MARKS AND MARKING OF
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Carl Ricketts

with

John Douglas

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- **Weights** Principally by the late Michael Crawforth and members of the International Society of Antique Scale Collectors.

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- **Mugs:** Principally by Carl Ricketts.
- **Weights:** Principally by Peter Hooper.

Items illustrated are mainly from the collections of Andrew Crawforth, John Douglas, Peter Hooper and Carl Ricketts.

FOREWORD

It gives me great pleasure to know that at last a book has been written about the marks on weights and measures. A wide spectrum of people including students and collectors of antique scales, balances, weights and measures have long wanted a guide to the interpretation of these marks.

Beginning in the early 1970s I researched and collected marks with a view to producing such a book. I was greatly assisted by many fellow collectors both in this country and abroad whose names are included in the acknowledgements which follow. Indeed, it now seems hardly believable that I gave my first talk on this subject to the Pewter Society as long ago as 1977.

I am particularly grateful to Diana Crawforth-Hitchins, the widow of Michael Crawforth, for giving me the records of marks collected by her late husband for inclusion in my intended book.

When Carl Ricketts and I realised a few years ago that as we had both been working in the same field for about the same time it would be foolish not to pool our knowledge, the idea of joint authorship was born. Regrettably, I was unable to pull my weight in the enormous task of assembling all the material we had acquired nor participate actively in writing the book. Fortunately for all of us, Carl seems to have an inexhaustible supply of energy and has put in a prodigious effort over recent years.

This is the first comprehensive guide to the marks applied to weights and measures, and later to other forms of weighing and measuring apparatus, which guaranteed that these objects agreed with the National standards and legislative provisions that were current at the time of their last inspection.

These marks vary with time and location; and so being able to identify them from the multitude which are illustrated will usually enable the reader to determine either where and when objects bearing them were made or used, and sometimes both.

In cases where marks are not illustrated, the text provides knowledge of the different local bodies and their designated officials who applied the marks with information about the sorts of devices they used as marks to identify themselves. The extensive Appendices including that on known or likely working dates for each weights and measures authority will be especially helpful in the process of elimination involved in the identification of any previously unidentified marks.

This book is not only a synthesis of many man-years of research but also provides for its readers an extensive data-base which will help them to do their own detection work. The identification of marks, however, is not necessarily an end in itself and one of the attractions of the material is its ability to be used as a tool in the study of the evolution of styles. This is an aspect where further work could usefully be undertaken as there do appear to be local and regional patterns in the evolution both of the form and placing of marks.

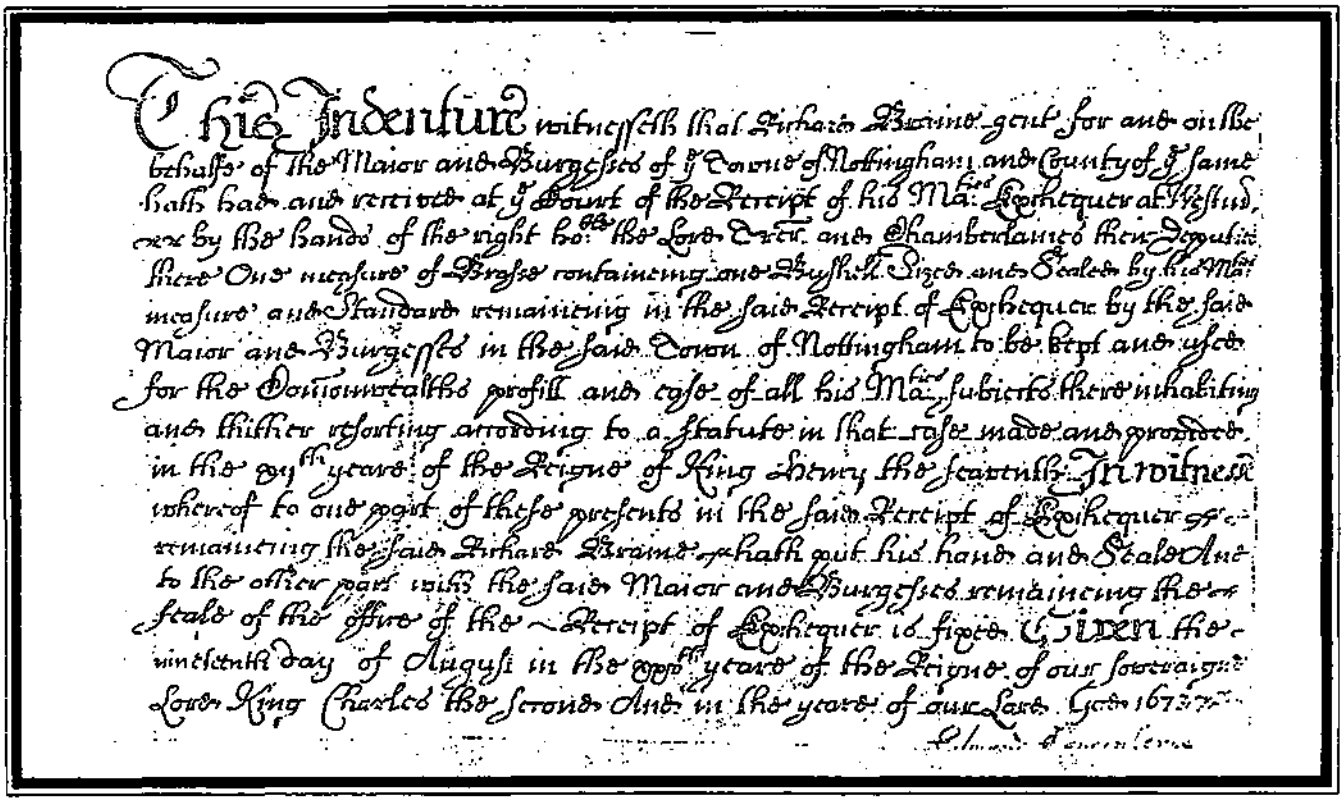
This book is more than a mere guide to marks; it is also a history of an important aspect of consumer protection containing a wealth of detail on local administration and the legal metrology of weights and measures.

Carl is to be congratulated on this compendium and I hope it is so successful that other editions will appear in due course.

John Douglas,

Chairman, Antique Metalware Society.

A 17th CENTURY INDENTURE FOR A BRASS BUSHEL MEASURE FROM THE COURT OF THE RECEIPT OF THE EXCHEQUER TO THE MAYOR AND BURGESSES OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM



This Indenture witnesseth that Richard Braine gent for and on behalfs' of the Maior and Burgesses of y^e^ Town of Nottingham and County of y^e^ same hath had and received at y^e^ Court of the Receipt of his Ma^jestie^ Exchequer at Wes^tminster^ ex by the hands of the right ho^nourable^ the Lord Treasurer and Chamberlain and their Deputies theref One measure of Brass containing one Bushel Sized and Sealed by his Ma^jestie^ measure and Standard remaineing in the said Receipt of Exchequer by the said Maior and Burgesses in the said Town of Nottingham to be kept and used for the Commonwealth's profitt and ease of all his Ma^jestie^ subjects there inhabiting and thither resorting according to a Statute in that case made and provided in the 12th year of the Reign of King Henry the seventh.

In witness whereof to and part of those present in the said Receipt of the Exchequer office remaineing the said Richard Braine hath put his hand and Seale. And to the other part with the said Maior and Burgesses remaineing the seale of the office of the Reciept of Exchequer is fixed.

Given the nineteenth day of August in the thirteenth year of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles the Second and in the year of our Lord God 1673.

(Signature illegible: "Edmund .....")

INTRODUCTION

The history of most civilizations includes arrangements to protect society from fraud during trading transactions. Judicial remedies, including capital punishment, have rarely served alone as adequate deterrents. Other means had to be found to limit the opportunities available to those seeking to cheat individuals or the state. This book deals with the development of enforcement, inspection and verification of weights and measures used for trade in the British Isles. Each Chapter provides information relevant to the book's principal subject matter of verification marks and marking.

Standards as 'Benchmarks'

One means of controlling abuses is to adopt agreed 'standards': the intention being to create a 'benchmark' against which officials and citizens can judge what is deemed to be an acceptable amount of the coinage or goods in question. The ability to weigh accurately was of particular importance when coinage was minted from precious metals. Indeed, the connection between weights and coinage has always been highly important to any trading community or nation. In England, King Edgar (959-975 AD) is said to have decreed ***"that one and the same money should be current throughout his dominions; and that the measure of Winchester should be the standard; and that a weigh of wool should be sold for half a pound of money, and no more."***. It is not a coincidence that England's units of currency and weight are both known as pounds. Even if the 'measure' used was only an empirical one it served a community better than when it had none at all. With such experience came greater wisdom and the quest not only for increasingly accurate standards but also ones which could be duplicated to provide equally accurate copies for everyday use. This is how most systems of weights and measures evolve over time. Chapter 1 describes the British system of National Standards and the distribution of duplicates throughout the country. In particular, it deals with the control over local standards exercised by the Exchequer, and later by the Standards Department of the Board of Trade. Detailed information is provided about the issue and verification of local copies of the Imperial Standards from 1825 onwards including a list of all such sets obtained by local jurisdictions and other agencies during the period 1825 to c1894.

Local Governance and Administration of Weights and Measures Control

As barter became outmoded the origins of weighing were already in place. Once the exchange of goods became more elaborate, every community developed its own arbitrary arrangements to regulate local trading. As trading beyond local boundaries became more extensive, different communities needed some means of common exchange and control. In Britain, the basis for these arrangements tended to be focussed on the particular form of local governance of the area. In the vast majority of cases these bodies also had a judicial role which enabled administration, regulation and enforcement to take place from the earliest times in at least a quasi-official way. The map of local government has and is being constantly redrawn and it is perplexing to encounter references to types of organisations which are not within the compass of one's experience. At the time of writing the structure of local government in England, Wales and Scotland has recently changed again. New all-purpose 'Unitary Councils' have replaced with effect from 1 April 1996 all the former County Councils and District Councils in Scotland and Wales, and similarly in certain areas of England. Chapter 2 describes the history and development of local government in Britain and covers the different types of bodies which at one time or another have been concerned with the administration of weights and measures functions. In particular, it deals with the changes to the various forms of local governance brought about during the past 200 years. Detailed information, including 'working dates', is given for every local weights and measures authority or jurisdiction.

Stamping of Weights and Measures

The interests of every citizen could only be protected if large numbers of weights and measures were readily available. The problem then to be faced was how to ensure they were just and to demonstrate this to a largely illiterate population. The practice of stamping or sealing weights and measures pre-dates the invasion of Britain by the Normans. In a statute of William the Conqueror it was decreed ***"that the Measures and Weights should be true, and stamped, in all parts of the kingdom, as had before been ordained by law"***. William ordained that all weights and measures should be ***"duly certified, just exactly as the good predecessors have appointed"***. This implies the existence of standards, officials to compare weights and measures with the standards, and some form of mark being stamped upon the weights and measures found to be correct. These 'verification' marks were initially based on designs which used the monarch's regnal cypher and later some device derived from a civic seal or arms. For example, in 1309 it was decreed ***"The Standard of bushels, gallons and ells shall be sealed with an iron seal of our Lord the King . . . And no measure shall be in any town unless it do agree with the King's measure, and marked with the seal of the shire town"***. In 1494 it was decreed that the bailiff or head officer was to verify the weights used by the public and if found correct to mark them with 'a crown and letter H'. Chapter 3 describes the history and development of these marking practices. In particular, it deals with the various types of verification marks as well as other marks serving

different purposes. Detailed information is provided about the introduction of a system of uniform verification stamp numbers from 1879. This includes a full history of all such numbers adopted between 1879 and 1979 indicating the life-span of the number(s) used by particular local authorities during that period.

The Role of Officials and Local People

Officials are needed to oversee any system intended to control fraud and malpractice. Such office-holders need to be fair and above suspicion. It would have been prohibitively expensive for governments to employ such persons directly, and politically unwise, especially in feudal times. Noblemen would have taken great exception to such intimate interference in the administration of their fiefdoms. The solution was obvious (and cheaper for governments) - local people sworn in as or appointed to be officials were ideal upholders of the law, offenders would be prosecuted in the local courts and, often any fines or confiscated goods were shared on some agreed basis with the sovereign. In 1266 the Assize of Bread and Ale decreed ***"the standard bushels and ells shall be in the custody of the mayor and bailiffs, and of 6 lawful persons of the same town being sworn, before whom all measures shall be sealed".*** This intention varied over the years with the Mayor or a Chief Officer being made responsible, or a particular official, and in some parts of the country a (Court) Leet 'jury' annually appointed for the purpose. There was a need for one or more government officials to travel around the country, from time to time, to check up on local practices and ensure the King and his subjects were not being deprived of their rights: at various times there were King's Aulnagers, Clerks of the Market, Gaugers and various Commissioners travelling the length and breadth of the country to ensure 'fair play'. Chapter 4 describes the historical background to the British inspectorial system up until 1834 when the first 'proper' Inspectors of Weights and Measures were statutorily established. In particular, it deals with various groups of citizens and local officials who have undertaken this role including the part played by the police during the first 40 years of Queen Victoria's reign. Detailed information is provided about Examiners and Inspectors of Weights and Measures especially during the period c1825 to c1840.

Legal, Local and Customary Capacity Measures of the British Isles

A multitude of capacity standards and locally preferred measures of capacity were being used throughout Britain even during the 19th Century. Examples of measures and mugs with what appear to be anomalous capacities are not uncommon. Some of these are pre-Imperial in origin while others contain less usual proportions of both pre- Imperial and Imperial measure, such as a third or three-quarters of a pint. This can be confusing for anyone measuring capacities who wishes to interpret the results. Almost without exception such vessels do not have verification marks although they may be marked to show their relationship to Imperial Standard. Chapter 5 describes the background to liquid capacity measures used in the British Isles including the less usual sizes likely to be encountered. In particular, it deal with the anomalous capacities customarily used locally. Detailed information from contemporary records is provided about false measures and fraud as well as the variations found in local standards.

Inspection and Verification in Ireland

Because of various factors and influences, the arrangements and practices in relation to the administration of weights and measures functions in Ireland are dealt with separately. Chapter 6 consolidates for Ireland all the information provided for the rest of the British Isles in the first five Chapters. It describes the Irish system of: standards and issue of Imperial standards, local authorities and jurisdictions, marks and marking, officials and police involvement with inspection, and uniform stamp numbers. Irish verification marks are also recorded in this Chapter.

Verification Marks of the British Isles

Verification marks fall into four principal categories:

- crowned regnal cyphers without other letters or devices which typically were used until the 19th Century;
- marks comprising letters with or without a crowned regnal cypher in which the letters usually refer to the local jurisdiction or a district of inspection;
- marks comprising or including heraldic devices.

The latter two types being used almost exclusively during the Imperial period until the fourth type began to be used:

- uniform verification stamp numbers which were increasingly adopted by all local authorities from 1879 onwards.

Chapter 7 forms the major reference section of the book with individual entries for every local authority or jurisdiction which acquired (Imperial) standards and may have verified weights and measures within their area using a local stamp. Illustrations are given of all recorded verification marks which can be associated with the given authorities or jurisdictions including unidentified marks. For ease of reference, the country has been sub-divided into regions starting in the furthest North of Scotland and moving southwards through the British Isles and where necessary also from West to East. Where no verification mark has been recorded for a particular place then its civic seal or arms are illustrated.

PREFACE and ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

More than twenty years have passed since I started searching for information about the strange little marks which I kept seeing on the pewter measures and mugs I coveted as a novice collector. Over the intervening years of learning to and becoming a seasoned 'collector' there has been one constant source of encouragement for my now broader interest in other antique metalware. As I have travelled, viewed sales and walked around antique shops and fairs even though there may have been nothing I wanted to buy or could afford it has always been possible to record new verification marks. So, although pewter measures and mugs are still my favoured items to acquire, the growth of that collection has been overshadowed by the expansion of the collection of verification marks.

Perhaps you already know something about the marks found on weights and measures and want to learn more about why they are there, on whose authority they were struck, branded or engraved, at what date they were applied and where. You may be like I was and do not know which marks were applied by the maker of the object as opposed to others added later. You may be a collector of weights and want to know more about measures or vice-versa. You may be a collector of standard weights and measures wishing to know the significance of the numbers stamped on them or the inscriptions they carry. You may collect measures and want to understand why the capacity of some of them differs so much from others. You may not even be a collector but are a local or social historian searching for more information about the people who worked in your chosen locality. Whoever you are and whatever your interest this book will offer you some fascinating and detailed insights into the people, places and organisations who have been involved with the marking of weights and measures.

In 1985 I began to correspond with the late Maurice Stevenson whose interest in the historical aspects of his former profession of Weights and Measures Inspector had led him in 1955 to form the Library of what is now the Institute of Trading Standards Administration(ITSA). I have had considerable numbers of Reports and other publications on almost permanent loan for a number of years from the ITSA Library at the University of Sussex whose Librarian and staff have always been helpful and responsive. Maurice also founded in 1962 and ran until 1974 a Weights and Measures History Circle whose 'Libra' bulletin was the first continuing attempt to publish information about all manner of historical information on weights and measures. As editor of 'Libra' and from his own extensive researches into collections of weights in museums throughout the United Kingdom, he had built up an extensive record of old verification marks. In 1987 the original Shire Album "Weights and Measures" by John Graham was revised at my suggestion by Maurice who took the opportunity to include additional information on marks. The revised Shire Album serves as a useful introduction to this subject but cannot do it justice in the space of a few pages.

Putting aside for so long information for my own use about the various facets of inspection and verification had almost made me forget the reason why I had started doing it. The contact I had with Maurice gave me a renewed sense of purpose and I slowly began to consider the sort of information which might interest people. Those who like myself wanted not only to identify a particular mark but also to know more about the history of the places and people involved with weights and measures administration and legal metrology. At about the same time I began to contact others who had similar interests including Norman Brazell who was then the Secretary of the Pewter Society and John Douglas, one of its Past Presidents who more recently founded the Antique Metalware Society. They had begun to collect verification marks in the 1970s which Norman had drawn with the intention that later they would be published for the information of collectors and other people interested in this subject.

I was surprised by the limited research which had been conducted into the inspection and verification of weights and measures. Membership of the Pewter Society introduced me to the added interest that comes from studying the lives of the craftsmen whose hands first created or embellished the objects we can touch and see today. Research into the social history of pewterers has enhanced our knowledge about many of their products as well as helped to identify the origins of a number which had previously been enigmatic. The starting point for many such studies had been the marks struck by the pewterers which were often not as casually chosen as had originally been thought. Patterns were discernible amongst the various marks whose shape, content and positioning on objects all combine to produce an 'identity' which can often be extrapolated to other previously unattributed marks. The tenacity and erudition of another Past President of the Pewter Society, Ron Homer has been a great inspiration to me. He edited the Society's Journal from 1984 until 1995, is a Freeman of and the Archivist to the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London and has published widely.

Several years ago John Douglas and I agreed to collaborate by pooling the research we had been conducting separately in order that this long overdue book could be produced. John always wanted to author such a book and if his health had been more robust would have enjoyed spending part of his early retirement years in that pursuit. Sadly, that was not to be and he is now slowly recovering from the major corrective surgery needed to remedy the heart problem which has impeded him. I would like to thank him for the generous and unselfish opportunity he gave me to finish our work.

In the intervening years John and I had made contact with members of the International Society of Antique Scale Collectors (ISASC). Some of them including Bob Holdaway, Tom Wood and Norman Biggs have directly and indirectly been the source of further information which is acknowledged. The extensive work of the late Michael Crawforth into the marks and marking of weights was generously made available by his widow, Diana Crawforth-Hitchins, to John. In her own right she has played a significant role for many years within ISASC including being the editor of its Journal. The help of so many members of these Societies in providing drawings and photographs of marks is acknowledged; a number have also given other information and allowed access to study and record marks on items in their collections. For their various contributions I thank them all.

As a local government officer I hope to have a reasonable understanding of the working of local authorities but my professional background was not in Trading Standards administration. Nick Evans and Tom Philpott, colleagues who had been Trading Standards Officers and are now employed like me by the local authorities' regional employers' organisation in the South West have been useful sounding boards for some of the ideas explored in the preparation of this book. The suggestions and support given to me by Tom Philpott have been particularly appreciated as has his generosity in opening a number of doors by introducing me to people who owed him a favour! It was through Tom that I made contact with Chris Rosenburg, Head of Metrology and Test, National Weights and Measures Laboratory. Chris and his colleagues at Teddington have been most cooperative in giving me access to NWML's private library and the vast amount of historic publications and other materials stored there.

So many other people have helped in one way or another in producing this book that it would be churlish to allow the opportunity to thank them to pass by. So, I would like to acknowledge the contributions of : Walter Allen (deceased), Walter Buckell, BS Adlington, John Archer, Pat Barrett, Malcolm Blaikie (deceased), Bill Blaney, Giles Bois, Les Bonner, Ralph Boocock (deceased), Michael Boorer, Derek Bradbury (deceased), AC Breckenridge, Tom Campbell, Win Carter (deceased), Tony Chapman, Steve Cornelius, Andrew Crawforth, Peter Spencer Davies, Robin Dean, Tom Downes, Jim Dunwell, Bert Fullard, Jan Gadd, Cliff Gazely, Peter Goodwin, Ken Gordon, David Hall, Peter Hayward, Arthur Hibbs (deceased), Frank Holt, Peter Hooper, Peter Hornsby, James Johnson, Michael Kashden, Mrs PR Kneale, Gerry Knowles, Henk Kroon, David Lamb, Sandy Law (deceased), Harry Lewis, David Moulson, Jan van Muhlen, Arthur Muir (deceased), Derek Mundill (deceased), R Odell, Chris Peal (deceased), John Richardson, Reg Roberts, Ian Robinson, David Rosa, Peter Starling, Bob Touzalin and Alan Williams; and any one else I may have omitted inadvertently.

It is now 200 years since the first Examiners of Weights and Measures began their often thankless task of enforcing the consumer protection legislation of the late 18th Century. This book is in part a tribute to them and their successors who have lived, worked and died handling the weights and measures of successive generations of British tradespeople. For my part I hope it will become the reference book which I looked everywhere to find more than twenty years ago when I first started searching for information about the strange little marks which I kept seeing on the pewter measures and mugs I coveted as a novice collector.

For you, its readers and users, I wish you as many pleasurable hours as I have had messing about with weights, measures and standards. If what you find here is helpful and you have further information which could be shared with others I would love to hear from you. Finishing this book is only the beginning of what I hope will be a continuing process of research into verification marks and related topics.

As more information comes to hand I intend to produce updating notes and will happily send them to anyone who cares to write to me at the following address:

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The most important acknowledgement is to my family who have been tolerant in the face of my intolerance, quiet when I needed peace, and understanding in my adversity. This book is dedicated to them.

For Margaret, Andrew and Clare with my Love

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FIGURES

1 NATIONAL & LOCAL CAPACITY, LENGTH AND WEIGHT STANDARDS

England and Wales

The Exchequer Standards were so called because their repository had always been the Court of the King's Exchequer which was a Norman court replicating an earlier Saxon one. The first Chancellor of the Exchequer was appointed in 1221. Originally at Winchester, the Court moved to London when it became the capital city and re-located at Westminster. These physical primary standards were the basis of all legal weights and measures although their form and measurements varied somewhat over the centuries. The origins and measurements of the English and Scottish standards of capacity, length and weight have been described (RD Connor, "The Weights and Measures of England", HMSO, 1987; and, RD Connor & ADC Simpson, "The Weights and Measures of Scotland", HMSO and the National Museum of Scotland, 1996). Evidence from historical records and surviving examples of ancient standards shows it was normal practice for the National Standards to bear the royal cypher of the monarch in whose reign they were constructed. For example, in the 1266 Assise of Bread and Ale reference is made to the 'Standards' which it states: **"shall be sealed with an Iron Seal of our Lord the King"**.
Similarly, whenever copies of the Standards were made as local standards for use in the various shires and towns they too were marked with the current royal cypher which from the mid-17th Century (and possibly from as early as the reign of Richard II) was accompanied by the 'chequers' or chequer-board seal of the Exchequer. This continued to be impressed on local standards verified at the Exchequer (and later by the Board of Trade) until c1882 when it was replaced by a 'portcullis' seal over the year of stamping. The importance of having more than one set of Primary Standards was a hard-learned lesson taught by the great fire of 1834 in the Parliament buildings. The two standard yards of 1758 and 1760 together with the standard Troy pound of 1758 had been buried in the Palace of Westminster for safety. The intention was that each decade they would be retrieved for comparison with the copies and other standards. The fire was so intense that the immured standards were ruined. The task of reconstructing the primary standards was made somewhat easier by the earlier and extensive preparations made for the introduction of Imperial Standard. In 1838 a Royal Commission was established to consider what needed to be done. In their radical 1841 Report they questioned the appropriateness of the previously chosen standards and proposed various changes to the methodology of measurement and construction of the new standards. In 1854 the Report of an 1843 Commission (set up to superintend the construction of the new Parliamentary standards of length and weight) formed the basis of the 1855 Act 18 & 19 Vict c72 which legalised the two new primary standards: one of length and the other the Avoirdupois pound and the four Parliamentary copies of each. The primary standards were then deposited at the Exchequer and their copies at the Royal Mint, the Royal Society and the Royal Observatory with one of each being immured in the new Palace of Westminster.

FIGURE 1 - EXCHEQUER TRIAL OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES In the twelfth year of Henry VII a standard was established. The Mechanic's Magazine of 27 January 1826 commented on the new Imperial Standards and recalled the table kept in the Treasury of the King's Exchequer and illustrated the mode of trial used in the Exchequer at the time of Henry VII.

Ireland

English standard weights and measures were legalised for use in Ireland from as early as 1495 although they may have been in general use there much earlier. By Section 2 of the 1695 Irish Act 7 Will III c24 certain standard grain measures were to be lodged in the Irish Exchequer under the custody of the Lord Treasurer or Vice-Treasurer. Copies were directed to be provided in every county, city and town under the custody of the magistrates or local authorities. No record exists to prove these intentions were ever carried into effect or that any standards were actually deposited in the Irish Exchequer and used for the verification of the local standard weights and measures of Ireland. The Irish Act 4 Anne c14, 1705 was passed to regulate weights used in Ireland which it stated were to be a set of just and true avoirdupois weights comprising 56, 28, 14, 7, 4, and 1 pound weights together with a 1 ounce weight. They were probably only later provided under the provisions of the 1824 Act 5 Geo IV c110 when 7 bell-shaped standard weights were verified at the Exchequer under an indenture dated 24 July 1824. There is no record of what became of them, indeed their location was unknown in 1866.
Chapter 6 deals with "Inspection and Verification in Ireland".

Scotland

The first recorded assize was made at Newcastle-upon-Tyne by King David I (1124-1153). The seventh and last made by James VI of Scotland in 1618 (after ascending the English throne as James I) established the standards that remained in use until 1825. In June 1617 the Scottish Parliament appointed Commissioners : "To determine upon the most convenient means from which the weights and measures might be reduced to conformity"; and in February 1618 they enacted and ordained: "that there shall be only one uniform weight throughout the Kingdom by which all kinds of merchandise should be bought and sold". The measures agreed upon were the French Troyes Stone weight (17lbs 6oz 4dr 8.82gr Imperial); the Stirling Pint or Jug holding 3 lbs 7 oz of clear running water of the Water of Leith; and the firlot of 21.25 Stirling pints for wheat and 31 for barley. It appears there was no single repository for the 1618 National standards which were shared out amongst the principal towns:

Edinburgh had the length standard: (Scotch ell = 37.1")
Lanark had the weight standard: (Stone Troyes)
Linlithgow had the dry measure standards: (firlots)
Stirling had the liquid measure standard: (Stirling Jug).

The ancient pint standards of Dundee (15/16th Century), Stirling (1457), Jedburgh (1563) and Forfar (1618); the Linlithgow Firlots; Cupar's Tron and Scots Troy bell weights (1812); Perth's Troy cup weights (1572 and 1707) and a combined yard/ell of 1719 have been illustrated (L Burrell, "The Standards of Scotland", The Monthly Review, March 1961). At the Union between England and Scotland in 1707 great emphasis was put on equalising weights and measures and the 17th Article of the Act of Union was written with the express purpose of securing that objective: **"That the same weights and measures shall be used throughout the United Kingdom as are now established in England, and that standards of weights and measures shall be kept by those burghs in Scotland to whom the keeping of standards of weight and measure does of special right belong; all which standards shall be sent down to each burgh from the standards kept in the Exchequer at Westminster".**

Soon after this duplicates of the standards were sent to the respective burghs. There is little evidence that these Exchequer Standards were used although an inventory carried out for the Corporation of Glasgow in 1832 shows the City had a number of copies of pre-Imperial Exchequer Standards including several sets of brass Avoirdupois weights in various size ranges the earliest being engraved 'AVOIRDUPOIS, ANNA REGINA, 1707' initialled 'D L K'. Other later sets of weights included ones stamped with a 'crown and G.R III' and their denominations together with 'AVOIRDUPOIS' engraved on each handle. There was a brass lineal measure marked off on one side for a Yard of 36 inches and on the other for an Ell of 45 inches; this had a 'crown and A R' stamped at one end and 'D G' (Dean of Guild) on the other, with the name 'JOHN SNART'. The inventory also records liquid measures: a bell metal cylindrical measure with a 'crown and A R' and the inscription 'WINE GALLON, 1707, ANNA REGINA'. Figure 3 shows a pewter (grain) measure of the type known as a Stirling measure. Information about Scots pre-Imperial liquid measures is given in Chapter 5: "Capacity Measures of the British Isles".

Exchequer & The Standards Department

The Carysfort Committee had recommended an officer be appointed to superintend the country's weights and measures and that the standards should be kept in the same office (Second Report, 1759) but no action was taken to develop the Office of Weights and Measures. In 1859 it still comprised two small rooms with two clerks and all their apparatus and Standards. In 1834 Lord Ebrington's Select Committee on Weights and Measures took evidence from William Charsley, formerly a Deputy Chamberlain, and then responsible for weights and measures duties in the Tally-writer's department under the Auditor in the Revenue branch of the Exchequer. The Act 23 Geo III c82 provided that the duties of the Chamberlain were to devolve upon the Auditor after the office of Chamberlain was abolished in October 1826 whereupon Charsley took over. This post was redesignated Superintendent of the Office of Weights and Measures some time before 1841 when John Bowen, the incumbent until c1865, gave evidence to the Commissioners for the Restoration of the Standards of Weight and Measure. Meanwhile, in 1854 the Commissioners superintending the construction of new Parliamentary Standards of Length and Weight recommended that a permanent officer should be responsible for keeping 'a constant watch on the state of the primary standards, the secondary Exchequer standards, the local standards etc'. In 1859 GB Airy, Astronomer Royal, corresponded with government ministers on better means for preserving the Standards and securing compliance with existing law. He said it was unwise for the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer to control weights and measures as the office was a financial one which he felt was incompatible with the inspection of weights and measures. Airy felt such an office would be better integrated within a special department of the Board of Trade. In 1862 the Select Committee on Weights and Measures recommended various improvements which were included in the Standards of Weights, Measures and Coinage Act, 1866 (29 & 30 Vict c82). The Act set up the Standard Weights and Measures Department of the Board of Trade transferring to it all metrological duties from the Comptroller-General. The new Department's head, HW Chisholm formerly Chief Clerk in the Standards Office of the Exchequer, was styled Warden of the Standards. It was principally through his attempts in bringing together many old standards from the Royal Observatory, the Admiralty and India Departments and elsewhere that the extensive collection of standard weights and measures now in the Science Museum was later able to be formed. There still remained much work to be done in considering outstanding recommendations of the old Commission, the Standards Committee and the Treasury. So concurrently with setting up the new Department, a further Commission was appointed to recommend how the Standards Department could be made most efficient. The Standards Commission sat for six years until August 1870 and their five extremely comprehensive and detailed Reports made many recommendations which were incorporated in the Weights and Measures Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict c49). This repealed virtually all the previous Acts whilst retaining many of their principles in an improved form and remained the basis of UK weights and measures law until the Weights and Measures Act, 1963. Over the years many new standards were introduced and some abolished including with effect from 31 January 1969 the bushel, peck and pennyweight.

TABLE 1 - DISTRIBUTION OF STANDARDS TO TOWNS IN ENGLAND & WALES 1497 to 1602

Appleby	Cambridge	Denbigh *	Hereford	Maidstone	Reading
Bala *	Cardiff *	Derby	Hertford	Marlborough*	Salisbury
Bedford	Cardigan *	Dorchester	Huntingdon	Montgomery*	Shrewsbury
Beaumaris *	Carlisle	Dover Castle	Ilchester	Newcastle-u-Tyne	Southampton
Boston *	Carmarthen*	Exeter	Lancaster	Northampton	Stafford
Brecon *	Carnarvon*	Flint *	Leicester	Norwich	Uppingham
Bristol	Chelmsford	Gloucester	Lewes	Nottingham	Westminster
Buckingham	Chester	Guildford	Lincoln	Oxford	Winchester
Bury St Edmunds	Colchester*	Haverfordwest *	London	Preston *	Worcester
	Coventry		Lostwithiel		York

All these places received standards in the reign of Elizabeth I; those not asterisked had previously been issued with them in 1497 during the reign of Henry VII. Sets of Elizabethan standards were also issued to the Goldsmith's Company; the Tower of London; and the Queen's Hospital. Other places known to have had standards included Windsor in: *"the xv yere of ye reign of King Henry the VIIIth"*

Ancient Local Standards

It was normal practice when the Exchequer Standards were changed to issue new sets of local standards to the principal towns. Henry VII's (1497) standards were issued to 42 cities and towns and these with another 15 towns (listed in Table 1) also received sets of Elizabeth's troy and avoirdupois weights and linear measures in various issues between 1558 - 1588 and measures in 1601/2. The practice of providing local sets at the Exchequer's expense had ceased probably by the time of Queen Anne. Numbers of these ancient local Standards have survived and are beautiful artefacts deserving to be properly described and recorded. The Warden of the Standards in his Annual Reports sometimes gave brief details of them including ones at Bridport, Bristol, Dundee, Edinburgh, Exeter, Hastings, Hereford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Salisbury and Winchester. Professor Connor and Dr Simpson, and Mr Burrell (ibid) illustrate and give data about the actual measurements of other examples in Scottish museums. Many of the ancient standards from before the 18th Century were somewhat inaccurate. For example, the standard wine measures of Hastings (dated 1684) were not proportionate to each other and their average gallon equivalent capacity was c240 in^3 (compared to 231 in^3 which was later confirmed to be the capacity of the wine gallon). The standard wine measures being used by the City of Westminster c1814 were even larger (page 100). Interestingly, the Hastings standards bear several 'crowned hR' verification marks (c.f pages 49-50 for a possible explanation). It would be especially valuable to have a record of all those places which subsequently obtained sets of local standards and particularly those which did so in the late 18th and early 19th Centuries. It may be possible to produce this by using existing data such as information about towns making Corn Returns (Table 2 gives a list of such places in 1819). Although it had long been a customary rule that every local standard should be marked with the name of the place for which it was required; there is unfortunately no evidence of systematic records being kept of the local standards verified by the Exchequer until Imperial Standards began to be issued. In researching material for this book considerable information has been found about many places which had standards or appear to have been involved locally with weights and measures administration. Extracts from these reference materials are used throughout this book. Tables 24 and 25 list those places which may have exercised weights and measures functions and Appendix II lists those which are known to have had standards and/or Inspectors; or which for other reasons were more likely to have undertaken inspection.

Local Sets of Imperial Standards

The responsibility for obtaining local sets of standards had been for many years a purely local matter. Any body or person was able to purchase copies of the Exchequer Standards from a wide range of manufacturers. The role of the Exchequer was then to ensure the accuracy of such copies by comparison with the Exchequer Standards. Every individual measure or weight standard that was within the range of acceptable tolerance was stamped at the Exchequer with the 'chequer-board' mark and the crowned royal cypher of the reigning monarch. From 1825 the Office of Weights and Measures kept records about each set of Imperial Standards they had verified. Each set issued was accompanied by a numbered indenture certifying their correctness against Exchequer Standard. Details were kept of the date of verification, type of standards, name of the place, and the name or official title of the person (the Custodian) into whose care the verified standards were delivered. An example of the form of Indenture issued with newly and re-verified sets of local standards from c1864 is shown in Figure 2. The 1859 Act 22 & 23 Vict c56 introduced compulsory reverification of local standards and provided that weights should be reverified every 5 years and measures every 10 years. Many authorities were reported during the 1860s as having no legal standards so it appears that initially there was no effective enforcement of these requirements (c.f Annual Reports of the Warden of the Standards to the Board of Trade). In drafting the 1859 Act it became apparent that the indenture records were insufficient. If one or more standard weights or measures in a particular set were missing, damaged or worn they might be substituted by ones from another set belonging to the same authority and the Office of Weights and Measures would be unaware of this malpractice. The Astronomer Royal, as Chairman of the Standards Committee, recommended in a letter to the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer dated 1 February 1859 the need: "To give identity to every standard of whatever kind which has been in the Exchequer Office since 1824, by assigning to it a progressive numero and a corresponding opening in a ledger in which its whole history may be recorded, and by impressing that numero upon the material standard whenever it should again appear in the Office".
It was subsequently agreed to change existing practice to afford the means of distinguishing standards of the same denomination required for the same place when in an Exchequer Minute of 28 July 1864 the Assistant-Comptroller directed that as soon as the necessary stamps could be provided, every local standard when verified at the Exchequer should at once be stamped with the number of its indenture, if not previously so stamped. He also

FIGURE 2 - AN INDENTURE FOR LOCAL STANDARDS ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE

No . . . (Indenture Number written here)

This Indenture Witnesseth ***that the Local Standard*** . . . . (type of standards written here) . . . . . ***herein described have been compared with and verified by the Standards of the Board of Trade pursuant to the Weights and Measures Acts, 1878-1919, and to the Regulations made thereunder, and have been stamped and issued for the use of the*** . . . . .(type and name of local authority written here). . . . . ***and are to be delivered to the custody of*** . . . (name) . . . . ***Inspector of Weights and Measures, and his Successors in Office, to be kept and used according to the Statutes in that case made and provided, viz:***

. . . . . (description of each standard and the markings or inscriptions upon them written here). . . . . .

The . (type of standards, largest - smallest size written here) . ***have been numbered*** . (number) . **and stamped** (royal cypher and dated portcullis marks drawn here)

In Witness ***whereof the Board of Trade have caused their seal to be affixed hereto and the Deputy Warden of the Standards, being an officer of the Board of Trade, has affixed his signature hereto*** . . . .(date, month written here) . . . . ***in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and*** . . . . . (year written here) . . . . .

(signature of Deputy Warden here)
Deputy Warden of the Standards

The seal of the Board of Trade was affixed hereto in the presence of (signature of witness here)

(SEAL OF BOARD OF TRADE)

directed that a book to be called the 'VERIFICATION BOOK' should be kept in the Weights and Measures Department in a form prescribed in the Minute. This revised practice meant there was a record of every transaction in the Department for any standard(s) dealt with from 1864. Until 1963, evidence of the accuracy of a local standard was provided by the issue and subsequent endorsement on the occasion of each reverification, of an Indenture of verification. No local standard was lawful for use unless the relevant indenture bore a valid current endorsement by the Board of Trade. The Weights and Measures Act, 1963 continued the principle in a different way by requiring a new certificate of the standard's fitness for use to be issued by the Board of Trade each time the standard was submitted for testing. As from 31 January 1964 no further endorsements were made on existing indentures and no new indentures were issued. Although most Exchequer-verified local standards are stamped with a number (which is that of their original Indenture) it was not impressed until the time of their first reverification from 1864 onwards. Any standard seen today without this was either not officially reverified after 1864; or was a replacement that was not officially verified; or was obtained after the passing of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878 which allowed local reverification against the authority's official local standards; or was constructed as a 'working standard' under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1889. The original 'Verification Book' has survived and is now in the Library of the National Weights and Measures Laboratory (NWML) at Teddington. From the way it has been compiled it appears there was a minor deviation from the intentions of the 1864 Minute and the opportunity was taken to enter details of every indenture issued from 1825. This was particularly fortuitous as there is now no trace of any copies of indentures issued between 1825 and 1864. The hand written entries were made on a county by county basis and provide what is believed to be an accurate record of the earliest Imperial indentures. The actual title of the verification book is:

"A Register of all Copies of the Imperial Standard Weights and Measures , or the Parts, or Multiples thereof that have been verified at the Exchequer at Westminster, per Act the 5th George IV c74, Anno 1826 and per Act 4th and 5th William IV c49 sec 20 Anno 1834 and subsequent Act".

Each double page entry has a variety of information under the following column headings: on the left-hand page:

The Number of the Indenture
The Date of the Indenture
Counties and Places within the same
To whose Custody to be delivered

and, on the right-hand page are detailed each separate standard with notes about their dates of reverification and, if they were replaced about the verification of the new standard. The layout of the pages does not accord with the information given to the Standards Commission in Appendix I to their Fourth Report at page 11 which may have proved to be unnecessarily detailed when the decision was made to have the Register printed. Entries under each county cease after about 1877/8 with the note: "To Fol . . . New Rgr" where 'Fol' is the abbreviation for 'page'. It has not been possible to find that 'New Register' although copies of virtually all local authority indentures issued from the 1870s onwards are kept in a series of sequentially numbered files in the NWML Library.

Details of Local Sets of Imperial Standards

Appendix I lists the Indenture numbers, dates of verification and places to which about 2200 sets of copies of Exchequer Standards were issued. It covers all types of local authorities and anomalous jurisdictions, private individuals, companies, Government Departments in the United Kingdom, British Colonies and Dominions, and foreign governments. Entries for the period 1825 to c1878 were compiled from the Verification Book and are substantially complete. Later entries up to c1894 were compiled from other Indenture records and are incomplete although the gaps probably relate to standards verified or reverified for Government Departments, British Colonies and Dependencies, and foreign governments. Some places or local authorities only ever had partial sets of Standards such as weights or measures of capacity and should not therefore have stamped both weights and measures. In at least one case (Strabane Town) the authority had only a Standard Yard. The accuracy of the Exchequer's initial records about the issue of Imperial Standards was doubted even by the first Warden of the Standards with the result that no previous attempt has been made to research them. Any potential inaccuracy is likely to relate to the actual inscriptions on sets of Standards which were not always fully recorded at the time of first verification by the Exchequer. More detailed work can still be conducted into the period c1880 onwards and about the composition and history of individual sets of Standards which can be very complicated especially in relation to their weights due to replacements and substitutions.

Types of Sets of Local Standards

Official Reports about local standards up to c1870 refer to 3 types of sets:

Complete sets had 42 different standards:
- 16 Avoirdupois weights from 56lb to ½ dram
- 15 Troy weights from 1lb to 1 grain
- 10 measures of Capacity from bushel to ½ gill
- 1 yard length measure

Full sets had 27 different standards:
- Avoirdupois weights and measures only

Short sets could include a set of either type of weights or measures only.

In 1853 (Act 16 & 17 Vict c29) **decimal Bullion weights** were permitted and issued in sets comprising 30 weights from 500 down to 0.001 Troy ounces. **Gas measuring standards** were introduced in 1859 (Act 22 & 23 Vict c66) and included a cubic foot bottle and gasholders of 10, 5 and 1 cubic feet. The Standards Commission in their 5 Reports (1866-71) recommended numerous changes to the existing secondary standards: abolition of the Troy and decimal Bullion weights; new avoirdupois standards for a series of 23 grain and 2 foreign postal service weights; liquid measure standards of quarter-gill, bottle, half-bottle, 4, 2 and 1 fluid ounces; a series of 7 cubic inch measures; 7 additional length standards from a 100 feet to a 1 foot chain; and metric standards for 23 weights, 16 capacity measures and 6 measures of length. Subsequent legislation continued to modify the range of standards in use by Inspectors.

TABLE 2 - TOWNS MAKING RETURNS TO THE OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF CORN RETURNS - 1819

Abergavenny	10G	Burton-o-T	71P	Fakenham	W	Leicester	W	Penrith	W	Sunderland	W
Aberystwyth	W	Bury St Ed's	W	Fareham	W	Leominster	10G	Peterborough	W	Swansea	W
Alnwick	W	Cambridge	W	Fishguard	43Q	Lewes	W	Plymouth	?	Taunton	W
Amlwch	W	Canterbury	?	Frome	?	Lincoln	?	Pontefract	?	Tavistock	64Q
Andover	W	Cardigan	?	Gainsborough	W	Liverpool	?	Pontypool	?	Tetbury	?
Appleby	W	Carlisle	W	Glandford	W	Llandilo-Vawr	W	Portsmouth	W	Tewkesbury	9G
Ashbourn	W	Carmarthen	W	Gloucester	?	Llanmerchym'd	W	Potton	W	Thetford	?
Ashby de la Z	W	Carnarvon	W	Gt Yarmouth	?	Llanrwst	84L	Presteigne	10G	Totnes	W
Aylesbury	W	Chard	W	Guildford	W	London	W	Preston	?	Truro	?
Aylesham	W	Chelmsford	W	Hadleigh	33Q	Louth	W	Pwllheli	W	Ulverston	W
Bala	W	Chepstow	40Q	Harleston	?	Lowestoft	?	Reading	W	Uppingham	W
Barnard Castle	?	Chester	*	Havant	W	Ludlow	9G	Redruth	24G	Uxbridge	W
Barnstaple	34Q	Chesterfield	?	Haverfordwest	?	Macclesfield	W	Ringwood	W	Walsingham	?
Basingstoke	W	Chichester	W	Helston	W	Maidstone	W	Romford	W	Walton	W
Beaumaris	?	Cirencester	?	Henley-o-T	?	Manchester	W	Ross-on-Wye	10G	Wareham	W
Beccles	?	Cockermouth	?	Hereford	10G	Mansfield	W	Royston	W	Warminster	?
Bedford	W	Colchester	?	Hertford	W	Mold	84L	Ruthin	84L	Warrington	70L
Belford	W	Conway	W	Hexham	W	Monmouth	W	Rye	?	Warwick	W
Berwick-u-T	W	Corwen	W	Hinckley	W	Montgomery	40Q	St Austell	24G	Wellingboro'	W
Beverley	?	Coventry	W	Holt	W	Morpeth	W	St Ives (Hunts)	W	Wells	?
Birmingham	W	Cowbridge	?	Holywell	84L	Nantwich	*	St Neots	W	Welshpool	40Q
Bishops St'd	W	Croydon	W	Howden	?	Neath	W	Salisbury	W	Whitby	?
Blandford	W	Darlington	34Q	Hull	?	Newark	?	Shaftesbury	W	Whitchurch	38q
Bodmin	24G	Dartford	?	Huntingdon	W	Newbury	W	Sherborne	W	Whitehaven	W
Bolton	W	Denbigh	84L	Ipswich	W	Newcastle-u-L	36q	Shrewsbury	?	Wigan	70L
Boston	W	Derby	W	Kidderminster	9G	Newcastle-u-T	?	Sleaford	W	Winchester	W
Brecon	?	Devizes	W	Kidwelly	W	New Malton	69P	Southampton	W	Windsor	W
Brentford	W	Dolgelly	W	Kingsbridge	33Q	Newport (IoW)	W	Spalding	W	Wisbech	?
Bridlington	33Q	Doncaster	W	Kings Lynn	W	Newport Pagn'l	?	Stafford	?	Woburn	W
Bridgwater	W	Dorchester	W	Kingston-u-T	W	Northampton	W	Staines	W	Wokingham	?
Bridport	W	Durham	W	Knighton	76P	Norwich	?	Stamford	W	Woodbridge	W
Bristol	W	East Dereham	W	Lampeter	W	Nottingham	W	Stockport	?	Worcester	66P
Builth	W	Ely	W	Lancaster	W	Oakham	W	Stockton	?	Wrexham	#
Bungay	W	Evesham	9G	Launceston	?	Oxford	72P	Stowmarket	W	Wycombe	W
Burford	W	Exeter	W	Leeds	66P	Pembroke	65P	Stow-o-Wold	W	Wymondham	33Q
Burton	?							Sudbury	W	York	W

Notes about the measure of the bushel used locally (W = Winchester Bushel)

KEY	? = Not Reported	P = Pints per Bushel	Q = Quarts per Bushel	G = Gallons per Bushel	L = Pounds Weight
	* = 75lbs for wheat; 38 Quarts for barley		# = Reported as '38lb' possibly wrongly; may have been 38 quarts		

Other Places which had Local Standards

Table 2 lists the towns making Corn Returns in 1819 to the Office of the Receiver of Corn Returns (Weights and Measures Commission, 1819: 2nd Report Appendix B). It is assumed that each town would at the very least have had standards for measuring corn in their local market(s). Some of these towns did not subsequently obtain Imperial Standards yet some of them later made returns about local Examiners and Inspectors of Weights and Measures. They are referred to because they may not only have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826 but may also have had Officials or Inspectors who stamped weights and/or measures with verification marks up to c1835-40. Buckingham, Cardiff, Dover, Flint, Ilchester, Lostwithiel, Marlborough and the City of Westminster while listed in Table 1 were not reported in 1819: they may have ceased to have corn markets or failed to reply. People with an interest in pre-Imperial standards will have encountered one or more standard weights or measures engraved with the names of places and officials. A few of these have been recorded whilst researching material for this book. Undoubtedly, there are many more which should also be listed as each can help to fit another piece into the jigsaw puzzle of the history of local administration of weights and measures.

Use of Sub-Standards in Ireland

Relatively few sets of Imperial Standards were verified by the Exchequer or the Standards Department for use in Ireland. Irish legislation provided for the use of iron sub-standards by Inspectors which could be locally verified. For example, Section 7, Weights and Measures Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict c76) required one complete set of copies of the Imperial standard weights and measures to be provided and duly compared and reverified from time to time for each county or borough together with as many sub-standards of iron or other sufficient material, being copies of the local standards, as shall be necessary. The sub-standards were to be verified and stamped by the local Inspector, and reverified by comparison with the county or borough standard once in every year.

Use of Pre-Imperial Standards after 1826

For various reasons many authorities extant before 1825 chose not to have or could not get Imperial Standards until the 1830s. Some authorities with pre-Imperial Standards kept them in use through ignorance, deliberate policy or with an intention to obtain replacements which for some reason was later frustrated, for example, because the authority and/or its weights and measures functions became defunct. Evidence to support these observations comes from Parliamentary Papers of the mid-1830s and later where authorities for which no sets of Imperial Standards were ever issued are reported as having Inspectors appointed under the 1834/5 Weights and Measures Acts. They should not have stamped weights and measures until they procured copies of the Imperial Standards and had them verified by the Exchequer. So, authorities with pre-Imperial Standards continued using them and for weights this 'stop gap' arrangement may have been widespread. In 1868 the Borough of Sandwich sent for reverification "a Winchester bushel officially verified in 1795, and an old yard combined with the ell" (Report of the Warden of the Standards); and, in 1881 the County of Flint sent for reverification a 'gunmetal cylindrical measure denominated "Winchester Pint" marked "Hundred of Rhyddlan, County of Flint 1817" (Indenture Number 1709).

Standards were also 'recycled' as demonstrated by the set of Ale standard measures illustrated on the cover of this book; the half pint from which is shown in Figure 4. This is a particularly enigmatic set not least because the quart and pint have been stamped with the 'crowned WR' marks (shown in Figure 4) denoting that a measure conforms with the Ale Standard of William III and which stamp was required under the 1699 Act 11 & 12 Will III c15. All three have been re-engraved "IMPERIAL W.A BRAGG REEVE 1830". Unfortunately, although traces of earlier engraving can be seen beneath it had been carefully ground away before the re-engraving occurred. This will make the task of identifying the place where they were in use quite difficult.

FIGURE 3 - STIRLING (GRAIN) MEASURE
These pewter measures are found in several sizes, are heavy and crude in construction, bear no maker's mark and have a medallion with the arms of Stirling: a wolf on a crag surrounded by 'Stirlini Oppidum'. The one shown from the Glasgow Museum is 7" diameter by 7½" high and is tentatively dated '18th Century'.

FIGURE 4 - HALF PINT ALE MEASURE & MARK
A half-pint ale measure from the set of three referred to. Only the pint and quart are stamped with the verification mark illustrated. All three are engraved identically and have no other marks. They are made of copper with brass rims and foot bands and may date from the late 18th or early 19th Century.

APPENDIX 1 - INDENTURE DETAILS OF LOCAL STANDARDS 1825-c1894

IND'RE NUMBER	DATE OF ISSUE	FOR WHOM STANDARDS VERIFIED	IND'RE NUMBER	DATE OF ISSUE	FOR WHOM STANDARDS VERIFIED
1	27.10.1825	Carnarvon County	76	24.12.1825	Newport Borough (Isle of Wight)
2		New Sarum Borough	77		St Thomas the Apostle Parish, Exeter
3		Durham County - Stockton Ward	78		Dundee Royal Burgh
4	31.10	Manchester Manor	79		Middlesex County
5	7.11	Hertford County	80	31.12	Great Yarmouth Borough
6		Hertford Town	81	3.1.1826	Messrs Vandome & Blackburn, London
7 & 8		London City	82	4.1	Peebles Royal Burgh
9		Manchester Town	83		Huntingdon Borough
10		Edinburgh County	84		Lauder Royal Burgh
11	11.11	London City	85		Irvine Royal Burgh
12		Southampton Corporation	86		Salop County
13		Hereford County	87		John Sangster, Portsea, Scalemaker
14		Aberdeen County	88		Maidenhead Borough
15		Grantham Borough	89		Leeds Town
16		Stafford County	90		The Rt. Hon Earl Brownlow, Belton
17	15.11	The Carron Company, Spilling, Scotland	91		Kesteven
18		Newbury Borough	92	7.1	Sandwich Town and Port
19	21.11	Canterbury City	93		The Norfolk Distillery, near Bungay
20		Orford Borough	94		The Milton Iron Works, York
21		Axbridge Borough	95		Wigtown Royal Burgh and District
22		Warwick Co (Barlickway Hundred)	96		Wexford County
23		Warwick Co (Hemlingford Hundred)	97 & 98		Timothy Jones, Macclesfield
24		Stratford-upon-Avon Borough	99	13.1	Chester City
25	22.11	Westminster City	100		Glasgow City
26		Lincoln Co (Lindsey South Division)	101	16.1	North Berwick Royal Burgh
27		Tenterden Corporation	102		Nottingham County (Newark District)
28		The Worshipful Company of Founders	103	17.1	Elgin Burgh and County
29	23.11	Liverpool Borough	104	18.1	Crail Royal Burgh
30		Warwick Co (Knightlow Hundred)	105		Dunbar Royal Burgh
31		Warwick Co (Kineton Hundred)	106		New Romney Corporation
32		Berkshire County	107	19.1	Frampton Parish
33	25.11	Carmarthen County	108	21.1	Dartmouth Borough
34		Bolton Town	109		Macclesfield Borough
35		St Marylebone Parish	110		Bristol City and County
36		Exeter City and County	111		Pontefract Borough
37		Brecon County	112		Bath City
38 & 39	29.11	Surrey County	113		Peterborough Soke and City
40		Weymouth Corporation	114	23.1	Aberbrothock Royal Burgh
41		Flint County	115		Thetford Borough
42		Durham County	116		Diss Town Market
43		Durham Co (South Shields Division)	117	27.1	Nottingham County
44		Durham Co (Sunderland Division)	118		Abingdon Borough
45	30.11	Roxburgh County	119		Daventry Borough
46		Bedford County	120		Dover Corporation
47	1.12	Doncaster Corporation	121	28.1	Oxford University
48		Romney Marsh Corporation	122		Northampton Corporation
49		Merioneth County	123		Brechin Royal Burgh
50		Durham County (Gateshead)	124		Limerick City and County
51		Durham County (Wycliff)	125	31.1	St Alban Borough
52		Durham County (Darlington)	126		Huntingdon Co (Hurstingstone Hundred)
53	12.12	Llanelly Parish	127	1.2	London City
54	14.12	Westmorland County	128		Godalming Town and Parish
55		Lynn Regis Town	129		Ross County
56 & 57	15.12	London City	130		Banff Royal Burgh
58		Monmouth County	131		Winchelsea Corporation
59		Rutland County	132		Tiverton Town
60		Worcester City	133	3.2.	Faversham Corporation
61		Warwick Co (Hemlingford Hundred)	134		Lanark Royal Burgh
62	16.12	Lydd Corporation	135		Walsall Town and Corporation
63	19.12	Yorks North Riding (Northallerton Div)	136		Devon Co (Tavistock Division)
64		York City	137		Montrose Royal Burgh
65		Birmingham Town	138		The Falkirk Foundry Company
66		Peebles County	139		Forfar County
67		E Whitfield & Son, Birmingham	140		Norfolk County
68		Hampshire County	141		Middlesex County (Uxbridge Division)
69		Bute County	142	4.2	Southwark Manor
70 & 71	20.12	Surrey County	143	9.2	Surrey County
72		Folkestone Corporation	144		Helston Borough
73	22.12	Savoy Manor and Liberty	145		Pittenweem Royal Burgh
74	24.12	St Pancras Parish	146		Poole Town and County
75	24.12.1825	Rochester City	147	9.2.1826	Plymouth Borough

IND NO	ISSUE DATE	FOR WHOM VERIFIED	IND NO	ISSUE DATE	FOR WHOM VERIFIED
148	10.2.1826	Penzance Borough	223	1.4.1826	Gravesend & Milton Corporation
149	13.2	Buckingham Borough	224		North Walsham Parish, Temstead Hundred
150		Dublin City	225	5.4	Bideford Town
151		Middlesex County	226	6.4	Hastings Town
152	16.2	Swansea Borough	227	7.4	Tamworth Borough
153		Andover Borough	228	7.4	William Cook & John Lee, Glandford, Norfolk
154		Montgomery County	229	12.4	Cupar Fife Royal Burgh
155		Leominster Borough	230	13.4	The Bail of Lincoln
156		Haverfordwest Town and County	231	15.4	Westminster City and Liberty
157		Winchester City	232	19.4.1826	Sussex County (Ninfield Hundred)
158		Trowbridge Town and Liberty	233	21.4	Wicklow County
159		Kinross County	234	26.4	WP Williams Freeman (LoM) Henley
160		Rothesay Royal Burgh	235		Lancs Co (Blackburn Hd, Lower Div)
161	20.2	Coventry City	236	2.5	Dumfries Royal Burgh
162		Carnarvon County	237		Cheshunt Manor
163	21.2	Deal Town	238	3.5	Down County
164-65		Lancashire County	239		Chatham Parish
166		Old Paris Garden Manor, Southwark	240		Halesworth Town
167		Carlow County	241	5.5	Stamford Borough
168	23.2	M Bibbey, Llanvyllin, Montgomery	242		Worthing Town
169	25.2	St Albans Liberty (Watford Division)	243		Liskeard Corporation
170		Tavistock Borough	244	8.5	Aldborne Manor
171		Inverkeithing Royal Burgh	245		Renfrew County
172		Cheltenham Police	246		Argyll County
173		Leicester Borough	247		Cromarty County
174		Yorkshire W.Riding (Morley Division)	248		Inverness Royal Burgh
175		Lancashire County	249		Yorkshire West Riding
176		Carnarvon County	250		Glamorgan County
177		Okehampton Borough	251	12.5	Middlesex County (Gore Hundred)
178		Cardiff Corporation	252		St John of Jerusalem Manor
179		Anglesey County	253	13.5	Tipperary County
180		Okehampton Borough	254		Colchester Borough
181		Carnarvon County	255	18.5	Lewisham Manor
182	27.2	Queenborough Corporation	256	20.5	Rye Borough
183		Kidwelly Town	257	23.5	Derby County
184	28.2	Kochdale Manor	258		Eye Town and Borough
185	2.3	Bury St Edmunds Borough	259	24.5	Kincardine County
186		The Parts of Holland, Lincolnshire	260		Zetland Lordship
187	4.3	Lancashire Co (Warrington Division)	261		Yorkshire East Riding
188		Hythe Corporation	262		Beverley Borough
189		Waterford County of the City	263	25.5	Windsor Corporation
190		Hemel Hempstead Town	264	26.5	The Royal Hospital, Greenwich
191		The Phoenix Foundry, Sheffield	265	31.5	Kensington Parish
192	8.3	Paddington, St Mary's Parish	266	1.6	The Bail of Lincoln
193		Hedon Corporation	267	12.6	Kirkcudbright County
194	9.3	Aldeburgh Borough	268		Ayr Royal Burgh
195		Berwick Corporation	269		Northumberland County
196		Derby Borough	270		Lanark County
197		Lincs Co Lindsey (Kirton sub-Division)	271	27.6	Burslem Town
198		Truro Borough	272		Southwold Corporation
199		Monmouth Borough	273	30.6	Cork City
200		Tower of London Liberty	274		Cambridge County
201	16.3	Maidstone Corporation	275		Essex County
202		Carlisle City	276		Isle of Ely
203		Burntisland Royal Burgh	277	4.7	St Ethelred Liberty
204		Forfar Royal Burgh	278	10.7	Gloucester County
205		Queen's County	279		Perth City
206		Anstruther Easter Royal Burgh	280		Sussex County (Eastern Division)
207	17.3	Lincoln Co of City	281	20.7	Stranraer Royal Burgh
208	20.3	Boston Borough	282		Minster in Sheppey Parish
209	21.3	Great Torrington Town	283	21.7	Cornwall County
210		New Buckenham Borough	284		Inverness County
211		Ramsgate Town	285		Lancs Co (Blackburn Hd, Higher Div)
212	22.3	Sligo County	286		Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town
213		Gillingham Liberty and Manor	287	24.7	Sutherland County
214		Stockbridge Borough	288		Monaghan County
215	23.3	Pembroke County	289	28.7	Kingston-upon-Thames Corporation
216	30.3	Edinburgh City	290	29.7	Nairn Royal Burgh
217		Orkney County	291		Nottingham Co (Bassetlaw Hundred)
218	26.3	Clackmannan County	292		Haddington County
219	30.3	Barnstaple Borough	293		Berwick County
220	1.4	Suffolk County (Blackbourn Hundred)	294	9.8	Brasted Manor
221		Preston Corporation	295	14.8	Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation
222	1.4.1826	Hitchin Town	296	14.8.1826	Norwich City

IND NO	ISSUE DATE	FOR WHOM VERIFIED
297	14.8.1826	Somerset County
298		Perth County
299		Camberwell St Giles Parish
300	25.8	Cambridge University
301		Warwick Borough
302		Dumbarton County
303		Cheshire County Palatine
304	26.8	Great Grimsby Borough
305-6		Antrim County
307	31.8	Dublin County
308		Wexford County (New Ross District)
309	6.9	Essex County (Epping Division)
310	9.9	Brighthelmstone (Brighton)Town
311		Stirling County
312		Linlithgow County
313		Worcester County
314		Portsmouth Borough
315	15.9	Clapham Parish
316	16.9	Leicester County
317		Wiltshire County
318		Wakefield Manor
319		Chichester City
320	23.9	Battersea Parish
321	25.9	Athlone Corporation
322		Galway Town and County
323	27.9	Watchet M & B and Williton Manors
324	2.10	Sutton Coldfield Corporation
325	3.10	Denbigh County
326		London City
327	5.10	Halifax Town and Manor of Wakefield
328		Suffolk County (Bury Division)
329		Nottingham Town and County
330		Sussex County (Western Division)
331	6.10	William Davis, Grocer, Dublin
332		Glamorgan Co (Merthyr Tydfil District)
333	9.10	Suffolk County (Woodbridge Division)
334		Suffolk County (Ipswich Division)
335		Kirkcaldy Royal Burgh
336		St Andrews City
337	10.10	Gloucester City
338		Dunfermline Royal Burgh
339		Lichfield City
340		Campbeltown Burgh
341	19.10	Northumberland County
342	23.10	Ripon Borough and Liberty
343		Stirling Royal Burgh
344		Suffolk County (Beccles Division)
345	7.11	Culross Burgh
346		Dorset County
347		Cardigan County
348		Northampton County
349	13.11	East Meath County
350		Kinross County
351		J.Taylor & Sons, Bishops Stortford
352	15.11	Derby County
353		Buckingham County
354		Selkirk County
355		Stockport Manor
356	24.11	Derby County
357	27.11	Huntingdon County
358		Kilkenny County
359		Kinsale Town
360		Youghal Town and Corporation
361		Westmeath County
362	12.12	Kent County (Eastern Division)
363		Kent County (Western Division)
364	30.12	Stourbridge Township &c
365	6.1.1827	East Stonehouse Township & Parish
366	17.1	Kent County (Blackheath Division)
367		Ennis Borough
368	10.2	Sufolk County (Blything Hundred)
369	3.3	Leitrim County
370	16.3	Westminster City
371	16.3.1827	Tewkesbury Borough
372	16.3.1827	Harwich Borough
373		Stowmarket Town in Hundred of Stow
374	17.3	Roscommon County
375	16.3	Falmouth Town
376	17.3	Stoke Damerel Parish
377	12.6	Londonderry City and County
378	18.6	Maldon Borough
379	3.7	Sheffield Town
380	24.7	Cheshire County (Bucklow Hundred)
381-2		Cheshire County (Nantwich Hundred)
383-4		Cheshire County (Eddisbury Hundred)
385-6		Cheshire County (Broxtowe Hundred)
387-8		Cheshire County (Northwich Hundred)
389-90		Cheshire County (Wirral Hundred)
391		Cheshire County (Stockport Division)
392		Cheshire County (Prestbury Division)
393	12.7	Swanscombe Manor
394		Mitcham Parish
395	6.10	Lancaster Corporation
396	14.11	Cavan County
397	15.11	Messrs Williams & Sons, Dudley
398-9	19.11	Dudley Town and Parish
400	24.11	Stoke Damerel Parish
401	19.12	Farringdon Manor
402	21.1.1828	St Sepulchre Liberty, Dublin
403	29.2	Gloucester Co (Tewkesbury Division)
404	10.3	The Rolls Liberty
405	18.4	Scarborough Corporation
406	24.4	Accrington Old and New Townships
407	3.5	Streatham Parish
408	18.6	Leitrim County
409	23.6	Messrs W.Clayton & Son, Settle, Yorks
410	30.6	Arundel Borough
411	17.9	Waterford County
412	20.9	London City
413	25.9	Wethersfield Court Leet & Manor
414	20.11	Dartford Parish
415	27.11	Isleworth Hundred
416	4.12	Banbury Borough
417	9.1.1829	Rhayader Borough
418	17.6	Gloucester County (Bristol Division)
419	16.5	Devon Co (Ermington & Plympton Hds)
420	17.6	The Presidency of Bombay, Fort William
421		The Presidency of Madras, Fort St George
422		The Presidency of Bengal, Fort William
423		Westmeath County
424	1.7	Croydon Manor
425	14.7	Milton Town and Port
426	26.11	Wotton-under-Edge Town
427	1.4.1830	St Germans Borough
428	21.4	Reading Corporation
429	28.4	Bexley Parish
430	5.6.	Ashton-under-Lyne Town
431	28.6	Oxford County
432	4.9	Islington St Mary's Parish
433	14.3.1831	Yorks North Riding (Malton Div)
434	24.3	Cirencester Town and Borough
435	7.4	Kent Co (Blackheath Upper Half Hundred)
436	28.4	Bedford Coroporation
437	9.5	Annan Royal Burgh
438	7.6	Messrs Colvin & Co, Calcutta
439	18.6	Ryde Town
440		Yorkshire N. Riding (Yarm Division)
441	26.8	St Ives Borough, Cornwall
442	29.11	Kidderminster Borough
443	4.4.1832	Tynemouth Parish
444	15.8	The Imperial Russian Government
445	12.10	Sussex County (Battle Hundred)
446	2.1.1833	Dartford Parish
447	31.1	Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town
448	1.7	Sussex County (Eastbourne Hundred)
449	4.9.1833	London City
450	12.11	East Stonehouse Township
451	31.1.1834	Sussex County (Goldspur Hundred)

IND NO	ISSUE DATE	FOR WHOM VERIFIED
452	3.5.1834	Cork County (East Riding)
453		Cork County (West Riding)
454	2.10	Devon County (Honiton Division)
455	3.10	HM Customs Commissioners, L'pool
456		Kent County (Shamwell Hundred)
457	29.10	St Thomas in Vale Parish, Jamaica
458		St Catharine Parish, Jamaica
459		St John Parish, Jamaica
460		St Dorothy Parish, Jamaica
461	9.11	St Mary Parish, Jamaica
462		Vere Parish, Jamaica
463		Clarendon Parish, Jamaica
464		St Ann Parish, Jamaica
465		Manchester Parish, Jamaica
466		Kingston Parish, Jamaica
467	10.11	Louth Coroporation
468	13.11	Berkshire County
469		Rutland County
470	18.11	Lincs Co - Lindsey South Division,
471	20.11	Middlesex County
472		Oxford County
473	21.11	Yorks E. Riding (Sculcoates Div)
474		Yorks E. Riding (Wilton Beacon Div)
475		Yorks E. Riding (Bainton Beacon Div)
476		Yorks E. Riding (S. Holderness Div)
477		Yorks E. Riding (Howdenshire Div)
478	22.11	Yorks E. Riding (Skyrack Upper Div)
479		Yorks E. Riding (Agbrigg Lower Div)
480		Yorks E. Riding (Morley Division)
481		Yorks E. Riding (Barkstonash Lower Div)
482-3		Oxford County
484	27.11	Wallingford Borough
485		Wisbech St Peter Town
486		Port Royal Parish, Jamaica
487		St. Thomas-in-East Parish, Jamaica
488	27.11	St. Andrew Parish, Jamaica
489		Trelawney Parish, Jamaica
490-4	28.11-2.12	Middlesex County
495	2.12	Cawood, Wistow & Otley Liberty
496		Renfrew County (Lower Ward)
497-8		Gloucester County
499		Lyme Regis Town
500		St George Parish, Jamaica
501	3.12	Middlesex County
502-4	5.12	Lancashire County
505		Yorkshire W.Riding (Staincliff East)
506		Yorks W. Riding (Strafforth &c Lower)
507		Yorks W. Riding (Staincross Lower)
508		Yorks W. Riding (Staincross Upper)
509	6.12	Yorks W. Riding (Barkstonash Upper)
510		Yorks W. Riding (Claro Lower)
511		Yorks W. Riding (Claro Upper)
512		Yorks W. Riding (Osgoldcross Upper)
513		Yorks W. Riding (Strafforth &c Upper)
514		Yorks W. Riding (Agbrigg Upper)
515		Yorks W. Riding (Skyrack Lower)
516		Parts of Holland (Lincolnshire)
517-8		Middlesex County
519	8.12	Devon County (Castle District)
520		Honiton
521-2	9.12	Stafford County
523	10.12	Cornwall County (Western Division)
524		Dumbarton Burgh
525-6	11.12	Gloucester County
527	12.12	St David Parish, Jamaica
528		St Elizabeth Parish, Jamaica
529		Basingstoke Town
530-1	12-13.12	Leeds Borough
532	13.12	Northampton County
533		Middlesex County
534	16.12	St Katherine's Dock Company
535	17.12	Northampton County
536		Lancashire County
537	17.12.1834	Exeter City
538-9	17.12.1834	Essex County
540	18.12	Chipping Norton Borough
541		Leeds Borough
542		Winchester City
543		Northampton Corporation
544-8	19-22.12	Essex County
549	20.12	Derby County
550	22.12	Essex County
551		Northampton County
552		Yorkshire North Riding (Northallerton)
553	23.12	Isle of Ely
554		Burlington Manor
555-6		Bury St Edmunds Liberty
557		Devon County (Barnstaple District)
558	24.12	Portland Parish, Jamaica
559	23.12	Huntingdon Borough
560	26.12	Lancashire County
561		Macclesfield Borough
562		Montgomery County
563		?
564	27.12	Derby County
565-6		Suffolk County
567	29.12	Worcester County
568		Derby County
569		Gloucester County
570		Duchy and Stannaries in Cornwall
571	30.12	Newcastle-under-Lyne Corporation
572		Liverpool Corporation
573	31.12	South Molton Liberty
574		Lancashire County
575		Saffron Walden Town
576		Yorks W.Riding (Gilling, West)
577		Yorks W. Riding (Staincliff West)
578	31.12.1834	Yorks W Riding (Osgoldcross Lower)
579	1.1.1835	East Sussex
580		West Sussex
581	2.1	Worthing Town
582	3.1	Essex County
583		Flint County
584	5.1.	Lancashire County
585		Derby County
586		Stafford County
587		Penryn Corporation
588	6.1	Westmorland Parish, Jamaica
589		Devon County (Okehampton)
590		Totnes Town
591	7.1	East Grinstead Town
592	8.1	Nottingham County
593-4		Lancashire County
595	9.1	Diss Market Town
596		Hythe Corporation
597		Worcester Co No5 (Stourbridge)
598		Falkirk Burgh
599	10.1	Buckingham County
600		Essex County
601		Somerset County
602	12.1	Hanover Parish, Jamaica
603		Sheffield Town
604	16.1	Port of Dover
605	13.1	Lancashire County
606		Derby County
607		Dundee Guildry
608	16.1	St James Parish, Jamaica
609		Basingstoke Town
610		Minster in Sheppey Parish
611	17.1	T. Bourne, Birmingham
612		Hereford City
613		West Derby
614		Wick Burgh
615	19.1	Northumberland County
616		Somerset County
617		?
618	20.1	Derby County
619-20	20.1.1835	Lancashire County

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621	20.1.1835	Kilmarnock Burgh
622		Marlborough Borough
623		Richmond Corporation
624	21.1	Brighton Town
625		Gloucester County
626		Cardigan County
627		?
628		Tewkesbury Town
629	22.1	Yorkshire West Riding
630		Yorks N. Riding (Birdforth)
631		Yorks N. Riding (Allerstoneshire)
632		Ramsgate Town
633	23.1	Hampshire County (Andover)
634		Hampshire County (Kingsclere)
635		Hampshire County (Droxford)
636		Hampshire County (Alton)
637		Hampshire County (Basingstoke)
638	24.1	Middlesex County (Edmonton)
639		Queenborough Corporation
640		Messrs Bolton & Watt. The Soho Works
641	26.1	Havering Liberty
642-3		Kent County
644	27.1	Leith Burgh
645		Wigan Borough
646	28.1	Nottingham County
647		East Retford Borough
648		Yorkshire N.Riding (Gilling, East Div)
649		Yorkshire N.Riding (Bulmer)
650		Yorkshire N.Riding (Hallikeld)
651	29.1	Yorkshire N.Riding (Hang, East)
652		Yorkshire N.Riding (Hang, West)
653	30.1	Dorchester Borough
654		Newport Borough (Monmouth Co)
655		Hampshire County (Southampton)
656		Hampshire County (Lymington)
657	31.1	Hampshire County (Romsey)
658		Hampshire County (Winchester)
659		Hampshire County (Fareham)
660		Hampshire County (Ringwood)
661		Hampshire County (Petersfield)
662		Hampshire County (Isle of Wight)
663	2.2	Chichester City
664		Northumberland County
665		Somerset County
666	3.2	Kent County
667-8		Cheshire County
669	4.2	W C Day, Birmingham
670		W & J Avery, Birmingham
671		Wells Borough
672-3		Kent County
674-8	4-5.2	Yorkshire North Riding
679	5.2	Kirkby in Kendal Borough
680		Sandwich Town and Port
681	6.2	Worcester County (No 3 District)
682		Worcester County (No 7 District)
683		Suffolk County
684-5	3.2.1835	Cheshire County
686	6.2	Northumberland County
687-8	7.2	Somerset County
689	9.2	Sudbury Corporation
690		Yeovil Borough
691		Merioneth County
692-3	12.2	Kent County
694		Wokingham Town
695	13.2	Battle Town
696		Bradninch Borough and Liberty
697	14.2	Walsall Corporation
698		Fife County
699-700		Liverpool Corporation
701		Derby County
702	15.2	Stafford Borough
703		Glamorgan County
704		Derby County
705-6	15.2.1835	Yorkshire North Riding
707-8	16.2.1835	Argyll County
709-12	17.2	Middlesex County
713	18.2	Derby County
714-6		Kent County
717	20.2	Cheshire County (Eddisbury Hundred)
718		Cheshire County (Northwich Hundred)
719		Derby County
720	21.2	Yorkshire N. Riding (Yarm Division)
721		Bridgnorth Borough
722-3	25.2	Kent County
724	27.2	Worcester County (No 2 District)
725	2.3	Liskeard Corporation
726		Somerset County
727		Renfrew Burgh
728		Northumberland County
729	6.3	Islington St Mary's Parish
730		Clitheroe Borough
731	11.3	Dover Corporation
732	13.3	Paisley Burgh
733	16.3	Tain Burgh
734-5		Devon County
736	21.3	Pollockshaws Burgh
737	11.4	Fermanagh County
738-9		Tipperary County
740	15.4	Messrs Ackroyd & Sons, Halifax
741	22.4	Sierra Leone Colony
742-3		Derby County
744		Renfrew County
745-7		Dorset County
748	13.5	Armagh County
749-50		Mayo County
751	12.5	Cork City
752-6	19.5	Suffolk County
757	19.5.1835	Liverpool Corporation
758	21.5.1835	Worcester Co No11 Dist (Shipston)
759		Worcester County No10 District
760		Louth Co (Dundalk District)
761	27.5	Carnarvon County
762		Launceston Borough
763-4		Wexford County
765		Longford Borough
766-7		Kerry County
768	5.6	Down County
769		Tyrone County
770		Longford County
771	10.6	Wexford Corporation
772-3	13.6	Queen's County
774	23.6	Londonderry
775	2.7	Belfast Borough
776		Strabane Town
777	4.7	J. Bennett, Tutbury
778-9	7.7	Down County
780	15.7	Limerick County
781		Carrickfergus County of the Town
782-3		Antrim County
784		Donegal County
785		Kildare County
786-7	30.7	King's County
788		Galway County
789	4.8	Sanquhar Burgh
790	12.8	Eccleshall bier Low Manor
791		Galway County
792	7.10	St John's, Newfoundland
793	27.11	Somerset County
794	4.12	Hanley Market
795	19.12	Evesham Borough
796	22.12	Cumberland County
797		Northampton County
798		St Alban Liberty
799		St Alban Liberty (Watford Division)
800		Kinghorn Burgh
801	5.1.1836	Cardigan County
802		Alnwick Manor and Borough
803-5	9.1.1836	Norfolk County

IND NO	ISSUE DATE	FOR WHOM VERIFIED
806-12	19.1.1836	Durham County
813-5		Wiltshire County
816	21.1	Hertford Town
817		Bishops Stortford Town
818	30.1	Holsworthy Town
819	5.2	Edinburgh Co (Dalkeith District)
820	6.2	Tutbury
821	26.2	Bridgwater Borough
822	8.3	Stow-on-the-Wold Manorial Court Leet
823	9.3	St Luke's Parish, Chelsea
824-5	15.3	Fife County
826	23.3	Nottingham Co (District No 3)
827-30	28.4	Wicklow County
831	13.5	Devon Co (Teignbridge District)
832	19.5	Oldham Borough
833	1.6	Rothbury Manor and Borough
834		Warkworth & Alnmouth Manor &c
835		Corbridge, Prudhoe etc Manors
836	22.6	Drogheda County of the Town
837	5.7	Bridport Borough
838	15.7	Island of Grenada
839	9.8	St Marylebone Parish
840	18.8	Churchdown Manor
841	24.9	Norfolk Co (Launditch Hundred)
842	8.12	Presbury etc Manor
843		Bisley etc Manor
844		Cirencester 7 Hundreds Manor
845		Cutsdean Manorial Court Leet
846		Swell Inferior Manor
847	16.1.1837	Luton Manor and Hundred of Flitt
848		Surrey Co (Southwark Boro & Brixton Hd)
849	28.1	Evesham Borough Manorial Court Leet
850		Hempstede Manor
851	5.3	Stow-on-the-Wold Manor
852	6.3	Carmarthen County of the Borough
853	3.5	Stow-on-the-Wold Manor
854	17.5	Liverpool Town
855		United States Government
856	21.11	West Riding of Yorkshire
857	27.11	Wakefield Manor
858	16.12	Wivelscombe Borough
859	19.1.1838	Dover Justices
860	27.3	Stockport Manor
861	18.8	Imperial Russian Government
862	1.10	Exmouth Town and Market
863	29.12	Norwich City
864	15.2.1839	Shrewsbury Borough
865	13.4	St Luke's Parish, Middlesex Co
866	9.11	Spalding Town
867	4.12	Coventry City
868	22.2.1840	Bury Market
869	21.2	Newport Borough, Isle of Wight
870	17.3	Devon Co (Axminster Division)
871	27.4	Middlesex County
872	4.8	Isle of Man
873	13.10	Cornwall Co (Kerrier East Division)
874	21.10	Hexham Manor
875		Monmouth County
876	5.2.1841	Chepping Wycombe Corporation
877	14.4	Calton Burgh
878	11.5	Southwark Town and Borough
879	15.5	Buckingham Co (District No 1A)
880		Buckingham Co (District No 1B)
881		Buckingham Co (District No 1C)
882		Buckingham Co (District No 2A)
883		Buckingham Co (District No 2B)
884		Buckingham Co (District No 2C)
885	26.5	Bombay Presidency
886		Madras Presidency
887		Bengal Presidency
888	18.6.1841	Stafford Borough
889	3.3.1842	Blackburn Township
890	6.4	Swindon Market
891-6	4.7.1842	Kerry County
897	20.9.1842	Ilfracombe Borough
898	1.10	Bolton Borough
899	24.12	Derby County
900	13.12	Derby Borough
901		Buckingham Co (Cottesloe Hundred)
902	9.2.1843	London City
903	1.3	Lancashire Co (Bury Division)
904	8.6	Oldham Borough
905	27.6	Lancashire Co (Ashton-u-Lyne Div)
906	24.7	St Mary Parish, Woolwich
907	2.8	Wiltshire Co (Bradford Hundred)
908	4.10	Suffolk Co (Baberg Hundred)
909	8.11	Island of Jamaica
910	18.11	Glastonbury Borough
911	13.1.1844	Goldsmiths' Company, London
912	2.2	Manchester Borough
913	7.2	South Australia Government
914	23.4	Birkenhead Town
915-8	15.3	Essex County
919-21	16.3	Southampton County
922	23.4	Island of Jersey
923	20.5	Gorbals Barony
924	18.5	Manchester Borough
925	24.5	Higham Ferrers Borough
926	20.5	Northampton County
927	7.6	Maldon Borough
928	6.9	South Kesteven
929-30	10.10	Carlow County
931	19.11	Airdrie Burgh
932	21.12	Ipswich Corporation
933	8.2.1845	Surrey County
934	9.4	Limerick Borough
935	14.8	Essex County
936	18.9	Manchester Borough
937	18.9	Lancashire County
938	7.10	Island of Bermuda
939	4.11	Glossop Town Market
940	2.12	Cornwall Co (Kerrier Hundred East Div)
941	16.2.1846	Glamorgan Co (Swansea District)
942		Glamorgan Co (Cardiff District)
943	11.3	Denbigh Borough
944	25.3	Devizes Borough
945	29.5	Isleworth Manor (Heston Parish)
946		Isleworth Manor (Isleworth Parish)
947		Isleworth Manor (Twickenham Parish)
948	14.7	Northumberland Co (Norham etc Dist)
949	27.10	Wiltshire County
950	24.11	Gateshead Borough
951-2	15.12	Island of Trinidad
953	24.12	Manchester Borough
954-5	29.12	Birmingham Borough
956-7	11.1.1847	Southampton County
958	26.2	Dumfries County
959	8.3	Portsmouth Borough
960		Cornwall Co No 1 (Launceston Dist)
961	20.3	St Mary Parish, Paddington
962	11.5	Tipperary Countu
963	21.5	Stafford Co (Northern Division)
964	7.6	Cornwall Co No 4 (Helston District)
965	14.6	Lancashire Co (Ormskirk Division)
966	1.9	Winchester Borough
967	20.10	Winslow Manor
968	13.11	New Zealand Government
969	2.12	Newark Borough
970	31.12	Hong Kong Government
971	31.12	Carmarthen County
972		Devon County
973-5	20.1.1848	New South Wales
976-8	26.1	Dublin County
979-84	25-29.3	New South Wales
985	29.3	Lancashire County
986	31.3	Bedford County
987	12.5	Suffolk Co (Baberg Hundred)
988-91	30.5.1848	Liverpool Corporation

IND NO	ISSUE DATE	FOR WHOM VERIFIED
992	23.6.1848	Devon Co (Paignton Division)
993		Devon Co (Black Torrington Div)
994		Devon Co (Cullompton Division)
995	30.6	Worcester Co No 1 Dist (Worcester)
996		Worcester Co No 4 Dist (Stourport)
997		Worcester Co No 6 Dist (Halesowen)
998		Worcester Co (No 8 District)
999	13.7	Lancashire County
1000		Worcester Co No 9 Dist (Dudley)
1001	3.8	Northampton Co (Brackley Division)
1002		Northampton Co (Kettering Division)
1003	13.9	MessrsThos Cheshire & J Baylis, Liverpool
1004-8	18.10	Wiltshire County
1009		Radnor County
1010	5.1.1849	Stockton Borough
1011	22.11.1848	Belfast Borough
1012	5.1.1849	Lancashire County
1013		Lancs Co (Blackburn Hundred Lower Div)
1014	7.2	Bedford County
1015	8.3	Carnarvon County
1016	29.3	Southampton Corporation
1017	24.4	St Pancras Parish
1018	26.4	Donegal County
1019	22.5	Lancashire County
1020	3.7	Leeds Borough
1021		Bewdley Borough
1022-3	11.7	Glasgow City
1024-5	28.7	Durham County
1026		Ludlow Town
1027-8		Belize Town, Honduras
1029	1.8	Leeds Borough
1030	29.9	Dover Corporation
1031		Portsmouth Corporation
1032	11.10	Gloucester County
1033	19.10	Norfolk Co (Gallow District)
1034	7.12	Bilston Market
1035		Durham County
1036	1.2.1850	Lancashire County
1037	4.2	Longton Market Company
1038	15.2	Dumbarton Co (West District)
1039		Dumbarton Co (East District)
1040	22.2	Launceston Borough
1041	16.3	Derby County
1042		Lancashire County
1043	13.4 & 2.7	Flint Co (Maylor Hundred)
1044	19.7	Suffolk Co (Woodbridge Division)
1045	15.8	Salop County
1046	16.9	Pembroke County
1047	9.10	Airdrie Burgh
1048	13.12	Alford etc Manor
1049	27.2.1851	Lords Commissioners of H.M.Admiralty
1050	12.5	Pevensey Liberty
1051	13.5	Cornwall Co (No 5 District)
1052-5	19.6	Pembroke County
1056	27.6.	Lords Commissioners of H.M Admiralty
1057	28.8	Woburn Township
1058	14.10	Western Australia
1059-62	1.11.1851	British Guiana
1063-4	4.12-23.1.52	Lords Commissioners of H.M Admiralty
1064A	21.2.1852	Brecon Borough
1065		Lancashire County (Ashton-u-Lyne Div)
1066-71	24.2	New South Wales
1072	28.2	Buckingham County
1073	8.4	Glamorgan County (Merthyr Tydfil)
1074		Island of Lewis, Wester Ross
1075		Oxford County
1076		Macclesfield Borough
1077	27.6.1853	Prudhoe and Corbridge &c Manors
1078	13.5.1852	Lancashire Co (St Helens District)
1079		Cork County (East Riding)
1080		Lancashire County
1081-2	17.8	Sussex Co (Western Division)
1083		Liverpool Corporation
1084	14.10.1852	Lancashire County
1085	4.12.1852	Suffolk Co (Bury Division)
1086	23.2.1853	Southampton County
1087	8.3	Southwold Borough
1088-93	11.5	Buckingham County
1094		Carlisle City
1095		Lincoln County - Kesteven
1096	19.5	Pietermaritzburg, Natal
1097		Notts Co No 3 District (Bingham Town)
1098	26.5	Nottingham Co (Mansfield District)
1099		Nottingham Co (Bassetlaw Hundred)
1100	29.7	Chichester City
1101	14.6	Pietermaritzburg, Natal
1102	11.7	Victoria, South Australia
1103	29.7	Nottingham County No 2
1104-5	19.8	Huntingdon County
1106	29.9	Suffolk Co (Bungay Division)
1107	25.10	Wenlock Borough
1108	11.11	Kesteven
1109	23.11	St Alban Liberty
1110		Lindsey Division
1111	1.12	Cork County (West Riding)
1112	20.12	Suffolk Co (Cosford Hundred)
1113	6.2.1854	Workington Town
1114	20.3	Armagh Co (Armagh District)
1115		St Helena
1116-8	18.4	Oxford County
1119		Stoke Damerel Parish
1120		St John's, Newfoundland
1121	5.6	Suffolk County
1122	24.7	Bury St Edmunds Liberty
1123	10.8	New Brunswick Province
1124-5	24.10	Derby County
1126-7	2.11	Oxford County
1128		Warrington Borough
1129		Edinburgh City
1130	16.11	Sierra Leone
1131	20.11	Kerry County
1132	6.2.1855	Southampton County
1133	27.2	Merioneth County
1134	12.3	King's Lynn Borough
1135	18.5	Cumberland County
1136-40		Surrey County
1141-57	6.6	Cheshire County
1158	12.6	Surrey Co ('A' Division)
1159		Carnarvon County
1159A	18.7	Southampton County
1160	30.11	Suffolk Co (ex Stowmarket Town)
1161		Lancs Co (Blackburn Hundred Higher Div)
1162		Buckingham County
1163		Oswestry Borough
1164	19.12	Suffolk County
1165	23.6.1856	Messrs Samuel Warmishaw, London
1166		Guildford Borough
1167	24.6	Worcester City
1168		Limerick County
1169	25.7	Dublin City
1169A	24.7	Halifax Town, Nova Scotia
1170	25.7	Partick Burgh
1171		Flint County
1172	8.8	Oxford County
1173		Brighton Borough
1174		Lancashire County
1175	26.6	Governor & Company of the Bank of England
1176	2.10	Forfar County
1177	25.10	Honley, Slaithwaite etc Manor
1178		Clare County
1179	6.11	Norfolk County
1180-1		Surrey County
1182		Williton and Watchet Manors
1183	29.11	Lancashire Co (Kirkham Division)
1184-6	7.1.1857	Norfolk County
1187- 8	6.2	Isle of Ely
1189-90	28.3	Cambridge County
1191	8.4.1857	Victoria, South Australia

