

decimeter =

0.3281 ft

3.9370 inches

dekameter =

10.9361 yd

393.70 inches

foot =

0.3048 m

30.480 cm

furlong =

201.168 m

hektometer =

19.8838 rods

109.361 yd

inch =

2.5400 cm

25.400 mm

kilometer =

0.6214 mi

1093.6 yd

3280.8 ft

meter =

1.09361 yd

3.2808 ft

39.370 inches

mile (statute) =

1.6093 km

1609.3 m

millimeter =

0.03937 inch

rod =

5.0292 m

yard =

0.9144 m

91.440 cm

Area Measure

acre =

0.4047 ha

4046.8 sq m

are =

0.0247 acre

119.60 sq yd

1076.4 sq ft

hektare =

2.4710 acres

395.367 sq rods

square centimeter =

0.00108 sq ft

0.1550 sq inch

square foot =

0.09290 sq m

929.03 sq cm

square inch =

6.4516 sq cm

645.16 sq mm

square kilometer =

0.3861 sq mi

247.10 acres

square meter =

0.0395 sq rods

1.1960 sq yd

10.764 sq ft

1550.0 sq inches

xxx] Tables

Area Measure (continued)

square mile =
2.5900 sq km
259.000 ha

square millimeter =
0.00155 sq inch

square rod =
0.00253 ha
25.293 sq m

square yard =
0.8361 sq m
8361.3 sq cm

Capacity or Volume Measure

bushel (English) =
0.36368 hl
3.6368 dkl
36.3677 l

bushel (American) =
0.35238 hl
3.5238 dkl
35.238 l

centiliter =
0.61025 cu inch

cubic centimeter =
0.06102 cu inch

cubic decimeter =
0.00131 cu yd
0.0353 cu ft
61.023 cu inches

cubic foot =
0.02832 cu m
28.316 l

cubic inch =
0.01639 l
1.6387 cl
16.387 ml
16.387 cu cm

cubic meter =
1.3079 cu yd
35.314 cu ft

cubic millimeter =
0.00006 cu inch

cubic yard =
0.7646 cu m
764.54 l

deciliter =
6.1025 cu inches

dekaliter =
0.27497 BI bu
0.28378 US bu

gallon (English) =
4.54596 l
4546.1 cu cm

gallon (American) =
3.7853 l
3785.4 cu cm

gill (English) =
0.14206 l
142.07 cu cm

gill (American) =
0.11829 l
118.295 cu cm

hektoliter =
2.7497 BI bu
2.8378 US bu

Capacity or Volume Measure (continued)	quart (American liquid) =
kiloliter =	0.9463 l
1.3080 cu yd	946.358 cu cm
35.316 cu ft	quart (American dry) =
liter =	1.1012 l
0.00131 cu yd	1101.23 cu cm
0.03532 cu ft	quarter =
61.025 cu inches	2.909 hl
0.02750 BI bu	Weight
0.02838 US bu	centigram =
0.21998 BI gal	0.15432 gr
0.26418 US gal	decigram =
0.87990 BI qt	1.54324 gr
1.05671 US liquid qt	dekagram =
0.90810 US dry qt	0.35274 avdp oz
milliliter =	5.64383 avdp dr
0.0610 cu inch	dram (apothecaries) =
peck (English) =	3.88794 g
9.0919 l	dram (avoirdupois) =
peck (American) =	1.77184 g
8.8096 l	grain =
pint (English) =	0.0648 g
0.56825 l	64.7989 mg
568.25 ml	0.00268 ap or t lb
568.26 cu cm	0.00220 avdp lb
pint (American liquid) =	0.03215 ap or t oz
0.47317 l	0.03527 avdp oz
473.167 ml	0.25721 ap or t dr
473.17 cu cm	0.56438 avdp dr
pint (American dry) =	0.64301 dwt
0.5506 l	0.77162 s
550.599 ml	15.4324 gr
550.61 cu cm	hektogram =
quart (English) =	3.52739 avdp oz
1.1365 l	
1136.52 cu cm	

xxxii] Tables

Weight (continued)

hundredweight (short) =
45.3592 kg

hundredweight (long) =
50.8023 kg

kilogram =
2.67923 ap or t lb
2.20462 avdp lb

milligram =
0.01543 gr

ounce (apothecaries or troy) =
31.1035 g

ounce (avoirdupois) =
28.3495 g

pennyweight =
1.55517 g
1555.17 mg

pound (apothecaries or troy) =
0.37324 kg
373.242 g

pound (avoirdupois) =
0.45359 kg
453.592 g

quartern =
12.70 kg

scruple =
1.29598 g
1295.98 mg

stone =
6.350 kg

ton (short) =
0.90718 metric ton
907.185 kg

ton (long) =
1.01605 metric ton
1016.05 kg

ton (metric) =
2204.62 avdp lb
1.10231 short ton
0.98421 long ton

TABLE 6 TERMINOLOGY IN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

General Terms

UNIT A unit is a value, quantity, or magnitude by which other values, quantities, or magnitudes are expressed. Generally a unit is fixed by definition and is independent of such physical conditions as temperature. The pound, bushel, and mile are examples of units used to express a fixed weight, capacity, and length, respectively.

STANDARD A standard is a physical representation of a unit. Generally it is not independent of physical conditions; it is a genuine or absolute representation of a unit only under certain controlled conditions. For example, a physical standard for the yard would vary slightly in length if it were not kept in a hermetically sealed compartment with a controlled constant atmospheric temperature.

MEASURE OF LENGTH A measure of length or linear measure is the distance between two points established according to some standard. The standard may be simple and primary, such as the pace, the palm, the finger, etc.; or it may be based on an arbitrarily defined unit, such as the medieval English inch that was taken as the length of three medium-sized barleycorns placed end to end. Statutes have furthered the use of the defined standard over the simple primary standard: for example, when multiples of the inch were reconciled with the larger units of length such as the yard, ell, fathom, mile, and league.

MEASURE OF AREA A measure of area or superficial measure is commonly the square of the linear unit and is usually defined in terms of square feet, square yards, or square rods (perches). The acre—the principal

superficial measure in medieval England—consisted of 40 linear perches in length and 4 in width or 160 square perches. The actual number of square feet in this acre, however, depended on the size of the linear unit. An acre contained 43,560 square feet only when its linear perch equaled 16 1/2 feet.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY A measure of capacity or volume measure is the cube of the linear unit. In medieval England a capacity measure was usually a vessel that contained a certain mass of liquid or dry substance but it did not necessarily have a definite size or shape. Units such as the bundle, bag, box, cage, chest, and sack had varying dimensions depending on the quality, form, and weight of a particular product.

MEASURE OF QUANTITY A measure of quantity is the number, tale, or count of a certain product. In medieval England any related dimensions of quantity measures were usually unspecific and depended upon the physical qualities of the product (e.g., a hundred of hoops versus a hundred of eels). But measures of quantity normally consisted of a specified number. A dozen, for example, was 12 of any item. A hundred was often 100, 106, 112, 120, 124, 160, or 225 depending on the product. A score was usually 20, while a gross was 12 dozen.

MASS The mass of a body is a measure of its inertial property; the "weight" of a body has been used traditionally to designate its mass or to designate a force that is related to gravitational attraction. Since these two concepts are currently considered incompatible and confusing, the present trend is to avoid using the term "weight" in the context of

force. Hence, when the term "weight" is used, as in weights and measures, it is considered to be synonymous with mass. Medieval English systems of weight were based either on the barley or on the wheat grain. The pennyweight, containing 24 barleycorns in the troy system or 32 wheat grains in the tower system, was the unit from which the larger weights, such as the scruple, dram, ounce, and pound, were formed. Hence, the troy pound of 5760 grains consisted of 240 pennyweights of 24 grains each or 12 ounces of 480 grains, each ounce containing 20 pennyweights of 24 grains each.