IND NO	ISSUE DATE	FOR WHOM VERIFIED	IND NO	ISSUE DATE	FOR WHOM VERIFIED
1192	16.4.1857	Dumfries County	1288	21.2.1860	Wiltshire County
1193		Edinburgh County	1289	10.3	Southampton Corporation
1194	20.5	Yorks W Riding (Eastern Ainsty Div)	1290	12.3	New Zealand
1195		Wellington Province, New Zealand	1291	21.4	Kirkcudbright Burgh
1196	12.6	Nottingham Town	1291A	21.5	Kent County No 12 (Sandwich)
1196A	9.7	Southampton County	1292	24.5	Leicester County
1197-	20.10	Berkshire County	1293	21.5	Bury St Edmunds Borough
1202		Berkshire County	1294	29.6	Salford Corporation
1203	3.11	Middlesbrough Borough	1295	23.8	Birmingham Borough
1204-7	20.11	Leicester County	1296		Bradford Manor
1208-10		Cumberland County	1297-9	30.8	Aberdeen County
1211	12.12	Nottingham County (No 5 District)	1300	19.9	Tipperary County (Clonmel Borough)
1212		Lincoln County - Kesteven	1301-3		Lanark County
1213	22.12	Durham County	1304		Pwllheli Borough
1214	11.1.1858	Berkshire County	1305	19.11	St Sidwell Manor
1215	27.1	Cambridge County	1306	30.11	HM War Department (Tower)
1216		Durban, Natal Colony	1307-8	8.12	Lanark County
1217-8	15.3	Suffolk County	1309	11.12	Devon Co (Ermington & Plympton)
1219	24.3	Mersey Docks and Harbours Board, Lancaster	1310	26.4.1861	Flint Borough
1220-1	25.3	Hereford County	1311	9.8	Enniskillen Borough
1222		Huntingdon County	1312		Leeds Borough
1223		Leicester City	1313	24.8	Lancashire Co (Bacup & Rawtenstall)
1224	14.4	Yorkshire North Riding	1314-5		Yorkshire West Riding
1225	16.4	Wolverhampton Borough	1316	18.9	Galway County
1226		Westmorland County	1317		Kerry County
1227-8		St Ethelred Liberty	1318-23	9.10	Queensland
1229-31	10.6	Leicester County	1324-5	12.10	Lancashire County (Manchester Div)
1232		Cornwall County	1326	15.11	Down County
1233	7.7	Chesterfield Borough	1327	12.12	Wicklow County
1234-5	30.7	Antigua Colony	1328		Caithness County
1236	19.8	Dorset County (Beaminster)	1329	16.1.1862	Carlow County
1237		Dorset County (Dorchester)	1330		Northumberland County
1238		Dorset County (Cerne)	1331	18.1	New Zealand
1239		Dorset County (Wareham)	1332	15.3	Mayo County
1240		Dorset County (Wimborne)	1333	21.5	Londonderry City & County
1241		Dorset County (Sturminster)	1334		St Ethelred Liberty
1242	27.8	Island of Malta	1335	23.5	Droitwich Borough
1243	28.8	Leeds Kirkgate cum Holbeck Manor	1336		Kilkenny City
1244	22.9	Somerset County	1337	23.6	Tynemouth Borough
1245		Dorset County (Shaftesbury)	1338	28.6	Devon Co (Bideford & Gt Torrington)
1246	25.9	Kent County	1339-45	25.7	Western Australia
1247	16.10	Hong Kong Government	1346	18.10	Norwich City
1248-51	10.12	Lincoln County - Lindsey	1347-50	30.10	Cheshire County
1252-3	18.12	Carnarvon County	1351	25.11	Sligo Borough
1254		Yorkshire N.Riding (Northallerton)	1352	9.12	Tenby Borough
1255	12.1.1859	Northampton Borough	1353-4		Sheffield Borough
1256-9	10.2	Somerset County	1355	20.4.1863	Bodmin Borough
1260		Derby County	1356	8.6	Congleton Borough
1261	14.2	Devon County	1357	27.6	St Alban Borough
1262	23.2	Antrim County	1358		Ilfracombe Local Board of Health
1263-4	24.2	Ayr County	1359	21.7	Yorkshire North Riding
1265	5.8	Yorkshire East Riding	1360	26.7	Victoria in Australia
1266	16.3.1859	Leamington Local Board of Health	1361-2	31.7	War Department, Dublin
1267-8	2.4.1859	Glamorgan County	1363	6.10	Birmingham Borough
1269	7.5	Southampton County	1364	26.11	Staleybridge Borough
1270	12.5	Anglesey County	1365	31.12	Scarborough Borough
1271	25.5	Rutland County	1366-7	19.1.1864	Bengal
1272	14.6	Isle of Ely	1368	10.5	Trinidad
1273	20.7	Suffolk County	1369	30.5	Salford Corporation
1274	26.4	Denbigh County	1370	5.7	South Shields Corporation
1275	11.3	Cape of Good Hope	1371	26.9	Blackburn Borough
1276	14.10	Southampton Corporation	1372	7.10	Madras
1277	20.10	Essex County (Havering Liberty)	1373	2.10	Melbourne in Australia
1278		Bedford Co (No 3 Division)	1374	10.1.1865	H. M. Commissioners of Customs
1279	8.11	New Zealand	1375	23.2	Vancouver Island, B.N.A
1280	24.11	Yorkshire East Riding	1376	11.5	Aberdeen City
1281	22.12	Winchester City	1377	11.4	Military Stores, Barbados
1282		Durham County	1378	11.5	Lancashire County (Bury Division)
1283		Macclesfield Borough	1379		Lancashire County (Bolton Div)
1283A	23.12	St Alban Liberty	1380		Lancashire County (Ashton-u-Lyne)
1284		Nottingham County	1381		Lancashire County (Rochdale Div)
1285	7.1.1860	Reading Borough	1382	20.5	The Royal Mint
1286	11.1	Yorkshire East Riding	1383-4	4.6	Victoria in Australia
1287	27.1.1860	Hertford Borough	1385	13.10.1865	Madras

IND NO	ISSUE DATE	FOR WHOM VERIFIED
1386	1.12.1865	Oldham Borough
1387	11.3.1866	Liverpool Corporation
1388		Edinburgh City
1389	8.7	Sunderland Borough
1390	10.7	Southampton Corporation
1391	23.7	Imperial Mint, Rio de Janeiro
1392	2.9	Kent County (Dartford)
1393	7.1.1867	Norfolk County
1394	17.1	Cambridge Borough
1395	23.2	Denbigh County
1396		Newport Borough (Monmouth Co)
1397	18.2	British Guiana
1398	4.3	Bradford Borough
1399		Norwich City
1400		Callington Borough & Parish
1401		Oban Burgh
1402	18.4	Island of Tobago
1403	17.5	Kent County (Deptford No 17)
1404		Kent County (Lewisham No 18)
1405		Kent County (Woolwich No 19)
1406		Exeter City
1407	5.7	Chulmleigh Borough
1408	24.7	Greenock Burgh
1409		Wisbech Borough
1410		Lancashire County (Kirkdale Div)
1411	14.8	Limerick County
1412		Antrim County
1413	3.10	Wigtown County & Royal Burgh
1414	23.12	Yorkshire W Riding (Otley Division)
1415	11.2.1868	Gloucester County
1416	3.4	Yorks W. R (Tadcaster & Wetherby)
1417	24.3	Sheffield Borough
1418		Ashton-u-Lyne Borough
1419	18.4	Calstock Manor
1420-1	15.5	Edinburgh City
1422	7.7	Paddington Parish
1423	12.8	Liverpool Corporation
1424	25.11	Dunstable Borough
1425-6	18.2.1869	Edinburgh City
1427		Ayr County
1428	5.3	Cheshire County
1429	10.3	Forres Burgh
1430	24.5	Cheshire County
1431	27.5	Swansea Borough
1432	28.6	Island of St Christopher
1433	17.12	Blackburn Borough
1434-47	13.11-7.12	New Zealand
1448	11.1.1870	Dundee City
1449	19.1	Reigate Borough
1450	25.1	Island of Granada
1451	17.3	Margate Borough
1452	21.3	Hawick Burgh
1453	2.4	Lancashire County
1454-9	?	?
1460-65	20.5	New Zealand
1466	2.8	Lancashire County
1467	2.6	Royal Arsenal, Woolwich
1468-79	8.7	Ceylon
1480-3	20.7	Scarborough Corporation
1484	2.8	West Sussex County (Worthing)
1485	17.9	Lostwithiel Borough
1486	2.11	Huddersfield Borough
1487	17.11	Salford Corporation
1488	23.11	Gloucester City
1489	1.6.1871	Norfolk County
1490	12.6	India Government (Bombay)
1491	13.6	Maharajah of Travancore
1492	8.9	HM War Department, Royal Arsenal
1493		The Admiralty
1494	26.10	Galashiels Burgh
1495	20.10	The Admiralty
1496	13.11	Burton-on-Trent Borough
1497	12.2.1872	Cardiff Corporation
1498	21.2.1872	Government of Malta
1499	15.5.1872	Maharajah of Travancore
1500	21.5	(Inver)Bervie Burgh
1501	16.8	Control Department, Woolwich
1502	12.7	West Sussex County (Horsham)
1503	13.8	Calcutta Mint
1504	22.11	Marine Department, Board of Trade
1505	7.12	Government of Canada
1506	1.1.1873	West Sussex County
1507	31.12.1872	Government of St Kitts
1508		Government of St Nevis
1509-11	25.1.1873	Marine Department, Board of Trade
1512	11.3	St Pancras Parish
1513-14	24.3	Sheffield Borough
1515	26.3	Hertfordshire County
1516	3.4	Rochdale Borough
1517	11.6	Lancashire County
1518	23.8	St Alban Liberty
1519	17.9	Island of Dominica
1520	24.12	Government of India
1521-2	31.10	Marine Department, Board of Trade
1523	31.1.1874	Arbroath Burgh
1524	10.3	Monmouth County
1525-7	31.3	Bedford County
1528	30.7	Island of Dominica
1529	7.8	Cape of Good Hope
1530-1	26.8	British Guiana
1532-4	24.8	Cape of Good Hope
1535	3.12	Edinburgh City
1536		Devon County
1537	12.12	Islington St Mary's Parish
1538	18.12	Monaghan County
1539	4.2.1875	Canterbury Province, N.Z
1540	1.2	Batley Borough
1541-64	30.11.1874	Government of Canada
1565	4.5.1875	Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford
1566	1.5	Peterborough Corporation
1567	31.5	HM Naval Yards, Halifax, Nova Scotia
1568		HM Naval Depot, Rio de Janeiro
1569-73	12.6	Cape of Good Hope
1574-7	22.7	HM War Dep't, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich
1578	22.7.1875	Birkenhead Market
1579	10.8.1874	Cambridge Borough
1580-5	4.8.1875	Orange Free State, Cape of Good Hope
1586-7	27.10	Government of India
1588	12.8	Victualling Yard, Cork
1589-96	3.9	Orange Free State, Cape of Good Hope
1597	29.1.1876	Lancashire County
1598	7.3	Dundee City
1599	14.7	Salford Corporation
1600	19.8	Government of Malta
1601-2	19.2.1877	Government of Ceylon
1603	9.8.1876	HM Naval Depot, Rio de Janeiro
1604-5	19.2.1877	Government of Ceylon
1606	31.8.1876	Walsall Corporation
1607	7.10	Enfield Manor & Parish
1608	22.9.1876	Leicester Borough
1609	11.10	Victualling Yard, Esquimalt
1610	10.1.1877	Monmouth County
1611		Kendal Borough
1612	6.1.	Monmouth County
1613-7	18.1.	Colonial Store Department, Ceylon
1618-9	24.1	Monmouth County
1620	1.5	Sunderland Borough
1621	15.11	Cape of Good Hope
1622	27.3.1878	Luton Borough
1623	23.2.1878	Norfolk County
1624	7.5	Durham County
1625	16.5	Preston Borough
1626-7	24.8	Ordnance Store, Woolwich Dockyard
1628	2.10	Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford
1629	19.9	Hartlepool Borough
1630	1.10	Greenock Burgh
1631	22.10.1878	Blackburn Borough

IND NO	ISSUE DATE	FOR WHOM VERIFIED
Entries in the original Verification Book cease here. The next entries come from copies of Indenture records which may be incomplete. Most of the gaps probably relate to standards issued to British Colonies and Dependencies, Foreign Governments and British Civil Service and War Department establishments in the U.K. and abroad.		
1634	14.7.1879	Manchester City
1636	7.6.1879	Plymouth City
1639	1.7	Glamorgan County
1643-8		Cheshire County
1649	30.7	Crewe Borough
1650	4.7	Hertfordshire County
1651	1.7	Yorks West Riding
1652	1879	Huddersfield Borough
1655	27.11	Lancashire County
1656	12.1.1880	Carmarthen County
1657	9.2	Bath City
1658	?	Yorks East Riding
1660-6	18.1.1880	(LCC)
1667		Flint County
1668	9.1	Edinburgh City
1670-1	?	(LCC)
1672	10.6	Glasgow City
1675		York City
1676	27.7	Merioneth County
1680	7.9	Edinburgh City
1682-3	6.9	Glasgow City
1684	29.9	Bristol City
1686		Manchester City
1687		Brighton Borough
1688		(LCC)
1690	10.12	Nottingham City
1695	24.1.1881	Wolverhampton Borough
1696	?	Glasgow City
1698		Durham County
1699		(LCC)
1700-02	30.3.1882	Middlesex County
1707	10.5.1881	Walsall Borough
1708		Dudley Borough
1709	16.8	Flint County
1715	7.9	Barrow-in-Furness Borough
1717	11.11	Southport Borough
1729	8.2.1882	Accrington Borough
1730	2.2	(LCC)
1731	23.2	Macclesfield Borough
1732	21.4	Edinburgh City
1734	16.5	Southport Borough
1736	20.7	Hampshire County
1737		West Lothian County
1738		Staleybridge Borough
1740	10.10	Glasgow City
1746	16.12	Hamilton Parliamentary Burgh
1749	15.5.1883	Rotherham Borough
1750	20.2	Hamilton Parliamentary Burgh
1751	11.6	Rotherham Borough
1757	30.5	Edinburgh City
1758		Lancashire County
1762	7.11	Leeds Borough
1765	?	Gateshead Boro (and Ind No 2235 in 1891)
1770	?	Edinburgh City
1771	1883	Newcastle-u-Tyne City
1790	?	Somerset County (and Ind No 1803)
1810	1.12.1884	Wigan Borough
1821	?	Birmingham City
1822	16.7.1885	Lancashire County
1848	?	London City
1850	12.8	Bristol City (and Ind No 2142 in 1890)
1854	?	LCC
1864	9.11	Gloucestershire County
1871-2	4.8.1886	Bootle Borough
1880	29.12	Morley Borough
1882	?	Hull (and Ind No 2187 in 1891)
1900	12.8.1887	Burnley Borough (and Ind No 1931)
1906-14	?	Lanarkshire County
1923	5.12	St Helens Borough
1924	13.12	Bacup Co Boro (and Ind No 2118 in 1890)
1933	21.1.1888	Ayr County
1935	1888	Clackmannan County
1947	?	Leeds Borough
1956	?	Oldham Borough
1987-8	10.4	Northumberland County
2012	4.6	West Ham Co Borough (and Ind No 2115)
2033	1888	Midlothian County
2040	13.3.1889	Blackpool County Borough
2044	1889	Swansea County Borough
2048	16.8.1889	Neath Borough
2055	13.7	Croydon County Borough
2069	12.8	Stoke-on-Trent Borough
2080	16.1.1890	Gloucestershire County
2082-6		Buckingham County (and Ind No 2176)
2098	1890	Wigan County Borough
2102-5		London County Council
2106		Hertfordshire County
2110-1		Middlesbrough County Borough
2112		Bradford Co Borough (and Ind No 2141)
2113		Staffs Co (and 2126-7, 2139 & 2180)
2114		Swansea County Borough
2116		Carlisle City
2119		Oxfordshire County
2120		Barrow-in-Furness County Borough
2121		Wiltshire Co (and Ind Nos 2174 & 2186)
2123		Aberdeenshire County
2125		Rutland County (and Ind No 2236 in 1891)
2129		Hertfordshire County
2130		Leicestershire County
2138		East Sussex County
2140		Newport County Borough
2152		Banffshire County
2153		Kidderminster B (& Ind No 2237 in 1891)
2154		Batley Borough
2156		Guildford Borough
2158		Birmingham City
2164		Birkenhead County Borough
2172		Accrington Borough
2173		Derby County Borough
2175		Worcestershire County
2177		Colchester Borough
2178		Cambridge Borough
2181		Plymouth County Borough
2182-4	1890	Gloucestershire County
2188	1891	Stafford Borough
2189		Stockton Borough
2197		Bury County Borough
2199-00		Gloucestershire Co (and Ind Nos 2202-3)
2201		Gloucester City
2205		Bedfordshire Co (and Ind No 2214)
2207		Yorks East Riding County
2208		Holland County
2213		Hampshire County
2216		Macclesfield Borough
2217		Walsall County Borough
2218		Oxfordshire County
2219-21		Cornwall County
2222		Southport Borough
2227		Leicestershire County
2239		Newark-on-Trent Borough
2243		Reading County Borough
2244		Renfrewshire County
2246	1891	Glasgow City
2281	10.2.1892	Bournemouth Borough
2288	15.3.1892	Ashton-under-Lyne Borough
2301	9.8.1892	Darlington Borough
2342	11.4.1893	Leamington Borough
2360	1893	Dewsbury Borough
2421	1894	West Bromwich County Borough
2553	30.7.1894	Govan Police Burgh
2581	22.11.1900?	Smethwick County Borough

2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BRITAIN

Local Government History & Development

In the United Kingdom local government bodies were anciently responsible for the local administration of justice. This meant that the history and development of local government and weights and measures enforcement were inextricably linked. Some appreciation of British 'local authorities' (and their police forces) is therefore necessary in order to understand the British system of weights and measures administration; especially the developments which have taken place during the past 200 years.

Historically, local communities originally used self-help to tackle matters of communal concern such as crime prevention, punishment of offenders, provision of poor relief and the control of nuisances. Gradually, such functions were dealt with by various local bodies, and the civil government units we call today 'local authorities' were not necessarily the primary agencies before the first third of the 19th Century - often they merely filled the gaps left by other bodies. Three types of civil authority were well established by the 15th Century:

The Shire
The Corporate Town or Borough (Burgh in Scotland)
The Parish which was based on the church parish.

By the 19th Century many non-statutory bodies such as Charities, Guilds, the Church and the Manor had declined and local authorities took over their functions. Despite their great numbers these local bodies trying to manage everyday aspects of the citizen's life could not cope with the growing problems of industrialisation and urbanisation and began to lose some of their traditional functions to higher authorities. Attempts to remove corruption and inefficiency in the towns began with electoral reform; the Reform Acts of 1832 settled and described the boundaries of the old and new Boroughs in relation to the election of Members to serve in Parliament. Then the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835 required corporations to be elected by ratepayers, to hold meetings open to the public, and have their accounts audited - and effectively sounded the death knell for most of the old corporations who nevertheless continued to perform civic functions for many more years. In some areas there was no common pattern and bodies such as Improvement Commissioners, Boards of Guardians, Charity Trustees, Justices of the Peace, Manorial Courts, and (Select) Vestries (local supervisory committees) could all be found jostling each other for authority.

TABLE 3 - SEPARATE ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS OF COUNTIES BEFORE c1840

Essex	Eastern and Western Divisions
Isle of Ely	Wisbech & N. Witchford Hundreds and Hundred of Ely
Lincoln Holland	Wapentakes of Kirton & Skirbeck; and Wapentake of Elloe
Northamptonshire	Eastern and Western Divisions
Nottinghamshire	Northern and Southern Divisions
Suffolk	Beccles; Bury; Ipswich; and Woodbridge Divisions
Sussex	Eastern and Western Divisions
Westmorland	East; Kendal; Lonsdale; and West Wards

Shire Administration - Counties

With medieval origins, the 'Shires' were the largest areas of local government. Originally governed by meetings of all the freemen - the 'shire-moot', these county courts were not solely judicial as 'court' originally meant a governmental assembly. Presided over by a Royal officer - the 'shire-reeve' or Sheriff whose judicial powers in England and Wales were taken over by Justices of the Peace (JPs) in Tudor times. To all intents and purposes it was the JPs who managed the county's affairs as well as administered justice in Quarter Sessions. The majority of the 19th Century counties listed in Table 4 originated in these old sheriffdoms. In Scotland, much administration of county local government was separate from judicial activity and conducted by the Commissioners of Supply originally appointed in 1667 to collect national revenue. They later levied rates, managed county expenditure and controlled amongst other matters weights and measures activities. In Ireland, the county assembly was the Grand Jury whose responsibilities included weights and measures inspection and verification duties until these were taken over by the police during the early 1860s. During the 19th Century the Counties increasingly took over weights and measures responsibilities from smaller authorities as they chose or were forced by law to transfer this function, or became extinct. Parliamentary Reports about County Rates (Select Committee of the Commons 1825, Select Committees of Commons and Lords 1834, and a Royal Commission of 1835) include evidence in the form of several sets of returns from County Treasurers which show there were separate Treasurers, rates and accounts for the named 'divisions' of the counties listed in Table 3. This explains why verification marks from the period c1825-1840 have been recorded for some of these separate 'divisions' in Ely, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Westmorland.

Shire Administration - Hundreds

These ancient divisions were originally governed by Hundred Courts presided over by Sheriff's Bailiffs whose 'bailiwicks' varied greatly in size: some in Southern England covered less than two square miles whilst in the North they covered hundreds. For example, Dorset had 100; Kent 72; Durham and Westmorland 4 each. The total for England and Wales was about 900 (including Liberties, Manors and other anomalous jurisdictions). Some of the Hundred Courts obtained sets of Imperial Standards and continued inspecting weights and measures after 1825. Lancashire had 4: Amounderness, Lonsdale; Salford and West Derby which formed the County's divisional structure. Before adopting Uniform Stamp Numbers in 1879 there were no 'County' verification marks since each Hundred and/or its sub-divisions continued to use marks comprising the initial letters of their names. In 1828 The Hundred Court of Salford (which continued until 1867) was attended by Constables, Deputy and Assistant Constables from 40 out of the 50 townships in the Hundred dealing with presentments including 'using false weights or measures'.

Divisional Structure of Counties

For centuries, in England and Wales the Hundreds served well as administrative sub-divisions; but county divisions in Ireland and Scotland were different reflecting their lower rural population densities. By the mid-19th Century as the Boroughs created for the new conurbations began to exercise weights and measures functions, many of the counties had to change their divisional structure once county inspection ceased in those places. This led to new divisions; some centred on other towns and some on existing rural divisions. The creation of county police forces during the mid-19th Century and the widespread transfer of weights and measures functions to the constabulary also meant changes to previous divisional structures. Information about the development of the police and police officers acting as ex-officio Inspectors of Weights and Measures is given in Chapter 4. Information about its divisional structure is given in the entry for each county in Chapter 7. This data is relevant to verification marks as a number of divisional marks have been recorded and others will undoubtedly continue to be identified.

Historic Divisions in Scotland

The counties seldom used divisional structures for weights and measures purposes. In most areas the burghs had long been the commercial focus so it was mainly they who had administered the function. Whilst Renfrewshire had 3 Wards, only the Lower Ward served as a weights and measures division for the expanding suburbs of Glasgow. The only Standards recorded as issued to Divisions were for: Dunbarton County in 1850 for the East and West Districts; Edinburgh County in 1836 for Dalkeith District; Renfrew County in 1834 for the Lower Ward; and Ross County in 1852 for the Island of Lewis, Wester Ross.

Historic Divisions in England and Wales

Most counties originally had divisional structures based on the Hundreds or later on Petty Sessional Districts once the police began to undertake inspection. Some had different historic structures: e.g. Durham, Northumberland and Westmorland had Wards; Lincoln had Wapentakes or Grand Parts; Kent had Lathes or Great Districts; Sussex had Rapes; and Yorkshire had Wapentakes. Indenture records show many sets of Local Standards were issued for individual Hundreds in England of which full details are given in Appendix I. There were undoubtedly many more which were either not inscribed for Hundreds or only recorded as 'County sets'.
In Wales, the only Standards recorded as issued to Divisions were for: Flintshire in 1850 for Maylor Hundred; and, Glamorgan County in 1826 for the Merthyr Tydfil District and in 1846 for the Cardiff District and the Swansea District.

Historic Divisions in Ireland

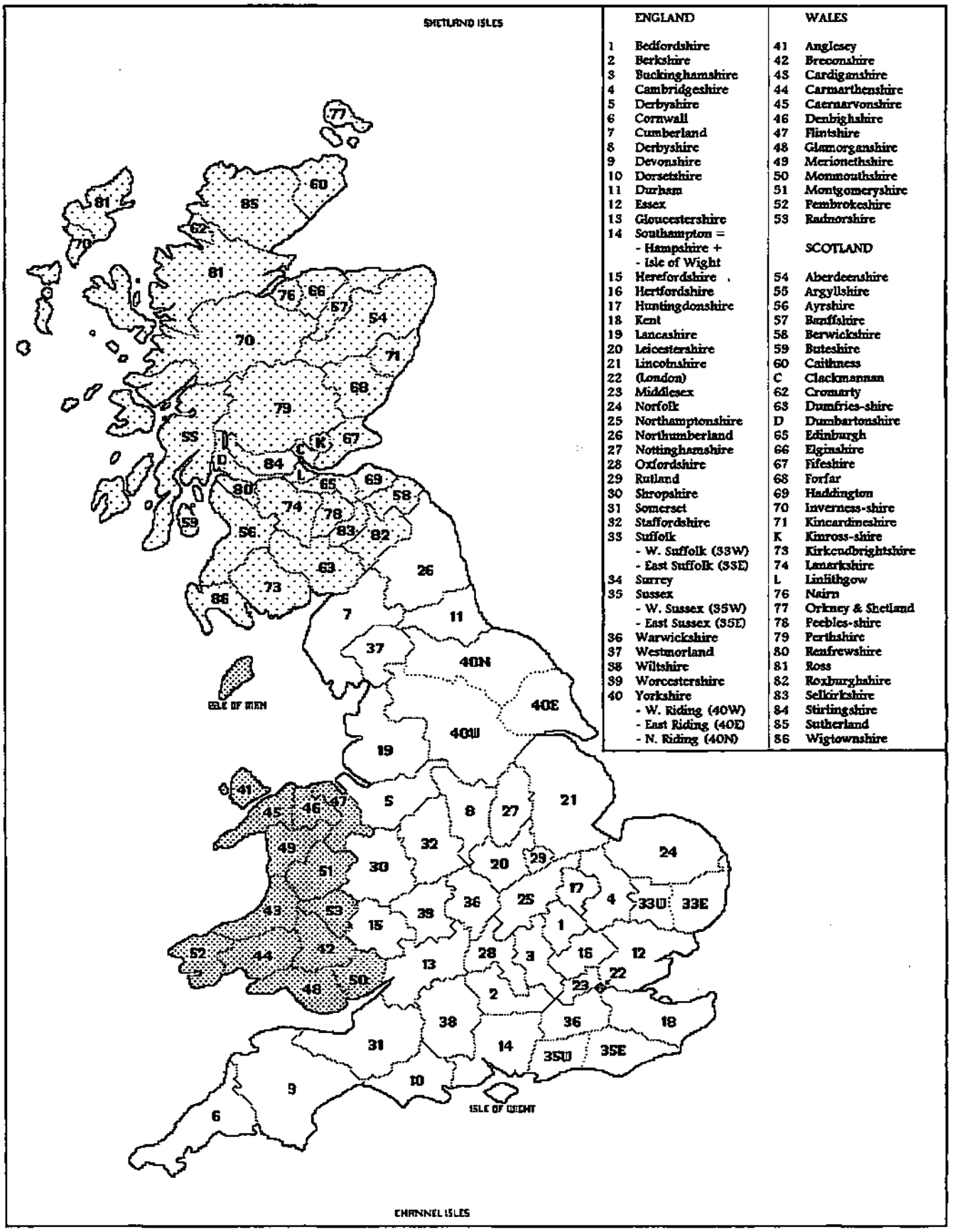
Parliamentary records from 1836 show that in several counties the Grand Juries employed more than one Inspector and in some cases their districts are mentioned. These structures remained in place until 1860 when the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c119 abolished Grand Jury Inspectors. Inspection was then put under the police (except in Dublin) allowing a uniform system based on about 600 Petty Sessional Districts to be introduced. The only Standards recorded as issued to Divisions were for: County Armagh in 1844 for Armagh District; County Louth in 1835 for Dundalk District; and, County Wexford in 1826 for New Ross District. By 1869 some 599 sets of mainly iron 'sub-Standards' were being used by the police which were not subject to verification by the Exchequer.

TABLE 4 - COUNTIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BEFORE 1888

Aberdeen (S)	Cornwall (E)	Haddington (S)	Mayo (I)	Rutland (E)
Anglesey (W)	Cromarty (S)	Hereford (E)	Meath (I)	Selkirk (S)
Antrim (I)	Cumberland (E)	Hertford (E)	Merioneth (W)	Shropshire (E)
Argyll (S)	Denbigh (W)	Huntingdon (E)	Middlesex (E)	Sligo (I)
Armagh (I)	Derby (E)	Inverness (S)	Monaghan (I)	Somerset (E)
Ayr (S)	Devon (E)	Isle of Ely (E)	Monmouth (E)	Southampton (E)
Banff (S)	Donegal (I)	Kent (E)	Montgomery (W)	Stafford (E)
Bedford (E)	Dorset (E)	Kerry (I)	Nairn (S)	Stirling (S)
Berkshire (E)	Down (I)	Kildare (I)	Norfolk (E)	Suffolk (E)
Berwick (S)	Dublin (I)	Kilkenny (I)	Northampton (E)	Surrey (E)
Brecon (W)	Dumfries (S)	Kincardine (S)	Northumberland (E)	Sussex (E)
Buckingham (E)	Dunbarton (S)	Kinross (S)	Nottingham (E)	Sutherland (S)
Bute (S)	Durham (E)	King's (I)	Orkney & Shetland (S)	Tipperary (I)
Caithness (S)	Edinburgh (S)	Kirkcudbright (S)	Oxford (E)	Tyrone (I)
Cambridge (E)	Elgin (S)	Lanark (S)	Peebles (S)	Warwick (E)
Cardigan (W)	Essex (E)	Lancaster (E)	Pembroke (W)	Waterford (I)
Carlow (I)	Fermanagh (I)	Leicester (E)	Perth (S)	Westmeath (I)
Carmarthen (W)	Fife (S)	Leitrim (I)	Queen's (I)	Westmorland (E)
Carnarvon (W)	Flint (W)	Limerick (I)	Radnor (W)	Wexford (I)
Cavan (I)	Forfar (S)	Lincoln (E)	Renfrew (S)	Wicklow (I)
Chester (E)	Galway (I)	Linlithgow (S)	Roscommon (I)	Wigtown (S)
Clackmannan (S)	Glamorgan (W)	Londonderry (I)	Ross (S)	Wiltshire (E)
Clare (I)	Gloucester (E)	Longford (I)	Roxburgh (S)	Worcester (E)
Cork (I)		Louth (I)		Yorkshire (E)
KEY: E = England		I = Ireland	S = Scotland	W = Wales

MAP 1 - ENGLISH, WELSH & SCOTTISH COUNTIES 1836 - 1888

Although the English and Scottish counties had existed as shown from at least 1707, the Welsh are those of 1836. The English and Scottish counties were reorganised in 1888 and 1889 respectively.



	ENGLAND		WALES
1	Bedfordshire	41	Anglesey
2	Berkshire	42	Breconshire
3	Buckinghamshire	43	Cardiganshire
4	Cambridgeshire	44	Carmarthenshire
5	Derbyshire	45	Caernarvonshire
6	Cornwall	46	Denbighshire
7	Cumberland	47	Flintshire
8	Derbyshire	48	Glamorganshire
9	Devonshire	49	Merionethshire
10	Dorsetshire	50	Monmouthshire
11	Durham	51	Montgomeryshire
12	Essex	52	Pembrokeshire
13	Gloucestershire	53	Radnorshire
14	Southampton = - Hampshire + - Isle of Wight		SCOTLAND
15	Herefordshire	54	Aberdeenshire
16	Hertfordshire	55	Argyllshire
17	Huntingdonshire	56	Ayrshire
18	Kent	57	Banffshire
19	Lancashire	58	Berwickshire
20	Leicestershire	59	Buteshire
21	Lincolnshire	60	Caithness
22	(London)	C	Clackmannan
23	Middlesex	62	Cromarty
24	Norfolk	63	Dumfries-shire
25	Northamptonshire	D	Dumbartonshire
26	Northumberland	65	Edinburgh
27	Nottinghamshire	66	Elginshire
28	Oxfordshire	67	Fifeshire
29	Rutland	68	Forfar
30	Shropshire	69	Haddington
31	Somerset	70	Inverness-shire
32	Staffordshire	71	Kincardineshire
33	Suffolk - W. Suffolk (33W) - East Suffolk (33E)	K	Kinross-shire
		73	Kirkcudbrightshire
34	Surrey	74	Lanarkshire
35	Sussex - W. Sussex (35W) - East Sussex (35E)	L	Linlithgow
		76	Nairn
36	Warwickshire	77	Orkney & Shetland
37	Westmorland	78	Peebles-shire
38	Wiltshire	79	Perthshire
39	Worcestershire	80	Renfrewshire
40	Yorkshire - W. Riding (40W) - East Riding (40E) - N. Riding (40N)	81	Ross
		82	Roxburghshire
		83	Selkirkshire
		84	Stirlingshire
		85	Sutherland
		86	Wigtownshire

Reorganisation of Counties

The first major reform was the creation of County Councils (CCs) by the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888. Four existing historic counties were divided to create the following 10 new self-administering counties:

in Lincolnshire: Holland; Kesteven; and, Lindsey CCs
in Suffolk: East and, West Suffolk CCs
in Sussex: East and, West Sussex CCs
in Yorkshire: East, West and, North Riding CCs

The County of Southampton was divided by The Isle of Wight County Order, 1889 which established the new Hampshire and Isle of Wight CCs from 1 April 1890.

The Local Government Act, 1972 abolished the 45 and 13 CCs then existing in England and Wales respectively and created with effect from 1 April 1974: 6 Metropolitan CCs (which ceased to exist from 31 March 1986 under the Local Government Act, 1985) and, 39 and 8 non-metropolitan CCs in England and Wales respectively. The Metropolitan County Councils undertook weights and measures functions in their areas until 1986 after which weights and measures administration passed to the Metropolitan Boroughs in their former areas.

The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889 united Ross and Cromarty counties, divorced Shetland from Orkney renaming it Zetland; and rectified various boundary anomalies. From the 1920s increasing numbers of County Councilss voluntarily began to combine either with some or all of their burghs and/or each other to provide joint arrangements for weights and measures purposes. Under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929 further changes took place when Perth and Kinross County Councils, and Moray (formerly Elgin) and Nairn County Councils, were united for all major purposes including weights and measures functions.

The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1973 abolished the 33 County Councils then existing in Scotland and with effect from 16 May 1975 created 9 Regional Councils and the Islands Councils of Orkney, Shetland, and Western Isles which 12 became the only weights and measures authorities thereafter.

The Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898 created County Councils In Ireland with effect from 1 April 1899. In 1922 Ireland was divided by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920 into the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland leaving the original counties unchanged. With effect from 1 October 1973 the authorities then existing were abolished and replaced by 9 Area Boards and 26 District Councils; additionally, certain functions previously the responsibilty of local authorities were transferred to government departments. As part of these changes all responsibility for weights and measures administration was transferred to the Department of Commerce (in 1995 the Trading Standards Branch of the Department of Economic Development).

Boundary Changes Following Reorganisations

Information about any changes to individual authorities should not be taken to imply that the boundaries of the authority remained unchanged after any reorganisation. In many cases only the historic name of the authority has been constant: while its area and responsibilities have changed significantly. Those interested in such details should consult the legislation which led to the change.

Liberties, Manors and other Franchises

There had long been a complex hierarchy of 'franchises' such as Liberties, Lordships, Hundred Courts, and Courts of Honours. These 'anomalous jurisdictions' were areas exempt from some or all of a county or borough's jurisdiction by the grant of a Justices Commission or by the rights of a manorial lordship. In such places the shire-moot was replaced by a manorial court presided over by the Lord or his chief officer; and it was these courts with their own Sheriffs or equivalent officers which regulated the agrarian system from before the Middle Ages. The court enforced services due from tenants, made local byelaws and the Bailiff executed its decisions - when a manorial court acted in this way it was known as a 'Court Leet'. If there was more than one bailiff, the most senior was known as the 'major bailiff' or just 'major', later corrupted to Mayor. Manors eventually ceased to be forms of local government and became private landed property. Their gradual decline was compensated by the extension of the parish (with which they were often coterminous) as an administrative unit.

Some franchises covered immense areas, for example: Tutbury Honour Court held every three weeks at Tutbury included parts of at least 6 Counties. The Court Baron of the Honour of Pontefract held twice yearly each at Bradford, Huddersfield and Leeds had jurisdiction over 350 townships in a 600 square mile area. Wakefield Court Baron held by the Lord of the Manor of Wakefield included by 1835 the whole, or large portions of the boroughs of Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield and Wakefield with 250,000 inhabitants and exercised major weights and measures functions as well as dealing with over 2000 civil actions yearly. Nottinghamshire Peverel Court had concurrent jurisdiction with the County Courts of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire outside the corporate towns. Kidwelly Honour or Lordship and Liberty Court covered three commotes (Hundreds) of Carmarthenshire and included 19 manors and 16 parishes. The Liberty of the Cinque Ports comprised 39 Boroughs and subordinate villages independent of the counties around them. It ranked effectively as a separate shire with the nature of a single municipal corporation until 1889 with a Lord Warden appointed by the Crown who for many centuries combined his post with that of Constable of Dover Castle. Each of the original 5 ports (Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney and Sandwich) and the 2 Ancient Towns of Rye and Winchelsea had its own municipal corporation and a mayor. These and some of their corporate limbs or member towns undertook weights and measures enforcement in increasing numbers from 1825 onwards. Smaller franchises were equally influential, some being able to sentence convicted felons to summary execution until the 19th Century. The Court Leet of the Savoy in Westminster had one of the smallest areas: the so-called Precinct of the Savoy was an extra-parochial area around the ancient palace, prison and chapel of the Savoy. Its Court Leet was held every year for over five hundred years and among the officers appointed annually were four Ale-conners whose duties included the detection of shopkeepers using fraudulent weights and measures. Historically, many manors etc undertook weights and measures functions and some continued to do so during the 19th Century (although in a number of cases they did not obtain new Imperial Standards but continued to use their pre-Imperial weights, yards, ale and grain measures).

Tolerated during the municipal reforms of the 1830s, the ancient rights of these jurisdictions were increasingly seen by central government to require reform due to their lack of uniformity. It was to take a further 50 years before the Weights and Measures (Purchase) Act, 1892 allowed County and Borough Councils to acquire the outstanding franchises of these bodies. This law really came too late as local authorities had been using negotiation or Local Act powers for many years to achieve the same results. For example in 1880, the Warden of the Standards noted in his annual report to the Board of Trade: "**Although it is the duty of the local and municipal authorities to carry out this Act, there are still remaining a few private authorities who exercise local jurisdiction with regard to weights and measures.**" and went on to report that the Borough of Huddersfield had been able to acquire all the manorial rights with respect to weights and measures within their borough. In his annual report for 1883/4, he noted that there then remained only 14 places out of an original total of 58 (Table 5) which had Exchequer verified copies of Imperial standards. He cited the manorial court of the Manor of Titchfield, Hampshire, where it was still customary for Ale Tasters to examine the weights and measures of persons living within the manor, and for the court to punish offenders. There, the Lord of the Manor exercised by prescription all the powers of a local authority without being liable to the obligations of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878. In 1892 he reported that there then remained 20 manorial authorities or ancient courts leet which were still carrying out local weights and measures administration.

The practice of franchises undertaking weights and measures functions appears to have been an arrangement almost peculiar to England. With the exception of the Liberties of St. Sepulchre in Dublin, and Kidwelly no Imperial Standards are recorded as having been issued to such jurisdictions in Ireland, Scotland or Wales. However, Lord Saltoun vigorously protected his ancient rights to weights and measures functions well into the second half of the 19th Century at Fraserburgh in Scotland, a baronial (manorial) burgh; which is intriguing as the Burgh does not appear to have had any Imperial Standards.

Municipal Administration - Boroughs and other Statutory Authorities

Municipal and Statutory Corporations

Strictly, municipal corporations were creatures of the Crown whose constitutions and jurisdictions were standardised by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835. The term was used originally for boroughs, cities and towns whose inhabitants had been incorporated by Royal Charter, or those places claiming to be boroughs by virtue of a lost charter or by custom. These 'municipal' corporations continued as common law bodies irrespective of the requirements of statute law; and were distinct from local authorities constituted by statute known as 'statutory' corporations. The essential practical difference between the two being that statutory bodies can do such acts only as are authorised directly or indirectly by the statutes which create them; municipal corporations could generally do everything that an ordinary individual could. A Royal Commission on Municipal Corporations inquired into 285 towns between July 1833 and April 1835 and identified 246 municipal corporations of various types. Their Report together with four volumes of appendices dealt with only 261 towns because Corfe Castle, Dover, Lichfield, Maidstone and New Romney refused to give information and the reports about a number of other towns were not received in time. The Commission found significant want of uniformity in charters and irregularities in local administration and so Parliament began municipal reform, initially in England and Wales by bringing 178 of the more important corporations (listed in Table 6) under the 1835 Act's scheme of constitution and government. The corporations of Alnwick, Llanelly, Malmesbury, Sutton Coldfield and Yeovil originally in the Bill were struck out during its passage through Parliament. About 50 were left unreformed including the City of London, and 50 to 60 manorial boroughs were omitted from the Act's Schedule. Over half of the 117 manorial boroughs made into municipal corporations had a Commission of the Peace temporarily witheld from them. These were unable to appoint Inspectors until after the

TABLE 5 - LIBERTIES, MANORS AND OTHER FRANCHISES WHICH HAD IMPERIAL STANDARDS

Manor &c	Lord of the Manor	Manor &c	Lord of the Manor	Manor &c	Lord of the Manor
Aldborne	T Baskerville	Manchester	Sir O Moseley	Woburn	Duke of Bedford
Alford	Sir RA Christopher	Old Paris Garden	?	Bisley	**Elizabeth Ackerley**
Belton	Earl Brownlow	Oxford University	University itself	Churchdown	
Bradford	Miss M & E Dawson	Rochdale	J Dearden	Cirencester	
Brasted	Arch of Canterbury	St John of Jerusalem	?	Evesham	
Burlington	(? Mrs Harland)	St Sepulchre	Arch of Dublin	Hempstede	
Bury	Earl of Derby	St Sidwell	?	Presbury etc	
Cambridge Univ	University itself	St Thomas, Exeter	Albany Savile	Stow-on-the-Wold	
Cawood &c	Dean &c of York	Savoy	Duchy of Lancaster	Swell Inferior	
Cheshunt	JJ Martin	Southwark	Charles Pott		**Duke of Northumberland**
Croydon	Arch of Canterbury	Stannaries	Duchy of Cornwall		
Cutsdean	WD Pierce	Stockbridge	J Burnham		
Eccleshall-Bierlow	Duke of Norfolk	Stockport	(? W Turner)	Alnwick	All were amalgamated by 1853 into the Manor & Barony of Prudhoe & Manors of Corbridge, Newburn & Tynemouth
Farringdon	W Bennett	Swanscombe	Earl of Jersey	Corbridge &c	
Gillingham	Mr Ogle	Tavistock	Duke of Bedford	Hexham	
Glossop	Duke of Norfolk	Tower Hamlets	The Crown	Rothbury	
Halifax	Duke of Leeds	Trowbridge	T Timbrell	Warkworth &c	
Havering	The Crown?	Wakefield	Duke of Leeds		
Henley-u-Thames	WPW Freeman	Watchet & Williton	Earl of Egremont		
Honley- Slaithwaite	Earl of Dartford	Wetherfield	J Wetherfield	Heston	} Parishes in
Leeds Kirkgate	CH Ingram	Winslow	WS Lowndes	Isleworth	} Isleworth Manor
Lewisham	Earl of Dartmouth	Wiveliscombe	?	Twickenham	} Middlesex

TABLE 6 - BOROUGHS CREATED BY THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS ACT,1835

THOSE SHOWN WITHOUT AN ASTERISK WERE AUTHORISED TO HAVE A COMMISSION OF THE PEACE (Schedule A to Act)
THOSE SHOWN ASTERISKED WERE NOT TO HAVE A COMMISSION OF THE PEACE UNLESS ON PETITION AND GRANT (Schedule B)

Aberystwyth	Chesterfield	Great Yarmouth	Marlborough *	Scarborough
Abingdon	Chichester	Grimsby	Monmouth	Shaftesbury *
Andover	Chippenham *	Guildford	Morpeth *	Shrewsbury
Arundel *	Chipping Norton *	Harwich	Neath	South Molton *
Banbury	Clitheroe	Hastings	New Sarum	Southampton Co of T
Barnstaple	Colchester	Haverfordwest Co of T	New Windsor	Southwold *
Basingstoke *	Congleton	Helston *	Newark	St Albans
Bath	Coventry Co of City	Hereford	Newbury	St Ives
Beaumaris *	Dartmouth	Hertford	Newcastle-under-Lyne	Stafford
Beccles*	Daventry *	Hull Co of T	Newcastle-u-T Co of T	Stamford
Bedford	Deal	Huntingdon *	Newport (IoW)	Stockport
Berwick-u-T Co of B	Denbigh	Hythe *	Newport (Mon)	Stockton
Beverley	Derby	Ipswich	Northampton	Stratford-on-Avon *
Bewdley	Devizes	Kendal	Norwich Co of City	Sudbury
Bideford	Doncaster	Kidderminster	Nottingham Co of T	Sunderland
Blandford Forum *	Dorchester	King's Lynn	Oswestry	Swansea
Bodmin	Dover	Kingston-upon-Thames	Oxford	Tamworth
Boston	Droitwich *	Lancaster	Pembroke	Tenby *
Brecon	Durham	Launceston *	Penryn *	Tenterden *
Bridgenorth	East Retford *	Leeds	Penzance	Tewkesbury
Bridgwater	Evesham	Leicester	Plymouth	Thetford *
Bridport	Exeter Co of City	Leominster	Pontefract	Tiverton
Bristol Co of City	Eye *	Lichfield Co of City	Poole Co of T	Totnes *
Buckingham *	Falmouth	Lincoln Co of City	Portsmouth	Truro
Bury St Edmunds	Faversham *	Liskeard	Preston	Wallingford *
Calne *	Flint*	Liverpool	Pwllheli *	Walsall
Cambridge	Folkestone *	Llandidloes *	Reading	Warwick
Canterbury Co of City	Gateshead	Llandovery *	Richmond	Welchpool
Cardiff	Glastonbury *	Louth	Ripon	Wells
Cardigan *	Gloucester Co of City	Ludlow	Rochester	Wenlock
Carlisle	Godalming *	Lyme Regis *	Romsey	Weymouth
Carmarthen Co of B	Godmanchester *	Lymington *	Ruthin *	Wigan
Carnarvon	Grantham	Macclesfield	Rye *	Winchester
Chard *	Gravesend	Maidenhead *	Saffron Walden	Wisbech
Chepping Wycombe *	Great Torrington *	Maidstone	Sandwich *	Worcester Co of City
Chester Co of City		Maldon		York Co of City

1861 Act 24 & 25 Vict c75 allowed those which by then or later had a separate Commission of the Peace.

Large numbers of municipal corporations existed prior to the 1835 Act. Most claimed to act under Royal Charters; a few based their rights and privileges on prescription. Incorporation was attractive as it usually gave the power of self government through a 'mayor and council'. This normally meant the corporation were able to act quite independently of the surrounding county including having their own court(s) of law. In relation to weights and measures functions these differences meant that all sorts of local bodies were involved with one or more aspects of examination, inspection, verification, stamping and enforcement proceedings in the first third of the 19th Century. Indeed, this unsatisfactory situation (from a central viewpoint) was to be a continuing issue for Parliamentary attention until the Weights and Measures Act, 1878 began to achieve consistency.

The 1835 Act had been hurried through Parliament for political purposes and was lacking in several respects. Of these possibly the worst omission arose from a carelessly worded definition in Section 142 which made the Act applicable only to the Boroughs mentioned in one or other of its two Schedules or those newly incorporated after its introduction. Thus, any clauses relating to possible improvements in existing boroughs which would have been consequential once the Act became law could not take legal effect. This left unresolved the problems faced by the hundred or so other small corporations and manorial boroughs not covered by the Act until the 1880s when the Report of the 1878 Royal Commission on Municipal Corporations led to The Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. This added 25 old boroughs to the 1835 scheme while in the interim another 62 newly incorporated boroughs had adopted this form of local government. Many of the other places which had claimed to be boroughs but were excluded from the 1835 scheme continued 'unreformed' until the expiration of the time limited by the 1882 Act and were thereafter dissolved - meanwhile they could choose to continue to exercise weights and measures functions which many did until the mid-1880s. Under Section 39 of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888 the weights and measures powers of boroughs with populations of less than 10000 (at the 1881 Census) passed to the County Councils and about 70 small boroughs thereafter ceased to undertake these functions.

In Scotland, the burghal system was equally longstanding and by the 16th Century burghs could be classified as either Royal Burghs or Burghs of Barony, A third group, Burghs of Regality, were not a separate category but simply places where a secular lord or a religious corporation had been given extensive judicial powers. New Parliamentary Burghs' were created under the Reform Acts: 13 in 1833, and 2 in 1868 in order to enlarge the burgh franchise. These 15 together with one created by Private Act in 1885

had essentially similar powers to the older Burghs including the choice of becoming a weights and measures authority. Police Burghs were created under the General Police Acts passed between 1833 and 1889 and under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892. Intended to allow populous places to adopt a 'police system' this legislation also empowered them to choose to carry out weights and measures functions. The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929 differentiated the burghs which were not counties of cities into 'Large Burghs' having populations of 20000 or more and 'Small Burghs' and both types were empowered to continue to undertake weights and measures functions until the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947 removed that power from the Small Burghs.
In Ireland, no new municipal authorities were created until late in the 19th Century when several former townships in the Dublin metropolitan area were created Urban District Councils and chose to undertake weights and measures functions. Information about weights and measures administration in Ireland is given in Chapter 6.

Head of the Corporation

The office of head of the corporation was as old as the particular town or borough itself, and in many places the name 'Mayor' for this office was, comparatively, an innovation of the 1835 Act. Typical titles used included Alderman, Bailiff, High Bailiff, Burgomaster, Portreeve, Provost, Sovereign and Warden. Sometimes this office was shared by two individuals and several towns had 'two Bailiffs' or 'two Aldermen'. In Scotland the most commonly used title was Dean of Guild. This knowledge is important since it was commonplace for the heads of corporations to undertake a far wider range of duties than we might expect today. For example, they would inevitably be the most senior magistrate with significant judicial responsibilities including being the coroner. Many were also the clerk of the market in which capacity the various appellations used are relevant to the study of weights and measures enforcement. Without this knowledge it would be possible to assume incorrectly that the person who was the 'Custodian of the Standards', the 'Clerk of the Market' or even the 'Inspector' (Weighmaster in Ireland) would nearly always have been an employee of the particular authority.
Information about heads of corporations who were clerks of the market is given under 'Clerks of the Market' in Chapters 4 and 6.

Counties of Boroughs, Cities and Towns

Over the centuries some towns were granted special status as 'Counties corporate' by Royal Charter. Being effectively 'counties in themselves' gave them extensive immunities from the jurisdiction of the 'counties at large' in which they were geographically situated. This made them independent of the county for many purposes including weights and measures functions. There were 32 counties corporate: 17 in England and 2 in Wales (Co of: City, Co of B = Borough, and Co of T = Town in Table 6); 9 in Ireland (see Chapter 6) and 4 in Scotland: the Counties of the Cities of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Coventry lost its status as a County of a City in 1842 by the Act 5 & 6 Vict c110.

Cities

There was no legal distinction between the term 'Borough' or 'City' the difference being solely one of rank. The title 'City' was obtained only by an express grant from the Sovereign effected by means of letters patent although a number of cities possessed the title by very ancient prescriptive rights. It is not the case that a city was a borough incorporate which had or formerly had a bishop.

Local Boards of Health and Urban District Councils

The Victorian sanitary reforms led to certain places in England and Wales having Local Boards of Health under the Public Health Act, 1848. Municipal corporations became the Local Board of Health for their own areas. At least two: Ilfracombe and Leamington, undertook weights and measures functions. The Public Health Act, 1863 stipulated that only parishes with a population of at least 3000 could adopt the 1848 Act.
The Public Health Act, 1872 divided the country into urban and rural sanitary districts with those in urban areas being the existing Boroughs, Improvement Commissioners and Local Boards of Health.
The Local Government Act, 1894 created Urban District Councils (UDCs) and Rural District Councils in England and Wales; and a handful of UDCs later became weights and measures authorities.
In Ireland, several new UDCs were created as a result of equivalent legislation at the end of the 19th Century and some in the Dublin metropolis took on weights and measures functions: Ballsbridge; Blackrock; Dalkey; Kingstown; New Kilmainham; Pembroke; and, Rathmines and Rathgar.

County Borough Councils

Some of the most important boroughs in England, Ireland and Wales were created County Borough Councils (CBCs) under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888 and the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. Many were recent municipalities incorporated after 1835 although a few had achieved borough status during the early Middle Ages. About half were also cities, all medieval in origin except Leeds; and half of these were also counties in themselves. Over succeeding years more were created and a few disappeared through amalgamations and reorganisations (Table 7 notes any changes up to their abolition on 31 March 1974).
All the Counties of Cities, Boroughs or Towns became County Borough Councils except Berwick-upon-Tweed, Lichfield, Carmarthen, Poole and Haverfordwest whose populations were below the population criterion of 50000. County Borough Councils possessed all the functions of municipal boroughs under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882 and most of those of County Councils created under the 1888 or 1898 Acts including weights and measures functions.
The concept of County Boroughs was not applied to Scotland although the 4 Scottish Counties of Cities had the same powers as County Borough Councils.

TABLE 7 - COUNTY BOROUGHS FROM 1888 TO 1974

Barnsley	1912	Liverpool	1888
Barrow-in-Furness	1888	Londonderry (5)	1899
Bath	1888	Luton	1964
Belfast	1899	Manchester	1888
Birkenhead	1888	Merthyr Tydfil	1908
Birmingham	1888	Middlesbrough (6)	1888
Blackburn	1888	Newcastle-u-Tyne	1888
Blackpool	1904	Newport	1891
Bolton	1888	Northampton	1888
Bootle	1888	Norwich	1888
Bournemouth	1900	Nottingham	1888
Bradford	1888	Oldham	1888
Brighton	1888	Oxford	1889
Bristol	1888	Plymouth	1888
Burnley	1888	Portsmouth	1888
Burton-upon-Trent	1901	Preston	1888
Bury	1888	Reading	1888
Canterbury	1888	Rochdale	1888
Cardiff	1888	Rotherham	1902
Carlisle	1914	St. Helens	1888
Chester	1888	Salford	1888
Coventry	1888	Sheffield	1888
Croydon (1)	1888	Smethwick (7)	1899
Darlington	1915	Solihull	1964
Derby	1888	Southampton	1888
Devonport (2)	1888	Southend-on-Sea	1914
Dewsbury	1913	Southport	1905
Doncaster	1926	South Shields	1888
Dublin	1899	Stockport	1888
Dudley	1888	Stoke-on-Trent	1910
Eastbourne	1911	Sunderland	1888
East Ham (3)	1904	Swansea	1888
Exeter	1888	Teeside	1968
Gateshead	1888	Torbay	1968
Gloucester	1888	Tynemouth	1904
Great Yarmouth	1888	Wakefield	1915
Grimsby	1890	Wallasey	1913
Halifax	1888	Walsall	1888
Hanley (4)	1888	Warley	1966
Hartlepool	1966	Warrington	1900
Hastings	1888	West Bromwich	1888
Huddersfield	1888	West Ham (3)	1888
Ipswich	1888	W. Hartlepool (8)	1902
Kingston-u-Hull	1888	Wigan	1888
Leeds	1888	Wolverhampton	1888
Leicester	1888	Worcester	1888
Lincoln	1888	York	1888

Amalgamations of County Boroughs

1 Incorporated a London Borough (LB) in 1965
2 Plymouth absorbed Devonport in 1914
3 Amalgamated into Newham LB in 1965
4 Stoke-on-Trent absorbed Hanley in 1910
5 Replaced by Development Commission in 1969
6 Amalgamated into Teeside CB in 1968
7 Amalgamated into Warley CB in 1966
8 Amalgamated into Hartlepool CB in 1966

Boundary Changes Following Reorganisations

Information about any changes to individual authorities should not be taken to imply that the boundaries of the authority remained unchanged after any reorganisation. In many cases only the historic name of the authority has been constant: while its area and responsibilities have changed significantly. Those interested in such details should consult the legislation which led to the change.

Reorganisation of Corporations

The Local Government Act, 1972 abolished the 83 County Borough Councils, 259 non-county (Municipal) Borough Councils, 522 Urban District Councils and 468 Rural District Councils then existing in England and Wales. These were replaced with effect from 1 April 1974 by two types of District Councils. Firstly, 36 Metropolitan authorities, all of which were later granted Borough status and known as Metropolitan Borough Councils (MBCs) were created in England within the areas of the new Metropolitan County Councils of Greater Manchester, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, Tyne and Wear, West Midlands and, West Yorkshire. Secondly, 296 and 37 non-metropolitan District Councils were created in England and Wales respectively. Only the MBCs were empowered automatically to administer weights and measures functions which none did until after the abolition of the Metropolitan County Councils in 1986. Amongst the District Councils only Burnley and Southend-on-Sea continued to undertake weights and measures functions.

The local government reorganisation in Scotland of 1975 abolished with effect from 16 May 1975 the 201 City and Burgh Councils, and 197 District Councils then existing and replaced them by 53 new District Councils. These were not empowered to undertake weights and measures functions which became the responsibility of the 9 new Regional Councils and 3 Islands Councils.

In Northern Ireland the authorities then existing were abolished with effect from 1 October 1973 and replaced by 9 Area Boards and 26 District Councils and all weights and measures functions were transferred from the local authorities to the Department of Commerce (in 1995 the Trading Standards Branch of the Department of Economic Development).

Local Government in Greater London

The general administration of London in the first half of the 19th Century tended to be chaotic being in the hands of 99 vestries and parish assemblies. Around the 'square mile' of London's heartland, controlled by the Corporation of the City of London, lay the ancient counties of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey and Kent governed by JPs and parish vestries. The Municipal Corporations Act, 1835 did not apply to London, so until the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855 no attempt was made to introduce orderly local government into the metropolis. The 1855 Act created the Metropolitan Board of Works, reorganised the elected vestries of 22 parishes as district authorities, and created a further 15 district boards of works to cover the other 56 parishes of what was then the metropolis. In 1888 the Local Government (England and Wales) Act wound up the Metropolitan Board of Works and created the directly elected London County Council. The London Government Act, 1899 abolished the administrative parishes and district boards and created 28 Metropolitan Boroughs with powers akin to those of the CBCs. Meanwhile, under the Weights and Measures Act, 1889 the responsiblity for weights and measures administration in the Metropolis (other than the City of London)had passed to the London County Council. Under the London

Government Act, 1963 the Greater London Council (which from 1 April 1986 was abolished by the Local Government Act, 1985) and 32 chartered boroughs came into existence on 1 April 1965. These replaced the London County Council (LCC); Middlesex County Council; the County Boroughs of Croydon, East Ham, and West Ham; the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs; 39 non-County Boroughs and 15 Urban District Councils. The City of London Corporation remained undisturbed. Some of the new London Boroughs established Weights and Measures Departments or joined together for such purposes either initially or later.

Parish Administration - Annoyance Juries

The Saxon 'parish' was a township whose inhabitants were under the care of a single priest and developed later as an important unit of local governance under the Normans. They continued the ancient practice of the priest calling parishioners together in the church vestry to discuss both civil and church business. These vestry meetings became very appropriate when public action was needed as there existed in every part of England and Wales a local body upon which administrative responsibility could be placed. The role of the parish in relation to weights and measures functions had been historically insignificant until the 1797 Act 37 Geo. III c143 allowed local people to appoint an Examiner (the 1795 Act 35 Geo. 3 c102 required local Examiners to be appointed by counties to undertake such functions in the Hundreds). In 1815 the Act 55 Geo. III c43 extended these provisions to corporate towns, cities and boroughs which led especially in London to the parish authorities often undertaking these duties. In particular, the ancient practice of groups of citizens known as Annoyance Juries inspecting weights and measures in shops was continued. The method employed was set out in an Act of 1756 (Act 29 Geo.II c25) although the court was not a true manorial court leet but the statutory one set up for the City of Westminster. The High Steward or his deputy, of the City and Liberty of Westminster was authorised to issue a precept to the High Bailiff to summon 80 substantial householders; and at a court of burgesses, to be held for such purpose, to nominate and appoint such number of them, not exceeding 48, as was thought fit, and so that one or more be nominated out of each parish, as an annoyance jury each member of which was sworn to execute his duties faithfully and impartially. The 1756 Act recited the powers and duties of the Westminster juries and restricted the right of entry to any shop, house or warehouse belonging to any person who dealt by weight or measure to any reasonable time in the day time. The jury, if it found any weight, balance or measure unlawful or defective, was required to break and destroy it and fine the offender a sum (not exceeding 40s) which they thought proper to the offence. Examples of this old system were still to be found in the 1870s in the Metropolitan Parishes of Paddington, St. Marylebone, St. Mary's Islington, and St. Pancras where by virtue of local Acts, all weights and measures were verified by the Stamper who generally was the Parish Beadle, and the only inspections were carried out by Annoyance Juries.

In 1835 Benjamin Rotch, Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, was questioned by a Select Committee and described various unsatisfactory inspection practices in the London area including: "**. . . . the thing is so badly managed by these constables and others altogether, that it is quite as unsatisfactory to the public as the leet juries. The constable walks in, for instance, with a measure in his pocket, calls for a pint of porter, measures it in any way he thinks proper, without glass or gauge, or any thing to satisfy the publican, and if he thinks it deficient, he imposes a penalty, and either walks away with the measure or takes the fine**". Asked about the custom of leet juries going round at stated periods to examine weights and measures he said: "**There are annoyance juries and leet juries appointed in different manors**". He also said that they were not in the habit of stamping weights and measures and confirmed he did not know of any instance where they stamped.

In 1869, William Cave Fowler, a partner in the firm of Nicholl and Fowler makers of weighing and measuring equipment &c was asked about these juries by members of the Standards Commission and said:- "**Yes, I have some experience of them, and I think it is a most ridiculous system, because they go round, and they have a beadle marching before them with all the pomp and vanities of his office, and the people all round the neighbourhood know that he is coming, and if they have any imperfect weights or measures, they put them out of the way of the jury**" (Minutes of Evidence No 804).

The Weights and Measures Act, 1878 required authorities to appoint at least one salaried Inspector of Weights and Measures (Section 43) and vestry commissioners were exhorted to cease local inspection (Section 55). Although their local powers were protected (Section 69) the era of the leet jury in the Metropolis had nearly come to an end.

Town Markets

The need to regulate town markets including the weights and measures used in them had been attempted from time to time by the Crown through the King's Clerk of the Market; for example, in 1389 and 1392 Acts of Richard II dealt with such matters. Local clerks of the market had existed long before 1640 when the Act 16 Car I c19 re-affirmed the obligations of the mayor or other head officer of any city, borough or town corporate, and the lord of any liberty or franchise to execute the office of local clerk of the market. These ancient market rights were both greatly sought after and jealously protected because of the income and status they gave to their owner(s). The lengthiest of such disputes was between the University and the Town of Oxford (RE Dust, "History of Weights and Measures in the City of Oxford", The Monthly Review, June 1958). The University had exercised the assize of bread and ale from at least 1214 but was challenged about its rights by the Mayor and Aldermen who petitioned Parliament in 1328 that the assay of weights and measures was a separate right which they felt was theirs. A compromise was reached whereby the University Chancellor and the Mayor should hold the assay jointly with half the profits going to the Town. In 1354 the Chancellor obtained the Queen's support through influence at Court resulting in King Edward III granting a new Charter of privileges to the University. This committed absolutely to the University the assize of bread and ale and the assay of weights and measures but confirmed the Town should still have half the profits. The vendatta continued with each accusing the other of misconduct and complaining regularly to the

FIGURE 5 - DUTIES OF OXFORD CLERKS OF THE MARKET specified by Archbishop Laud in 1634

"To set forth every market day in the place of the commarket so many lawful bushels and measures by us or our deputies to be allowed and sealed" and:
"To look after all things which concern the necessary and convenient arrangements about provisions and, so far as in them lies, the assize of bread, beer, wine, weights and measures, and the quality and price of corn, and to see that no fraud is committed. To which end they are bound frquently to test the weight of bread, to examine each maltsters and brewers casks at least once a year, and if they find any failing in the just measure prescribed by Statutes of the Realm, to break or burn them, besides the fine which the Vice-Chancellor may inflict upon the brewer. Whether the measure is correct for the bundles of hay and horse fodder; whether bundles of faggotts are of full size; whether coal merchants sacks are of proper capacity, that is to hold four bushels, and if they fail in the correct measure to burnthe sacks themselves in the market and to distribute the coal among the poor. Finally it is their duty to see that everything in the common market is arranged, displayed and exposed for sale at the proper time and place, and carefully to investigate the cases of offenders such as regrators, forestallers, extractors of unjust tolls, or other persons guilty of fraud in the common market, and to fine them themselves, or to bring them before the Vice-Chancellor for him to fine them. Further if from complaints brought before the Vice-Chancellor it shall appear that the clerks of the market have failed in their duty, if perchance they have been found negligent in examining the maltsters casks, the fine shall be ten pounds each. But if in other matters which concerns their office their negligence is to be punished by a fine of ten shillings for every offence".

King. In 1428 the University Convocation severely censured the Mayor and Aldermen for "... wresting from common victuallers certain vendibles to the prejudice of the King's University, damage of public market, unjust detriment of the community of students, and against the course of conscience". The City Records for 6 December 1534 note that the University Commissary entered a butcher's shop and struck out the Mayor's marks of the 'Royal lion and crown' on the weights, substituting the University mark of the 'book with seven clasps' ".....in derision of the King's authority and his gracious name". The University prevailed and from 1549 (until 1869) had sole rights to exercise weights and measures functions in the City. In 1786 the townsfolk of Wisbech acquired the lease of the market rights which had previously been granted by the Bishop of Ely to a private lessee. They at once provided standard weights and measures and set to work to enforce market regulations. In 1810 their Local Act 50 Geo III c206 gave them increased market powers after which they appointed collectors of market tolls and a Market Beadle.

In Middlesex, the Manors of St Giles-in-the-Fields and Stepney continued to appoint manorial officers for weights and measures enforcement during the 18th Century and to levy fees and fines on persons using faulty weights and measures. These rights were upheld in the Court of King's Bench (see Duke of Bedford v Alcock 1 Wils. 248; Shepard v Hall in Reports of Cases &c by RV Barnewall & JL Adolphus 1833 vol iii p433).

Clerks of the Market had a dual role in that they not only regulated weights and measures but also the operation of local markets. Their position was well protected and in many places the market superintendent continued to be 'clerk of the market', which office was retained into the 20th Century and in some places even up until the major reorganisation of local government in England and Wales of 1974. Very few verification marks have been identified for town markets which reinforces the longstanding concerns about the assiduousness of these 'Inspectors' most of whose time would have been spent attending to other duties. In the case of Oxford these duties were spelt out in 1634 by the Chancellor (Figure 5).

The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847 (10 & 11 Vict c14) required market operators to provide weights and measures for weighing commodities sold at markets and fairs, and to keep proper machines for weighing laden carts. Some provisions of the 1847 Act regarding public markets were incorporated in the Public Health Act, 1875. Section 77 of the Weights and Measures Act 1878 required in Ireland a specifically correct mode of weighing on the sale of articles by weight. This was needed because in many instances the vendor was deprived by the authorities of a portion of his price, either by not getting paid for the full weight of his goods or by having something deducted from the price as an allowance from the actual weight, or in the name of porterage or storage. The duty to provide correct weighing equipment such as scales or weights and measures or weighing machines could be imposed by statute upon a designated individual or authority. This was done for example, by the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1887 and the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Local Authorities under the Weights and Measures Act, 1963

The origins of the 1963 Act derived from the 1951 Report of the Hodgson Committee (Cmnd 8219 HMSO) who considered many ways of furthering the efficiency and uniformity of the weights and measures service and recommended that local authorities should continue to administer weights and measures law. In 1951 there were 202 County Councils, County Borough Councils and certain non-county Borough Councils responsible for this work in England and Wales with a further 46 in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The 1963 Act provided that in England and Wales outside London all County Councils, existing County Borough Councils and any created subsequently could continue to be or become weights and measures authorities. In addition, Urban District Councils with populations greater than 60,000 could choose to do this and, other Urban Distric Councils and any Rural District Council could so act if the Board of Trade agreed. Any non-county Borough which was a weights and measures authority prior to the Act could continue to be. In the London area the existing pattern of authorities was continued in the interim while an Order of the Board of Trade was prepared. The Weights and Measures Authorities (Metropolitan Region) Order 1964 (S.I 1964 No 1302) came into effect on 1 April 1965 and provided that the local weights and measures authority was the Council of each London Borough, and the Common Council of the City of London for the 'City' and the Inner and Middle Temples. In Scotland, the County Councils, counties of cities and large burghs continued to be weights and measures authorities.

Appendix II - Working Dates of Weights and Measures Authorities

Information about the operative dates of weights and measures authorities can help confirm or eliminate the likely origin of unidentified verification marks.

In order to avoid relying overmuch on the limited data which has previously been published; the research conducted in preparing this book has been extensive. As well as meetings and correspondence with other collectors and officials, visits to examine documents and collections, surveys of legislation and literature and detailed examination of contemporary publications such as topographical dictionaries, it has involved examination of:

- Parliamentary papers
- Reports of Select Committees and Royal Commissions
- Board of Trade indenture records up to c1894
- Uniform Stamp Numbers up to 1974 (England and Wales) and 1975 (Scotland)
- Standards Department Reports to the Board of Trade from 1866/7 to 1939
- Weights and Measures Inspectors Handbooks (e.g. Inspector's Vade Mecum 1910)
- Board of Trade "WM" Notes issued in confidence to local authorities from the early 1920s until 1985
- Issues of "The Municipal Year Book" published by the Municipal Journal Limited since 1897.

Appendix II (together with Tables 24 and 25) is the first published list of all known and likely weights and measures authorities in the British Isles. These are a synthesis of all the research information taken together with a thorough consideration of the impact of 19th Century legislative changes on the number and types of local authorities.

The following notes explain the tabulation and what it is intended to convey.

Name and Type of Organisation (Column 1)

This gives the then current corporate name and type of body undertaking weights and measures functions in the year when Imperial standards or a Uniform Stamp Number were first obtained. Information about any subsequent changes to the corporate status of individual bodies is given under the specific entries for each in Chapter 7.
Almost all of these corporate names were retained until the mid-1970s when major local government reorganisations and wholesale boundary changes significantly disturbed the previous pattern of local authorities with effect from: 1 April 1974 in England and Wales; and 15 May 1975 in Scotland. From those dates many corporate names changed and outside London only County Councils (in England and Wales) and Regional and Islands Councils (in Scotland) continued to undertake weights and measures functions. Places which had only pre-Imperial Standards are also listed as they may well have continued to be active during the (early) Imperial period.

First Issue of Imperial Standards (Columns 2 & 3)

The actual date of verification by the Exchequer or Standards Department for the first set(s) of Imperial Standards obtained by each place is given in Column 2. The Indenture Number(s) of the first set(s) is given in Column 3.
The possibility that places known to have had pre-Imperial Standards may have continued after 1826 to exercise weights and measures functions is noted as 'Had pre-Imperial Standards' together with the date of such standards if it is known.
Those places which other evidence suggests may have had pre-Imperial standards and/or exercised weights and measures functions are listed in Tables 24 (for Ireland) and 25 (for the rest of the U.K). It is hoped that further research by the author and other correspondents may allow this data to be amended and extended in due course.

Information on all local standards with their actual dates of first verification between 1825 and c1894 (Indenture numbers 1 to 2553) is given in Appendix I.

Details of every set of local standards including the Custodians to whom each set were issued are noted under the individual entries in Chapters 6 and 7.

Uniform Verification Numbers (Columns 4 & 5)

A uniform National system of verification marks incorporating stamp numbers was introduced throughout England, Scotland and Wales following the Weights and Measures Act, 1878. The Irish system (described in Chapter 6) was based on a different format to the rest of Great Britain; so entries for places in Ireland state under Column 6 'see Chapter 6'.
The contents of a letter from the Standards Department of the Board of Trade in January 1879 first notifying authorities of the Board of Trade's proposals for a uniform design of verification stamp are given in Figure 6.
Local authorities gradually began to adopt the new system of uniform numbered verification marks (UVNos) during 1879.
The Weights and Measures Act, 1889 and the Model Regulations issued thereunder required every local authority to adopt a uniform stamp of verification for the use of their Inspector.

Columns 4 and 5 give the year of issue and number of the first UVNo(s) adopted by each place.

A complete history of UVNos 1 to 1690 issued between 1879 and c1979 including dates of issue, cancellation and re-allocation together with the name(s) of the places for which they were in use is given in Appendix III.

All the UVNos adopted by each place are noted under the individual entries in Chapters 6 and 7.

FIGURE 6 - LETTER TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES ABOUT UNIFORM DESIGN OF VERIFICATION STAMP

Board of Trade (Standards Department)
7, Old Palace Yard, S.S.,
15th January 1879

"THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1878"

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Trade to point out to the local authorities under the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, that it is most desirable that the stamps to be used throughout the United Kingdom for stamping weights and measures should be of uniform design.

It has been ascertained by the Board of Trade that there are 1355 separate districts of inspection of weights and measures, and that each local authority has its own particular stamp.

It has been represented that this great variety of stamps has not only rendered it difficult for Inspectors to see whether a weight or measure has been properly stamped, but has exposed traders to the penal consequences of the law and to the fraudulent and negligent practices of itinerant and unauthorised adjusters of weights and measures.

Clause 40 of the Act enacts that the local authorities shall provide from time to time proper means for verifying weights and measures, and for stamping the weights and measures so verified.

It is also provided by clause 40 as already pointed out in my Circular of the 2nd December 1878, that every measure and weight whatsoever used for trade shall be verified and stamped by an Inspector with a *stamp of verification* under this Act.

The Board of Trade therefore think it advisable to communicate with all local authorities, and impress upon them the great advantage which will obviously result from the adoption of a uniform design of stamp of verification throughout the United Kingdom, with only such variation of number or mark on such stamp as shall be sufficient to distinguish each Inspector's district.

The stamp of verification might well be of the following design

(here was an impression of an oval gas meter stamp which was not widely chosen probably because it would have meant identical stamps being used for gas meters and weights and measures)

I am to request, therefore, to be informed, at your early convenience, whether the design meets with the approval of and will be adopted by your local authority. A separate number appropriated to each district will have to be added to the design.

Although the Board of Trade are unable themselves to supply the new stamps and brands, your Inspector of Weights and Measures will be able to obtain them from any local tradesman, so soon as he is informed by this Department of the number of the stamp approved for his district.

Upon receiving from local authorities the reply to this communication the Board of Trade will issue and register the stamp of verification of your local authority, and will inform the Inspector accordingly.

Any replies or inquiries relating to this communication should be addressed to: - 7 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W

I am, Sir
Your obedient Servant

T H FARRER

To: Clerks of the Peace, Town Clerks &c

End Date for W & M Functions (Column 6)

Column 6 gives the last date for undertaking weights and measures functions and represents the actual or most likely 'end date' for independent inspection by each place. In many cases it is exact whilst in others(shown as 'c' for circa) it is a 'best guess' based on all the evidence referred to previously and taking into account dates when the local standards were re-verified as well as other events affecting the local authority and its weights and measures activities. The majority of these approximate dates will be accurate to within plus or minus 3 years. When only a year is given it is because it has not yet been possible to determine an actual date. For example, when legislation caused places to cease weights and measures functions the (operative) year of the Act is quoted. If an authority ceased inspection and recommenced later generally only the latest 'end date' is noted although in a few cases there is a double entry for the same authority, e.g Cardiff ('Corporation' and 'Borough') and Gloucester (County of City I and II). Information about such changes is given in Chapter 7 under the individual entry.

Transfer of W & M Function to Another Body

Almost as soon as local standards were obtained and weights and measures functions began to be exercised there were places which for various reasons were unable to continue to act in this respect. These were often but not exclusively the smaller and more obscure bodies. 19th Century reports and records of the Standards Department contain regular references to the likelihood that the function had been transferred; usually to the county. This practice was accelerated by legislative changes intended to increase the efficiency of the function and later in the century by reorganisations of local government and the constabulary forces together with the purchase of franchises and manorial rights. In the latter case the fact of such a purchase does not necessarily imply the manor continued to exercise those functions up until the date of purchase; however, where there is an absence of other information the 'end date' of these manors has been assumed to be that date.

Joint Working Arrangements between Authorities

Prior to the Weights and Measures Act, 1878 it was rare for two or more authorities to form a joint working arrangement. Section 52 of the 1878 Act made specific provision for this eventuality and a number of authorities, particularly in Scotland, later combined their weights and measures functions under the aegis of a Joint Committee. Others simply agreed to the joint appointment of inspectors whilst retaining their individual rights. In the case of a number of boroughs this was done in conjunction with the county council who agreed to act on behalf of the borough either permanently or by entering into time-limited agreements, for example, as Barnstaple Borough did with Devon County Council for an initial three year period ending on 31 March 1914. Mainly, the Borough then ceased to be a weights and measures authority under Section 50 of the 1878 Act. Information about these Joint Committees, combined inspection arrangement or the existence of a 'consortium' of authorities is given in the individual entries for each local authority in Chapter 7.

APPENDIX II - WORKING DATES OF W & M AUTHORITIES c1825-1986

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY (when Standards first issued) (N.B: for authority types see foot of page)	FIRST ISSUE OF IMPERIAL STANDARDS		UNIFORM STAMP NUMBER ADOPTED		END DATE FOR UNDERTAKING WEIGHTS & MEASURES FUNCTIONS
	Date First Issued	Original Indenture Number	Date First Adopted	(First) Uniform Number(s)	'Continuing' means an authority with the same name as Column 1 continued as a W & M authority after 1.4.1974
Aberbrothock	(see Arbroath)				-
Aberdeen County	11.11.1825	14	1894	535-37	15.5.1975
Aberdeen Co of City	11.5.1865	1376	1881	146	15.5.1975
Abergavenny T (Monmouth Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Aberystwyth B (Cardigan Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards c1786				-
Abingdon B (Berkshire Co)	27.1.1826	118			1889
Accrington Old & New T (Lancashire)	24.4.1828	406			c1840
Accrington B	8.2.1882	1729	1882	393	31.3.1974
Acton P (Middlesex Co)	Had Geo III pre-Imperial Standards				-
Airdrie PyB (Lanark Co)	19.11.1844	931	1891	555	15.5.1975
Aldborne M (Wiltshire Co)	8.5.1826	244			c1840
Aldeburgh B (East Suffolk Co)	9.3.1826	194	1879	206	1889
Alford M (Lincoln Co - Lindsey)	13.12.1850	1048			c1857
Alnmouth	(see Warkworth & Alnmouth)				-
Alnwick M & B (Northumberland Co)	5.1.1836	802			1853
Alresford	(see New Alresford)				-
Amlwch B (Anglesey Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Andover B (Southampton Co)	16.2.1826	153	1879	205	1889
Anglesey County	25.2.1826	179	1879	283	31.3.1974
Angus Joint Committee	(c.f Forfar County)		1946	22	15.5.1975
Annan RB (Dumfries Co)	9.5.1831	437			1881
Anstruther Easter RB (Fife Co)	16.3.1826	206	1880	293	c1910
Antrim County	26.8.1826	305-6			(see Chapter 6)
Appleby B (Westmorland Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				m1835 had Inspector
Arbroath RB (Forfar Co)	23.1.1826	114	1890	488	1928
Argyll County	8.5.1826	246	1891	566	15.5.1975
Armagh County	13.5.1835	748			(see Chapter 6)
Arundel B (West Sussex Co)	30.6.1828	410			1889
Arvon	(see Carnarvon Co)				-
Ashbourn T (Derbyshire Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Ashby de la Zouch T (Leics Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Ashton-u-Lyne T (Lancashire Co)	5.6.1830	430	1882	417	31.3.1974
Athlone T (County Roscommon)	25.9.1826	321			(see Chapter 6)
Avon County	(created 1.4.1974)				Continuing
Axbridge B (Somerset Co)	21.11.1825	21			c1870?
Aylesbury B (Buckingham Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Aylesham T (Norfolk Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Ayr County	24.2.1859	1264	1879	201-4	15.5.1975

KEY TO TYPES OF AUTHORITY: B = Borough; Co = County; CoB = County Borough: L = Liberty; M = Manor; MCC = Metropolitan County P = Parish; T = Town; UDC = Urban District Council. In Scotland only: PB = Police Burgh; RB = Royal Burgh; PyB = Parliamentary Burgh

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Ayr RB	12.6.1826	268	1884	468	1968
Bacup B (Lancashire Co)	13.12.1887	1924	1888	472	1.9.1947
Bala T (Merioneth Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Ballsbridge UDC (County Dublin)	(c.f Co Dublin)		1904	612	(see Chapter 6)
Bamburgh Castle M (Northumberland)	Exercised W & M functions after 1825				m1839
Banbury B (Oxford Co)	4.12.1828	416	1891	547	c1925
Banff County & RB	1.2.1826	130	1879	15	15.5.1975
Barking London Borough			1965	607	Continuing
Barnard Castle T (Durham Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Barnet London Borough			1969	1038	Continuing
Barnsley B (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	?	?	1913	539	31.3.1974
Barnstaple B (Devon Co)	30.3.1826	219	1880	377	31.3.1911 (to County)
Barrow-in-Furness B (Lancashire Co)	7.9.1881	1715	1881	279	31.3.1974
Basingstoke T (Southampton Co)	12.12.1834	529			1889
Bath City (Somerset Co)	21.1.1826	112	1879	38	31.3.1974
Batley B (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	1.2.1875	1540	1879	326	c1947
Battersea P (Surrey Co)	23.9.1826	320			c1850
Battle T (East Sussex Co)	13.2.1835	695			c1864
Beaumaris B (Anglesey Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				m1835: Clerk of Market
Beccles B (Suffolk Co)	Exercised W & M functions from c1796				-
Bedford County	30.11.1825	46	1879	8-14	Continuing
Bedford B	28.4.1831	436	1879	39	31.3.1974
Belfast B (County Antrim)	2.7.1835	775			(see Chapter 6)
Belford M (Northumberland)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Belton M (Lincoln Co - Kesteven)	4.1.1826	90			c1857
Berkshire County	23.11.1825	32	1882	449-55	Continuing
Berwick County	29.7.1826	293	1884	426	15.5.1975
Berwick-upon-Tweed Co of B	9.3.1826	195	1879	262	31.3.1965
Beverley B & Ls (Yorkshire East Riding Co)	24.5.1826	262	1879	40	31.3.1928
Bewdley B (Worcester Co)	3.7.1849	1021	1879	221	1889
Bexley P (Kent Co)	28.4.1830	429			c1835-40
Bexley London B			1965	1051-54	Continuing
Bideford B,T & M (Devon Co)	5.4.1826	225	1879	261	1889
Bilston Market (Stafford Co)	7.12.1849	1034			Before 1866
Birkenhead T (Cheshire Co)	23.4.1844	914	1879	86	31.3.1974
Birmingham T (Warwick Co)	19.12.1825	65	1879	6	31.3.1974
Bishops Castle B (Shropshire Co)	Probably exercised W & M functions				m1835 had Inspector
Bishops Stortford T (Hertford Co)	21.1.1836	817			c.f entry in Chapter 7
Bisley etc M (Gloucester Co)	8.12.1836	843			c1840
Blackburn T (Lancashire Co)	3.3.1842	889	1879	200	31.3.1974
Blackpool B (Lancashire Co)	13.3.1889	2040	1891	553	31.3.1974
Blackrock UDC (County Dublin)	?	?			(see Chapter 6)
Blandford Forum B (Dorset Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				Until c1835?
Board of Trade	(see Exchequer)		1879	1	-
Bodmin B (Cornwall Co)	20.4.1863	1355	1879	194	1889

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Bolton-le-Moors T (Lancashire Co)	25.11.1825	34	1879	199	31.3.1974
Bootle-cum-Linacre B (Lancashire Co)	1880/81	?	1881	278	31.3.1974
Boston B (Lincoln Co - Holland)	20.3.1826	208	1879	198	31.3.1974
Bournemouth B (Hampshire Co)	10.2.1892	2281	1892	582	31.3.1974
Bourton-on-the-Hill (Gloucester Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards dated 1816				-
Bradford M (Wiltshire Co)	2.8.1843	907			c1850
Bradford M (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	23.8.1860	1296			1866
Bradford B (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	4.3.1867	1398	1892	14	31.3.1974
Bradninch B & L (Devon Co)	13.2.1835	696			1886
Brasted M (Kent Co)	9.8.1826	294			c1862
Brechin BB (Forfar Co)	28.1.1826	123	1879	123	1928
Brecon County	25.11.1825	37	1879	259-60	31.3.1974
Brecon B	21.2.1852	1064A	1882	434	1889
Brentford T (Middlesex Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Brent London Borough			1965	589	Continuing
Bridgenorth B (Shropshire Co)	21.2.1835	721			1889
Bridgwater B (Somerset Co)	26.2.1836	821	1880	378	1.7.1921
Bridlington M (Yorks E. Riding Co)	23.12.1834	554			c1863
Bridport B (Dorset Co)	5.7.1836	837			c1858
Brighthelmstone	(see Brighton)				-
Brighton T (East Sussex Co)	9.9.1826	310	1879	197	31.3.1974
Bristol Co of City (Somerset Co)	21.1.1826	110	1890	490	31.3.1974
Bromley London Borough			1965	348	Continuing
Buckingham County	15.11.1826	353	1880	114-9	Continuing
Buckingham B & P	13.2.1826	149	1879	196	1889
Builth T (Brecon Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Bungay T (Suffolk Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Burford T (Oxford Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Burlington	(see Bridlington)				-
Burnley CoB (Lancashire Co)	12.8.1887	1900	1888	477	31.3.1974
Burntisland BB (Fife Co)	16.3.1826	203			1861
Burslem T (Stafford Co)	27.6.1826	271			c1840
Burton T (Westmorland Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Burton-on-Trent B (Stafford Co)	13.11.1871	1496	1880	379	31.3.1974
Bury M Market (Lancashire Co)	22.2.1840	868			c1866
Bury CoB (Lancashire Co)	6.4.1891	2197	1891	562	31.3.1974
Bury St Edmunds B (West Suffolk Co)	2.3.1826	185	1879	195	1889
Bury St Edmunds L	23.12.1834	555-6			1853
Bute County	19.12.1825	69	1879	257	15.5.1975
Caerwys M (Flint Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Caistor T (Lincoln Co - Lindsey)	Had pre-Imperial Standards dated 1793				-
Caithness County	12.12.1861	1328	1884	465	15.5.1975
Callington M (Cornwall Co)	4.3.1867	1400	1879	263	4.6.1913
Calstock M (Cornwall Co)	14.4.1868	1419	1879	193	1915
Calton PyB (Lanark Co)	14.4.1841	877			1846

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Camberwell P (Surrey Co)	14.8.1826	299			c1850
Cambridge County	30.6.1826	274	1891	565	31.3.1965
Cambridgeshire & Isle of Ely County	(created 1.4.1965)				31.3.1974
Cambridge University	25.8.1826	300			1856
Cambridge B	17.1.1867	1394	1882	427	31.3.1974
Camden London Borough			1965	21	Continuing
Campbeltown BB (Argyll Co)	10.10.1826	340	1892	581	1947
Canterbury Co of City (Kent Co)	15.11.1825	19	1879	42	31.3.1974
Cardiff Corporation (Glamorgan Co)	25.2.1826	178			m1866: "Co Inspector"
Cardiff B	12.2.1872	1497	1879	252	31.3.1974
Cardigan County	7.11.1826	347	1891	570-1	31.3.1974
Cardigan B	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Carlisle City (Cumberland Co)	16.3.1826	202	1881	392	31.3.1974
Carlow County	21.2.1826	167			(see Chapter 6)
Carmarthen County	25.11.1825	33	1882	457-60	31.3.1974
Carmarthen Co of B	6.3.1837	852	1906	620	1944
Carnarvon County	27.10.1825	1	1890	515-9	31.3.1974
Carnarvon B	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Carrickfergus Co of T (County Antrim)	15.7.1835	781			(see Chapter 6)
Cavan County	14.11.1827	396			(see Chapter 6)
Cawood etc L (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	2.12.1834	495			By 1862
Channel Islands	(see Island of Jersey)				(also see Chapter 7)
Chard B (Somerset Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Chatham T & P (Kent Co)	3.5.1826	299			c1835
Chelmsford B (Essex Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Chelsea P (Middlesex Co)	9.3.1836	823			c1840-45
Cheltenham T (Gloucester Co)	25.2.1826	172			1839
Chepping Wycombe	(see High Wycombe)				-
Chepstow T (Monmouth Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Cheshire County	25.8.1826	303	1879	54-63	Continuing
Cheshunt M (Hertford Co)	2.5.1826	237			Before 1860
Chester Co of City (Cheshire Co)	13.1.1826	99	1879	121	31.3.1974
Chesterfield B (Derby Co)	7.7.1858	1233	1882	418	31.3.1974
Chichester City (West Sussex Co)	16.9.1826	319			1889
Chipping Norton B (Oxford Co)	18.12.1834	540			1889
Chulmleigh B (Devon Co)	5.7.1867	1407			c1878
Churchdown M (Gloucester Co)	18.8.1836	840			c1840
Cinque Ports L	(see Chapter 7)				-
Cirencester T & B (Gloucester Co)	24.3.1831	434			c1840
Cirencester - 7 Hds of, M (Gloucester Co)	8.12.1836	844			c1840
Clackmannan County	26.3.1826	218	1879	361	15.5.1975
Clapham P (Surrey Co)	15.9.1826	315			c1850
Clare County	25.10.1856	1178			(see Chapter 6)
Clerkenwell M	(see St John of Jerusalem)				-
Cleveland County Council	(created 1.4.1974)				Continuing

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Clitheroe B (Lancashire Co)	6.3.1835	730	1879	290	31.3.1965
Clydebank PB (Dunbarton Co)	?	?	1958	842	15.5.1975
Coatbridge PyB (Lanark Co)	?	?	1885	23	c1970
Cockermouth T (Cumberland Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Colchester B (Essex Co)	13.5.1826	254	1879	207	31.3.1974
Congleton B (Cheshire Co)	8.6.1863	1356	1890	492	1964
Conway B (Carnarvon Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Corbridge etc M (Northumberland Co)	1.6.1836	835			1853
Cork County	3.5.1834	452-3			(see Chapter 6)
Cork Co of City	30.6.1826	273			(see Chapter 6)
Cornwall County	21.7.1826	283	1892	9	Continuing
Corwen T (Merioneth Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Coventry Co of City (Warwick Co)	20.2.1826	161	1879	208	31.3.1974
Cowbridge B (Glamorgan Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards dated 1793				-
Crail RB (Fife Co)	18.1.1826	104			c1840
Crawley UDC (West Sussex Co)	?	?	1966	1157-8	31.3.1974
Crewe B (Cheshire Co)	30.7.1879	1649	1879	331	31.3.1974
Cromarty County	8.5.1826	247	"Office of Inspector dispensed with 1867"		
Crosby B (Lancashire Co)	?	?	1967	1165-6	31.3.1974
Croydon M (Surrey Co)	1.7.1829	424			c1850
Croydon Co.B	13.7.1889	2055	1890	483	Continuing (as London Boro)
Culross RB (Perth Co)	7.11.1826	345	m1866 "never used, no Inspector appointed"		
Cumberland County	22.12.1835	796	1879	43-48	31.3.1974
Cumbria County Council	(created 1.4.1974)				Continuing
Cupar RB (Fife Co)	12.4.1826	229			c1864
Cutsdean M (Worcester Co)	8.12.1836	845			c1840
Dalkey UDC (County Dublin)	?	?			(see Chapter 6)
Darlington B (Durham Co)	9.8.1892	2301	1892	148	31.3.1974
Dartford P (Kent Co)	20.11.1828	414			c1857
Dartmouth etc B (Devon Co)	21.1.1826	108			1889
Daventry B (Northampton Co)	27.1.1826	119			1889
Deal T (Kent Co)	21.2.1826	163	1879	284	1889
Denbigh County	3.10.1826	325	1890	497-9	31.3.1974
Denbigh B	11.3.1846	943			1858
Derby County	23.5.1826	257	1880	18-19	Continuing
Derby B	9.3.1826	196	1881	145	31.3.1974
Devizes B (Wiltshire Co)	25.3.1846	944	1879	210	1889
Devon County	3.2.1826	136	1892	583-8	Continuing
Devonport B (Devon Co)	(c.f Stoke Damerel)		1880	68	1914
Dewsbury B (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	28.9.1893	2360	1893	592	31.3.1974
Dinas Mowddwy T (Merioneth Co)	m1837: had a standard measure				-
Diss Market (Norfolk Co)	23.1.1826	116			c1840
Dolgelly T (Merioneth Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Doncaster B (Yorkshire W.Riding Co)	1.12.1825	47	1882	439	31.3.1974
Donegal County	15.7.1835	784			(see Chapter 6)

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Dorchester B (Dorset Co)	30.1.1835	653			1889
Dorset County	7.11.1826	346	1879	158-6	Continuing
Dover T (Kent Co)	27.1.1826	120	1891	569	31.3.1974
Dover Justices	19.1.1838	859			1889
Down County	3.5.1826	238			(see Chapter 6)
Drogheda Co of T (County Louth)	22.6.1836	836			(see Chapter 6)
Droitwich B (Worcester Co)	23.5.1862	1395	1879	211	1889
Dublin County	31.8.1826	307			(see Chapter 6)
Dublin Co of City	13.2.1826	150	1905	615	(see Chapter 6)
Dublin Metropolitan Police	?	?	1906	617	(see Chapter 6)
Duchy of Cornwall & Stannaries	29.12.1834	570	(standards not used for W & M inspection purposes)		
Dudley T & P (Worcester Co)	19.11.1827	398-9			c1840
Dudley B	10.5.1881	1708	1890	521	31.3.1974
Dumbarton County	25.8.1826	302	1879	325	15.5.1975
Dumbarton RB (Dunbarton Co)	10.12.1834	524	1906	619	15.5.1975
Dumfries County	26.2.1847	958	1879	122	15.5.1975
Dumfries RB	2.5.1826	236			c1860
Dunbar RB (Haddington Co)	18.1.1826	105	1884	473	30.6.1925
Dundee Co of City (Forfar Co)	24.12.1825	78	1890	487	15.5.1975
Dunfermline RB (Fife Co)	10.10.1826	338	1882	438	c1910
Dunstable B (Bedford Co)	25.11.1868	1424	1879	212	1889
Dunwich B (Suffolk Co)	Exercised W & M functions after 1825				m1832: "Alefounder"
Durham County	27.10.1825	3	1879	157	Continuing
Durham City	?	?	1906	622	1921
Dursley M (Gloucester Co)	m 1837: Bailiff is Examiner of W & M				-
Eastbourne B (East Sussex Co)	?	?	1883	218	31.3.1974
East Dereham T (Norfolk Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
East Grinstead T (East Sussex Co)	7.1.1835	591			c1860
East Ham Co.B (Essex Co)	?	?	1915	221	31.3.1965
East Lothian County	(see Haddington County)				1925
East Retford B (Nottingham Co)	28.1.1835	647			c1841
East Stonehouse P (Devon Co)	6.1.1827	365			1837
East Suffolk County	(c.f Suffolk Co)		1880	267-71	31.3.1974
East Sussex County	(c.f Sussex Co)		1879	215-9	Continuing
Eccleshall-bier-Low M (Yorkshire W. Riding Co)	4.8.1835	790			c1862
Edinburgh County	7.11.1825	10	1888	479	1921 = Midlothian Co
Edinburgh Co of City	30.3.1826	216	1879	3	15.5.1975
Elgin RB	17.1.1826	103	1880	380	c1930
Elgin County	?	?	1879	240	1935
Enfield London Borough			1965	1131-6	Continuing
Enfield M & P (Middlesex Co)	7.10.1876	1607			31.3.1890
Ennis B (County Clare)	17.1.1827	367			(see Chapter 6)
Enniskillen B (County Fermanagh)	9.8.1861	1311			(see Chapter 6)
Essex County	30.6.1826	275	1879	175-89	Continuing
Evesham B (Worcester Co)	19.12.1835	795			c1850

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Evesham M	28.1.1837	849			c1840
Exchequer	(see Chapter 1)				-
Exeter Co of City (Devon Co)	25.11.1825	36	1879	87	31.3.1974
Exmouth T Market (Devon Co)	1.10.1858	862			c1857
Eye T & B (East Suffolk Co)	23.5.1826	258			1857
Fakenham T (Norfolk Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Falkirk PyB (Stirling Co)	9.1.1835	598	1894	594	1944
Falmouth B (Cornwall Co)	16.3.1827	375			1889
Fareham B (Southampton Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				
Farringdon M (Berkshire Co)	19.12.1827	401			1846
Faversham T (Kent Co)	3.2.1826	133	1881	280	1889
Fermanagh County	11.4.1835	737			(see Chapter 6)
Fife County	14.2.1835	698	1879	209	15.5.1975
Fishguard T (Pembroke Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Flint County	29.11.1825	41	1882	441-4	31.3.1974
Flint B	26.4.1861	1310			1864
Folkestone T & Ls (Kent Co)	20.12.1825	72	1891	573	31.3.1974
Forfar County	3.2.1826	139	1879	22	1928 = Angus County
Forfar RB	16.3.1826	204	1882	422	4.7.1954
Forres RB (Elgin Co)	10.3.1869	1429	1882	433	c1895
Frampton P (Lincoln Co - Holland)	19.1.1826	107			c1857
Fraserburgh PB (Aberdeen Co)	?	?	1902	596	c1908
Gainsborough T (Lincoln Co - Lindsey)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Galashiels PB (Selkirk Co)	26.10.1871	1494	1879	251	1950
Galway County	30.6.1835	788			(see Chapter 6)
Galway Co of T	25.9.1826	322			(see Chapter 6)
Gateshead B (Durham Co)	24.11.1846	950	1879	323	31.3.1974
Gillingham L & M (Dorset Co)	22.3.1826	213			c1835
Glamorgan County	8.5.1826	250	1879	285-9	31.3.1974
Glandford Bridge T (Lincoln Co - Lindsey)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Glasgow Co of City (Lanark Co)	13.1.1826	100	1879	34-6	15.5.1975
Glastonbury B (Somerset Co)	18.11.1843	910			c1856
Glossop Market (Derby Co)	4.11.1845	939			c1866
Glossop B	(c.f Glossop Market)		1880	381	31.3.1974
Gloucester County	10.7.1826	278	1882	408-15	Continuing
Gloucester Co of City I	10.10.1826	337			c1859
Gloucester Co of City II	23.11.1870	1488	1881	382	31.3.1974
Godalming T & P (Surrey Co)	1.2.1826	128			c1851
Gorbals Barony (Lanark Co)	20.5.1844	923			1846
Govan PB (Lanark Co)	30.7.1894	2553	1894	269	1912
Grantham B (Lincoln Co - Kesteven)	11.11.1825	15	1879	144	31.3.1965
Gravesend & Milton T (Kent Co)	1.4.1826	223	1891	580	31.3.1974
Great Grimsby B (Lincoln Co - Lindsey)	26.8.1826	304	1890	532	31.3.1974
Greater Manchester MCC	(created 1.4.1974)				(Abolished 31.3.1986)
Great Torrington B (Devon Co)	20.3.1826	209	1880	376	1889

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Great Yarmouth B (Norfolk Co)	31.12.1825	80	1879	246	31.3.1974
Greenock PyB (Renfrew Co)	24.7.1867	1408	1879	213	15.5.1975
Greenwich London Borough			1967	1167-70	Continuing
Greenwich Royal Hospital (Kent Co)	26.5.1826	264	Standards provided "for Clerk of Market"		
Guildford B (Surrey Co)	23.6.1856	1166	1891	549	31.3.1974
Haddington County	29.7.1826	292	1891	554	30.6.1925
Haddington EB	?	?	1891	557	30.6.1925
Hadleigh T (Suffolk Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Halesworth T Market (East Suffolk Co)	3.5.1826	240			c1840
Halifax T/Wakefield M (Yorkshire W. Riding Co)	5.10.1826	327	(c.f Wakefield)		1892
Halifax CoB (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	26.6.1894	2400	1893	591	31.3.1974
Hamilton PyB (Lanark Co)	16.12.1882	1746	1888	471	c1967
Hampshire County	(c.f Southampton Co)		1891	559-61	Continuing
Hanley T Market (Stafford Co)	4.12.1835	794			1857
Hanley CoB (Stafford Co)	(c.f Hanley Market		1890	485	1910
Haringey London Borough			1965	29	Continuing
Harleston T (Norfolk Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Harrogate B (Yorkshire North Riding Co)	?	?	1967	326	31.3.1974
Hartlepool B (Durham Co)	19.9.1878	1629	1879	322	31.3.1974
Harwich B (Essex Co)	16.3.1827	372	1882	461	1904
Hastings T (East Sussex Co)	6.4.1826	226	1879	250	31.3.1974
Havant T & L (Southampton Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Haverfordwest Co of T (Pembroke Co)	16.2.1826	156	1882	436	1889
Havering-atte-Bower L (Essex Co)	26.1.1835	641			Before 1859
Havering London B			1965	609	Continuing
Hawick PB (Roxburgh Co)	21.3.1870	1452	1882	445	1930
Hedon B (Yorkshire East Riding Co)	8.3.1826	193			1859
Helston B (Cornwall Co)	9.2.1826	144			1889
Hemel Hempstead T (Hertford Co)	4.3.1826	190			c1840-45
Hempstede M (Gloucester Co)	28.1.1837	850			c1840
Henley-upon-Thames M (Oxford Co)	26.4.1826	234			c1838?
Hereford County	11.11.1825	13	1879	214	31.3.1974
Hereford City	17.1.1835	612	1880	366	31.3.1974
Hereford and Worcester County Council	(created 1.4.1974)				Continuing
Hertford County	7.11.1825	5	1882	394-9	Continuing
Hertford T	7.11.1825	6	1882	419	1889
Heston P (Middlesex Co)	29.5.1846	945			c1855
Hexham M (Northumberland Co)	21.10.1840	874			1853
Higham Ferrers B (Northampton Co)	24.5.1844	925			1886
High Wycombe B (Buckingham Co)	5.2.1841	876	1879	220	31.3.1974
Hillingdon &c Joint London Boroughs			1965	31	Continuing
Hinckley T (Warwick Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Hitchin T (Hertford Co)	1.4.1826	222			c1840-45
Holland (Part of Lincoln Co)	2.3.1826	186	1879	131	31.3.1974
Holsworthy T & M (Devon Co)	30.1.1836	818			1889

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Holt T (Norfolk Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Holywell T (Flint Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Honiton B (Devon Co)	8.12.1834	520			c1860
Honley, Kirkheaton M (Yorks W. Riding Co)	2.10.1856	1177			c1860
Hounslow London Borough			1965	1080-86	Continuing
Hove B (East Sussex Co)	3.11.1897	2475	1897	217	31.3.1974
Howden T (Yorkshire East Riding Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Huddersfield B (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	2.11.1870	1486	1879	51	31.3.1974
Hull Co of T (Yorkshire East Riding Co)	14.8.1826	295	1879	41	31.3.1974
Humberside County Council	(created 1.4.1974)				Continuing
Huntingdon County	31.1.1826	126	1879	266	31.3.1965
Huntingdon & Peterborough County	(created 1.4.1965)				31.3.1974
Huntingdon B	4.1.1826	83	1879	222	By 1889
Huyton-with-Roby UDC (Lancashire Co)	?	?	1965	1059-60	31.3.1974
Hyde B (Cheshire Co)	?	?	1903	598	31.3.1974
Hythe T & Ls (Kent Co)	4.3.1826	188			1889
Ilfracombe B (Devon Co)	20.9.1842	897			1863
Ilfracombe Local Board of Health	27.6.1863	1358			c1868
Inverbervie RB (Kincardine Co)	21.5.1872	1500			1892
Inverkeithing RB (Fife Co)	25.2.1826	171	1908	617	17.1.1923
Inverness County	21.7.1826	284	1879	258	15.5.1975
Inverness RB	8.5.1826	248	1891	564	c1965
Ipswich T & B (East Suffolk Co)	21.12.1844	932	1879	223	31.3.1974
Irvine RB (Ayr Co)	4.1.1826	85	1879	294	1963
Island of Jersey	23.4.1844	922	Verification independent of U.K law		
Island of Lewis (Ross Co)	8.4.1852	1075			1890
Isle of Ely L (Cambridge Co)	30.6.1826	276	1879	125-7	31.3.1965
Isle of Man	4.8.1840	872	Verification independent of U.K law		
Isle of Wight County	(c.f Southampton Co)		1890	520	Continuing
Isles of Scilly	?	?	1959	854	Continuing
Isleworth Sion Manor (Middlesex Co)	(see Heston, Isleworth & Twickenham Parishes)				-
Isleworth P (Middlesex Co)	29.5.1846	946			c1855
Islington P (Middlesex Co)	4.9.1830	432			1882
Kendal B (Westmorland Co)	5.2.1835	679	1890	514	c1947
Kensington P (Middlesex Co)	31.5.1826	265			c1863
Kent County	12.12.1826	362-3	1879	341-60	Continuing
Kerry County	27.5.1835	766-7			(see Chapter 6)
Kesteven (Part of Lincoln Co)	4.1.1826	91	1879	130	31.3.1974
Kidderminster B (Worcester Co)	29.11.1832	442	1879	224	31.3.1974
Kidwelly L & B (Carmarthen Co)	27.2.1826	183	1879	225	1889
Kildare County	15.7.1835	785			(see Chapter 6)
Kilkenny County	27.11.1826	358			(see Chapter 6)
Kilkenny Co of City	23.5.1862	1336			(see Chapter 6)
Kilmarnock PyB (Ayr Co)	20.1.1835	621	1879	226	15.5.1975
Kincardine County	24.5.1826	259	1882	423	1946

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Kingsbridge T (Devon Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
King's County	30.7.1835	786-7			(see Chapter 6)
Kinghorn RB (Fife Co)	22.12.1835	800			1841
Kings Lynn B (Norfolk Co)	14.12.1825	55	1879	85	1.4.1965
Kingston-upon-Hull	(see Hull)				-
Kingston-upon-Thames T (Surrey Co)	28.7.1826	289			c1850
Kingston-upon-Thames London B			1965	870	Continuing
Kingstown UDC (County Dublin)	?	?	1904	611	(see Chapter 6)
Kinross County	16.2.1826	159	1879	227	1929
Kinsale T (County Cork)	27.11.1826	359			(see Chapter 6)
Kirkby-in-Kendal	(see Kendal)				-
Kirkcaldy RB (Fife Co)	9.10.1826	335	1891	546	15.5.1975
Kirkcudbright County	12.6.1826	267	1879	229	15.5.1975
Kirkcudbright RB	21.4.1860	1291			c1866
Kirkgate etc M (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	28.8.1858	1243			Before 1875
Kirkwall RB (Orkney Isles Co)	(c.f Orkney Co)		1879	231	c1908
Knighton M & B (Radnorshire Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Lampeter B (Cardigan Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Lanark County	12.6.1826	270	1879	23-26	15.5.1975
Lanark RB	3.2.1826	134			c1880
Lancashire County	21.2.1826	164-5	1879	88-109	Continuing
Lancaster B (Lancashire Co)	6.10.1827	395	1882	416	31.3.1974
Langport Eastover B (Somerset Co)	m1835: Portreeve was Clerk of Market				-
Laois County	(see Queen's Co)				-
Lauder RB (Berwick Co)	4.1.1826	84			c1867
Launceston B (Cornwall Co)	27.5.1835	762			1885
Leamington Priors T (Warwick Co)	16.3.1859	1266	1890	530	c1948
Leeds T (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	4.1.1826	89	1881	174	31.3.1974
Leicester County	16.9.1826	316	1882	400-7	Continuing
Leicester B	25.2.1826	173	1879	110	31.3.1974
Leith PyB (Edinburgh Co)	27.1.1835	644	1882	448	1920
Leitrim County	3.3.1827	369			(see Chapter 6)
Leominster B (Hereford Co)	16.2.1826	155			1889
Lewes B (East Sussex Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Lewisham M (Kent Co)	18.5.1826	255			c1867
Lichfield Co of City (Stafford Co)	10.10.1826	339	1884	446	1889
Limerick County	15.7.1835	780			(see Chapter 6)
Limerick Co of City	28.1.1826	124			(see Chapter 6)
Lincoln County I	(c.f Parts of Holland, Kesteven & Lindsey)				
Lincoln County II	(created 1.4.1974)				Continuing
Lincoln Bail of County	13.4.1826	230			1836
Lincoln Co of City (Kesteven))	17.3.1826	207	1879	297	31.3.1974
Lindsey (Part of Lincoln Co)	22.11.1825	26	1879	129	31.3.1974
Linlithgow County	9.9.1826	312	1879	248	1921 = West Lothian Co
Linlithgow RB	May have exercised W & M functions				c1826-40?

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Liskeard B (Cornwall Co)	5.5.1826	243	1879	234	1889
Little Walsingham T (Norfolk Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Liverpool B (Lancashire Co)	22.11.1825	29	1881	147	31.3.1974
Liverpool Customs Commissioners	3.10.1834	455			-
Llandilo-Vawr T (Carmarthen Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Llanelly P (Carmarthen Co)	12.12.1825	53			1856
Llannerchymedd T (Anglesey Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Llanrwst T (Denbigh Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Llanvyllin B (Montgomery Co)	23.2.1826	168			c1835
London County Council (LCC)	(predecessors)		1890	4	1.4.1965
London Corporation of City	7.11.1825	7-8	1879	2	Continuing
Londonderry Co of City & County	12.6.1827	377			(see Chapter 6)
Longford County	5.6.1835	770			(see Chapter 6)
Longford B	27.5.1835	765			(see Chapter 6)
Longton Market Company (Stafford Co)	4.2.1850	1037			1889
Lossiemouth & Branderburgh PB (Elgin Co)	?	?	1891	271	c1895
Lostwithiel B (Cornwall Co)	17.9.1870	1485	1880	365	1889
Louth County	21.5.1835	760			(see Chapter 6)
Louth B (Lincoln Co - Lindsey))	10.11.1834	467	1879	232	31.3.1965
Lowestoft T (Suffolk Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Ludlow T & Ls (Shropshire Co)	28.7.1849	1026			1889
Luton M & Hundred of Flitt (Bedford Co)	16.1.1837	847			c1860
Luton B	22.3.1878	1622	1879	327	31.3.1974
Lydd T (Kent Co)	16.12.1825	62	1882	431	1889
Lyme Regis B (Dorset Co)	2.12.1834	499	1879	233	1889
Lynn Regis	(see Kings Lynn)				-
Macclesfield B (Cheshire Co)	21.1.1826	109	1890	491	31.3.1974
Maidenhead T (Berkshire Co)	4.1.1826	88	1884	466	1889
Maidstone B (Kent Co)	16.3.1826	201	1879	27	31.3.1974
Maldon B (Essex Co)	18.6.1827	378			1889
Manchester M (Lancashire Co)	31.10.1825	4			1846
Manchester T	7.11.1825	9	1879	5	31.3.1974
Mansfield T (Nottingham Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Margate B (Kent Co)	17.3.1870	1451	1879	20	31.3.1974
Marlborough B (Wiltshire Co)	20.1.1835	622	1882	425	1889
Mayo County	13.5.1835	749-50			(see Chapter 6)
Meath County	13.11.1826	349			(see Chapter 6)
Menabilly M (Cornwall Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards dated 1796				-
Merioneth County	1.12.1825	49	1881	383	31.3.1974
Merseyside MCC	(created 1.4.1974)				(Abolished 31.3.1986)
Merthyr Tydfil Co B	?	?	1909	623	31.3.1974
Middlesbrough B (Yorkshire North Riding Co)	3.11.1857	1203	1890	496	31.3.1968
Middlesex County	24.12.1825	79	1879	28-31	31.3.1965
Midlothian County	(c.f Edinburgh Co)				15.5.1975
Milton-next-Sittingbourne T (Kent Co)	14.7.1829	425			c1840

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Minster-in-Sheppey P (Kent Co)	20.7.1826	282			c1860
Mitcham P (Surrey Co)	12.7.1827	394			c1850
Mold T (Flint Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Monaghan County	24.7.1826	288			(see Chapter 6)
Monmouth County	15.12.1825	58	1890	512-3	31.3.1974
Monmouth B	9.3.1826	199			1889
Montgomery County	16.2.1826	154	1882	428	31.3.1974
Montgomery B	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Montrose RB (Forfar Co)	3.2.1826	137	1879	111	c1928
Moray County	(see Elgin Co)				1935
Moretonhampstead T (Devon Co)	Probably exercised W & M functions				m1835 had Examiner
Morley B (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	29.12.1886	1880	1888	470	31.3.1974
Morpeth T (Northumberland Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Much Wenlock	(see Wenlock)				-
Nairn RB and County	29.7.1826	290	1879	292	1935
Nantwich T (Cheshire Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Neath B (Glamorgan Co)	16.8.1889	2048	1890	481	31.3.1974
Newark-on-Trent B (Nottingham Co)	2.12.1847	969	1879	235	31.3.1974
Newbiggin T (Northumberland Co)	Exercised W & M functions after 1826				-
New Buckenham B (Norfolk)	21.3.1826	210			1886
Newbury B (Berkshire Co)	15.11.1825	18	1879	249	1946
Newcastle-under-Lyne B (Stafford Co)	30.12.1834	571	1879	328	31.3.1974
Newcastle-u-Tyne Co of T (Northumberland Co)	21.7.1826	286	1879	71	31.3.1974
Newham London Borough			1965	221	Continuing
New Kilmainham UDC (County Dublin)	?	?			(see Chapter 6)
Newport B (Southampton Co - Isle of Wight)	24.12.1825	76			c1840
Newport B (Monmouth Co)	30.1.1835	654	1879	236	31.3.1974
Newport Pagnell T (Buckingham Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
New Romney B (Kent Co)	18.1.1826	106	1884	462	1889
New Ross B (County Wexford)	31.8.1826	308			(see Chapter 6)
New Sarum	(see Salisbury)				-
New Sleaford T Lincoln Co - Kesteven)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
New Windsor	(see Windsor)				-
New Woodstock	(see Woodstock)				-
Norfolk County	3.2.1826	140	1891	550-2	Continuing
Northampton County	7.11.1826	348	1879	149-55	Continuing
Northampton B	28.1.1826	122	1879	156	31.3.1974
North Berwick RB (Haddington Co)	16.1.1826	101	1905	614	30.6.1925
North Shields	(see Tynemouth)				-
Northumberland County	12.6.1826	269	1890	501-6	Continuing
North Walsham P (Norfolk Co)	1.4.1826	224			c1860
North Yorkshire County Council	(created 1.4.1974)				Continuing
Norwich Co of City (Norfolk Co)	14.8.1826	296	1879	112	31.3.1974
Nottingham County	16.1.1826	102	1890	493-4	Continuing
Nottingham Co of Town	5.10.1826	329	1879	7	31.3.1974

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Oakham T (Rutland Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Oban PyB (Argyll Co)	4.3.1867	1401	1879	295	1947
Offaly County	(see King's County)				-
Okehampton B (Devon Co)	25.2.1826	177			1860
Oldham-cum-Prestwich B (Lancashire Co)	19.5.1836	852	1882	424	31.3.1974
Old Paris Garden	(see Southwark Christchurch)				-
Orford B (East Suffolk Co)	21.11.1825	20	1879	237	1889
Orkney & Shetland Isles County	(c.f Orkney County & Zetland Lordship)				1890
Orkney County	30.3.1826	217	1879	230	15.5.1975
Ossett B (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	(c.f Wakefield Manor)		1891	273	31.3.1974
Oswestry B & Ls (Shropshire Co)	3.3.1835	729			1889
Oxford County	28.6.1830	431	1879	113	Continuing
Oxford University & T	28.1.1826	121			1.1.1869
Oxford City	(c.f Oxford Univ)		1879	120	31.3.1974
Oxon	(see Oxford County)				-
Paddington P (Middlesex Co)	8.3.1826	192			1878
Paisley PyB (Renfrew Co)	13.3.1835	732	1879	72	15.5.1975
Partick PB (Lanark Co)	25.7.1856	1170			"have never been used"
Peebles County	19.12.1825	66	1908	538	1930
Peebles RB	4.1.1826	82	1908	621	c1908
Pembroke County	23.3.1826	215	1882	420-1	31.3.1974
Pembroke (Dock) B	Had pre-Imperial Standards				m1835 had Clerk of Market
Pembroke UDC (County Dublin)	?	?			(see Chapter 6)
Penrith T (Cumberland Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Penryn B (Cornwall Co)	5.1.1835	587			1886
Penzance B (Cornwall Co)	10.2.1826	148	1879	255	28.8.1964
Peper-Harrow P (Surrey)	Had pre-Imperial Standards dated 1795				-
Perth County	14.8.1826	298	1879	69	1929
Perth and Kinross County	(c.f Perth Co & Kinross Co)				15.5.1975
Perth City	10.7.1826	279	1879	73	15.5.1975
Peterborough Liberty (Northampton Co)	21.1.1826	113	1879	330	31.3.1965
Peterborough City & B	1.5.1875	1566	1890	486	31.3.1974
Pevensey T & L (East Sussex Co)	12.5.1851	1050	1879	282	1889
Pittenweem RB (Fife Co)	9.2.1826	145	1880	364	c1908
Plymouth B (Devon Co)	9.2.1826	147	1892	149	31.3.1974
Plymouth Dock	(see Devonport)				-
Plympton Earle T (Devon Co)	Probably exercised W & M functions				m1835 had Inspector
Pollockshaws PyB (Renfrew Co)	21.3.1835	736			c1840-45?
Pontefract B (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	21.1.1826	111	1882	429	1889
Pontypool T (Monmouth Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Poole Co of T (Dorset Co)	9.2.1826	146	1879	74	31.3.1974
Portland P (Dorset Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards dated 1805				-
Portsmouth B (Southampton Co)	9.9.1826	314	1882	447	31.3.1974
Potton T (Bedford Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Presbury & Deerhurst M (Gloucester Co)	8.12.1836	842			c1840

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Presteigne B (Radnor Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Preston B (Lancashire Co)	1.4.1826	221	1890	495	31.3.1974
Prudhoe etc M & Barony (Northumberland Co)	27.6.1853	1077			c1862
Pwllheli B (Carnarvon Co)	19.9.1860	1304			1879
Queenborough B (Kent Co)	27.2.1826	182			c1878
Queen's County	16.3.1826	205			(see Chapter 6)
Radnor County	10.10.1848	1009	1879	321	31.3.1974
Ramsgate T (Kent Co)	21.3.1826	211	1879	78	1889
Rathmines & Rathgar UDC (County Dublin)	?	?	1890	533	(see Chapter 6)
Reading B (Berkshire Co)	21.4.1830	428	1879	254	31.3.1974
Redbridge London Borough			1965	179	Continuing
Redruth T (Cornwall Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				m1835 "Examiners"
Reigate B (Surrey Co)	19.1.1870	1449	1891	572	31.3.1974
Renfrew County	8.5.1826	245	1879	17	15.5.1975
Renfrew RB	2.3.1895	727	1879	16	13.1.1964
Retford	(see East Retford)				
Rhayader B (Radnor Co)	9.1.1829	417			c1857
Rhondda B (Glamorgan Co)	?	?	1965	1036-7	31.3.1974
Richmond B (Yorkshire North Riding Co)	20.1.1835	623			1889
Richmond M (Surrey Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards dated 1763				-
Ringwood T (Southampton Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Ripon B & L (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	23.10.1826	342	1884	463	1889
Rochdale M (Lancashire Co)	28.2.1826	184			c1857
Rochdale B	(c.f Rochdale Manor)		1890	500	31.3.1974
Rochester City (Kent Co)	24.12.1825	75	1890	507	31.3.1974
(The) Rolls Liberty (Middlesex Co)	10.3.1828	404			c1835-40
Romford T (Essex Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Romney	(see New Romney)				-
Romney Marsh L (Kent Co)	1.12.1825	48	1882	432	1889
Roscommon County	17.3.1827	374			(see Chapter 6)
Ross County	1.2.1826	129	(c.f below)		1890
Ross and Cromarty County	(c.f predecessors)		1890	568	15.5.1975
Ross-on-Wye T (Hereford Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Rothbury M & B (Northumberland Co)	1.6.1836	853			1853
Rotherham B (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	15.5.1883	1749	1884	467	31.3.1974
Rothesay RB (Bute Co)	16.2.1826	160	1879	256	c1964
Roxburgh County	30.11.1825	45	1879	191	1930
Royston T (Hertford Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Rutland County	15.12.1825	59	1890	531	1968
Ruthin B (Denbigh Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Ryde T (Southampton Co)	18.6.1831	439	1891	548	31.3.1922
Rye B (East Sussex Co)	20.5.1826	256	1882	430	1889
St Albans B (Hertford Co)	31.1.1826	125	1891	369	31.3.1974
St Alban L	22.12.1835	798-9			1889
St Andrew's RB (Fife Co)	9.10.1826	336	1914	336	1938

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
St Austell B (Cornwall Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
St Bride's, Fleet St, Westminster	Had Imperial Standards dated 1826				-
St Ethelred L (West Suffolk Co)	4.7.1826	277			c1845
St Germans B (Cornwall Co)	1.4.1830	427			c1835
St Giles-in-the-Fields M (Middlesex Co)	m1833 when W & M rights upheld at law				-
St Helens CoB (Lancashire Co)	5.12.1887	1923	1887	478	31.3.1974
St Ives B (Cornwall Co)	26.8.1831	441			1889
St Ives T (Huntingdon Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
St John of Jerusalem M (Middlesex Co)	12.5.1826	252			c1845
St Katherine's Dock Company (Middlesex Co)	16.12.1834	534			(For private use only?)
St Marylebone P (Middlesex Co)	25.11.1825	35	1879	21	1882
St Neots T (Huntingdon Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
St Pancras P (Middlesex Co)	24.12.1825	74	1879	239	1882
St Sepulchre L (County Dublin)	21.1.1828	402			(see Chapter 6)
St Sidwell M (Devon Co)	19.11.1860	1305			1862
St Thomas P (Devon Co)	24.12.1825	77			c1835-40
Saffron Walden T (Essex Co)	31.12.1834	575	1879	75	1889
Salford B (Lancashire Co)	29.6.1860	1293A	1879	76	31.3.1974
Salisbury City (Wiltshire Co)	27.10.1825	2	1879	79	1948
Salop	(see Shropshire)				-
Sandwich T & Ls (Kent Co)	7.1.1826	92	1879	77	1889
Sanquhar RB (Dumfries Co)	4.8.1835	789	1879	238	c1892
(The) Savoy M & L (Middlesex Co)	22.12.1825	73			c1835
Scarborough B & Ls (Yorkshire N. Riding Co)	18.4.1828	405	1879	80	31.3.1974
Scunthorpe B (Lincoln Co - Lindsey)	?	?	1964	256-7	31.3.1974
Selkirk Co and RB	15.11.1826	354	1880	363	1930
Shaftesbury B (Dorset Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Shamwell Hundred (Kent Co)	3.10.1834	456			c1835-40
Sheffield T Market (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	3.7.1827	379			1862
Sheffield B	30.9.1862	1344	1879	37	31.3.1974
Sherborne T (Dorset Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Shetland Isles County	(c.f Zetland Lordship)		1882	456	15.5.1975
Shrewsbury T & Ls (Shropshire Co)	15.2.1839	864	1891	556	31.3.1974
Shropshire County	4.1.1826	86	1891	567	Continuing
Slaithwaite M (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	(c.f Honley &c Manor)				c1867
Sleaford T (Lincoln Co - Kesteven)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Sligo County	22.3.1826	212			(see Chapter 6)
Sligo B	25.11.1862	1347			(see Chapter 6)
Slough B (Buckingham Co)	?	?	1964	1021-24	31.3.1974
Smethwick Co.B (Stafford Co)	22.11.1900	2581	1900	370	31.3.1966
Solihull Co.B (Warwick Co)	?	?	1964	1003-5	31.3.1974
Somerset County	14.8.1826	297	1891	575-7	Continuing
Southampton County	19.12.1825	68	(c.f successors)		31.3.1890
Southampton Co of T	11.11.1825	12	1879	265	31.3.1974
Southend-on-Sea Co.B (Essex Co)	?	?	1914	457	31.3.1974

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
South Molton L (Devon Co)	31.12.1834	573	1879	81	1889
Southport B (Lancashire Co)	11.11.1881	1717	1882	281	31.3.1974
South Shields B (Durham Co)	5.7.1864	1370	1879	324	31.3.1974
Southwark London B			1965	4	Continuing
Southwark T & B (Surrey Co)	11.5.1841	878			c1850
Southwark Christchurch P	21.2.1826	166			c1841
Southwark Manor	4.2.1826	142			c1843
Southwell & Scrooby L (Nottingham Co)	Possibly exercised W & M functions				m1835 had 2 Inspectors
Southwold B (East Suffolk Co)	27.6.1826	272			1889
South Yorkshire MCC	(created 1.4.1974)				(Abolished 31.3.1986)
Spalding T (Lincoln Co - Holland)	9.11.1839	866			c1857
Stafford County	11.11.1825	16	1881	32-3	Continuing
Stafford B	15.2.1835	702	1879	82	31.3.1974
Staines T (Middlesex Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Staleybridge B (Lancashire Co)	26.11.1863	1364	1879	83	31.3.1974
Stamford B (Lincoln Co - Kesteven)	5.5.1826	241			1889
Stepney M (Middlesex Co)	m1833 when W & M rights upheld at law				
Stirling County	9.9.1826	311	1879	329	15.5.1975
Stirling RB	23.10.1826	343	1880	362	1932
Stockbridge B (Southampton Co)	22.3.1826	214			c1845-50
Stockport M (Cheshire Co)	15.11.1826	355			c1849
Stockport B	(c.f Manor)		1881	384	31.3.1974
Stockton-on-Tees B (Durham Co)	5.1.1849	1013	1882	437	31.3.1968
Stoke Damerel Parish (Devon Co)	17.3.1827	376			1837
Stoke-on-Trent B (Stafford Co)	12.8.1889	2069	1910	485	31.3.1974
Stourbridge T (Worcester Co)	30.12.1826	364			c1840
Stowmarket T (East Suffolk Co)	16.3.1827	373			Before 1855
Stow-on-the-Wold M (Gloucester Co)	8.3.1836	822			c1840
Strabane T (County Tyrone)	2.7.1835	776			(see Chapter 6)
Stranraer RB (Wigtown Co)	20.7.1826	281			1870
Stratford-upon-Avon B (Warwick Co)	21.11.1825	24	1879	84	1889
Streatham P (Surrey Co)	3.5.1828	407			c1850
Sudbury B (West Suffolk Co)	9.2.1835	689	1879	192	1889
Suffolk County I	1.4.1826	220	(c.f E & W Suffolk)		31.3.1889
Suffolk County II	(created 1.4.1974)				Continuing
Sunderland B (Durham Co)	8.7.1866	1389	1880	64	31.3.1974
Surrey County	29.11.1825	38-9	1881	66-7	Continuing
Sussex County	19.4.1826	232	(c.f E & W Sussex)		1.4.1889
Sutherland County	24.7.1826	287	1879	190	15.5.1975
Sutton Coldfield Royal T (Warwick Co)	2.10.1826	324	1879	253	1889
Swanscombe M (Kent Co)	12.7.1827	393			c1835
Swansea B (Glamorgan Co)	16.2.1826	152	1879	296	31.3.1974
Swell Inferior M (Gloucester Co)	8.12.1836	846			c1840
Swindon Market (Wiltshire Co)	6.4.1842	890			c1845
Swindon B	?	?	1964	1026-8	31.3.1974

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Tain RB (Ross Co)	16.3.1835	733			c1850-55
Tamworth B (Stafford Co)	7.4.1826	227			1889
Taunton B (Somerset Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Tavistock M (Devon Co)	25.2.1826	170			c1857
Teesside CoB (Durham Co)	?	?	1968	1193-5	31.3.1974
Tenby B (Pembroke Co)	9.12.1862	1352	1879	228	1889
Tenterden T (Kent Co)	22.11.1825	27	1879	241	1889
Tetbury T (Gloucester Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Tewkesbury B (Gloucester Co)	16.3.1827	371			1889
Thetford B (Norfolk Co)	23.1.1826	115	1879	242	1889
Titchfield M (Southampton Co)				m1883 "Ale Tasters & Court Leet" re W & M	
Tipperary County	13.5.1826	253			(see Chapter 6)
Tiverton T (Devon Co)	1.2.1826	132	1882	440	1943
Torbay CoB (Devon Co)	?	?	1968	1186-8	31.3.1974
Torrington	(see Great Torrington)				-
Totnes B & P (Devon Co)	6.1.1835	590	1879	243	1889
Tower of London L (Middlesex Co)	9.3.1826	200			1882
Tower Hamlets London Borough		1965	28		Continuing
Tregony B (Cornwall Co)	Probably exercised W & M functions				m1835 had 2 Inspectors
Trowbridge T & L (Wiltshire Co)	16.2.1826	158			c1840
Truro B (Cornwall Co)	9.3.1826	198	1894	368	1.3.1921
Tunbridge Wells B (Kent Co)	2.7.1892	2297	1892	358	31.3.1974
Tutbury T (Stafford Co)	6.2.1836	820			c1840
Tweedmouth &c M (Northumberland Co)	Exercised W & M functions after 1825				m1839
Twickenham P (Middlesex Co)	29.5.1846	947			c1855
Tyne and Wear MCC	(created 1.4.1974)				(Abolished 31.3.1986)
Tynemouth-Newburn P (Northumberland Co)	4.4.1832	443			1853
Tynemouth B	23.6.1862	1337	1879	244	31.3.1974
Tyrone County	5.6.1835	769			(see Chapter 6)
Ulverstone T (Lancashire Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Uppingham T (Rutland Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Uxbridge T (Middlesex Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Wakefield M (Yorkshire West Riding Co)	16.9.1826	318			1892
Wakefield B	?	?	1893	590	31.3.1974
Wallasey Co.B (Cheshire Co)	?	?	1913	540	31.3.1974
Wallingford B (Berkshire Co)	27.11.1834	484			1856
Walsall B (Stafford Co)	3.2.1826	135	1879	245	31.3.1974
Waltham Forest London Borough			1965	186	Continuing
Walsingham	(see Little Walsingham)				-
Walton T (Norfolk Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Wareham B (Dorset Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Warkworth etc M (Northumberland Co)	1.6.1836	834			1853
Warley Co.B (Stafford Co)	(c.f Smethwick B)		1966	370-4	31.3.1974
Warminster T (Wiltshire Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Warrington B (Lancashire Co)	2.11.1854	1128	1881	277	31.3.1974

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Warwick County	21.11.1825	22-3	1888	474-6	Continuing
Warwick B	25.8.1826	301	1882	435	1946
Waterford County	17.9.1828	411			(see Chapter 6)
Waterford Co of City	4.3.1826	189			(see Chapter 6)
Wellingborough T (Northampton Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Wells City (Somerset Co)	4.2.1835	671			c1856
Welshpool B (Montgomery Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Wenlock T & Ls (Shropshire Co)	25.10.1853	1107			1889
West Bromwich B (Stafford Co)	(c.f Stafford Co)		1892	270	31.3.1974
West Ham Co.B (Essex Co)	4.6.1888	2012	1888	480	31.3.1965
West Hartlepool Co.B (Durham Co)	(c.f Durham Co)		1902	597	31.3.1967
West Lothian County	(c.f Linlithgow Co)				15.5.1975
Westmeath County	27.11.1826	361			(see Chapter 6)
West Midlands MCC	(created 1.4.1974)				(Abolished 31.3.1986)
Westminster City & L (Middlesex Co)	21.11.1825	25			1882
Westminster London B			1965	13	Continuing
Westmorland County	14.12.1825	54	1879	49-50	31.3.1974
West Suffolk County	(c.f Suffolk Co)		1880	272-6	31.3.1974
West Sussex County	(c.f Sussex Co)		1880	167-73	Continuing
West Yorkshire MCC	(created 1.4.1974)				(Abolished 31.3.1986)
Wethersfield M (Essex Co)	25.9.1828	413			c1840-45
Wexford County	7.1.1826	96			(see Chapter 6)
Wexford Corporation	10.6.1835	771			(see Chapter 6)
Weymouth &c B (Dorset Co)	29.11.1825	40	1879	124	31.3.1974
Whitby T (Yorkshire North Riding Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Whitchurch T (Shropshire Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Whitehaven T (Cumberland Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Wick RB (Caithness Co)	17.1.1835	614			1858
Wicklow County	27.4.1826	233			(see Chapter 6)
Wigan B (Lancashire Co)	27.1.1835	645	1879	70	31.3.1974
Wigtown County and RB	7.1.1826	95	1894	593	16.5.1975
Wigtown RB	Joint with County		1894	595	1908
Williton Manors (Somerset Co)	27.9.1826	323			c1878
Wiltshire County	16.9.1826	317	1884	464	Continuing
Winchelsea T & Ls (East Sussex Co)	1.2.1826	131			c1878
Winchester City (Southampton Co)	16.2.1826	157	1890	511	1951
Windsor B (Berkshire Co)	25.5.1826	263	1879	291	1946
Winslow M (Buckingham Co)	20.10.1847	967			c1849
Wisbech B (Cambridge Co)	27.11.1834	485	1879	128	1889
Wiveliscombe B (Somerset Co)	16.12.1837	858			c1878
Woburn M (Bedford Co)	28.8.1851	1057			Before 1866
Wokingham T (Berkshire Co)	12.2.1835	694			1889
Wolsingham T (Durham Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Wolverhampton B (Stafford Co)	14.4.1858	1225	1881	65	31.3.1974

NAME & TYPE OF AUTHORITY	IMPERIAL STANDARDS		STAMP NUMBER		W & M END DATE
	1st Date	Ind. No	1st Date	Number	
Woodbridge T (Suffolk Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Woodstock B (Oxford Co)	Probably exercised W & M functions				m1835 had 2 Inspectors
Woolwich P (Kent Co)	24.7.1843	906			c1878
Worcester County	9.9.1826	313	1891	534	31.3.1974
Worcester Co of City	15.12.1825	60	1879	264	31.3.1974
Workington T (Cumberland Co)	6.2.1854	1113			1889
Worthing T (West Sussex Co)	5.5.1826	242			c1857
Worthing B	?	?	1964	996-7	31.3.1974
Wotton-under-Edge T (Gloucester Co)	26.11.1829	426			c1840
Wrexham B (Denbigh Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Wycombe	(see High Wycombe)				-
Wymondham T (Norfolk Co)	Had pre-Imperial Standards				-
Yarmouth	(see Great Yarmouth)				-
Yeovil B (Somerset Co)	9.2.1835	690	1879	247	1889
Yorkshire East Riding County	24.5.1826	261	1879	332-40	31.3.1974
Yorkshire North Riding County	18.6.1831	440	1892	150-2	31.3.1974
Yorkshire West Riding County	25.2.1826	174	1879	298-320	31.3.1974
York Co of City (Yorks E Riding Co)	19.12.1825	64	1891	545	31.3.1974
Youghal T (County Cork)	27.11.1826	360			(see Chapter 6)
Zetland Lordship	24.5.1826	260	(c.f Shetland Isles)		15.5.1975

N.B
(1) question marks in the 'Issue of Imperial Standards' column mean this data has not been found.
(2) many authorities had other issues of local standards (for further information about these see Appendix I).
(3) many authorities adopted other uniform stamp numbers (for further information about these see Appendix III).
(4) some authorities ceased to undertake W & M functions and started again at later dates (see Chapter 7).
(5) it is likely that many other places exercised W & M functions during the 18th and/or early 19th Centuries; some possible contenders are listed in Chapter 6 for Ireland and Chapter 7 for the rest of the United Kingdom.

STANDARD BUSHEL, HALF BUSHEL & PECK MEASURES OF PLYMOUTH 1826
From the first set of Imperial standards obtained by the Corporation in 1826 under Indenture Number 147

FIGURE 7 - STAMPING OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES

Contents to be Stamped on Weights & Measures

Section XII of the Weights and Measures Act, 1835 introduced the requirement that: "...Weights of One Pound Avoirdupois or more shall have the Number of Pounds ... stamped or cast on the Top or Side thereof in Legible Figures and Letters; and ... Measures of Capacity ... shall have their Contents denominated, stamped or marked on the Outside ... in Legible Figures and Letters".

Stamping of Equipment

Prior to the Weights and Measures Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict c21) the only requirement was that weights and measures be verified and stamped. This was extended to 'weighing machines' by Section 1 of the 1889 Act and to other equipment later. The meaning of 'Stamp' came to be accepted as: "a mark for use as evidence of the passing of weighing or measuring equipment as fit for use for trade, whether applied by impressing, casting, engraving, etching, branding or otherwise . . .".

Legibility of Verification Marks

A weight or measure did not have to be restamped as long as it remained correct. In Starr v Stringer (1872, 36 JP 728) the stamp on a copper plug in a 2lb iron weight had worn away through ordinary use in trade. It was held there was no necessity under Section 21, Weights and Measures Act, 1835 to restamp the weight. Although repealed, the Section was substantially the same as Section 29 of the 1878 Act and, indeed, such an interpretation continued to apply under Section 11(2), Weights and Measures Act, 1963.

1892 Model Regulations

Section 9 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1889 made provision for local authorities to make general regulations for the guidance of their Inspectors. In December 1892 the Board of Trade published a set of Model Regulations and indicated their preparedness to approve these together with any other or additional regulations which a local authority might wish to make for a particular district. Various Editions of these Model Regulations were published between 1892 and 1903 including a version for Ireland. Section 5 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904 (4 Edw. VII c28) made similar but extended provisions about the making of Regulations by local authorities. The Weights and Measures Regulations, 1907 (SR & O 1907 No 698) further extended previous requirements.

Mode of Stamping (Reg 3)

Essentially, this said that no weight, measure, or weighing-instrument (W, M & W-I) should be stamped where its material or mode of construction appeared likely to facilitate the commission of fraud. Stamping should be done in such a manner as best to prevent fraud. Inspectors should only stamp or mark W, M & W-I used in trade in their own Inspectoral districts with the uniform design of stamp and number of each district, as issued by the Board of Trade. However, an inspector could also use the stamp of his local authority, in addition to the uniform stamp. The verification mark could be either stamped, cast, engraved, etched, branded, or otherwise indelibly marked.

Manufacturers' Marks and Date Stamp (Reg 5)

No weight or measure should be stamped if it bore a manufacturer's or maker's mark of similar design to the authorised verification stamp. If size permitted all W, M & W-I were to have the date of stamping marked on them either by the inspector or manufacturer.

Rejected Items (Reg 7)

Any stamps on rejected W, M & W-I should be defaced by the inspector. Under the 1907 Regulations, the local authority was to provide suitably sized punches "for obliterating stamps of verification .... of a six-pointed star design"

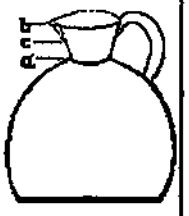
Verification of Manufacturers' Weights &c (Reg 11)

When required, the inspector could stamp and verify weights &c either in use by manufacturers or not required for use in trade: for such stamping, the authorised uniform design of stamp was not to be used.

Condition of Weights (Reg 26)

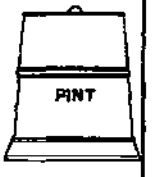
Weights submitted for stamping were to be clean and smooth, without flaws, blisters, holes or cavities other than one adjusting hole or plug on which the stamp was to be placed. None were to be stamped which had any lead projecting above the weight's surface: nor any unfinished or which had been painted, engraved or otherwise interfered with after stamping. No copper plugs or rings for stamping were allowed. The weight was to be stamped only in one place, either on its upper or under surface. For iron weights, any without a plug of soft metal upon which to impress the stamp and none under ¼ lb were to be stamped; and all cased in brass were to be marked 'cased'. No lead weights whether or not cased in brass or other metal were to be stamped. Brass weights could be adjusted by drilling a small hole in which a plug of lead or other metal was to be inserted and the hole capped or hammered over the plug. No new earthenware, porcelain or china weights were to be stamped if they absorbed more than ½% of their weight of water after 10 minutes immersion. Previously stamped earthenware weights could continue to be used if found to be otherwise correct.

Conical Measures (Regs 29 & 30)



Conical-shaped measures under 8 gallons made of copper or other metal, provided with a lip were to be tested to the bottom of the lip (a) not to the top (b) or middle (c). The verification mark or stamp was to be put on the bottom of the inside of the lip as far as practicable. Measures fitted with a tap were also to be stamped on the tap.

Pewter Measures (Reg 32)

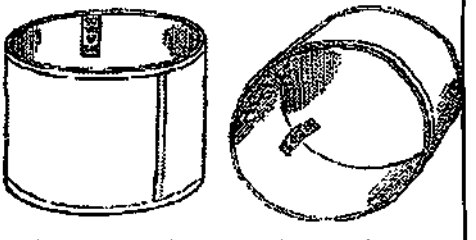


No pewter or metal measure was to be stamped after 1 January 1891 unless its denomination was plainly marked on the outside of the body as shown, and not merely on its rim or edge. Under the 1907 Regulations: "measures made of pewter or of other tin alloy must contain at least 80% by weight of tin and must not contain more than 10% by weight of lead".

Form of Measures (1907 Regulations)

All metal measures were to be of an approved form "but an inspector shall not stamp a publican's metal measure which, when tilted to an angle of 120 degrees from the vertical, is not completely emptied".

Dry Measures of Capacity (1907 Regulations)



These were to be of cylindrical form with an internal diameter about equal to the internal depth, or the internal diameter could be about double the internal depth. They were to be branded both on the outside and in the angle at the bottom as shown.

Special Mode of Stamping Weighing Instruments

These related to the provision of stamping plugs on weighing instruments, and said the Inspector should stamp the plug or stud in the same way he would stamp a weight. He could either strike the mark, use marking pincers, etch with a stencil plate using nitric acid and salt or make the mark with a sand-blast machine. For stamping on the plugs he would require 4 round or oval punches of 1/8th, 1/4, 1/2 and 1 inch diameter. In stamping soft metal like lead, a die-sunk punch would be needed; not an ordinary cutting punch.

3 - MARKING OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

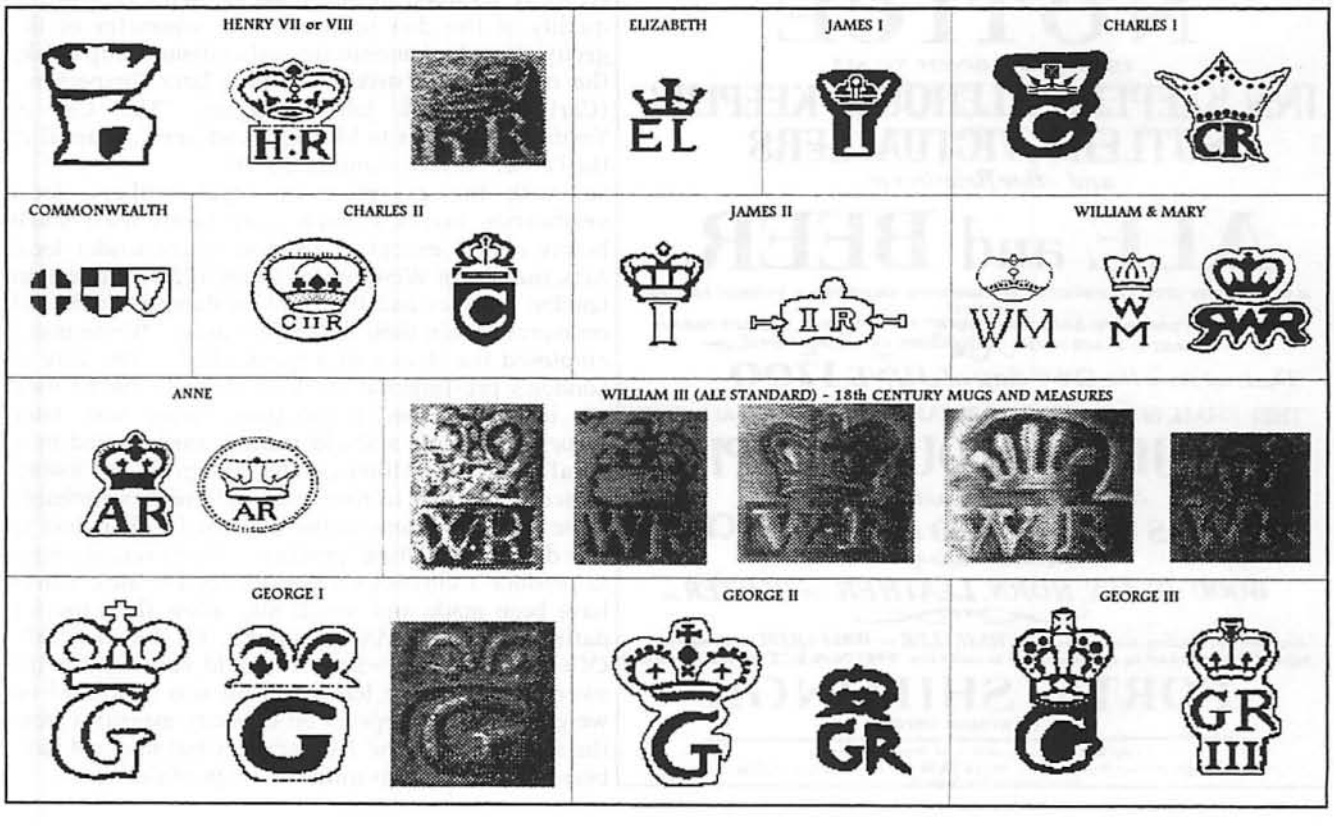
Pre-Imperial Verification Marks

The earliest marks were royal cyphers of which Tudor examples are known. These simple devices of a crown over the regnal initials had been used long before then to attest both Exchequer Standards and copies for local use sized against them. A statute of Edward I (1272-1307) entitled: 'An Ordinance for bakers, brewers, and other victuallers, and for ells, bushels, and forestallers' is particularly interesting in that it mentions the use of local verification marks:

"And no measure shall be in any town unless it do agree with the King's measure, and marked with the seal of the shire town. If any do sell or buy by measures unsealed, and not examined by the mayor or bailiffs, he shall be grievously amerced. And all the measures of every town, both great and small, shall be viewed and examined twice in the year."

Similar sentiments were repeated in later legislation, yet whilst many pre-Imperial weights and measures have royal cypher marks, few have 'the seal of the shire town'. It seems that stamping with distinctive local devices had fallen into disuse before the 16th Century and been replaced by localised use of royal cyphers some of which are so distinctive that further study may identify their place of origin. Until the mid-1820s the only identified examples of verification marks using the 'town seal' are those stamped in the cities of London and Westminster (from the late 17th Century and mid-18th Century onwards respectively). Pre-Imperial marks of the Founders' Company are often found on weights as are occasionally those of other Worshipful Companies such as the Goldsmiths and Plumbers. During the Cromwellian period (1649-1660) all royalist emblems fell out of use and were replaced by a shield with St George's cross which was sometimes conjoined with a harp in a shield (Figure 8). Royal cypher marks can be misleading in dating an object as not all of them were used to denote the regnal timing of verification. In particular, the presence of 'crowned H', 'crowned hR' or 'crowned WR' on vessels is more likely to indicate compliance with a particular capacity standard. The origin of the 'crowned H' mark appears to be the 1494 Act 11 Hen VII c4 which recites several former Acts and ordinances on this subject and notes that they had not been kept: "to the great hurt and vexation of divers and many of the King's subjects". The Act dealt with the manufacture and distribution free of charge throughout the country of copies of the Exchequer Standards in an attempt to achieve universal consistency. The standards were delivered to principal local towns by their Members of Parliament and given into the custody of the mayor, bailiff or other head official. The intention was that copies would be made locally for the common use of the inhabitants and these would be verified and sealed by the head official. Additionally, the Act required the head official to verify the weights and measures used by the public by comparing them with the standards and, if they were correct, to mark them with a crown and letter H, and take one penny for the marking of every bushel. Various authors have speculated about the significance of the crowned 'H' and 'hR' marks found on pewter baluster wine measures dating from the 16th to the early 19th Centuries

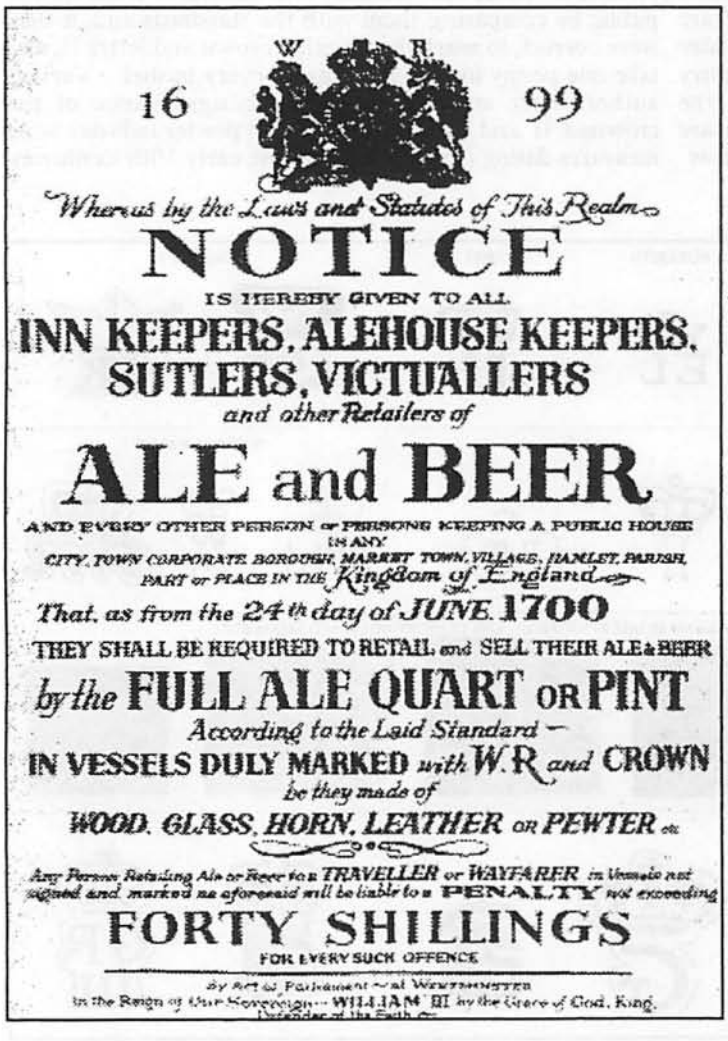
FIGURE 8 - SOME PRE-IMPERIAL VERIFICATION MARKS



(R F Michaelis, "Capacity Marks on Old English Pewter Measures", The Antique Collector, August 1954; and, Angus McInnes, "New light on an old problem: the crowned hR verification seal", Journal of the Pewter Society, Spring 1991).

Whilst in the case of measures it is clear these marks were used to denote compliance with a capacity standard, it is less clear whether their original purpose was to distinguish between two different capacity standards. The 1494 capacity standards of Henry VII were found to be incorrectly sized shortly after being issued and by the 1495 Act 12 Hen VII c5 were ordered to be returned so new ones could be made from their metal; and in the interim the former standards were to be used until the replacements were issued. This must have caused great confusion and undoubtedly some towns would have been reluctant to meet the cost of the replacements which responsibility was for the first time imposed on them. Perhaps it was then that a different verification mark began to be used to differentiate between the 'old' and 'new' capacities. This may also have been the source in more remote parts of the country of capacity measures whose use was perpetuated into the 19th Century. Further information about the various capacity measures of the British Isles is given in Chapter 5.

FIGURE 9 - VERIFICATION OF ALE QUARTS AND PINTS



In 1699 'An Act for ascertaining the Measures for retailing Ale and Beer' (11 & 12 Will III c15) required all mayors and chief officers of local authorities in England and Wales to test, from time to time, all ale quarts and ale pints and: **"shall cause them to be plainly marked with W.R and a Crown testifying that such Quarts and Pints have been measured, compared, sized and equalled with the Standard, which Marks or Stamps the Mayor or Chief Officer is required to provide".** Proclamations informed the public that as from 24 June 1700 it was illegal to sell ale or beer except in such duly marked vessels (Figure 9, from R Mundey, "A William III Proclamation", Journal of the Pewter Society, Spring 1991). The Act remained in force unaltered until the Weights and Measures Act, 1824. Again, the evidence from surviving pre-Imperial measures and mugs is that only a proportion have this 'crowned WR' mark. Many have no pre-Imperial verifications and some bear other crowned initials (as do 18th Century weights) such as 'AR' (used only during Queen Anne's reign: 1702-1714); and, 'G' or 'GR' which could refer to any one of the four kings who reigned consecutively from 1714 to 1830, although the 'G' mark is possibly the earliest. It is clearly the case that the 'crowned WR' mark continued to be used to denote compliance with a capacity standard as it is found on pewter measures and mugs with makers marks allowing them to be dated right up until 1826. Surprisingly, the 'crowned WR' mark intended only for vessels of Old English Ale Standard capacity is also found on vessels of Old English Wine Standard capacity.

When 'crowned WR' marks are found on pewter measures and mugs in association with makers' quality marks ('X' or 'crowned X') and 'hallmarks' it is likely they originate either from London; or the West Midlands where the pewterers of Bewdley, Birmingham and Shrewsbury used a distinctive incuse variant of the 'crowned WR' stamp from c1780 to c1830 (the final of the group of WR marks in Figure 8). In such cases it appears these verifications were typically stamped by the makers themselves as the quality of the dies used and the symmetry of the grouped marks demonstrate real craftsmanship unlike the often crude 'strikes' of most later 'Inspectors'. (Carl Ricketts & John Douglas, "The Use of Verification Marks to Identify Pewterers", Journal of the Pewter Society, Autumn 1994).

So, with the exception of royal cyphers, local verification marks as such were rarely used much before c1834 except in London where under local Acts, the City of Westminster (from 1756) and several London Parishes had the right to stamp weights and measures within their authority's area. Westminster employed the device of a 'portcullis'. The City of London's pre-Imperial mark of St Paul's sword used on its own from Elizabethan times was later incorporated into a shield usually surmounted by a royal cypher. Although the design of the sword varied from time to time such differences probably arose from variations in the dies used rather than to any deliberate 'dating' practice. However, attempts to produce a chronological sequence for these marks have been made and which may allow their use for dating purposes (MA Crawforth, RF Homer et al). Of equal interest is when the shield version with the sword in the upper left quadrant was first used on weights. It first appears on capacity measures from the second half of the 18th century but may not have been used on weights until the reign of George IV.

Generic Marking from 1834

Legislation over many centuries has attempted to specify the form that verification stamps should take but evidence from collections and museums shows such intentions were rarely achieved. Indeed, taking the United Kingdom as a whole, it would be true to say that before 1879 there was no generally accepted form of local verification stamp. The first unambiguous and universal provision that all weights and measures should be stamped was introduced by the Weights and Measures Act, 1834. To enable this, Section XIV required that the Magistrates in England and Wales, the Justices of the Peace in Scotland, and, the Grand Juries in Ireland: "shall procure for the Use of the Inspectors good and sufficient Stamps for the stamping or sealing all Weights and Measures used or to be used in such County, which Stamp, so procured, shall be taken to be the Stamp for such County, and none others shall be considered legal Stamps".

Exchequer verified copies of the Imperial Standard weights and measures (if not already provided) had to be provided within three months and Inspectors were to be appointed to take care of them, and use them to examine all weights and measures used in the course of trade or for making charges such as tolls within their area. If satisfied after making this comparison with the local standards, the Inspector would then stamp the article: "in such manner as best to prevent fraud". The Weights and Measures Act, 1835 which repealed the 1834 Act reiterated and reinforced many of its provisions and Section XVII required local Justices to appoint a sufficient number of Inspectors for the safe custody of the copies of the Imperial Standards and for the discharge of the duties prescribed in other Sections of the Act. Local authorities were to: "allot to each Inspector a separate District" to be distinguished "by a Number or Mark". The former Act had caused uncertainty about which local authorities were responsible so the 1835 Act attempted to give greater clarity and in relation to the stamps said: "which Stamps so provided shall be taken to be the Stamps for such County, Riding, or Division, County of a City or County of a Town". Section XXIV required the local Justices to decide the day(s) when each Inspector would attend local market towns and other places to examine, compare, and stamp if found correct, the weights and measures brought to him. It also required that: "a Number or Mark distinguishing the District in which he acts" be stamped upon: "all Measures and upon all Weights of a Quarter of a Pound and upwards"

The reason that large numbers of smaller sized weights (especially those made in London) are found with verification marks is due to the influence of the Founder's Company who insisted upon continuing to exercise their rights granted by Royal Charter which practice was supported by the Corporation of the City of London. These arrangements were regularly referred to in the minutes of evidence of a number of Parliamentary Commissions and Committees which enquired into aspects of weights and measures administration from the 1830s to the 1860s. These rights of the Founder's Company were not able to be limited until Section 17 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878 confirmed that any person using weights or measures was under no legal obligation to have them stamped by more than one authority. The Act nonetheless protected the rights of both the Founder's Company and the City of London but Section 17 effectively broke their centuries-old monopoly.

Imperial Verification Marks

After 1825 local jurisdictions gradually began to mark weights and measures with emblems and/or lettering to identify themselves, the Lord of the Manor or Inspector. Some of these bodies had an earlier metrological history and undoubtedly a few of the earliest Imperial period marks originate from such sources. As verification marks were not statutorily required until 1834/5 it is important to question whether the presence of 'GR'; 'GIV'; 'GIVR' or 'GRIV' marks indicate that stamping actually took place during the reign of George IV (1820-30). It is considered unsafe without other corroboration to accept the presence of such marks as sufficient evidence for dating purposes. Conversely, the use of secondary marks or labels such as 'IMPERIAL STANDARD', 'IMPERIAL', 'IMPL', or 'IML' may possibly pre-date many of the 'George IV' marks although they continued to be used for many years being found on items by known makers which could not have been made until at least the 1860s (Figure 22). In London, '1826' was added by the Founder's Company to their 'Ewer' mark and by the City of Westminster to their 'Portcullis' mark. Practice elsewhere varied considerably although in Ireland it appears that the earliest county marks often simply comprised a year with a crowned royal cypher which makes their identification difficult. Many such marks have the royal cypher of William IV suggesting the mark alludes to the period when Imperial standards were first obtained (Indenture records for local Standards show many were not issued in Ireland until after 1830).

It is this major series of verification marks which offer the greatest diversity and also perplexity for today's collectors. There is some evidence to show that authorities within close proximity to each other tended to avoid using stamps which could be confused one with another. However, as would be expected this sort of cooperation was not possible, or at the time necessary, throughout the land. This means that there are numbers of similar marks especially of the type where a pair of letters appears below a 'crowned VR' which may be abbreviations for many different authorities. Table 8 shows a wide range of such possibilities.

FIGURE 10 - SOME VERIFICATION MARKS FROM THE PERIOD c1825 TO c1840

ANTRIM CO	DENBIGH BORO	NEW WINDSOR	ST ALBAN LIBERTY	SOUTHAMPTON	WISBECH	YORK
CO·AM RTG	D B		LA CB	I V GR ISI		W IV 

Arrangements for Using Verification Marks

Each weights and measures authority used essentially identical verification marks on both weights and measures. Iron or steel stamps, punches and brands were procured for the use of Inspectors who then struck them either directly onto the surface or later into a lead 'plug' soldered onto the weight or measure. Heated brands were used to mark wooden measures. Sometimes, the size but not the form of the mark varies suggesting Inspectors had two or more punches for use on larger or smaller objects. Larger authorities like Middlesex had up to 20 to allow for frequent breakages (Evidence 1335 Standards Commission 1869). The design of verification marks altered somewhat with time reflecting differences between diemakers and the preferences of those commissioning new punches. From the earliest times the responsiblity for the custody of the copies of the Exchequer standards was treated very seriously by the Exchequer and consequently by weights and measures authorities. Similarly, the care and use of the 'sealing irons' or stamps was taken equally seriously. That this attitude continued to apply throughout the 19th Century (as indeed it still does) is evidenced by the numerous references in Indenture records to the person (the 'Custodian') into whose care the Exchequer verified copies were delivered. Other records of the same period (e.g. Municipal Corporation Commission, Reports 1833-5) regularly indicate the personal responsiblity of the 'mayor' or otherwise titled 'head official'.for such matters. This reflected the continuation of the ancient office of Clerk of the Market as well as compliance with much earlier legislative provisions. For example, the 1429 Act 8 Hen VI c5 required every town to have a common balance with standard weights sealed according to the Exchequer standard which all the inhabitants might freely use. As with most later legislation of this type the 'equipment' was to be kept by the mayor or constable; and, was often 'enforced' by the threat of heavy personal fines for failure to comply. So it is not surprising to find that local 'regulations' such as those made in Norwich were felt necessary in order to ensure strict compliance. Chapter 33 of the City's medieval "Book of Customs" contains a passage to the effect that: "Likewise with the assay of wine and ale, to be made by the bailiffs, all measures shall be first examined by the standard of the Lord King and stamped with the city stamp in the view of one of the chief bailiffs and the stamp shall never be delivered to any serjeant save in the presence of their masters, the bailiffs"; while the City Assembly Roll of 4 August 1456 states: "It was agreed that the stamp with which measures shall be sealed shall henceforth remain in the keeping of the Mayor by virtue of his office as Clerk of the Market". When Thomas Chace was appointed Clerk of the Market at Oxford in 1427 he was given as the insignia of his office: "a book of statutes fastened with a silver clasp, a silver seal with a silver chain, a silver cup with cover standing on three lions silver gilt, and the Chancellor's own Register". He also received: " three measures for grain, four measures for liquids, two sets of weights, one Troy for weighing bread and money, and one avoirdupois (called lyggyng weight in the records) for spices and candles, two scales and a box, and a gilt cloth measure in a green leather case" There were also: "two iron seals, one for marking wooden measures, and one for pots, measures for wine and beer, and the leaden weights of bakers" together with: "an anvil and hammer of iron for breaking false measures, and finally two sheets of bulls condemning heresies and errors". An inventory of the Oxford University Assisinge House in 1579 includes: "2 sealing irons for pewter with an E and the crown and Standard sets of Ale and Wine measures in pewter and brass".

In Scotland, the Dean of Guild was often the head Burgh official whose responsibilities included not only the accuracy of weights and measures but also the quality of work produced by members of the Guild. Amongst the items noted at Dundee in the 16th Century in the keeping of the Dean was "ane iron stamp to mark ye tin stoupis" and the Guildry Incorporation records state explicitly in 1614 that "no one should hereafter have any unstamped stowpes in their house or tavern under pain of a fine of ten pounds" (A 'stoup' was a pot or mug).

The 1834 Act's requirement to appoint Inspectors no doubt came as some relief to 'head officials' bringing with it onerous obligations as part of the terms of appointment of each Inspector. Section XVI of the 1834 Act required that: "every Person appointed an Inspector . . shall forthwith enter into a legal Security to the King, to be sued for in any Court of Record, in the Sum of One hundred Pounds, for the due and punctual Performance of the Duties of his Office, and for the Safety of the Copies committed to his Charge . .". These requirements were extended by the repeals of the 1835 Act with Section XXIII providing that: "no Maker or Seller of Weights and Measures, or Person employed in the making or selling thereof, shall be appointed an Inspector of Weights and Measures under the Provisions of this Act; and that every Inspector shall forthwith enter into a Bond or Recognizance to the King, to be sued for in any Court of Record, in the Sum of Two hundred Pounds, for the due and punctual Performance of the Duties of his Office, and for the due and punctual Payment, at such Time or Times as he may be directed . . . . of all Fees received by him under the Authority of this Act, and for the Safety of the Stamps and Copies of the Imperial Standard Weights and Measures committed to his Charge . . . "

The £200 recognisance remained a requirement until removed by the Weights and Measures Act, 1963. From c1835 to c1840 the importance of the newly appointed Inspectors (compared to that of the former 'Examiners') in relation to the 'head official' must have allowed them to operate with increasing degrees of autonomy which certainly included the opportunity in a number of cases to obtain stamps incorporating their own names or initials. Indenture records from the 1840s onwards also reveal a growing trend for copies of the Exchequer standards to be delivered into the custody of Inspectors upon first issue or reverification. This change took longer in the smallest authorities where possibly the role of the 'head official' as traditional 'custodian' was not only retained in title but also in practice. It is possible that in smaller jurisdictions the role of the Clerk of the Market (traditionally undertaken by the mayor or otherwise titled head official) as the de facto Inspector may have lingered on for several decades. The actions of Inspectors were later clearly spelt out in Model Regulations (various editions) introduced under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1889 and other legislation thereafter (c.f Figure 7). These are worth reading to help understand good testing and verification practices.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF MARKS ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Categories of Marks

Only some of the marks seen on weights and measures are verification marks, so to distinguish them it is necessary to understand their purpose and nature. The design, positioning, and the means of applying all the various types of marks to the object show considerable variations. Some of these differences reflect local preferences which can help to narrow down a mark's possible source(s). There were greater differences between non-verification marks used on weights and measures as well as amongst those applied to objects made of different materials.

Types of Verification Marks

Probably the most helpful way of categorising verification marks is that based on the devices, lettering or numbering used. Even though most are accompanied by a crown and royal cypher it is dangerous to assume that any lacking this feature are not verification marks. Important information is given later about the different categories of verification marks whose relative frequency of occurrence is:

Normally seen

1. Authority's Name in full or abbreviation
2. Uniform Stamp Numbers

Often seen

3. Heraldic Device from Authority's Arms or Civic Seal
4. Letter(s) and Number(s) for Districts of Inspection or Date of Stamping

(for Irish Harp & Numbered Marks see Chapter 6)

Rarely seen

5. Indenture Number of the Local Standards
6. Inspector's or Official's Name in full or abbreviation
7. Manorial Marks
8. Verification Marks stamped by the Maker

Types of Non-Verification Marks

Other marks found on weights and measures can help to narrow down the likely origin of any verification marks found with them and include marks which indicate:

9. Cancellation or condemnation of the object
10. Capacity or Weight of the object
11. Maker or Factor of the object
12. Number in a Set to which the object belonged
13. Owner or User of the object
14. Quality of the material the object is made from

TABLE 8 - ABBREVIATIONS OFTEN USED IN MARKS

BH	Borough of H	HB
CH	City, Corporation or County of H	HC
LH	Liberty of H	HL
MH	Manor or Market of H	HM
PH	Parish of H	HP
SH	Soke of H	HS
TH	Town of H	HT
In each case the mark could also refer to the Hundred of '#'		

1. Marks referring to the Authority's Name

Even when a full name appears in a mark it is not always possible to be certain which authority is involved as most counties take their names from the county town. Whilst there are a number like this they usually pose few problems except when a simple label such as 'BANFF' is used. Almost every county town was an ancient borough that had arms and/or civic seals from well before the 19th Century and commonly incorporated parts or all of the devices in their verification marks. It is generally safe in such cases to assume that named marks with 'heraldic' content are those of the county town. It did not become commonplace for counties to have or use arms until after they were first required to adopt a Common Seal by the legislation which created County Councils in 1888 and 1889 by when the majority had already adopted uniform stamp numbers.

Marks with Abbreviated Names or Initials

This is a much more problematical area for when the mark only contains or comprises initials it is rarely possible to be absolutely certain that they actually refer to an authority. For example, they could also be the initials of the Lord of the Manor, of an office or its holder such as the Dean of Guild in Scotland, those of an Inspector or other official, or be date or divisional marks. Even when the letters refer to a local jurisdiction the permutations are considerable because of the complexity of 'local government' bodies involved with the administration of weights and measures functions (described in Chapter 2). Table 8 shows some of the possible abbreviations based on the name and type of authority, and also demonstrates how potentially confusing such marks can be.

A number of recorded marks have several letters which could either be initials or an abbreviated name. It is unsafe to assume these will be only one or the other as sometimes such combinations of initials refer to something other than a person or place. For example, in Scotland there are several marks which incorporate the initials 'DG' for 'Dean of Guild' together with another or others which refer either to the initials of that office-holder or the authority. The manorial mark of Aldborne in Wiltshire includes the initials of the Lord of the Manor with single letters 'A' and 'W' for 'Aldborne' and 'Wiltshire'. Similarly, where there is a triad of initials the upper or lower pair often refer to the authority and the single initial to a Division as used by Cambridge and Dorset counties. These are shown in Figure 11 with other marks which were used without an associated crown and/or royal cypher: Initialled marks (either with or without the crown and royal cypher) were also used to indicate a district of inspection or division but without any initials representing the authority itself. For example, this was the basis used for all Lancashire County marks which had an initial letter referring to the Hundred together with another one or two letters indicating the division. For example, 'W' meant 'West Derby Hundred' and was used with a second letter which was the initial letter of the administrative division; thus 'WK' meant West Derby Hundred, Kirkdale Division. The county of Glamorgan had a similar practice except the abbreviation also

FIGURE 11 - SOME MARKS USED WITHOUT (CROWNED) ROYAL CYPHERS

ABD	M.C	C D C	CDENB	N D C	RW DG	ELGIN	VR ND	KSH	A E S Y
Aberdeen Royal Burgh	Maidenhead Corporation	Cambridge Div Cambridge Co	Denbigh Co	Northern (Div) Dorset Co	Robert Wright Dean of Guild (Edinburgh)	Elgin Royal Burgh	(Glamorgan Co) Neath District	Kincardine-shire	Surrey Co 'A' Division East

included 'D' for District; an example of which is shown in Figure 11 for the Neath District. 'IMPERIAL' marks found on vessels refer to capacity and may be variously abbreviated ('IMP', 'IML' or 'IMPL' &c) and can be found in conjunction with initials such as 'DG' (for Dean of Guild) on Scots vessels where they may be stamped under the base rather than on the upper body. In Scotland the abbreviations 'IS' and 'IG' were also used to denote Imperial 'Standard' and 'Gallon'. The continued use of all such labels after c1840 appears to have been a practice only undertaken outside London. This may have been necessary to avoid confusion because of the widespread use of anomalous capacities in the provinces for most of the 19th Century (see Chapter 5).

Abbreviated Letters on Weights

The most commonly seen letter is 'A' for avoirdupois which in some versions appears with a bar across the top. From 1826 the smallest weights of half an ounce and below were not marked with the 'A' for reasons of size. London verified weights had a consistent marking practice for over four hundred years. Before Elizabeth I's reign the 'A' appears with the crowned royal cypher; and from 1587 two additional marks were also stamped: the arms of the Founders' Company, 'a ewer' (from 1826 without that date on weights above one ounce) and the dagger mark of London Guildhall (probably more correctly the sword of St Paul from the arms of the City of London). Away from London the provincial practices were numerous and often defy understanding. An alternative avoirdupois mark of a conjoined or elided 'AB' is sometimes seen especially on 18th Century nests of cup weights. Crowned letters such as 'T' and 'W' have been recorded on provincial weights which may refer to a local administration, although it is tempting to ascribe 'crowned W' to William IV.

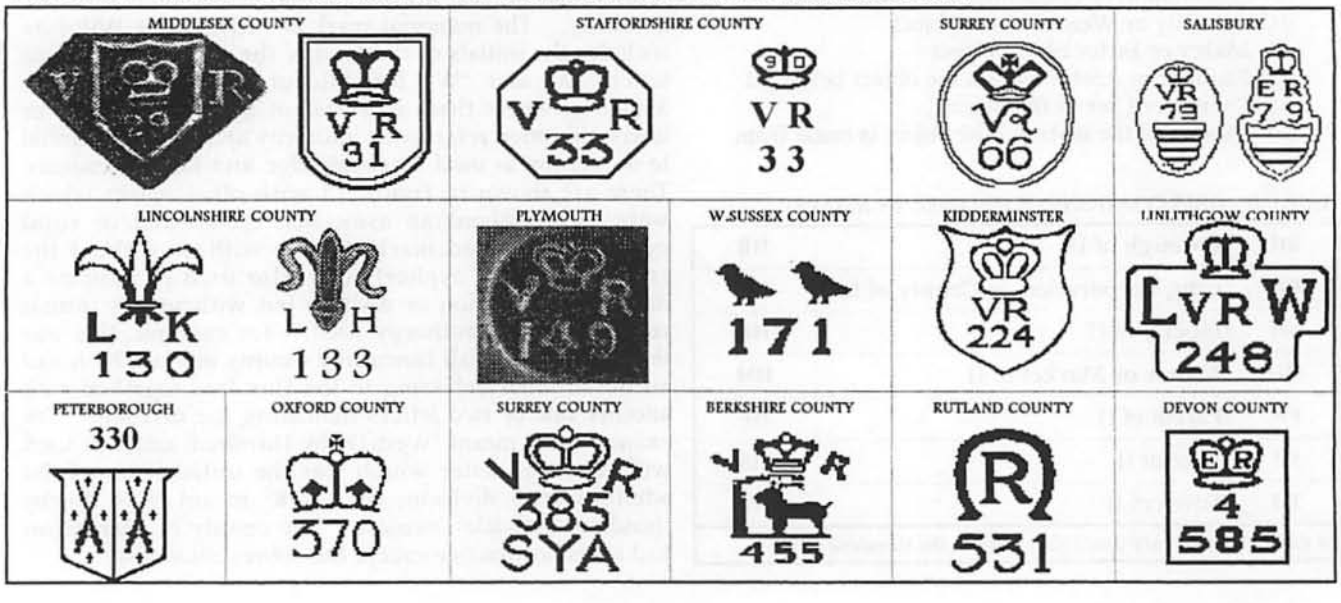
2. Uniform Design of Numbered Stamps

The Warden of the Standards campaigned for many years to have the law changed in order to standardise the verification marks used throughout the country. In his 13th Annual Report to the Board of Trade in 1879 he said:

"Inspectors have hitherto used the design of stamp approved by their local authorities, every local authority having its own particular design. This great variety of design of stamp has not only rendered it difficult for an inspector to see whether a weight or measure has been duly stamped by a local authority, but it has also exposed tradesmen to the penal consequences of the law, and encouraged the fraudulent and negligent practices of itinerant and unauthorised adjusters. Unless a trader or an inspector knows the design of stamp used in every district of inspection (of which there are 1355) he cannot say whether a weight or measure is a legal one or not. It was therefore thought desirable to call the attention of each local authority to the great advantage which would obviously result from the adoption of a uniform design of stamp of verification throughout the United Kingdom, and the following design was suggested by the Board, the number of each district of inspection being added to the design".

In fact, the design suggested in his letter of January 1879 to all local authorities (Figure 6) was a different one to that shown in the Annual Report; that in the circular being based on another mark suggested some years earlier for verifying gas meters: an oval outline containing the letters VR in an elided form (Figure 12 shows one of this form used by Surrey County with some other less common designs). During 1879 and the next few years most authorities followed this advice and began using

FIGURE 12 - VARIETY OF DESIGNS USED WITH UNIFORM VERIFICATION NUMBER MARKS



verification marks incorporating the Uniform Verification Numbers (UVNos) which were issued to them upon request by the Standards Department of the Board of Trade. These allocations are sometimes amusing as in the case of Hastings which was issued with '1066' in 1965!. Appendix III gives a complete history of these numbers issued between 1879 and 1980 including the authorities to which they were allocated and the dates of usage. Although most authorities kept certain UVNos in use for the duration of that authority's metrological 'working life' it was not uncommon for numbers to become obsolete or be cancelled, and then to be reallocated to other authorities. A number of local authorities chose to deviate from the suggested design(s) or continued using their existing local stamp; for example, the City of Exeter were still using their "EXON" stamp thirty years later and its punch remains in the possession of the Devon County Trading Standards Department although its use was long ago discontinued. Some authorities chose to include a date in their UVNos which was not statutorily required until 1907 under the provisions of Section 20, the Weights and Measures Regulations, 1907 (S.R & O 1907 No 698). This required that all weights, measures (except glass, earthenware and enamelled metal) and instruments, except where size rendered it impracticable, should be marked by the Inspector, on stamping, with a date mark. Interestingly, the Board of Trade never included a suggested form of date mark in their official promulgations about the design of inspectors' stamps until 1963. Although the design of the 'crown and royal cypher' mark had been subject to prescription by 'Prescribed Stamp' Regulations over many years it was not until the Weights and Measures (Prescribed Stamp) Regulations, 1963 (S.I 1963 No 1891) that a prescription for the date mark was introduced: **"in close proximity to the said crown, a date mark consisting of numerals indicating the year, and (if so desired) the month, in which the equipment is stamped".** The 1963 Regulations also dispensed with the former requirement to include the royal cypher of the current monarch in association with the crown.