GROSS WEIGHT Gross weight refers to the weight (mass) of both the container and its contents. The best example of this was the butter barrel, which medieval English documents define as a vessel weighing generally 26 pounds and containing 230 pounds of butter. The total or gross weight, thus, was 256 pounds.

Special Terms

ARE An are is a metric unit of area equal to the area of a square 10 meters long on each side; hence, 100 square meters.

ASSAY An assay was a testing of weights and measures to determine whether they were in conformity with Crown standards. Private citizens, lords of manors, abbots, bailiffs, chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge, bishops and archbishops, mayors, guilds, courts leet, justices of assize and of oyer and terminer, sheriffs, and coroners shared the privilege of performing assays, along with clerks of the market and justices of the

peace.

ASSIZE An assize was an enactment that regulated the quality, quantity, weight, measure, and price of articles for sale. An example of this type of assize was the Assisa Panis et Cervisiæ of Henry III, issued in 1266. The assize was also the name for a session at which the examination and authentication of local weights and measures took place. Merchants and producers broke the assize when they adulterated their goods, sold defective merchandise, or employed false weights and measures.

AULNAGE Aulnage was the measuring of cloth to determine whether its length and breadth violated any of the specifications laid down by statute.

AULNAGER An aulnager was an official stationed in a port or town who measured the cloth brought in by merchants and textile manufacturers to determine whether its length and breadth conformed to statutory specifications.

CLERK OF THE MARKET A clerk of the market was an appointed official who verified and enforced statutory weights and measures. He represented the Crown in what could be considered a prescriptive office for he had no other function and usually operated independently of local judges and justices. The clerk of the market for the king's household (clericus mercate hospitu regis) looked after the king's standards and saw to it that weights and measures in every district conformed to them. There were also clerks of the market (clerc del marche, clericus merketi,

clericus marescalciæ) assigned to the most important shires to oversee and supervise the local use of weights and measures. The authority of the clerks was not always clearly defined.

GRAM A gram is a metric unit of weight equal to 1/1000 kilogram and nearly equal to one cubic centimeter of water at its maximum density.

IMPERIAL GALLON An imperial gallon is the volume occupied by 10 pounds of distilled water of density 0.998859 gram per milliliter weighed in air of density 0.001217 gram per milliliter against weights of density 8.136 grams per milliliter.

KILOGRAM A kilogram is a metric unit of mass (weight) equal to the mass of a particular platinum-iridium standard, the International Prototype Kilogram, kept at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (Bureau International des Poids & Mesures) in Sèvres, France, and nearly equal to 1000 cubic centimeters of water at the temperature of its maximum density.

LITER A liter is now a special name given to a cubic decimeter. Prior to 1964 it was described as the volume occupied by one kilogram of distilled water at 4⁰ Centigrade (Celsius) and at the standard atmospheric temperature of 760 millimeters.

METER A meter is a metric unit of length equal to 1,650,763.73 wavelengths in a vacuum of the orange-red radiation of krypton 86. The meter is the unit upon which all metric standards and measurements of length, area, and capacity are based.

METRICATION Metrication is the process of converting any unit to its

metric equivalent.

NAUTICAL MILE A nautical mile is the length of one minute of the meridian through Greenwich, that is $1/60$ th of a degree of latitude.

PONDERATOR A ponderator was a locally appointed weigher of agricultural and nonagricultural goods in a village market or in a town weighing station. His services appear to have encompassed all aspects of commerce and trade. He is also known in medieval English documents as a pensarius, pesarius, poiser, ponderarius, and poynder.

SEAL A seal was a mark affixed to weights and measures by either the Crown or local municipal officials to prevent frauds. The practice probably originated during the reign of William I.

SI SI is the accepted abbreviation for *Système International d'Unités* (International System of Units), the modern form of the metric system finalized at the Eleventh General Conference of Weights and Measures in October, 1960.

STRIKE A strike was usually a wooden board with a straight edge of greater length than the diameter of the measure to be struck (leveled). It was passed over the rim after the measure had been filled as a prevention against the traditional practice of selling wheat and certain other commodities by heaped measure.