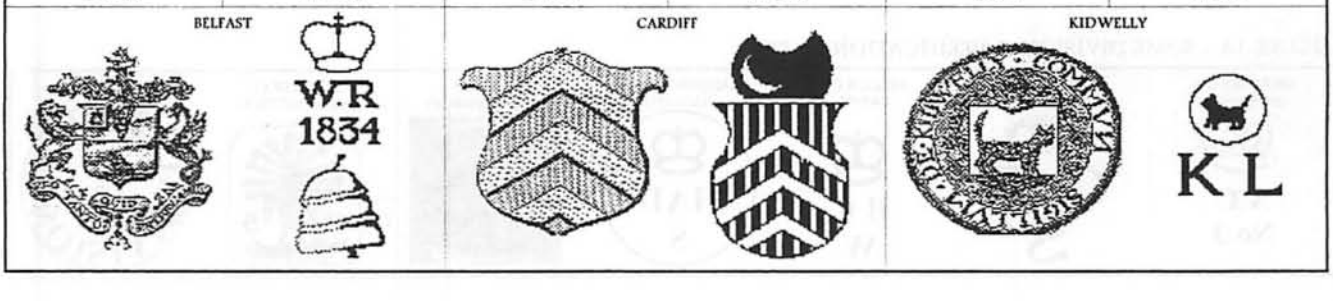
UVNos offer considerable help in identifying verification marks. Careful examination of any UVNos present on weights and measures can often materially assist in identifying other earlier marks. However, caution is needed as the item may have travelled long distances from where it was first made, used and/or verified. Much more work needs to be done on recording details of UVNo verifications as their stylistic formats including lettering; shape of any outline and crowns vary considerably. Once such information is available it should be possible to narrow down or even pin-point the origin of many UVNos which are incompletely struck.

About 200 UVNos are illustrated in Chapter 7.

3. Marks with Heraldic Devices & Emblems

Heraldry arose from the need to identify individuals wearing armour in battle and evolved into a complex subject with its own specialist language. Protocols governing heraldic practice were regulated by the Heralds of the College of Arms in England, Ireland and Wales; and, of the office of the Lord Lyon King-at-Arms in Scotland. Fortunately, only a little knowledge is needed to interpret civic arms and seals in order to understand the heraldic devices used in verification marks. The term 'coat of arms' is often misused for any armorial or heraldic display. The 'shield' is the essential element and others which feature above the shield include the 'helmet', 'mantling', 'crest' and 'wreath'. 'Supporters' in the form of animals are sometimes depicted one on each side of the shield. There may also be a 'motto' displayed in a scroll at the base of the whole ensemble with a caption in Latin or a national language. Each element must conform to certain heraldic rules whose detail need not be of concern. The helmet is depicted as a metal helm with a vizor which got very hot in the sun, so it was usual to have a cloth 'mantling' hanging down the back for protection. These were often torn in battle and are so depicted as well as being arranged to show the colours on both sides of the cloth. To aid identification the noblemen often had objects or models fixed to the 'crest' of their helmets and to hide the join a piece of twisted silk was placed on the helmet; this 'wreath' is depicted heraldically with 6 twists showing alternately the principal 'tinctures' of 'metal' and 'colour' (there is a third tincture which is a 'fur'). The actual 'coat of arms' was a surcoat worn over the armour to protect it from the weather. This was decorated on both back and front with a version of the arms shown on the wearer's shield. The 'shields' can be almost any shape and have varied heraldically over the years. The principles for the layout of the shield have not really altered and begin with the surface or 'field'. Any symbols placed on the field are 'charges' and both components have tinctures. The various ways in which the field is divided and how charges are displayed are the subject of extensive protocols. Since medieval times corporate bodies needed to use seals on official documents and the designs adopted were often formalised later according to heraldic principles and confirmed by the national College or Office of Arms. Most of the ancient boroughs of England and Wales and the Royal Burghs of Scotland had been granted arms before the 18th Century or continued to use civic seals whose content was equally ancient. Many of the Scottish Royal Burghs used double-sided seals with different devices on the obverse and reverse; often, one was a secular subject while the other was religious and typically showed the burghal patron saint. From this practice it became customary to

FIGURE 13 - (ELEMENTS OF) CIVIC ARMS AND SEALS USED AS VERIFICATION MARKS



regard it as possible for burghs to have two sets of armorial bearings: secular and sacred. The former being what would now be called a coat of arms and the latter usually a representation of the patron saint. In the annual civic processions, it was the practice to carry both the municipal arms and banner and a different and sacred flag which was hung from a cross bar. This old tradition partly explains the many appearances of saints in burgh arms, some of which indicate that the sacred bearings have outlasted the secular ones, for example, Dumfries and Banff. The majority of verification marks which include heraldic devices belong to municipal corporations. There are a few exceptions, of course, and these include the Cornwall shield of 'bezants'; Kent 'horse forcene'; Carnarvon 'spread eagle'; Yorkshire 'rose'; Fife 'thane on horseback' and Selkirk 'stag at rest beneath a tree'. Most of these county 'insignia' came originally from the unoffical emblems used on the colours of late 18th Century county volunteer and militia forces. As there were no rules governing the design of verification marks they could incorporate almost any combination of devices favoured by their designers. The Heralds of the College and Office of Arms were sometimes consulted about appropriate formats and at times reacted when heraldic protocols were in danger of being breached. From the large number of marks of this type it is apparent that local authorities generally behaved responsibly and employed emblems and devices which were literal representations of a part if not the whole of their civic arms or seal. Some authorities based the design of their verification mark on their shield, others used only the crest sometimes with a wreath, and a few took an apparently obscure element either from their arms or seal as the chosen mark. It is believed that in the latter case this was probably because that feature had special local importance or because it was the simplest and therefore cheapest means of creating an identifying mark (e.g the bell in Belfast's mark, Figure 13). Modern books on corporate and civic heraldry are often unhelpful in identifying the origins of verification marks. This is because they do not illustrate civic seals and only tend to cover more recent authorities Amongst the best sources of such information are the early 'county maps'; and detailed topographical dictionaries published during the period c1825 to c1840 which give extensive information about each local authority or jurisdiction, including illustrations of their seal or arms. Descriptions of the (civic) arms or seal used by weights and measures authorities are given in the entry for each place in Chapter 7, and Table 26 provides a short glossary of heraldic terms by way of explanation. Appendix VI includes illustrations of the arms or seal used by those places for which a verification mark has not been identified. It is hoped that this information and illustrations may help with the identification of any newly discovered marks.

The 'Index to the Marks' includes sections devoted to the principal design components, for example, it lists every mark containing a 'castle or tower'; 'animal'; 'flower' etc.

4. Marks with Lettering and Numbering

Letters and numbers were widely used from 1825 onwards in or adjacent to verification marks. When numbers and letters are stamped on weights and measures they do not always refer to the date of verification - they may be Divisional stamps or, in the case of measures may signify the item was one of a set.

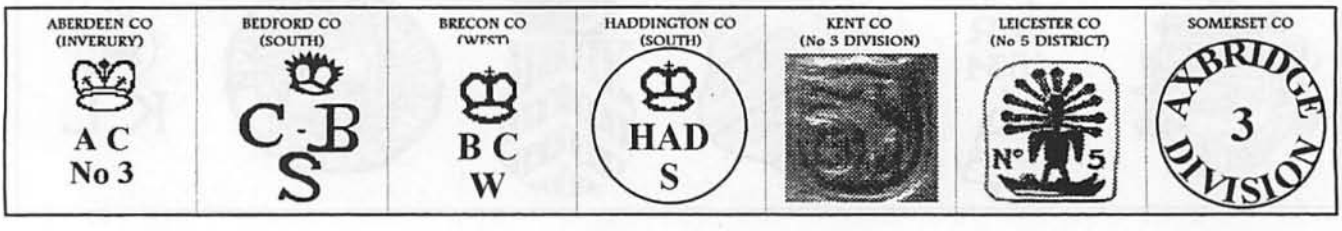
Districts of Inspection

About 50% of the authorities which used divisional indicators included them within the verification mark; and most of the rest used letters or numbers struck adjacent to the verification mark with a separate punch. Most counties were sub-divided for inspection purposes and details of their districts are given with individual entries. Whilst district or divisional marks are often found with County verifications they are rarely seen with the marks of other authorities. Divisional marking systems showed little sophistication and most counties typically used single letters or numbers to identify their divisions. The form and position of these alphabetical or numerical sequences can often help to identify the county. As discussed earlier some counties such as Dorset identified their divisions on a geographical basis and in such cases the letters may refer to points of the compass. The names of divisions also influenced the choice of indicators as sometimes use of the first letters of divisions' names had to be avoided to stop duplication. Problems of identification arise today due to uncertainty about historical data. For example, although official reports often list divisions alphabetically it does not automatically follow that the marks used to identify them were in a corresponding sequence. There is also uncertainty about the currency of divisional marks when the divisions are known to have changed over time.

Dated Verification Marks

Whilst some authorities had pre-Victorian dated marks it is unusual to find several different dated marks from the same authority. So, it is believed that many of the dates incorporated in early Imperial verification marks were not 'annual' year marks but 'one-off' marks which probably referred to an event such as the year when Imperial standards were first obtained. This view is supported by the evidence of identically dated marks having been reported over the years. If it had been normal practice to redate punches it is likely there would have been other dates noted. It was usual to stamp date marks close to the verification mark; or underneath weights and just below the lip on measures. Some pre-1907 UVNo verification marks also included dates within the actual mark. The identification of date marks is easy when they are struck as actual dates or in accepted formats such as '1874'; '74'; or

FIGURE 14 - SOME DIVISIONAL VERIFICATION MARKS



'9/74'. More obscure coded systems often had letters and numbers in combination e.g. '12-N', 'S' or 'E3' which could mean May (188)3. One of the best explanations of coded datemarks is given in the "Weights and Measures Inspector's Handbook 1912-13". Mostly, authorities used the last two numbers of the year: '94' meaning 1894. If they wished also to record the month of stamping they added another letter or number. The location of this month indicator varied and may prefix the year mark or be placed with or without a line of separation above, below or after it. Single numbers make it impossible to be sure of the date; for example, '9' could refer to 1899 or 1909 etc.

TABLE 9 - EXAMPLES OF DATEMARK CODES FOR 1912

Authority	Year Only (e.g 1912)		Comments on Codemark System
Bedford	1912		Full year
Arbroath	12		Last 2 numbers
Leicester	2		Last number
Chesterfield	R		Code letter for year
Stranraer	4		(ditto)
Year and Month			
	March	Nov	
Airdrie	C1912	K1912	A to L for month with full year
Bradford	1912C	1912K	(ditto)
Brighton	E3	E11	Year code letter with 1 to 12 for months
Bristol	12C	12K	Last 2 numbers of year with A to L for month
Burton-o-Trent	C / 2	K / 2	A to L for month with last number of year
Cambridge	C /12	K / 12	A to L for month, last 2 numbers of year
Chester	3 1912	11 1912	1 to 12 for month over full year
Colchester	A12	D12	A to D for quarter year, last 2 numbers of year
Croydon	3 12	11 12	1 to 12 for month, last 2 numbers of year
Darlington	3 / 12	11 / 12	1 to 12 for month, last 2 numbers of year
Derbyshire	A 12	D 12	A to D for quarter year, last 2 numbers of year
Essex	1 / 2	4 / 2	1 to 4 for quarter year, last number of year
Great Yarmouth	3 / 2	11 / 2	1 to 12 for month, last number of year
Guildford	12 / 1	12 / 4	Last 2 numbers of year with 1 to 4 for quarter
Huddersfield	12 - 3	12 - N	Last 2 numbers of year with 1 to 9 for first nine months and O, N and D for last three months
Rochester	D3	D5	Code letter for year with 1 to 6 for January to June, repeated for July to December
Rotherham	3 12	N 12	1 to 9 for Jan to Sept, OND for Oct to Dec with last 2 numbers of year
Sheffield	3 12	N 12	(ditto)
Stoke-on-Trent	P 3	P 11	Year Code letter, 1 to 12 for month

One of the most interesting sequences of dated verification marks is that used by the Borough of Sunderland from 1866 when weights and measures inspection commenced until 1880 when UVNo 64 was adopted. So many different marks have been noted for the Borough that it seems a new design was used each year. Not only do the outlines vary for different years but sometimes also for the same year suggesting that a six monthly date marking system may have been used. Manchester was probably the first place to use half-year marks from c1844 as explained by the Chief Inspector of the City, R. Mellor in his evidence to the Standards Commission in 1869: "I use the City of Manchester stamp and a letter and number, for instance, the 'City of Manchester' is in a circle and 'A69' would mean the first six months of this year; 'B69' would mean from June 30th to the end of December". A few authorities referred only to quarter years. In Huddersfield and a few other places the numbers 1 to 9 were for January to September and perversely O, N and D meant October, November and December. This gave a datemark where '12-6' was for June 1912 and '12-N' was for November 1912. Suffolk used the "year in an oval ring"; and Stafford the "last two figures in the loop of the crown" (Figure 12). The use of date stamps was permitted by the 1890 Model Regulations (Reg. I.5 which allowed the date of stamping to be marked either by the Inspector or by the manufacturer) and made mandatory by those of 1907. It was not customary to stamp the date of every inspection so if no adjustment was needed the existing stamp was considered sufficient and still valid. Table 9 gives a variety of datemark coding systems in use in 1912 and which were probably in use long before then. Only one authority has been nominated in each example but many more used similar approaches.

5. Marks incorporating Indenture Numbers

Appendix I gives Indenture Numbers for sets of local standards. The research which produced the list led to the identification of what at first sight were erroneous Uniform Stamp Numbers. In his 1881-2 Annual Report the Warden of the Standards illustrates at Appendix 3 a number of verification marks allegedly still then in use by authorities and comments about that for Inverkeithing:

Note. 171 is also the number of the
Inspector's stamp for West Sussex"

Even the Standards Department could make a mistake! What had happened was that this Burgh had chosen to identify their verification mark by including the indenture number of their local standards. Another has also been recorded for the Manor of Wakefield as a 'crown over MW over 327' (Harold Speight, "Verification Marks on Old Pewter Measures", The Antique Collector, December 1938). The uniform stamp number 327 was adopted by the Borough of Luton in 1879; however, in 1826 the first set of Imperial Standards issued to the Manor of Wakefield had the Indenture Number 327.

FIGURE 15 - MARKS WITH INDENTURE NUMBERS

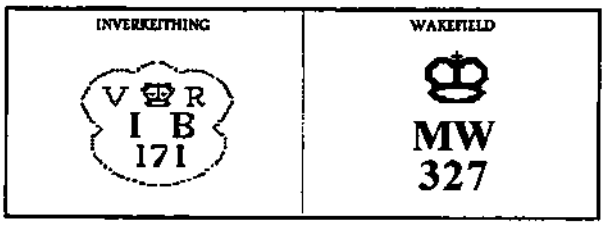


TABLE 10 - AUTHORITIES WHICH USED DATED VERIFICATION MARKS (with dates recorded)

Aberdeen City	1871	Elgin Co & RB	1882	Preston	1876,1881 & 1882
Anglesey County	1859 & 1866	Exeter	1854	Renfrew County	1826
Ashton-u-Lyne	1865 & 1876	Fife County	1835,1855 & 1886	Rochdale Manor	1830 & 1831
Banbury	1828,1834 & 1845	Forfar County	1858	Rye	1882
Belfast	1834	Glasgow	1849 to 1863	Salford	1865 & 1900 etc
Berkshire County	1826	Huntingdon Borough	1835	Queen's County	1851
Bute County	1825 & 1835	Irvine	1835	Salisbury	1835
Caithness County	1869 & 1882	J.T (Scots)	1877	Somerset County	1911
Carlow County	1862	King's County	1833	St Andrews	1848
Carnarvon County	1867	Kirkcudbright Co	1838	St Marylebone	1826 to 1888
Cavan County	1833	Lanark RB	1845 & 1867	St Pancras	1826,1827 & 1886
Cork City	1880 & 1885	Leitrim County	1852	Stafford County	1874 to 1899
Cheshire County	1868	Louth Borough	1903	Stirling County	1870
Clare County	1852,1856 & 1858	LP (?Lancs)	1845	Stockport	1879 & 1883
Cornwall County	1889	Macclesfield	1825,1851 & 1892	Stockton Ward	1826
Devon County	1885 & 1904	Manchester City	1844 onwards	Sunderland	1867 to 1879
Dublin City	1853 to 1902	Manchester Manor	1826/28/35 & 1843	Tyrone County	1856 to 1860
Dublin County	1853	Meath County	1831 & 1836	Westminster	1826 & 1882
Edinburgh City	1834 to 1880	Monaghan County	1835	Westmorland Co	1835 & 1836
Edinburgh County	1839,1840 & 1882	Newcastle-u-Tyne	1873	Wexford County	1872 & 1874
		Oxford County	1831 to 1857		

FIGURE 16 - SOME DATED VERIFICATION MARKS

6. Marks with Officials' Names or Initials

Some marks had remained unidentified until now because their initials did not match those of a given authority. Although they were possibly referring to a person or place such as a Division of an authority; until the information about Inspectors was found (Appendix IV) it was thought very few marks referred to Inspectors. Then, when similar information about Irish Inspectors was found (Table 23) it raised an idea that some marks might refer to officials such as the Secretaries to the Grand Juries who replied to the questionnaire from which the list was created. A couple of previously unidentified Irish marks confirm this to be the case. It is known that in Scotland many pre-1835 marks refer to the Dean of Guild.

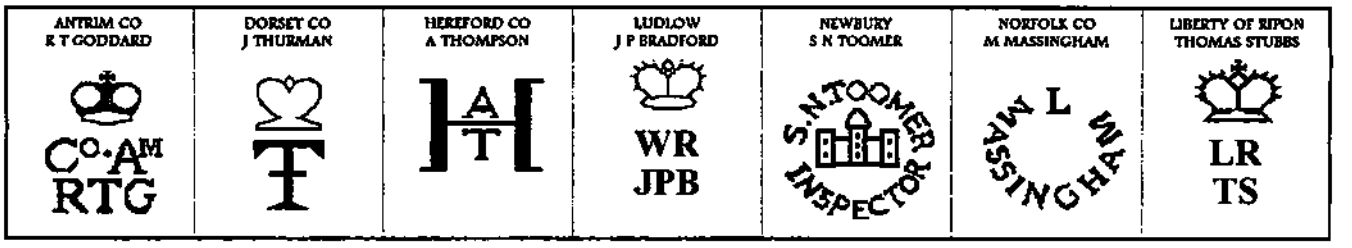
Inspectors and Other Officials

A number of marks have been able to be attributed as a result of information from these lists of Inspectors names, evidence given to Parliamentary Commissions and Select Committees on Weights and Measures, and the 'Verification Book'. Inspectors identified in this way are listed in Table 11 with names prefaced by a question mark being ones where it has not been possible to confirm the speculative attribution although the mark has been noted on a weight or measure from the areas of the specified authorities. It seems the practice of using the names or initials of Inspectors and other officials in marks became moribund c1835-40. It continued in Middlesex as a means of showing the District of inspection. Edward Morrison, Inspector since April 1855 for No3 District of the County gave evidence to the Standards Commission in June 1869 and explained: "We use the county arms with the number of the district and also the initial letter of the inspector". By this he meant the surname initial which for him resulted in the county shield mark of three seaxes being flanked by 'S' and 'M'. Other Middlesex marks with different outlines and number and letter combinations are shown in Chapter 7 with the names of some of the Inspectors. No initialled marks have yet been positively attributed to individual Clerks of the Market.

Deans of Guild

In Scotland, responsibility for the examination of weights and measures in each City and Royal Burgh had anciently come under the jurisdiction of the Dean of Guild Court. These Courts had various judicial responsibilities including the enforcement of weights and measures legislation which continued to be exercised until c1835. The (Lord) Dean of Guild presided over these bodies which comprised representatives of the Merchant Guilds and Tradesmen Incorporations; also he was often the custodian of the copies of the National Standards provided for or by the magistrates of the burgh and had the responsibility of overseeing the examination of weights and measures used within each burgh, although from contemporary accounts it appears that these duties were not always zealously pursued. However, with the introduction of Imperial Standard there was a flurry of activity particularly in connection with attempts to sort out the status of local standards and their equivalence to Imperial measure. There are several Reports on these matters in the National Library of Scotland which add greatly to what was known previously about the pre-Imperial standards of capacity, length and weight in use in a number of Scottish burghs, cities and counties. The companion volume on Scotland to RD Connor's "The Weights and Measures of England" should cover these subjects in great depth (written by him and Dr Alan Simpson, and to be published by HMSO and the Royal Scottish Museum at the end of 1996).

FIGURE 17 - SOME MARKS WITH INSPECTOR'S NAMES OR INITIALS



There are a number of Dean of Guild verification marks which have been reported including ones found on pre-Imperial measures and mugs from Edinburgh and Glasgow. These generally include the initials 'DG' together with one or two others which probably refer respectively to the authority or the Dean himself. Two versions of a Glasgow 'DG' mark have been noted, the earlier probably being that comprising an oval shield of the City's arms over 'D.G' which has only been seen on pre-Imperial capacity vessels. The later is arranged in a cross with 'I' and 'G' placed vertically and 'D' and 'G' placed horizontally (Figure 18). This might refer to James Galbraith, a Glasgow metalworker who was Dean of Guild from c1825-30 but most probably was a form of capacity mark showing compliance with Imperial Standard; the 'IG' meaning 'Imperial Gallon'. Marks struck under the base of measures sometimes include 'DG' with 'IMPL', for example; it is thought these originate from North East Scotland. The practice in Edinburgh from c1800 to 1835 was to use a mark comprising the Dean of Guild's paired initials over 'DG'. The full term of this biennial office running from Michaelmas (29 September) to Michaelmas actually extended over three calendar years which allows Edinburgh 'DG' verified items from c1800 to c1835 to be closely dated. Table 12 lists the Edinburgh Deans of Guild from 1799 to 1835.

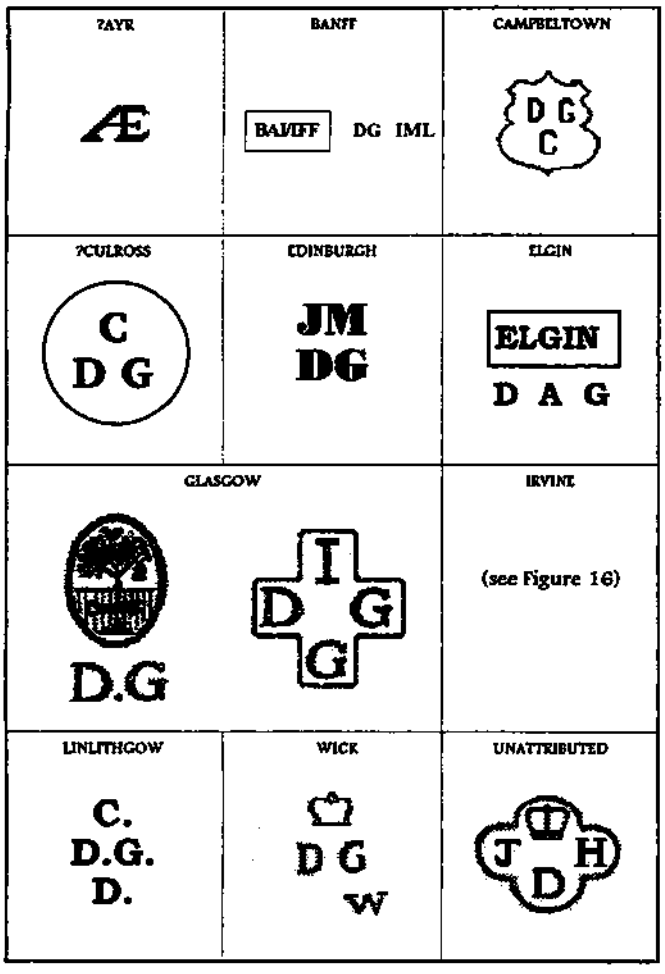
There is a need for further research into the Deans of Guild of other Scottish burghs in order to conclusively identify further 'DG' marks which have been noted and for others which will no doubt come to light subsequently. Several other 'DG' type marks have been recorded suggesting that this was a quite widespread practice in Scotland until the requirements of the 1835 Weights and Measures Act came into effect. Examples of some of these are illustrated in Figure 18 together with other marks which can be linked to localities by their association with known marks on the same object and which may also be Dean of Guild marks.

TABLE 11 - SOME INSPECTORS WHOSE INITIALS OR NAME WERE USED IN VERIFICATION MARKS

Name	Other Details	Authority	Date(s)
William Allen (& Son?)	Secretary to Grand Jury	County Meath	?c1830-36
Joseph Powell Bradford	Brazier of Leominster	Leominster & Ludlow	c1835
James Caparn		Leicester City	c1818
?John Clarke		County Monaghan	c1835-6
?Charles Cuthbertson	Joiner of Tweedmouth	Durham County (North)	c1835
?Robert Davies		Wells	c1835
?Samuel Farlow	Police Officer	Shrewsbury (& Wenlock)	c1835
Mr Faulkner	(Clerkenwell)	Middlesex County (No2 District)	c1855+
William James Gingell	(City Chief Inspector in 1841)	Somerset County & Bristol City	m1835(County)
Robert T Goddard		County Armagh	c1836
John Gray		County Armagh	c1836
?John Harrison	Assistant Overseer of the Poor	Durham County (Darlington)	?c1826-36
J Hindes		Queen's County	c1836
T Long		Newbury	? before Toomer
James M'Creery	Secretary to Grand Jury	Kilkenny City	c1836
Mark Massingham	(of Holt)	Norfolk County (? 'L' Division)	c1835
Hugh Moncrieff		Portsmouth	?c1840-50
Edward Morrison	(Bloomsbury)	Middlesex County (No3 District)	1855-69+
William Nunn		Hertfordshire County	c1835
?John Parkin(s)	(of Lostwithiel)	Lostwithiel & Cornwall County	c1835
?Charles Chandler Pattison		Chatham, Kent County	c1835
Samuel Pegler	(of Blandford Forum)	Dorset County	c1835
?Josias Phillips	(of Redruth)	Cornwall County	c1835
?William Simonds	High Constable, Frampton Parish	Wiston Hundred, Lincs Co (Holland)	m1826-c1835
Thomas Stubbs	House of Correction Master	Liberty of Ripon	?c1826-36
J Tardis		Droghcda	c1836
Andrew Thompson		Hercfordshire County	c1835
John Thurman	(of Weymouth)	Dorset County	c1835
Samuel Neville Toomer	Ironmonger	Newbury	c1835
?Robert Webb		Henley-on-Thames	c1835

There are more Inspectors who used personal stamps (see separate entries in Chapter 7 for each authority)

FIGURE 18 - SOME SCOTTISH DEAN OF GUILD MARKS



(Table 12 from P Spencer Davies, "Scottish Pewter", Chapter 11 in 'Pewter of Great Britain' by C Peal, Gifford 1983).

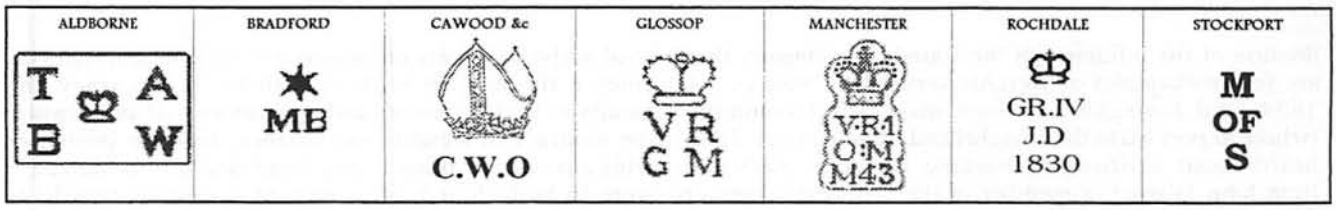
TABLE 12 - EDINBURGH DEANS OF GUILD c1800-1835

Mark Used	Name of Dean of Guild	Term of Office
I I DG	James Jackson	1799 - 1801
T H DG	Thomas Henderson	1801 - 1803
J M DG	John Muir	1803 - 1805
W C DG	William Coulter	1805 - 1807
W C DG	William Calder	1807 - 1809
W T DG	William Tennant	1809 - 1811
K M DG	Kincaid Mackenzie	1811 - 1813
J W DG	John Walker	1813 - 1815
R J DG	Robert Johnston	1815 - 1817
A H DG	Alex Henderson	1817 - 1819
A S DG	Alexander Smellie	1819 - 1821
J T DG	John Turnbull	1821 - 1822
R A DG	Robert Anderson	1822 - 1823
J W DG	John Waugh	1823 - 1825
R W DG	Robert Wright	1825 - 1827
J H DG	James Hill	1827 - 1829
W C DG	William Child	1829 - 1831
J S DG	John Smith	1831 - 1833
J M DG	John Macfie	1833 - 1835

7. Manorial Marks

As most of the so-called 'anomalous jurisdictions' only continued to undertake inspection briefly after 1826 and covered relatively small areas and/or low populations, their verification marks are rarely encountered. Whatever reason the court leet or equivalent body may have had for obtaining standards it appears from the scarcity of such verification marks that either their examination of weights and measures was limited in extent and/or that the majority never practised stamping to confirm verification. Of course, some may have acquired sets of standards only for purposes such as allowing local people themselves to check against short measure. It is known that numbers of liberties, other franchises, and manors previously had copies of pre-Imperial standards as standard weights and measures inscribed for them are seen occasionally. For example, Exchequer verified standards have been sold in recent years engraved with: "Richmond Manor 1763 Beer Pint"; "Winchester Pottle Caistor 1793"; "Manor of Caerwys" and "Phillip Rashley of Menabilly in Cornwall 1796" (on bell weights); and "Frederick Francis Findon Clerk to the Bench of Magistrates at Bourton-on-the-Hill 1816" (on a set of standards). This is an area of research deserving further study which although it may help to identify a few more marks would be far more valuable from a metrological history perspective. The anomalous jurisdictions were literally 'laws unto themselves' for much of our national history. They acted independently in most respects and had many important rights including in a number of cases the power to decide the life or death of felons convicted by the manorial or equivalent court and the ability to punish by transportation abroad. Having had such longstanding independence it is not surprising that they did not always comply automatically with

FIGURE 19 - EXAMPLES OF MANORIAL VERIFICATION MARKS c1825-1845

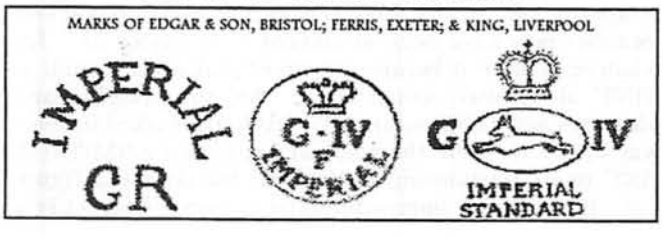


legislation such as that relating to weights and measures enforcement. Their rights and those of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford in relation to weights and measures functions were specifically protected by legislation. For example, Sections 44 and 45 of the 1835 Weights and Measures Act recited these savings of the local rights which could be read to suggest that the two Universities and all manorial type courts could basically continue doing whatever they pleased whether under statutory legislation or based on local practice. Section 45 stated: "Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to supersede, limit, take away, lessen, or prevent the Authority which any Person or Persons, Bodies Politic or Corporate, or any Person appointed at any Court Leet for any Hundred or Manor, or any Jury or Ward Inquest, may have or possess for the examining, regulating, seizing, breaking, or destroying any Weights, Balances, or Measures within their respective Jurisdictions, or the Power given by any Act or Acts now in force to Justices or other Authorities to appoint Examiners for the Inspection of Weights and Measures". From the mid-1830s their functions including those relating to weights and measures were increasingly lost; mainly through electoral and municipal reform improving the democratic and governmental climate. Until then they would not have been inclined to hand over any responsibilities to their local boroughs or towns so many of which were corrupt and inefficient. The transition was undoubtedly assisted by the creation of police forces in 1839 and the removal a year later of the restriction prohibiting police officers from acting as Inspectors of weights and measures. A number of manorial verification marks have been recorded including the following which incorporate the initials of the Lord of the Manor (LoM):

Aldborne	(LoM = T Baskerville)
Manchester	(LoM = Sir Oswald Moseley)
Rochdale	(LoM = J Dearden)

Table 5 lists those local jurisdictions which had Imperial standards together with the name of the Lord of the Manor or proprietorship. Hopefully this may help with the identification of newly recorded manorial marks. Other manorial marks may include devices associated with their proprietorship; e.g. those of the Church may incorporate a bishop's mitre as did that for the Liberty of Cawood, Otley and Wistow in the West Riding of Yorkshire (Figure 19).

FIGURE 21 - PEWTERERS' VERIFICATION MARKS

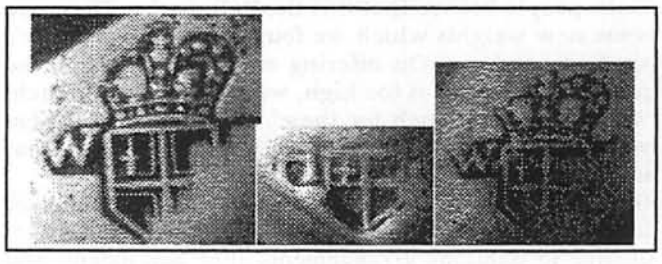


8. Verification Marks Stamped by Makers

Marks on Pewter Measures

During the 18th Century it became increasingly common in certain localities for pewterers themselves to 'verify' Ale Standard measures and mugs at the time of manufacture. Evidence to support this comes from the marks themselves which vary distinctively amongst different pewterers. They are invariably well struck and placed aesthetically. (c.f. Figure 8) whereas Inspectors' marks are often struck too heavily (causing distortion), out of alignment and show little feeling for artistic balance. When the two forms of marks are compared they show many contrasts including size: generally, makers' verification marks are larger and placed consistently either to the immediate left or right of the handle in conjunction with other marks struck by them. Although the dies for the pre-Imperial marks of the City of London were of high quality the marks are almost always struck 'lop-sided'. On measures and mugs they are mainly found to the right of the handle, 'leaning' left and with part of the mark missing (Figure 20).

FIGURE 20 - CITY OF LONDON MARKS



Items with maker's verification marks are invariably found to be accurate so there was no fraudulent intent. Perhaps it was an expedient means of assuring customers outside London of accuracy and avoided the makers having to pay officials in London for this service (except when the items were going to be used in the cities of London and Westminster). After 1826 some pewterers in London and others in provincial centres continued this practice (Carl Ricketts, "Features and Marks of Exeter Tavern Pots c1790-1840" and "Lancashire Pots", Journal of the Pewter Society, Autumn 1993 and 1994 respectively). Some of their marks included a single letter for the maker's surname e.g. in Exeter: 'F' for E. Ferris and Company of Exeter (2nd mark in Figure 21) and 'M' for JH Mortimer; in Bewdley: 'C' for JC Crane, and in Manchester: 'M' for Joseph Morgan (these marks struck centrally on the drum opposite to the handle). Others such as Edgar & Son of Bristol used a distinctive arrangement of the 'Imperial' label with and without a crown above 'GR' (1st mark in Figure 21) while some like George King of Liverpool employed devices (3rd mark in Figure 21).

Because of the influence of the Founders' Company there are fewer examples of weights verified by makers. In 1834 Lord Ebrington's Parliamentary Select Committee (whose Report led to the Weights and Measures Act, 1835) heard about verification marking (Evidence 669-688) from John Warner, a member of the Founders' Company who made weights, measures and sets of standards:

"669. Are those measures stamped? - Yes, some at the Exchequer, and some at Guildhall. It depends whether they are for corporate bodies or for private persons.

670. Which are stamped at the Exchequer? - Those for corporate bodies, and they have an indenture from the Exchequer besides the stamp. In the case of private persons there is a mere stamp put upon the weight or measure at Guildhall.. . . . . .

672. Why do you have them stamped at the Exchequer? - The law requires every corporate body to have them stamped at the Exchequer, and to have a proper indenture. That applies to standards only, measures are seldom stamped at the Exchequer for private use

(673-685 dealt with arrangements for adjusting brass weights between Founders' Hall and Guildhall including the costs of improving the current practice)

686. Do you know at what places in the country weights are made? - Principally at Birmingham, and some at Wolverhampton.

687. Do you know whether those weights undergo any stamping or verification? - They undergo a sort of forged stamping, to induce people to believe they have been stamped. Here is one made at Birmingham with lead inside, it is marked, "Imperial standard, warranted".

688. Is that mark forged? - There is 'G.R' and a crown, and it is forged, inasmuch as it is intended to deceive, to make people believe that it is the Hall mark. These are some new weights which we found in an ironmonger's shop in London. On offering our weights to him, he said, 'No, the price is too high, we cannot give so much; we only give so much for these'. On looking at them we knew by the rings they were loaded with lead, that is where the metal is lapped over. . . .".

(689-699 dealt with more detail about the construction of lead filled weights and 700-706 dealt with aspects of change to stamping arrangements after adjustment, and uniformity of stamps).

This difference between measures and weights is a significant one as it relates to verification stamps. Each had applied or cast-in marks 'advertising' their maker which practice appears to have been maintained far more consistently for pewter. In 1503 the Act 19 Hen VII c6 was passed to rectify considerable abuses then existing in the crafts of pewterers and braziers which stated:

"divers persons using the said crafts have deceivable and untrue beams and scales, that one of them would stand even with twelve pound weight at one. end, against a quarter of a pound at the other end, to the singular advantage of themselves, and to the great deceit and loss of your subjects, buyers and sellers with them".

By the 1503 Act and another of 1512 (4 Hen VIII c7) it was enacted that no person should cast or work any pewter or brass vessels or weights except of the same perfect goodness as that within the City of London and, every maker was required under penalties to mark them so as to avow the maker. The Pewterers' Company and the local authorities were empowered to appoint searchers to enforce the Acts in relation both to the accuracy and quality of such measures and weights as well as to ensure the accuracy of weights and balances used for buying or selling pewter or brass. Any items found to be defective were to be forfeited; those persons using deceivable or false beams or weights were to forfeit 20 shillings; half to go to the King and half to the informer, and the beams to be forfeited. If unable to pay the fine, the magistrates were empowered to put offenders in the stocks to be kept there until the next market day and then to be put in the pillory for all the time the market was open. Most pre-Imperial pewter measures do bear maker's marks which would have allowed breaches of Guild rules to be prosecuted and offenders fined. The Founders apparently did not choose or need to deal with problems in this way as pre-Imperial weights with maker's marks are uncommon; indeed, 'advertising' on weights appears to be a post-Imperial 19th Century practice which deserves further study.

Information about the verification marking activities of the Founders' Company and certain other Worshipful Companies in London is given together with illustrations of their marks in Chapter 4.

9. Cancellation Marks

From time to time instead of confiscating and destroying unsatisfactory weights and measures, the Inspector would obliterate all other 'official' marks on the object. It is not clear why this was done unless the few items we find bearing these marks were 'spirited away' after being confiscated. Early 20th Century legislation also allowed cancellation for 'technical' as well as metrological reasons. For example, when a maker's mark was missing - perhaps what we see are such specimens. The usual cancellation mark is a five- or six-pointed 'star' made up of straight lines radiating out from a central point. A handful of vessels with "CONDEMNED" stamped upon them have also been recorded (e.g Fig 113, P Hornsby, "Pewter of the Western World, 1600 - 1850", Schiffer 1983).

10. Marks indicating Capacity or Weight

Before 1835 there had been no statutory requirement to mark measures and drinking vessels used for trade with their capacity. Almost all pre-Imperial and most pre-1835 vessels would have borne no specific indication either of their actual capacity or the capacity standard from which it derived. When Imperial Standard was introduced in 1826 no thought appears to have been given to the need to be able to differentiate the new measures from the old. The prevalence of local and customary measures and strong preferences for them in various localities may have been misjudged (c.f Chapter 5). For whatever reason it became apparent that a mark such as 'PINT' alone was insufficient. So, the Weights and Measures Act, 1835 required vessels to be marked in some way either to show their actual capacity e.g 'IMPERIAL PINT' or its relationship to Imperial Standard (c.f Figure 22). It is virtually impossible today to prove what is likely

11. Maker's or Factor's Marks

to have been current practice c1825-1835 although we know from contemporary records the extent of the confusion and uncertainty which existed then. Outside London probably only a small percentage of vessels were marked until after c1835 when 'IMPERIAL' labels were added to earlier marks or struck for the first time. There are numerous examples of such marks struck by makers or Inspectors (c.f Figure 22 &c). The cruder forms with separate letters were probably struck by Inspectors and unlike those applied by makers were not aesthetically positioned. Makers appear to have used specially designed punches, sometimes with decorative borders. Indeed, the variety of forms of these capacity indicators and labels offers a potentially rich area for further study which may enable makers or even Inspectors to be identified solely from such marks. Capacity marks tend generally to be found anywhere on the outside upper half of measures and mugs. Engraved marks and those struck with single letter dies and/or which are disproportionately large (up to 3/8ths inch high) tend to date from c1825 to 1840. Marks with serrated edges like postage stamp borders date from the 1840s onwards.

The frequency of occurrence of maker's marks varies both with the type of weight or measure and with time. They are most commonly found on pre-Imperial pewter mugs and Imperial brass and iron weights. Sometimes, they are seen on pre-Imperial pewter measures and Imperial earthenware and pewter measures and mugs. They are only occasionally seen on brass and copper measures and pre-Imperial weights. Very little research appears to have been conducted into the brass- and iron-founders who made weights. Extensive material has been published about pewterers and their marks (H.H. Cotterell, "Old Pewter, Its Makers and Marks", Batsford 1929; C.A. Peal, "More Pewter Marks"and "Addenda to More Pewter Marks", Norwich Print Brokers 1978 and 1979). Pewterers tended to mark their products with a variety of marks which were originally allowed the makers of defective wares to be identified and their 'offence' punished by the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London. The marks likely to be encountered include the following which were often struck by the pewterer on measures and mugs from the mid-17th Century until the mid-19th Century:

FIGURE 22 - CAPACITY STAMPS ON DRINKING VESSELS AND MEASURES

Touch Mark

The maker's principal mark normally struck centrally inside the base of pre-Imperial tankards and mugs. Most of these marks are quite large ranging from 10 to 25 mm across and include the maker's surname in full, sometimes with the first name in full. The marks on holloware are often different to those used by the pewterer on plates and other sadware. In general, the earlier an item is the more likely it is to have a touchmark; so only some of the mugs likely to be found today (dating from c1820 or later) will have a touch mark. It was used infrequently on lidded measures which are usually stamped on top of the lid or on the rim adjacent to the handle. It is even less common for baluster wine measures to have a maker's mark. On some mid-19th Century Scots lidded measures the touchmark is cast into the inside of the lid (on unlidded Scots copper measures it is occasionally on the foot rim). Touch marks on pewter began to disappear during the Regency period when maker's marks increasingly began to appear on other materials such as brass and iron weights, earthenware and tinware. Some London made mugs of c1830 have a number e.g. '8' on a half pint, stamped very close to the handle whose significance is not known. Birmingham made ones from later in the 19th Century have a number over a crown over a letter (typically 'X') inside the base. Most of the later marks struck on vessels are done with cutting dies to produce a mark which looks like typescript and is described as 'incuse'.

Secondary Marks

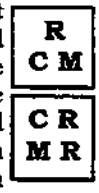
These include labels adjacent to the maker's mark indicating their locality; a series of (usually 4 but sometimes 2, 3 or 5) 'hallmarks' next to the handle which appear at first sight very similar to Assay Office marks on precious metals (c.f Figure 22 for those of S Cocks); and, 'crowned X' quality marks often struck in conjunction with the touch mark or hallmarks. Pre-Imperial mugs by London or West Midlands makers usually have a 'crowned WR' mark close to the 'hallmarks'. Mugs from the 1820s onwards tend increasingly to lack 'hallmarks' which were gradually replaced during the 1830s to 1840s by capacity labels with serrated borders like postage stamps. On Britannia metal measures and mugs all relevant information is stamped under the base. Initially, in the late 18th Century this was only the maker's name; but as the range of items increased the town (e.g 'Sheffield') was added. Then, pattern or design numbers, sometimes with the capacity shown in half-pints. For example, '3' would mean one and a half pints. Factors' marks appear on some Imperial measures and mugs and are struck next to the handle with simple dies with capital letters indicating the factor's name and sometimes an address or the town only.

12. Marks showing the Item was one of a Set

As most publicans would have had many mugs it became increasingly common from the late 17th Century onwards to have them engraved or stamped usually with the publican's name and address and sometimes with a number to allow ease of checking for losses (or for keeping track of those 'sent out' to customers in their homes). Numbers are most commonly found struck or engraved on top of the thumbrest.

13. Ownership Marks

The lettering styles used for ownership and other inscriptions can assist dating and origins. The earliest engraving tends to be horizontally around the drum and may use the word 'y^e' instead of 'the' (up to c1770). Heraldic displays probably ceased to be engraved towards the end of the 18th Century. Inscriptions in shaped outlines such as circles, ovals, rectangles and shields on the drum front began to replace the straight-line engraving c1770 and come mainly from the London area. Sometimes, the shaped outline is positioned 'off-centre' nearer the handle. When engraving is in the form of script and more easily legible it tends to be earlier unlike the cursive lettering used for those addresses engraved around the circumference under the base which date from the first half of the 19th Century. Letters with 'flecks' radiating off them were used from c1780 to 1830 in the Southern half of England. Those punched with single letter dies often originate from the Bristol area and Ireland where they were widely used from about 1825 to 1850. Pairs of letters separated by a star on the drum front date from the last quarter of the 18th Century. From at least the 17th Century it was customary to have items such as measures, mugs and tankards stamped or engraved to indicate their ownership. In England and Wales it was usual for a 'triad' of initials to be used indicating the surname of the married couple above the first name of the husband (left) and wife (right). In Scotland, two pairs of initials were used representing the first and family name of both husband and wife. The positioning of this form of lettering varies considerably although the most usual sites are on the handle thumbrest, at the centre of the drum front and next to the handle. Crowned ownership initials have no particular significance except that this feature is most often seen on items made in the North East of England from c1770 to 1820.



14. Quality Marks

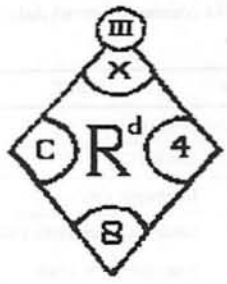
Apart from Registration marks the only 'quality' marks found on weights other than the marks applied by the Founders' Company (and rarely the Plumbers' and Goldsmiths Companies) are those which indicate they are 'SOLID' brass or merely have a lead, iron or pewter core 'CASED' in brass. Conversely, the quality of pewter had been strictly controlled for centuries with various marks being used at different periods to indicate the quality of tin used. The finest quality was originally marked with a 'Rose and Crown' and the next best by a 'crowned X'. Most baluster wine measures were made of a very low grade of pewter with a high lead content and so it is rare to find any pre-Imperial ones bearing quality marks. Most mugs and tankards in the 18th Century were made from 'hard metal' alloys which contained antimony. These tend to form a hard, black oxide which is very difficult to remove by ordinary hand polishing. It is these which typically carry the 'crowned X' mark although its veracity became debased through increasing abuse towards the end of the 18th Century. The practice of marking with a 'crowned X' continued into the first third of the 19th century. Until the introduction of the Registration mark scheme there is no evidence that weights and measures made of other materials bore quality marks.

TABLE 13 - REGISTRATION MARKS from 1842 to 1904 onwards

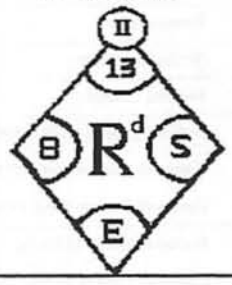
First Series				Second Series		Registered Numbers	
Year	Date Letter	Year	Date Letter	Year	Date Letter	From January of each Year	
1842	X	1855	E	1868	X	1	1884
1843	H	1856	L	1869	H	19754	1885
1844	C	1857	K	1870	C	40480	1886
1845	A	1858	B	1871	A	64520	1887
1846	I	1859	M	1872	I	90483	1888
1847	F	1860	Z	1873	F	116648	1889
1848	U	1861	R	1874	U	141273	1890
1849	S	1862	O	1875	S	163767	1891
1850	V	1863	G	1876	V	185713	1892
1851	P	1864	N	1877	P	205240	1893
1852	D	1865	W	1878	D	224720	1894
1853	Y	1866	Q	1879	Y	246975	1895
1854	J	1867	T	1880	J	268392	1896
				1881	E	291241	1897
				1882	L	311658	1898
				1883	K	331707	1899
						351202	1900
						368154	1901
						385500	1902
						402500	1903
						420000	1904

Category or Class of Goods by Material	
I	Metal
II	Wood
III	Glass
IV	Ceramic

First Series



Second Series



Registration Marks

Introduced in 1842 to give 3-year protection to new designs against commercial copying. Coded datemarks showed when the design was registered and circled Roman numerals on top of the lozenge gave the item's category of goods. The 1st Series (1842-67) had the year letter in the upper section and the 2nd Series (1868-83) in the right-hand section. Further code letters or numbers in other segments indicated the day and month of registration. The letters 'R^{d}' for 'Registered' appear centrally in the lozenge. A number in the bottom section shows registration before 1868, and a letter shows registration between 1868-1883. In 1883 the original scheme was replaced by one where a number preceded by 'R^{D} N^{O}' was stamped on the item.

Placing of Marks on Measures and Mugs

The position of a mark on a vessel can help in deciding if it is a verification mark. Figure 23 summarises the positions where various marks are found. Pre-Imperial marks (except Westminster City's which were position 5) tend to be struck at position 3 as do those from the mid-19th Century (except copper, brass and Irish flared lip measures which were position 2). Verification marks struck on top of the handle and under the base are usually early Imperial period (c1825-40) as are those struck on the drum front (except Manchester's which remained there for the rest of the 19th Century). As individual Inspectors preferred to stamp at specific positions; many more detailed points in respect of marking practices are given in Chapter 7.

FIGURE 23 - TYPICAL POSITIONS WHERE MARKS ARE FOUND ON MEASURES AND MUGS

HALF-PINT MUG BY WILLIAM TAYLOR OF EXETER c1790 SHOWING HIS HALLMARKS TO LEFT OF HANDLE AND VERIFICATION MARK OF DORSET COUNTY (WEST)

1. On top of handle thumbrest:
   item number in a set
   ownership initials (often in a triad)
   verification mark (occasionally)
2. Inside 'mouth' of vessel at top of rim:
   verification mark (often on Irish and copper measures)
3. Immediately below rim next to handle:
   maker's "hallmarks"
   crowned royal cypher
   crowned 'X' quality mark
   verification mark (most commonly)
4. Around circumference on or below rim:
   verification mark (commonly)
5. Centrally on front of body opposite handle:
   ownership initials and/or details of premises
   verification mark (sometimes)
6. On foot rim:
   maker's name/town on copper items (rare)
7. Under outside of base:
   name and address of licensed premises
   maker's name/address
   verification mark (sometimes)
8. On base inside vessel
   maker's mark, name/address
   crowned 'X' quality mark
   verification mark (very rarely)

APPENDIX III - UNIFORM VERIFICATION NUMBERS 1879 - 1980

N.B: No commencement date means the UVNo was first issued in 1879; no end date means the UVNo remained in use after c1970.

UVNo	PLACE
1	Board of Trade
2	London City
3	Edinburgh City
4	London County 1890-1965
	Southwark L.B. 1965-
5	Manchester
6	Birmingham
7	Nottingham City
8	Bedford County
9	Bedford County 1879-1890
(9E)	Cornwall County East 1892-
(9W)	Cornwall County West 1892-
10-11	Bedford County 1879-90
	Cornwall County 1892-
12	Bedford County 1879-90
	Cornwall County 1927-
13	Bedford County 1879-90
	London County 1945-65
	Westminster L.B. 1965-
14	Bedford County 1879-90
	Bradford 1892-
15	Banff County
16	Renfrew Burgh 1879-1964
17	Renfrew County
18	Derby Co Northern Division
19	Derby Co Southern Division
20	Margate
21	St Marylebone 1879-90
	London County 1891-1965
	Camden L.B. 1965-
22	Forfar County 1879-1946
	Angus County 1928-
23	Lanark Middle Ward 1879-85
	Coatbridge 1885-
24	Lanark Co Middle Ward
25	Lanark Middle W 1879-1950
	Bradford 1950-
26	Lanark Middle Ward 1879-85
	Stafford County 1923-
27	Maidstone
28	Middlesex County 1879-91
	London County 1891-1965
	Tower Hamlets L.B 1965-
29	Middlesex County 1879-1965
	Haringey L.B. 1965-
30	Middlesex County 1879-91
	London County 1891-1965
	Southwak L.B. 1965-
31	Middlesex County 1879-1965
	Hillingdon &c L.Bs 1965-
32-33	Stafford County
34-36	Glasgow
37	Sheffield
38	Bath
39	Bedford Borough
40	Beverley 1879-1928
	Plymouth 1931-
41	Hull
42	Canterbury
43	Cumberland County West
44	Cumberland County East
45-48	Cumberland County
49	Westmorland Co - Appleby
50	Westmorland County - Kendal
51	Huddersfield
52	Lanark Co Lower Ward
53	Lanark Co Upper Ward
54	Cheshire County 1879-1964
55-57	Cheshire County
58	Cheshire County 1879-94
	Glasgow 1894-1925
59-62	Cheshire County 1879-94
	Glasgow 1894-
63	Cheshire County 1879-94
	Renfrew County 1912-
64	Sunderland 1880-
65	Wolverhampton 1881-
66	Surrey County 1881-91
	London County 1891-1965
	Camden L.B. 1965-
67	Surrey County 1881-91
	London County 1891-1965
	Southwark L.B. 1965-
68	Devonport 1880-1914
	Plymouth 1914-
69	Perth County
70	Wigan
71	Newcastle-upon-Tyne
72	Paisley
73	Perth City
74	Poole
75	Saffron Walden 1879-89
	Plymouth 1945-
76	Salford
77	Sandwich 1879-89
	West Sussex County 1947-
78	Ramsgate 1879-89
	Bedford County 1952-
79	Salisbury 1879-1948
	Wiltshire County 1948-64
80	Scarborough
81	South Molton 1879-89
	Stafford Borough 1952-
82	Stafford Borough
83	Staleybridge
84	Stratford-upon-Avon 1879-89
	Glasgow 1945-
85	Kings Lynn 1879-1965
	Norfolk County 1965-
86	Birkenhead
87	Exeter (Never Used?)
	Paisley 1952-
88	Lancashire County
89	Lancashire County 1879-1948
	St Helens C.B. 1948-
90-91	Lancashire County 1879-1926
	St Helens C.B. 1948-
92-94	Lancashire County
95-96	Lancashire County 1879-1926
	London City 1947-
97-102	Lancashire County
103	Lancashire County 1879-1926
	Buckingham County 1952-
104	Lancashire County
105-7	Lancashire County 1879-1926
	Bradford 1948-
108-9	Lancashire County
110	Leicester Borough
111	Montrose 1879-1963
	Angus Joint Committee 1963-
112	Norwich
113	Oxford County 1879-91
	Glasgow 1921-1947
	Norwich 1947-
114-9	Buckingham County 1880-
120	Oxford City
121	Chester
122	Dumfries County 1879-1946
	Dumfries Co & Burgh 1946-
123	Brechin 1879-1946
	Angus Joint C'ttee 1946-71
124	Weymouth
125	Isle of Ely
126	Isle of Ely 1879-91
	Chester City 1952-
127	Isle of Ely 1879-91
	Birkenhead 1948-
128	Wisbech 1879-89
	Birkenhead 1948-
129	Lincoln County Lindsey
130	Lincoln County Kesteven
131-34	Lincoln Co Holland 1879-1907
	West Bromwich 1950-
135-36	Lincoln Co Lindsey 1879-1907
	Wiltshire 1949-
137-40	Lincoln County 1879-1907
	Yorkshire North Riding 1952-
141-43	Lincoln County 1879-1907
	Derby City 1948-
144	Grantham 1879-1966
	Derby City 1966-
145	Derby City 1881-
146	Aberdeen City 1881-
147	Liverpool 1881-
148	Cheshire 1881-90
	Darlington 1892-
149	Northampton County 1879-90
	Plymouth 1892-
150	Northampton County 1879-90
	Yorkshire North Riding 1892-
151-52	Northampton County 1879-90
	Yorkshire North Riding 1892-
153	Northampton County 1879-90
	Plymouth 1910-
154-55	Northampton County 1879-90
	Durham County 1891-
156	Northampton Borough
157	Durham County
158	Dorset County 1879-1907
	Northampton Borough 1938-
159	Dorset County 1879-1907
	Durham County 1952

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160	Dorset County 1879-1907
	Darlington 1952-
161-63	Dorset County
164	Dorset County 1879-1907
	Durham County 1952-
165-66	Dorset County 1879-1907
	Durham County 1952
167-68	West Sussex Co 1880-1910
	Durham County 1952-
169	West Sussex Co 1880-1910
	Durham County 1928-
170	West Sussex Co 1880-1910
	Durham County 1918-
171-73	West Sussex County 1880-
174	Leeds
175	Essex County 1879-1904
	East Suffolk County 1953-
176-78	Essex County 1879-1904
	Wolverhampton 1950-
179	Essex County 1879-1904
	Redbridge L.B. 1965-
180-81	Essex County 1879-1904
	Derby County 1952-
182-85	Essex County
186	Essex County 1879-1965
	Waltham Forest L.B.1965-
187-88	Essex County
189	Essex County 1879-1965
	Redbridge L.B. 1965-
190	Sutherland County
191	Roxburgh County
192	Sudbury 1879-89
	Bolton 1952-
193	Calstock 1879-1915
	Bolton 1952-
194	Bodmin 1879-89
	West Suffolk County 1950-
195	Bury St Edmunds 1879-89
	West Suffolk County 1946-
196	Buckingham Boro 1879-89
	Boston 1952-
197	Brighton
198	Boston
199	Bolton
200	Blackburn
201	Ayr County No 1 District (Ayr)
202	Ayr Co No 2 Dist (Saltcoats)
203	Ayr County 1879-1951
	Newport (Monmouth) 1953-
204	Ayr County
205	Andover 1879-89
	Eastbourne 1952-
206	Aldeburgh 1879-89
	Colchester 1952-74
207	Colchester
208	Coventry
209	Fife County
210	Devizes 1879-89
	Kidderminster 1952-
211	Droitwich 1879-89
	East Sussex County 1946-
212	Dunstable 1879-89
	East Sussex County 1946-
213	Greenock
214	Hereford County
215-6	East Sussex County
217	East Sussex County 1879-1897
	Hove 1897-
218	East Sussex County 1879-83
	Eastbourne 1883-
219	East Sussex County 1879-1907
	East Ham 1924-65
	Newham L.B. 1965-
220	High Wycombe
221	Bewdley 1879-89
	Worcester County 1904-14
	East Ham 1915-65
	Newham L.B. 1965-
222	Huntingdon Borough 1879-89
	East Ham 1924-65
	Newham L.B. 1965-
223	Ipswich
224	Kidderminster
225	Kidwelly 1879-89
	Ipswich 1952-
226	Kilmarnock
227	Kinross County 1879-1948
	Dunbarton County 1964-
228	Tenby 1879-89
	East Ham 1927-65
	Newham L.B. 1963-
229	Kirkcudbright County
230	Orkney County 1879-<1950
	Hereford County 1952-
231	Kirkwall 1879-1948
	Hereford County 1952-
232	Louth Borough 1879-1965
	Lincoln County Lindsey 1965-
233	Lyme Regis 1879-89
	Blackburn 1952-
234	Liskeard 1879-89
	Blackburn 1952-
235	Newark-on-Trent
236	Newport (Monmouth)
237	Orford 1879-89
	Worcester City 1952-
238	Sanquhar 1879-90
	Worcester City 1952-
239	St Pancras 1879-90
	London County 1891-1965
	Southwark L.B. 1965-
240	Elgin County 1879-1975
241	Tenterden 1879-89
	Walsall 1937-
242	Thetford 1879-89
	Gateshead 1952-
243	Totnes 1879-89
	Walsall 1925-
244	Tynemouth
245	Walsall
246	Great Yarmouth
247	Yeovil 1879-89
	West Lothian County 1952-
248	Linlithgow County
249	Newbury 1879-1946
	Berkshire 1946-
250	Hastings
251	Galashiels 1879-1946
	Selkirk County 1946-67
252	Cardiff
253	Sutton Coldfield 1879-89
	Warwick County 1950-
254	Reading
255	Penzance 1879-1964
256	Rothesay 1879-1964
	Scunthorpe 1964-
257	Bute County 1879-1964
	Scunthorpe 1964-
258	Inverness County
259	Brecon County
260	Brecon County 1879-90
	Southport 1952-
261	Bideford 1879-89
	Warrington 1952-
262	Berwick-on-Tweed
263	Callington 1879-1913
	Warrington 1952-
264	Worcester City
265	Southampton City
266	Huntingdon County
267	East Suffolk Co South 1880-
268	East Suffolk Co North 1880-
269	East Suffolk County 1880-91
	Govan 1894-1912
	Glasgow 1912-1934
	East Suffolk County 1946-
270	East Suffolk County 1880-91
	West Bromwich 1892-
271	East Suffolk County 1880-91
	Lossiemouth 1891-1945
	East Suffolk County 1945-
272	West Suffolk County
273	West Suffolk County 1880-91
	Ossett 1891-1946
	Yorkshire West Riding 1946-
274-6	West Suffolk County 1880-91
	Glasgow 1912-
277	Warrington 1881-
278	Bootle 1881-
279	Barrow-in-Furness 1881-
280	Faversham 1881-89
	Kent County 1890-1906
	Glamorgan County 1925-
281	Southport 1882-
282	Pevensey 1879-89
	Glamorgan County 1925-
283	Anglesey County
284	Deal 1879-89
	Glamorgan County 1919-
285-89	Glamorgan County
290	Clitheroe 1879-1965
291	New Windsor 1879-1946
	Berkshire 1946-
292	Nairn Co & Burgh 1879-1935
	Swansea 1950-
293	Anstruther Easter 1880-90
	Swansea 1950-
294	Irvine 1879-1971
295	Oban 1879-1945
	Swansea 1950-
296	Swansea
297	Lincoln City
298-99	Yorkshire West Riding
300-20	Yorkshire West Riding
321	Radnor County
322	Hartlepool 1879-1946
	Hartlepool & W.Hartl 1946-
323	Gateshead
324	South Shields
325	Dunbarton County

UVNo	PLACE
326	Batley 1879-1967
327	Luton
328	Newcastle-under-Lyne
329	Stirling County 1879-1930
	Stirling Co & Burgh 1930-
	Co, Burgh & Falkirk 1945-
330	Peterborough
331	Crewe
332-33	Yorkshire East Riding
334	Yorks East Riding 1879-1914
	South Shields 1952-
335	Yorks East Riding 1879-1914
	South Shields 1952-1968
336	Yorks East Riding 1879-1914
	St Andrews 1914-1938
	Luton 1952-
337	Yorks East Riding 1879-1914
	Luton 1952-
338-39	Yorks East Riding 1879-1914
	Bootle 1952-
340	Yorks East Riding 1879-1914
	Newcastle-under-Lyne 1952-
341-43	Kent
344	Kent 1879-1907
	London County 1930-64
	Camden L.B. 1964-
345	Kent 1879-1907
	London County 1930-65
	Southwark L.B. 1965-
346	Kent 1879-91
	London County 1891-1965
	Westminster L.B. 1965-
347	Kent
348	Kent 1879-1965
	Bromley L.B. 1965-
349	Kent 1879-91
	London County 1891-1965
	Southwark L.B.1965-
350	Kent 1879-1907
	Rutland County 1908-1928
	London County 1928-65
	Southwark L.B.1965-
351	Kent 1879-91
	London County 1928-65
	Southwark L.B. 1965-
352-53	Kent
354	Kent 1879-1965
	Bromley L.B. 1965-
355	Kent

UVNo	PLACE
356	Kent 1879-1907
	Tunbridge Wells 1908-46
	Kent 1946-
357	Kent
358	Kent 1879-91
	Tunbridge Wells 1892-
359	Kent 1879-1907
	Crewe 1952-
360	Kent 1879-91
	London County 1891-1965
361	Clackmannan County
362	Stirling Burgh 1880-1932
	Stirling Co & Burgh 1930-45
	County, Burgh & Falkirk 1945-
363	Selkirk County 1880-1928
	Co & Burgh jointly 1929-37
	Joint Committee 1937-
364	Pitenweem 1880-1907
	Carmarthen County 1952-
365	Lostwithiel 1880-89
	Carmarthen County 1952-
366	Hereford City 1880-
367	Oxford County 1880-
368	Oxford County 1880-91
	Truro 1894-1921
	St Albans 1952-
369	Oxford County 1880-91
	St Albans 1891-
370-74	Oxford County 1880-91
	Smethwick 1900-66
	Warley 1966-
375	Oxford County 1880-91
	Folkestone 1910-1945
	Smethwick 1946-66
	Warley 1966-
376	Great Torrington 1880-89
	Smethwick 1946-66
	Warley 1966-
377	Barnstaple 1880-1911
	Devon County 1957-
378	Bridgwater 1880-1921
	Somerset County 1946-
379	Burton-On-Trent 1880-
380	Elgin City 1880-1935
	Joint Committee 1935-1975
381	Glossop 1880-
382	Gloucester City 1881-
383	Merioneth County 1881-
384	Stockport 1881-
385	Surrey County 1881-

UVNo	PLACE
386	Surrey County 1881-91
	London County 1891-1965
	Southwark L.B. 1965-
387-91	Surrey County 1881-
392	Carlisle 1881-
393	Accrington 1882-
394-99	Hertford County 1882-
400-5	Leicester County 1882-
406-7	Leicester County 1882-1948
	Gloucester County 1952-
408	Gloucester Co (Bristol) 1882-
409	Glos Co (Cheltenham) 1882-
410	Glos County (Newham) 1882-
411-13	Gloucester County
414-15	Gloucester County 1882-91
	Chesterfield 1934-
416	Lancaster 1882-
417	Ashton-under-Lyne 1882-
418	Chesterfield 1882-
419	Hertford Borough 1882-90
	Pembroke County 1948-
420-21	Pembroke County 1882-
422	Forfar Burgh 1882-1954
423	Kincardine County 1882-1946
	Aberdeen County 1946-
424	Oldham 1882-
425	Marlborough 1882-89
	Aberdeen County 1952-
426	Berwick County 1884-
427	Cambridge Borough 1882-
428	Montgomery County 1882-
429	Pontefract 1882-89
	Cambridge City 1952-
430	Rye 1882-89
	Cambridge City 1952-
431	Lydd 1882-89
	Kent County 1950-
432	Romney Marsh 1882-89
	Kent County 1950-
433	Forres 1882-1908
	Moray County 1909-1948
	Northampton County 1952-
434	Brecon Borough 1882-89
	Northampton County 1952-
435	Warwick Borough 1882-1946
	Warwick County 1946-
436	Haverfordwest 1882-89
437	Stockton-on-Tees 1882-1968
438	Dunfermline 1882-
439	Doncaster 1882-

UVNo	PLACE
440	Tiverton 1882-1948
	York City 1952-
441	Flint County 1882-1907
	York City 1952-
442-44	Flint County 1882-
445	Hawick 1882-1937
	Middlesbrough 1952-
446	Lichfield 1884-89
	Middlesbrough 1952-68
447	Portsmouth 1882-
448	Leith 1882-1920
	Edinburgh City 1920-
449-52	Berkshire County 1882-1907
	Nottingham City 1952-
453	Berkshire County 1882-
454	Berkshire County 1882-1907
	Wiltshire County 1947-
455	Berkshire County 1882-1908
	Wiltshire County 1947-
456	Zetland County 1882-1963
457	Carmarthen County 1882-92
	Southend-on-Sea 1914-
458	Carmarthen County East 1882-
459	Carmarthen Co West 1882-
460	Carmarthen County 1882-92
	Hampshire County 1951-
461	Harwich 1882-1904
	Essex County 1904-1907
	Glamorgan County 1930-
462	New Romney 1884-89
	Wiltshire County 1938-
463	Ripon 1884-88
	Wiltshire County 1938-
464	Wiltshire County 1884-
465	Caithness County 1884-
	Caithness Co & Wick B. 1946-
466	Maidenhead 1884-90
	Rotherham 1945-
467	Rotherham 1884-
468	Ayr Burgh 1884-1971
469	East Suffolk County 1884-1907
	Rotherham 1945-
470	Morley 1888-
471	Hamilton 1888-
472	Bacup 1888-1947
473	Dunbar 1884-1925
	St Helens 1946-
474-76	Warwick County 1888-
477	Burnley 1888-
478	St Helens 1888-

UVNo	PLACE
479	Midlothian Co 1888-1946
	Mid & East Lothian 1946-
480	West Ham 1888-1965
481	Neath 1890-1925
482	Surrey County 1890-1907
	Nottingham County 1941-
483	Croydon 1890-
484	Hertford County 1890-
485	Hanley 1890-1910
	Stoke-on-Trent 1910-
486	Peterborough 1890-
487	Dundee 1890-
488	Arbroath 1890-1966
	Warwick County 1966-
489	Gloucester County 1890-91
	Warwick County 1934-
490	Bristol 1890-
491	Macclefield 1890-
492	Congleton 1890-1964
	Cheshire County 1964-
493	Nottingham Co 1890-1940
494	Nottingham County 1890-
495	Preston 1890-
496	Middlesbrough 1890-1968
497-99	Denbigh County 1890-
500	Rochdale 1890-
501-6	Northumberland Co 1890-
507	Rochester 1890-
508-9	Essex County 1890-1904
	Northumberland Co 1947-
510	Essex County 1890-1904
	Monmouth Co (Ebbw) 1930-
511	Winchester 1890-1950
	Hampshire County 1951-
512-13	Monmouth County 1890-
514	Kendal 1890-1966
	Redbridge L.B. 1966-
515-7	Carnarvon Co South 1890-
518-19	Carnarvon Co 1890-1907
	Norfolk County 1947-
520	Isle of Wight County 1890-
521	Dudley 1890-
522-23	London County 1890-1965
	Westminster L.B. 1965-
524	London County 1890-1965
	Camden L.B. 1965-
525-26	Northampton County 1890-
527	Yorkshire East Riding 1890-
528-29	Lincoln County Lindsey 1890-

UVNo	PLACE
530	Leamington 1890-1946
	Warwick County 1947-
531	Rutland County 1890-1968
532	Grimsby 1890-
533	Rathmines &o 1890-1922
	Lincoln County 1949-
534	Worcester County 1891-
535	Aberdeen County 1894-
536-37	Aberdeen County 1894-1966
	Worcester County 1966-
538	Peebles County 1908-37
	Joint Committee 1937-46
	Barnsley 1946-
539	Barnsley 1913-
540	Wallasey 1913-
541-43	West Ham 1921-65
	Newham L.B. 1965-
544	West Ham 1925-65
	Newham L.B. 1965-
545	York City 1891-
546	Kirkcaldy 1891-
547	Banbury 1891-1967
548	Ryde 1891-1922
	Hampshire County 1951-
549	Guildford 1891-
550-52	Norfolk County 1891-
553	Blackpool 1891-
554	Haddington Co 1891-1925
	Joint Committee 1925
555	Airdrie 1891-
556	Shrewsbury 1891-
557	Haddington Burgh 1891-1925
	Norfolk County 1946-
558	Lincoln County Holland1891-
559	Hampshire County 1891-
560	Hampshire County 1891-1927
	Barnsley 1946-
561	Hampshire County 1891-
562	Bury 1891-
563	Monmouth County 1891-
564	Inverness Burgh 1891-
565	Cambridge County 1891-
566	Argyll County 1891-1954
567	Shropshire County 1891-
568	Ross & Cromarty County 1890-
569	Dover 1891-
570	Cardigan County North 1891-
571	Cardigan County South 1891-
572	Reigate 1891-
573	Folkestone 1891-

UVNo	PLACE
574	Wiltshire County 1891-
575-77	Somerset County 1891-
578	Merthyr Tydfil 1910-
579	Portsmouth South 1891-1908
	Nottingham County 1941-
580	Gravesend 1891-
581	Campbeltown 1892-1945
	Hampshire County 1951-
582	Bournemouth 1892-
583-88	Devon County 1892-
589	Middlesex County 1892-1965
	Brent L.B. 1965-
590	Wakefield 1893-
591	Halifax 1893-
592	Dewsbury 1893-
593	Wigtown County 1894-
594	Falkirk 1894-1944
	Stirling Co, B. & Falkirk 1945-
595	Wigtown Burgh 1894-1908
	Hampshire County 1951-
596	Fraserburgh 1902-1908
	Devon County 1945-
597	West Hartlepool 1902-
	Hartlepool & W Hart'l 1946-
598	Hyde 1903-
599	Essex County North 1904-
600	Essex County South 1904-
601-3	Essex County 1946-
604	Essex County 1946-1965
	Waltham Forest L.B.1965-
605-6	Essex County 1946-
607	Essex County 1946-65
	Barking L.B. 1965-
608	Essex County 1946-65
	Redbridge L.B. 1965-
609	Essex County 1946-65
	Havering L.B.1965-
610	Worcester County 1945-
611	Kingstown 1904-22
	Dudley 1952-
612	Ballsbridge 1904-22
	Halifax 1952-
613	Reigate 1952-
614	North Berwick 1905-25
	Bury 1952-
615	Dublin City 1905-22
	Cardiff 1949-
616	Cardiff 1907-
617	Inverkeithing 1908-23
	Cardiff 1949-

UVNo	PLACE
618	Cardiff 1907-
619	Dumbarton Burgh 1907-64
620	Carmarthen Boro 1907-1966
621	Peebles Burgh 1908-1937
	Joint Committee 1937-1949
	West Hartlepool 1952-
622	Durham City 1906-1908
	Durham County 1946-
623	Merthyr Tydfil 1909-
624	Yorkshire East Riding 1908-
625	Northampton Borough 1908-
626-27	Dundee 1910-
628-30	Cheshire County 1930-
631-32	Devon County 1930-
633	Cheshire (Northwich) 1935-
634-35	Coventry 1935-
636	Northampton County 1937-
637	Newport (Monmouth) 1946-
638	Wallasey 1952-
639-43	Leicester City 1952-
644-49	Liverpool 1952-
650-53	Portsmouth 1952-
654-59	Somerset County 1952-
660-72	Birmingham 1952-
673-76	Nottingham County 1952-
677-80	Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1952-
681-83	Sunderland 1952-
684-86	Reading 1952-
687-89	Brighton 1952-
690-92	Berkshire County 1952-
693-98	Leeds 1952-
699	Stafford County 1952-
700-03	Stafford County 1952-
704-7	Stoke-on-Trent 1952-
708-14	Surrey County 1952-
715-19	Edinburgh City 1952-
720-21	Gloucester City 1952-
722-23	Stockport 1953-
724-34	Manchester 1953-
735-36	Bath 1953-
737-40	Croydon 1953-
741-45	Kingston-upon-Hull 1953-
746-48	Salford 1953-
749-50	Poole 1953-
751-58	Sheffield 1953-
759	Bedford City 1953-
760	Aberdeen 1953-
761	Aberdeen 1953-59
762-75	Lancashire County 1953-
776-77	Lincoln 1953-

UVNo	PLACE
778-79	Huddersfield 1953-
780	Renfrew 1953-1967
781	Buckingham County 1953-
782-83	Rochdale 1953-
784	Essex County 1953-65
	Barking L.B. 1965-
785	Wigan 1953-
786-87	Dorset County 1953-
788-89	Midlothian County 1953-
790	Zetland County 1953-
791	Orkney County 1953-
792	West Hartlepool 1953-
793	Birkenhead 1953-
794	East Lothian County 1953-67
795	Anglesey County 1954-
796-97	Derby County 1954-
798-99	Southend-on-Sea 1954-
800	Southend-on-Sea 1954-
801	Argyll County 1954-
802	Tynemouth 1954-
803	Yorkshire East Riding 1954-
804	Wiltshire County 1954-
805	Cheshire County 1954-
806	Hove 1954-
807	Somerset County 1954-
808-9	Glasgow 1954-
810	Isle of Wight County 1955-
811	Ashton-under-Lyne 1955-
812	Norwich 1955-
813	Halifax 1955-
814	Guildford 1955-
815	Perth City 1955-
816-17	Stafford County 1955-
818	Ipswich 1955-
819-20	Liverpool 1955-
821	Cheshire County 1956-
822	Great Yarmouth 1956-
823	Devon County 1956-
824	Stockton-on-Tees 1956-68
825	Derby County 1956-
826-27	Glasgow 1957-
828-29	Leicester City 1957-
830	Oxford City 1957-
831	Northampton County 1957-
832	Cardiff 1957-
833	St Helens 1957-
834	Leicester City 1957-
835	Neath 1957-
836	Stockport 1957-
837-39	London County 1957-
840	London County 1957-1965
	Southwark L.B. 1965-
841	Essex County 1958-
842	Clydebank 1958-
843	Dorset County 1958-
844	Liverpool 1958-
845	Hampshire County 1958-
846	Montgomery County 1958-
847	West Lothian County 1959-
848	Bedford County 1959-
849	Nottingham County 1959-
850	Aberdeen City 1959-
851	Glamorgan County 1959-
852	Essex County 1959-
853	Peterborough 1959-
854	Isles of Scilly 1959-
855	Bolton 1959-
856	Huntingdon County 1960-
857	Yorkshire West Riding 1960-
858	Glamorgan County 1960-
859	Swansea 1960-
860	Essex County 1960-
861	Oxford City 1960-
862	Gloucester County 1960-
863-64	Stafford County 1960-67
865	Buckingham County 1960-
866	Huddersfield 1960-
867	Nottingham County 1961-
868	Cheshire County 1961-
869	Argyll County 1961-
870	Surrey County 1961-1965
	Kingston-u-Thames L.B 1965-
871	Newcastle-under-Lyne 1961-
872	Cardiff 1961-
873	Canterbury 1961-
874-77	Birmingham 1962-
878	Devon County 1962-
879-80	Southampton City 1962-
881	Bradford 1962-
882	Berkshire County 1962-
883	West Sussex County 1962-
884	Preston 1963-
885	Southport 1963-
886-91	Bristol 1963-
892	Essex County 1963-
893	Pembroke County 1963-
894	Ayr County 1963-
895	Somerset County 1963-
896	Hampshire County 1963-
897	Durham County 1963-
898	Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1963-
899	Nottingham County 1963-
900	Huntingdon County 1963-
901-2	Devon County 1963-
903	Chester City 1963-
904	Hertford County 1963-
905	Colchester 1963-
906	West Sussex County 1963-
907	Dewsbury 1963-71
908	Bury 1963-
909-12	Fife County 1964-
913-14	Derby County 1964-
915	Flint County 1864-
916	Paisley 1964-
917	Barrow-in-Furness 1964-
918	Dudley 1964-
919	London City 1964-
920	Margate 1964-
921-22	Lancaster 1964-
923	Southend-on-Sea 1964-
924	Doncaster 1964-
925-26	Cambridge County 1964-
927	Morley 1964-
928	Dumfries City 1964-
929	Maidstone 1964-
930-31	Isle of Ely 1964-
932	Carlisle 1964-
933	Oldham 1964-72
934-35	Oldham 1964-
936	Westmorland County 1964-
937-39	Bournemouth 1964-
940	Dunbarton County 1964-
941-43	Cornwall County 1964-
944-47	Blackpool 1964-
948	London County 1964-65
	Southwark L.B. 1965-
949-50	Denbigh County 1964-
951-52	Coventry 1964-
953	Shrewsbury 1964-
954-58	Monmouth County 1964-
959-60	Burnley 1964-
961-62	Worcester County 1964-
963	Macclesfield 1964-
964-66	Cornwall County 1964-
967-71	Shropshire County 1964-
972-73	Lincoln County Kesteven 1964-
974	Scarborough 1964-
975-76	Oxford County 1964-
977	Dover 1964-
978	Brighton 1964-
979	Southampton City 1964-
980	Merioneth County 1964-
981	Darlington 1964-
982	Accrington 1964-
983	Gloucester County 1964-
984	East Sussex County 1964-
985	Crewe 1964-
986-87	Nottingham City 1964-
988-89	Warwick County 1964-
990	Wiltshire County 1964-
991	Greenock 1964-
992	Rochdale 1964-
993-94	Northampton County 1964-
995	East Suffolk County 1964-
996-97	Worthing 1964-
998	Derby City 1964-
999	Lincoln County Lindsey 1964-
1000	Bedford County 1964-
1001	Coventry 1964-
1002	Aberdeen & Kincardine 1964-
1003-5	Solihull 1964-
1006	Gateshead 1964-
1007	Worcester County 1964-
1008	Burton-on-Trent 1964-
1009	South Shields 1964-
1010	Newport 1964-
1011-4	Grimsby 1964-
1015	Cheshire County 1964-
1016-7	Perth & Kinross County 1964-
1018	Rochester 1964-
1019	Salford 1964-
1020	Weymouth 1964-
1021-4	Slough 1964-
1025	Denbigh County 1964-
1026-8	Swindon 1964-
1029	Anglesey County 1965-
1030	Worcester County 1965-
1031	Margate 1965-
1032-3	Warwick County 1965-
1034	Newcastle-under-Lyne 1965-
1035	Poole 1965-
1036-7	Rhondda 1965-
1038	Haringey L.B. 1965-69
	Barnet L.B 1969-
1039-43	Haringey L.B 1965
1044	Haringey L.B 1965-69
	Barnet L.B 1969-
1045-47	Haringey L.B 1965-67
1048	Lanark Burgh 1965-
1049-50	Bromley L.B. 1965-

UVNo	PLACE	UVNo	PLACE	UVNo	PLACE	UVNo	PLACE
1051-4	Bexley L.B. 1965-	1139	Ross & Cromarty 1966-	1210	St Albans 1968-	1275	Barrow-in-Furness 1970-
1055	Yorkshire West Riding 1965-	1140	Isle of Wight 1966-	1211	Oldham 1968-	1276-7	Hillingdon &c LBs 1970-
1056	Carnarvon 1965-	1141	Gloucester County 1966-	1212	Clydebank 1968-69	1278-9	East Sussex County 1970-
1057	Lincoln Co Kesteven 1965-	1142-3	Dudley 1966-	1213	Guildford 1968-	1280	Margate 1970-
1058	Great Yarmouth 1965-	1144	Yorkshire East Riding 1966-	1214	Kent 1968-	1281	Kent 1970-
1059-60	Huyton-with-Roby 1965-70	1145-7	Wolverhampton 1966-	1215	Pembroke County 1968-	1282	Havering LB 1970-
	Huyton & Kirkby Joint 1970-	1148-9	West Bromwich 1966-	1216-9	Barnet LB 1969-	1283	Rhondda 1970-
1061	Havering L.B. 1965-	1150-2	Walsall 1966-	1220	Folkestone 1969-	1284	Lincoln County Lindsey 1970-
1062-5	Kingston-u-Thames LB 1965-	1153-4	Wiltshire 1966-	1221	Clydebank 1969-	1285	Worthing 1970-
1066	Hastings 1965-	1155-6	Liverpool 1966-	1222	Torbay 1969-	1286	Croydon 1970-
1067	Croydon L.B.1965-	1157-8	Crawley 1966-	1223	Bolton 1969-	1287	Oxford City 1970-
1068	East Suffolk County 1965-67	1159	Clackmannan County 1966-	1224	Slough 1969-	1288	Somerset 1970-
1069-75	Brent L.B. 1965-	1160	Hertford County 1966-	1225-6	Liverpool 1969-	1289	Worcester City 1970-
1076-7	Camden L.B. 1965-	1161	Hove 1966-	1227	Berkshire 1969-	1290-1	Bexley LB 1970-
1078-9	Westminster L.B. 1965-	1162	East Suffolk County 1967-	1228	Huyton-with-Roby 1969-70	1292	Worcester County 1970-
1080-2	Hillingdon &c L.B. 1965-	1163-4	Coventry 1967-		Huyton & Kirkby Joint 1970-	1293-5	Glamorgan County 1970-
1083	Hillingdon &c 1965-67	1165-6	Crosby 1967-	1229	St Helens 1969-	1296-7	Surrey 1970-
1084-85	Hillingdon &c 1965-	1167-8	Greenwich LB 1967-	1230	Hillingdon &c LBs 1969-	1298	Angus Joint Committee 1970-
1086	Hillingdon &c 1965-76	1169	Greenwich LB 1967-76	1231	Sheffield 1969-	1299	Gloucester City 1970-
1087	St Albans 1965-	1170	Greenwich LB 1967-	1232-3	Brighton 1969-74	1300	Nottingham County 1970-
1088-9	Cardiff 1965-	1171	Hillingdon &c LBs 1967-	1234	Ipswich 1969-	1301	Oxford County 1970-
1090	Berkshire County 1965-	1172	Sheffield 1967-	1235	Kent 1969-	1302	Hereford County 1970-
1091-3	Havering L.B. 1965-	1173	Nottingham County 1967-71	1236	Perth & Kinross 1969-	1303	Shropshire 1970-
1094-5	Waltham Forest L.B. 1965-	1174	Swindon 1967-	1237-9	Bristol 1969-	1304	Crawley 1970-
1096-7	Hampshire County 1965-	1175	Bexley LB 1967-	1240	Croydon 1969-	1305	Wigan 1970-
1098-01	Lancashire County 1965-	1176	Grimsby 1967-	1241-2	Essex 1969-	1306	Crosby 1970-
1102-3	Shropshire County 1965-	1177	Gloucester City 1967-	1243	Bournemouth 1969-	1307	Derby City 1970-
1104	Sheffield 1965-	1178	Berkshire 1967-	1244	Somerset 1969-	1308	Barnet LB 1970-
1105	Dorset County 1965-	1179-80	Hull 1967-	1245-6	Devon 1969-	1309	Kent 1971-
1106	Blackburn 1965-	1181	Ashton-under-Lyne 1967-	1247	Stockport 1969-	1310	Newport 1971-
1107	Plymouth 1965-	1182-3	Essex 1967-	1248	Bedford County 1969-74	1311	Gloucester County 1971-
1108	Kidderminster 1965-	1184	Blackpool 1967-	1249-52	Westminster &c LBs 1969-	1312	Argyll & Bute 1971-
1109-11	Kingston-upon-Thames 1965-	1185	Derby City 1967-	1253	Hertford County 1969-73	1313	Stoke-on-Trent 1971-
1112	Renfrew County 1965-	1186-8	Torbay 1968-	1254	Inverness City 1969-	1314	Derby County 1971-
1113-4	Barking LB 1965-	1189	Gloucester County 1968-	1255	Norwich 1969-	1315	West Sussex County 1971-
1115	Somerset County 1965-	1190	Stafford Borough 1968-	1256	Fife County 1969-	1316	High Wycombe 1971-
1116	Norfolk County 1965-	1191	Cambridge City 1968-	1257	Nottingham County 1969-	1317	Angus Joint Committee 1971-
1117-9	Lanark County 1965-	1192	Cheshire 1968-	1258	Worcester County 1969-	1318-20	Edinburgh City 1971-
1120	Bolton 1965-	1193-5	Teeside 1968-	1259-60	East Sussex County 1969-	1321	Nottingham County 1971-
1121	West Suffolk County 1965-	1196	Lincoln County Holland 1968-	1261	Anglesey 1969-	1322	West Suffolk County 1971-
1122	Wakefield 1965-	1197	Tunbridge Wells 1968-	1262	Yorkshire West Riding 1969-	1323	Southampton City 1971-
1123-4	Cheshire County 1965-	1198-9	Brecon County 1968-	1263	Barking LB 1969-	1324	Dewsbury 1971-
1125	Worcester County 1965-	1200	Warrington 1968-	1264	West Sussex County 1969-	1325	Bromley LB 1971-
1126	Reading 1965-	1202-3	Hampshire 1968-	1265	Leicester County 1970-	1326	Brent &c LBs 1971-
1127	Wallasey 1965-	1204	Aberdeen City 1968-	1266-7	Norfolk 1970-	1327	Cheshire 1971-
1128	Oxford City 1965-	1205	Bradford 1968-	1268-9	Huyton & Kirkby Joint 1970-	1328	Lanark County 1971-
1129-30	Rotherham 1965-	1206	Bromley LB 1968-	1270-1	Manchester 1970-	1329	Bath 1971-
1131-6	Enfield LB 1965-	1207	Sheffield 1968-	1272	Radnor County 1970-	1330-3	Glasgow 1971-
1137	Havering L.B 1965-	1208	Flint County 1968-	1273	Solihull 1970-	1334	Kent 1971-
1138	Ross, Crom'ty & Suth'd 1966-	1209	Leicester City 1968-	1274	Hastings 1970-	1335-6	Essex 1971-

UVNo	PLACE
1337	Luton 1971-
1338	Dorset 1971-
1339	Cornwall 1971-
1340	Banff &c Joint C'ttee 1971-
1341	Dumfries &c Jt C'ttee 1971-
1342-3	Kingston &c LBs 1971-
1344	York City 1971-
1345-6	Ayr County 1971-
1347	Northampton City
1348	Newcastle-under-Lyne 1971-
1349	Salford 1971-
1350	Coventry 1971-
1351	Weymouth 1971-
1352	Croydon LB 1971-
1353	Stafford County 1971-
1354-8	Warwick County 1971-
1359	Hillingdon &c LBs 1971-
1360	Cambridge & Isle of Ely 1971-
1361	Enfield LB 1971-
1362	Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1971-
1363	Bedford County 1971-
1364	Caithness County 1971-
1365	Eastbourne 1971-
1366	Swansea 1971-
1367-9	Tower Hamlets LB 1971-
1370	Chesterfield 1971-
1371	Colchester 1972-
1372	Reading 1972-
1373	Southend-on-Sea 1972-
1374	Isle of Wight 1972-
1375	Nottingham County 1972-
1376	Wallasey 1972-
1377	Berkshire 1972-
1378	Barking LB 1972
1379	St Helens 1972-
1380-1	Somerset 1972-
1382	Renfrew 1972-
1383	Northampton County 1972-
1384	Kingston-on-Thames 1972-
1385-6	Hillingdon &c LBs 1972-
1387	Barnet LB 1972-
1388	Oldham 1972-
1389	Southampton 1972-
1390	Kent 1972-
1391	Sunderland 1972-
1392	Peterborough 1972-
1393	Staffordshire County 1972-
1394-8	Surrey County 1972-
1399	Greenwich LB 1972-
1400	Carnarvonshire Co 1972-
1401	Bournemouth 1972-
1402	Dorset County 1972-
1403	Blackpool 1972-
1404	Dundee 1972-
1405	Gateshead 1972-
1406	Leicester City 1972-
1407	Salford 1972-
1408	Croydon 1972-
1409	Denbigh County 1972-
1410	Kent County 1972-
1411	Leeds 1972-
1412	Torbay 1972-
1413	Southampton City 1972-
1414	Manchester 1972-
1415	Croydon 1973-
1416	Ashton-under-Lyne 1973-
1417	Stirling County 1973-
1418	Yorkshire North Riding 1973-
1419	Oxfordshire County 1973-
1420	Barking LB 1973-
1421	Dorset County 1973-
1422	Hertfordshire County 1973-
1423	Poole 1973-
1424	Derbyshire County 1973-
1425	Shropshire County 1973-
1426	Kingston-u-Thames &c 1973-
1427-8	Cheshire County 1973-
1429-30	Glasgow 1973-
1431	Gloucestershire County 1973-
1432	Fife County 1973-
1433	Buckinghamshire Co 1973-
1434	Liverpool 1973-
1435	Doncaster 1973-
1436	Salford 1973-
1437	Carmarthenshire Co 1973-
1438	Preston 1973-
1439	Peterborough 1973-
1440	Tynemouth 1973-
1441	Pembrokeshire County 1973-
1442	Cornwall County 1973-
1443-7	Cumbria County
1448-9	Oxfordshire County 1973-
1450	Bedfordshire County 1974-
1451-3	Lanarkshire County 1974-
1454-5	Cheshire County 1974-
1456	Somerset County 1974-
1457	Gloucestershire County 1974-
1458-65	Yorks N Riding (wef 1.4.1974)
1466	West Lothian County 1974-
1467	Greater Manchester 1.4.1974-
1468	Ross and Cromarty 1974-
1469-71	Hillingdon LB 1974-
1472-4	Cleveland County 1.4.1974-
1475-7	Shropshire County 1974-
1478-82	Devon County 1974-
1483-4	Greenwich LB 1974-
1485	Hertfordshire County 1974-
1486-7	West Sussex County 1974-
1488	East Sussex 1974-77
1489	Somerset County 1974-
1490-2	Merseyside MCC 1974-
1493-9	Kent County 1974-
1500-6	Kent County 1974-
1507-8	Dyfed County 1974-
1509-12	Hampshire County 1974-
1513-4	Cambridgeshire County 1974-
1515-6	Lincolnshire County 1974-
1517-8	Cornwall County 1974-
1519-29	Surrey County 1974-
1524	Isle of Wight County 1974-
1525	Clwyd County 1974-
1526	Hertfordshire County 1974-
1527	West Sussex County 1974-
1528	Zetland 1974-
1529-31	Essex County 1974-
1532-5	Waltham Forest LB 1974-
1536-7	Gloucestershire County 1974-
1538-9	Tower Hamlets LB 1974-
1540	Humberside County 1974-
1541-3	Northamptonshire Co 1974-
1544	Ross and Cromarty 1974-
1545-52	Warwickshire County 1974-
1553-4	Nothumberland County 1974-
1555-60	Richmond-u-Thames 1974-
1561	Tyne & Wear 1974-78
1562-4	Tyne & Wear 1974-
1565	Fife County 1974-
1566-76	Lambeth LB 1.4.1975-
1577	Waltham Forest LB 1975-
1578-9	Western Isles 15.5.1975-
1580	Shropshire County 1975-
1581	Clwyd County 1975-
1582	Buckinghamshire Co 1975-
1583	West Glamorgan Co 1975-
1584	Grampian Region 1975-
1585-6	Cumbria County 1975-
1587	Greenwich LB 1975-
1592	Orkney Islands Area 1976-
1594	Barking LB 1976-
1596-8	Hampshire County 1976-
1599	Surrey County 1976-
1600-1	Surrey County 1976-
1602-5	Westminster LB 1976-
1606-7	Bromley LB 1977-
1608-9	Cambden LB 1977-
1610-1	Mid Glamorgan Co 1977-
1612	Northamptonshire Co 1977-
1613	Lothian Region 1977-
1614-7	Surrey County 1977-
1618-20	Southwark LB 1978-
1621-2	Richmond LB 1978-
1623-7	Avon County 1978-
1628-9	Haringey LB 1978-
1630-4	Hampshire County 1978-
1635	Essex County 1978-
1636	Hertfordshire County 1978-
1637	Croydon 1978-
1638-44	Greater Manchester 1978-
1645	Borders Region 1979-
1646-9	Essex County 1979-
1650	Bedfordshire County 1979-
1651	Shropshire County 1979-
1652	Gloucestershire County 1979-
1653-5	Humberside County 1979-
1656	Shropshire County 1980-
1657-8	Camden &c LBs 1980-
1659-60	Bexley LB 1980-
1661-70	Lambeth LB 1980-

4 EXAMINERS AND INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Historieal Background

Before 1795 the regulation and inspection of weights and measures had long been entrusted to officials, individuals or groups of citizens at both the county and more local levels of administration. For example, in Essex two people were each appointed in 1739 to serve as "Surveyor and Searcher of Weights and Measures" for the County's Eastern and Western Divisions; with orders so to "survey in the several towns, parishes and places within their respective divisions, that the whole of the County may be surveyed once in every year". An annual 'Tourn' was held by the Sheriff at Poole when presentments of illegal weights and measures were made. At Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Northumberland, the villagers without any right to do so established an annual 'Court' which was held continuously from about 1730 to 1830. During the 18th Century they held markets and fairs for their own profit, appointed Ale-tasters and Bread-weighers as well as Constables and declared in 1730, that the Ale-tasters "are to have at every alehouse in the town one quart" and, in 1762 "That the Constable weigh all butter and bread that shall be offered for sale in the said township".

Having held these local powers in some cases for centuries they were jealously protected by the various communities and bodies concerned. In Berkshire the Lord of the Manor of Farringdon with Little Coxwell, W Bennett, resisted in 1822 a legal challenge to the manorial right to levy a 'toll traverse' on cheese and corn arriving in the Manor. He maintained successfully the right to exact and distrain summarily for sixpence on every ton of cheese and a penny on every quarter of corn by arguing this was reasonable - he had in return to maintain the market-house, lock-up house, pound, two pairs of stocks and the stalls of the market, provide a brass bushel measure and to repair half a bridge over the River Thames (Rickards v Bennett and Another, 1822 in Reports of Cases &c by J Dowling and A Ryland 1823 vol ii pp 389-98).

A salutary lesson about excessive civic zeal comes from Suffolk. In October 1827 the London bound Leith smack, Queen Charlotte sank off Lowestoft with a cargo of seventy six 100 gallon puncheons of whisky. Fourteen months later a local man found one of these puncheons on the beach near Blyth and notified Southwold Custom House where James Sterry, Marshal of the Borough of Southwold's Admiralty Court had it taken. Sterry who was also deputy-harbourmaster, water bailiff, and clerk of the market probably knew the Borough of Dunwich's ale-founder (who continued to be active until at least 1832 in checking weights and measures). Dunwich sued Sterry for the whisky's value (£100) and at Bury Assizes on 6 August 1829 were awarded 1s damages; they persisted in seeking legal redress which costs amounted to £1001 18s 4d and had to borrow and repay the money from an annual income of £150 that barely covered their outgoings (Nicholas Comfort "The Lost City of Dunwich", 1994).

The arrangements for 'inspection' in many places were conducted with great pomp and circumstance which would have been unlikely to 'catch out' any but the most simple-minded offenders. For example, an 18th Century contemporary account from Morpeth in Northumberland: "Two men with halberds visited each public house; they were the Ale-tasters, whose duty it was to see and report that the ale brewed was 'healthful for man's body'" Glaswegians had even more spectacular sights "From time to time an overall examination of all the measures in the City would be made. The first of these was held in 1606. The town drummer was ordered to proceed through the streets warning the inhabitants in each quarter in turn to bring their stoups, or liquid measures, to the Tolbooth to be sealed" (Andrew Jackson, "Glasgow Dean of Guild Court: A History, 1983). Ward Inquests in the City of London were solemn occasions involving perambulations by the Inquest Jury all attired in black gowns which practice was still being followed in the 1830s although as a means of detecting fraud it had been criticised a century earlier in the Kentish Post (6 January 1738): "The going about in bodies is not a likely way for that is giving notice to people to keep the false weights and measures out of the way".

Undoubtedly these practices served some purpose even if it was more as a means of rewarding the 'Inspectors' than punishing offenders. The Ale-conners of the City of London like their brethren in many other places received no salary but enjoyed the 'perks of the job' which in 1833 allowed them to levy "by right or courtesy, a small sum at each house where they visit, varying from 2s 6d to 1s". This 'small sum' represented an income from 700 to 800 public houses each quarter which they visited nominally to see that all mugs were properly stamped. This was less personally demanding than their counterparts who were "enjoying, as a definite perquisite, a glass of ale yearly from each publican" (Congleton) or "a half pint out of each brewing" (Barnstaple).

Until the mid-1830s the duties of verifying and stamping weights and measures were generally performed separately from those of 'inspection' which was exercised in shops by leet or annoyance juries and in markets by clerks of the market. The former duties were discharged by an official sometimes known as the 'Stamper' who was often the Parish Beadle (in the metropolitan parishes of Paddington, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras and St. Mary's Islington this distinction continued until 1878). Other people were also involved, for example in Chesterfield amongst the officers of the corporation in the 1830s was a master brazier who checked the accuracy of the standard weights and measures.

The Weights and Measures Act, 1824 and subsequent legislation made few changes to the previous system under which weights and measures legislation operated, or to the local authorities and officers formerly administering the law, whether according to law, charter or custom. Indeed, these often ancient rights were specifically protected, for example by the 1834 and 1835 Weights and Measures Acts in relation to:

- Clerks of the Market
- Examiners appointed under former Acts
- Leet and other Juries
- The Founders Company
- Universities of Cambridge and Oxford
- Ward Inquests in London and Southwark
- Weighmasters in Ireland

Clerks of the Market

In England and Wales, legislation and local practice had regulated for many centuries the weights and measures used in town markets through an ancient office of Clerk of the Market. Attempts to supervise these officials were made by the Crown from time to time through a Royal office-holder, the Clerk of the Marshalcy, otherwise known as Clerk of the Royal Household. Thus, legislation in the reign of Richard II spelt out the duty of the King's Clerk of the Market: in the 1389 Act 13 Rich II c4: "He shall do his office well and truly, and all false weights and measures shall be burned after the form of the statute" and in the 1392 Act 16 Rich II c3: "The Clerk of the Market shall have all his weights and measures of brass according to the Standard of the Exchequer and signed and marked of the sign of the Exchequer thereunto ordained; and the same weights and measures so signed and marked, to carry with him at all times, when he shall make the assay of weights and measures in any part within the realm". When Thomas Chace was installed in 1427 as Clerk of the Market at Oxford his insignia included three measures for grain, four for liquids, two sets of weights, one Troy for bread and money, and one avoirdupois (lyggyng weight) for spices and candles; and "two iron seals, one for marking wooden measures, and one for pots" (in the shape of an ox-head) together with "an anvil and hammer of iron for breaking false measures". (The duties of Oxford Clerks of the Market in 1634 are given in Figure 5). In 1640 the Act 16 Car I c19 was passed "for the better ordering and regulating the office of clerk of the market, and for the reformation of false weights and measures". This authorised the Mayor or other head officer of any city, borough or town corporate, and the Lord of any liberty or franchise, to execute the office of local clerk of the market "as they ought or might have done before the making of this Act". In 1670 the Act 22 Car II c8 (which dealt with corn and salt measures) enacted that any clerk of the market, mayor or other head officer, lord of the liberty or other person authorised by law to seal and mark measures within their respective jurisdictions, who neglected or refused to seal or mark any measure gauged according to the Winchester standard of the Exchequer (8 gallons to the bushel) should forfeit £5 for the first offence and £10 for every other offence. In order that there was a just measure to determine all controversies the Act also required that a standard bushel measure of brass should be provided and chained in every public market. The office of clerk of the market continued to be undertaken well into the 19th Century in most towns by the 'head of the corporation' or another senior representative, because of the importance attached to regulating local markets and the use in them of just weights and measures. Although it became normal to refer to the person who was 'head of the corporation' as 'Mayor' that was not necessarily the official designation prior to the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835. Amongst the other titles used were 'Alderman', 'Bailiff' and 'High Bailiff'; 'Burgomaster' (who with 2 Bailiffs were Clerks of the Market at Maryborough, Queen's County); 'Portreeve' or 'Reeve'; 'Provost'; 'Sheriff'; 'Sovereign'; and 'Warden'. Confusingly, these various titles differed amongst local jurisdictions so the 'Bailiff' in one could be the head of the corporation with significant magisterial and other powers; whilst elsewhere that designation was given to a part-time official; yet both could have been the 'Clerk of the Market'. Trowbridge had a 'Cornet of the Market' and Wisbech a 'Market Beadle' whose duties were probably those of a clerk of the market. Table 14 lists the towns where the head of the corporation was noted before c1840 as being the clerk of the market. Similarly, the designation for the head of the corporation in one place could have been used elsewhere for another less senior member of the authority. The ramifications of these distinctions include the likely difference in undertaking the inspectorial role between an individual appointed specifically for that purpose and another for whom it was merely one of several lesser roles stemming from their principal office. As very few verification marks have been identified for town markets this gives support to 19th Century concerns that many of these 'Inspectors' spent little of their time on weights and measures duties.

Scotland does not appear to have had Clerks of the Market.

TABLE 14 - PLACES WHERE THE HEAD OF THE CORPORATION WAS CLERK OF THE MARKET

MAYOR		PORTREEVE	SOVEREIGN
Bath	Kilkenny	Ardee	Athlone
Boston	Maidenhead	Athenry	Banagher
Carmarthen	Maidstone	Gowran	Belfast
Carrickfergus	Marlborough	Inistioge	Carlow
Deal	New Windsor	Irishtown	Fethard
Evesham	Pembroke Dock	Langport Eastover	Jamestown
Gloucester	Stratford-on-Avon	Swansea	Longford
Haverfordwest	Thetford		Newborough
Huntingdon	Wexford		St Johnstown
Kendal	Weymouth		Tuam

LORD MAYOR	WARDEN	ALDERMAN	SOVEREIGN & 2 PROVOSTS
Dublin	Lifford	Malmesbury	Naas

BAILIFF or HIGH BAILIFF	2 BAILIFFS	PROVOST	
Bewdley	Droitwich	Bangor	Sligo
Birmingham (High)	Kingston-u-Thames	Mallow	Strabane
Brecon	Maryborough	Newtown-Ardes	Tralee
Daventry	Wem		

SOURCE: LEWIS' TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES OF ENGLAND, IRELAND AND WALES

First Statutory Appointments of Examiners

The 1795 Act 35 Geo III c102 introduced the first statutory appointments of local inspectors. Justices at Quarter Sessions were required to appoint the High Constable of the Hundred or the Constable or Parish Officer of a Parish or such other fit and proper person to be a local 'Examiner' of weights and measures. The Act, however, omitted to require the Justices to ensure that proper local Standards were procured for the use of the Examiner. In 1797 the Act 37 Geo III c143 explained and amended the 1795 Act and repealed the power of appointment of the Quarter Sessions Justices. 'County business' which included the inspection of weights and measures was transferred to Justices at Petty Sessions with the power to appoint Examiners. It also allowed a majority of the inhabitants of a Parish or Township to nominate people for approval and confirmation as Examiners by the Justices. This Act introduced the requirement that in appointing Examiners, the Justices had to procure proper weights and measures according to the Exchequer Standards. The 1815 Act 55 Geo III c43 granted similar powers to cities, boroughs and corporate towns. The legislation meant many sets of pre-Imperial Local Standards dating from 1795 onwards were obtained; and some have survived: e.g. capacity measures from Gloucestershire inscribed: "Frederick Francis Findon Clerk to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES AT BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL 1816" (1994 auction); and bronze bell weights inscribed: "Acton Parish, Mid'x" (1995 antiques fair). During the latter years of the 18th Century the Justices increasingly looked to the High Constables for a quickening both of their activities and those of the Petty Constables they supervised. High Constables were expected to enforce legislation such as that affecting weights and measures. Thus, in 1788 the Hampshire Quarter Sessions ordered: "a set of wine measures from a quart to a gill" to be supplied for the use of each 'Chief Constable'. The 1795 Act made many Quarter Sessions like those in Berkshire to formally appoint the High Constables for the time being ex-officio Inspectors of weights and measures. When in 1827, the Cheshire Quarter Sessions resolved to put in force the Weights and Measures Acts of 1822 and 1825 it was "to the High Constables of each Hundred within the County" that they delivered the new Imperial Standards and issued instructions: "to proceed to an examination of the weights and measures in their respective districts". The Hampshire Justices not only peremptorily instructed the High Constables to exercise all the work of the Weights and Measures Acts but also in 1812 minutely presented how they were to carry the standards: "You are expected upon all occasions to carry them in a bag provided for that purpose, and in no other manner whatsoever bringing them in every Easter to the Quarter Sessions at Winchester, when the 'County Brazier' will compare and rectify them". In 1820 the Wiltshire Justices ordered the Clerk of the Peace to procure 29 sets of weights and measures complete with saddle bags for distribution to the Constables of the Hundreds. In 1825 when Birmingham's first set of Imperial standards were obtained (Indenture No 65) they were delivered into the custody of Robert Smith, the High Bailiff, and John Ryland, Low Bailiff, at the Public Office. These and other officers to govern the town had traditionally been appointed annually: "A High Bailiff, who inspects the markets and sees that justice is observed between buyer and seller, rectifying the weights and dry measures, ...and amongst others: "two High Tasters, is who examine the goodness of the beer and its measure". The 1827 Act 7 & 8 Geo IV c38 abolished all obligations of High or Petty Constables to make presentments to the Justices in Sessions including those about false weights and measures; nevertheless, many of the Hundred Constables continued to act as the 'County Inspectors' being confirmed subsequently in those roles under the provisions of the 1834/5 Acts.

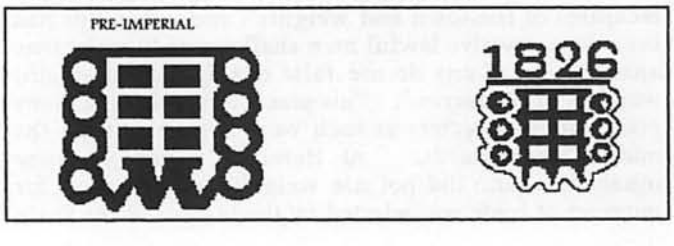
Leet and Other Juries and Officials of Local Jurisdictions

Prior to 1795 the main alternative to Clerks of the Market were the persons or juries nominated at Courts Leet and other forms of Manorial (and sometimes Borough) Courts. The various types of 'local authorities' including these so-called 'anomalous local jurisdictions' are described in Chapter 2. From the earliest times, the identification of unjust weights and measures had been entrusted in certain localities to officers or juries nominated at courts held by the Lord of the Manor or his Steward. Typically, as at Preston in 1826 a court leet was held twice yearly for the examination of weights and measures. Section 6 of the 1795 Act specially reserved the authority of such appointments for any Hundred or Manor within the local jurisdiction and this provision continued in force for most of the 19th Century. So for example, the owners of the manors at Ashton-under-Lyne, Bamburgh, Redruth, St Giles-in-the-Fields and Stepney were still appointing examiners of weights and measures in the 1830s. At Milton-next-Sittingbourne a portreeve for the Hundreds of Milton and Marden was chosen each year at a court baron held on 25 July to be the supervisor of weights and measures for the town. Manorial rights to this form of inspection, when actually still being exercised, were preserved in the 1859 Act 22 & 23 Vict c56 section 10 and the 1878 Act 41 & 42 Vict c49 section 49. The groups of individuals and officials were known by numerous ancient titles some of which are still retained in many places on a ceremonial basis. Annoyance Jury, Grand Jury, and Jury of Headboroughs; Ale-conners, -founders, and -tasters, Bread-weighers, Coal-meters, Corn-measurers, -meters, and -prizers, and Pecksealer are but a few examples. In many places there would be several such officials to ensure coverage and each might only exercise his responsibilities in a particular area such as a ward or district. For example, at Rothbury manorial affairs were under the superintendence of two Bailiffs assisted by two Bread-weighers and Ale-conners. In cities and towns the use of juries for the presentment and conviction of persons using false weights and measures had been provided for since at least 1266 when the Assize of Bread and Ale required that: "six lawful men shall be sworn truly to gather all measures of the town and weights". and, when this had been done: "twelve lawful men shall swear to make true answer ..... if any do use false ells, (a unit of length) weights, or measures.". This practice remained in many places until Inspectors as such were appointed from the mid-1830s onwards. At Hereford a jury of those inhabitants who did not use weights and measures for purposes of trade was selected by the Justices of the Peace

inhabitants who did not use weights and measures for purposes of trade was selected by the Justices of the Peace at a Sessions specially held for the purpose. Then they would perambulate the Borough testing all weights and measures, seizing any found to be defective and offenders would formally be 'presented' by the jury to the Justices who then and there convicted them of the misdemeanour and sentenced them to money fines. Wakefield was one of the last Manors to retain weights and measures powers and its Great Court had the right to inspect and exact fees for standardising the weights and measures over an area of 230 square miles. The manorial rights to this inspection continued throughout its extensive jurisdiction until 1892 when the Act 55 & 56 Vict c18 enabled local authorities to buy out the owners of such rights. The West Riding of Yorkshire County Council paid £5000 in compensation under the Act to get the function into its own hands. This was a modest sum compared to the £200,000 paid in 1846 by the Town Council of Manchester to the Lord of the Manor of Manchester, Sir Oswald Moseley, when they bought the Manor and all the rights and incidents from him ("Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester - 1552-1846" ed JP Earwaker 1884-90). Cornwall County Council (in 1913 and 1915) and Glossop Borough Council (in 1919) were probably the last to acquire manorial weights and measures franchise rights from the Manors of Callington, Calstock and Glossop respectively.

The 1756 Act 29 Geo II c25 placed the Juries of the Court of Burgesses of the City of Westminster on a new statutory footing. The Court was to appoint an Annoyance Jury twice yearly of not more than 48 householders expressly empowered to present all manner of nuisances. They divided into three detachments each under a foreman and went up and down for a fortnight inspecting weights and measures and viewing 'encroachments'. Then they would hand in long rolls of presentments at successive Courts. The City's pre-Imperial verification mark of a 'portcullis' is often seen on old weights and measures. Its use was prescribed by the 1756 Act as amended by the 1758 Act 31 Geo III c17: **"That all weights and measures made use of by persons dealing by weight and measure within (Westminster) shall be sized and sealed by the standards belonging to the said City, and also marked with a portcullis by the officer already appointed for that purpose"**. This shows that the functions of verifying and stamping were carried out by one individual whilst inspection and enforcement were achieved through a group of 'lay people'. With the introduction of Imperial Standard the City's verification mark was changed to include '1826' above the portcullis (Figure 24). The Annoyance Jury continued until 1861 when it was abolished by the Act 25 & 26 Vict c78 which authorised the Court of Burgesses to appoint instead one or more Inspectors. This power was itself superceded by the 1889 Act 52 & 53 Vict c21 which made the London County Council the authority for this purpose.

FIGURE 24 - CITY OF WESTMINSTER MARKS



The Founders' and other Companies

In 1614 James I confirmed by Royal Charter the Founders' Company of London's more ancient rights to 'size' by stamping their arms of a 'laverpott' or ewer on: **"all manner of brasse weights made or wrought within the said City of London or within three miles compass thereof"**. From the mid-1830s the extent of their jurisdiction began to be questioned but they rigorously maintained their authority so to act. At dispute was the legality elsewhere in the U.K. of brass weights sized and stamped by them which they argued were good and legal under their Charter for use throughout the realm: **"and do not require the local stamp of Inspectors"**. In fact their stamp alone was insufficient and on avoirdupois weights had always been accompanied by the Guildhall mark of the City of London (St Paul's sword) together with the Royal cypher (except from 1649-60 when it was replaced by the shield of St George). Dating features such as the form of the 'A' mark for avoirdupois, the style and direction in which the ewer faced and the distribution of the marks on the face of the weight have been analysed (M Stevenson, "Weight Stamping", The Founders Company, 1991). Troy weights also had to have the 'lion passant' mark of the Goldsmiths' Company (under the 1614 Charter) but in 1679 their stamping was discontinued. Probably because of the compensation due to the Founders' Company if their rights were curtailed, no action was taken against them until the Weights and Measures Act, 1889 finally stopped the dual stamping (and fee payments) this ancient right had permitted. Section 17 of the 1889 Act allowed a person using weights or measures in the City of London not to have them verified or stamped by more than one authority and the ewer mark thereafter became redundant and was last used in 1908.

The Wardens of the **Plumbers' Company** were authorised in 1488 to search plumbers' premises within the City of London for sealed weights; any found unsealed were taken to the City Chamberlain and fines shared between the City and the Company. Each plumber had to keep in his house a set of Guildhall-sealed weights from one hundredweight to one pound for use as standards by the Wardens in comparing other weights on the premises. In 1611 a Royal Charter granted by James I made it unlawful for any person to make or assize any lead weights or use the same within three miles of the City of London unless they were proved and impressed with the Company's mark of St. Michael the Archangel. The Company's 1588 grant of arms described them as "garnished on the toppe with an Archangel holding a sworde and a balance". The Company probably continued to stamp lead (and iron) weights during the 17th and 18th Centuries. As iron is so hard lead would have been put into the weight's body to take the official marks. The **Goldsmiths' Company** whose Royal Charters originate from Edward III (1327) and Richard II (1392) at one time exercised supervision over all the troy weights used by London goldsmiths which were sealed at Goldsmiths' Hall. Some coin weights including ones after 1772, apparently bear the Goldsmiths' mark but there is no evidence that such marks were stamped by the Goldsmiths' Company.

Universities of Cambridge and Oxford

The ancient rights of the two Universities whose local arrangements were tantamount to those of town markets were protected by the 1834/5 legislation. In Cambridge, the Steward of the University held a court leet twice a year to enquire into matters connected with weights and measures, and for licensing victuallers in the town and adjoining village of Chesterton. Annually on 10 October two officials called Taxors were elected from graduates of the University. They were appointed to regulate the markets, examine the assize of bread, the lawfulness of weights and measures, and to lay all the abuses and deficiencies thereof before the Consistory court of the Commissary. It has been reported that the stamp used by the Taxors was made up of the initials of the two men: (LC Porter, "Weight Stamps Down The Centuries", Country Life 28 Feb. 1957). In Oxford, responsibility for ensuring that just weights and measures were being used rested with two Proctors. These had to be graduates of at least 4 years standing and not more than 10. They were appointed annually from the various colleges in rotation. The Clerks of the Market who were also appointed annually had to be principals of halls and graduates; one was appointed by the Chancellor and the other by the Vice-Chancellor. Their duty was to take cognizance of the quality of bread, and of all provisions and to inspect the weights and measures used in the markets. Inspection was transferred to the Borough Councils by local and personal Acts: in Cambridge by the 1856 Act 19 Vict c17 and in Oxford by the Oxford Police Act, 1868.

Ward Inquests in London and Southwark

In the City of London from 1641 onwards the 'Articles of the Charge to the Wardmote Inquest' included instructions for the Ward Inquest Juries: "Ye shall diligently make search and inquiry whether there be any vintner, inn-holder, ale-house keeper, or any other person or persons whatsoever, within this Ward that do use, or keep in his, her or their house, or houses any measures which be unsealed, and by law not allowed to sell wine, beer, ale or other liquors thereby, and whether any of them do sell by any measures not sealed. Also, if any persons within this Ward do sell any goods, wares or merchandises by false scales, weights and measures . . . . . Ye shall assemble yourselves twice, or oftener if need require, so long as ye shall continue of this Inquest, and present the defaults which ye shall find to be committed concerning any of the articles of your charge, to the end due remedy may be speedily applied and the offender punished as occasion shall require".
These perambulations had long been monthly occasions but by 1837 most wards had them only two or three times a year although Tower Ward kept to the old cycle. Even in 1699 the ineffectiveness of this arrangement was being satirised (in the 'London Spy'): "worthy members of the Quest, whose business was to inspect weights and measures, taking care that every shopkeeper's yard be of the standard length, whilst the wife sitting behind the counter, laughs in her sleeve all the time they are measuring. Also, to give warning for the mending of pavements and removing all nuisances under the penalty of a fine. Their meeting is generally at a Hall, except they have a Quest House from whence they go to church to prayers and return to be drunk. They detect very few people in their faults, for they honestly take care not to injure their neighbours, but inform them when they shall walk their rounds that they may remove their false weights and measures out of the way...". This leniency shown to 'their neighbours' when caught is seen from Inquest records, for example at Walbrook on 6 January 1742: "The Inquest, reviewed the light weights seized by them, and ordered them to be rendered unfit for use and returned to the respective owners, with a reprimand for their being deficient".
The Close Vestry of Marylebone had active inspectors of weights and measures until its abolition in 1834. The system of inspection exercised in certain London Parishes under their local and personal Acts continued into the 1870s. The Manor and Parish of Enfield first obtained standards in 1876; and, the Warden of the Standards noted in 1881 that the vestry of St Pancras Parish had recently decided to appoint a paid Inspector "so that the law may be more effectually carried out in this important district." The Metropolitan Parishes of Paddington, St Marylebone and St Pancras had identical clauses in their respective Acts dating from the end of the reign of George III (that for St Pancras being 59 Geo III c39). Essentially, the legislation allowed the establishment of a select Vestry whose powers included the inspection of weights and measures; this was done in Paddington by 16 Inspectors, in St Marylebone by 20 Inspectors, and in St Pancras by a leet jury of 50. All were appointed annually to discharge the special duties laid down in the Acts and in each case it was provided that the Local Standards and stamps for marking tradesmen's balances, weights and measures were to be kept at the parish workhouse. The Master of the Workhouse or another person authorised by the vestrymen carried out comparison and verification. In the City of London and other Metropolitan Parishes such as St Mary's, Islington, similar practices were adopted although in the City of London, verification was done by the Stamper at Guildhall whilst the separate duty of inspection was performed by two Inspectors.

Weighmasters and Inspection in Ireland

The 1695 Irish Act 7 Will III c24 Section 2 directed that copies of standard measures were to be provided in every county, city, town etc in Ireland, under the custody of the magistrates or local authorities. The local officers were authorised to make comparisons with these standards of all measures brought or offered to them, and to stamp them if found correct. Weighmasters were to be appointed by local magistrates under the 1705 Irish Act 4 Anne c14 and it appears that until c1824/5 their duties were limited to checking weights used for buying and selling only. Later legislation protected these appointments so it is clear that until at least 1834/5 this form of 'inspector' was the Irish equivalent to the 'Examiner' found in England and Wales. The 1835 Act's provisions in relation to Local Standards and the appointment and duties of Inspectors applied to Ireland although those of the 1859 and 1861 Acts did not. By 1836, when a return was made to the Select Committee on Weights and Measures (Appendix 12 on County Cess (Ireland)) the term 'Inspector' was being used throughout Ireland in responses to a survey about salaries. 'Cess' was the term used for local taxation levied to fund expenditure.

Inspection in Scotland up to 1834/5

Scotland had its own separate legislation and standards of weights and measures from at least the 12th Century when King David I promulgated his 'Laws and Constitutions of the Burghs' in c1140 at what was then a Scottish castle known as the New Castell upon the Water of Tyne (Newcastle-upon-Tyne). From then until the 1707 Act of Union many further enactments were made but apart from ubiquitous references to the duties of 'Constables, Sheriffs and Justices' the existence of any specially appointed officers to undertake inspectorial work was hardly mentioned. Initially, a King's Chamberlain travelled the country checking that the 'baillies' (bailiffs) of the burghs had carried out their statutory functions; carrying with him standards against which the local standards were compared. He had to pay special attention to the local 'Gaugiers' (Measurers?) and the 'Tronars' (Weighers). The only other reference to such officials appears in legislation of James VI dealing with standard measures for salmon barrels which had to be marked with the cooper's mark and when found to be of the correct proportions to be sealed with the burgh's mark. The 1584 Act empowered burghs to appoint "ane discreet man to be visitour, wracker, gager and burner of the saidis trees (Barrels)". (L Burrell, "The Standards of Scotland", The Monthly Review, March 1961 pp 49-62. and JT Graham "Anent Weichtes and Measures", The Monthly Review, June and July 1960). It appears that before 1834/5 there were quite different arrangements operating in the larger burghs under the aegis of the Guilds of craftsmen which had considerable authority well into the 19th Century. In 1832 an earlier report about Glasgow's local standards and inspection practices in 1821-3 was reprinted (James Cleland, "An Historical Account of the Local and Imperial Weights and Measures of Lanarkshire and an Inventory of those belonging to the Corporation of Glasgow", 1832). This noted that in 1822 the magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener of the Trades' House required general inspections of weights and measures to be carried out in response to a critical report by Cleland, the City's Superintendent of Public Works who indicated widespread variances. This implies that prior to then it had not been routine to undertake inspections 'on the ground'; and the absence of 18th Century documentary evidence suggests the former practices had fallen into disuse. In the 17th Century, the City's bakers seem to have been particular offenders as in 1637 they were all summoned to court and ordered to have their flour measures banded with iron and then sealed with the Dean of Guild's official seal (which was approved for all measures) to prevent the size being altered. In 1659 the Town Council enacted that the sealing of measures should take place monthly on the first Thursday with all false measures being publicly burned in the High Street. By 1810, the Dean of Guild Court was again complaining about the great abuses in weights and measures and repeating the whole process referred to earlier with the Dean of Guild assisted in this work by three of his 'lyners' and James Liddell who had been undertaking verification and stamping from c1760 (until 1820). Until 1820 the Dean's jurisdiction over weights and measures was still actively exercised but was held in 1823 not to exclude that of the Burgh magistrates and appears to have entirely ceased after the introduction of Imperial measure. At county level, as elsewhere in Britain, there had been little metrological activity until the late 18th century when the Commissioners of Supply began to control weights and measures enforcement; but by which officials is not yet known. The first appointments of local Inspectors in Scotland were under the Acts of 1834/5 which required magistrates of Counties and Royal Burghs to appoint Inspectors etc as in England and Wales and no distinction was made between Scotland and the rest of Great Britain thereafter. However, old habits died hard and, for example, in Fraserburgh under ancient rights of the baronial lord, the Dean of Guild was still attending to the adjustment of weights and measures in 1880.

First Appointments of Inspectors in 1834/5

Local Inspectors were first established by the 1834 Act 4 & 5 Will IV c49 as repealed by the 1835 Act 5 & 6 Will IV c63. Magistrates of every county and those of towns and other places which had legal jurisdiction by charter, Act or custom were required to appoint "a sufficient number of Inspectors of Weights and Measures" for the safe custody of the copies of the Imperial Standards and the discharge of the duties prescribed by the Act. The significance of this legislation was that for the first time the duties of verification and inspection were combined in one appointment and the appointed Inspectors were to be paid 'a reasonable remuneration'. They were required to enter into a recognisance to the King in the sum of £200 for the due and punctual performance of their duties and were made liable to a penalty for misconduct in the course of their duties. Makers or sellers of weights and measures were prohibited from appointment, as initially were police officers under the 1839 'Police' Act 2 & 3 Vict c93. Inspectors were to be provided with standards and stamps and were required to attend at market towns and other places within their areas where they examined and compared with their standards all weights and measures brought to them by traders. When they found them correct they were to stamp them with an official stamp bearing a number or mark distinctive to the Inspector's district. This arrangement was patently unsatisfactory as traders were unlikely to produce voluntarily any defective or false weights and measures. So, Inspectors were also able to obtain from a magistrate a general written authorisation enabling them to enter premises in order to examine and compare 'all weights, measures, steelyards or other weighing machines'. The practice of visiting specific localities at fixed dates was nevertheless convenient and the holding of 'stamping' or 'verification courts' continued in many counties up until the major reorganisation of local government in 1974. It was usual to publish details of these 'courts' by handbills and advertisements in local newspapers (M Sharpe, "Stamping Courts", Trading Standards Review, June 1995 illustrates handbills of 1864 and 1907 for the Prescot Division of Lancashire). The 1859 Act 22 & 23 Vict c56 amended and extended the provisions of the 1835 Act to allow town councils of municipal boroughs having a separate Court of Quarter Sessions to appoint Inspectors. The 1861 Act 24 & 25 Vict c75 further extended this right to town councils of municipal boroughs having a separate Commission of the Peace. The practical impact of the 1834/5 Acts was that whilst the ancient inspection systems and officials were allowed to continue, Examiners etc were superceded

almost totally within a few years by the new Inspectors and, inspection by Courts Leet, Annoyance Juries etc was quickly discontinued with some notable exceptions. The documentary records of the Wiltshire Justices from this period are preserved and provide an insight into the arrangements made locally to secure compliance with the 1835 Act. In Marlborough at their General Quarter Sessions on 20 October 1835 the Justices appointed a committee to consider and report on any steps needed. At the first meeting of the committee two letters were tabled from the magistrates of Malmesbury and Swindon both advocating that their town by its size and importance merited its own Inspector. The committee agreed on four districts of inspection and the new Inspectors' salaries: No.1(Devizes, John Ferris £50); No.2(Salisbury, William Beach £30), No.3 (Warminster, Jacob White £40) and No.4 (Marlborough, Thomas Wheeler £50). In January 1836 the Clerk of the Peace wrote to Messrs de Grave of London asking them to refurbish the County's original set of standards and provide three new sets together with brands and stamps (RFJ Anderson, "Appoint an Inspector", The Monthly Review, May, June, July & September 1962). In 1835 a Parliamentary survey listed the names of Inspectors/Examiners (sometimes with their occupations) appointed under the 1834/5 and former Acts. This information with that from other official records up to c1840 is given at Appendix IV and has helped already to identify several verification marks which include the names or initials of Inspectors (and other officials).

Occupations of Part-Time Inspectors

During the mid-19th Century there was increasing concern at national level that part-time Inspectors may not have been attending properly to their official duties. This was certainly not a new phenomenon judging from the range of occupations of Inspectors listed in Appendix IV. However, the prevailing situation described in the Reports of the Standards Commission of 1868-70 was that out of 226 Inspectors in Great Britain who were not police officers, some 130 had other occupations which are listed in Table 15. It was estimated that only 46 Inspectors, 12 of whom worked in the London Metropolitan area, were giving up their whole time to inspection duties. In the Metropolitan area, the Parishes of Paddington, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, and St. Mary's Islington continued traditional practices under their Local Act powers of using local Inspectors or leet juries. In the Cities and Liberties of the Tower of London, and Westminster; and the City of London, local Inspectors also continued to be employed. Many Municipal Corporations had their own local police forces and also utilised the police as Inspectors; or, continued to appoint (often on an annual basis) certain ancient office holders whose duties involved 'policing' type activities and used these as Inspectors. For example: Serjeant-at-Mace; Town Serjeant; Sheriff's Officer; and Constable were still being referred to in returns about local inspectors made in the late 1860s.

TABLE 15 - OCCUPATIONS OF PART-TIME INSPECTORS c1869

Assessor of Taxes	East Grinstead	Hairdresser	Kincardine	Sheriff's Officer	Campbeltown
Asst Overseer	Beverley		Lydd		Kent
	Clitheroe	House Agent	Hanley		Kinross
Attorney's Clerk	Droitwich		Scarborough	Shopkeeper	Devon
Bailiff	Devon	House of Correction	Northumberland	Smith	Leith
Blacksmith	Arbroath	Keepers (x3)			Paisley
	Brechin	Ironfounder	Helston	Smith & Beam Maker	Stirling Co & RB
	Dumbarton RB	Ironmonger	Colchester	Surveyor	Berwick Co
	Haddington Co		Leicester B		Lauder RB
Boot Maker	Kent		Tamworth		Hythe
Brazier	Boston		Fife		Kent
	Tewkesbury	Jeweller	Bute Co & Rothesay	Tailor	Sussex
Brewer's Agent	Great Yarmouth	Joiner	Pittenweem	Tax Collector	Aldeburgh
Builder	Kent		Tynemouth	Tinman / Shopkeeper	Canterbury
Burgh Officer	Elgin RB	Journalist	Bath	Tinsmith	Irvine
	Montrose	Keeper of Prison	Northumberland	Toll Collector	Reading
Carpenter & Joiner	Penryn	Land Agent	Leominster	Town Officer	Dundee
Captain of Militia	Staffordshire	Leather Cutter	New Buckenham		Inverkeithing
Clergyman	Elgin Co	Manor Beadle	Cheshunt		Kilmarnock
Clerk of Market	Nottingham	Market Inspector	Bury		Kirkcaldy
Clockmaker	Wigan		Preston	Town Serjeants	Truro (x2)
Cooper	Wisbech	Market Superin't	Birkenhead Worcester	Town Surveyor	Windsor
Crier of the Quarter	Monmouthshire	Mayor's Officer	Kent (x2)	Tradesmen (x4)	Watchet & Williton
Sessions		Parish Constable	Northumberland	Usher of County	Kent
Corn Returns	Oxford University	Private Hotel Keeper	Bridgwater	Vestry Clerk	Sussex
Inspector		Plumber	Dunbar	Watch & Clockmaker	Devon
Corporation Officers	Plymouth (x3)		Haddington Co		Sutton Coldfield
Corpor'n Surveyor	Dorchester		Newcastle-u-Tyne	Watchmaker	Dunfermline
Council Officer	Dundee		North Berwick		Falmouth
Cutler	Haverfordwest		Folkestone		New Romney
Dean of Guild's Officer	Aberdeen RB	Printer	Kent		Perth City
Druggist		Relieving Officer	Kent		St. Andrews
Engineer	Peebles RB	Road Surveyor	Abingdon		Wigtown Co
	Falkirk	Serjeant-at-Mace	Banbury (x2)	Weaving Agent	Lanark RB
Gaoler	Ipswich		Berwick-u-Tweed	Whitesmith	Carlisle (x2)
Gasfitter	Orkney		Hastings		Kent
Gas Meter Inspector	Workington		Queenborough		Oswestry
Grocer	York		Rochester		Swansea
Gunmaker	Cromarty		Rye	Wine Merchant	Kent
			Salisbury	Woollen Draper	Kent

SOURCE: APPENDIX III(F) TO 4TH REPORT OF THE STANDARDS COMMISSION - H.M.S.O. 1870

Development of the Police and Appointment of Police Officers as ex-officio Inspectors

Although not contemplated when the 'modern' inspection system began in 1834/5; increasing numbers of authorities gave the responsibility for inspection to their police forces as these were established during subsequent years. This information is relevant to verification marks in at least two respects. Firstly, the design of verification mark possibly changed when control passed to the police; and secondly, the dating of such marks is often related to the dates of commencement and subsequent cessation or amalgamation of the local police force(s). Appendix II covers the "Working Dates of Weights and Measures Authorities". Information about the dates of existence of local police forces has assisted in providing some of the reference dates for that Appendix. Similarly, research about British police uniform buttons by the Police Insignia Collectors' Association has given useful corroborative evidence in identifying certain verification marks. (Howard Ripley, "Police Forces of Great Britain and Ireland - Their Amalgamations and Their Buttons", R Hazell & Co, 1983).

England and Wales

Although policing systems had existed since Anglo-Saxon times, the first statutory reference to the title 'constable' was in 1252. The Statute of Westminster, 1285 consolidated earlier systems and established the principles of policing which were to last generally until 1829. In many areas the manorial or Lord's Court continued to provide the police for the community well into the 19th Century. Indeed, as in Manchester from c1800, even when there were Police Commissioners they were often completely dominated by the officers of the Lord's Court for many years. Any police forces which did exist, either night watchmen or 'patrols' were usually under the personal command of officers such as the Boroughreeve or the Constables of the manorial court. Sometimes, as at Penzance the Mayor was involved with the management of the police as part of his extensive civic role which also included managing the quay and market. In Leeds the Mayor commanded the small police force appointed by the Corporation until c1818. In more rural areas policing was based on (High or Chief) Constables of the Hundred and (Petty) parish constables sometimes assisted by night-watchmen and/or day constables. Regular, paid police forces were unknown virtually everywhere until the 1830s. Suppression of disturbances or riots had been the main concern during the 18th Century but crime prevention and policing became more important in the crowded and apparently lawless conurbations created by the Industrial Revolution. The successful establishment of an organised force of preventative police in the Metropolis (other than in the City of London) led to the Metropolitan Police Act, 1829 after which the London model became widely accepted. The areas and boundaries of many ancient boroughs were unsuitable for purposes such as organising efficient police forces. Their boundaries were not conducive as districts for separate and autonomous police because often they included only a few thousand people and excluded half the populous suburbs. From the viewpoint of administering justice the situation was absurd. A thief or vagrant only had to escape beyond the middle arch of the Berwick Bridge or get beyond a mark showing the limits of the borough's jurisdiction in Bath to be safe from pursuit and, equally, the Boroughs served as havens for fugitives from Parish and County justice. In England and Wales, the Lighting and Watching Act, 1833 was the first statute to establish paid police forces but was a stop-gap measure soon replaced by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835 which required regular police forces to be set up under a Watch Committee in the 178 boroughs granted charters of self government under the Act. As many expanding towns such as Birmingham, Bradford and Manchester were still to be incorporated by 1835 they were not obliged to create police forces until a charter had been granted. Within three weeks of being formed the watch committees were required to appoint a sufficient number of fit men to be sworn in as constables to preserve the peace by day and night. Although by 1836 most boroughs had a watch committee only about 50% had a police force by 1838; and even by 1856 when the first Inspectors of Constabulary were appointed there remained 13 boroughs without a police force and many more who were not providing effective policing due to insufficient numbers of policemen.

From 1836 to 1839 a Royal Commission considered rural areas and "the best means of establishing an efficient constabulary force in the counties of England and Wales". Their recommendations led to the County Police Act, 1839 (2 & 3 Vict c93 amended by 3 & 4 Vict c88 to remove the restraint on police officers from employment in any other office such as inspectors of weights and measures). The 1839 Act empowered magistrates to establish constabulary forces in each county but enthusiasm for this soon waned and by 1855 only about half the counties had adopted the Act's provisions. The County and Borough Police Act, 1856 compelled all counties to establish police forces. Exchequer grants were paid to forces certified as efficient but not to forces serving populations of less than 5000 in an effort to cause them to merge with the county force. By 1857 thirty borough forces had merged and another fifty did so between 1857 and 1876. Despite such pressures there remained 30 forces in 1881 with fewer than 6 policemen each. The Local Government Act, 1888 abolished police forces in boroughs with a population of less than 10000 causing 48 of the 172 borough forces then existing to merge with county forces. The Police Act 1945 led to the merger of another 45 borough forces with effect from 1 April 1947.

Scotland

In Scotland, the office of constable (in the modern sense) had appeared much earlier than elsewhere at the beginning of the 17th Century. With increased urbanisation town guards and militia were gradually replaced by regular, preventative police forces along the lines of the force in London. Among the major urban centres, private Acts of Parliament were obtained by Aberdeen in 1795, Glasgow in 1800, Paisley in 1806 and Dundee in 1824. The Burghs and Police (Scotland) Act, 1833 entitled royal burghs and burghs of barony to establish general police systems. The Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1847 extended this to parliamentary

burghs, and the Police (Scotland) Act, 1850 covered other populous places. Ayrshire was the first county to move towards a modern police force when, in 1800, they considered a report on 'the general State of the Police in the County'. In 1839, the Commissioners of Supply for counties were empowered to set up paid police forces: 17 had done so by 1841 and another 8 by 1857. The Police (Scotland) Act, 1857 required every county except Orkney and Shetland to set up a sufficient force and the remaining 7 counties had done so by 1859. The Act also allowed burgh forces to continue if the Inspector of Constabulary reported them 'complete and efficient'. He had been originally appointed in 1851 and his first report showed there were 57 burgh forces. The Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict c55) with effect from 15 May 1893 repealed all the local police Acts (except those of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Greenock) and restricted the maintenance of a separate police force to those burghs with a population of 700 which had an existing force. For the first time Police Burghs were constituted authorities under the Weights and Measures Acts, the magistrates of the burgh being the local authority. There were 35 burgh police forces remaining in 1900.

Ireland

An Act of 1787 authorised the appointment of constables for each Barony and was followed by the establishment of a Peace Preservation Force in 1814 but neither system was a success. So, the Irish Constabulary were created in 1822 and organised on a provincial basis until 1836 when command of the whole force was assumed by one Inspector-General and, in the same year the Dublin Metropolitan Police were formed. The constabulary were armed and took part in a number of major insurrections including the Fenian Rising of 1867 for which they were granted the honour of being called the Royal Irish Constabulary. The Weights and Measures (Ireland) Acts 1860 and 1862, amended the law relating to weights and measures inspection. This substituted the Grand Jury Inspectors by police officers appointed by the Inspector-General as ex-officio Inspectors.

TABLE 16 - COUNTIES WHOSE INSPECTORS WERE NOT POLICEMEN c1870

Berwick	Inspector was a Surveyor
Bute	Inspector was a Joiner
Carmarthenshire	1 out of 3 Inspectors was a policemen
Cromarty	Inspector was a Grocer
Elgin	Inspector was a Clergyman
Essex	14 out of 15 Inspectors were policemen
Fife	Inspector was a Jeweller
Haddington	1 out of 3 Inspectors was a policeman
Kent	14 out of 18 Inspectors were policemen
Kincardine	Inspector was a Gunmaker
Kinross	Inspector was a Sheriff Officer
Middlesex	None of the 4 Inspectors were policemen
Monmouthshire	Insp'r was the Quarter Sessions Court Crier
Northumberland	1 out of 6 Inspectors was a policeman
Orkney	Inspector was a Gaoler
Shropshire	Neither Inspector was a policeman
Staffordshire	None of the 3 Inspectors were policemen
Stirling	Inspector was a Smith and Beam Maker
Surrey	7 out of 11 Inspectors were policemen
Sussex	6 out of 11 Inspectors were policemen
Wigtown	1 of the 2 Inspectors was a policeman

These provisions did not apply to the police district of Dublin metropolis for which the 1867 Act 30 & 31 Vict c94 subsequently empowered the Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP) to act as ex officio Inspectors. With effect from 1 September 1867 this extended the provisions of several Weights and Measures Acts to that portion of the DMP District outside the municipal borough. The portion of the police district thereby brought under the operation of the Acts was necessarily limited in extent although it did include the populous areas of Kingstown (Dun Laoghaire), Rathmines and Rathgar etc. Thus, from the 1860s, there were two separate bodies simultaneously undertaking weights and measures enforcement duties in the Dublin metropolitan area: the City Council and the police.

Police acted extensively as Inspectors of Weights and Measures before 1870

By the late 1860s it had become commonplace for the police to be employed as Inspectors. It was estimated in 1870 that about 1100 out of a total of about 1400 Inspectors in the United Kingdom were police officers. For example, of 52 Counties in England and Wales, the county police were then exclusively employed as weights and measures Inspectors in 42 with only 4 having no policemen acting as Inspectors. In Scotland, 23 out of 34 counties had also placed these duties under the police with the counties of Kinross, Nairn, Renfrew, and Sutherland being about to do so. No returns were received from the counties of Clackmannan, Linlithgow, Selkirk and Zetland. In Ireland, all Districts of Inspection (of which there were about 600 based on the Petty Sessional Districts) utilised constabulary officers as Inspectors.

Qualified Inspectors since 1890

The involvement of police officers as Inspectors began to wane during the last quarter of the 19th century. This was due partly to the creation of new local authorities who wished to have direct control over the activities of such officers; and it was also due to the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1889 which prescribed that Inspectors should qualify by passing an examination in practical metrology and some found this beyond them. For example, Albert Pritchard, appointed Town Serjeant of Dover in 1892. By virtue of that office he was also Inspector of Weights and Measures but could not legally act in that capacity until he passed the Board of Trade's qualifying examination. He carried out his inspectorial duties quite illegally until after a sharp reminder from the Board of Trade sat their examination in March 1893. Having failed he sat again in June 1893 and being no more successful resigned (Ronald Stocks, "Control of Pounds and Pints", Buckland Press 1975). The examinations were not easy, 1036 candidates sat between 1901 and 1910 of whom only 559 (54%) passed. In 1881 the British Association of Inspectors of Weights and Measures was set up, later becoming the Incorporated Society of Inspectors of Weights and Measures (1894), and then the Institute of Weights and Measures Administration (1949) which is today the Institute of Trading Standards Administration.

APPENDIX IV - ENGLISH & WELSH INSPECTORS - c1825 TO c1840

PART 1 -Borough, Liberty, Manor, Parish and Town Inspectors

LOCAL JURISDICTION	DATE or ACT under which APPOINTED or DATE mentioned (m)	NAME OF INSPECTOR(S)	OTHER COMMENTS
Abingdon	7.3.1826	James Leverett, Serjeant-at-Mace	Custody and care of Imperial W & M
	5.13.1834	William Honey	Inspector
Accrington	m1828	G Pickup & J Crawshaw	Chapel Wardens
Aldeburgh	Annually	Robert Lee, Alefounder	Alefounder was previously responsible
Alnwick	m1826	R Robson	Bailiff of Manor
	m1836	G Johnson	Bailiff of Manor
Andover	1834 Act	William Henry Walter Titheridge, Gent.	Sole Inspector, none previous
Appleby	1834 Act	Isaac Sewell, Cooper	"For all County except Kendal Burgh "
Ashton-under-Lyne	m1830	J Standrew	Deputy Constable
Axbridge	1834 Act	Levi Benden	Serjeant-at-Mace
Banbury	1834 Act	Robert Gardner & William Wise	
Barnstaple	1834 Act	John Baker	
Basingstoke	1834 Act	John Renouf	
Bath	Act 37 & 55 Geo III	William Duckett, George Vincent & George Champion Willcox	Examiners who execute magistrates warrants by searching for & examining W & M
	1834 Act	John George	
Battersea Parish	m1826	T Astone & V J Watson	Churchwardens
Battle	m1825	Thomas Foord	
Bedford	1834 Act	Thos & Benjamin Kilpin, Ironmongers	Inspectors also for all the County
Berwick-u-Tweed	Act 5 Geo IV c74	John Newcomb	
Beverley	1834 Act	John Willis	also m1826: "Clerk of Common Council"
Bexley Parish	m1830	T Sanders & H Jones	Churchwardens
Bideford	Former & 1834 Acts	John Griffey & James Brannan	
Birmingham	m1825	Robert Smith	High Bailiff
Bishops Castle	1834 Act	Matthew Griffiths	
Blackburn	m1842	J Dean	Market Looker
Bolton	m1825	Matthew Butcher	Market Looker
	m1842	J Fogg	
Bodmin	1834 Act	Richard Bligh	
Boston	1834 Act	Thomas Luke Atkin	
Bradninch	Former & 1834 Acts	James Ireland, the younger	
Brasted	m1826	R Gausdon	Ale Conner
Bridgenorth	1834 Act	George Evans, Town Crier	} There are no others now holding
		Edward Goodall, Chief Constable	} the appointment of Inspector
		Thomas Nock, Yeoman	} under former Acts
Bridgwater	Annually	John Hoare } Surveyors of the	Part of their duty is to inspect W & M; no
		William Webb } Markets	appointment made under legislation
Brighthelmstone	m1826	A Bradford & H Lowes	Churchwardens
Bristol	1834 Act	John Foy Edgar	Gentleman (m1826: 'Sword Bearer')
	m1841	William J Gingell (Chief Inspector)	Also m1835: Inspector for Somerset County
Buckingham	1834 Act	William Giles, Butcher	No other holding office under former Acts
Burslem	m1826	J Twigg	Chief Constable
Bury	c1840	Ralph Crompton	Clerk of the Market
Bury St Edmunds	1834 Act	Richard Caney	Yeoman, St James Parish
		Edmund Ward	Yeoman, St Mary Parish
Cambridge University	Taxors appointed	Rev. John Graham	m1835: Fellow, Queen's College
	annually under	Rev. Samuel Wilks Ward	m1835: Fellow, Magdalene College
	Charter 5 Rich 2	Rev. W Bailey & Rev. J Mills	m1840
Camberwell Parish	m1826	S Traies	Master of the Workhouse
Camelford	Former Acts	Thomas Hawkins & Samuel Scott	"No appointments yet made under 1834 Act "
Canterbury	Former & 1834 Acts	George Martin	Serjeant-at-Mace
Carmarthen	1834 Act	Theopilus Howell	"shall stamp with the county stamp, provided by the County for that purpose"
Cawood, Wistow & Otley	Former & 1834 Acts	Daniel Forster	Gentleman of Otley
Chatham Parish	m1826	R Dadd	High Constable
Cheshunt	m1826	W Davis	Bailiff
Chester	1834 Act	John Hill	
Chipping Norton	1834 Act	George Draper	Blacksmith
		Thomas Gulliver	Ironmonger, since resigned
Chichester	Former & 1834 Acts	John Humphreys	m1826: "Serjeant at Mace"
	m1835	R Wills	
Cirencester	m1831	R Anderson	Steward
Clapham Parish	m1826	R Clements & W Greaves	Churchwardens
Clitheroe	m1835	L Baldwin & CW Whittaker	Bailiffs
Colchester	Former Act	William Barnes	
Congleton	1834 Act	George Barlow & Edward Drakeford	
Corbridge, Prudhoe &c	m1836	T Thompson & Hugh Taylor	Bailiffs
Coventry	1834 Act	Joseph Johnson	Weaver
		Thomas Henry Prosser	Chief Constable (also m1839)
Croydon Manor	m1829	J Markby	Bailiff

N.B "1834 Act" refers to the Weights and Measures Act, 1834 (Act 4 & 5 Will. IV c49)

SOURCES: PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS & MINUTES of EVIDENCE from SELECT COMMITTEES and ROYAL COMMISSIONS, and the 'VERIFICATION BOOK'

JURISDICTION	ACTS & DATES	INSPECTOR(s)	OTHER COMMENTS
Dartford Parish	m1828	C Jones & J Taylor	Ale Conners
	m1833	J Snowden & D James	Churchwardens
Dartmouth	1834 Act	George Baker & Lawrence Wills	Bailiffs
Daventry	1834 Act	William Blundell	Marble Mason
Deal	1834 Act	Thomas Langley	Town-serjeant
Derby	1834 Act	Charles King	
Diss	m1826	William Dixon	Constable
Doncaster	1834 Act	Thomas Tymms	Chief Constable
Dorchester	1834 Act	James Hutchings	Basket Maker
Dover (& Margate until 1859)	1834 Act	Richard Jenkins, Appraiser	Mayor's Deputy of Margate (until 1862)
		Edward Poole, Ironmonger	Town Serjeant of Dover
Dudley	m1827	J Hillman	Clerk of the Market
East Grinstead	m1835	Richard Payne	
East Retford	Formerly	William Pearson	Serjeants-at-Mace for many years
	1834 Act	Joseph Hudson	
East Stonehouse	m1827	J Dolling	Governors of the Workhouse
	m1833	W Ivens	
Eccleshall Bierlow	m1835	J Greenward	Bailiff
Evesham	1834 Act	Edward Baylis	Since 30 September 1834 when person who held office under former Acts died
Exeter	Former & 1834 Acts	Hugh Cumming	"Held same office formerly"
Exmouth	m1838	Thomas Williams	
Eye	m1826	T Cheney & R Prittyman	Bailiffs
Falmouth	1834 Act	Arthur Williams	Watchmaker
Faversham	Former Acts	Thomas Frost	
	Former & 1834 Acts	Thomas Alfrey	
Folkestone	Former & 1834 Acts	John Omer Stone	Law Writer
Frampton Parish	m1826	William Simonds	High Constable of Parish & Wiston Hundred (also m1835: Inspector for Lincoln Holland)
Gillingham	m1826	J Lewis	Bailiff
Gloucester	1834 Act	John Marsh	also m1826: "Chief Constable"
		George Williams	
Godalming	m1826	Richard Haydon	Warden
Grantham	1834 Act	Robert Rudd & Charles Windover	
Gravesend	1834 Act	William Alexander Bennett	
Great Grimsby	1834 Act	Edward Ward	Clock and Watchmaker
Great Torrington	1834 Act	Thomas Fowler	Stationer
Greenwich Royal Hospital	m1826	W G Thomas	Clerk of the Market
Halesworth	m1826	W Robinson	Clerk of the Market
Halifax	m1826	J Scott	"at the Town Gaol"
Hanley Market	m1835	G Brownfield	
Harwich	1834 Act	William Burton	
Hastings	m1826	G Colbron	Serjeant of the Town
	1834 Act	John Pollard Crouch	of Coburg Row, Hastings
Haverfordwest	1834 Act	Thomas Harries	Currier
Havering-atte-Bower	1834 Act	John Delamare	Gentleman
Hedon	1834 Act	John Ombler, Samuel Rawson, Thomas Simpson & James Wordsworth	
Helston	1834 Act	William Woolcock	
Hemel Hempstead	m1826	A Cooper	Bailiff
Henley-upon-Thames	1834 Act	Robert Webb	
Hereford	1834 Act	William Howells	Sword-bearer & Magistrates Clerk
Hexham	m1840	T Johnson	Bailiff
Hitchen	m1826	R Rose	Sheriff's Officer
Holsworthy	m1836	J Lewis	Bailiff
Honiton	m1834	Henry Hurd	(also Insp'r for County Division of Honiton)
Huntingdon	1834 Act	Charles Raikes Marle	
Hythe	1834 Act	Stephen Brittenden	Gentleman
Ipswich	1834 Act	Robert Ralph or Raffe	(was also County Insp'r for Ipswich Division)
	m1844	Samuel Cook	
Isle of Ely	Former Acts	John Shickell	for Hundred of Wisbech
	1834 Act	John Bacon - Police Oficer	Holy Trinity Parish - Hundred of Ely
		William Squier - Gentleman	St Peters Parish - Hundred of Wisbech
Kendal	Formerly Annually	Anthony Hodgson & John Walker	Searchers of W & M appointed by Court Leet
	1834 Act	Joseph Clarke	
Kidwelly	1834 Act	James Prickett	
(King's) Lynn	Formerly Annually	Jury of Headboroughs	Jury's authority derived from the court leet
	1834 Act	Thomas Valentine Wright	Serjeant-at-Mace
Kingston-upon-Hull	m1826	S Doyle	Swordbearer
	1834 Act	Thomas Oglesby	Mayor's Officer of Wakefield St
		Thomas Story	Shopkeeper of 14 Lowgate
Kingston-upon-Thames	1834 Act	Edward Penner & William Rowland	(Bailiffs and Clerks of the Market?)
Lancaster	Formerly Annually	4 Pecksealers - appointed at Michaelmas who until 1834 Act regularly branded the measures of capacity and examined all W & M using the Corporation's standards.	
	1834 Act	John Walker	

JURISDICTION	ACTS & DATES	INSPECTOR(S)	OTHER COMMENTS
Leeds	Former Acts	Edward Read	Chief Constable } Acted jointly as
		James Higham	Deputy Constable } Inspectors and
		John Handley	Beadle & Asst Constable} Examiners for some
	1834 Act	William Chaffer	Police Officer } years previously
		William Beverley	Ironmonger
		George Hanson	Serjeant-at-Mace
		George Melson	Ironmonger
Leicester	Former & 1834 Acts	John Brooks	of High Cross Street
Leominster	1834 Act	Joseph Powell Bradford	Brazier (c.f Ludlow)
Lewisham Manor	m1826	TW Parker	Steward
Lichfield	1834 Act	John Charles	Gaoler
		James Naden	Brazier & Tinman
Lincoln	1834 Act	Richard Clarke	of Guildhall
Liskeard	1834 Act	William Hodges	Appointed for one year from 27 December
		William Murray	1834 with powers confined to Borough
Liverpool	m1825	J P Walker	Sup't of Mkts, Weights, Balances & Measures
	Former & 1834 Acts	Thomas Arstall	"Sole Inspector for many years"
	1834 Act	Samuel Rounthwaite & James Walthew	
London	m1825	Fred Temple	Guildhall Keeper and Sealer of W & M
Lostwithiel	1834 Act	John Parkin(s)	(was also Inspector for Cornwall County)
Louth	1834 Act	William Heath	
Ludlow	Former Acts	Annual appointments	Until October 1834
	1834 Act	Joseph Powell Bradford	(c.f Leominster; and Ludlow mark)
Lydd	1834 Act	Stephen Terry, the elder	
Lyme (Regis)	1834 Act	Henry Jefferd	Serjeant-at-Mace
Lymington	Former & 1834 Acts	Thomas Bridle	(was also County Insp'r for Lymington Div)
Luton	m1837	J Hawkins	Steward of the Manor
Macclesfield	Former & 1834 Acts	George Barber & William Lockett	
Maidenhead	1834 Act	James Fuller	Corn Dealer
Maidstone	1834 Act	Henry Kipping	Broker
Manchester	m1825	James Marsh	
Marlborough	1834 Act	Henry Mackrett	
Milton-next-Sittingbourne	m1829-35	W Hunt	Portreeve
Minster-in-Sheppey	m1826	T Burford & L Lester	Churchwardens
	m1835	J Venables & T Burford	
Mitcham	m1827	J Parrott & H Hillman	Churchwardens
Monmouth	Act 55 Geo III c43	Samuel Clarke & William Cowles	Town Beadles
	Former & 1834	William Jones	Serjeant-at-Mace
Newark-upon-Trent	1834 Act	John Armstrong, Richard Bell, Joseph Cropper, John Etches & John Uffindall	
New Buckenham	m1826	J Gall	Bailiff
Newbury	1834 Act	Samuel Neville Toomer	Ironmonger (c.f Newbury mark)
Newcastle-under-Lyne	1834 Act	Isaac Cottrill	
Newport (Isle of Wight)	m1834	William Allen, Gaoler	(was also County Insp'r for the Island)
Newport (Monmouth)	1834 Act	Thomas Hawkins	m1826: "Town Hall Door Keeper"
New Romney	Former & 1834 Acts	John Wiles	Assistant Overseer
Northampton	1834 Act	Samuel Wickens	
North Walsham	m1826	EA Lane	
Norwich	Formerly Annually	4 Persons = 'the leet' appointed by the Mayor on 18 June to inspect all W & M	(John Bradberry, William Browne, Richard Lane and Edmund Leeds in 1835)
	1834 Act	James Grinling	Tea Dealer
Nottingham	Former & 1834 Acts	Samuel Kilburn	
	1834 Act	William Barnes	
Orford	Formerly Under Charter	Mayor inspected W & M	
	1834 Act	George Syred	
Oswestry	Former & 1834 Acts	Henry Hughes	Gentleman of Bailey Street
Oxford University	m1826	Rev. W Browne & Rev. J Gatch	
Penryn	Former & 1834 Acts	Thomas Andrew	Brewer
		Richard Hosken	Merchant
		Richard James	Gardener
Penzance	Former & 1834 Acts	William Purchase	
Peterborough	1834 Act	George Bristow	Auctioneer
		William Proctor Stanley	Ironmonger
Plymouth	Act 55 Geo III c43	Peter Baker	Serjeant-at-Mace (only briefly, now ceased)
	1834 Act	James Hearle	Plumber & Brazier
Plympton	Former & 1834 Acts	Jonathan Walters	(also County Insp'r for Ermington & Plympton)
Pontefract	Former & 1834 Acts	Joseph Foster	
Poole	Former & 1834 Acts	Thomas Brown & John Darby	
Portsmouth	Former & 1834 Acts	John Bishop	Was previously 'Measurer' for the Borough
	1834 Act	William Love & John Sangster	
Preston	1834 Act	Joseph Myers	
Queenborough	Former & 1834 Acts	William Elph	Town-serjeant
Ramsgate Parish	m1826	R Sladder	
	m1835	J Smith	
Reading	Former & 1834 Acts	Robert Palmer	Ironmonger of Duke Street
Rhayader	m1829	H Jones	Bailiff

JURISDICTION	ACTS & DATES	INSPECTOR(S)	OTHER COMMENTS
Richmond	1834 Act	Joseph Metcalfe	Plumber
Ripon	Former & 1834 Acts	Thomas Stubbs, Master of House of Correction	Appointed some years ago (c.f Ripon marks)
Rochester	Former & 1834 Acts	George Morson Viney	
Rolls Liberty	m1828	A Mills	Foreman of the Inquest
Romney Marsh	Former & 1834 Acts	Robert Gutsole	of Dymchurch
Rothbury	m1836	J Bell	Bailiff
Rye	Formerly	Grand Jury supervised W & M	
	1834 Act	Thomas Chatterton	
St Germans	m1830	J Underhill & W Hicks	Clerks of the Market
St Giles, Camberwell	m1826	S Traies	Master of Workhouse
St Ives (Cornwall)	Formerly	Done by Mayor or other magistrates	"Whenever they saw occasion"
	1834 Act	Thomas Williams	
St John of Jerusalem	m1826	J Windsor	Bailiff
St Luke's, Chelsea	m1836	J Britton & R Cummins	Churchwardens
	m1839	P Dixon	Beadle
St Mary Abbotts, Kensington	m1826	G Sampey	Master of Workhouse
St Mary's, Islington	m1830-35	C Woodward	Churchwarden
St Mary's, Paddington	m1826	J Curtois	Churchwarden
St Marylebone	m1825	Valentine Howell	Sealer of Weights and Measures
	m1836	Robert West	Stamper of Weights and Measures
St Pancras	m1825	William Lee	Master of the Poor House
Saffron Walden	1834 Act	Joseph Kent	Pattern Maker
Sandwich &c	1834 Act	William Suddery Goodwin	
Salisbury	1834 Act	James Clark	
Savoy	m1825	WT Roe	Steward
Scarborough	1834 Act	Wlliam Foord	Yeoman
Shrewsbury	1834 Act	Samuel Farlow	Police Officer of Theatre Buildings
South Molton	1834 Act	Henry Baker	Builder
		George Tepper	Tailor
		Philip Widgery	Cordwainer
Southwark	m1841	John Hughes	High Bailiff
Southwell & Scrooby	1834 Act	John & Samuel Sandaver	
Southwold	m1826	J Henry	Foreman of Court Leet
	m1829	James Sterry	Clerk of the Market etc
	1834 Act	Robert Barber, John King & Obediah Palmer	
Southampton	Act 55 Geo III c43	Nathaniel Pegler (father)	(Another Pegler, Samuel was an Inspector for Dorset County c1834)
	Former & 1834 Acts	George Pegler (son)	Jeweller of St Lawrence Parish
Spalding	m1839	Thomas King	
Stafford	Former & 1834 Acts	Robert Jones	Was County Inspector from 1826-35
	m1841	H M Thomson	
Stamford	Former & 1834 Acts	William Reed	
		Nathaniel Farrant	Keeper & Inspector of W & M
	1834 Act	Nathaniel Bacon	
Stockport	m1826	J Winterbottom	Steward of Manor
	m1838	TJ Reed	
Stoke Damerel	m1827	R Hix & J Day	Parish Beadles and Examiners
Stratford-upon-Avon	1834 Act	William Bolton junior	Stamp Distributor
Streatham	m1828	J Potter & C Mortimer	Churchwardens
Stourbridge	m1826	J Moseley	Standing Overseer
Sudbury	1834 Act	William Oliver May	
Sutton Coldfield	m1826	T Holbeche	Deputy Steward
Swanscombe	m1827	R Wheatley	Constable of Greenhithe
Tamworth	Former & 1834 Acts	James Duffy	Brazier
Tavistock	m1826	A Wilson	Steward to Duke of Bedford
Tenby	1834 Act	James Palmer Wickland	(c.f Tenby mark)
Tenterden	1834 Act	Benjamin Hatch	Auctioneer
Tewkesbury	1834 Act	Richard Day junior	Yeoman
Thetford	"20 yrs formerly"	John Whistler	Chief Constable
	1834 Act	William Bord	Gunmaker
Tiverton	1834 Act	Matthew Manley	Serjeant-at-Mace
Totnes	1834 Act	Thomas Hore Taylor	
Tower Hamlets	m1826	J W Lush	Chief Bailiff
	1834 Act	Thomas Hemsley & Henry Perkins	
Tregony	1834 Act	Joseph Grove & Richard Paull	
Truro	1834 Act	John Jennings	
Tutbury	m1836	W Cox	
Tynemouth	m1832	M Johnson	Churchwarden
Wakefield	m1826-37	Frederick K Lumb	Deputy Steward of Manor
Wallingford	1834 Act	George Palmer	
Walsall	1834 Act	Jonathan Rider	
Warkworth & Alnmouth	m1836	J Reed & T Tate	Bailiffs
Warwick	Formerly Annually	Sessions Jury	Usually in October, to adjust W & M in the Boro
	1834 Act	John Taylor	Car Proprietor (also m1826: Serjeant to Mace)

JURISDICTION	ACTS & DATES	INSPECTOR(S)	OTHER COMMENTS
Wells	1834 Act	Robert Davies	Borough has recently purchased standard copies of the Imperial Weights & Measures
Wenlock	1834 Act	Samuel Farlow, Police Officer	(was also Inspector for Shrewsbury and Shropshire County)
Westminster	Act 31 Geo II c17	Annoyance jury empowered to destroy all unlawful balances and W & M	(Purchase cost of Standards: £351 9s 6d)
Weymouth	Former & 1834 Acts	George Powell	
Wigan	Formerly	Jury at the annual leet court	
	1834 Act	Richard Barnes, the younger	Ironmonger
Winchelsea	1834 Act	Charles Hill	
Winchester	Formerly	Robert Muspratt	Ironmonger (was also Inspector for County Division of Winchester)
	1834 Act	Josiah Carter	Whitesmith
Windsor	1834 Act	William Weaver Berridge	
Wisbech St Peter	m1834	G Cottam	Ironmonger
Wokingham	Formerly	Thomas Boult & Thomas Hill	Appointed 25 April 1834
	1834 Act	William Burrett	Appointed 19 November 1834
Woodstock	1834 Act	Richard Morris & James Prior	
Worcester	1834 Act	John Williams	"to procure the necessary stamps bearing the arms of the City . . . . "
Worthing	m1835	George White	Civil Engineer
Wycombe	Formerly	Joseph Mullett	Appointed by Court Leet
	1834 Act	Richard Hailey	Constable (replaced Mullett)
(Great) Yarmouth	Act 55 Geo III c43	William Pratt	
	1834 Act	Peter Coble	(& formerly under Act 35 & 37 Geo III)
York City	Formerly	William Pardoe	Police Officer - Inspector for City
		John Steward	Comb Maker- Upper Division of the Wapentake of Ainsty
	1834 Act	Charles James Hanson	Druggist - for Lower Division
		Thomas Calvert	

PART 2 - County and Hundred Inspectors			
COUNTY	ACTS & DATES	INSPECTOR(S)	OTHER DETAILS
Anglesey	1834 Act	John Forsyth	of Llanerchymedd
Bedfordshire		(c.f Bedford Boro)	
Berkshire	1834 Act	John Broad	Tailor & Draper of Reading
Breconshire	1834 Act	William Williams	Watchmaker of Brecon
Buckinghamshire	1834 Act	William Gleadah	of Aylesbury
Cambridgeshire	Former & 1834 Acts	William Playford	Examiner only of Mildenhall, Suffolk
	1834 Act	John Harrison Angier	Gentleman of Cambridge
Cardiganshire	Former & 1834 Acts	John Hughes	of Aberystwyth (also m1826)
		John Morris	of Adpar (also m1826)
Carmarthenshire	Former & 1834 Acts	Thomas Thomas	Hundred of Elvet
	1834 Act	William Evans	Hundred of Cathinog & Lower Perveth
		William Garner	Hundred of Cayo & Upper Perveth
		John Jones	Hundred of Derllys
		Thomas Lewis	The Three Commotts
		Evan Evans	Pwllhely
Carnarvonshire	Former & 1834 Acts	William Hughes	Bangor District
		Thomas Williams	Carnarvon District
	1834 Act	Owen Ellis	Tremadoc, Criccieth etc District
Cheshire	Formerly	Edward Bateman	Broxton, Eddisbury & Wirrall Hundreds
		William Birch	Stockport Division, Macclesfield Hundred
		George Burgess	Prestbury Division, Macclesfield Hundred
		Thomas Mellor	Nantwich Hundred
		Joseph Munday	Northwich Hundred
		Thomas Perris	Bucklow Hundred
	1834 Act	John Barrow	Part of Stockport Div. within Stockport Manor
		William Bowker	Eastern Division of Bucklow Hundred
		Charles Broster	Broxton & Eddisbury Hundreds
		Robert Bobby Clarke	Western Division of Bucklow Hundred
		John Henshall	Northwich Hd except parts in Congleton B
		Thomas Mellor	Nantwich Hundred
		Joseph Middleton	Rest of Stockport Division, Macclesfield Hd
		Samuel Turner Robinson	Wirrall Hundred
		Armitstead Sedgwick	Prestbury Division, Macclesfield Hundred

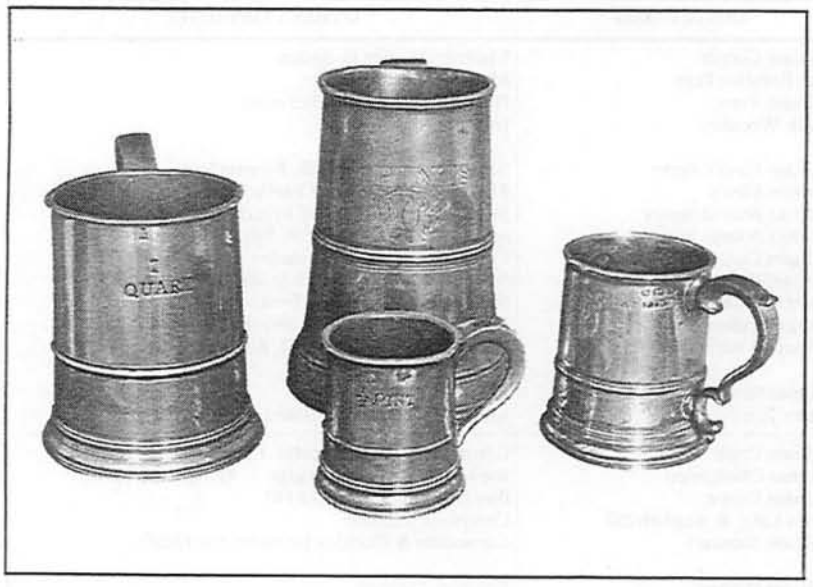
COUNTY	ACTS & DATES	INSPECTOR(S)	OTHER COMMENTS
Cornwall	Formerly	William Furze	of ?
		John A'Lee	of Talland
		Joseph Moore	of Liskeard
		William Murray	of Liskeard
		William Purchase	of Penzance
		John Rapsey	of Truro
		William Rowe	of Newlyn
		William Rowe	of Truro
		Samuel Trounce	of Veryan
		William Woolcock	of Helston
	1834 Act	John Parkin	of Lostwithiel (also m1826)
		Josias Phillips	of Redruth
Cumberland	1834 Act	Robert Bailey	of Penrith for Penrith
		William Jackson	of Carlisle for Cumberland Ward
Denbighshire	1834 Act	Thomas Overton	Auctioneer of Ruthin
Derbyshire	1834 Act	William Crossland	Chapel-en-le-Frith
		Robert Hodkin	Bakewell
		Samuel Hollingworth	Chesterfield
		John Marshall	Wirksworth
		George Muglistone	Repton
		Jonathan Oates	Glossop
		Jesse Radford	Belper
		William Thompson	Alfreton
		George Webster	Derby (also m1826: Cryer of the Court)
		Thomas Whitaker	Ashborne
Devonshire	Formerly Appointed and continuing as Examiners	William Caseley	North Grand Division
		James Day	Southern Division of Roborough
		Richard Fry	Hayridge
		Thomas Hole	Stanborough & Coleridge
		Thomas Pollard	Bidge-End,Crediton & West Budleigh
		Henry Southcott	Woodbury
		Richard Thorn	Crockernwell
		Jonathan Walters	Ermington & Plympton Division
	1834 Act	John Barry	Barnstaple
		Edward Croydon	Newton Abbot
		Henry Hurd	Honiton
		Thomas Mitchell	Tiverton (also m1848: for Cullompton Div.)
		Thomas Pollard	Exeter
		William Ponsford	Okehampton
		John Walter	Modbury
	m1840	James Restarick	Sworn Examiner for Axminster Division
Dorsetshire	1834 Act	Charles Frampton	of Beaminster
		Samuel Pegler	of Blandford Forum
		John Thurman	of Weymouth & Melcombe Regis
Durham	Formerly	William Dobson & Geo Ramshaw	Bishop Auckland
		John Bailes, Thomas Foster & John Hall	Bishopwearmouth Parish
		Charles John Scott	Chester Ward, Middle Division
		Mr Plowman	Craike (near Easingwold)
		John Harrison	Darlington Ward, South-East Division
		John Bland & John Nicholson	Durham Ward
		Ralph Anderson	Houghton-le-Spring Parish
		Mark Lumsdon & Robert Mills	Monkwearmouth Parish
		Thomas Cox	Parishes of Gateshead, Whickham, Ryton & Washington and Chapelry of Heworth
		Joseph Robb & Solomon Sutherland	South Shields
		William Wadeson Watson	Stockton Ward (also m1826: Chief Constable)
		Edward Browell, Robert Mitchell, Matthias Newton & Thomas Shields	Sunderland Parish
	1834 Act	Thomas Cook	Whitesmith, for Sunderland
		Thomas Cox	Brazier andTinplate Worker, for Gateshead
		Charles Cuthbertson, Joiner	For North Durham (using the Berwick Standards)
		John Harrison	Assistant Overseer of the Poor, for Darlington
		John Nicholson	Chief Constable, for Durham City
		Solomon Sutherland	Accountant, for South Shields
		Richard Waddilove	Cooper, for Barnard Castle
		William Wadeson Watson	Chief Constable, for Stockton
Flintshire	1834 Act	Humphrey Owen	Coleshill Hd (except Northop) and Hd of Prestatyn
		Peter Price	Hundred of Mold and Division of Northop & Hope
		Thomas Roberts	Hundred of Rhyddlan (also m1850: for Maylor Hd)
		Charles Edward Studley	Division of Overton & Hanmer

COUNTY	ACTS & DATES	INSPECTOR(S)	OTHER COMMENTS
Essex	Formerly	John Sturgeon	Brentwood
		William Rumball	Chelmsford
		William Reeves	Colchester
		Joseph Brown	Dengie
		George Leech	Dunmow
		Edmund Champness	Epping and for Ongar (also m1826: Examiner)
		Samuel Dodd	Freshwell
		John Johnson & James Brenes	Hinckford
		David Dorward & Samuel Davies	Ilford
		Edward White	Rochford
		James Holly	Tendring
		Thomas Wellby	Saffron Walden
		Samuel Birkin	Witham
	1834 Act	Robert Cosby Tomlinson	Braintree
		William Reeves	Colchester
		Thomas Wellby	Saffron Walden
		Benjamin Carrington	Thorpe
		Thomas Stoneham	Springfield near Chelmsford
		William Curtis	Billericay
		John Delamare	Romford
		Edmund Champness	Epping
		Thomas Salmon	Rochford
		John Strutt Hance	Maldon
Glamorganshire	1834 Act	William Woodward Haynes	Agent, for Swansea District
		Daniel Thomas	Shopkeeper, for Merthyr Tydfil District
		Thomas Watkins	Auctioneer, for Cardiff District
Gloucestershire	1834 Act	John Browne Browne	of Gloucester City
		Thomas Francis Christopher	of St Philip & Jacob, nr Bristol (m1829: Examiner)
		William Court	of the Gorst, near Coleford
		Charles Heaven	of Cirencester
		John Lardner	of Moreton-in-Marsh
		Nigel Riddiford	of Dursley
		Thomas Watkins	of Stroud
		Charles Edward White	of Tewkesbury
Herefordshire	1834 Act	Andrew Thompson	(also m1825: Clerk to Magistrates)(c.f Co marks)
Hertfordshire	1834 Act	Michael Chapman	of Hitchin
		William Nunn	of Hertford (c.f County marks)
	m1836	S Gutteridge	for Hertford Division
		G Taylor	for Bishops Stortford Division
Huntingdonshire	Former & 1834 Acts	Thomas Cole	of St Ives (also m1826: for Hurstingstone Hundred)
Kent	m1826	J Bone	Keeper of Prisons for Eastern Division of County
		T Agar	Keeper of Prisons for Western Division of county
	1827	H Ridout	Examiner for Blackheath Division
	1834 Act	John Beal	Wingham
		John Briggs	Sevenoaks
		John Chalklen	West Malling
		John Churcher	Bromley
		Robert Cowtan	Canterbury
		Thomas Davis & John Roots	Eltham near Canterbury
		Samuel Dobell	Cranbrook
		John Farmer & Richard Hodges	Greenwich (also m1831: Constables for Upper Hundred of Blackheath)
		Benjamin Lewis	Tunbridge Wells
		John Marshall	Sheerness
		Charles Chandler Pattison	Chatham (c.f Kent marks)
		Robert Rugg	Bearstead near Maidstone
		Thomas Thurston	Ashford
		Richard White	Sittingbourne
		William Lucas Pearce	Dartford
Lancashire	1834 Act	Alan Backhouse Salmon	Lonsdale Hundred, North Sands
		John Simpson	Lonsdale Hundred, South Sands
		Joseph Myers	Amounderness Hundred
		Samuel Newton	Blackburn Hundred, Higher Division
		Christopher Hindle	Blackburn Hd, Lower Div (m1826: High Constable)
		Nathaniel Brownbill	Leyland Hundred
		Peter Leigh	Salford Hundred, Manchester Division
		Charles Johnson	Salford Hundred, Rochdale Division
		Matthew Butcher	Salford Hundred, Bolton Division
		William Shaw	W.Derby Hundred, Kirkdale Division
		Ralph Balshaw	W.Derby Hundred, Ormskirk Division
		James Johnson	W.Derby Hundred, Prescot Division
		Thomas Wright	W.Derby Hundred, Warrington Division

COUNTY	ACTS & DATES	INSPECTOR(S)	OTHER COMMENTS
Leicestershire	Former & 1834 Acts	John Billings	Hundreds of Framland & Guthlaxton
		John Henson	Hundred of West Goscote
		Samuel Hester	Hundred of Sparkenhoe
		Thomas Penn	Hundred of East Goscote
		John Sanderson	Hundred of Gartree
Lincoln Holland	1834 Act	Thomas King & Thomas Pick	Hundred of Elloe (also m1826)
		John Coupland, John Paul, Joseph Rinder & William Simonds	Hundreds of Kirton & Skirbeck (latter also m1826: see entry under Frampton Parish)
Lincoln Kesteven	Former & 1834 Acts	William Payne	Yeoman of New Sleaford
		Parker Smith	Auctioneer of Caythorpe
Lincoln Lindsey	1834 Act	Thomas Hollis	of Spilsby
		Christopher Rogers	of Gainsborough
Merionethshire	1834 Act	Richard Jones	of Eldon-row, Dolgelley (also m1855)
Middlesex	1834 Act	Richard George Baker #	# = Gave evidence to 1835 Select Committee
		Mr Jago	
		Thomas Mitchelson	* = Gave written evidence to 1841 St'ds Commission
		Thomas Reynolds *	
		John Ross	
		Charles Stock #	
		Mr Strother	
		James Child *	
		Charles Murray	Also m1826: "High Constable of Uxbridge"
		H P Reeves *	Edmonton Division
Monmouthshire	1834 Act	John James	of Usk
Montgomeryshire	1834 Act	Samuel Davis	Welshpool
Norfolk	Formerly	Thomas Read	North Greenhoe
		John Shickell	Rest of County (also m1826: "Insp, Attleborough")
		Daniel Ward	Hundred of Launditch (also m1836)
	1834 Act	James Balls	Watton
		John Barrett	Grimstone
		Samuel Carman	Harleston
		Jane Francis	Attleburgh
		Thomas Johnson	Wymondham
		John Long	Downham
		Mark Massingham	Holt (c.f Norfolk marks)
		Richard Norman	Rollesby
		Edmund Peek	Stratton St Mary
		William Plowright	Swaffham
		James Spurrell Plumbly	Southrepps
		Thomas Puncher	Loddon
		Thomas Read	Wighton
		Alexander Sands	Hackford next Reepham
		William Washington Smith	Smalburgh
		Thomas William Stevenson	Norwich
		William Tuddenham	Hockwold
		Francis Webster	East Dereham
		George White	Aylsham
		Richard Winter	Docking
		John Wright	Fakenham (also m1849: "Insp'r for Gallow District")
Northamptonshire	1834 Act	James Bartlett	Brackley & Daventry Division
		John Keene	Kettering, Oundle & Wellingborough Division
		Thomas Sanders	Northampton & Towcester Division
Northumberlandshire	1834 Act	John Blake	Gaoler of Common Gaol, Morpeth
		Jane Cousins	Assistantt Keeper, House of Correction, Alnwick
		Samuel Hall	Keeper, House of Correction, Tynemouth
		Joseph Jackson	Keeper, the Moot Hall and Prison
		John Leith	Keeper, House of Correction, Hexham
Nottinghamshire	m1826	B Daniel	Superintendent of W & M for Newark District
	1834 Act	William Cooke	H'ds of Broxtowe & Thurgarton (S. Div) & Warsop Town
		Edward Dean	Hundred of Bingham (also m1836)
		John Manwaring	Hundred of Bassetlaw (except Warsop Town)
		John Pilgrim	Hundreds of Rushcliffe & Bingham (also m1836)
		Thomas Spencer	Hundreds of Newark & Thurgarton (N. Division)
		John Wright	Hundred of Rushcliffe
Oxfordshire	1834 Act	Thomas Barnes	Watlington
		Daniel Hartley	Deddington
		Isaac Newton Lawrence	Witney
		Frederick Thomas Sadler	Oxford
Radnorshire	1834 Act	Thomas Beaumont	of Presteign

COUNTY	ACTS & DATES	INSPECTOR(S)	OTHER COMMENTS
Rutland	1834 Act	William Banks	of Great Casterton
Shropshire	1834 Act	Samuel Farlow, Police Officer	(also Inspector for Shrewsbury & Wenlock Boroughs)
Somerset	1834 Act	Benj'n Ackland & Wm Kingsbury	Taunton
		Edward & Henry Cockey	Frome
		William James Gingell & William Wallis	Wrington (also m1841: Chief Inspector of Bristol)
		Francis King & John Marsh Long	Ilvelchester
		Thomas Lucas & John Paul	Dunster
		Henry Marsh & John Passmore	Bath
		Robt Tapscott & Thos Cuff Webb	Ilminster
Southampton	1834 Act	William Albury	Petersfield Division
		William Allen senior, Gaoler	Isle of Wight Div (also for Newport Borough)
		Thomas Bridle	Lymington Div (also for Lymington Borough)
		Thomas Butt	Romsey Division
		Nathaniel Davis	Alton Division
		Thomas Fouthrop	Andover Division
		James Loft	Kingsclere Division
		Robert Muspratt	Winchester Div (also for Winchester City)
		James Plowman	Southampton Division
		John Renouf	Basingstoke & Odiham Div(& also Basingstoke Town)
		Edward Turner	Fareham Division
		James White	Ringwood Division
		Edward Wyatt	Droxford Division
Staffordshire	1834 Act	Thomas Griffin	of Leek
		Edward Jordan	of Penn, Wolverhampton
		John Kenderdine	of Forebridge, Stafford
Suffolk	1834 Act	Thomas Blomfield	of Wilby
		Joseph Buck	of Alderton
		Thomas Cage	of Ashfield-cum-Thorpe
		William Denham & Robert Raffe	of Ipswich
		William Dybole & Richard Earle	of Bungay (Earle also m1853)
		John Frewer & Charles Williams	of Stowmarket
		Abraham Garrett	of Little Glemham
		George Gurdon	of Hadleigh
		John Hewitt	of Needham Market
		John Jay	of Peasenhall (also m1827: for Blything Hundred)
		John Mickleburgh &	of Woodbridge
		John Stannanought	(Stannanought also m1850)
		Edward Morgan	of Beccles
		William Mowle	of Yaxley
		John Nixon	of Ixworth
		Samuel Playford	of Mildenhall
		John Shickell	of Norwich
		George Smith	of Lowestoft
		Samuel Steggale	of Lawshall
Surrey	Formerly	Geo Doubell & Geo Holdsworth	Hundred of Reigate
		John Eldridge	Hundreds of Wallington, Tandridge & Wootton
	Former & 1834 Acts	Richard Bacon Foster	Hundreds of Blackheath, Godalming & Wokeing
		John Stanford	Hds of Kingston, Elmbridge, Copthorne, Effingham & Godly
		John Cresswell Wade	Borough of Southwark & Brixton Hundred (also gave evidence to 1841 Standards Commission)
	1834 Act	John Eldridge	(as above) and Hundred of Reigate
Sussex	m1826	J Holland	Constable of Hundred of Ninfield
		J Mance	Keeper, House of Correction - Western Division
	m1832	T Bellingham	Steward of Hundred of Battle
	m1833	W Jones & W Dumbrell	Stewards of the Hundred of Eastbourn
	m1834	RS Thomas	Constable of the Hundred of Goldspur
	1834 Act	Henry Bartlett	Lewes
		James Damper	Mayfield (also m1835: Inspector for East Sussex)
		Samuel Duly	Brighton Town
		Thomas Foord	Battle Town
		John Mance	Petworth
		Richard Payne	East Grinstead Town
		Charles Sheppard	Horsham (also m1835: Inspector for West Sussex)
		George White	Worthing Town
		Robert Wills	Chichester City
Westmorland	1834 Act	Isaac Sewell	of Appleby
Wiltshire	From 1827-34 1834 Act (these 4 until July 1845 when County police took over inspection)	Henry Potter Burt	Ironmonger of Devizes
		Francis Buonaparte Axford	of Devizes (from Oct 1834until 5Jan 1836)
		John Ferris	Cabinet maker - No 1 District (Devizes)
		William Beach	Cutler - No 2 District (Salisbury)
		Jacob White	Carpenter - No 3 District (Warminster)
		Thomas Wheeler	Shopkeeper - No 4 District (Marlborough)

COUNTY	ACTS & DATES	INSPECTOR(S)	OTHER COMMENTS
Warwickshire	Former & 1834 Acts	William Cooper	Maltster, Henley in Arden
		John Brearley Payn	Maltster, Birmingham
		William Vero	Hat Manufacturer, Atherstone
		Josiah Woodley	Ironmonger, Kington
	1834 Act (but these 9 only to continue in office until Easter 1835)	William Henry Avery	Scalemaker, 12 Digbeth, Birmingham
		William Blews	Brass weight Maker, 9 Bartholomew St, Birmingham
		Thomas Bourne senior	Brass weight Maker, 56 Broad St, Birmingham
		Thomas Bourne junior	Scale Maker, 1 Mount St, Birmingham
		William Daniel Brownell	Constable, High St, Bordesley
		William Chambers Day	Scalemaker, 118 Suffolk St, Birmingham
		Lawrence Garland	Scalemaker, 47 Bull St, Birmingham
		George Redfern	Police Officer, Moor St, Birmingham
		Edward Whitfield	Scalemaker, 16 Church St, Birmingham
	1834 Act	Thomas Simmons	Brazier, Atherstone
		Henry Tipping	Joiner, 33 Church St, Leamington Priors
Worcestershire	Formerly	William Craig &	Constable - Kidderminster Division
		Thomas Crudginton	Ass't Overseer, Stourbridge - Kidderminster Div
		William Horne	Blockley Division (in 1816)
		James King & Stephen Sill	Droitwich Division
		William Sumners	Gloucester & Blockley Division (in 1828)
	Former & 1834 Acts	William Hooper	Pershore Division
		Richard Stockall	Worcester Division
		Thomas Tyler	Baker of Tenbury - Hundred House Division
	1834 Act	George Boulter	Farrier of Hanley Castle - Upton Division
		John Bell Crane	Droitwich and Northfield Divisions
		Charles Matthews	Kidderminster, Stourbridge & Dudley Divisions
		Thomas Snow	Blockley Division
The East Riding of Yorkshire	1834 Act	The Chief Lord of the Manor	of Bridlington
		Edward Ashley	of Molescroft
		George Bagley	of Pocklington - Chief Constable, Wilton Beacon Div
		James Boyes	of Beverley
		James Campbell	of Howden - Chief Constable, Howdenshire Division
		Charles Fox & John Vickerman	of Sculcoates
		William Hill	of Bielby
		William Hudson	of Howsham
		John Nornabell	of Southcoates
		Godfrey Park	of Catwick
		William Raines	of Winestead - Chief Constable of S. Holderness Div
		Charles Reeves	of Woodhall
		John Robinson	of Lockington - Chief Constable, Baintree Beacon Div
		Robert Smelt &	of Beverley
		Samuel Shepherd	(also m1826: Governor, Sessions House)
The North Riding of Yorkshire	Former & 1834 Acts	Christ'r Hudson & Christ'r Langdale	Allertonshire Division
		Henry Masterman & Wm Peacock,	Thirsk Division
		Thomas Amos & John Plowman	Bulmer Division
		Thomas Meek & William Readman	East Gilling Division
		Thomas Barker	West Gilling Division
		George Dryden & Thomas Plews	East Hang Division
		Leonard Holmes & John Morgan	West Hang Division
		William Fall & William Heddon	Hallikeld Division
		George Brigham & Richard Walker	East Langbaurgh Division
		Thomas Wilson	Malton Division (also m1831: High Constable)
		George Marshall	East Pickering Lyth Division
		Thomas Bointon	West Pickering Lyth Division
		George Carter & George Leefe	Ryedale Division
		William Wilkinson	Whitby Strand Division
		William Kilvington	Yarm Division (also m1831: High Constable)
The West Riding of Yorkshire	1834 Act	Samuel Hall	Staincliffe West Division
		Robert Wildman	Staincliffe East Division
		John Gilbertson	Claro Upper Division
		Humphrey Fletcher	Claro Lower Division
		Thomas Pitt	Upper Agbrigg Division
		James Farquhar Ledger	Lower Agbrigg Division
		William Baxter	E & W Morley Div (also m1826: "Surveyor of W & M")
		William Dawson	Skyrack Upper Division
		Richard Lumb	Skyrack Lower Division
		William Morley	Barkstonash Upper Division
		David Hick	Barkstonash Lower Division
		Thomas Wilkinson	Osgoldcross Upper Division
		William Rawden Earnshaw	Osgoldcross Lower Division
		James Sykes	Staincross Upper Division
		Charles Stringer	Staincross Lower Division
		John Foster	Strafforth & Tickhill Upper Division
		William Workman	Strafforth & Tickhill Lower Division



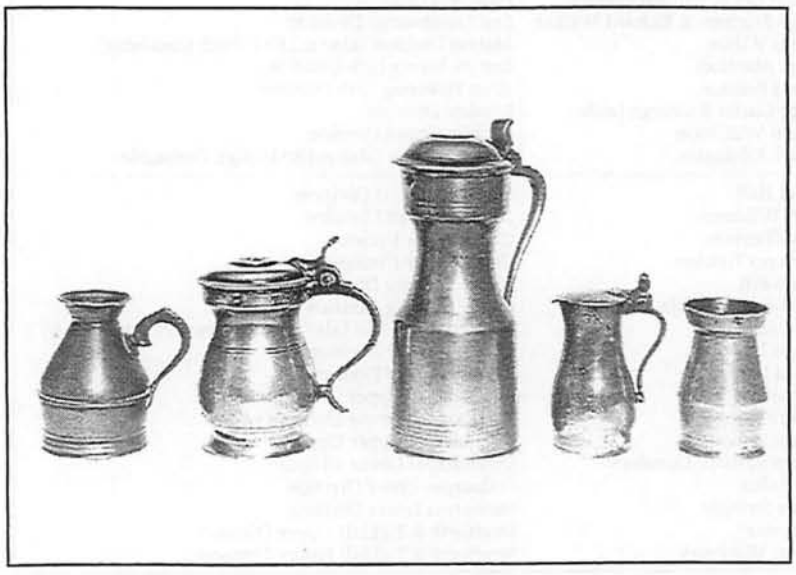
CAPACITY MARKS

Showing the different ways in which capacity was initially marked on vessels after such marking was required by the Weights and Measures Act, 1835.

ENGLISH MUGS
The largest mug is c1800, has been later engraved "3 PINTS" and is the only one without verification marks. The quart and half-pint are punch-marked using large single letter dies. The pint has been struck with a purpose-made die beneath the maker's hall-marks. All four are believed to be London made although only the quart (by I Alderson) and pint (by S Cocks) have London makers' marks.

IMPERIAL MEASURES

So called 'West Country' measures in brass (centre top), copper (left front) and pewter dating from c1826-35 except the half-gill which is late Victorian. Verification marks are usually struck in or outside the 'mouth' where brass, copper and tin measures often have discs of lead soldered on for this purpose.
All are verified but only the half-gallon (probably made in Exeter) and pint (by M Fothergill, Bristol) were made in the West Country. Mostly these were London made and the earliest marks on both the brass quart and copper half pint are City of London 'G IV' verifications. They were made in a wide range of sizes well into the 20th Century.



BRITISH MEASURES

SCOTS, CHANNEL ISLANDS AND IRISH

From left to right these are:
- Irish 'haystack' gill
- Glasgow half-pint
- Scots 'tappet hen' Imperial pint
- Channel Islands (Jersey) gill
- Irish gill

All are 19th Century, verified and of Imperial capacity except the Channel Islands measure which is 18th Century and of Jersey's local pre-Imperial capacity.

Most of these measures were made in a wide range of sizes except the handleless Irish measures which are never larger than a half-pint.

5 CAPACITY MEASURES OF THE BRITISH ISLES

The Collector's Interest

Measuring capacity is not particularly demanding although interpreting the results can be problematical. All old vessels should be measured for the eye alone cannot easily distinguish what measurement may reveal. Differences in proportions can mask both over- and under-capacity and result in historically interesting items passing unnoticed. It should be noted that having an 'unusual' capacity does not automatically place the object earlier than c1826 as many local and customary measures continued to be used regionally during most of the 19th Century. They give interest through their mute testimony to the strength of regional and local preferences and the tenacity of both the trade and the public in continuing to use them. Thankfully, from our viewpoint they frustrated the intentions of Parliament which had legislated for their removal in the 1835 Act 5 & 6 Will IV c63.

Local and Customary Measures Continued to be Used after 1825

The 1824 Act Geo IV c74 which legalised Imperial Standard did not make it illegal to continue using previous capacity standards. This was done because throughout the British Isles a large range of legal and customary measures had gained widespread acceptance over many centuries. To have required all measures to be replaced at once would have caused significant economic hardship and met with massive opposition. Section XVI of the 1824 Act provided that:

"it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to buy and sell Goods and Merchandise by any weights or measures established by local customs, or founded on special agreement; provided ..... the ratio of proportion which such customary measures or weights shall bear to the said weights and measures shall be painted or marked upon all such customary weights and measures respectively."

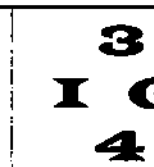
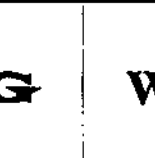
Capacity Marks on Vessels with Pre-Imperial Capacities

Marks in the form of words or numerical proportions are occasionally found engraved, scratched or punched on vessels. These are not verification marks although in rare cases they are accompanied by a crown. Painted examples may exist although there have been no reports of any; perhaps some of the unmarked, unusual capacity vessels found today were once painted and the marks have since worn away. Figure 25 shows a selection of the marks used after 1826 in compliance with Section XVI of the 1824 Act some of which may also contain a reference to Imperial Standard (IS) or the Imperial Gallon (IG). Most are uncommon although those in the centre column (and their variants) are sometimes found on Scots vessels from the first third of the 19th Century.

The Imperial Gallon and its Legal Aliquots and Multiples

The 1824 Act defined the volumetric system for all dry (unheaped) and liquid measurements to be a gallon whose volume was that occupied by 10 pounds of distilled water weighed in air at 62° Fahrenheit and a barometric pressure of 30 inches; this equalled 277.42 cubic inches or 160 fluid ounces. Binary derivatives of the Imperial Gallon were legalised and Primary Standards constructed for them. The Act was prescribed to come into force on 1 May 1825 but by the 1825 Act 6 Geo IV c12 was delayed until 1 January 1826 probably because many authorities were having problems in obtaining sets of the new standards. Reports about the prevalent use of other derivatives of the gallon appear in a number of Parliamentary papers during the 19th century including the Reports of the Standards Commission which took evidence and sat from May 1868 to August 1870 and who were instrumental in extending the number of legal

FIGURE 25 - SOME EXAMPLES OF MARKS INDICATING PRE-IMPERIAL CAPACITY

Old English Ale Standard		Scots Standards		Old English Wine Standard	
					
		Scots Ale	Scots Stirling	Also seen crowned	

Other examples of these relationship marks seen engraved on pewter vessels:

"ONE THIRD OF A QUART"	"1/42nd of an Imperial Gallon"	"One Sixth less than an Imperial Pint"
Half Reputed Quart (13.3 fl.oz)	Scots Stirling Gill (3.8 fl.oz)	Wine Pint (16.7 fl.oz)

"Warranted Winchester Measure"

On a pearlware mug (19.5 fl oz) of last quarter of the 18th Century (Lot 71, sale of A. Rangeley's Collection)

TABLE 17 - LEGAL MEASURES from 1825-1870

Liquid	Dry	Capacity (in^3)
	Bushel	2219.4
4 Gallons	½ Bushel	1109.7
2 Gallons	Peck	554.8
1 Gallon	½ Peck or Gallon	277.4
½ Gallon	¼ Peck or ½ Gallon	138.7
Quart	Quart	69.4
Pint	Pint	34.7
½ Pint	½ Pint	17.4
Gill	¼ Pint	8.7
½ Gill		4.3

measures of capacity to include 4, 2 and 1 fluid avoirdupois ounces; 1/6 and 1/12 gallon as measures of the wine bottle and half wine bottle; and the Quarter Gill. In the latter case this does not mean there was no such size being used by the 'trade' before 1870 (some Inspectors had reported verifying such measures in returns to the Standards Department during the 1860s) but it is unlikely this size was in use before c1850 which throws doubt on 18th Century quarter-gill measures. From 1825 until c1870 a full set of Standard Measures comprised only 10 different legal capacity measures (Table 17).

The 'Reputed Quart' (Wine Bottle Measure)

The 'Bottle' measures as such had only a brief legal life from c1870/1 until being abolished by the Weights and Measures Act, 1878. It has been suggested these measures were used only in Scotland probably because examples stamped "BOTTLE" or "HALF BOTTLE" have been seen mainly there. From Board of Trade records it is interesting to note that for Scotland standards of the Bottle and Half Bottle were verified only for the Cities of Edinburgh (2 sets in 1872 and 1873: Indenture numbers 1425 and 1426) and Glasgow (1 set in 1872: Indenture number 923). In fact they were more widely used in the U.K so, for example, such measures used in the Bristol area were often stamped "1/3 QUART" and "2/3 QUART" and contain 13.3 and 26.7 fluid ounces respectively. Others are known of which some are probably pre-Imperial and of similar capacity although not always marked for capacity. Variants of these are known including a nickel-plated gunmetal measure marked "1/3 BOTTLE", and small mugs of 6.7 fluid ounces (quarter bottle) capacity. In the latter case it has often been suggested that these smaller mugs made of various materials including earthenware, Britannia metal, pewter and silver were 'christening' presents. Many are initialled, and sometimes dated, and the majority of these probably were christening gifts. They are found with various capacities ranging from about 4 fluid ounces up to 6.7 all of which can be equated to pre-Imperial and Imperial capacity standards. A few have verification marks suggesting their use either as measures or drinking vessels by the licensed trade. It is known that many strange 'brews' were favoured in olden times including 'cocktails' made from gin and different forms of beer. A smaller mug of those heady mixtures may have been sufficient quantity for modest or polite consumption. (C Ricketts, "Betty and Purl Pots", Journal of the Pewter Society, Autumn 1992). The wine bottle capacity system was far more ancient and almost identical capacities have been widely noted both in the U.K and Europe (B.E.Moody, "The Origin of the 'Reputed Quart' and other Measures", Glass Technology April 1960). The 'Reputed Quart' was a misnomer for a capacity of 2/3rds of an Imperial Quart i.e 26.67 fl. oz. which is the same as 1/6th of an Imperial Gallon. The measure was probably derived from a quarter of a wine gallon based on eight Troy pounds which would give a true quart of 46 cubic inches. The 1803 Act Geo III c68 refers to about five wine bottles making a gallon: the gallon being that of Queen Anne (231 cubic inches) of which one-fifth would be 46.2 cubic inches. When Imperial measure was introduced the reputed quart did not have to change except in definition as one-sixth of an Imperial Gallon is 46.21 cubic inches which is acceptably close to the old capacity. In the United States the standard liquor bottle or 'fifth' contains four-fifths of a US quart which is no doubt a 'throwback' to its relationship to Old English Wine Standard which remains their capacity system. 'Channel Islands' pewter jug measures have been found in Jersey with a capacity of about 26.5 fl. oz.; one being scratch engraved "1½ Pints" and are probably the Jersey form of 'wine bottle measure' (A O Henkemans, "A Rare Jersey One-and-a-half Pint Measure", Autumn 1988; and G J C Bois, "Possible Construction Method of Jersey One-and-a-half Pint Measures", Autumn 1993; Journal of the Pewter Society).

History of Statutory Measures

Much documentary evidence exists to indicate that physical 'standards' were constructed and used in the British Isles for several centuries before those of Henry VII's 1497 issue which are the earliest surviving. In England until the 13th Century the means of fixing standard measures was to declare a particular vessel to be the 'standard' and then to make and circulate copies to the principal towns. Thus the vessel's actual capacity was somewhat irrelevant; and practically this overcame the difficulty of constructing physical standards to an exact specification. As early as 1197 the Act 8 Richard I known as the Assize of Measures had stated:
"The law is that all the measures throughout England shall be of the same size, as for corn so for beans and similar things .....Likewise the measures for wine and ale and all other liquids shall be of the same size ....."
It is not known if this sensible proposition was ever practically introduced or fell out of use. It does seem to be the case that whilst the standards were actual vessels the arrangement worked adequately for generations. More scientific attempts brought new problems of interpretation and uncertainty which interfered with the former practice. Today, it is possible to find flaws in most of the earlier legislative provisions because we are more used to looking for such things. The first known attempt to define exactly the size of the dry measure (bushel) and liquid measure (gallon) took place only 50 years after Magna Carta in the Tractatus de Ponderibus et Mensuris (Assize of Weights and Measures). For over 500 years until 1824 the general practice with measures of capacity was to equate the volume of dry and liquid measures to a stated weight of a given commodity such as wheat or wine. Sophistications such as ambient pressure and temperature were either not considered or felt to have minimal impact

on the likely errors involved in the metrological process. Any subsequent confusion was due to two main reasons. In relation to intention there were many attempts to draft unambiguous laws which when looked at retrospectively are unclear about whether it was intended at various times to have one common capacity system for dry and liquid measure (or two as appears to be the case from extant standards). In relation to measurement the principal difficulties arise from two sources: firstly, the weight system being used to measure the chosen commodity; and secondly, in the case of volumes based on dry measure whether they were being measured 'heaped' or 'stricken' (unheaped). It is understood that in their forthcoming book on The Weights and Measures of Scotland (HMSO and National Museums of Scotland 1996) Dr ADC Simpson and Professor RD Connor will explore this complicated subject even more thoroughly than Professor Connor was able to in "The Weights and Measures of England" (HMSO 1987). From previously undiscovered sources the authors believe they can now explain fully the English weight system and the basis used for the definition of English capacity measures including how the different gallons were derived and where they came from.

Local and Customary Capacity Measures

From the former and other information considered by Parliamentary Select Committees and Royal Commissions, and Local Inquiries during the period c1760 to 1835 it is possible to identify several different gallons used at various times in all or parts of the U.K as well as separate capacity measures for Ireland, Scotland and the Channel Islands. This is not an academic exercise as most of these capacity systems appear to have been used at some time for liquid measures (even when originally they were clearly intended to be dry measures!). Drinking vessels themselves provide considerable evidence to suggest that for whatever reason it was our forebears' practice to use non-conventional aliquots of statutory gallons. For instance, based on Old English Wine Standard a measure of 'Three-quarters of a Pint' (or '3 Gills') would hold 12½ fl.oz.; and a number of examples of these are known as well as other sizes from the same binary system derived from a starting point not of the gallon itself but probably from 'Three Quarts' or 'One and a Half Pints'. Similarly, there are many examples of English mugs and measures of c15 fl. oz. capacity which are the equivalent size derived from Old English Ale Standard. Hopefully, this and later information will give an added dimension of interest to the study of measures and mugs. Using simple measuring cylinders and taking the average of several readings gives sufficient accuracy to allow vessels to be compared against the various British capacity standards. Although the principal benefit is in narrowing down and dating their origins it also may assist in identifying any marks found on the vessels. The intention of achieving abolition of the former capacity systems in 1835 did not occur in relation to drinking vessels examples of which continued to be made in capacities which when measured today appear to be 'unusual'. Inspectors would rarely verify them as they did not conform to the statutory aliquots and they normally were seized and destroyed if found being used as measures. For example, when James Jardine gave evidence to the 1834 Select Committee on Weights and Measures he had extensive knowledge of current practice in many parts of Scotland. Jardine had been engaged to ascertain the relation of the pre-Imperial measures to the Imperial by the counties of Berwick, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Linlithgow. Amongst his evidence the following is especially relevant:

"215. Do you know whether there has been any new weight or measure of the old standard made since the passing of the Act? I think there has; the people now consider the present Acts of Parliament are not compulsory, and therefore that they can use such weights and measures as they choose.

216. Do they get marked upon them the comparative value between that and the imperial standard? At first some of them were so marked, but the practice soon fell into disuse

217. They do not go near the standard? They do not think that they are obliged to do so, and therefore save both the trouble and expense.

277. Are the weights and measures now used in Scotland all legal? They are not all legal"

Use of Pre-Imperial Standards after 1826

In 1835 a Parliamentary survey into the currency of Inspectors' appointments under the 1834 and former Acts produced replies from a number of local authorities who had not and never subsequently obtained copies of Imperial standards. This suggests they were continuing to exercise weights and measures functions using pre-Imperial standards. Later Parliamentary Papers also note that authorities with Imperial standards were still sending pre-Imperial standards for re-verification. The diligence of 'Inspectors' should have resulted in the elimination of non-Imperial measures but effectively the law allowed the continued use of vessels of virtually any capacity providing they were marked to show their relationship to Imperial standard. Many Inspectors were confused or at least uncertain about both the intentions of the law and their own authority to act. This hesitancy was due partly to a lack of information about the current law (of which many were rather ignorant) and partly about what their duties entailed. From 1826 onwards many 'Inspectors' understood the law to apply only to Imperial measures so did not compare local or customary measures; in some places their approach to verification and stamping was less than thorough and finding articles already stamped no doubt tempted the busy or lazy not to bother comparing them again, all of which further compounded the problem.

Old British Capacity Measures

These fell into three main categories: Ale; Corn; and Wine Gallons for which physical standards had been produced and distributed by Royal instruction from at least the end of the 15th Century. The probable origins of the various gallons have been discussed by Connor (ibid) so it is only necessary to summarise their expected capacities in a tabulated form for ease of reference and comparison. Pewter measures from Tudor times and possibly earlier with capacities equating to these ancient gallons are still

TABLE 18 - BRITISH PRE-IMPERIAL CAPACITY STANDARDS

	In^3	Fl. oz
Used in England and Wales		
Old English Ale Gallon (1700 Act 11 Will III c15)	c282	c162
Winchester or Corn Gallon (1697 Act 8 & 9 Will III c22)	c272	c157
Old English Wine Gallon (1706 Act 5 Anne c27)	c231	c133
Used in Ireland		
Irish Gallon (1495 Irish Act 10 Hen VII c22 confirmed by 1736 Act Geo II c9)	c217	c125
Used in Scotland		
Scots Ale Pint (18th Century Glasgow Standard)	c111	c64
Stirling Jug/Scots Wine Pint (defined 1618 Scots Act)	c105	c60
Used in Channel Islands		
Jersey Pot (1/10th Cabot - 16th Century Jersey Standard)	c121	c70
Guernsey Gallon (2nd Report W & M Commission 1819)	c252	c145

being excavated from land, river and marine sites including shipwrecks. Evidence also suggests that in certain places it was local practice to continue using what were believed to be redundant capacity systems. Table 18 lists the most recent of the pre-Imperial capacity standards which continued to be used in one way or another for many years after 1826 (except the Irish Gallon which had probably been phased out c1800-1820). In England and Wales although previously other standards had been used the capacities of the earlier Ale and Corn Gallons varied only slightly from those listed. There were several versions of the Wine Gallon with a wide range of capacities from c100 fluid ounces (12½ fl.oz 'pint') up to c144 fluid ounces (18 fl.oz 'pint'). Physical standards for some of these have survived including the (City of London) Guildhall Gallon of c129 fluid ounces (c16 fl.oz 'pint') and Renolds Pottle (gallon equivalent to c144 fl.ozs).

In Scotland some use was made of Old English Wine Standard which with the local variations in the two Scots standards complicates the study of Scots pre-Imperial measures. Apparently, it was local practice in many Burghs for the standard or the measure derived from it to be one-sixteenth larger than might otherwise be expected Familiarity with and preference for these pre-Imperial standards ensured that many of these local and customary measures continued in use (albeit illegally in the course of trade) for much of the 19th Century. This provides a clue about the origin of such vessels when they are found with maker's marks of pewterers and coppersmiths who only worked in the Imperial period. Allowing for tolerable errors both during their manufacture and current measurement there is remarkable consistency in the replication of the capacities of measures and drinking vessels based on aliquots of these old standards. This means that the capacity of, say early 19th Century mugs made in Wigan, hardly varies amongst ones of the same 'size'. It is not uncommon to find that vessels made in Northern England have anomalous capacities. People with only a single example might easily conclude that it had been made for a purpose not connected with any need to hold a given capacity. Similarly, pre-Imperial vessels from Newcastle-upon-Tyne are also found with a wide range of capacities (D Lamb & J Douglas, "Newcastle Pewter and Pewterers: Part 3: Mugs and Tankards", Spring 1994; and J Douglas, "Part 4: Wine Measures", Autumn 1994, Journal of the Pewter Society,).

Table 19 shows the existence of two binary aliquot systems. The first (columns I, II, IV, VI, VIII and X) is the most commonly encountered and derives from the gallon itself. The second (columns II, V, VII and IX) was used in various localities and derives from either three quarts or three pints. As no examples have been identified derived from Irish or Winchester gallons the relevant entries have been left blank. Such an approach may have been used with the Reputed Quart but the resultant capacities would be almost indistinguishable from other measures. Similarly, the smaller aliquots of each capacity system are not recorded as their sizings are also so close to others that a decision about them is probably best made by assessing the age, style and any marks found on the vessel.

The 18 fluid ounce Pint

Many vessels in this capacity series have been noted and include pewter baluster measures and mugs from the 17th to the first decade of the 19th century, and copper and silver plated vessels from the late 18th Century onwards . The pewter items include ones made in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Birmingham and Warrington. The University of Cambridge have a wine measure engraved: "A Wine Pottle Tryed by John Renolds at the Tower. 1641" whose capacity is c125 cubic inches (Gallon equivalent of c250 in^3) which is the sole example of that capacity made by Renolds. A Guernsey gallon of similar capacity (c252 in^3) was noted by the 1819 Weights and Measures Commission.

Third of a Gallon

A capacity system probably derived from one-third of a gallon was used during the 17th Century of which the best known example was the 'Thurdendel' noted in his 1671 book: "The Assize of Bread and Ale" by John Powell . This gave instructions to innholders and victuallers as if backed by the force of law; however, as no such legislative provision has been found, the requirements were possibly made by the City Corporation and applied only in London. As well as referring to 'hooped quart and pint measures' Powell mentions 'thurdendels and half-thurdendels' and says: "being a small quantity somewhat bigger than the aforesaid standard, in respect of the working and ascending of the Yeast and Froth". Requiring vessels to accommodate the 'head' gave customers full measure. Several verified 17th century mugs are about 10% over-capacity (coincidentally giving an 'ale quart' of one-third of a wine gallon: c44-45 fluid ounces). After 1700 verified drinking vessels almost universally conform satisfactorily to Old English Ale Standard.

FIGURE 26 - A HALF-THURDENDEL MUG?

This two-band mug with a capacity of 22½ fl. oz. may well be a half-thurdendel. It dates from c1690-1700 and is verified to the left of the handle with the following verification mark:

TABLE 19 - ALIQUOT PARTS OF LIQUID MEASURES WITH THEIR NAMES AND CAPACITIES (in fl. oz.)

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
ENGLISH GALLONS	Gallon	½ Gallon or Pottle	3 Pints	Quart	1½ Pint	Pint	¾ Pint or 3 Gills	½ Pint	1½ Gill	Gill or Quartern
Imperial	160.0	80	60	40	30	20	15	10	7.5	5
Old English Ale	162.7	81.4	61	40.7	30.5	20.3	15.2	10.2	7.6	5.1
Winchester	156.9	78.5		39.2		19.6		9.8		4.9
(1641 Pottle*)	144.2	72.1	54	36	27	18	13.5	9	6.8	4.5
Old English Wine	133.2	66.6	50	33.3	25	16.7	12.5	8.3	6.2	4.2
IRISH GALLON	125.5	62.8		31.4		15.7		7.8		3.9
				[Bottle]		[½ Bottle]				
'REPUTED QUART'	106.3	53.1		26.6		13.3		6.6		3.3
SCOTS PINTS		Pint		Chopin		Mutchkin or 4 Gills		½ Mutchkin		Gill
Scots Ale		64.3		32.1		16.1		8		4
Scots Stirling Jug		60.6		30.3		15.1		7.6		3.8
JERSEY POT		Pot		Quart		Pint		½ Pint		Noggin
(1/10th Cabot)		69.5		34.75		17.4		8.7		4.3

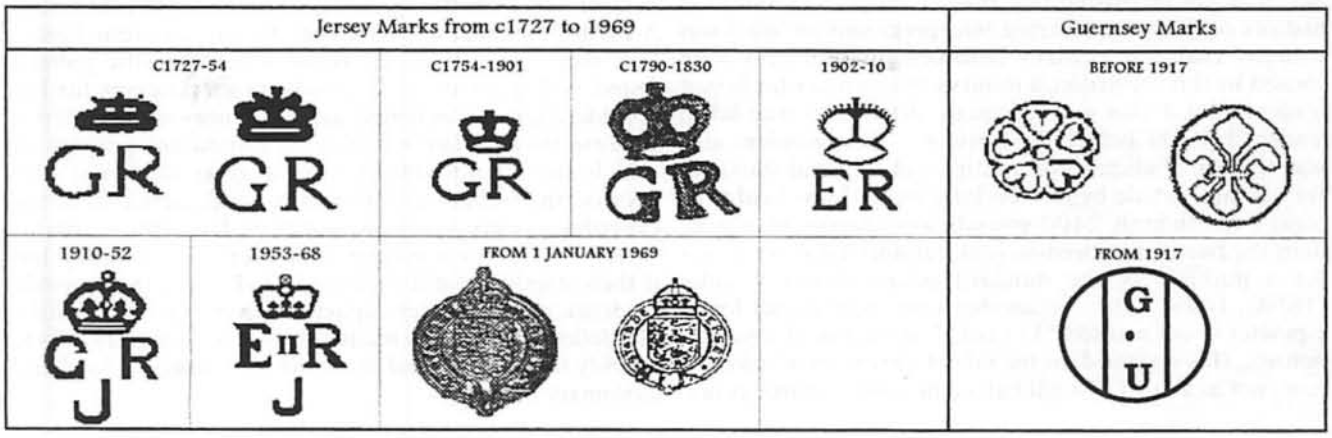
* John Renold's 1641 Pottle is an extant standard (wine) measure based on a gallon of c250 cubic inches which probably represented the continuing use of Henry VII's wine standard. The Guernsey gallon was of equivalent capacity.

CONVERSION FACTOR: 1 FLUID OUNCE = 28.413 MILLILITRES

Jersey Capacity Standards

The primary capacity measure, the Cabot, had been legalised by Acts of the Royal Court of Jersey on 11 December 1593, 7 March 1617 and 19 January 1625 later confirmed by the Sovereign in Council in 1717. The Quart was confirmed as the actual standard for liquid capacity in Jersey Regulations of 1754 and a Law of 1771. The Island's ancient brass standard measure of the Cabot still exists (SC Woolmer & CH Arkwright, "Pewter of the Channel Islands", John Bartholomew 1973). Avery and Sons measured it in 1912 and gave its capacity as 694 fl. oz. of water. The Cabot equalled 10 Jersey Pots from as early as 1625 (4 Gallons, 1 Quart and 3 Gills Imperial). The Jersey Quart was one-twentieth of the Cabot and resulted in an extensive series of binary measures, smaller examples of which continue to be identified. A suggestion that the Jersey Standard was in use up to c1827 probably arose from a misunderstanding of the requirements and applicability of British legislation. Jersey as a virtually autonomous 'Bailiwick' could not have been required to adopt Imperial Standards. The Island's first set of Imperial Standards were verified at the Exchequer 23 April 1844 and delivered into the custody of the Island's Viscount or High Sheriff so it is unlikely their use as local standards took place prior to 1844. It was reported in the late 1860s that the then High Sheriff, Colonel John le Couteur and his sub-Inspector Mr GC Godfrey also had in their custody **"Jersey measures of a pot, pint, half-pint, noggin, and half-noggin, inexact and of modern make"**. An Order in Council dated 19 July 1918 approved a Jersey law relating to weights and measures which came into force 1 January 1919. All weights, scales and other weighing machines and all liquid measures other than those established and recognised by English laws were thereby prohibited in the commerce carried on in the Island (similar Orders were made in 1916 for Guernsey and 1918 for Alderney). The capacities of Channel Islands measures seem to have a wider range of tolerance than would have been permitted in mainland Britain.

FIGURE 27 - VERIFICATION MARKS USED IN GUERNSEY AND JERSEY



Anomalous Capacities Customarily Used

The object of weights and measures legislation is to enforce uniformity and prevent deception. Throughout the 19th Century the various Acts did not apply to sales of articles which, though capable of being sold by weight or measure, were not sold in that way. In prohibiting sales by weight or measure other than Imperial Standard; the Acts did not prevent sales otherwise than by weight or measure. For example, Section 19 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict c49) dealt with 'Sales' and said: "No local or customary measure, nor the use of the heaped measure, shall be lawful .....". However, Section 22 of the same Act gave an Exception to this: "Nothing in this Act shall prevent the sale, or subject a person to a fine under this Act for the sale, of an article in any vessel where such vessel is not represented as containing any amount of imperial measure, nor subject a person to a fine under this Act for the possession of a vessel where it is shown that such a vessel is not used nor intended for use as a measure". Such provisions allowed vessels of any capacity including pre-Imperial sizes to continue in use. Examples found today are rarely verified which is to be expected as they were not legal 'measures'. If they are verified it is safe to assume they are genuine survivors of the post-1826 confusion brought about by ambiguities in the law and the resultant uncertainty of Inspectors. For example, Section 6 of the 1835 Act dealt with the abolition of local and customary measures and had more extensive wording than that of the repealed 1834 Act. Witness testimony by Inspectors to subsequent Royal Commissions and Select Committees shows that many of them had failed to understand both the intentions of these two Acts and the means of putting them into practical effect. In particular, the wording of Section 6 is ambiguous: "And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act the Measure called the Winchester Bushel, and the Lineal Measure called the Scotch Ell, and all local or customary Measures, shall be abolished; and every Person who shall sell, by any Denomination of Measure other than one of the Imperial Measures, or some Multiple or some aliquot part, such as Half, the Quarter,the Eighth, the Sixteenth, or the Thirty-second Parts thereof, shall, on conviction, be liable to a Penalty ot exceeding the sum of Forty Shillings for every such Sale: Providing always that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Sale of any Articles in a Vessel, where such Vessel is not represented as containing any Amount of Imperial Measure, or of any fixed, local, or customary Measure heretofore in use". When taken with other equally ambiguous clauses in the 1824 Act and the repealed 1834 Act, it is not surprising that traders, Inspectors and local Justices could place differing interpretations on what was actually required. Many enforcement problems were caused by this confusion, a number of injustices for honest traders, and it also gave adequate defence to fraudulent traders brought before the Justices. One problem area was the use of aliquots or multiples of Imperial standard. For example, a sale by the 'ton long weight' was held to be legal even though 2400 pounds avoirdupois was more than the twenty hundred-weight statutory measure, it was yet a multiple of the standard pound (Jones v. Giles (1854), 10 Ex. 119). In another case an Inspector found a pewter vessel marked "1/3 GILL" in the bar of a public-house. This was used for the sale of 'threes' of whisky and rum, not as a third of a gill but as the value of three pence. It was argued that the vessel was an illegal one, as it was not of the denomination of any Board of Trade standard, nor was it mentioned in the relevant Schedule to the Act. The case was dismissed and Sir Edward Fry, Chairman, pointed out that one gill was a denomination of a Board of Trade standard and one-third was a fraction of that, therefore the third of a gill was a measure of a denomination of one of the Board of Trade standards. An appeal to the Queen's Bench Division was dismissed (Bellamy v. Pow (1896), 60 J.P.712). Again, in Scotland, the question of the lawfulness of selling beer by an undefined 'Glass' measure was authoritatively settled in favour of the sellers. The Justiciary Court of Edinburgh held that sale by the glass, as three or sixpennyworth, was not a sale by measure but a contract by price: "If a man asks for a glass he is in a sense buying by measure, although it is not by any known measure, local, customary or imperial, but in reference to the vessel in which the thing is supplied to him for use" (Craig v. McPhee (1883) 10 Ct. of Sess. Cas. (J.) (4th Series), 51; 48 J.P. 115). Throughout the 19th Century, Inspectors remained confused about the law and even as late as 1895 their complaints were being heard by a Parliamentary Select Committee on Weights and Measures: "an Inspector has to recognise at least 92 different weights, 15 measures of length and 48 measures of capacity . . . . and these 155 weights and measures may be legally marked in at least 184 different ways" (1)

The Half-Gill and Quarter Gill Measures

The 1869 Standards Commission received Inspectors' returns for the year ended 31 December 1866. In several cases sizes of measures had been stamped for which no legal standards had been provided including the quarter gill (e.g 29 and 34 in Anglesey and Flint Counties). Some Inspectors took Section 6 of the 1835 Act literally and did not stamp half-gills citing the lack of any reference in that Section to measures smaller than a thirty-second part of a gallon (14).

"In Ireland the gill is frequently called a naggin, and the half-gill or half-naggin, a glass. The half-glass which appears to be frequently used as a sub-standard in Ireland is consequently equal to a quarter gill of which there is no existing standard" (Volume IV page 177 Standards Commission 1870)

Local and Customary Measures Described

If the existance of anomalous capacities had been solely due to fraud then any size would have sufficed for 'short measure' (C Ricketts, "Unusual Capacities and Odd Sizes - A Myth?", Journal of the Pewter Society, Autumn 1989). But, more often than not there is a systematic pattern found with most of these vessels which deserves further consideration. Contemporary references are of interest because they relate not only to fraudulent practice of which there undoubtedly was a great deal, but also because the writers give the names and capacities of the everyday vessels being used during the 19th Century. After 1835 such vessels may have been used 'illegally' but if their sizes were still preferred locally then they provide evidence of the earlier capacity system for that locality. The following extracts mainly from Parliamentary Papers amplify these points and show the wide usage of local and customary measures:

One-third of a Pint (6.7 fl.oz) - *"Here* (Salisbury) *there are three half-pints to the full pint"* (4)
One-third of a Quart (13.3 fl.oz) - *"What is termed a 'can' in this City"* (Bristol 2 & 3) and *"In place of liquor being sold in pints and half-pints it is sold in an illegal measure called the 'blue' or 'sleever'"* (South Wales 1) and *"Used exclusively for grog"* (Chard 12) and Inspectors in Norfolk were (illegally) verifying this capacity in the 1860s. (Standards Commission, 1869)
One and a Half Pints (30 fl.oz) - *"Here* (Shrewsbury) *quarts hold only one and a half pints"* (4) and *"customary measures such as the 'tankard' three-fourths of a quart"* (Bristol 3)

Milk Measures

Epidemic levels of cattle plague in the late 1860s seriously affected milk supplies causing prices to rise in London:
"People did not like to see a measure that was not full, and some milk sellers could not trust their subordinates as to how much they put into the measures. The consequence was that they had measures made of thirds and sixths of quarts and pints and they called them pennyworths or halfpennyworths" (5). *"The milk seller introduced measures called penny and halfpenny measures which were the one-fifth and one-tenth of a quart"* (6)

Pennyworth Measures

As well as those for liquor and milk referred to previously there were also pewter ones for beer. The Islington Gazette of 20 August 1867 reported the proceedings of a Petty Session held at the Vestry Hall of the Parish of Islington. 106 tradesmen were prosecuted that day by the parochial authorities for having on their premises illegal weights and measures. Amongst them was a beershop keeper who had two measures for **'pennyworths'** of beer and was fined 10s and costs after pleading ignorance of the law. 2 Pennyworth measures are shown in Figure 28; the larger of quart size by R Stanton of London c1830.

'Full to the Brim' and Short Measure

It has long been suggested that measures and drinking vessels should be used only which are 'full' at a point below the rim. There will always be a loss when liquid measures are designed to be 'brim-full'. Conical measures and ones with a flared mouth avoid this as they are measured to the narrowest part of the 'neck'. Pewter cylindrical measures from the latter part of the 19th Century with a flared mouth of copper are sometimes seen stamped: "brim full to this point". Short measure was exacerbated by the use of measures made of easily distorted metals such as pewter:

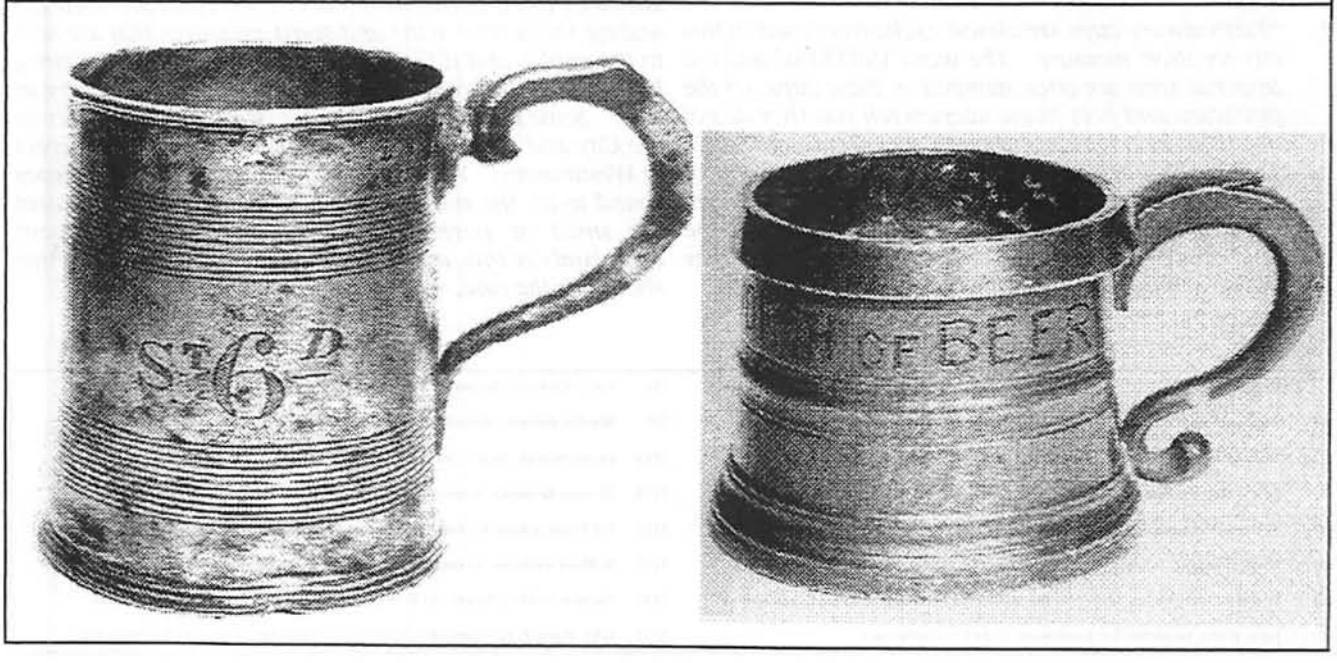
* *"The smaller measures are made of pewter, which being a soft material, are more likely to wear yet no allowance ought to be made, as it is the duty of the publican to keep the measures stretched out after being cleaned. If a pint or a quart pot is really the 'true standard' the public on all occasions receive at least one-sixteenth part short measure. Suppose the measure itself is bruised in any way which is too often the case, it will most likely be one-sixteenth short of the standard measure, which will make it in the way of business one-eighth deficient, a difference to the publican of 13½ gallons in one butt"* (11).

Whether for this or other reasons the use of pewter drinking pots in public houses declined very rapidly from the mid-19th Century and they were replaced by earthenware, earlier in South Wales and Bristol than in London. Responding to questioning about a reduction in the number of pewter pots being verified (from 5629 in 1866, to 3048 in 1867 and 2844 in 1868) the Vestry Clerk of the Parish of St. Pancras told the Standards Commission in 1869:

* *"I think this has been caused principally by the practice of doing away with pewter pots in public houses. The 'stamper' we have now was the stamper 10 or 15 years ago and he tells me that at that time he had a gross of those pewter pots to a dozen now".*

FIGURE 28 - EXAMPLES OF 'PENNYWORTH' MEASURES USED IN PUBLIC HOUSES

The lefthand mug c1830 is marked '6d' and prefaced by 'S^T' possibly meaning Stout. The righthand mug c1890 with a brass rim is smaller than a half-pint and inscribed "ONE PENNYWORTH OF BEER'.



False Measures and Fraud

There were many more subtle ways of defrauding customers than knocking up the bottom of a measure or cutting down its rim after it had been inspected and found correct. Of course, the fact that Inspectors complained about 'short measures' did not necessarily mean such vessels had been constructed with fraudulent intent - some would have been 'local and customary'.

However, the following extracts from Parliamentary Papers illustrate what were clearly a variety of fraudulent practices:

* *"There are some pewterers making measures with false bottoms from one-fifth to one-third short"* (7)

* *"Here is a half-pint measure with a false bottom, it does not hold quite a gill - it is a fruit measure"* (8)

* (referring to one-third of a quart measures:) *"An Inspector recently informed me that in place of three measuring a quart viz. 8 gills that many only measure 7 gills"* (1)

* *"A variety of measures by the names of can, tankard, jug, nip, mug etc which are all different from Imperial yet charged as much. A landlord possesses only three stamped vessels viz. quart, pint and half-pint, and in these he pretends to draw all his liquor for one or two hundred customers. He has in his house a hundred cups, all short measure which he tells you (the Inspector) he does not use as 'measures' yet he pours the contents of a stamped one, or as much as is necessary into the short can, cup jug etc. They say they keep their cans for the use of their more respectable customers who do not 'require' Imperial measure.* (2)

* *"What measures do publicans in your district generally use?" - "They use all sorts that do not represent standards. They are not represented to contain any amount of the Imperial standard? - They are not and I cannot interfere with them. In my district earthenware measures are used to a very considerable extent".* (10)

* *"Earthenware cups are almost exclusively used in this city for short measure. The word 'IMPERIAL' and the Imperial arms are often stamped on these cups, yet the publicans and beer house keepers tell you they do not use them as 'measures' though they 'represent' such. This is sheer trickery for if a man asks for a pint of beer it is drawn and delivered to him in one of them, being in more general use than pewter in Bristol, the landlords preferring them as they can get any size they please making short measure proverbial here"* (2)

* *"I know that beer sellers often order short measures. I went to an earthenware dealer in Abergavenny and asked him how he came to sell these things and he said: 'If I sell a true measure I should not sell any at all, they order false measures"* (9)

* *"Many of the stone or earthenware mugs used want nearly a fourth of the right measure"* (15)

* *"Licensed victuallers when a 'pint' or 'quart' of liquor is requested, if they suspect the person say 'we don't draw full measure in this or that room, if you want full measure you must go to the tap room. Thus a decent man is shut out of a parlour unless he submits to short measure. The third part of a quart is charged as a pint; if a pint is called for, in 9 cases out of 10 a can is served, such being the local custom. These victuallers will say 'I don't sell measure at all, I only sell cans, jugs, mugs etc"* (2)

* *"Crystal gill measures are quite common in hotels and public houses in Scotland and I should say that at least four-fifths of those used do not hold the quantity they represent; I have seen them a fourth deficient"* (13)

Continued Use of Outdated or Inaccurate Standards in London (15)

"At the Westminster Office the wine measures are not correct as no standards are to be found in the Kingdom that theirs agree with; at the Exchequer they have only one wine measure which is a gallon; at Guildhall they have all the sizes under from two quarts to half-gill, regularly divided by the Exchequer Standard gallon. At the Westminster Office it is not so, they have all the sizes under a gallon but they are much too large; the quart measure is nearly a quarter of a gill too large and the smaller ones are equally incorrect. I have frequently orders from Corporations, also from scalemakers in the City. The wine measures at Guildhall are much smaller than the Westminster standard measures, yet they are agreeable with the gallon measure at the Exchequer: although there is this difference, both Halls are used for sealing the pewter wine and spirit measures that are sold to the public, and if those who sell these pewter measures, buy them at different places, they will be found to vary in size. Some country ironmongers deal with pewterers in the City and others in the same town deal with pewterers at Westminster. When the Inquest in a country town goes round to try the measures, they find some new measures too small or perhaps too large, there are frequent complaints of this, and certainly it is very absurd that this should be the case, when it may be remedied so easily".

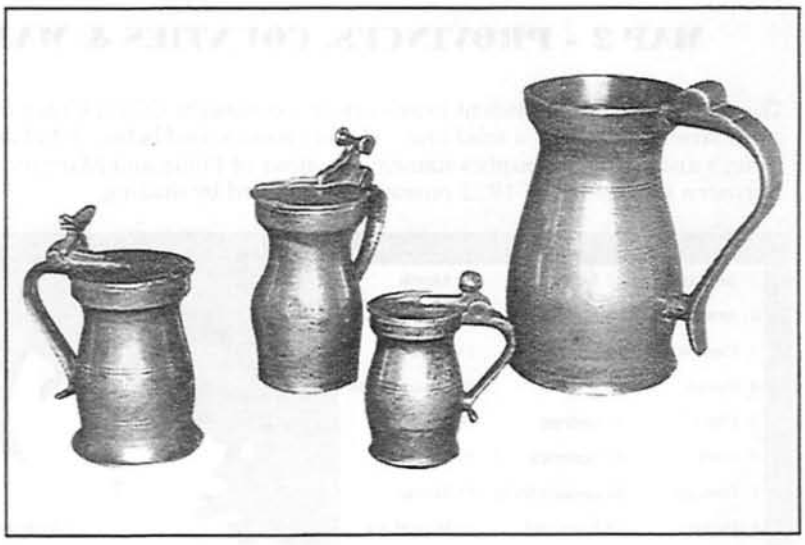
References:

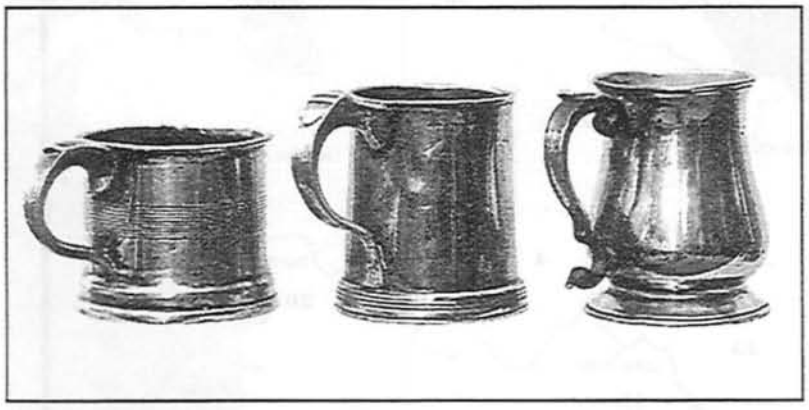
(1) Thomas Kyle, County Inspector, Bucks County (1895 Select Committee)
(2) William Gingell, Inspector for Bristol (1841 Commission)
(3) Edw'd Harvey, President, Bristol Chamber of Commerce (1841 Commission)
(4) T. Hughes' "Antiques" unattributed comments by late18th Century travellers
(5) Edward Ledger, Inspector for City of London (1869 Standards Commission)
(6) Edward Morrison, an Inspector for Middlesex (1869 Standards Commission)
(7) John Wade, Inspector for Southwark (1841 Commission)
(8) James Daws, an Inspector for Surrey County (1869 Standards Commission)
(9) Martyn Roberts, Magistrate, Brecon & Monmouth Counties (1869 „ „)
(10) Henry Wrenn, Insp'r, Merthyr Tydfil Dist, Glamorgan Co (1862 Select Ctee)
(11) Thomas Reynolds, Inspector, Brick Lane, London (1841 Commission)
(12) R'd Glyde, China & Glass Warehouseman, Chard (1865 Letter to Stds Dept)
(13) William Andrews, Inspector, Perthshire (1868 Standards Commission)
(14) Thomas Geddes, Town Clerk, Warrington (1868 Standards Commission)
(15) John Warner, Brassfounder, Jewin St, Cripplegate, Lond (1814 Select Ctee)

ANOMALOUS CAPACITIES I

Pewter baluster measures from the left::

- English 'North Country gill' bud by 'IR' c1720-40 holding 3.8 fl. ozs
- English 'hammer head' gill c1630-50 of Henry VII wine standard holding 4.5 fl. ozs
- Scots 'ball and bar' quarter mutchkin c1800 holding 1..9 fl. ozs
- English lidless 'hammer head' wine pint c1700 holding 16.7 fl. ozs





ANOMALOUS CAPACITIES II

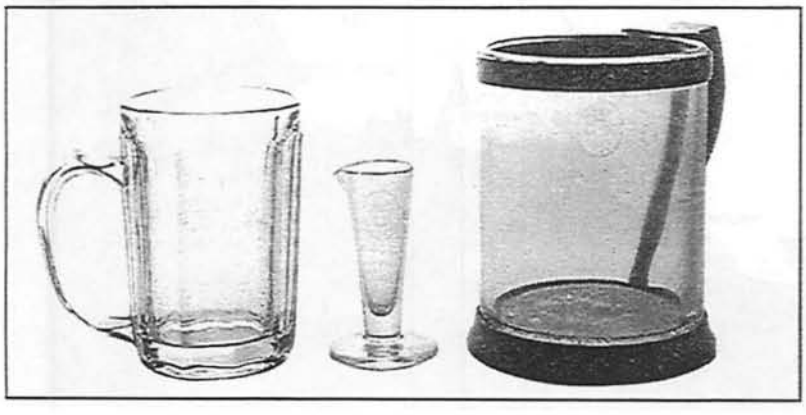
From left to right these are:

- Scots Stirling standard half mutchkin (7.6 fl. ozs) by Adam Ramage, Edinburgh c1810
- Bewdley made 'one third of a pint' (6.3 fl. ozs) by IC Crane c1820-35
- Scots Ale standard half mutchkin (8 fl. ozs) with unidentified maker's 'hallmarks' c1780 and possibly from Tayside

WOODEN & TINNED SHEET MEASURES

From left to right these are:

- Pint tinned mug c1900 with illegible verification mark on soldered disc
- Pint tinned measure c1920 with illegible marks on soldered discs
- Half pint wooden grain measure of late Victorian period with branded capacity '½ PINT' and branded UVNo 6 (Birmingham)



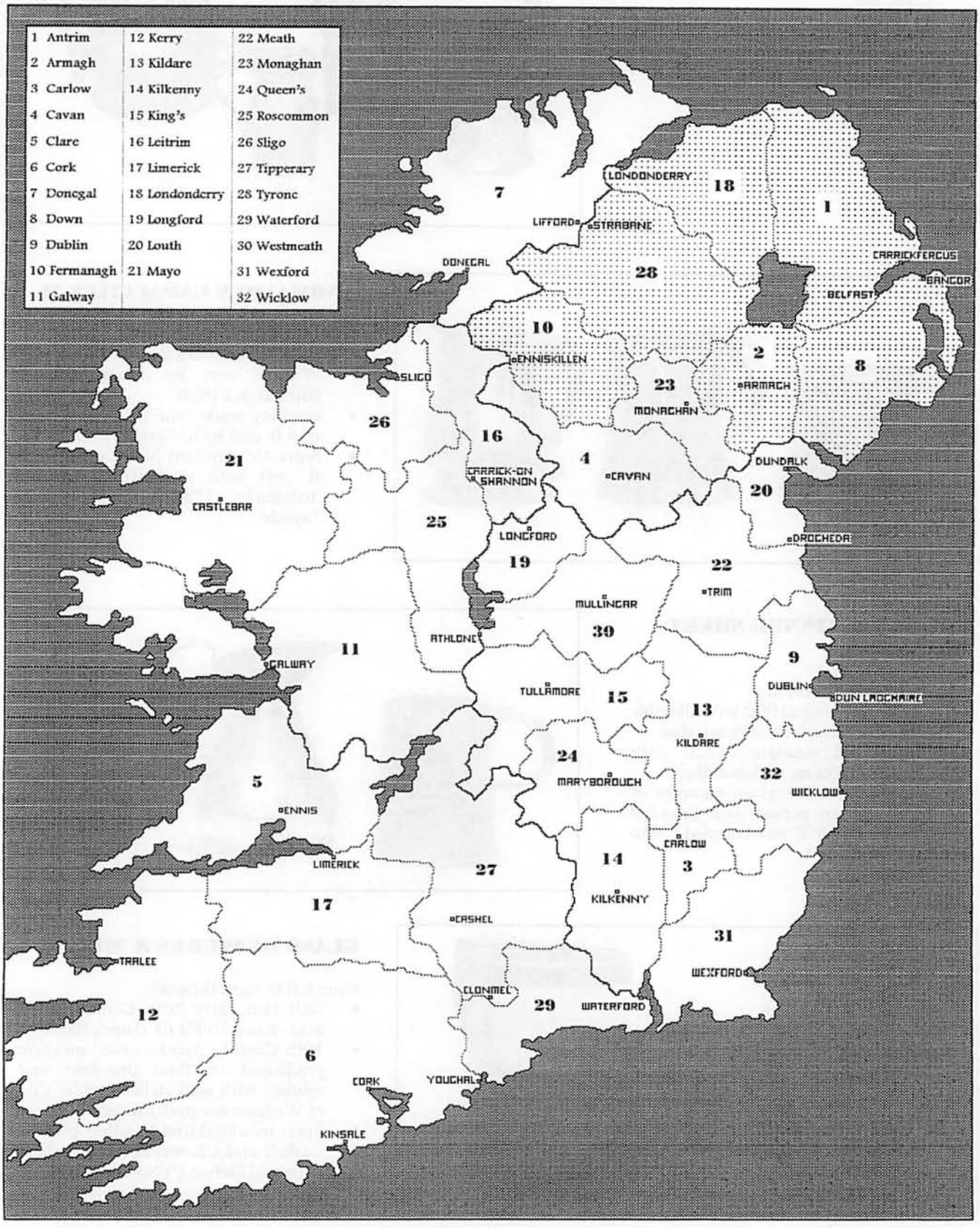
GLASS MEASURES & MUGS

From left to right these are:

- Half Pint early 20th Century with acid etched UVNo 64 (Sunderland)
- 19th Century Apothecaries' measure graduated in fluid drachms and minims with acid etched '1826' City of Westminster portcullis mark
- Brass mounted and handled pint by Gaskell and Chambers, Birmingham with acid etched UVNo 64

MAP 2 - PROVINCES, COUNTIES & MAJOR TOWNS OF IRELAND

The map shows the 4 ancient Provinces of: Connaught (NW); Ulster (NE); Munster (SW) and Leinster (SE) with their boundaries denoted by a solid line. County names used before 1922 are shown (boundaries denoted by a dotted line). (King's and Queen's Counties named in honour of Philip and Mary in 1557 became Offaly and Laois respectively). Northern Ireland (from 1922 onwards) is denoted by shading.



6 INSPECTION AND VERIFICATION IN IRELAND

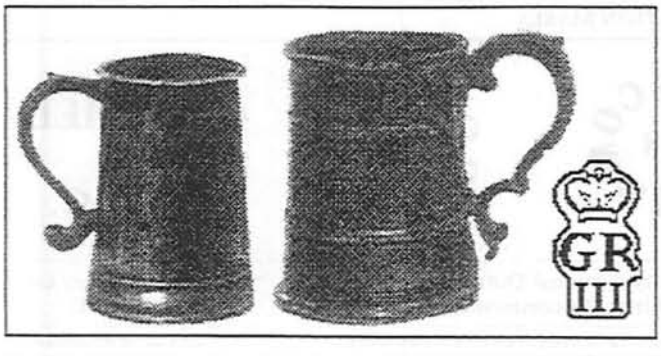
Pre-Imperial Irish Standards

The 1450 Irish Act 32 Hen.6 c3 referred to liquid measure as the 'King's Standard' without giving the actual capacity. In 1495, the Irish Act 10 Hen.VII c22 said that from then all English statutes were to be deemed to apply to Ireland. However, when the 1497 Act 12 Hen VII c5 introduced the English Gallon of 272.25 in^3 the 'Irish' Gallon stayed at the former English Standard of 217.6 in^3. Henry VII's Gallon was again intended to be established in 1695 when by the Act 7 Will.III c24 the Irish Parliament confirmed the unit of measure to be that of Henry VII (this had been previously confirmed in England and Wales by an Act of 12 Elizabeth). Unfortunately, the 1695 Act's preamble implied this Gallon was only to be used for grain measure (which appears to have been the case). In 1705 the Irish Act 4 Anne c14 was passed to regulate weights used in Ireland. This adopted Standards for avoirdupois weights and provided that copies of those standard weights should be issued to the counties, cities and towns for comparative purposes. The Irish Parliament made no further reference to the provision of Standards and there is no record of the provisions of the Acts of 1695 and 1705 having been carried into practical effect. No provision was made for Ireland to have separate Standards under the Act of Union, 1800. Indeed, the Weights and Measures Act, 1824 (5 Geo IV c74) confirmed that "certain standards of weights and measures should be established throughout the United Kingdom". The capacities of 18th Century Irish measures and mugs show they were based on the Irish Gallon of 217.6 in^3 (giving a 'pint' of about 15.7 fluid ounces). After 1800 the Old English Ale Standard gradually came into use until it was replaced by Imperial Standard. As in England and Wales pre-Imperial OEAS measures and mugs continued to be used after 1825 because of their acceptable proximity to Imperial capacity.

Pre-Imperial Irish Verification Marks

In the collection of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London (No 225 in the Company's 1968 Catalogue) is a pewter mug of Irish 'pint' capacity stamped with a "crowned G.R.III" mark which is the only Irish pre-Imperial mark positively identified to date. Figure 29 (right) shows this mug and its verification mark together with an Irish 'half-pint' (collection of David Hall, author of "Irish Pewter - A History", The Pewter Society, 1995).

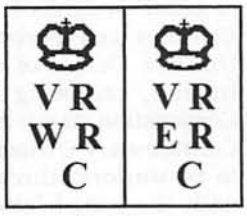
FIGURE 29 - IRISH CAPACITY MUGS & VERIFICATION MARK



Local Government in Ireland

Irish local government structure was essentially similar to that elsewhere in Britain except the counties had Baronies as divisions which unlike the Hundreds were not used for weights and measures administrative purposes. Instead, some of the larger counties were initially divided into parts or Ridings; for example: Cork and Galway had 'West' and 'East' Ridings whilst Mayo and Tipperary had 'North' (or Upper) and 'South' (or Lower) Ridings. Later it became commonplace to utilise the 600 or so Petty Sessional Divisions as the basis for county districts of inspection. Stylised versions of the marks used by the West and East Ridings of County Cork from c1837 to c1861 are illustrated.

FIGURE 30 - MARKS OF RIDINGS OF COUNTY CORK



The nature of property ownership resulted in many towns (and large tracts of land around them) being wholly the property of an individual (often a peer of the realm). This had a similar effect to the English manorial system with most civic and judicial functions effectively being controlled by a very small minority. Whilst few market towns were large, many were sea-ports with extensive influence which drew to them an itinerant shopping and trading population many times that of the actual residents. Most market towns would have had 'weighmasters' undertaking weights and measures activities during the 18th and into the 19th Century as this generated income for the owners from fines and tolls. Table 24 lists the Irish authorities known to have, or which may possibly have, been involved with weights and measures activities from c1800 onwards. As the bulk of metrological activity would have centred on weighing it is likely that existing weights (and dry measures) would have continued to be used in many places for some years after 1826 which would accord with practice elsewhere. It is unwise to assume that the absence of Exchequer (and later, Standards Department) records implies no weights and measures activity other than in those places which obtained sets of local Imperial Standards. Nevertheless, the only places recorded as having Imperial Standards and undertaking weights and measures functions until the 1880s were 32 counties, 19 cities and towns, and 1 Liberty (Table 24, columns 2 & 3).

The Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898 created County Councils and Urban District Councils with identical responsibilities to those in England and Wales. With effect from 1 April 1899 or shortly thereafter some of the townships in the metropolitan area of Dublin began to exercise weights and measures functions after being created Urban District Councils by the 1898 Act.

The Government of Ireland Act, 1920 created in 1922 Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State by separating respectively 6 of the counties in Ulster Province (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone) from those in the 3 Provinces of Connaught, Leinster and Munster and the remaining 3 Ulster counties.

From 17 January 1922 the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State took over that country's weights and measures functions.

Irish Verification Marks

Many early Imperial period marks simply consist of a dated Royal cypher making identification impossible without other evidence. Some post-1830 county marks include what are probably officials' initials and the lists of names (Tables 21 & 22) may assist with the identification of newly discovered marks. It is possible that all the counties with two Ridings used some means of differentiating between them as was the case in County Cork (Figure 30). At least three counties: Meath, Roscommon and Tipperary used marks which included the actual names of Petty Sessional Districts (PSDs). Figure 31 shows some examples, and a complete list of PSDs is given in the 4th Report of the Standards Commission, 1870. These marks were probably those used by the Royal Irish Constabulary when they first took over inspection from the local authorities but official records in England seem to contradict this. The Warden of the Standards gave in his 16th Annual Report to the Board of Trade in 1882 a 'List of Local Designs of Verification Stamps in use in those Counties and Boroughs which have not adopted the Uniform Design of Stamp' (Appendix 3) and said: "In Ireland, excepting in the City of Dublin where the Corporation stamp is in use, the stamping is done by the Constabulary Officers, and the design of stamp appears to be uniform throughout the counties, viz: a Crown with the initial letters of the County underneath and sometimes a date." He then illustrated the stamps for County Dublin (with the date 1853) and an undated stamp for County Wicklow (but his information may have been outdated). Regulations issued in 1891 by the Board of Trade about ex-officio Inspectors in Ireland stated: "The Inspector should stamp or mark all weights, measures and weighing instruments used in trade with the uniform design of stamp and number of his district, as issued by the Board of Trade".

A system of numbered marks with a crowned harp was widely used until 1922. These were confusing (until now) as their numbers did not form part of the apparently similar numerical sequence used elsewhere in the U.K. from 1879. The only Irish stamp numbers reported by the Warden of the Standards after 1878/9 were: Dublin City (615), Dublin Metropolitan Police (617) and some nearby Urban District Councils: Rathmines and Rathgar (533); Kingstown (611) and Ballsbridge (612). The absence of any further information about verification marking arrangements in Ireland was probably to avoid confusion between their numbered system and that operating everywhere else. Because the control was centralised in the hands of the national police it would have given no cause for concern about consistency so it would have been unnecessary to report details to the Board of Trade.

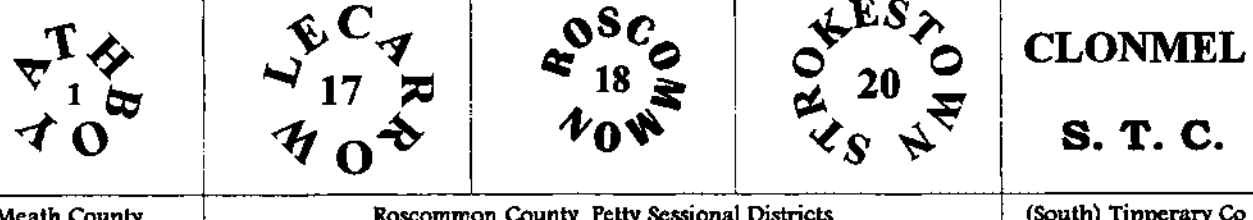
Inspection Practices before c1840

The information which follows comes principally from the First Edition of Samuel Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of Ireland published by S Lewis and Company in 1837. The nature of this material is indicative only of the practices throughout Ireland in the 18th and early 19th Centuries. There must be a wealth of additional material in local archives and libraries in the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland from which much more could be gleaned. Sadly, the National records of Ireland were destroyed by fire during the 'troubles' leading up to the creation of the Irish Free State. Notwithstanding its relatively low population density it appears that the places which undertook weights and measures functions in the pre-Imperial period were quite numerous. It is likely that nearly all sea-ports, and most market towns serving as the commercial centre for 'shopping' and trading populations above a thousand persons may have been involved to some extent.

Clerks of the Market

As was the case in England and Wales, this ancient office was treated equally seriously in Ireland, often being taken by the head of the local authority or one of his senior colleagues (Table 20). Sometimes the office was held in conjunction with that of 'Master of the Assay(s)' as in Carrickfergus, Gowran and Kilkenny. At Baltinglass there was a Clerk of the Market and in Mullingar the Lord of the Manor was empowered to make such an appointment. At Tralee the Provost in acting as Clerk of the Market also examined the weights and measures. The Lord Mayor of Dublin was involved significantly with the administration of the City's markets. As well as being Clerk of the Market he was authorised to condemn any unsatisfactory provisions brought before him by members of the market juries and impose a fine up to £10. In Kevin Street, Dublin, within the Liberty of St Sepulchre, there was a considerable market for hay, straw, potatoes, butter, fowls and eggs. Notwithstanding that the Liberty was outside the jurisdiction of the City, the Lord Mayor claimed the right of superintendence and the weights and measures used there were sanctioned by his authority. The Liberty as a separate jurisdiction had officers appointed by the Archbishop of Dublin who was Lord of the Manor. A full set of Imperial standards including spherical (rather than bell-shaped) weights were verified at the Exchequer for the Liberty in January 1828 (Indenture Number 402). The Court was held at Longlane and it included the parishes of St Patrick, St Nicholas Without and St Kevin as well as a large tract to the South East of Dublin as far as the Wicklow boundary, with small parts of the counties of Wicklow and Kildare.

FIGURE 31 - SOME IRISH PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICT VERIFICATION MARKS



Meath County	Roscommon County Petty Sessional Districts	(South) Tipperary Co
Athboy PSD (No 1)	Lecarrow (also noted with 'L' in centre), Roscommon & Strokestown	Clonmel PSD
(centrally stamped numbers were struck with a separate stamp and relate to the alphabetical ordering of the PSDs in each county)		'STC' mark on OEWS measure

TABLE 20 - TOWNS IN IRELAND WHOSE HEAD OF THE CORPORATION WAS CLERK OF THE MARKET

SOVEREIGN	PROVOST
Athlone Banagher Belfast Carlow Fethard Jamestown Longford Newborough St Johnstown Tuam	Bangor Mallow Newtown-Ardes Sligo Strabane Tralee
SOVEREIGN & 2 PROVOSTS	WARDEN
Naas	Lifford
PORTREEVE	MAYOR
Ardee Athenry Gowran Inistioge Irishtown	Carrickfergus Kilkenny Wexford
BURGOMASTER & 2 BAILIFFS	LORD MAYOR
Maryborough	Dublin
SOURCE: LEWIS' TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF IRELAND 1837	

Market Juries

There was a similar system to that reported for England and Wales. At Athy the Market Jury of 12 persons acted as inspectors of the markets, weights and measures. In Dublin, a jury summoned by the Sheriff under the Act 13 & 14 Geo III c22 superintended the markets; and comprised 48 of the most respectable citizens of whom 24 were sworn in at the general Quarter Sessions and of these any 3 were empowered to visit and examine the commodities and report to the Lord Mayor. At Belturbet the Foreman of the Market Jury was also the Clerk of the Market. At Randalstown the market jury was appointed annually by the manorial court leet.

TABLE 21 - IRISH GRAND JURY SECRETARIES 1836

Antrim Co	John Coates	Leitrim Co	H F Cullen
Carrickfergus	J M Eccleston	Limerick Co	Edmund Gabbett
Armagh Co	Thos N Evans	Limerick City	John Piercy
Carlow Co	Robert Browne	Londonderry	John T Gregg
Cavan Co	Edwd E Mayne	Longford Co	James Geoffrey
Clare Co	Francis Morris	Louth Co	Alexander Shekleton
Cork Co	Rd B Cotter	Monaghan Co	Alexander Mitchell
Cork City	D Franklin	Mayo Co	Clendining & Lambert
Donegal Co	W M'Clintock	Meath Co	William Allen
Drogheda T	John Crawford	Queen's Co	Arthur M Mosse
Dublin Co	Chas Wisdom	Roscommon	M Sharkey
Fermanagh	William Irvine	Sligo Co	Robert Christian
Galway Co	Barry O'Hara	Tipperary Co	Edwin Sadlier
Galway T	Robert Adams	Tyrone Co	Alex'r M'Causland
Kerry Co	Henry M'Cann	Waterford Co	Michael Mortimer
Kildare Co	W & J Goodwin	Waterford City	James Henry Reynett
Kilkenny Co	H Devereux	Westmeath Co	Philip Tyrrell
Kilkenny City	Jas M'Creery	Wexford Co	WS Derinzey
King's Co	G & T Mitchell	Wicklow Co	BS Derinzey

Source: Appendix.12 - Select Committee on County Cess (Ireland) 1856

Other Inspectorial Roles

'Inspectors' are referred to in a few places which from the context of the records has been taken to be a general expression rather than a specific reference to officials appointed under the 1835 Weights and Measures Act. For example, at Castlemartyr the Serjeant-at-Mace kept a beam and scales in the market house and received a small fee for weighing grain and other articles. At Clonmel it was noted that "all butter whether for home consumption or export must be weighed and duly entered - the butter market is a spacious building provided with suitable offices for the inspector and others". The 'inspector' being referred to could have been the weighmaster. Other references to the butter trade include that for the City of Cork: "The butter trade is carried on here to a greater extent than in any other part of the United Kingdom. The butter is all brought to the same weigh-house, where after its quality has been ascertained by sworn inspectors annually appointed, it is weighed and the firkins are each branded with the quality and weight and with the private mark of the inspector. The business of the weigh-house is conducted under the superintendence of a general weighmaster and a sub-committee of export and butter merchants who appoint inspectors, scalesmen and other officers". 279,000 firkins of butter passed through the Cork weighhouse in 1835.

In some places after 1835 the Secretary to the Grand Jury fulfilled the role of Inspector and this may have been happening prior to the Weights and Measures Acts, 1834 and 1835. It would have made sense to place these important responsibilities in the hands of the most senior official.

Weighmasters

Section 2 of the 1695 Irish Act 7 Will III c24 directed that copies of standard measures were to be provided in every county, city, town etc in Ireland under the custody of the magistrates or local authorities. The local officers were authorised to make comparisons with these standards of all measures brought or offered to them, and to stamp them if found correct. Weighmasters were to be appointed by the local magistrates under the 1705 Irish Act 4 Anne c14. It appears that until c1824/5 their duties were limited to checking weights used for buying and selling only. Later legislation protected these appointments so it is clear that until at least 1834/5 this form of 'Inspector' was the Irish equivalent to the 'Examiner' found in England and Wales. The provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1835 in relation to Local Standards and the appointment and duties of Inspectors applied to Ireland although those of the 1859 and 1861 Acts did not. They were probably appointed extensively throughout Ireland: Cork had a 'general weighmaster'; and there were 'weighmasters' at Belturbet, Castle-Island, Clonakilty, Dingle, Limerick City and Sligo Borough; whilst Naas had three. At Carlow Town and Carrick-on-Shannon there were 'weighmasters of butter' who in the case of Carrick: "receives compensation under the butter act 10 Geo IV c41". At Ennis "the Vice Provost also acts as weighmaster" and at Maryborough "Town Clerk was weighmaster" (until 1830). At Randalstown "Manorial Court Leet appoints weighmaster annually".

TABLE 22 - IRISH INSPECTORS c1835/6 to c1850

Antrim County	J Cunningham (Antrim 1835) * Robert T Goddard (Belfast) * Andrew Leckey (Ballymoney & 1835)
Armagh County	* John Gray (Armagh & 1835) * James Fegan (late of Ballybot) * Mr Wilson (now of Ballybot) * John Morrison (Newtownhamilton) W Kelly (Armagh District 1844)
Belfast	H Ferguson (1835)
Carlow County	David Campion (1844)
Carrickfergus	J Smith (1835)
Clare County	* James Studdert; & Henry Green (1856)
Cork City	* Thomas Rogers & James Wherland
Donegal County	J Hunt (1835); & E Tydd (1849)
Down County	J Fagan (1835) * Joseph Cason * Henry Hardman * Robert Greenlaw * Thomas Wilson
Drogheda	J Tardis (1836)
Dublin County	J Darragh (Lucan 1848) A Horne (Swords 1847) P Martha (Rathfarnham 1848) E Price (Balbriggan 1848)
Fermanagh Co	* Arthur Thompson (& 1835)
Galway County	* Walter Blake (& 1835) * Robert Eyre (& 1835; also mentioned 1861)
Kerry County	* John Morphy & John Weeks. J Mahoney; W Mahoney; J O'Connor; R Spotswood; E Stokes & P Trant (the last 6 all 1842)
Kilkenny City	* James M'Creery
King's County	* Thomas Norris & Isaac T Whitfield (& 1835)
Limerick County	* James Lloyd (& 1835)
Londonderry City	J Hindman (1835)
Longford Borough	T Williams (1835)
Longford County	R Wilson (1835)
Louth County	* Alexander Shekleton (1835)
Mayo Co - North - South	* J Goodwin of Ballina (& 1835) * George Sheridan of Castlebar (& 1835)
Meath County	* WW Sadlier, Head Inspector (Kells) * Hugh Hanbury (Trim) * Thomas Williams (Navan)
Monaghan Co	* John Clarke; Samuel Gray; Alexander King; William M'Auley; James Smith & William Swan
Queen's County	* Arthur Moore Mosse & J Hindes (& both 1835)
Strabane Town	James Cooke (1835)
Tipperary County	W Ryan (N'th) & * E Sadlier (S'th) (both 1835) T W J Minchin (1847)
Tyrone County	* David White of Omagh (& 1835)
Waterford County	* Daniel Cuffe Wall
Wexford County	W Derinzey & E Meadows (both 1835)
Wicklow County	* J Dan Donard; William Douglas Kite; S Rounds & Leeson Smith (& all 1836)

N.B: dates after names are entries in the 'Verification Book'
underlined names were also Grand Jury Secretaries

Sources: as Table 21 (*) with dated entries from the 'VERIFICATION BOOK'

Inspectors of Weights and Measures c1835

Table 22 gives Inspectors' names from an 1836 Select Committee Report about the salaries of Irish Inspectors ('Cess' was local taxation). Those local authorities which responded to the survey without naming their Inspector(s) included the Counties of Carlow, Cavan, Donegal, Kildare, Kilkenny, Leitrim, Roscommon and Westmeath with the towns of Galway, Kilkenny, Limerick and Waterford each of which had a sole Inspector at that time. Other local authorities which had more than one Inspector and also responded without naming them were the Counties of Cork (1 Inspector each for the West and East Ridings); Queen's (3) and Sligo (2). Respondents to the survey were the Secretaries to the Grand Juries some of whom also acted as Inspectors (their names are underlined in the Table); the names of other Grand Jury Secretaries for places where no Inspector has yet been identified are given in Table 21. A number of verification marks which include the initials of the Inspector have been recorded including one which refers to a Grand Jury Secretary. Entries in the 'Verification Book' (NWML Library) have also provided additional Inspectors' names which are incorporated in the list (with entry dates). This information coming from the period when most Irish authorities first obtained Imperial standards may help to identify previously unattributed early verification marks containing Inspectors' initials.

Involvement of the Police with Inspection

The Weights and Measures (Ireland) Act, 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c119) as amended by a further Act of 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c76) abolished county and borough Inspectors and gave to the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary the power to appoint police officers as ex-officio Inspectors. From his headquarters in Dublin Castle, he was able to create a coordinated system of inspection based on some 600 Petty Sessional Districts. In his Circular No. 91 of 17 December 1862 the Inspector-General wrote to constabulary officers:
"The county inspector will observe that ....it will be necessary to appoint anew ex-officio inspectors for the several petty sessions districts." and, *"There must be at least one such inspector for each petty sessions district and one for each municipal borough."* and, *"There must be at least one set of sub-standards, &c. in each petty sessions district, and one for each municipal borough."*
The practical effect of these changes was that with effect from 1 January 1863 the administration of weights and measures inspection became uniform across the whole of Ireland. These provisions did not apply to the Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP) district where weights and measures inspection was later regulated by the 1867 Act 30 & 31 Vict. c94 which empowered the DMP to act as ex-officio Inspectors in that portion of their district outside the municipal borough with effect from 1 September 1867. Figure 32 shows their mark.

FIGURE 32 - DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE MARK

Research into verification marks involves the study of anomalies which in Ireland's case although probably no greater than elsewhere has been more difficult to understand. In part this is due to the

TABLE 23 - IRISH UNIFORM VERIFICATION NUMBER SYSTEM FROM c1879

COUNTY	Ireland c1879	Eire c1922	Eire 1995	COUNTY	Ireland c1879	Eire c1922	Eire 1995
	UNIFORM NUMBERS				UNIFORM NUMBERS		
Dublin	4 - 6	4 - 11	4 - 10	Limerick	47 - 49	(42) - 44	43 - 45
Antrim	7 - 9			Londonderry	50 - 51		
Armagh	10 & 11			Longford	52	45	46
Carlow	12	12	12	Louth	53	46	47
Cavan	13 & 14	13 & 14	13 & 14	Mayo	54 - 56	47 - 49	49 - 51
Clare	15 & 16	15 & 16	15	Meath	57 & 58	50 & 51	52
Cork	17 - 22	17 - 26	17 - 19, 22, 23 & 25	Monaghan	59	52	53
Donegal	23 - 25	27 - 29	27 & 29	Queen's	60 & 61		(Laois)
Down	26 - 28			(Offaly)		53 & 54	54
Fermanagh	29 & 30			Roscommon	62 - 64	55 - 57	
Galway	31 - 35	30 - 34	33 & 34	Sligo	65 & 66	58 & 59	57
Kerry	36 - 38	35 - 37	35 & 36	Tipperary	67 - 69	60 - 62	59 - 61
Kildare	39 & 40	38	38	Tyrone	70 - 72		
Kilkenny	41 & 42	39 &40	40	Waterford	73 & 74	63 & 64	63
King's	43 & 44		(Offaly)	Westmeath	75 & 76	65 & 66	66
(Laois)		(41) & 42	42	Wexford	77 & 78	67 & 78	67 & 68
Leitrim	45 & 46	(40) & 41	41	Wicklow	79 & 80	69 & 70	69
		Counties of Northern Ireland after 1922 are shaded					

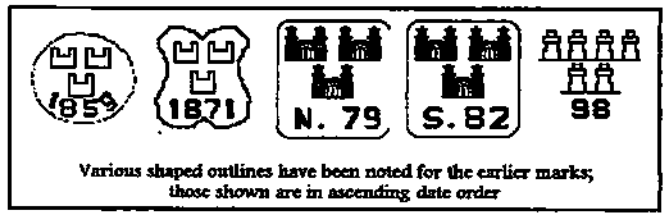
FIGURE 33 - MARK OF COUNTY WEXFORD

unusual nature of the police role in inspection. For example, although the police performed the various duties of inspection and verification, the provision of sets of local standards and stamps was left in the hands of the local authorities. This explains why some dated verification marks (e.g Figure 33) referring to specific local authorities are found with dates some time after the police took over.

Irish Uniform Verification Numbers (UVNos) and Petty Sessional Districts

Irish verification marks with a crowned harp and up to three numbers date from c1879. These UVNos derived from the Petty Sessional Districts (PSDs) upon which the police divisions were based. Unlike the similar system used elsewhere in Britain the Irish numbers were not truly sequential being allocated on a county basis in the form of prefix numbers. Each county had one or more prefix numbers depending on its number of PSDs i.e. inspection districts. Creating a unique number for each district only needed the addition of a further number after the prefix. Allocating one prefix number for every ten districts of inspection would ensure the numbers were limited to no more than three digits. For example, a county with 23 districts would have had three prefix numbers. It is believed that the allocation of suffix numbers was based on the alphabetical order of the names of the Petty Sessional Districts. Information from the National Office of Weights and Measures in Dublin (September 1994) shows that after the creation of the Irish Free State the former numbering system was continued with modifications taking place as inspection districts were altered or merged together. The original numbering system would have had gaps left by the removal of the 6 Ulster counties and it appears that during the 1920s the sequence of prefix numbers was 'tidied up' and this action together with others later is demonstrated in Table 24. Because of the special position of the City of Dublin, the Dublin Inspectors continued stamping the '3 Castles' mark throughout the reigns of Victoria and Edward VII. The third and fourth marks shown in Figure 34 have different prefix letters which are probably referring to districts of inspection within the City (North and South) although they possibly were date codings for, say, half years. Even after the adoption of Uniform Stamp Numbers a simplified version of the '3 castles' mark continued to be used in conjunction with the stamp number for some years. This has been noted with the number 1003 in the same style as ones with dates as late as 1902.

FIGURE 34 - DUBLIN CITY VERIFICATION MARKS

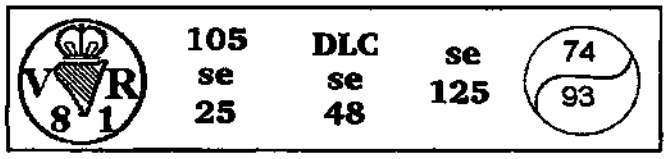


Various shaped outlines have been noted for the earlier marks; those shown are in ascending date order

Irish Free State Marks from 1922

The national police (the Garda Siochana) used verification marks of the gaelic letters **'se'** meaning "Saorstat Eireann" (Irish Free State). There were many variants of these marks which included numbers assigned to the district where the Inspector was stationed, sometimes with a year date. The area numbers continued to be based on those used from c1879. There are references in reports by the Warden of the Standards to Rathmines and Rathgar being 5SE" (taken to mean "5 se"). When other letters are included they relate to an Inspector's area such as Dun Loaghaire (DLC) County Dublin (formerly known as Kingstown). From 1958 the stamp consisted of a bisected circle: numbers in the upper half denoted the Inspector's area and those in the lower half the year of stamping. Area numbers were adjusted somewhat after c1928.

FIGURE 35 - POST-1878 IRISH VERIFICATION MARKS



Northern Ireland Marks from 1922

Weights and measures inspection became a function of the Civil Service except in the City of Belfast whose verification mark was a crowned shield with an upright hand (the red hand of Ulster) and the letter 'B' in the upper left and a number in the upper right quadrant with a two digit year stamp struck separately. The Trading Standards Branch of the Department of Economic Development were unable to give any historic information except a list of stamp numbers being used in September 1994: these are issued to Inspectors on a personal basis and run sequentially from 30 to 72. More work is needed to clarify the post-1922 arrangements which probably were similar to the Irish Free State's. So, for example, Tyrone's pre-1922 uniform numbers were 70 to 72 which fit exactly with the terminal numbers of the current sequence implying that verification marks after 1922 followed previous practice. By the Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland 1967 No 216 the form of stamp changed to that shown in Figure 37 with subjacent to the crown an Inspector's identity number and nearby a date mark comprising numerals for the year of stamping

FIGURE 37 - NORTHERN IRELAND MARK FROM 1967

Verification Marks on Fake Irish Pewter

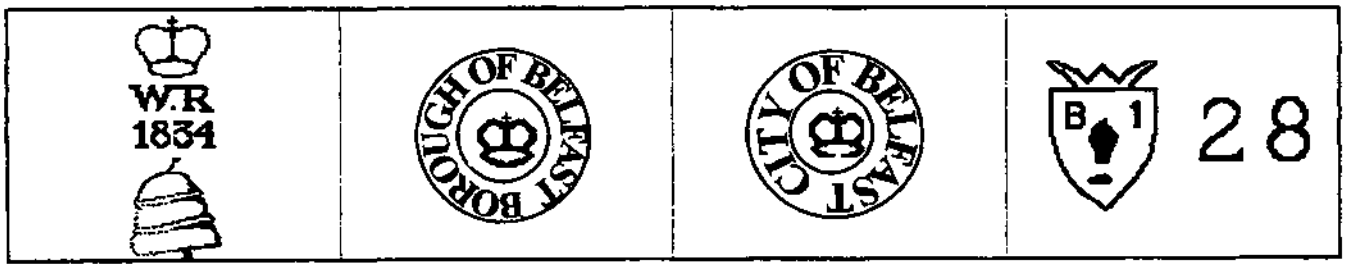
Irish pewter has commanded a price premium in the antiques trade since the 1920s which is the period from when considerable quantities of reproduction pieces began to be made. In particular the two forms of measures known as 'haystack' and "handle-less baluster" measures have for many years been treated to especially careful examination by dealers and collectors of a suspicious mind. This cynicism was well-placed as in recent years confirmatory evidence has been found about the fake makers' and verification dies used by a manufacturer of large amounts of fake pewter (R Homer, "Richard Neate's Touchplate", Journal of the Pewter Society, Autumn 1991). Richard Neate is known to have worked for many years producing accurate copies of many types of British pewter. These are of excellent quality and finish but the majority were clearly intended to deceive because he produced them with antiqued surfaces and usually added very accurate makers' marks to finally 'gild the lily'. He even had dies to stamp fake makers' and verification marks on many of the Irish measures he produced. These included several versions of 'Irish' marks which are shown below.

Numbers which have been recorded with the 'crowned harp' mark in a circle include: 22X; 33X; 99X and 555. Of these there are also versions with 'WR' instead of 'VR' (22X and 33) which could mislead because of 'West Riding' (of Cork) but no genuine marks have been recorded of this form. Another mark which may also be a fake is 'crowned WR' over 599. It is not known if these are the only fake verification marks he used but it is certainly the case that no genuine marks have yet been recorded which have a suffix letter 'X' after the unifirm stamp number.

FIGURE 38 - FAKE VERIFICATION MARKS

Any Irish measures bearing these marks should be treated with the gravest suspicion.

FIGURE 36 - BELFAST VERIFICATION MARKS



Summary of Irish Weights and Measures Authorities from c1800

It is possible there were other places in Ireland (as elsewhere in the U.K) which undertook weights and measures functions but which never obtained copies of Imperial Standards. More information is needed, for example, about towns making Corn Returns which would have had measures, weights and weighing equipment. Table 24 lists those places known to have has Imperial Standards and others which may possibly have had weighing and measuring equipment.

TABLE 24 - KNOWN AND POSSIBLE IRISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AUTHORITIES from c1800

	Authorities which had Imperial Standards		Towns which had Clerks of Market &c	Possible Weights & Measures Authorities
PROVINCE	COUNTY	BOROUGHS, CITIES AND TOWNS		
CONNAUGHT	Galway	Galway	Athenry Tuam	
	Leitrim		Carrick-on-Shannon Jamestown	
	Mayo			Castlebar (until c1824)
	Roscommon	Athlone		Roscommon
	Sligo	Sligo		
ULSTER	Antrim	Belfast Carrickfergus	Randalstown	
	Armagh			Armagh Charlemont (pre-1800?) Newry
	Cavan		Belturbet	Cavan Killesandra
	Donegal		Lifford	
	Down		Bangor Newtown-Ardes	
	Fermanagh	Enniskillen		
	Londonderry	Londonderry		Coleraine
	Monaghan			Monaghan
	Tyrone	Strabane		
MUNSTER	Clare	Ennis		
	Cork	Cork Kinsale Youghal	Castlemartyr Clonakilty Mallow	Bandon
	Kerry		Castle-Island Dingle Tralee	Killarney
	Limerick	Limerick		
	Tipperary	? Clonmel	(Clonmel) Fethard	Cashel
	Waterford	Waterford		Lismore
LEINSTER	Carlow		Carlow	
	Dublin	Dublin St Sepulchre		
	Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Gowran Inistioge Irishtown	
	Kildare		Athy Naas	Kildare
	King's		Banagher	Tullamore
	Longford	Longford	St Johnstown	
	Louth	Drogheda ? Dundalk	Ardee	Carlingford (Dundalk)
	Meath			Kells Navan Trim
	Queen's		Maryborough	
	Westmeath		Mullingar	Kilbeggan
	Wexford	? New Ross Wexford	Newborough	(New Ross)
	Wicklow		Baltinglass Wicklow	

APPENDIX V - SETS OF IMPERIAL STANDARDS ISSUED FOR IRELAND

Column 2: Appendix I gives full dates for issue of standards against each Indenture Number (Ind No)
(Column 4) Custodians: CP (Clerk of the Peace); Insp (Inspector); RIC (Royal Irish Constabulary); Sec to GJ (Grand Jury Secretary)
(Column 5) Types of Standards: C (Complete); F (Full); & S (Short) sets; B (Bushel, Peck & Gallon); M (Measures); W (Weights) & Y (Yard)

PLACE	YEAR	IND NO	CUSTODIAN	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANTRIM Co	1826	305-6	J Darens, Clerk of the Peace	2F
	1835	782	J Cunningham, Inspector	F
	1835	783	A Lecky, Inspector	F
	1859	1262	W Verner, Treasurer	F
	1867	1412	Clerk of the Peace	F
Belfast	1835	775	H Ferguson, Inspector	F
	1848	1011	J Bates, Town Clerk	F
Carrickfergus	1835	781	J Smith, Inspector	F
ARMAGH Co	1835	748	John Gray, Inspector	F
Armagh Dist	1844	1114	W Kelly, 1st Sub-Inspector	S
CARLOW Co	1826	167	A Humphrey, CP	F
	1844	929-930	David Campion, Inspector	2W
	1862	1329	E Hickson, Sub-Inspector RIC	F
CAVAN Co	1827	396	J Mayne, Clerk of the Peace	F
CLARE Co	1856	1178	Henry Green, Inspector	F
Ennis	1827	367	R Kearney, Provost	F
CORK Co	1834	452-3	J Chatterton, CP	2F
E Riding	1852	1079	N Johnson, CP	S
W Riding	1853	1111	" " "	S
Cork City	1826	273	T Harrison, Mayor	C
	1835	751	J Lane, Treasurer	C
Kinsale	1826	359	W Newman, Sovereign	F
Youghal	1826	360	B Ball, Mayor	M
DONEGAL Co	1835	784	J Hunt, Inspector	F
	1849	1018	E Tydd, Inspector	S
DOWN Co	1826	258	J Craig, CP	F
	1835	768	J Fegan, Inspector	F
	1835	778	Henry Hardman, Inspector	F
	1835	779	Robert Greenlaw, Inspector	F
	1861	1326	Sub-Inspector of Police	F
DUBLIN Co	1826	307	B Arthurne, CP	F
	1848	976	J Darragh, Head Constable	W
	1835	977	E Price, Head Constable	W
	1835	978	P Martha, Head Constable	W
Dublin City	1826	150	T Abbott, Lord Mayor	C
	1856	1169	Lord Mayor	W
St Sepulchre	1828	402	Archbishop of Dublin	F
FERMANAGH	1835	737	Arthur Thompson, Inspector	F
Enniskillen	1861	1311	D Wilkes, Town Council Chairman	F
GALWAY Co	1835	788	Walter Blake, Inspector	F
	1835	791	Robert Eyre, Inspector	F
	1861	1316	" " "	F
Galway Town	1826	322	B O'Hara, Clerk of the Peace	F
KERRY Co	1835	766	John Weeks, Inspector	F
	1835	767	John Morphy, Inspector	F
	1842	891	P Trant, Inspector	F
	1842	892	J O'Connor, Inspector	F
	1842	893	E Stokes, Inspector	F
	1842	894	W Mahoney, Inspector	F
	1842	895	J Mahoney, Inspector	F
	1842	896	R Spotswood, Inspector	F
	1854	1131	W Collier, Inspector	S
	1861	1317	" "	M
KILDARE Co	1835	785	A Rawson, Treasurer	F
KILKENNY Co	1826	358	J Flood, Clerk of the Peace	F
Kilkenny City	1862	1336	P Walters, Town Clerk	F
KING'S Co	1835	786	Thomas Norris, Inspector	F
	1835	787	Isaac Whitfield, Inspector	F
LEITRIM Co	1827	369	A Farrs, Clerk of the Peace	F
	1828	408	" "	F
LIMERICK Co	1835	780	James Lloyd, Inspector	F
	1856	1168	E Gabbett, Sec to Grand Jury	W
	1867	1411	Clerk of the Peace	F
Limerick City	1826	124	H Watson, Mayor	FW
	1845	934	W Geary, Mayor	
LONDONDERRY	1827	377	J Gregg, Chamberlain	F
City & County	1835	774	J Hindman, Inspector	W
	1862	1333	J Gregg	F
LONGFORD Co	1835	770	R Wilson, Inspector	F
Longford	1835	765	T Williams, Inspector	F
LOUTH Co	1835	760	A Shekleston, Inspector	F
Drogheda	1836	836	J Tardis, Inspector	F
MAYO Co	1835	749	G Sheridan, Inspector	F
	1835	750	J Goodwin, Inspector	F
	1862	1332	N Davis, Clerk of the Peace	F
MEATH Co	1826	349	R Osborne, Deputy CP	F
MONAGHAN Co	1826	288	R Smith, Clerk of the Peace	F
	1874	1538	A Carleton, Sub-Insp RIC	B
QUEEN'S Co	1826	205	W Caldbeck, CP	F
	1835	772	A M Mosse, Inspector	F
	1835	773	J Hindes, Inspector	F
ROSCOMMON	1827	374	M Fox, Clerk of the Peace	F
Athlone	1826	321	J Ardil, Clerk of the Peace	F
SLIGO Co	1826	212	R Wynne, Clerk of the Peace	F
Sligo Borough	1862	1351	G Whittaker, Town Clerk	F
TIPPERARY Co	1835	738	W Ryan, Inspector	F
	1835	739	E Sadlier, Inspector	F
	1847	962	TWJ Minchin, Inspector	F
? Clonmel Boro	1826	253	W Clayton, Mayor-Clonmel	F
	1860	1300	J Luther, TC, Clonmel	F
TYRONE Co	1835	769	D White, Inspector	F
Strabane	1835	776	James Cooke, Inspector	Y
WATERFORD Co	1828	411	M Mortimer, Grand Jury Sec	F
Waterford City	1826	189	J Snow, Mayor	F
WESTMEATH Co	1826	361	J Lyons, Chief Magistrate	C
	1829	423	" " "	W
WEXFORD Co	1826	96	A Hawkins, CP	F
	1835	763	W Derinzey, Inspector	F
	1835	764	E Meadows, Inspector	F
? New Ross B	1826	308	E Keogh, CP	F
Wexford Boro	1835	771	J Harper, Mayor	S
WICKLOW Co	1826	233	J Mills, CP	F
	1836	827	William Douglas Kite, Insp	F
	1836	828	J Dan Donard, Inspector	F
	1836	829	S Rounds, Inspector	F
	1836	830	Leeson Smith, Inspector	F
	1861	1327	H Maguire, Inspector	F

FIGURE 39 - VERIFICATION MARKS OF IRISH AUTHORITIES

ANTRIM CO	Belfast	Carrickfergus	ARMAGH CO	CARLOW CO		CAVAN CO
(See Figure 10)	(See Figure 36)	C C I V	1835 I G WR IV (John Gray, Insp)	Co CARLOW 1862		C RW 1833
CLARE CO		Ennis	CORK CO	Cork	Kinsale	Youghal
C C 1836 CLARE 1852 V R CLARE 1856			(See Figure 30)	C.C CC 80		(Seal shown)
DONEGAL CO	DOWN CO		DUBLIN CO	Dublin City	Dublin Metropolitan Police	St Sepulchre
C D W R VR CD		VR CD	C - D 1853	(See Figure 34)	(See Figure 32)	
FERMANAGH CO	Enniskillen	GALWAY CO	Galway	HM WAR DEPARTMENT COMMISSARIAT DEPT (Dublin)	KERRY CO	KILDARE CO
		WRG (West Riding)	(Seal shown)	V R	V R S. I C K C.K	WR CK
KILKENNY CO	Kilkenny	KING'S CO	LEITRIM CO	LIMERICK CO	Limerick	LONDONDERRY CO & CITY
V R C K	C J * M * C (James M'Creery, Grand Jury Secretary)		LEITRIM 1852	CO LIM	LM	DERRY
LONGFORD CO	Longford	LOUTH CO	Drogheda	MAYO CO	MEATH CO	MONAGHAN CO
	(Seal shown)		VR VR JT VOD (J Tardis, Insp)	S R	W IV R W A 1836 (See also Figs 16 & 31)	
QUEEN'S CO	ROSCOMMON CO	Athlone	SLIGO CO	Sligo	TIPPERARY CO	?Clonmel
IH No2 (J Hindes, Insp)	C•R (See also Figure 31)	(Seal shown)	C S N°2	S - B	C.T (See also Figure 31)	(See Figure 31 upper mark may be that of the Borough)
TYRONE CO		Strabane	WATERFORD CO	Waterford	WESTMEATH CO	WEXFORD CO
WRIV	C T R 1860 (with & without crown)		WR IV 35	VR W	V.R C.W	(See Figure 33)
Wexford	WICKLOW CO	ROYAL CYPHERS		UNIDENTIFIED		
WEX	C° W°	(MAYO) WRIV 1835 (MONAGHAN) WIV R 1831 QUEEN'S GIVR		GR IV GIVR 1835 M.O.K and T.O.K		

TABLE 25 - LOCAL JURISDICTIONS WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AUTHORITIES

Aberavon (Glamorgan)
Adpar (Cardigan)
Altrincham (Cheshire)
Amersham (Buckingham)
Ashburton (Devon)
Auchtermuchty (Fife)
Bangor (Carnarvon)
Beer-Alston (Devon)
Berkeley (Gloucester)
Bletchingley (Surrey)
Boroughbridge (Yorkshire)
Bossiney (Cornwall)
Bovey Tracey (Devon)
Brackley (Northampton)
Brading (Isle of Wight)
Bramber (Sussex)
Caergwrle (Flint)
Calne (Wiltshire)
Camelford (Cornwall)
Castle Douglas (Kirkcudbright)
Castle Rising (Norfolk)
Cefn Llys (Radnor)
Chippenham (Wiltshire)
Chipping Campden (Glos Co)
Chipping Sodbury (Glos Co)
Clun (Shropshire)
Clydebank (Dumbarton)
Corfe Castle (Dorset)
Criccieth (Carnarvon)
Crickhowell (Brecon)
Cricklade (Wiltshire)
Cromarty (Cromarty)
Cullen (Banff)
Dingwall (Ross Co)
Dornoch (Sutherland)
Downton (Wiltshire)
Dunwich (Suffolk)
Dursley (Gloucester)
Dysart (Fife Co)
East Looe (Cornwall)
Falkland (Fife Co)
Farnham (Surrey)
Fishguard (Pembroke)
Fordwich (Kent Co)
Fortrose (Ross Co)
Fowey (Cornwall)
Frome (Somerset)
Garstang (Lancashire)
Gatton (Surrey)
Godmanchester (Huntingdon)
Grampound (Cornwall)
Great Bedwin (Wiltshire)
Great Dunmow (Essex)
Harlech (Merioneth)
Harton (Durham)
Haslemere (Surrey)
Hay (Brecon)
Helensburgh (Dumbarton)
Heytesbury (Wiltshire)
Hindon (Wiltshire)
Holt (Denbigh)
Holyhead (Anglesey)
Horsham (Sussex)
Ilchester (Somerset)
Inverary (Argyll)
Inverury (Aberdeen)
Jedburgh (Roxburgh)
Kelso (Roxburgh)
Kenfig (Glamorgan)
Kevinleece (Radnor)
Kilgerran (Pembroke)
Kilrenny (Fife)
Kinning Park (Renfrew)
Kintore (Aberdeen)
Kirkintilloch (Dumbarton)
Knaresborough (Yorkshire)
Knucklas (Radnor)
Lampeter (Cardigan)
Langport Eastover (Somerset)
Laugharne (Carmarthen)
Linlithgow (Linlithgow)
Llanidloes (Montgomery)
Llandovery (Carmarthen)
Llangevni (Anglesey)
Llantrissent (Glamorgan)
Lochmaben (Dumfries)
Loughor (Glamorgan)
Malmesbury (Wiltshire)
Malton (Yorkshire)
Marazion (Cornwall)
Marlow (Buckingham)
Midhurst (Sussex)
Milborne Port (Somerset)
Milford (Pembroke)
Minehead (Somerset)
Machynlleth (Montgomery)
Milngavie (Dumbarton)
Motherwell (Lanark)
Musselburgh (Edinburgh)
Narberth (Pembroke)
Nevin (Carnarvon)
Newborough (Anglesey)
New Alresford (Southampton)
Newburgh (Fife)
New Galloway (Kirkcudbright)
Newport (Pembroke)
Newport (Shropshire)
New Radnor (Radnor)
Newton (Lancashire)
Newtown (Isle of Wight)
Newtown (Montgomery)
Newton Stewart (Wigtown)
Northallerton (Yorkshire)
Oakingham (Berkshire)
Over (Cheshire)
Overton (Flint)
Petersfield (Southampton)
Peterhead (Aberdeen)
Plympton Earle (Devon)
Port Glasgow (Renfrew)
Portobello (Edinburgh)
Queensferry (Linlithgow)
Rhuddlan (Flint)
Rutherglen (Lanark)
Ruyton (Shropshire)
St Asaph (Flint)
St Clear's (Carmarthen)
St David's (Pembroke)
St Mawe's (Cornwall)
St Michael's (Cornwall)
Saltash (Cornwall)
Seaford (Sussux)
Shoreham (Sussex)
Stroud (Gloucester)
Thirsk (Yorkshire)
Thornbury (Gloucester)
Tregony (Cornwall)
Usk (Monmouth)
Wem (Shropshire)
Wendover (Buckingham)
Weobley (Hereford)
Westbury (Wiltshire)
West Looe (Cornwall)
Whithorn (Wigtown)
Wickwar (Gloucester)
Wilton (Wiltshire)
Winchcomb (Gloucester)
Wishaw (Lanark)
Wiston (Pembroke)
Wootton Bassett (Wiltshire)
Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)

N.B See Table 24 for Possible Irish Weights and Measures authorities from c1800

7 VERIFICATION MARKS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AUTHORITIES

Possible Weights and Measures Authorities

On the basis of their history, population, size and importance as local trading centres there were many local jurisdictions which may have undertaken weights and measures functions. Although little or no confirmatory evidence has yet been forthcoming the places listed in Table 25 are suggested as 'possibles'(for Ireland see Table 24). They may have only acted in this respect in the pre-Imperial period whilst some possibly may have continued to do so after 1826 using their pre-Imperial standards. In such cases it is also possible that their continued activity after 1826 may have been for some considerable time. In general, however, the likelihood is that almost all would have ceased c1835 to c1840. This would have been as a result of the legislative requirements during the 1830s of the Representation of the People Acts (Reform Acts), Municipal Corporations Act, 1835 and Weights and Measures Acts, 1834 and 1835. The sources for this list include references in contemporary publications to officials undertaking duties involved with weights and measures administration; to the place having an active local market(hall) and/or regular fairs; mentions of the place in information about County activities; and suggestions that the place had some form of manorial, parish or common council exercising local jurisdiction. No descriptions of the type of 'authority' have been given as the named location may not have been the administration itself but merely the place where a franchise, for example, had its normal 'courts'. Many manors covered large areas but were inevitably based on the principal town within their jurisdiction although the name of the manor may have been different to that of the principal town.

It is hoped that further information about these places will be generated following the publication of this book. Readers with any such additional information are asked to contact the principal author who intends in due course to publish updates which will acknowledge the source of all further contributions.

Known Weights and Measures Authorities

The actual number of places which at any one time had local sets of standards and exercised weights and measures functions including stamping will probably never be known accurately. Appendix III lists the principal bodies which had either Imperial Standards or on the basis of other information may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1825. Unfortunately, having standards and exercising certain weights and measures functions did not automatically mean that place practised verification and stamping. Of course, if they did not verify and stamp the weights and measures of local traders then there will be no verification stamp(s) to be found for that place. Most of the counties had divisions which at different times were issued with standards but may not always have used a distinct stamp for their verifications. In 1863, the Warden of the Standards reported that 1355 indentures of verification had been issued for 34130 standard weights and measures; which standards had been obtained by 757 places and 29 persons. In 1870 this information was updated and because a different arrangement was used it appeared to cause the number of 'places' to be reduced. After deducting those destined for National and Foreign Government use and Colonial purposes together with those for private use there remained 1175 sets which had been verified for 496 places. The reduction was influenced by reporting upon the counties to include their districts and parts which had previously been reported as separate places.

Large numbers of places had 'illegal' standards in that they had never been reverified against the National reference standards to ensure their continuing accuracy after being used locally for some years. It had been assumed that such reverification would be undertaken voluntarily at reasonable intervals but this did not occur. Even after it was made a legal obligation (in 1859 for Great Britain and 1860 for Ireland) a significant percentage of places still did not comply. In his annual report for 1866/7 the Warden of the Standards remarked: "It has been ascertained from an account recently made up in this department, that out of 301 cities and towns in Great Britain which have been furnished with standards, 120 (36%) have no standards which are legal by being duly reverified. Out of 57 manors or liberties, 44 (77%) have none but illegal standards". Most of the places which had standards were independent jurisdictions. This meant 'offenders' were prosecuted before the local justices who in most cases would have been responsible for deciding not to have the local standards reverified. It was unusual for there to be any right of appeal to a higher court and so 'justice' was meted out summarily there and then. In the immediate post-Imperial period it is very likely that in a number of smaller places a decision would have been taken not to go to the expense of replacing the old standards. Because of this it is not safe to assume that the only verification marks ever likely to be encountered will be those used by the places listed in Appendix III. A significant number of other places had been undertaking weights and measures functions from at least the beginning of the 19th Century and some of these would undoubtedly have continued to do so after 1825-26.

TABLE 26 - SHORT GLOSSARY OF HERALDIC TERMS (citing examples of their use as verification marks)

AGNUS DEI	a pascal lamb with a halo and a banner charged with a cross
AT GAZE	of a stag with head facing the observer (GUARDANT for other animals) [Hertford; New Windsor]
ARMED	having teeth, talons, horns or claws (opposite = DISARMED) [Bradford; Warrington]
BARDED	of a horse, bridled, saddled and armoured [Fifeshire]
BARWISE	a charge inclined horizontally on a shield [Norfolk]
BASE	an area at the bottom of a shield (IN BASE means a charge is placed there) [Norwich; Rochester]
BEND	a broad band extending from top left to bottom right of a shield (diminutive = BENDLET)
BENDY	bendlets arranged bendwise [Manchester]
BENDWISE	a charge inclined diagonally on a shield [Warwick]
BEZANT	a roundel [Cornwall]
CHARGE	any device featuring on a shield [Hertfordshire]
CHEQUY	a chequerboard design on a shield [Grantham]
CHIEF	a (deep) horizontal area at the top of the shield (IN CHIEF when a charge is placed here) [Lancaster]
CHEVRON	a broad inverted V across the centre of a shield (diminutive = CHEVRONEL) [Cardiff; Monmouth]
CHEVRONWISE	a charge or charges inclined as a chevron [Grimsby; Worcestershire]
CINQUEFOIL	a device with 5 stylised petals [Hamilton; Leicester]
COUCHANT	of a beast when lying down with head raised (LODGED when a deer)
COUPED	cut short by a straight horizontal line [Argyllshire; Huddersfield; Gateshead; Warrington]
COURANT	running at speed [Fifeshire]
CROSIER	the pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot [Paisley]
CROSS CROSSLET	a plain cross with each limb also terminating in a cross [Aldeburgh; Isle of Ely]
CROSSWISE	in the form of a cross (c.f SALTIREWISE) [Plymouth]
DECRESCENT	a half-moon with horns pointing to the left (left = SINISTER) [Portsmouth]
DISPLAYED	with wings expanded [Carnarvonshire; Lanarkshire; County Monaghan; Perth]
EMBATTLED	having crenellations, for example, a tower or castle [Bridgnorth; Marlborough; Westmorland]
ENFILED	passing through, such as an arrow through a crown [Bury St Edmunds; Queen's Co; Southwold]
ENSIGNED	having a charge placed above, for example a crown [Kinghorn]
ESCALLOP	a stylised shell [Poole]
ESTOIL	a 6-pointed star depicted with wavy lines
FACE	lion or leopard's head facing forward with no part of the neck visible [Shrewsbury]
FESS	a broad horizontal band across the centre of a shield [Maidstone]
FESSWISE	a charge inclined horizontally [Brighton]
FLEECE	a horned ram depicted as if suspended from a hook by a band and ring [Leeds]
FLEUR-DE-LIS	a stylised lily [Brecon; Guernsey; Lincolnshire; Renfrewshire]
FORCENE	a rearing horse with both hind hooves on the ground [Kent]
FORMY	a cross of the Maltese type (alternative = PATY) [Abingdon; St Germans]
GARB	a sheaf of wheat [Chester]
GUARDANT	with the head turned to face the observer [Congleton; Glossop;]
HIRONDELLE	a swallow [Arundel]
HORSESHOE	usually depicted pointing downwards [Rutland]
IMPALEMENT	the vertical division of a shield [Peterborough; Sandwich]
IN HIS PRIDE	of a peacock facing the observer with his tail displayed [Leicestershire]
IN SPLENDOUR	of the Sun, sometimes with a human face [Banbury]
LIVER BIRD	a cormorant [Liverpool]
LOZENGE	a diamond-shaped (FUSIL when elongated) [Faversham; Hereford; Middlesex]
LYMPHAD	a galley either in full sail or with sails furled [Leith]
MULLET	a star with 5points [Ashton-under-Lyne; Bedfordshire]
PALE	a broad vertical band in the centre of a shield
PALEWISE	a charge inclined vertically [Dunstable; Hull]
PASSANT	a beast walking with the right forepaw raised [Middlesbrough; York]
PORT	a gateway, of a castle [Launceston]
RAGGED STAF	a staff from which the branches have been roughly sawn [Nottingham]
RAMPANT	of a beast in an upright position with its left hind paw on the ground [Denbighshire]
REFLEXED	curved backwards (e.g a chain attached to a beast's collar) [High Wycombe; Walsall]
SALTIREWISE	charges inclined like a broad diagonal cross [County Down; Reading; Ripon; Wisbech]
SEAX	scimitar-like sword with a notch in the back of the curved blade [Middlesex]
SEJANT	a beast in the sitting position with forepaws on the ground [Berwickshire]
STATANT	a beast standing with all feet on the ground [Berkshire; Beverley; Haddington; Kidwelly]
TRUSSED	of a bird with closed wings [Burnley; Caithnessshire]
WOOL PACK	a bulky cushion with the corners tied [Boston]

Civic Armory and Verification Marks

Civic armory in Britain dates from the late 12th Century when officials of boroughs and towns began using seals bearing devices which initially were rarely depicted on shields. Mostly, the devices were of local significance such as religious or other emblems; sometimes seigneurial devices were used indicative of feudal allegiance or benefaction, contained within an inscribed border.

During the Middle Ages the gradual development of corporate authority was matched by a desire to assert corporate identity in a form which could be equated with that of a feudal magnate. By the 14th century many corporations, guilds and towns had adopted the devices of their seals as coats of arms. This was simply done by depicting them in colour on a shield, although the charges were sometimes rearranged to conform with armorial conventions. In the 16th and 17th Centuries several corporations used the occasion of visitations by the Heralds of the Colleges of Arms to record their previously unauthorised arms. Others retained their original emblems, many of which still remained in use throughout the 19th Century. For example, the triple-towered castle of Dorchester was not a coat of arms but, with its royal reference, was derived from the town's ancient seal.

The use of unauthorised arms flourished in the 19th Century. This was no doubt encouraged by excesses of civic pride and corporate rivalry and resulted in some very pretentious ostentation. For example, before the arrival of the North Western Railway in 1841, Crewe was merely a single farmhouse. To emphasise its newly acquired civic status the Council adopted bogus 'arms' which included a canal boat, stage-coach, packhorse, pillion and a locomotive.

The civic arms used by Bury St Edmunds are amongst the most ancient and derive from those attributed to Edmund the Martyr, the 9th Century King of East Anglia: "3 crowns each pierced by 2 arrows". Similar arms of '3 crowns' subsequently formed the heraldry of the diocese of Ely and the Borough of Colchester.

A seal, 'sigil' or 'sigillum' in Latin, often bore an outer inscription in Latin which usually included the word 'sigillum' and the name and type of authority (c.f the verification mark of the County of Worcester).

Presentation of Information about Local Jurisdictions and their Verification Marks

The rest of the book comprises individual entries for each place in the British Isles known to have had standards from c1795 onwards. A brief history of their involvement with the administration of weights and measures functions is given together with details about the issue to them of Imperial Standards, and any Uniform Verification Number(s) which may have been adopted for that place from 1879 onwards. Any names recorded in official records such as those of the custodian of the local standards or Inspectors of Weights and Measures are given. The dates of any local police force are given because of the extensive involvement of the police with the exercise of these functions. The known or likely date when each place ceased to undertake weights and measures functions is indicated.

All recorded verification marks for each place are illustrated and if there are several variants an attempt has been made to display them in a chronological sequence. Any associated marks such as divisional numbers or date-marks are also shown.

The sizes of verification marks differ both with time and the object upon which they were stamped. Because of this although the marks are shown in what is believed to be their correct proportions they are not to a common scale. In general, verification marks are small and few exceed about ¼ inch (6mm) diameter or width. If anything, these marks became smaller during the 19th Century. Many of the marks which were larger than about ½ inch (10-12mm) date from the first third of the 19th Century or were used by some of the 'anomalous jurisdictions'.

The entries are given on a county by county basis starting in the North of Scotland and moving southwards in regional bands from West to East. This allows neighbouring counties to be found most readily. The arrangement was chosen firstly, to assist identification as it is more common to find the marks of adjoining places on the same weight or measure; and secondly, to reflect subsequent changes to the administration of the weights and measures function such as reorganisations of local government.

The pre-Uniform Verification Number (UVNo) marks fall principally into two major groups:

- Those comprising letters with or without a crowned royal cypher. Many of these marks were recorded in such a way that it is not always possible to be certain about the style of lettering originally used or the design of the crown. In such cases the mark will be shown with serif lettering and a 'standard' crown (as shown here) otherwise, the mark will be given as accurately as possible.

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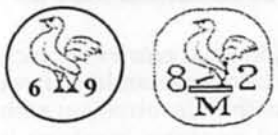
- Those comprising or including heraldic emblems or devices. Most of these marks have been recorded in a more detailed fashion. Under the entry for each place is given a description of the civic arms or seal in use at the time that place was active as a weights and measures authority. Because of the protocols involved with heraldry it has not always been possible to describe every element of the arms or seal in everyday language. Hopefully, Table 26 will provide sufficient information to clarify the meaning of any terms used.

HIGHLANDS & ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND I - CAITHNESS, SUTHERLAND, ORKNEY & SHETLAND

CAITHNESS COUNTY



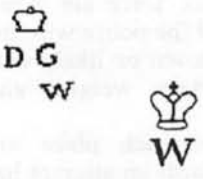
County police force from 1859 to 1969 and in 1866 a Police Officer acted as the unpaid Inspector who during that year seized 2 weights and secure 2 convictions with fines and costs totalling £1 9s 6d.
The seal adopted by the County Council in 1890 includes a cockerel as a crest (for the Sinclair Earls of Caithness) and a cockerel also features in verification marks. The 'M' in the verification mark may be a date code or could refer to the Chief Constable's surname.

Standards issued in 1861 (Ind No 1328) to A Mitchell, Chief Constable.

Adopted UVNos 465 in 1884 (reallocated by 1946 to the County and Wick Burgh); 472 in 1967 and 1364 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed to Highland Regional Council in 1975.

WICK ROYAL BURGH



An ancient Royal Burgh 112 miles (NE) from Inverness and 270 (N) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1841 to 1858. The Burgh seal shows a bishop standing in a boat being rowed by 2 oarsmen with a crosier in the sea below; in favour of St Fergus the Burgh's patron saint.

Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 614) to Messrs Bardie and Cleghorn, Inspectors. Inspection had ceased prior to 1866 as in that year it was reported there were no standards nor Inspector (probably in 1858 when police ended).

SUTHERLAND COUNTY

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 287) to W Taylor, Clerk of the Peace
County police force from 1850 to 1963 and in 1866 the Chief Constable acted as the unpaid Inspector.

Adopted UVNo 190 in 1879 and probably ceased independent inspection in 1963 from when it shared a joint service with Ross and Cromarty.

Weights and measures administration passed to Highland Regional Council in 1975.

DORNOCH ROYAL BURGH
An ancient Royal Burgh and the County town 201 miles (NNW) from Edinburgh which may have exercised weights and measures functions.
The Burgh seal shows a horse-shoe, a cat facing left with one front paw raised, and a circular escutcheon with three stars. The wild cat and the arms of three stars refer to the ancient Earldom of Sutherland.

ORKNEY COUNTY

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 217) to C Sheriff, Sheriff Substitute. In 1866 the Gaoler acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £10 plus £31 14s 2d emoluments. During that year he stamped 1492 weights, 20 liquid, 4 dry and 6 length measures. County police force from 1858 to 1969.

Adopted UVNo 230 in 1879.

Orkney County Council created as a separate County to Shetland with effect from 15 May 1890. Had a shared inspection service with Shetland probably from c1940 which adopted for Orkney CC UVNo 791 in 1953.
Weights and measures administration passed to Orkney Isles Council in 1975.

KIRKWALL & ST OLA ROYAL BURGH

SEAL OF KIRKWALL

An ancient Royal Burgh, sea-port and the County town 327 miles (N) from Edinburgh whose Burgh seal shows a three-masted ship with furled sails, full rigging and masthead flags.

I t is not known when Standards were issued but a set were reverified for the Burgh in 1900.
Adopted UVNo 231 in 1879 and independent inspection may have ceased some years before 1910 when it was noted that the Inspector for 'Orkney County, and Kirkwall' had passed the Examination for Inspectors required under the Weights and Measures Act, 1904.

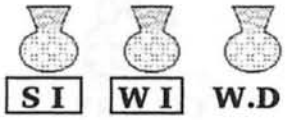
ZETLAND LORDSHIP

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 260) to F Heddell, Sheriff Clerk.
County police force from 1883 to 1940.
Adopted UVNo 456 in 1882.
Zetland County Council created as a separate County to Orkney with effect from 15 May 1890. Had a shared inspection service with Orkney probably from c1940 which adopted for Zetland CC UVNo 790 in 1953.
Weights and measures administration passed to Shetland Isles Council in 1975.

LERWICK POLICE BURGH
A Burgh of Barony, sea-port and the County town which became a Police Burgh in 1833 and had a Burgh police force from 1892 to 1940.

HIGHLANDS & ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND II - INVERNESS-SHIRE & NAIRNSHIRE

INVERNESS COUNTY



Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 284) to J Grant, Clerk of the Peace to which set a quarter-gill measure was added in 1873.

County police force from 1839 to 1968 and in 1866 there were 3 Police Superintendents acting as unpaid Inspectors.

By the 1890s there were 3 inspection Divisions: Fort William; Skye; and, Long Island.

A series of pre-Imperial capacity pewter vessels believed to originate from the Highlands of Scotland are known to collectors as 'pot-belly' measures. Found in both lidded and unlidded forms these have been typically described as early 18th century. Some bear marks which have previously been considered to be makers' marks although they are also known on another type of Scots measure - the 'tappit hen' whose origins may also be in the Highlands. It is believed these marks of which several versions are shown are verification marks used by Invernessshire during the immediate post-Imperial period.

Adopted UVNo 258 in 1879

Weights and measures administration passed to Highland Regional Council in 1975.

INVERNESS ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh and the County town 156 miles (NNW) from Edinburgh. In 1866 the Inspector had an annual salary of £20 plus £7 emoluments.

Burgh police force from 1692 to 1968.

The Burgh seal shows a camel facing right.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 248) to J Simpson, Dean of Guild to which set was added a quarter-gill measure in 1872.

Adopted UVNos 258 in 1891 (and 1254 in 1969)

By 1972 inspection was being undertaken by the County and may have ceased prior to 1969.
It appears to have been a more common practice in Scotland for the counties when undertaking inspection on behalf of burghs to use separate Uniform Verification Numbers allocated for the particular burgh.

NAIRNSHIRE

There is no record of the County being issued with standards and it probably took over inspection from the Burgh in 1866 when the Burgh police force ended.

The verification mark shown could have been used either by the County or the Burgh.

County police force from 1850 to 1930.

UVNo 292 was adopted by the County and Burgh jointly in 1879 and became redundant prior to the Joint inspection arrangements with Moray which commenced in 1930. From 1935 to 1975 a Joint Committee provided an inspection service to both counties and their burghs which was joined by Banff c1949.

Nairnshire's weights and measures administration passed to Highland Regional Council in 1975.

NAIRN ROYAL BURGH

SEAL OF NAIRN

An ancient Royal Burgh and the County town 15 miles (NE by E) from Inverness and 167 (NNW) from Edinburgh.

Burgh police force from 1859 to 1866.

Burgh seal shows St Ninian its patron saint with a crosier in his left hand and a book in his right.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 290) to J Rose, Dean of Guild to which set a quarter-gill measure was added in 1878.

It is noted in the 4th Report of the Standards Commission, 1870 that "No inspection exercised in 1866, when a police inspector was appointed inspector of weights and measures." (for the County and Royal Burgh jointly).

HIGHLANDS & ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND III - ROSS & CROMARTY

CROMARTY COUNTY

CO. CRY

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 247) to J Taylor, Sheriff Clerk.

County police force from 1859 to 1889.

Used a boar's head in its verification mark which was probably derived from Cromarty's Burgh seal.

In 1866 a Grocer acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £15 plus 12s 8d emoluments and during that year he stamped 376 weights, 88 liquid, 3 dry and 2 length measures. By 1867 it was noted that "Office of Inspector dispensed with".

United with Rosshire in 1890 as Ross and Cromarty County Council but probably had shared inspection for some years previously, possibly from c1867.

CROMARTY BURGH
An ancient Burgh of Barony and the old County town which may have exercised weights and measures functions. Created a Parliamentary Burgh in 1832 and had a Burgh police force from 1859 to 1869.

The Burgh seal shows 3 boars' heads.

ROSS COUNTY

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1ROSS

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 129) for the 'Western District' to W James Cameron, Principal Clerk of the Peace; and in 1852 (Ind No 1074) for the Island of Lewis, Wester Ross ('Lewis District').

County police force from 1850 to 1889 and in 1866 there were 7 Police Officers acting as unpaid Inspectors. During that year they stamped 4734 weights, 785 liquid, 45 dry and 84 length measures; seizing 70 weights.

Verification marks have been recorded including District numbers 1, 2 and 3 suggesting there was a third District which was probably based on Tain when that burgh ceased inspection. By the 1880s three divisional offices were noted: Dingwall, Tain and Stornoway.

United with Cromarty in 1890 as Ross and Cromarty County Council.

DINGWALL ROYAL BURGH
An ancient Royal Burgh, sea-port and the old County town 20 miles (SW) from Cromarty and 174 (NNW) from Edinburgh which may have exercised weights and measures functions and had a Burgh police force from 1859 to 1865.
The Burgh seal shows an estoil with 2 stars, 2 lozenges and a heart between its arms.

(ISLAND OF LEWIS)

Standards were issued in 1852 (Ind No 1074) for the Island of Lewis, Wester Ross.

The 'Lewis District' remained part of Ross and Cromarty until 1975 when together with the other islands off the West coast it was created a separate all-purpose authority: the Western Isles Council.

TAIN ROYAL BURGH

B T

An ancient Royal Burgh and the County town of Ross and Cromarty 30 miles (N by E) from Inverness and 201 (N by W) from Edinburgh.

The Burgh seal shows St Duthacus in long garments holding a staff in his right hand and an open book on his breast with the left hand.

Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 733) to 'The Magistrates' and inspection had probably ceased by the late 1860s when the standards passed to the County. In 1866 a (County?) Police Officer acted as the unpaid Inspector and during that year he stamped 1194 weights and 99 liquid measures.

ROSS & CROMARTY COUNTY COUNCIL

Came into existence with effect from 15 May 1890 when adopted UVNo 568 and in 1966 UVNo 1139.

Had Joint inspection with Sutherland by 1966 when UVNo 1138 was adopted by the consortium.
Weights and measures administration passed to Highland Regional Council in 1975.

ABERDEEN COUNTY

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 14) to Thomas Gordon, Sheriff Clerk Deputy. In 1860 three further sets issued to RT Barnes, Chief Constable for the Districts: No ' 1' = Aberdeen (Ind No 1298), No ' 2' = Peterhead (Ind No 1297) and No ' 3' = Inverurie (Ind No 1299). A further set was issued in 1890 (Ind No 2123).
Probably used the simple 'AC' mark until 1860 and thereafter the Divisional marks until 1894.
County police force from 1840 to 1949 and in 1866 3 Inspectors of Police acted as Inspectors at annual salaries of £10 each. During that year they stamped 11522 weights, 508 liquid, 87 dry and 39 length measures.
Adopted UVNos 535 - 537 in 1894. Shared inspection with Kincardine County from c1946 until c1964 when Joint Aberdeen and Kincardine W & M Committee adopted UVNo 1002.

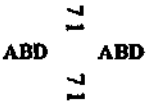
Weights and measures administration passed to Grampian Regional Council in 1975.

ABERDEEN COUNTY OF CITY

A market town, sea-port, the County town and metropolis of the North of Scotland 109 miles (NNE) from Edinburgh. In 1866 the Dean of Guild's Officer acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £30 plus £48 17s 7d emoluments. During that year he stamped 2881 weights, 1013 liquid, 196 dry and 30 length measures, seizing 89 weights and securing 6 convictions with fines and costs totalling £5 14s.
City police force from 1818 to 1975.
The City arms and seal of 3 triple-towered towers are said to refer to the three fortified hills on which the City had its origins and a representation of one of which is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.

Prior to 1865 inspections may have been carried out by the County using the City's verification mark or the City may have shared the County set.

Standards (weights only) issued in 1865 (Ind No 1376) to the City Chamberlain and in 1871 the original full County set were reverified for the City and issued to the Lord Provost.



Adopted UVNos 146 in 1881; 760-1 in 1953; 850 in 1959 and 1204 in 1968.

Weights and measures administration passed to Grampian Regional Council in 1975.

FRASERBURGH BURGH

An ancient Burgh of Regality 42 miles (NE) from Aberdeen which had a Burgh police force from 1859 to 1866. Unusually, when the Police Burgh was created in 1840 it did not replace the manorial burgh and both co-existed until 1892. Although there is no record in the original Verification Book of any issue of Imperial Standards, the Warden of the Standards noted in his 1882 Annual Report that standards had been reverified in 1881 and said: *"In this Burgh, the 'Dean of Guild' attends to the adjustment of weights and measures, the power of electing a Dean being conferred by Royal Charter, dated 4 April 1601, upon the Superior or Hereditary Provost of Fraserburgh, Lord Saltoun".* Lord Saltoun had written in 1862 to the Aberdeenshire Justices complaining about their Inspector's behaviour: "... regret that I feel compelled to bring under the notice of the Justices ... the conduct of Mr Barnes, sub-Inspector of Weights and Measures .... in having on the 29th September 1860 notwithstanding the remonstrances of my Baron Baillie, Mr Chalmers, insisted on adjusting the weights and measures of the inhabitants of Fraserburgh" He went on to point out the legal authority under which such actions were reserved exclusively to him; which was duly noted by the Justices who then instructed that no further inspections would occur.

Adopted UVNo 596 in 1902 and probably ceased inspection by c1908.

KINCARDINE COUNTY

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 259) to J Beattie, Custodier. In 1866 a Gunmaker acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £10 plus £2 4s 10d emoluments. During that year he stamped 726 weights, 62 liquid, 11 dry and 4 length measures. County police force from 1841 to 1949.

423

Adopted UVNo 423 in 1882 which was reallocated for 'Aberdeen County - Kincardine' in 1946 together with UVNo 425 in 1952.

Joint inspection with Aberdeen County from c1946 until both authorities were replaced by Grampian Regional Council in 1975.

INVERBERVIE ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh also known as Bervie about 82 miles (NNE) from Edinburgh.

Standards (weights only) issued in 1872 (Ind No 1500) to A Carnegie, Dean of Guild; reverified 1884 and probably ceased inspection in 1892.

SEAL OF INVERBERVIE

UNIDENTIFIED MARK

The 'IL' mark shown was recorded on the same weight as the 'ABD 71' mark and may relate to one of the Aberdeenshire or Kincardineshire (or possibly Inverness-shire) authorities.

NORTH EAST SCOTLAND II - BANFFSHIRE & ELGINSHIRE

BANFF COUNTY

BAИFF

The County did not at first acquire any Imperial Standards and it was noted in the 4th Report of the Standards Commission, 1870 that the Burgh standards "are now stated to be used by the county". A set (Ind No 2152) was issued to Banff County Council in 1890.

The County may also have used the 'BANFF' verification mark, although when it is seen with 'DG' it would be the Burgh's mark.

County police force from 1840 to 1949 and in 1866 a Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £1 11s 5d.

VR
15

Adopted UVNo 15 in 1879. From c1949 until 1975 inspection came under a Joint Weights and Measures Committee of Banff, Moray (formerly Elgin) and Nairn which adopted UVNo 1340 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed to Grampian Regional Council in 1975.

BANFF ROYAL BURGH

A market town, sea-port and the County town 165 miles (N by E) from Edinburgh on the road from Aberdeen to Inverness which had a Burgh police force from 1859 to 1886. In 1866 the Inspector stamped 301 weights, 38 liquid and 15 dry measures.

The arms of the Virgin and Child are very old, the Virgin Mary being the patron saint of the Burgh.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 130) to G Gordon Robinson, Provost. A return to the Standards Commission was made by the Burgh in 1866 (with none from the County) and the Burgh probably ceased inspection soon after that.

BAИFF D G IML

ELGIN COUNTY

E
ELG

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 103) for "The Burgh and County of Elgin" to Sir A Dunbar, Convenor. In 1866 a Clergyman acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £5 and during that year he stamped 4 weights. The verification marks shown may therefore refer to the Burgh or the County.

County police force from 1844 to 1930 which probably took over all inspection within the County from c1893.

Adopted UVNo 240 in 1879; and as Moray County Council (from 1919) adopted UVNo 433 in 1928.

Joint inspection with Nairn County from 1930 with a Joint Committee providing inspection to both counties and the burghs therein from 1935 until c1949 when Banff joined the consortium.

Weights and measures administration passed to Grampian Regional Council in 1975.

ELGIN ROYAL BURGH

ELGIN
D A G

A market town and the County town 63 miles (NW) from Aberdeen and 174 (N) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1850 to 1893. In 1866 the Burgh Officer acted as the Inspector and received £3 0s 7d in emoluments. During that year he stamped 120 weights, 386 liquid, 30 dry and 36 length measures.

The Burgh seal shows St Aegidius or Giles with a crosier in his left hand and an open book in his right. He was unique among Scottish burghal patron saints as he was elected Provost of Elgin in 1547.

There is no record in the original Verification Book of any Standards being issued to the Burgh except those referred to in the County entry so perhaps as elsewhere the Burgh and County shared the use of one verified set of standards.

Adopted UVNo 380 in 1880 which was being used jointly with the County by 1930 (see note about Burghs below)

FORRES ROYAL BURGH

SEAL OF FORRES

An ancient Royal Burgh 12 miles (W by S) from Elgin which had a Burgh police force from 1859 to 1866.

The Burgh seal shows a saint holding a box in his right hand and a hurdle in his left with a moon and star to each side above foliage.

Standards issued in 1869 (Ind No 1429) to the Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 433 in 1882 which was being used by the County by 1928 (see note about Burghs below)

BURGHS OF ELGINSHIRE

From at least 1895 the County undertook inspection for the following Burghs: Burghead; Elgin; Forres; Grantown-on-Spey; Lossiemouth and Branderburgh; and Rothes. Apart from Elgin and Forres, Lossiemouth & Branderburgh was the only other Burgh to adopt in 1892 a Uniform Stamp Number: UVNo 271 which was cancelled before 1930.

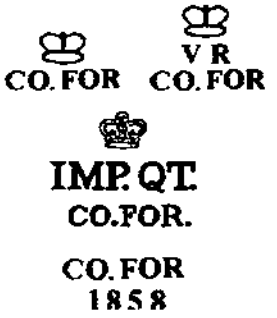
FORFAR COUNTY

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 139) to Patrick Doe, Sheriff Clerk; and a further set in 1856 (Ind No 1176) to William Chalmers, Clerk of the Peace.

County police force from 1840 to 1928 and in 1866 a Superintendent of Police acted as the unpaid Inspector. During that year he stamped 1693 weights, 7 liquid and 1 dry measure.

Adopted UVNo 22 in 1879, became Angus County in 1928 when as Angus Joint Committee took over UVNo 22 and later UVNos 123 in 1946, 111 in 1963, 1298 in 1970 and 1317 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed to Tayside Regional Council in 1975.



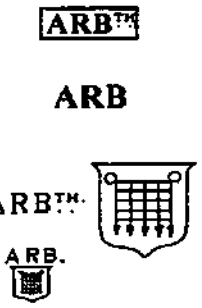
ARBROATH ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh and sea-port formerly known as Aberbrothock 15 miles (SE by E) from Forfar and 58 (NNE) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1836 to 1949. In 1866 a Blacksmith acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £ 3 3s plus £9 7s 4d emoluments. During that year he stamped 1255 weights, 97 liquid, 6 dry and 3 length measures; seizing 37 weights and 2 measures.

The Burgh arms show a portcullis with pendant chains said to represent that of the Abbey's great West gateway which is reproduced almost exactly in the verification marks.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 114) to David Lowson, Town Clerk; and a further set including a quarter-gill measure in 1874 (Ind No 1523) to William Dove, Inspector.

Adopted UVNo 488 in 1890 and ceased independent inspection in 1928 when the service passed to the Angus Joint Committee.



BRECHIN ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh 8 miles (W by N) from Montrose and 66 (NNE) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1859 to 1930. In 1866 a Blacksmith acted as the unpaid Inspector (same person as at Arbroath?)

An old Burgh seal includes a shield of 3 piles conjoined in the base (later adopted as the Burgh's arms) which device has been recorded as a verification mark.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 123) to S Speid, Chief Magistrate

Adopted UVNo 123 in 1879 and ceased independent inspection in 1928 when the service passed to the Angus Joint Committee.

DUNDEE COUNTY OF CITY

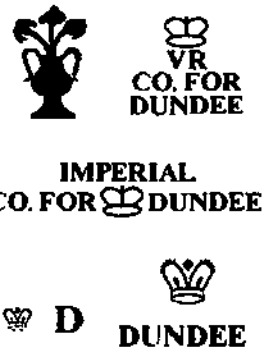
An ancient Royal Burgh and sea-port 14 miles (S by W) from Forfar and 40 (N by E) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1824 to 1975. In 1866 a Town Council Officer acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £32. During that year he stamped 6187 weights, 384 liquid, 13 dry and 67 length measures.

The Burgh seal shows a lily-pot which device has been recorded as a verification mark.

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 78) to W Barrie and Christopher Kerr, Town Clerks to which set a quarter-gill measure was added in 1875; another set in 1835 for 'The Guildry of Dundee' (Ind No 607) to W Barrie, Town Clerk; and 2 sets of weights in 1870 and 1876 (Ind Nos 1448 & 1598) to the 'Town Clerk' (W Hay in 1876)

Adopted UVNos 487 in 1890; 626-7 in 1910 and 1404 in 1972.

Weights and measures administration passed to the Tayside Regional Council in 1975.



FORFAR ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh and the County town 70 miles (N by E) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1857 to 1930. In 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £10. During that year he stamped 1324 weights, 327 liquid, 2 dry and 6 length measures.

The Burgh seal shows the old Castle of Forfar as a triple-towered castle and in the chief a fir tree flanked by a bull's head to the left and a stag's to the right. These may recall the great Platane forest and the animals which inhabited it, or the Burgh's leather trade and its famous shoemakers.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 204) to W Maflan, Provost.

Adopted UVNo 422 in 1882 and ceased independent inspection in 1928 when the service passed to the Angus Joint Committee.

(Forfarshire continued)

MONTROSE ROYAL BURGH

SEAL OF MONTROSE

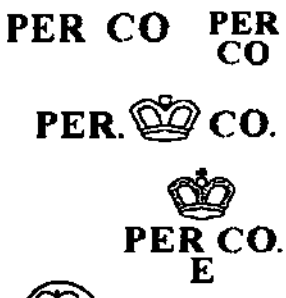
An ancient Royal Burgh and sea-port 21 miles (ENE) from Forfar and 72 (NE by N) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1833 to 1930. In 1866 the Burgh Officer acted as the unpaid Inspector.

The Burgh seal includes a rose on a shield which may be the device used as a verification mark.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 137) to James Walker, Dean of Guild to which a quarter-gill measure was added in 1871. The standards were still being used in 1886 although by reason of lack of reverification they had been illegal for several years. The Standards Department pointed this out and were informed by the Burgh that it did not suit their convenience to have them tested!

Adopted UVNo 111 in 1879 and ceased independent inspection in 1928 when service passed to the Angus Joint Committee.

PERTH COUNTY



Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 298) to I M Patton, Sheriff Clerk.

County police force from 1839 to 1930 with inspection under the Chief Constable from at least 1860 and a Police Officer acting as Inspector in 1866 at an annual salary of £54 12s. During that year he stamped 15045 weights, 2757 liquid, 126 dry and 114 length measures.

The County arms which date from 1800 show a lion rampant standing on a mount and brandishing a scimitar within a Royal tressure. These arms were closely connected with Local Militia and Volunteer Forces appearing on a colour of a Perthshire Militia Troop dated 1684.

Adopted UVNos 69 in 1879; and as the joint inspection service with Kinross (from 1929) later adopted UVNos 1016-7 in 1964 and 1236 in 1969.

Weights and measures administration passed to Tayside Regional Council in 1975.

CULROSS ROYAL BURGH

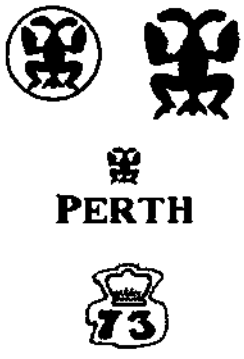
An ancient Royal Burgh 7 miles (W) from Dunfermline and 21 (WNW) from Edinburgh which was situated in a detached portion of the County forming part of the Fifeshire peninsular.

The Burgh seal shows St Serf standing in prayer in front of Culross Abbey with 3 birds on the roof.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 345) to A Donald, Dean of Guild.

In 1866 the Town Clerk stated that the standards were never used, and that no Inspector was appointed.

PERTH CITY



An ancient Royal Burgh and the County town 44 miles (N by W) from Edinburgh and 61 (NE) from Glasgow which had a City police force from 1811 to 1964. Perth was the former Capital of Scotland and took precedence over all other Burghs except Edinburgh. In 1866 a Watchmaker acted as the Inspector receiving £20 in emoluments. During that year he stamped 2108 weights and 364 liquid measures.

The Burgh arms show the Holy Lamb bearing St Andrews flag on a shield set within a Royal tressure carried on the breast of a double-headed eagle. This device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 279) to D G Stewart, Lord Provost to which were added a quarter-gill measure in 1872. A Watchmaker was the part-time Inspector in 1866.

Adopted UVNos 73 in 1879 and 815 in 1955.

Weights and measures administration passed to Tayside Regional Council in 1975.

KINROSS COUNTY

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind Nos 159 & 350) to C Stein, Deputy Lord Lieutenant; and a Sheriff Officer was acting as the unpaid Inspector in 1866.

County police force from 1836 to 1930.

Adopted UVNo 227 in 1879.

Joint inspection service with Perthshire from 1929 until 1975 when weights and measures administration passed to Tayside Regional Council.

FIFE COUNTY

Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 698) and 2 further sets in 1836 (Ind Nos 824-5); all 3 sets to T Horsbrugh, Clerk of the Peace. In 1866 a Jeweller was acting as the Inspector at an annual salary of £50. During that year he stamped 4780 weights, 524 liquid, 8 dry and 73 length measures; securing 5 convictions with fines and costs totalling £13 11s 6d. County police force from 1840 to 1949.

An old County seal shows an armed knight on horseback at full speed, a sword in his right hand, and on his left arm a shield: the 'Thane of Fife'; an emblem found on a colour of the Fife Fencible Cavalry who were disbanded in 1979. The 'Thane' appears in several variants of the County's verification mark.

Adopted UVNo 209 in 1879 which was being used by c1910 for the combined inspection service of Fife County with the Burghs of Anstruther and Dunfermline which also took over responsibilities for inspection in the Burghs of Inverkeithing in 1923 and St Andrews in 1938. The combined service adopted UVNos 909-12 in 1964; 1256 in 1969 and 1432 in 1973.

Weights and measures administration passed to Fife Regional Council in 1975.

ANSTRUTHER EASTER ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh and sea-port situated on the Firth of Forth 35 miles (NE by N) from Edinburgh.

The Burgh seal shows an anchor.

SEAL OF ANSTRUTHER

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 206) to D Rodger Jnr, Chief Magistrate

Adopted UVNo 293 in 1880 and ceased independent inspection c1910 when weights and measures administration passed to the combined County and Burghs service.

BURNTISLAND ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh and sea-port 4 miles (SW by W) from Kirkcaldy and 9 (N by E) from Edinburgh.

Burgh police force from 1859 to 1861.

The Burgh seal shows a three-masted ship with rigging, furled sails and masthead flags.

A short set of Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 203) to A Huxton, Dean of Guild and inspection probably ceased in 1861 when the Burgh police ended.

CRAIL ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh and sea-port 10 miles (SE by E) from St Andrews and 40 (NNE) from Edinburgh.

SEAL OF CRAIL

The Burgh seal shows a single-masted galley with furled sail and warriors' heads on a night-time sea.

A short set of Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 104) to W Bouthroue, Chief Magistrate and it was noted in 1866 that inspection had been transferred to the County which possibly took place c1840 when the County police began.

CUPAR ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh also known as Cupar Fife 9 miles (W) from St Andrews and 30 (N by E) from Edinburgh.

Burgh police force from 1859 to 1864.

The Burgh seal shows 3 myrtle wreaths, 2 above 1 with the crest of a lion rampant.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 229) to J Gray, Dean of Guild and it was noted in 1866 that inspection had been transferred to the County which probably took place in 1864 when the Burgh police ended.

DUNFERMLINE ROYAL BURGH

The ancient capital of Scotland's Celtic Kings 12 miles (W by S) from Kirkcaldy and 16 (NW) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1832 to 1949. In 1866 a Watchmaker acted as the Inspector receiving £2 4s 11d in emoluments and stamping 525 weights, 268 liquid and 8 dry measures.

The Burgh seal shows Malcolm's Tower, the fortress of King Malcolm III (1057-93) which is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark said to have been still in use in 1882.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 338) to G Meldrum, Dean of Guild

Adopted UVNo 438 in 1882 and ceased independent inspection c1910 when weights and measures administration passed to the combined County and Burghs service.

INVERKEITHING ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh and sea-port 12 miles (NW by W) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from (?) to 1885. In 1866 a Town Officer acted as the Inspector receiving 18s in emoluments.

The Burgh arms show a single-masted galley with rigging and a furled sail.

The inclusion of the number '171' in the verification mark reported to be still in use in 1882 has been a source of much speculation. The obvious answer escaped notice: Inverkeithing was one of only two places which used their Indenture Number as part of the verification mark.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 171) to J Barclay and W Hay, Bailies.

Adopted UVNo 617 in 1908 and ceased independent inspection in 1923 when weights and measures administration passed to the combined County and Burghs service.

KINGHORN ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh 3 miles (S by W) from Kirkcaldy and 9 (N) from Edinburgh.

The obverse of the Burgh seal shows a triple-towered castle with windows and portcullis; the central tower topped by a Maltese cross and the others with flags; flanked by a mullet on each side.

A short set of Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 800) to Captain C M W Aytown, Provost.

Inspection ceased when the Burgh was disfranchised in 1841.

KIRKCALDY ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh and sea-port 14 miles (E by N) from Dunfermline and 10 (N by E) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1840 to 1949. In 1866 a Town Officer acted as the Inspector receiving £3 9s 2d in emoluments and stamping 776 weights, 173 liquid, 26 dry and 1 length measure.

The Burgh seal shows a triple-towered castle with crosses on top of each tower which was reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark said to have been still in use in 1882.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 335) to A Williamson, Dean of Guild.

Adopted UVNo 546 in 1891 and ceased independent inspection in 1949 when weights and measures administration passed to the combined County and Burghs service.

PITTENWEEM ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh and sea-port 10 miles (S by E) from St Andrews and 24 (NE) from Edinburgh. In 1866 a Joiner acted as the unpaid Inspector.

The Burgh seal shows a galley with 2 oarsmen and Saint Adrian standing with right hand raised and a mitre on his head, in his left hand a crosier, and on the stern of the galley a flag charged with the Royal Arms of Scotland.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 145) to J Tod senior, Chief Magistrate.

Adopted UVNo 364 in 1880 and ceased inspection between 1907 and 1910.

ST ANDREWS CITY

An old Royal Burgh anciently the Metropolitan see of Scotland 39 miles (NNE) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from (?) to 1858. In 1866 a Watchmaker acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £4 4s plus 16s emoluments. During that year he stamped 245 weights, 70 liquid, 3 dry and 12 length measures.

The Burgh seal shows Saint Andrew on his cross which was reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark dated '1848' said to have been still in use in 1882.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 336) to G Mitchell, Dean of Guild to which set was added a quarter-gill measure in 1874.

Adopted UVNo 336 in 1914 and ceased independent inspection in 1938 when weights and measures administration passed to the combined County and Burghs service.

ARGYLL COUNTY

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 246) to J Campbell, Sheriff Clerk; and 2 full sets were issued to J Maclennin, Sheriff Clerk Substitute in 1835 (Ind Nos 707-8).

County police force from 1840 to 1975 and in 1866 the Clerk of the Peace and the Chief Constable acted as the Inspectors at annual salaries of £5. During that year they stamped 605 weights and seized 16 securing 2 convictions with fines and costs totalling 10s.

The mark shown was reported to be still in use in 1882.

Adopted UVNo 566 in 1891 which remained in use until 1954 when it was cancelled and replaced by UVNo 801 to which was added UVNo 869 in 1961. Joint Argyll and Bute W & M Committee adopted UVNo 1002 in 1971.

Shared inspection with Bute County from c1949 until c1964 when Joint Committee formed.

Weights and measures administration passed to Strathclyde Regional Council in 1975.

CAMPBELTOWN ROYAL BURGH

An old Royal Burgh, once the seat of the ancient Celtic Scots 60 miles (WSW) from Glasgow which had a Burgh police force from 1858 to 1865. In 1866 the Sheriff's Officer acted as the unpaid Inspector.

The Burgh arms are quartered and show the Castle of Kilkeraine in Kintyre; the gyronny of the Campbell Lords of Argyll; the galley of Lorn with flaming beacon at its masthead; and, a fret. The crest is a herring.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 340) to the Dean of Guild which initials feature in the mark shown and reported to be still in use in 1882.

Adopted UVNo 581 in 1892 and ceased inspection before 1950 when had same Inspector as County.

OBAN PARLIAMENTARY BURGH

SEAL OF OBAN

A sea-port and former Burgh of Barony 32 miles (WNW) from Inverary and 136 (W by N) from Edinburgh created a Parliamentary Burgh in 1832.

The Burgh seal shows a single-masted ship under sail with a salmon swimming in the sea beneath.

Standards issued in 1867 (Ind No 1401) to the Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 295 in 1879 and ceased inspection before 1950.

The offices of the Argyll and Bute weights and measures service were based in Oban.

BUTE COUNTY

1825

1835

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 69) to Alexander Irvine, Sheriff Clerk. In 1866 a Joiner acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £15 and during that year he stamped 463 weights (same person as at Rothesay?).

County police force from 1858 to 1949.

Adopted UVNo 257 in 1879.

Joint inspection with Argyll County from c1949 until c1964 when Joint Committee formed to oversee weights and measures administration in the 2 Counties and their Burghs.

Weights and measures administration passed to Strathclyde Regional Council in 1975.

ROTHESAY ROYAL BURGH

A sea-port and the County town 89 miles (W by S) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1846 to 1923. In 1866 a Joiner acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £12 10s and during the year stamped 404 weights, 13 liquid and 1 dry measure.

The Burgh's Gaelic name signifies 'the King's Seat' from the castle erected there c1092 by Magnus, King of Norway and rebuilt c1400; and the Burgh seal includes Rothesay Castle which is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 160) to WB Stewart, 'Customer of the Shire'.

Adopted UVNo 256 in 1879 and ceased inspection before 1950 when had same Inspector as County.

WEST SCOTLAND II - DUMBARTONSHIRE & RENFREWSHIRE

DUMBARTON COUNTY

T.S

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 302) to K W Campbell, Clerk of the Peace. Weight standards issued in 1850 for the 'West District' to R Reid, Inspector (Ind No 1038) and for the 'East District' to T Steel, Inspector (Ind Nos 1039).

County police force from 1858 to 1949 and in 1866 a Police Officer was acting as Inspector at an annual salary of £15 plus £21 emoluments. During that year he stamped 4191 weights, 835 liquid, 1 dry and 11 length measures; seizing 213 weights.

Adopted UVNos 325 in 1879 and 227 & 940 in 1964.

Weights and measures administration passed to Strathclyde Regional Council in 1975.

DUMBARTON ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh and the County town 15 miles (NW) from Glasgow and 58 (W by S) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1855 to 1949. In 1866 a Blacksmith acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £2 and during that year stamped 978 weights.

The Burgh seal shows an elephant passant with a castle on its back which is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark. This mark has also been recorded accompanied by 'TS' (probably T Steel, County Inspector).

Standards issued in 1834 (Ind No 524) to R Grieve, Town Clerk to which set was added a quarter-gill measure in 1873. Adopted UVNo 619 in 1906 and weights and measures administration passed to Strathclyde Regional Council in 1975.

RENFREW COUNTY

GR 1826

The County had 3 Wards: Upper, Middle and Lower, at least 2 of which had marks: Upper = 'U' and Lower = 'LW'.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 245) to G Lang, Depute Clerk of the Peace with further sets in 1834 (Ind No 496) for "The Lower Ward in the County" to J Watt, the Ward Provost; and 1835 (Ind No 744) and 1891 (Ind No 2244)

County police force from 1840 to 1949. In 1866 there were 2 Inspectors receiving £10 in salary and emoluments. During that year they stamped 7121 weights, 157 liquid, 4 dry and 3 length measures.

Adopted UVNos 17 in 1879, 63 in 1962, 1112 in 1965 and 1382 in 1972.

Weights and measures administration passed to Strathclyde Regional Council in 1975.

GREENOCK PARLIAMENTARY BURGH

W

VR
213

An ancient Burgh of Barony and sea-port 17 miles (WNW) from Renfrew, 22 (WNW) from Glasgow and 65 (W) from Edinburgh created a Parliamentary Burgh in 1832 with a Burgh police force from 1800 to 1967.
The Burgh seal shows a 3-masted ship under full sail flying masthead flags which device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark, the letter 'W' has been noted in conjunction with the mark.

Standards issued in 1867 (Ind No 1408) to David Young, Inspector to which set was added a quarter-gill measure in 1873. A second set (Ind No 1630) was obtained in 1878.

Adopted UVNos 213 in 1879 and 991 in 1964 and weights and measures administration passed to Strathclyde Regional Council in 1975.

PAISLEY PARLIAMENTARY BURGH

An ancient Burgh of Regality 7 miles (W by S) from Glasgow and 50 (W by S) from Edinburgh created a Parliamentary Burgh in 1832 with a Burgh police force from 1806 to 1967. In 1866 a Smith acted as the Inspector receiving £33 6s 3d in emoluments. During that year he stamped 3829 weights and 203 liquid measures; seizing 33 weights and 1 measure, and securing 10 convictions with fines and costs totalling £5 14s.

The Burgh seal shows a mitred abbot with a crosier in his right hand and 3 shields which is reproduced almost exactly in the verification marks.

Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 732) to G Lang, Town Clerk and further added to in 1853.

Adopted UVNos 72 in 1879, 87 in 1952 and 915 in 1964.

Weights and measures administration passed to Strathclyde Regional Council in 1975.

(Renfrewshire continued)

POLLOCKSHAWS PARLIAMENTARY BURGH

Created a Parliamentary Burgh in 1832 (and was amalgamated with Glasgow on 5 November 1912).
Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 736) to T Baird, Provost and inspection ceased before 1866.

RENFREW ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh and the County town 3 miles (NE by N) from Paisley and 48 (W by S) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1857 to 1930. In 1866 a Police Serjeant acted as the Inspector receiving 8s 5d in emoluments and stamping 200 weights and 5 liquid measures.
The Burgh seal shows a single-masted ship with rigging and furled sail, the yard arm hung with a pair of shields and cross crosslets at either end, and the Sun on the prow and Moon on the stern.

Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 727) to J Hutcheson, Provost. Adopted UVNos 16 in 1879 and 780 in 1953. Shared inspection service with County from 1930 until 13 January 1964 when weights and measures administration passed to the County.

AYR COUNTY

Standards issued in 1859 (Ind No 1263-4) to David Shaw, Clerk of the Peace. Further sets issued to The Chief Constable in 1869 (Ind No 1427) and 1888 (Ind No 1933). County police force from 1839 to 1975 and in 1866 5 Police Officers acted as unpaid Inspectors. During the year they stamped 12098 weights, 1007 liquid, 3 dry and 4 length measures; seizing 194 weights and securing 58 convictions with fines and costs totalling £58 13s 1d.

Probably used the 'AYR' mark first (with '1' or '2' in the centre) and later the 'AYRSHIRE' mark which has also been seen with an 'H' and a 'K' in the centre (district or date letters?). There were originally 2 County Districts of inspection which had increased to 4 by 1879 and 5 by the 1890s: Ayr and Carrick, Dalry, Cumnock, Kilmarnock, and Irvine

Adopted UVNos 201 - 4 in 1879; 894 in 1963; and 294, 468 and 1345 - 6 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed to Strathclyde Regional Council in 1975.

11

AYR ROYAL BURGH

A market town, sea-port and the County town 77 miles (SW by W) from Edinburgh and 34 (SSW) from Glasgow which had a Burgh police force from 1845 to 1968.
The arms of a triple-towered castle show the Castle of Ayr built by King William the Lion in 1197 which is reproduced almost exactly in the Burgh's verification marks of which the earliest is probably the castle in a shield.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 268) to J Sloan, Dean of Guild.

Adopted UVNo 468 in 1884 and had shared inspection with the County by 1950.

IRVINE ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh 68 miles (W by S) from Edinburgh and 26 (WSW) from Glasgow. In 1866 a Tinsmith acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £6 plus £7 19s 2d emoluments. During that year he stamped 512 weights, 31 liquid and 1 dry measure.

An early Burgh seal shows the crest of the Kings of Scotland, a crowned lion sitting on a crown and holding the sword and sceptre: the crown in the verification mark may allude to that historical connection.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 85) to Richard Fullerton, Dean of Guild. A quarter-gill measure was added to this set in 1874. Adopted UVNo 294 in 1879 and had shared inspection with the County by 1950.

KILMARNOCK PARLIAMENTARY BURGH

An ancient Burgh of Barony 12 miles (NNE) from Ayr and 22 (SW by S) from Glasgow created a Parliamentary Burgh in 1832 which had a Burgh police force from 1846 to 1948. In 1866 a Town Officer acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £5 4s and during the year stamped 2655 weights, 161 liquid and 11 dry measures.

The Burgh seal shows the arms of Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock: a fess chequy. The hand from the crest was used as the design on a Burgh police button.
Standards were issued in 1835 'for Kilmarnock' (Ind No 621) to A McLellan, Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Adopted UVNo 226 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1975 when weights and measures administration passed to Strathclyde Regional Council.

UNIDENTIFIED MARK

The elided 'AE' mark was noted with an Ayr County mark and probably relates to one of the Ayrshire authorities.

WEST CENTRAL SCOTLAND I - LANARK

LANARKSHIRE

LL

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 270) to W Davy, Clerk of the Peace. Wiliam Rose Robinson, Sheriff Depute of the County appointed a Committee the month after the first Imperial Standards were issued *"To examine and ascertain the capacity of the weights and measures in use in the County &c"* The Committee's Report published at the end of 1826 is essentially similar to that later produced for the Corporation of Glasgow (c.f Glasgow entry).

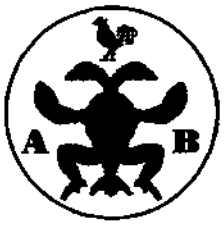
In 1860, a full set (Ind No 1301) and 4 sets of weight standards (Ind Nos 1302-3 & 1307-8) were issued to G Mackay, Chief Constable; and in 1887 a further 9 sets (Ind Nos 1906-14)

County police force from 1857 to 1975. The County was divided for administrative purposes into 3 Wards: Upper, Middle and Lower with the Middle Ward having 4 Districts of Inspection by the 1860s: Airdrie, Coatbridge, Hamilton and Wishaw. Each of the 6 inspection districts had a Police Officer acting as unpaid Inspector by 1866. In 1866 they stamped 22738 weights, 5159 liquid, 18 dry and 13 length measures; and the Inspector for the Lower Ward seized 5 weights and secured 4 convictions with fines and costs totalling 15s.

The double-headed eagle crest of the County arms (granted in 1886) had long been used unofficially and were originally used by the Commissioners of Supply for Lanarkshire. This device was used as a verification mark flanked by 'L' and 'W' for the Lower Ward, although the 'LL' mark is probably the earliest.

Adopted UVNos 23 to 26 and 52-3 in 1879; 1048 and 1117-9 in 1965 and 1328 in 1971. Some UVNo marks comprise only a crown and the number. Inspection etc passed to Strathclyde Regional Council in 1975.

AIRDRIE PARLIAMENTARY BURGH



A market town created a Burgh of Barony in 1821 and a Parliamentary Burgh in 1832 which had a Burgh police force from 1822 to 1967. In 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £20 and during the year he stamped 1364 weights and 648 liquid measures.

The Burgh seal shows a double-headed eagle with the crest of a cockerel. The verification mark shown with a cockerel above the double-headed eagle is probably one of the Burgh's earliest marks.

Standard weights were issued in 1844 (Ind No 931) to J Aston, Town Clerk and measures in 1850 (Ind No 1047) to R Finlay, Superintendent of Police to which set a quarter-gill measure was added in 1874.

Adopted UVNo 555 in 1891 and ceased inspection in 1975 when weights and measures administration passed to Strathclyde Regional Council.

COATBRIDGE PARLIAMENTARY BURGH

Created a Parliamentary Burgh by Special Act in 1885 and had a Burgh police force from 1886 to 1967. Began inspection in 1885 when obtained standards and adopted UVNo 23. Inspection had passed to Airdrie before 1972.

HAMILTON PARLIAMENTARY BURGH

A Parliamentary Burgh created in 1832 situated 11 miles (SE by E) from Glasgow and 38 (WSW) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1855 to 1949.

The Burgh seal of a shield with 3 cinquefoils arranged 2 above 1 has been recorded as a verification mark. The 'H' mark has been recorded on a bulbous measure also verified for Hamilton; it may be a verification or date mark. Another mark of 'H' over '8' has been noted in connection with the verification mark of Irvine.

Standards were issued in 1882 and 1883 (Ind Nos 1746 & 1750).

Adopted UVNo 471 in 1888 and probably ceased inspection in 1967 after which the inspection service was provided by the County.

LANARK ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh 25 miles (SE) from Glasgow and 32 (SW by W) from Edinburgh whose Burgh seal shows a double-headed eagle which device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 134) to Thomas Paul, Clerk of the Burgh.

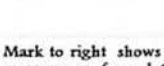
A Weaving Agent acted as the unpaid Inspector in 1866 when the Burgh's return to the Standards Commission gave almost no other information. It is probable that by then the Burgh's inspection role was virtually moribund and that inspection passed to the County shortly afterwards.

PARTICK POLICE BURGH

Created a Police Burgh c1850 and had a Burgh police force from 1858 to 1912.
Weight standards only issued in 1856 (Ind No 1170) to M Walker, Clerk of the Burgh and in 1866 **"it is stated that they have never been used, the inspection being exercised by the county police".**

GLASGOW COUNTY OF CITY

This mark with 'DG' below is the earliest form and often has shading to the lower half in the form of vertical lines



An ancient Royal Burgh, a County of itself and County town of Lanarkshire 29 miles (SW by S) from Stirling; 34 (NE by N) from Ayr; 43 (W by S) from Edinburgh, 144 (SW) from Aberdeen and 396 (NW by N) from London.

City police force from 1800 to 1975.

The City arms although derived from ancient seals were not officially granted until 1866. The shield has a tree with a bird on top, a bell hanging from the bottom right and a salmon with a ring in its mouth; both the bird and salmon facing left. These recall three miracles connected with St Kentigern (or St Mungo) the City's patron saint. The hazel tree for how he produced fire from a hazel branch; the robin he restored to life; and the salmon and ring recall his intervention in helping the Queen of Cadzow accused of adultery. The handbell was his emblem.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 100) to James Cleland, Superintendent of Public Works. Cleland later researched and wrote *"An Historical Account of the Local and Imperial Weights and Measures of Lanarkshire and an Inventory of those belonging to the Corporation of Glasgow, 1832"*

Mark to right shows a measure conformed to 'I G' (Imperial Gallon) capacity c1826-35

Further sets of standards were: 2 short sets in 1849 (Ind Nos 1022-3) to W Davie, one of the Town Clerks; and sets in 1880 (Ind No 1672), 1882 (Ind No 1740) and 1891 (Ind No 2246)
Other standards were acquired as formerly separate burghs became merged with the City (see below).

By the 1860s the City had 5 Districts of inspection: Central, Eastern and Western and the areas formerly covered by the Burgh of Calton and the Barony of Gorbals. The verification mark of a shield with the letters 'B' and 'D' probably refers to the City's 'Barony District' i.e the 'Gorbals'; that with 'C' and 'D' either 'Calton' or 'Central'.

In 1866 there were 3 full-time Inspectors of Weights and Measures for the City whose annual salary, expenses and emoluments totalled £449 7s 10d. During that year they stamped 62414 weights, 5023 liquid measures. 44 dry measures and 381 length measures. This was a greater output than all the authorities in Cheshire, about the same as Liverpool's 3 Inspectors and about 30% more than were stamped in Birmingham or Bristol. Amongst them they obtained 122 convictions that year which was about the same number as for the whole of Devon (probably a low figure for an urban area) with fines totalling £64 3s.

Dated marks are usually seen with the other mark shown

(18)49 to (18)63 have been noted

The Lanarkshire Burghs of Kinning Park (in 1905), Govan and Partick (in 1912) and the Renfrewshire Burgh of Pollockshaws (in 1912) were taken over by Glasgow in the years shown and thereafter formed part of the City. The major extension of the City's boundaries took place with effect from 5 November 1912 when parts of the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew and Dumbarton were included within Glasgow.

Glasgow (and Edinburgh City) were the only Scottish authorities to have 'Bottle' measures. Glasgow acquired both Bottle and Half-Bottle standards in 1872 which together with a quarter-gill measure were added to the short set of standards (Ind No 923) formerly belonging to the Barony of Gorbals and issued to Alexander McCall, Chief Constable.

Adopted UVNos 34 to 36 (1879); 58 to 62 (1894); 269 and 274-6 (1912); 113 (1921); 84 (1945); 808-9 (1954); 826-7 (1957); 1330-3 (1971) and 1429-30 in 1973.

Weights and measures administration passed to Strathclyde Regional Council in 1975.

CALTON PARLIAMENTARY BURGH

This became a Parliamentary Burgh in 1832 and had a Burgh police force from 1819 to 1846.

Standards were issued in 1841 (Ind No 877) to George Strang, Town Clerk.

The Burgh was incorporated with the City of Glasgow in 1846.

GORBALS BARONY

This ancient Burgh of Barony had a Burgh police force from 1808 to 1846.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1844 to G Young, Clerk of the Barony.

The Burgh was incorporated with the City of Glasgow in 1846.

GOVAN POLICE BURGH

Created a Police Burgh in 1864 and had a Burgh police force from 1864 to 1912.

'B 6' was date code for January 1896: used A to L for months and last figure of year

Standards were obtained in 1894 (Ind No 2553) when inspection began and UVNo 269 was adopted.

The Burgh was incorporated with the City of Glasgow on 5 November 1912.

POLLOCKSHAWS PARLIAMENTARY BURGH

(Refer to page 127)

WEST CENTRAL SCOTLAND III - CLACKMANNANSHIRE & STIRLINGSHIRE

CLACKMANNAN COUNTY

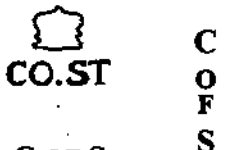
Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 218) to R Jameson, Clerk of the Peace; and in 1888 (Ind No 1935).

County police force from 1850 to 1949.

Adopted UVNos 361 in 1879 and 1159 in 1966.

Weights and measures administration passed to Central Regional Council in 1975.

STIRLING COUNTY



Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 311) to A Littlejohn jnr, Clerk of the Peace.

In 1866 the Inspector stamped 1056 weights and 2 dry measures.

County police force from 1850 to 1949.

The County arms granted in 1890 show the lion of Scotland on St Andrews cross with a caltrap to left and right and spur rowel above and below.

Adopted UVNo 329 in 1879, and as a combined service adopted UVNos 362 and 594 by 1945, and 1417 in 1973.

A combined inspection service began c1930 with Stirling Burgh which was extended to include Falkirk Burgh in 1944.

Weights and measures administration passed to Central Regional Council in 1975.

FALKIRK PARLIAMENTARY BURGH

An ancient Burgh of Regality 11 miles (SE) from Stirling and 24 (W by N) from Edinburgh which became a Parliamentary Burgh in 1832.

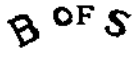
Up to 1906 the Burgh seal showed a Highland warrior.

Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 598) to A and H Cochran, Inspectors to which set was added a quarter-gill measure in 1873.

In 1866 the part-time Inspector was an Engineer paid an annual salary of £3 and during that year he stamped 1017 weights, 93 liquid measures and 9 Bushel measures.

Adopted UVNo 594 in 1894 which was reallocated in 1944 when Falkirk joined the combined inspection service of the County and Stirling Burgh.

STIRLING ROYAL BURGH



An ancient Royal Burgh, sea-port and the County town 35 miles (WNW) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1857 to 1938. An unusual style of grain measure made of pewter in several sizes has been linked with the Borough (illustrated in Figure 3).

In 1866 it was reported that 'the Inspector for the Burgh is also Inspector for the County, and uses the County Standards to save the expense of verification'. During that year he stamped 311 weights, 94 liquid and 40 dry measures. His occupation was given then as 'Smith and Beam Maker' and his salary was said to be £15 per annum from the County and £1 15s in emoluments from the Burgh. This was just above the average for Inspectors in Scotland (£15 7s 3d), below those in England (£21) and much better than those in Wales (£7 17s 5d).

The Burgh arms include a shield with the Royal Castle and Forest of Stirling in the 1st and 4th quarters; a wolf on a rocky crag in the 2nd; and the Burgh's sacred bearings in the 3rd. The wolf recalling the Wolf's Crag with its spring used as the public washing area from ancient times. The bridge with bowmen and pikemen and the cross above it may recall that built over the River Forth c860 by King Oswald of Northumbria.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 343) to A Littlejohn jnr, Town Clerk (same custodian for County)

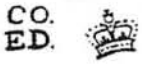
Adopted UVNo 362 in 1880 and ceased independent inspection c1930 when a combined inspection service began with the County.

EDINBURGH COUNTY

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 10) to Adam Duff, Sheriff's Officer. Duff was addressed later that year as Sheriff-Depute in a *"Report to the Honourable The Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh regarding the Existing Weights and Measures and their Proportion to the New Imperial Standards"* The Report by James Jardine, Civil Engineer and others concerned their remit to ascertain the true contents of the existing weights and measures of Scotland, with their relative proportions to the Imperial Standards. Further information about these matters is given in Chapters 1 and 5.

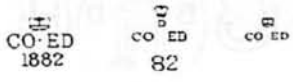

County police force from 1840 to 1950 and in 1866 a Police Officer acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £75 plus £ 31 13s 9d emoluments. During the year he stamped 6339 weights, 248 liquid, 15 dry and 3 length measures; seizing 88 weights and securing 56 convictions with fines and costs totalling £30 4s 6d.

Weight standards were issued for the District of Dalkeith in 1836 (Ind No 819) to J Aitken,Waiter to the Signet. The 'D' placed between the crown and 'CO. ED' in some verification marks may refer to the District of Dalkeith.



Further sets issued in 1857 (weights only - Ind No 1193) to James McPherson, Inspector; and in 1888 (Ind No 2033).

Adopted UVNo 479 in 1888 and as Midlothian County Council (from 1921) UVNos 554 in 1946 and 788-9 in 1953.



Midlothian County Council agreed in 1925 that duties under the Weights and Measures Acts would be carried out by its Inspector for the County Council of East Lothian (formerly Haddington County) and the town councils of the Royal Burghs of Dunbar, Haddington and North Berwick.

Weights and measures administration passed to Lothian Regional Council in 1975.

EDINBURGH COUNTY OF CITY

An ancient Royal Burgh, a County of itself and the County town, and Metropolis of Scotland 40 miles (SSW) from Dundee, 42 (E by N) from Glasgow, 44 (S by E) from Perth, 55 (W by N) from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 109 (SW by S) from Aberdeen, 156 (S by E) from Inverness and 392 (NNW) from London.

City police force from 1805 to 1975.

The City arms show a triple-towered castle with windows and portcullis on a rocky promontory which is reproduced almost exactly in the City's Imperial period verification marks.

Edinburgh had pre-Imperial Standards and undertook stamping of(weights? and) measures using the initials of the current Dean of Guild above 'DG' from at least 1800 until c1835 when the appointment of full-time Inspectors led to the ending of this practice. Details of all the Dean of Guild marks during this period are given at page 60.

Edinburgh Dean of Guild Marks

J.J	**JM DG**	**AS DG**
James Jackson 1799-1801	J Muir (1803-5) or J Macfie (1833-35)	Alexander Smellie 1819-21
RW DG	**WC DG**	**JS DG**
Robert Wright 1825-27	William Child 1829-31	John Smith 1831-33

In 1866 there were 3 full-time Inspectors employed by the City with a total salary bill of £220. During that year they stamped 16219 weights, 6362 liquid, 390 dry and 204 length measures; seizing 1591 weights, 27 measures and 224 balances, and securing 218 convictions with fines and costs totalling £52 3s.


Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 216) to the Office of the Lord Provost. Further sets were issued in 1854 (Ind No 1129); 1866 (Ind No 1388); 1868 (Ind Nos 1420-21); 1869 (Ind Nos 1425-6); 1874 (Ind No 1535); 1880 (Ind Nos 1668 & 1680); 1882 (Ind No 1732); and 1883 (Ind No 1757) to the Depute City Clerk (R Morham in 1854).

Edinburgh (and Glasgow) were the only Scottish authorities to have 'Bottle' measures. Edinburgh acquired two sets of Bottle and Half-Bottle standards. The first in 1872 together with a quarter-gill measure were added to Indenture No 1425 and the second in 1873 were added to Indenture No 1426.

Adopted UVNos 3 in 1879, 448 in 1920, 715-9 in 1952, and 1318-20 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed to Lothian Regional Council in 1975.

LEITH PARLIAMENTARY BURGH

A sea-port created a Parliamentary Burgh in 1832 about a mile (N by E) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1859 to 1920. In 1866 a Smith acted as the Inspector receiving £55 13s 4d in emoluments. During that year he stamped 3035 weights, 311 liquid, 1 dry and 2 length measures.

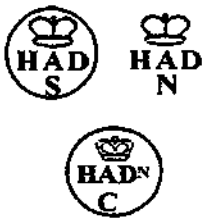
The Burgh seals show the Virgin and Child seated in a two-masted ship either within a Gothic shrine or with a cloud above. The verification mark shown appears to include both a shrine and a cloud. In 1889 when it was granted arms based on the Burgh seals, Leith was the sixth largest town in Scotland.

Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 644) to H Veitch, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 448 in 1882 and ceased inspection in 1920 when the Burgh was merged with the City of Edinburgh.

EAST CENTRAL SCOTLAND II - HADDINGTON & LINLITHGOW

HADDINGTON COUNTY



Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 292) to H Davidson, Clerk to the Justices.

County police force from 1832 to 1950. In 1866 the Chief Constable, a Blacksmith, and a Plumber were noted as the Inspectors who during that year stamped 78 weights.

Adopted UVNo 554 in 1891 and as East Lothian County Council (from 1921) UVNo 794 in 1953.

From 1925 the County Councils of East Lothian and Midlothian (formerly Edinburgh County) and the town councils of the Royal Burghs of Dunbar, Haddington and North Berwick arranged for duties under the Weights and Measures Acts to be carried out by the Midlothian Inspector

Weights and measures administration passed to Lothian Regional Council in 1975.

DUNBAR ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh 11 miles (E by N) from Haddington and 28 (E by N) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1857 to 1869. In 1866 a Plumber acted as Inspector and stamped 272 weights and 58 liquid measures (same person as mentioned for County and North Berwick?).

The Burgh seal shows a 3-towered castle with the central tower most prominent and which explains the choice of design for the verification mark.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 105) to W H Ritchie, Town Clerk. Adopted UVNo 473 in 1884 and ceased to undertake independent inspection with effect from 30 June 1925 when weights and measures administration passed to the Joint East Lothian and Midlothian service.

HADDINGTON ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh and the County town 16 miles (E) from Edinburgh which had a Burgh police force from 1857 to 1874.

The Burgh seal shows a horned goat passant which device has been recorded in several verification marks.

There is no record in the original Verification Book of any Imperial Standards being issued to the Burgh so perhaps as elsewhere the Burgh came late to this function or shared use of the County standards.

Adopted UVNo 557 in 1891 and ceased to undertake independent inspection with effect from 30 June 1925 when weights and measures administration passed to the Joint East Lothian and Midlothian service.

NORTH BERWICK ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh 10 miles (N by E) from Haddington and 23 (NE by E) from Edinburgh which briefly had a Burgh police force from 1857 to 1858. In 1866 a Plumber acted as Inspector and stamped 12 measures.

The Burgh seal shows a ship and 4 oarsmen on a day-time sea with the Earl of Fife in the stern.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 101) to General J Dalrymple, Chief Magistrate.

Adopted UVNo 614 in 1905 and ceased to undertake independent inspection with effect from 30 June 1925 when weights and measures administration passed to the Joint East Lothian and Midlothian service.

LINLITHGOW COUNTY

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 312) to J Boyd, Clerk of the Peace; and a further set in 1882 (Ind No 1737)

County police force from 1840 to 1950.

Adopted UVNo 248 in 1879 and as West Lothian County Council (from1921) UVNos 247 in 1952 and 847 in 1959.

Weights and measures administration passed to Lothian Regional Council in 1975.

LINLITHGOW ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh and the County town 8 miles (ESE) from Falkirk and 16 (W) from Edinburgh whose Burgh seal shows a greyhound passant chained to an oak tree which device has been recorded as a verification mark.

There is no record in the original Verification Book of any Imperial Standards being issued to the Burgh so perhaps they shared use of the County standards; possibly during the period c1826 to 1840.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED COUNTY OF BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and county of itself 55 miles (E by S) from Edinburgh and 64 (N by W) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne which had pre-Imperial standards and a Borough police force from 1835 to 1920. In 1866 the Serjeant-at-Mace acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £15 plus £3 emoluments. Referred to here because of its historic connections with Scotland and Berwickshire. It was once not only a Royal Burgh but also the principal Burgh of the Kingdom of Scotland and one of the original members of the Curia Quatuor Burgorum (with Edinburgh, Roxburgh and Stirling). It passed into English hands in 1482 but was never formally incorporated in England. Until 1747, English statutes did not apply to Berwick unless it was specifically named in them. The Wales and Berwick Act, 1746 (20 Geo II c42) remedied this by confirming that 'England' thereafter was to be taken to include the dominion of Wales and Town of Berwick.

The arms are a bear with a collar and chain standing against a tree on either side of which is a shield bearing the arms of England as used c1405-1603.
Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No195) to M Jameson, Town Clerk for the use of the Inspector, John Newcomb.

Adopted UVNo 262 in 1879 which was cancelled in 1965 when it is believed inspection passed to Northumberland County Council.

BERWICK COUNTY

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 293) to J Bell, Clerk of the Peace. Adopted UVNo 426 in 1884.

County police force from 1859 to 1948. In 1866 a Surveyor acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £40 and during that year stamped 637 weights, 41 liquid and 6 length measures (same person as that for Lauder?).

It is believed the 'bear' verification mark is an early one as the County Council's 1890 arms show a bear chained to a wych-elm which is a rebus for 'Bear wyck'. The device of a bear may have been used unofficially for much longer.

Probably ceased independent inspection by c1948 when the County joined the consortium of Peebles, Roxburgh and Selkirk who later adopted UVNos 191, 363 and 426 in 1967 when the Joint service became centralised under Roxburgh. The Berwick, Peebles, Roxburgh and Selkirk consortium continued until 1975 when weights and measures administration passed to Borders Regional Council.

LAUDER ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh 25 miles (SE) from Edinburgh and 35 (W by S) from Berwick whose Burgh seal shows the Virgin and Child.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 84) to Robert Henderson, Treasurer and Dean of Guild.

Inspection ceased between 1866 when a Land Surveyor acted as the Inspector and 1868 when it was reported that the County Inspector was undertaking inspection for the Burgh.

SEAL OF LAUDER

PEEBLES COUNTY

A short set of Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 66) to J Welsh, Clerk of the Justices.

County police force from 1841 to 1950. In 1866 the Chief Constable acted as unpaid Inspector stamping 230 weights and 1 liquid and 1 dry measure during that year.

Adopted UVNo 538 in 1908 which probably ceased to be used c1930 when shared inspection began with Roxburgh and Selkirk. A Joint Committee was appointed in 1937 to provide a common inspection service covering all 3 Counties and their Burghs which Berwickshire joined c1948. The weights and measures administration of all 4 Counties passed to Borders Regional Council in 1975.

PEEBLES ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh and the County town 21 miles (S) from Edinburgh. In 1866 a Druggist acted as the Inspector receiving 1s 11d in emoluments and stamping 40 weights and 3 liquid measures during the year.

The Burgh seal shows 3 salmon; their arrangement reminds us that for every salmon swimming up river to spawn, two return to the sea.

A short set of Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 82) to James Spalding, Dean of Guild. A quarter-gill measure was added to this set in 1873 and later records show the Burgh was still exercising weights and measures functions up to c1900.

UVNo 621 was adopted in 1908 for the Burgh but the coincidence of adoption dates with that of the UVNo for the County suggests there may have been a shared inspection by then.

SOUTH EAST BORDERS OF SCOTLAND II - ROXBURGHSHIRE & SELKIRKSHIRE

ROXBURGH COUNTY

ROX CO.

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 45) to James Henderson, Clerk of the Peace, Jedburgh. Interestingly, a return made by the County for 1866 showed they had 50 standards which was remarked upon by the Warden of the Standards: *"Only one full set of 27 Standards has been officially verified for the County"*. This may support the conjecture about Jedburgh undertaking weights and measures functions.

County police force from 1850 to 1948 and in 1866 a Police Officer acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £61 4s 8d. During that year he stamped 2974 weights, 278 liquid, 24 dry and 12 length measures; seizing 151 weights and securing 78 convictions with fines and costs totalling £36 15s.

The arms granted in 1798 appear on an 1804 Colour of the Kelso Volunteers and show a unicorn below a hunting horn between two helmets.

Adopted UVNo 191 in 1879 (reallocated in 1930 for Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk Joint service) which Berwick joined c1948.

Weights and measures administration passed to Borders Regional Council in 1975.

HAWICK PARLIAMENTARY BURGH

CH

An ancient Burgh of Barony created a Police Burgh in 1845 and a Parliamentary Burgh in 1868 10 miles (WSW) from Jedburgh and 50 (SSE) from Edinburgh. Burgh police force from 1840 to 1930.

Burgh seal includes the Douglas crowned heart for Sir James Douglas in whose favour the Baronial Burgh was created in 1511; the other devices are an altar with bible, a flag and, a burning lamp. A verification mark of a crowned heart has been recorded although its attribution and details were insufficient to allow it to be definitely ascribed to Hawick - it shown here with this caveat.

Standards issued in 1870 (Ind No 1452) to 'The Inspector'.

Adopted UVNo 445 in 1882 and ceased inspection c1930.

JEDBURGH BURGH
A significant market town and the County town 11 miles (SW by S) from Kelso and 49 (SE by S) from Edinburgh which may have exercised weights and measures functions. Burgh police force from 1857 to 1861.
The Burgh seal shows a knight on horseback which is almost identical to that used by Fifeshire.

SELKIRK COUNTY & SELKIRK ROYAL BURGH

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 354) to J Cameron, Dean of Guild which is strange as the Dean's office is associated with burghs not counties. Possibly, as elsewhere in Scotland, the Burgh and County shared a set of standards from 1826; in any case they were noted as a joint set in 1866.

County police force from 1846 to 1948. 1 Inspector was serving both the County and Royal Burgh in 1866 during which year he stamped 559 weights and 7 liquid measures.

The County arms show a stag at rest in Ettrick Forest which is an old local device used, for example, by the Selkirkshire Volunteers and appears on a regimental medal dated 1807; and in a slightly different form appears in the 1799 Colour of the Selkirkshire Yeomanry Cavalry. A verification mark with this device is illustrated.

The Burgh seal shows the Virgin and Child standing in front of a (church) building amongst trees with a Scots Royal shield at her feet. Selkirk means 'the church in the forest' and the device represents the Church of St Mary in the Royal Forest of Ettrick.

The County adopted UVNo 363 in 1880 and in 1929 it was noted that the County and Royal Burgh had agreed to the Joint appointment of Inspectors. A Joint Committee was appointed in 1937 to provide a common inspection service covering Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk which Berwickshire joined c1948.
The weights and measures administration for all 4 Counties passed to Borders Regional Council in 1975.

GALASHIELS PARLIAMENTARY BURGH

SEAL OF GALASHIELS

An ancient Burgh of Barony 6 miles (NNE) from Selkirk and 43 (SSE) from Edinburgh formerly a Police Burgh from 1850 and created a Parliamentary Burgh in 1868.

Burgh police force from 1850 to 1930.

Burgh seal shows a pair of foxes baying at the base of a plum tree in fruit. This commemorates a successful skirmish against the English in 1337. A band of Englishmen gathering wild plums were overcome by local men who thereafter called themselves 'the sour plums in Galashiels'

Standards including a quarter-gill measure first issued in 1871 (Ind No 1494) to Robert Stewart, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 251 in 1879 and ceased inspection c1930.

DUMFRIES COUNTY

A short set of Standards issued in 1847 (Ind No 958) and weight standards in 1857 (Ind No 1192) both to J Jones, Inspector.

The 'crowned D' verification mark has been noted with a variety of styles of crown in several sizes; possibly the verification mark of the Royal Burgh was also a 'crowned D'.

County police force from 1839 to 1948. In 1866 a Serjeant of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £5. During that year he stamped 2228 weights, 121 liquid, 1 dry and 9 length measures.

Adopted UVNos 122 in 1879 and 928 in 1964; and as the County of Dumfries and Burghs Joint Weights and Measures Committee adopted UVNo 1341 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed to Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council in 1975.

ANNAN ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh 16 miles (ESE) from Dumfries and 79 (S) from Edinburgh.

The Burgh seal is illustrated.

Standards issued in 1831 (Ind No 437) to J Irving, Provost to which set was added a quarter-gill measure in 1875.

Inspection probably ceased in 1881 when the Burgh police force ended.

SEAL OF ANNAN

DUMFRIES ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh, port and the County town 71 miles (S by W) from Edinburgh.

Burgh police force from 1788 to 1932. In 1866 the Chief Constable acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £10. During that year he stamped 3379 weights, 744 liquid, 37 dry and 29 length measures.

The Burgh seal shows Saint Michael with a wing displayed holding a crosier in his left hand and a bow in the right.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 236) to J Barker, Dean of Guild.

By 1866 it was reported that "inspection is now under the police, and appears to be incorporated with the county inspection" it was also noted that certain standards including a yard then ascribed to the County had never been verified for the County.

SEAL OF DUMFRIES

SANQUHAR ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh 57 miles (SW by S) from Edinburgh.

The Burgh seal shows the old Castle of Sanquhar, the Crichton Peel. The thistle in the crest (which is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark) has a special link with the Burgh as it encircled the Castle on the flag of the Burgh's 5 Incorporated Trades which is dated 1819. The 5 steps leading up to the Castle doors recall the 5 trades of Hammermen, Squaremen, Weavers, Shoemakers and Tailors.

Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 789) to J W Macqueen, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 238 in 1879 which was obsolete before 1910 and inspection had probably ceased some years previously.

SOUTH WEST SCOTLAND II - KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE & WIGTOWNSHIRE

KIRKCUDBRIGHT COUNTY

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 267) to E Simpson, Clerk of the Peace.

County police force from 1849 to 1948 and in 1866 the Chief Constable acted as the unpaid Inspector for both the County and the Royal Burgh. During that year he stamped 4912 weights, 507 liquid, 1 dry and 28 length measures.

The County seal comprised a shield with the crowned lion of Galloway which was used on a police button and is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark. 'SK' below the mark means ' Stewartry of Kirkcudbright'.

Adopted UVNo 229 in 1879.

Weights and measures administration passed to Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council in 1975.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT ROYAL BURGH

An ancient Royal Burgh and the County town 28 miles (SW by W) from Dumfries and 100 (SW) from Edinburgh. The name is supposed to be derived from Kirk-Cuthbert after the Burgh's patron saint.

The Burgh seal shows St Cuthbert seated in the stern of a single-masted ship with rigging and furled sail holding the head of the martyred King Oswald of Northumbria.

Standards issued in 1860 (Ind No 1291) to J Johnston, Chief Constable of the County police.

If there was any form of independent inspection it was very brief as the Burgh was "united with the Stewartry" before 1866 for weights and measures purposes.

WIGTOWN COUNTY

In 1867 weight standards (Ind No 1413) were issued for the "County and Royal Burgh" to C Murphy, Chief Constable.

County police force from 1838 to 1948 and in 1866 the Chief Constable and a Watchmaker received fees for adjusting and stamping duties when acting as the Inspectors.

The seal adopted by the County Council in 1890 showed a lion rampant on a shield with a sword and sceptre crossed in saltire behind it, a crown above and a thistle below. This was similar to a device used by the old Galloway Militia.

Probably, some form of joint inspection existed between the County and Burgh with the Burgh being the initial authority, later the County may have become the principal authority undertaking inspection on behalf of the Burgh.

Adopted UVNo 593 in 1894.

Weights and measures administration passed to Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council in 1975.

STRANRAER ROYAL BURGH

SEAL OF STRANRAER

An ancient Royal Burgh and sea-port 50 miles (SSW) from Ayr which had a Burgh police force from c1857 to 1870.

The Burgh seal shows a 3-masted ship with rigging and furled sails and masthead flags.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 281) to C Morland, Dean of Guild. In 1866 the Inspector received £2 11s in emoluments and during that year stamped 122 weights and 32 dry measures.

Inspection probably ceased in 1870 when the Burgh police force ended.

WIGTOWN ROYAL BURGH

SEAL OF WIGTOWN

An ancient Royal Burgh, sea-port and the County town 105 miles (SW by S) from Edinburgh.

Standards issued in 1826 for "The Burgh of Wigtown and District" (Ind No 95) to David Milligan, merchant in Wigtown and eldest Bailie.

The Burgh seal shows a 3-masted ship under sail with the Sun shining down from the top right.

Adopted UVNo 595 in 1895 which was obsolete before 1928; however, inspection may have ceased by c1908.

SCOTS CAPACITY MARKS

Showing how capacity was initially marked on Scots vessels after such marking was required by the Weights and Measures Act, 1835.

SCOTS MUGS
This pair are of pre-Imperial Scots capacity: the larger a Scots Ale standard 'chopin', the smaller a Scots Stirling standard 'mutchkin'. They are marked to show their capacity relationship to Imperial Standard (I S) e.g '1¾S'. Although some have makers and verification marks (see page 60) these do not. Both were probably made in Glasgow c1820-40.

LIDDED PEWTER MEASURES

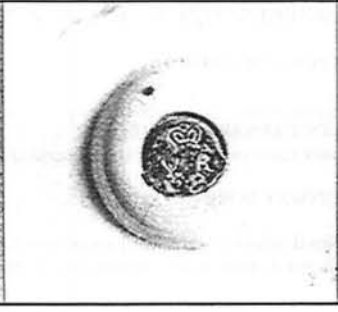
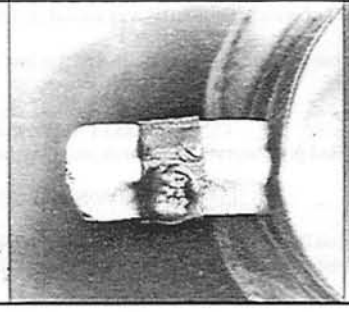
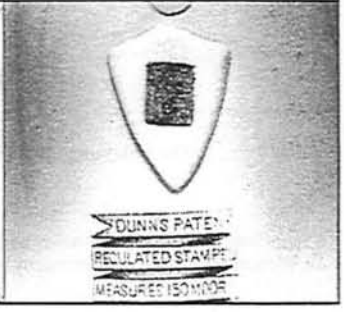
From left to right these are:

- English Wine standard pint 'bud' baluster by John Carr, London c1720 with 'hR' verification on rim
- English Ale standard quart 'double volute' bulbous c1820 with London and Canterbury verifications on rim. This transitional form is probably the rarest of the 3 types shown
- Scots 'Edinburgh-style' Imperial pint baluster by Robert Whyte, Edinburgh c1825-30 with County of Edinburgh

EARTHENWARE MEASURES

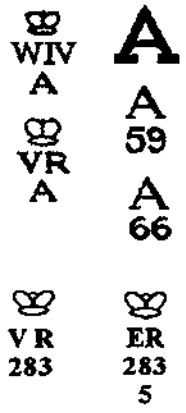
From left to right these pint measures are:

- Staffordshire mug by J Tams transfer printed with his 'label' and the Oxford County UVNo 367; also with a lead plug set in the underside verified for Stafford County (UVNo 32) both marks shown below
- Bristol jug impressed '1 PINT' and with metal band around handle verified for Brighton (UVNo 197)
- Birmingham jug by Dunn transfer printed with his label and with a wooden plug set in a shield verified for Birmingham (UVNo 6)

TRANSFER PRINTED UVNo	UVNo IN LEAD PLUG	METAL BAND WITH UVNo	WOODEN PLUG WITH UVNo
			

NORTH WALES I - ISLE OF ANGLESEY & CARNARVONSHIRE

ANGLESEY COUNTY



The County had 6 Hundreds which were not used as divisions for weights and measures administrative purposes and in 1835 there was 1 Inspector for the whole County: John Forsyth of Llannerchymedd.

County police force from 1857 to 1950 and in 1866 there were 2 Inspectors of Police acting as Inspectors and paid 14s daily when undertaking this work. During that year they stamped 10455 weights, 520 liquid and 7 dry measures and 130 length measures.

After the police took over responsibility for inspection there were 2 inspection districts (1st and 2nd Division were referred to in 1891).
No divisional marks have been recorded; the numbered marks are probably year dates.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 179) to WP Poole, Clerk of the Peace; and a further short set in 1859 (Ind No 1270) to O Owen, Clerk of the Peace.
Adopted UVNos 283 in 1879; 795 in 1954; 1029 in 1965 and 1261 in 1969.

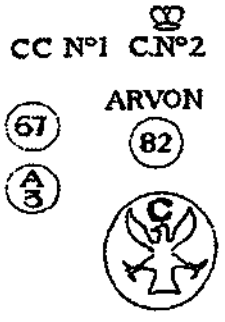
Weights and measures administration passed to Gwynedd County Council from 1 April 1974.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF ANGLESEY
The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

AMLWCH BOROUGH, BEAUMARIS BOROUGH and LLANNERCHYMEDD TOWN

Beaumaris was the County town which still had a Clerk of the Market in 1835 with a Borough police force from 1836 to 1860. The Borough arms show the Royal Arms of England (3 lions passant regardant) which were those of Edward I who built Beaumaris Castle.
It was said of Beaumaris in 1613 (A Minute Account of the Social Condition of the People of Anglesey in the Reign of James I) that "In our late Queen (Elizabeth's) time, we had two sorts of measure of corn in this Island, taking their denomination of the two usual markets of Beaumaris and Carnarvon. For the East and North part of this Island resort most commonly to Beaumaris; and the South and West part thereof frequent Carnarvon market over the water. Neither town had the true Winchester measure. We have the English and Welsh gallons, the Welsh by which is usually measured butter, tallow, honey etc is thought to be 7½ quarts or, as some hold 8 quarts English".

CARNARVON COUNTY



The County had 10 Hundreds which were not used as divisions for weights and measures administrative purposes and in 1835 there were 4 inspection districts each with an Inspector (see Appendix IV): Bangor, Carnarvon, Pwllheli, and Tremadoc /Criccieth. Between 1849 and 1858 the inspection districts of Conway, Nevin and Portmadoc were also mentioned so some reorganisation had taken place to create 5 divisions (5 USNos were issued in 1890).

County police force from 1857 to 1950 and by 1866 there were 5 Police Officers acting as unpaid Inspectors. During that year they stamped 12050 weights, 185 liquid and 19 dry measures and 115 length measures; securing 2 convictions with fines and costs totalling £4.

Divisional marks have been recorded: the "A" in the circular mark refers to 'Arvon' (District No 3). The eagles of the great native Welsh Prince, Owen Gwynedd, have long been associated with the County and one was used as a verification mark beneath the letter 'C'.

Standards issued for 'Carnarvon District' in 1825 (Ind No 1); and further County sets in 1826 (Ind Nos 162, 176 & 181) and 1835 (Ind No 761); in 1849 for 'Nevin District' (Ind No 1015); and a set of weight standards in 1855(Ind No 1159) to Richard Anthony Poole, Clerk of the Peace. 2 sets of measures were issued in 1858 for 'Conway District' (Ind No 1252) and 'Portmadoc District' (Ind No 1253) to W Thearsby Poole, Clerk of the Peace.

Adopted UVNos 515-519 in 1890; 1056 in 1965 and 1400 in 1972.

Weights and measures administration passed to Gwynedd County Council from 1 April 1974.

PWLLHELI BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and sea-port 20 miles (SSW) from Carnarvon which had pre-Imperial Standards.

Borough police force from 1857 to 1879. In 1866 the Inspector had an annual salary of £1 1s.

The Borough seal shows between 2 trees an elephant with a triple-towered castle on its back.

A set of weight standards was issued in 1860 (Ind No 1304) to Owen Owen, Town Clerk.

Probably ceased inspection in 1879 when police force ended.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF CARNARVONSHIRE
The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

CARNARVON and CONWAY BOROUGHS

Carnarvon was the County town whose Borough arms and seal show 3 eagles displayed. Conway, a sea-port like Carnarvon which was also known as Aberconway reported having an Inspector in 1835. The Borough seal shows a castle with 3 round and domed towers.

DENBIGH COUNTY

CDENB

Mark above and the two below were all stamped under the base of mugs

CD CD IMPL

The County had 6 Hundreds which were not used as divisions for weights and measures administrative purposes and in 1835 there was 1 Inspector for the whole County: Thomas Overton of Ruthin.

County police force from 1840 to 1967 and in 1866 there were 2 Superintendents of Police acting as unpaid Inspectors who received £7 3s 1d in emoluments. During that year they stamped 7681 weights, 853 liquid and 4 dry measures and 77 length measures; seizing 109 weights and 44 measures and securing 45 convictions with fines and costs totalling £30 16s 5d.

After the police took over responsibility for inspection there were initially 2 inspection districts: the Wrexham 'A' Division and the Denbigh 'B' Division (based at Ruthin) and by 1885 a 'C' Division was also referred to.

Divisional marks with a lion rampant have been recorded for the 'A' and 'B' Divisions: this same emblem appears on the right hand shield in the seal of Denbigh Borough and may have been 'adopted' by the County after the Borough ceased to undertake weights and measures functions.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 325) to E Jones, Deputy Clerk of the Peace; a further set in 1859 (Ind No 1274) to J Bradshaw, Superintendent of Police; and a set of weight standards in 1867 (Ind No 1395) to Bradshaw, then Deputy Chief Constable.

Adopted UVNos 497-499 in 1890; 949-950 &1025 in 1964 and 1409 in 1972.

Weights and measures administration passed to Clwyd County Council from 1 April 1974.

DENBIGH BOROUGH

DB

A (Corn)market town and the County town 218 miles (NW) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards.

Borough police force from (?) to 1858.

The Borough arms are a shield with a 3-towered castle each tower surmounted by a spire with a cross, flanked by a plume of ostrich feathers above a shield, the left hand with the Royal arms of France and England, the left with a lion rampant, and in the base a dog at rest.

A short set of standards issued in 1846 (Ind No 943) to R Williams, Town Clerk.

It was noted in 1866 that there was "Now no Inspector for the Borough, the Corporation having sold their standards to the County". Inspection had probably passed to the County c1858 when the police force ended.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF DENBIGHSHIRE

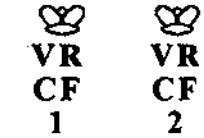
The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

LLANRWST TOWN, RUTHIN and WREXHAM BOROUGHS

FLINT COUNTY

The County had 5 Hundreds which together with their divisions formed the basis for weights and measures administrative purposes, for example, pre-Imperial standards have been recorded inscribed: "Hundred of Rhyddlan, County of Flint, 1817". In 1835 there were 4 inspection districts each with an Inspector (see Appendix IV): Hundred of Mold and Divisions of Northop and Hope; Hundred of Coleshill (except Northop Division) and Hundred of Prestatyn; Divisions of Overton and Hanmer; and Hundred of Rhuddlan. The first 3 probably coincided with the later named Divisions of 'Mold', 'Holywell' and 'Overton' respectively.

County police force from 1857 to 1967 and after the police took over responsibility for inspection there were 3 inspection districts: Holywell, Mold and Overton. In 1866 each had a Superintendent of Police acting as Inspector with annual salaries respectively of: £10 17s 6d, £9 7s 6d and £1 19s 2d. During that year they stamped 7151 weights, 654 liquid and 15 dry measures and 47 length measures; seizing 31 weights and 20 measures and securing 37 convictions with fines and costs totalling £25 8s 6d.



Divisional marks have been recorded for No '1' and No '2' Divisions which are believed to have been Mold and Holywell respectively.

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 41); a further set in 1835 (Ind No 583) both to H Roberts, Clerk of the Peace; a short set in 1850 for Maylor Hundred (Ind No 1043) to T Roberts, Inspector; and a set of weight standards in 1856 (Ind No 1171) to AT Roberts, Clerk of the Peace. Further sets were issued in 1880 (Ind No 1667) and, for the Mold Division in 1881 (Ind No 1709).

Adopted UVNos 441-444 in 1882; 916 in 1964 and 1208 in 1968.

Weights and measures administration passed to Clwyd County Council from 1 April 1974.

CAERWYS MANOR

Had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn was Lord of the Manor c1830.

(Flintshire continued)

FLINT BOROUGH

SEAL OF FLINT

A market town, sea-port and the County town 13 miles (WNW) from Chester and 204 (NW) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards.

Borough police force from c1856 to 1864.

The Borough seal shows a 2-towered castle on a rock above a 3-masted lymphad with sails furled.

Standards issued in 1861 (Ind No 1310) to T Gleave, Treasurer.

Inspection had passed to the County by 1866, probably c1864 when the police force ended.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF FLINTSHIRE

The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

HOLYWELL and MOLD TOWNS

MERIONETH COUNTY

The County had 6 Hundreds which were not used as divisions for weights and measures administrative purposes and in 1835 there was 1 Inspector for the whole County: Richard B Jones of Dolgelly (still in post in 1855); Dolgelly was the county town.

County police force from 1857 to 1950 and from 1857 an Inspector of Police was acting as unpaid Inspector. During that year he stamped 2329 weights, 76 liquid and 29 dry measures and 52 length measures.

No Divisional marks have been recorded.

The verification mark used by the County was 'CM' and this simple form is the earliest mark recorded. The circular verification marks comprising 'CM' over a letter were probably the later form of mark used and the letters were almost certainly date codes.

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 49); a further set in 1835 (Ind No 691) both to H umphrey Williams, Clerk of the Peace; and a set of weight standards in 1855 (Ind No 1133) to Richard Jones, Inspector. Another set was issued in 1880 (Ind No 1676).

Adopted UVNos 383 in 1881 and 980 in 1964.

Following the reorganisation of local government in 1974 the area formerly covered by Merionethshire was divided between the new County Councils of Clwyd and Gwynedd to whom weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974.

DINAS MOWDDWY TOWN

The Corporation of this market town was reported in 1833 to be entitled to the exclusive right of licensing victuallers within a Lordship of which it was the capital. There was also said to be a "standard measure" (probably of pre-Imperial origin) which formed part of the Corporation's insignia.

The Town's arms and seal show a double-headed eagle.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF MERIONETHSHIRE

The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

BALA, CORWEN and DOLGELLY TOWNS

BRECON COUNTY

The County also known as Brecknockshire had 6 Hundreds which were not used as divisions for weights and measures administrative purposes and in 1835 there was 1 Inspector for the whole County: William Williams, a watchmaker of Brecon.

County police force from 1857 to 1948 and briefly, from c1857 there were 6 Inspectors who were also the superintendents of the parish constables. From 1858 they were replaced by 2 Superintendents of Police who acted as unpaid Inspectors and in 1866 received £33 3s 7d in emoluments. During that year they seized 25 weights, 5 measures and 1 balance; securing 31 convictions with fines and costs totalling £14 11s 6d.

BC W BC E

Divisional marks were used comprising 'crowned BC' over 'W' for (West) and 'E' for (East) Divisions.

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 37) to John Powell, Clerk of the Peace.

Adopted UVNos 259-260 in 1879 and 1198-1199 in 1968.

Weights and measures administration passed to Powys County Council from 1 April 1974.

BRECON BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and the County town also known as Brecknock 171 miles (W by N) from London.

Borough police force from 1829 to 1889 and in 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as Inspector at an annual salary of £5 with £1 1s 9d in emoluments. During that year he stamped 389 weights.

The Borough arms and seal show a robe with (ermine) fur lining and interlaced tasselled strings.

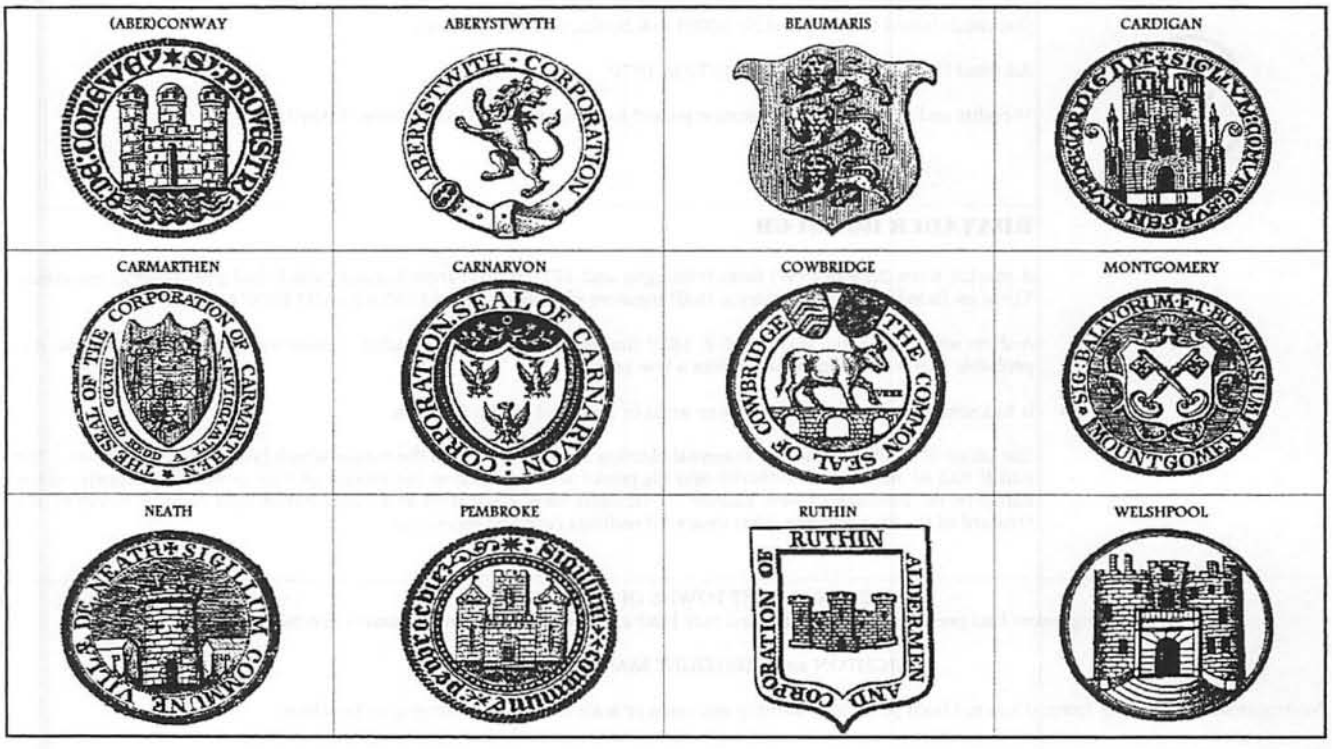
BB

A set of weight standards was issued in 1852 (Ind No 1064A) to Thomas Williams, Mayor; and in 1866 the Borough reported to the Standards Commission that it had a set of standard measures although none had been officially verified for it.

Adopted UVNo 434 in 1882 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to Brecon County Council under the provisions of the Local Government(England and Wales) Act, 1888.

BUILTH TOWN
A (Corn)market town which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

FIGURE 40 - ARMS AND SEALS OF WELSH BOROUGHS AND TOWNS WHOSE VERIFICATION MARK IS UNKNOWN



MID WALES II - MONTGOMERYSHIRE & RADNORSHIRE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

WR CM CM

V·R C·M

V R CM

MONTGY

The County had 9 Hundreds which were not used as divisions for weights and measures administrative purposes and in 1835 there was 1 Inspector for the whole County: Samuel Davis of Welshpool.

County police force from 1840 to 1948 and by 1866 there was a Police Officer acting as Inspector at an annual salary of £32 4s 7d. During that year he stamped 2191 weights, 86 liquid and 4 dry measures and 10 length measures; seizing 75 weights and 50 measures and securing 47 convictions with fines and costs totalling £30 6s.

No Divisional marks have been recorded.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 154) and in 1835 (Ind No 562) to I Jones, Clerk of the Peace.

Adopted UVNos 428 in 1882 and 846 in 1958.

Weights and measures administration passed to Powys County Council from 1 April 1974.

LLANVYLLIN MANORIAL BOROUGH

Llanvyllin is an ancient market town 20 miles (NNW) from Montgomery and 12 (NW by N) from Welshpool.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 168) to Maurice Bibbey Esq. of Brynaber (Lord of the Manor?).
These were recorded by the Standards Department as "for private use" although it is probable that they were intended for the use of residents in the manor.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE
The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

MONTGOMERY and WELSHPOOL BOROUGHS

Montgomery, the County town whose Borough arms are a lion rampant and the Borough seal shows two crossed keys on a shield. Welshpool had a Borough police force which ended in 1857 and Borough seal shows a castle with ramparts and an entrance gate approached by a flight of steps.

RADNOR COUNTY

VR RS VR RS

V R 321

The County had 6 Hundreds which were not used as divisions for weights and measures administrative purposes and in 1835 there was 1 Inspector for the whole County: Thomas Beaumont of Presteigne.

County police force from 1857 to 1948 and from 1857 there were 2 Superintendents of Police acting as unpaid Inspectors.

No Divisional marks have been recorded.

Standards issued in 1848 (Ind No 1009) to R Banks, Clerk of the Peace.

Adopted UVNos 321 in 1879 and 1272 in 1970.

Weights and measures administration passed to Powys County Council from 1 April 1974.

RHAYADER BOROUGH

CR

A market town 23 miles (W) from Presteigne and 177 (WNW) from London which had pre-Imperial standards. These included a copper cylindrical (toll) measure inscribed "THOS EVANS BAILIFF RHAYADER 1777".

A short set of Standards was issued in 1829 (Ind No 417) to H Jones, Bailiff. These were never reverified and it is probable that inspection ceased within a few years.

It has not been possible to identify any arms or seal used by the Borough.

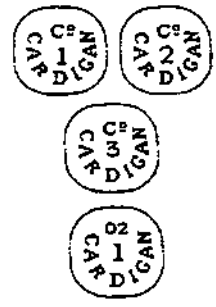
The office of Bailiff was subject to annual election at the court leet of the manor which belonged to the Crown. The Bailiff had no magisterial authority and his power was confined to the receipt of tolls under the authority of the Bailiff of the Borough of New Radnor. Offenders were dealt with at a Court Baron held every 3 weeks by the Steward of the Manor when debts under 40 shillings could be recovered.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF RADNORSHIRE
The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

KNIGHTON and PRESTEIGNE MANORIAL BOROUGHS

Presteigne was the county town; it has not been possible to identify any arms or seals for either Presteigne or Knighton.

CARDIGAN COUNTY



The County had 5 Hundreds which were not used as divisions for weights and measures administrative purposes. From 1826 until at least 1835 there were 2 Inspectors for the whole County: John Hughes of Aberystwyth, and John Morris of Adpar into whose custody the first Imperial Standards were issued in 1826.

County police force from 1844 to 1958 and in 1866 there was a Superintendent of Police acting as unpaid Inspector. During that year he stamped 1171 weights, 52 liquid and 34 dry measures and 28 length measures.

Divisional marks have been recorded including '1', '2' and '3' which may have come into use c1844 when the police took over inspection. In 1891 there were 2 Divisions: 'Northern' and 'Southern' whose respective marks were UVNos 570 and 571.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 347) to the Inspectors (ibid) and in 1835 (Ind No 626) and 1836 (Ind No 801) further sets were issued to I Brynon, Clerk of the Peace. Adopted UVNos 570-571 in 1891.

Weights and measures administration passed to Dyfed County Council from 1 April 1974.

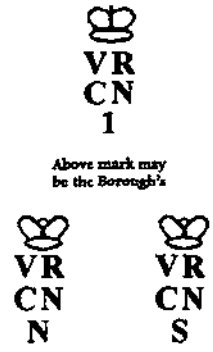
LLANGADOCK TOWN
A market town whose Portreeve collected the tolls of the markets and fairs which had "an Exciseman's rule made by Edward Roberts, Dove Court, Old Jewry, London and inscribed "EVAN DAVIES LANGADOCK 175(7)".

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF CARDIGANSHIRE
The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

ABERYSTWYTH, CARDIGAN and LAMPETER BOROUGHS

Aberystwyth, a sea-port where in 1786 the Justices in Quarter Sessions appointed and paid the Clerk of the Market and instructed him to procure standard weights and measures and to inspect those in use. The Corporation built a new market hall in 1822. The Borough seal shows a lion rampant looking over its shoulder. Cardigan, a sea-port and the County town whose Corporation built a new market house and slaughterhouse in 1823. The Borough seal has a cathedral church on the obverse and a 3-masted ship under full sail on the reverse. Lampeter, whose Lord of the Manor, Richard Hart Davis paid for a new town-hall in 1818 the lower floor of which was used for the market.

CARMARTHEN COUNTY



The County had 5 Hundreds plus the separate Liberty of the 3 Commotts or Hundreds of Carnwallon, Iscennen and Kidwelly which together with their divisions formed the basis for weights and measures inspection districts.
In 1835 there were 5 inspection districts each with an Inspector (c.f Appendix IV).
County police force from 1843 to 1958 and in 1860 there were 3 Inspectors paid in total annual salaries of £100.

Divisional marks have been recorded including '1' which may be the earliest form; and 'N' and 'S' which are probably the latest used up until 1882. The adoption of 4 USNos in 1882 implies there were then 4 Divisions and USNo 460 was cancelled in 1892. In 1896 there were 3 Divisions: 'No 1', 'No 2' and 'No 3' and before 1900 USNo 457 had become obsolete leaving 2 Divisions 'East' and 'West' whose respective marks were UVNos 458 and 459.

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 33) to Charles Morgan, Clerk of the Peace; a further set in 1847 (Ind No 971) to C Bishop, Clerk of the Peace; and another set in 1880 (Ind No 1656).
The standards of the Parish of Llanelly were reverified for the County in 1856 (weights) and 1860 (measures).

Adopted UVNos 457-460 in 1882; 364-365 in 1952; 620 in 1966 and 1437 in 1973.

Weights and measures administration passed to Dyfed County Council from 1 April 1974.

CARMARTHEN COUNTY OF BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town, inland port and County of itself 216 miles (W by N) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1836 to 1944.
The Borough arms are a shield with a 3-towered castle the outer towers surmounted by a pair of choughs facing inwards to the higher central tower, flanked by an erect ostrich feather and in the base a lion passant reguardant.

Although Imperial Standards were not issued until 1837 (Ind No 852) to L Morris, Town Clerk; an Inspector, Theopilus Howell was reported in 1835 who "by the 14th Section of the Act 4 & 5 Will IV c49, shall stamp with the county stamp, provided by the County for that purpose"; suggesting the Borough had some form of shared arrangement with the County.
Adopted UVNo 620 in 1907 and ceased independent inspection from c1944 when responsibilty for weights and measures administration passed to a combined authority with the County Council.

KIDWELLY LIBERTY & BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 9 miles (S by E) from Carmarthen which had Pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1857 to 1858. In 1866 the Inspector had an annual salary of £3 and during that year he stamped 108 weights, 42 liquid and 17 dry measures; securing 1 conviction with fines and costs totalling 5s.

The Borough arms and seal show a cat statant which is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.
Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 183) to George Stevens, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 225 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to Carmarthen County Council under the provisions of the Local Government(England and Wales) Act, 1888.

(Carmarthenshire continued)

LLANDILO-VAWR TOWN
A (Corn)market town which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised W & M functions after 1826.

LLANELLY TOWN & PARISH

A market town and sea-port 15 miles (SE by S) from Carmarthen and 216 (W by N) from London.

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 53) to Edward Saunders, Magistrate of the County.

It has not been possible to identify any arms or seal used by the town.

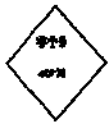
The standards and inspection had passed to the County by 1856.

PEMBROKE COUNTY

JPW

The County had 7 Hundreds which may have been used as weights and measures inspection divisions. It is interesting that no Inspector for the County was reported in the National survey of 1834/5; yet an Inspector, James Palmer Wickland was recorded for the Borough of Tenby which did not acquire Imperial Standards until 1862! As no other verification mark has been recorded for the County, that used by Wickland is shown here. It is possible that he (and any successor of his) also acted on behalf of the County until the 1850s.

County police force from 1857 to 1968 and in 1866 there were 6 Superintendents of Police acting as Inspectors each paid an annual salary of £5 5s.



This indecipherable mark may be a County one; it was noted together with others for Haverfordwest

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 215) to H Rees, Clerk of the Peace; and 5 short sets in 1850 (Ind No1046) and 1851 (Ind Nos 1052-1055) all to E Leach, Clerk of the Peace. Another set was issued in 1890 (Ind No 2196).

Adopted UVNos 420-421 in 1882; 419 in 1948; 893 in 1963; 1215 in 1968 and 1441 in 1973.

Weights and measures administration passed to Dyfed County Council from 1 April 1974.

HAVERFORDWEST COUNTY OF TOWN

HW VR HW

A (Corn)market town, sea-port, county of itself and the County town 10 miles (N) from Pembroke and 250 (W by N) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and the unique privilege of having its own Lord-Lieutenant.

In 1835 the Inspector was Thomas Harries, a Currier; and in 1866 the Inspector was a Cutler paid an annual salary of £6. During that year he stamped 483 weights and 6 liquid and 2 dry measures.

Borough police force from 1833 to 1889. The Borough arms show an old man's head in profile, couped at the neck.
Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 156) to RJ Ackland of Boulston, Mayor who was also Admiral of the Port, Coroner, Escheator and Clerk of the Market.

Adopted UVNo 436 in 1882 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to Pembrokeshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government(England and Wales) Act, 1888.

TENBY BOROUGH

TBY

A market town and sea-port which was the In-Liberty of the parish of the same name 11 miles (E) of Pembroke and 20 (SE) from Haverfordwest.

Borough police force from 1840 to 1889 and in 1866 the Head Constable also acted as the unpaid Inspector.

The Corpoation used unoffical arms of a shield parted fesswise, the chief with 4 bars charged with 3 martlets and in the base 3 cinquefoils.

A short set of Standards was issued in 1862 (Ind No 1352) to W Lock, Town Clerk (but see comments about the Tenby Inspector under the County entry above)

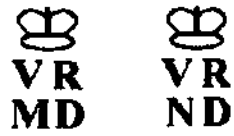
Adopted UVNo 228 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to Pembrokeshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF PEMBROKESHIRE
The following sea-port towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

FISHGUARD TOWN and PEMBROKE BOROUGH

Pembroke had an old town and a newer dock-yard town known as Paterchurch or Pembroke Dock and a Borough police force from 1856 to 1858. In 1833 it was noted that the Mayor who was also Clerk of the Market held a mayor's court fortnighly and that the Corporation's revenue of about £100 came principally from market and fair tolls. The Borough seal shows a castle with 2 round outer towers and a square central keep.

GLAMORGAN COUNTY



The County had 10 Hundreds some of which may have been used as inspection divisions and in 1835 there were 3 inspection districts each with an Inspector (c.f Appendix IV): Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil and Swansea. In 1862, H Wrenn, then Merthyr District Inspector gave evidence to the Select Committee on Weights and Measures.

County police force from 1841 to 1969 and probably from c1841 there were 4 Districts each with a Police Superintendent acting as Inspector: Merthyr, Newbridge, Ogmore and Swansea. Their annual salaries in 1866 were respectively: £18 14s, £11 18s, £4 and £18 17s 7d. During that year they respectively stamped: 8479, 8172, 350 and 4749 weights and 1333, 211, 244 and 21 liquid measures. By 1879 there was a 5th District: Kibbor. By 1895 the 5 Districts were: 'A' (Merthyr); 'B' (Pontypridd); 'C' (Bridgend); 'D' (Neath) and 'E' (Barry Dock).

Divisional marks have been recorded for the Merthyr District: 'MD' and Newbridge District: 'ND'.

In 1826 the County obtained 2 sets of standard measures: (Ind No 250) issued to J Wood, Clerk of the Peace, and the second for "Merthyr Tydfil District" (Ind No 332) issued to J Guest, Magistrate. In 1835 a third set of measures (Ind No 703) was issued to E Richards, County Treasurer. These initial acquisitions ofonly measures suggest the continuing use of pre-Imperial weight standards by the County. In 1846 a full set for ' Swansea District' (Ind No 941); a short set for 'Cardiff District' (Ind No 942); and in 1852, a set of weight standards for 'Merthyr Tydfil District' (Ind No 1073); and 2 full sets in 1859 (Ind Nos 1267-8) were all issued to T Dalton, Clerk of the Peace and Treasurer. A further set was issued in 1879 (Ind No 1639).

Adopted UVNos 285-9 (1879); 284 (1919); 280 & 282 (1925); 461 (1930); 851 (1959); 858 (1960) and 1293-5 in 1970.

Following the reorganisation of local government in 1974 the area formerly covered by Glamorganshire was divided between the new County Councils of Mid Glamorgan, South Glamorgan and West Glamorgan to whom weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974.

CARDIFF BOROUGH

A market town, sea-port and the County town 158 miles (W) from London, created a County Borough in 1888.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1969.

The Borough arms were a shield with 3 chevrons which is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.

A short set of Standards was issued in 1826 (Ind No 178) to J Richard & J Bird, Magistrates. Inspection and these standards had been transferred to the County before 1866 (4th Report of the Standards Commission 1870, p69). Inspection possibly restarted in 1872 when a full set of standards (Ind No 1497) was issued to the Corporation.

Adopted UVNos: 252 (1879); 616 & 618 (1907); 615 & 617 (by 1949); 832 (1957); 872 (1961) and 1088 -89 (1965).

Weights and measures administration passed to South Glamorgan County Council from 1 April 1974.

COWBRIDGE BOROUGH
A (Corn)market town which had pre-Imperial Standards made by Corcoran of London dated 1793and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826. The Borough arms show a bull crossing a 3-arched bridge.

KENFIG BOROUGH
The town had pre-Imperial standards including a copper standard pint measure verified with 'crowned GR' and estimated to date from pre-1800.

LLANTRISSANT TOWN
A bronze quart measure with a handle was found here early this Century which may have been a local standard.

MERTHYR TYDFIL COUNTY BOROUGH

An industrial town 24 miles (NNW) from Cardiff incorporated as a Municipal Borough in 1905 and created a County Borough in 1908 when standards were obtained and inspection commenced.
Borough police force from 1908 to 1969.
Adopted UVNos 623 in 1908-9 and 578 in 1910.
Weights and measures administration passed to Mid Glamorgan County Council from 1 April 1974.

NEATH BOROUGH

A(Corn)market town and sea-port 35 miles (WNW) from Cardiff and 197 (W) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1836 to 1947.

Imperial Standards issued in 1889 (Ind No 2048) so may not have used a pre-UVNo verification mark.

Adopted UVNos 481 in 1890 and 835 in 1957.

Weights and measures administration passed to West Glamorgan County Council from 1 April 1974.

SOUTH WALES II - GLAMORGANSHIRE & MONMOUTHSHIRE

(Glamorganshire continued)

RHONDDA MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Incorporated as a Municipal Borough in 1955 and probably started to undertake weights and measures functions c1965. Adopted UVNos 1036 and 1037 in 1965 and UVNo 1283 in 1970. Weights and measures administration passed to Mid Glamorgan County Council from 1 April 1974.

SWANSEA BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and sea-port 44 miles (W by N) from Cardiff which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1836 to 1969 and was created a County Borough in 1888.

In 1866 a Whitesmith acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £37 14s. During that year he stamped 965 weights, 6 liquid and 2 dry measures and 1 yard measure. The Corporation seal shows a portcullis with chains.

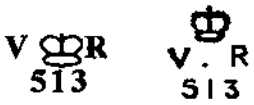
Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 152) to L Thomas, Fortrieve, Recorder and Clerk of the Market; a set of weight standards (Ind No 1431) was issued in 1869 to the Town Clerk; and as a County Borough the Council obtained another full set in 1890 (Ind No 2114).
Adopted UVNos 296 (1879), 292-3 & 295 (1950), 859 (1960) and 1366 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed to West Glamorgan County Council from 1 April 1974.

MONMOUTH COUNTY

N.B.An English county until 1888 but is included here because it is now thought of as a Welsh county.
The County had 6 Hundreds which were not used as inspection divisions and in 1835 there was 1 Inspector for the whole County: John James of Usk. In 1866 the Crier of the Court of Quarter Sessions acted as Inspector at an annual salary of £75 plus £16 4s 7d in emoluments. During that year he stamped 5600 weights, 102 liquid and 82 dry measures and 3 length measures. County police force from 1857 to 1967 and a Divisional structure was probably introduced when the police took over inspection, initially with 3 Divisions and by 1877 with 4 Divisions(see below). Divisional marks (circular) have been recorded for 'A', 'B' and 'C' Divisions.

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 58); and a yard measure in 1840 (Ind No875) both to Alexander Jones, Clerk of the Peace. In 1874 a set of weight standards (Ind No 1524) was issued to W Graham, Inspector; and 3 full sets in 1877: to Superintendent W McIntosh for Pontypool (Ind No 1610); to Superintendent H Fowler for Tredegar (Ind No 1618); and to Superintendent WJ Berthon for Usk (Ind No 1619); together with a set of measures to Superintendent WC Freeman for Abergavenny (Ind No 1612).



Adopted UVNos 512-513 in 1890; 563 in 1891; 510 in 1930 and 954-958 in 1964.

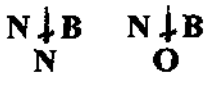
Weights and measures administration passed to Gwent County Council from 1 April 1974.

MONMOUTH BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and the County town 130 miles (WNW) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards.
The 2 Town Beadles were appointed Examiners under the 1815 Act and later the Serjeant-at-Mace was the Inspector (c.f Appendix IV). Borough police force from 1833 to 1881. In 1866 the Inspector's annual salary was £5.
The Borough arms are a shield with 3 chevrons over all a fess which device inverted above 'M' was used as a verification mark. The hollow 'M' mark shown at top right under the County may have been a Borough mark.
A short set of Standards was issued in 1826 (Ind No 199) to J Jenkins, Mayor.

Possibly ceased inspection c1881 when police force ended but in any case by 1889 when weights and measures administration would have passed to the County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

NEWPORT BOROUGH



A market town and sea-port 24 miles (SW) of Monmouth which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1967 and was created a County Borough in 1891. In 1866 the Chief Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £10 plus £40 12s 6d emoluments. During that year he stamped 1798 weights and seized 57 securing 2 convictions with fines and costs totalling £3.
The Borough seal shows a shield with a chevron ensigned by a cherub.
Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 654) to Thomas Hawkins, Inspector; a set of weight standards (Ind No 1396) was issued in 1867 to the Chief Inspector; and another full set in 1895 (Ind No 2140).

Adopted UVNos 236 in 1879; 637 in 1946; 203 in 1953; 1010 in 1964 and 1310 in 1971 and weights and measures administration passed to Gwent County Council from 1 April 1974.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF MONMOUTHSHIRE

The following sea-port towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

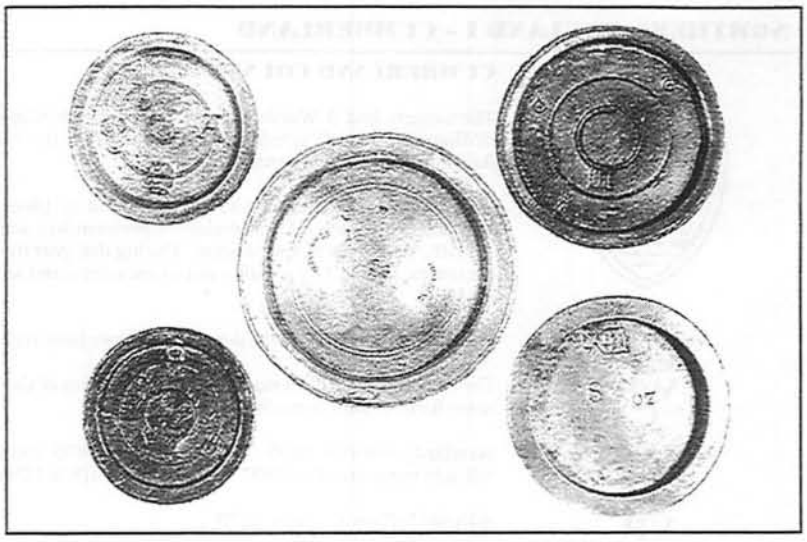
ABERGAVENNY, CHEPSTOW and PONTYPOOL TOWNS

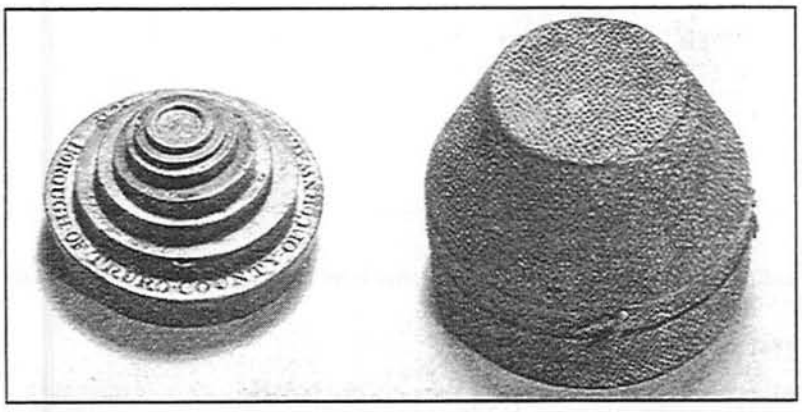
Chepstow had a quart lignum vitae measure bound with copper, verified 'crowned G' and inscribed "CHEPSTOW".

TRADE WEIGHTS

From top left and moving clockwise with the centre one last these flat brass are:

- 4oz marked 'crowned G' and 'A' for avoirdupois with Founders' Company mark for George II period (1727-60)
- 8oz with 3 'crowned G' and Abingdon verification mark c1800+
- 8oz with Middlesex County mark of c1835-45
- 4oz with 'crowned W', conjoined 'AB' (Aldeburgh), 'crowned T' and Sussex County mark c1820
- 1lb with 'crowned GR', 'OXON 1834' and 'IMPERIAL STANDARD' c1825-30





STANDARD WEIGHTS

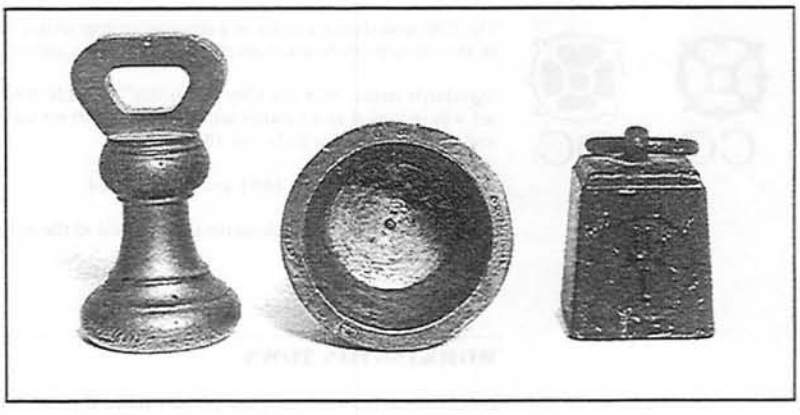
A set of standard Imperial weights with their original shagreen case. Engraved: " · BOROUGH · OF · TRURO · COUNTY · OF · CORNWALL · 1826 · "

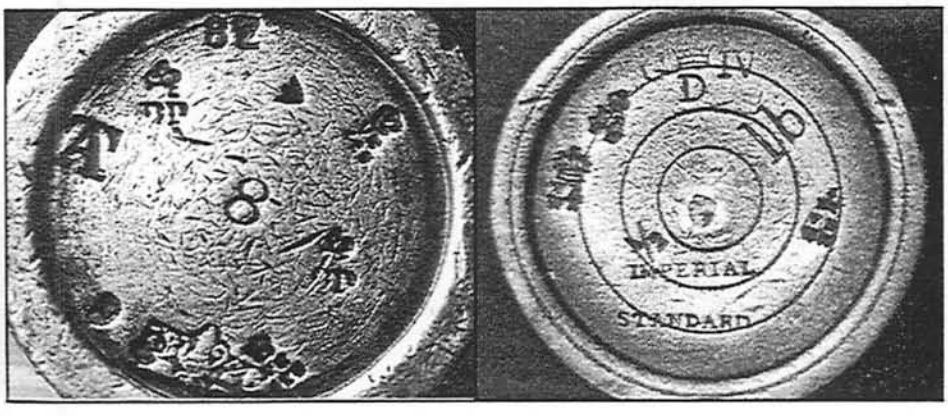
These formed part of the full set of local standards obained by the Borough under Indenture Number 198.

BELL & OTHER WEIGHTS

From left to right these 1lb weights are:

- Brass bell weight verified with an illegible mark on a lead plug set into a drilled hole in the base 1870-90
- Brass nesting cup weight stamped on rim '16oz', a crown, 'IMPERIAL' and 'AVOIRDUPOIS' c1840-60
- Iron GPO ring handled weight stamped with a Bedfordshire verification c1955-60 (see page 156)





MARKED WEIGHTS

These two mid-19th Century flat brass weights are a London weight with the Founders' Company stamp and verified for Pontefract (left); and a Midlands weight verified for Derby and Lancashire

NORTHERN ENGLAND I - CUMBERLAND

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

The County had 5 Wards at least one of which "Cumberland Ward" was an inspection district in 1835 when William Jackson of Carlisle was the Inspector for the Ward. The only other Inspector reported in 1835 was Robert Bailey of Penrith for Penrith.

County police force from 1857 to 1963 and in 1866 there were 6 Districts probably based on Petty Sessional Divisions each with a Constabulary Superintendent acting as unpaid Inspector: Brampton, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Penrith, Whitehaven, and Wigton. During that year they stamped 13303 weights, 1286 liquid, 4 dry and 36 length measures; seizing 160 weights and 61 measures, and securing 95 convictions with fines and costs totalling £52 11s 6d.

Rectangular numbered Divisional marks have been recorded and one is illustrated.

The earliest verification mark shows the old arms of Carlisle which suggests that between 1826 and 1835 there was some form of joint inspection with the City.

Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No796) and 1855 (Ind No 1135) to TH Hodgson, Clerk of the Peace. A further 3 full sets were issued in 1857 (Ind Nos 1208-10) to J Dunne, Chief Constable. A sixth set was noted in 1866.

Adopted UVNos 43-48 in 1879.

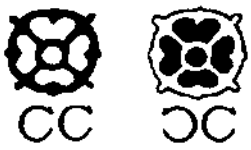
Weights and measures administration passed to the new Cumbria County Council from 1 April 1974 who had already adopted UVNos 1443-7.

CARLISLE CITY

A (Corn)market town, inland port and County town 302 miles (NNW) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and was created a County Borough in 1914.

Borough police force from 1827 to 1963.

In 1866 2 Whitesmiths acted as the Inspectors at a total annual salary of £39 11s 8d plus £29 3s 4d emoluments. During that year they stamped 1979 weights, 210 liquid, 110 dry and 12 length measures; seizing 20 weights and 8 balances, and securing 8 convictions with fines and costs totalling £11 10s.



The City seal shows a cross in a circular outline with a rosette in each quadrant which is reproduced almost exactly in the earliest verification mark. The City arms are reproduced exactly in a County verification mark (see above).

Standards issued "For the City of Carlisle" in 1826 (Ind No 202) to TH Hodgson, (County) Clerk of the Peace: this set was included as a County set in 1866. A full set was issued in 1853 (Ind No 1094) to J Cartmell, City Treasurer, and another (Ind No 2116) in 1890

Adopted UVNos 392 in 1881 and 932 in 1964.

Weights and measures administration passed to the new Cumbria County Council from 1 April 1974.

WORKINGTON TOWN

A (Corn)market town and sea-port 34 miles (SW by W) from Carlisle which had pre-Imperial Standards and was incorporated a Municipal Borough in 1888.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town.

A set of weight standards was issued in 1854 (Ind No 1113) to H Bowes, Clerk to the Trustees. In 1866 when the part-time Inspector was a Gas-fitter who stamped 127 weights during the year the Town was also reported to have 8 standard capacity measures.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF CUMBERLAND

The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

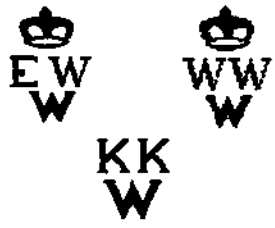
COCKERMOUTH, PENRITH and WHITEHAVEN TOWNS

WESTMORLAND COUNTY

In 1835 there was 1 Inspector for the whole County: Isaac Sewell of Appleby who was also Inspector for Appleby Borough. The castle in many of the early verification marks alludes to that of Appleby, the County town.

The County had 2 Baronies each comprising 2 Wards which prior to c1840 were separate administrative areas with each of the 4 Wards apparently having separate Treasurers and accounts:

Barony of Westmorland (also known as the barony of Appleby) had an 'East Ward' and 'West Ward'
Barony of Kendal had 'Kendal Ward' and 'Lonsdale Ward'.



These formed the basis for weights and measures inspection districts and several verification marks have been recorded which include letters indicating the respective districts.

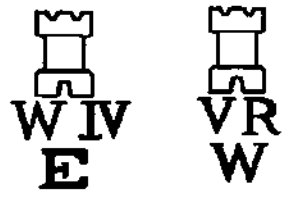
Numbered Divisional marks have also been recorded including '2' below 'WIV' and the 'tower' mark; also in rectangular outlines numbers '1' and '2' (see Cumberland marks for a similar example).

County police force from 1857 to 1963 and in 1866 there were 2 Police Superintendents acting as unpaid Inspectors. During that year they stamped 4330 weights, 415 liquid, 8 dry and 55 length measures

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 54) to Richard Shepherd Stephenson, Clerk of the Peace

Adopted UVNos 49-50 in 1879 and 936 in 1964.

Weights and measures administration passed to the new Cumbria County Council from 1 April 1974.



KENDAL BOROUGH

A market town also known as Kirkby in Kendal 23 miles (SW by S) from Appleby which had pre-Imperial Standards.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1947.

The Borough seal includes the letters 'KK' and the arms are a quartered shield, 3 wool hooks in 1st and 3rd and 3 teazles in 2nd and 4th quadrants.

Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 679) to Joseph Clarke, Inspector; in 1858 (Ind No 1226) to J Bell, Clerk of the Peace; and, in 1877 (Ind No 1611) to J Wilkinson, Chief Constable.

Adopted UVNo 514 in 1890 which was noted in 1950 to be still allocated for the Borough but was probably being used on its behalf by the County to whom weights and measures administration had by then passed.

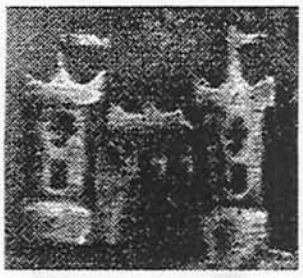
CORN MARKET TOWNS OF WESTMORLAND

The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

APPLEBY BOROUGH and BURTON TOWN

Appleby, a (Corn)market town and the County town probably continued to exercise weights and measures functions until at least 1835 when the Inspector, Isaac Sewell also undertook inspection "for the whole County except the Burgh of Kendal".
The Borough arms and seal show a shield with 3 crowned lions passant guardant in front of a 7-branched apple tree.

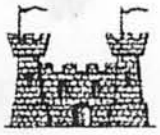
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY



The County had 6 Wards some if not all of which and their divisions appear to have formed the basis for weights and measures inspection districts possibly from the outset of Imperial Standard being introduced.
In 1833 these were Bambrough (N & S divisions); Castle (E & W divisions); Coquetdale (E, N, S & W divisions); Glendale (E & W divisions); Morpeth (E & W divisions); and Tindale (E, NE, NW, S & W divisions).

Additionally, part of the area of the County comprised detached portions of Durhamshire: in the East the part of 'Bedlingtonshire'; and to the extreme North the 2 parts of 'Norhamshire', and 'Islandshire' which included Holy Island.
In 1846 standards were issued to Northumberland (Ind No 948) for "The District of Norham and Islandshire" to Robert Cuthbertson, Inspector. He was probably related to Charles Cuthbertson who in 1835 was the Durhamshire part-time Inspector for "North Durham" and at that time was reported to be "using the Berwick Standards". Berwick-upon-Tweed borders the Northern boundary of Northumberland.

In 1835 there were 5 part-time Inspectors for the whole County and their primary duties were as Gaolers or Keepers of the Houses of Correction, Gaols and Prisons at Alnwick, Hexham, Morpeth, Newcastle and Tynemouth.
In 1866, there were 6 part-time Inspectors, 4 who were also Keepers of Houses of Correction; a Police Superintendent and a Private Hotel Keeper and the districts of inspection were Castle Ward (East) and (West); Coquetdale Ward &c; Morpeth Ward &c; Norham Ward &c; and Tin(e)dale Ward &c. During 1866 the Inspectors stamped 17781 weights, 3723 liquid, 59 dry and 164 length measures; seizing 13 weights and 2 measures and securing 19 convictions with fines and costs totalling £3 15s 8d.



The vast majority of the County's verification marks show a 2-towered castle usually with a flag flying on each tower of which there are many variants . Numbered Divisional marks were used and comprise (like those of Durham County) a large mark 'No #' below or to the side of the 'castle'.

County police force from 1857 to 1974.

Standards issued in 1826: a full set (Ind No 269) and Troy weights (Ind No 341) to R Robson, Bailiff of the Manor of Alnwick. These may have been used on a shared basis between the County and its County town.
4 complete sets were issued in 1835 to Keepers of Houses of Correction and Prisons (Ind Nos 615, 664, 686 & 728) Further sets were issued in 1860 (Ind No ?) and 1862 (Ind No 1330) to W Dickroid, Clerk of the Peace; and in 1888 (Ind Nos 1987-8).

Adopted UVNos 501-6 in 1890 which were (later?) used respectively for the following inspection districts: Wallsend; Alnwick; Blyth; Morpeth; Castle; and Hexham. In 1947 UVNos 508-9 were adopted.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration for part of the County Council's former area passed to the new Tyne and Wear Metropolitan County Council whilst the County Council continued to administer weights and measures functions in the remaining area.

BAMBROUGH CASTLE MANOR
The jurisdiction of the Court Baron of the Manor of the Castle covered an area of c50 square miles including 3 townships. Ale-tasters were appointed for each town at the Court's annual meeting which was still being held in 1839 and dealing with weights and measures matters.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED COUNTY OF BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town, sea-port and County of itself 55 miles (E by S) from Edinburgh and 64 (N by W) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne which had pre-Imperial standards and a Borough police force from 1835 to 1920.

The Inspector from c1826 until at least 1835 was John Newcomb and in 1866 the role was being performed by the Serjeant-at-Mace at an annual salary of £15 plus £3 emoluments.

Berwick was historically the principal Burgh of the Kingdom of Scotland and although it passed into English hands in 1482 was never formally incorporated in England. Until 1747, English statutes did not apply to Berwick unless it was specifically named. The Wales and Berwick Act, 1746 (20 Geo II c42) remedied this by confirming that 'England' thereafter was to be taken to include the dominion of Wales and Town of Berwick.

The Borough arms are a bear with a collar and chain standing against a tree on either side of which is a shield bearing the arms of England as used c1405-1603. The verification mark is shown at the top of page 133.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No195) to M Jameson, Town Clerk; and another full set in 1868 (Ind No ?)

Adopted UVNo 262 in 1879 and ceased independent inspection 31 March 1965 when weights and measures administration passed to the County.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF NORTHUMBERLAND
The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

BELFORD TOWN and MORPETH BOROUGH

Morpeth had one of the principal cattle markets in the North of England. The Borough possibly exercised weights and measures functions up to c1835. Amongst the many civic officials reported in 1833 were 2 ale-tasters and bread-weighers, and 2 fish and flesh lookers. The Borough arms and seal both feature a castle; that in the arms being virtually identical to the one shown in the arms of Carlisle; whilst the other version shows a castle in a slightly ruinous form.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE COUNTY OF TOWN

A (Corn)market town, port and County of itself 117 miles (SE) from Edinburgh and 276 (NNW) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards. Granted the status of a City in 1882 and created a County Borough in 1888.


Borough police force from 1836 to 1969. In 1866 the Inspector was a Plumber paid an annual salary of£80 who stamped 4024 weights, 579 liquid and 63 length measures during that year.

The Borough arms and seal shows 3 triple-towered castles which are reproduced exactly in verification marks although in some later versions they are accompanied within the shield by a 2 figure date code e.g 73 = 1873.

A local pewterer William Hogg used various combinations of marks to stamp measures and mugs according to their capacity (John Douglas and David Lamb, "Newcastle Pewter and Pewterers", Journal of the Pewter Society, Part 3 (mugs &c) Spring 1994, Part 4 (wine measures) Autumn 1994). A mark which is not his touchmark is shown and which appears on many vessels made by him c1790-1810.

Mark often seen on measures and mugs made by William Hogg

In 1826 a full set of Standards (Ind No286) was issued to G Forester, Mayor and in 1833 a set of Troy weights (Ind No447) was issued to J Brandling, Mayor. Another set (Ind No 1771) was issued in 1883.

Adopted UVNos 71 in 1879, 677-80 in 1952, 898 in 1963 and 1362 in 1971.

From 1 April 1974 W & M administration passed to the new Tyne and Wear Metropolitan County Council.

TYNEMOUTH PARISH & BOROUGH

This town 8 miles (ENE) from Newcastle was incorporated a Borough in 1849 and created a County Borough in 1904. The North Shields and Tynemouth police force existed from 1850 to 1871 becoming the Tynemouth Borough force from 1871 to 1969. In 1866 a Joiner and Cabinet maker acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £15 plus £25 emoluments. During that year he stamped 7047 weights, 828 liquid, 6 dry and 60 length measures; seizing 19 weights and 10 measures, and securing 11 convictions with fines and costs totalling £12 18s 6d. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town.

A short set of Standards first issued for the Parish of Tynemouth in 1832 (Ind No 443) to M Johnson, Churchwarden. A full set was issued for the Borough in 1862 (Ind No 1337) to TC Leitch, Town Clerk.

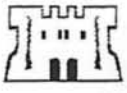
Adopted UVNos 244 in 1879, 802 in 1954 and 1440 in 1973. Weights and measures administration passed to the new Tyne and Wear Metropolitan County Council from 1 April 1974.

MANORS & BARONIES OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

The influence of the Percy family in Northumberland was extensive and many sets of standards were obtained for use by the manorial boroughs and other Lordships of the Duke of Northumberland whose principal country seat was Alnwick Castle. It appears that the choice of verification mark in several of these places was the first letter of the name by which the 'manor' was known. The 'goat's head' mark appears with various letters which suggests it may have been the principal mark of the combined Barony (Prudhoe, Corbridge = P.C in mark?) from c1853.

ALNWICK BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and the County town 33 miles (N by W) from Newcastle which had pre-Imperial Standards. In1836 a short set of standards (Ind No 802) was issued to G Johnson, Bailiff.



CORBRIDGE, PRUDHOE & NEWBURN MANORS

In 1836 a short set of standards (Ind No 835) was issued to T Thompson and Hugh Taylor, Bailiffs.

HEXHAM MANORIAL BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 20 miles (W) from Newcastle which had pre-Imperial Standards.
In 1840 a short set of standards (Ind No 874) was issued to T Johnson, Bailiff.

ROTHBURY MANORIAL BOROUGH

A market town 30 miles (NW by N) from Newcastle. ('R' = Rothbury in goat's head mark?)
In 1836 a short set of standards (Ind No 833) was issued to J Bell, Bailiff.

WARKWORTH & ALNMOUTH

A Parish with a small sea-port town situated about 5 miles (ESE) from Alnwick.
In 1836 a short set of standards (Ind No 834) was issued to J Reed and T Tate, Bailiffs.

PRUDHOE & CORBRIDGE, NEWBURN AND TYNEMOUTH

In 1853 a short set of standards (Ind No 1077) was issued to Sir WB Riddell Bart, Steward of the Manors and Barony. Also that year it is believed all the Manors &c were incorporated for inspection purposes under this 'federal' group. Inspection is thought to have ceased soon after 1862 with responsibility for weights and measures administration in the different places passing variously to the Borough of Tynemouth and the County.

DURHAM COUNTY

2 SW 6

GR IV

SW CD

W R I H

C C D

C 2

B L D J.C.

CD WH

WH CD

CD VR S

DURHAM

DURHAM

N°7

The County had 4 Wards: "Chester" (le-Street); Darlington; Easington; and Stockton. It also had detached parts in neighbouring counties: Norhamshire and Islandshire (North Northumberland); Bedlingtonshire (mid-Northumberland); and, Craike (part of Stockton Ward but in Bulmer Wapentake, Yorkshire North Riding). Up to c1834/5 these together with some of their divisions formed the basis for 12 weights and measures inspection districts some of which had more than one Inspector. In 1835 there were 8 districts based on the principal market towns each with an Inspector (c.f Appendix IV). Until 1836 when the palatinate was vested in the Crown, Durham was under the special jurisdiction of the Bishop of Durham as a Prince Palatine.

County police force from 1839 to 1974 and in 1866 there were 12 districts each with a Police Superintendent acting as Inspector: Barnard Castle; Bishop Auckland; Castle Eden; Chester; Darlington; Durham; Houghton-le-Spring; Jarrow; Lanchester; Stanhope; and West Hartlepool plus the Durham Headquarters.

During 1866 the Inspectors stamped 3801 weights, 1394 liquid, 528 dry and 139 length measures; seizing 96 weights and 22 measures and securing 63 convictions with fines and costs totalling £28 3s.

Divisional marks probably were not used until after the police took over inspection. Several initialled marks referring to the Inspector have been identified and it is likely more will emerge. The earliest marks include 'CD' for County Durham sometimes with Inspector's initials and also with initials representing the inspection district. Subsequent marks used initials for the district and for most of the Victorian period until UVNos were adopted there were a range of 'crowned DURHAM' marks in use. These are found arranged in circles, arcs and straight lines. The most common are the circular forms which are probably the latest and these have the district number struck with distinctively large letters adjacent as 'No #'.

Standards issued in 1825 for the "Stockton Ward" (Ind No 3) to William Wadeson Watson, Chief Constable; 4 further sets issued to Clerks of the Petty Sessions: John Cockerill, S Shields; Ralph Laws, Sunderland; John Dobson, Gateshead; and James Robinson, Darlington (Ind Nos 42-44 & 50); another full set to Rev. Joseph Headlam, a Justice of the Peace of Wycliff (Ind No 51) and a 6th to John Dunn, Clerk of thePeace (Ind No 52) to whom in 1836 a further 7 sets were issued (Ind Nos 806-812). 3 more full sets in 1849 (Ind Nos 1024-5 & 1035) to W Scruton, Clerk of the Peace. In 1857 (Ind No 1213) and 1859 (Ind No 1282) to the Clerk of the Peace; and in 1878 (Ind No 1624) to John Thubron, Police Superintendent; and in 1881 (Ind No 1698).

Adopted UVNos 157 in 1879; 154-5 in 1891; 169-70 in 1928; 622 in 1946; 159 & 164-8 in 1952 and 897 in 1963. From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration for part of the County Council's former area passed to the new Tyne and Wear Metropolitan County Council and the new Cleveland County Council whilst the County Council continued to administer weights and measures functions in the remaining area.

BARNARD CASTLE TOWN

A (Corn)market town which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

DARLINGTON BOROUGH

A former (Corn)market town 18 miles (S) from Durham which had pre-Imperial standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826. Incorporated a Borough in 1867 and created a County Borough in 1915. Standards issued in 1892 (Ind No 2301) and adopted UVNos 148 in 1892; 560 in 1952 and 981 in 1964. Weights and measures administration passed to the new County Council from 1 April 1974.

DURHAM CITY

GR IV 1824 D.B

W R I

A former (Corn)market town and the County town 67 miles (ESE) from Carlisle and 67 (WNW) from York which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826 for example, a mark from 1824 is known. City Police force from 1839 to 1921. The City arms show one cross superimposed with another which device was used as a verification mark. An incomplete mark has also been recorded which appears to be based on the arms of the Bishopric and is dated 1886.

In 1881 inspection was transferred to the City from the County who may also have provided the necessary standards for use by the City Inspector (there is no record in the original Verification Book of any standards being issued or reverified for the City before this). Adopted UVNo 622 in 1906 and probably ceased inspection in 1921 when weights and measures administration passed to the County.

GATESHEAD BOROUGH

I G H D

An industrial town on the Southern bank of the River Tyne opposite to Newcastle and 14 miles (N by E) from Durham. Incorporated as a Borough in 1835 and created a County Borough in 1888. Borough police force from 1836 to 1968 and in 1866 a Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at a salary of £2 5s. During that year he stamped 682 weights, 121 liquid and 3 dry measures; seizing none nor securing any convictions.

The Borough used unauthorised arms in the 19th Century of a shield with an embattled gate over which is a goat's head on a wreath. The device, or elements of it, were used as verification marks. A local pewterer also marked his mugs on the drum front with the goat's head device below which is shown the capacity e.g 'PINT' and arcHing over the head is 'ABBOT'S'. An enigmatic mark 'IGHD' connected with Durham, if not the Borough.

Standards issued in 1846 (Ind No 950) to The Mayor; and further sets in 1883 (Ind No 1765) and 1891 (Ind No 2235). Adopted UVNos 323 in 1879; 1006 in 1964 and 1405 in 1972.

From 1.4.1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Tyne and Wear Metropolitan C.C.

HARTLEPOOL BOROUGH

A market town and sea-port 19 miles (ESE) from Durham which had a Borough police force from 1851 to 1947 and was created a County Borough in 1966. The Borough seal shows a stag looking over its shoulder at a barking dog on its hindquarters. Standards issued in 1878 (Ind No 1629) to John Metcalfe, Chief Constable.
Adopted UVNo 322 in 1879; and from 1946 as the Joint service of Hartlepool with West Hartlepool continued using UVNos 322 and 597 which were retained by Hartlepool County Borough from 1966.
Weights and measures administration passed to the new Cleveland County Council from 1 April 1974.

SOUTH SHIELDS BOROUGH

A market town and sea-port 20 miles (NNE) from Durham which had a Borough police force from 1839 to 1968 and was incorporated as a Borough in 1850 and created a County Borough in 1888. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town. In 1866 the Inspector had a salary of £50 and stamped 6313 weights and 1030 liquid measures; seizing 50 weights and securing 10 convictions with fines etc totalling £6 8s 6d.

In 1864 a full set of Standards (Ind No 1370) were transferred to Thomas Salmon, Town Clerk from the County.

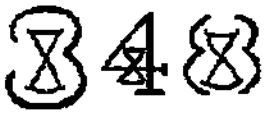
Adopted UVNos 324 in 1879; 334-5 in 1952 and 1009 in 1964. From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Tyne and Wear Metropolitan County Council.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES BOROUGH

A former (Corn)market town and inland port 20 miles (SSE) from Durham which had had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826. The Borough seal shows an anchor surmounted by a 2-towered castle. In 1866 a Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £5.
Standards issued in 1849 (Ind No 1010) to John Eeles, Mayor and the Borough had another set of standards in 1891 (Ind No 2189). Adopted UVNos 437 in 1882 and 824 in 1956.

Weights and measures administration passed to the new Teesside County Borough from 1 April 1968.

SUNDERLAND BOROUGH



A former (Corn)market town and sea-port 13 miles (NE) from Durham which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826. Created a County Borough in 1888 and had a Borough police force from 1837 to 1967. In 1866 the Inspector, RA Beckley had a salary of £200 and during that year stamped 15219 weights, 3755 liquid, 23 dry and 130 length measures.

The Borough used a device of a mariner's backstaff (sextant) which appears in all the verification marks which with their different designs are amongst the most numerous for any Borough. It appears the stamp was changed regularly (annually?) to give date codes of which the two numeral ones are more obvious e.g '76' = 1876.

Standards issued in 1866 (Ind No 1389) to the Town Clerk; and in 1877 a short set (Ind No 1620) was issued to A Pickering, Inspector.
Adopted UVNos 64 in 1880; 681-3 in 1952 and 1391 in 1972. From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Tyne and Wear Metropolitan County Council.

TEESSIDE COUNTY BOROUGH

The Teesside Order 1967 constituted on 1 April 1968, the new County Borough comprising the former weights and measures authorities of Middlesbrough County Borough (Yorkshire North Riding) and Stockton-on-Tees.
Adopted UVNos 1193-5; 437; 445-6; 496 and 824 in 1968.
Weights and measures administration passed to the new Cleveland County Council from 1 April 1974.

WEST HARTLEPOOL COUNTY BOROUGH

Created a County Borough in 1902 and acquired standards, adopted UVNo 597 and appointed an Inspector in that year. Ceased independent inspection in 1946 having Joint inspection arrangements with Hartlepool Borough. Adopted UVNos 621 in 1952 and 792 in 1958. From 1 April 1967 weights and measures administration passed to the newly created Hartlepool County Borough and from 1 April 1974 to the new Cleveland County Council.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF DURHAM

The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

BARNARD CASTLE and WOLSINGHAM TOWNS

YORKSHIRE COUNTY - ITS RIDINGS AND DIVISIONS

The County was divided into 3 Ridings or third parts for civil purposes. Initially, independent of these was the 'Ainsty' or County of the City of York; however, by the Act 5 & 6 Will IV c76 it was severed from York and annexed to the West Riding. Each of the Ridings had a number of Wapentakes which together with their Divisions had formed the basis for weights and measures inspection districts from before 1826 and continued to do so at least until the constabulary took over inspection in c1856-7. Yorkshire County existed as such until the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888 confirmed the 3 Ridings as separate self-administering county councils. The Local Government Act, 1972 abolished the County Councils of the East, West and North Ridings and from 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration in Yorkshire passed to the new Metropolitan Counties of South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire; and, to the new non-Metropolitan Counties of Humberside and North Yorkshire.

The earliest verification marks for Yorkshire were not specific to the Ridings and comprised a crowned royal cypher above 'Y'. The early marks used by the Ridings were their acronyms (ERY, YNR, or YWR) together with a number signifying the inspection district. Later, possibly when the police took over inspection, the acronym and number were displayed below a Yorkshire rose.

The final mark shown although not been attributed is believed to have a Yorkshire origin and dates from post-1760.

THE EAST RIDING

ERY
3

In 1835 there were 13 inspection districts each with at least 1 Inspector (c.f Appendix IV). In 1858 inspection was transferred to the constabulary. County police force from 1857 to 1968 and in 1866 there were 12 Police Superintendents acting as Inspectors.

Standards issued in 1826 for "The East Riding" (Ind No 261) to S Shepherd, the new Governor of the Sessions House at Beverley. 5 sets were issued in 1834 (Ind Nos 473-7) to the Chief Constables for the Divisions of Sculcoates (Charles Fox); Wilton Beacon (George Bagley); Bainton Beacon (John Robinson); S. Holderness (William Raines); and Howdenshire (James Campbell). 3 sets (Ind Nos 1265, 1280 & 1286) were issued in 1859/60; the first to E Hartley, Inspector and the others to George Lee, Clerk of the Peace. Further sets were issued in 1880 (Ind No 1658) and 1891 (Ind No 2207)

Adopted UVNos 532-40 in 1879; 527 in 1890; 624 in 1908; 803 in 1954 and 1144 in 1966.

From 1 April 1974 the area formerly covered by the County was subsumed into that of the new Humberside County which took over weights and measures administration.

THE NORTH RIDING

YNR

In 1835 there were 15 inspection districts each with 1 or 2 Inspectors (c.f Appendix IV). County police force from 1856 to 1968 and in 1866 there were 17 Districts each with a Police Inspector acting as Inspector.

Standards first issued "for Northallerton" in 1825 (Ind No 63) and in 1834 (Ind No 552) to L Topham, Clerk of the Peace. 2 sets of weight standards were issued in 1831 (Ind Nos 433 & 440) to the High Constables for the Divisions of Malton (Thomas Wilson) and Yarm (H Kilvington). 16 full sets (Ind Nos 576, 630-1, 648-52, 674-8, 705-6 & 720) were issued in 1834/5 for various Divisions to L Topham, Clerk of the Peace. In 1841 a set (Ind No ?) was issued to J Slater Pratt, Inspector and in 1858 a set for the Northallerton Division was reverified with new Indentures (Ind No 1254). In 1863 a set (Ind No 1359) was issued to the Clerk of the Peace.

Adopted UVNos 150-152 in 1892; 137-40 in 1952 and 1418 in 1973.

From 1 April 1974 the Council as the new North Yorkshire County Council continued to administer weights and measures functions.

THE WEST RIDING

YWR

In 1835 there were 17 inspection districts each with an Inspector (c.f Appendix IV). County police force from 1856 to 1968 and in 1867 there were 21 Inspectors of whom 15 were appointed before 1856 and were not Police Officers. The third mark shown may be a divisional mark, possibly 'Manor Division' (c.f Bradford Manor mark).

Standards issued in 1826 for the "Morley Division" (Ind No 174) to W Baxter, Surveyor of Weights and Measures; "The West Riding" (Ind No 249) to WJ Wiseman, Chief Constable. Full sets were issued for all 17 Divisions in 1834 (Ind Nos 478-81; 505-15 & 577-8) to their Inspectors (ibid). In 1835(full) and 1837(short) sets were issued for "The West Riding" (Ind Nos 629 & 856) to B Dixon, Clerk of the Peace who in 1857 was the custodian of a set (Ind No 1194) for the Eastern Ainsty Division. 2 sets (Ind Nos 1314-5) were issued in 1861 to the Clerk of the Peace who in 1867/8 had 2 further sets (Ind Nos 1414 & 1416) for the Otley and Tadcaster & Wetherby Divisions. A further set was issued in 1879 (Ind No 1651)

Adopted UVNos 298-320 in 1879; 273 in 1946; 857 in 1960; 1055 in 1965 and 1262 in 1069.

The County was abolished from 1 April 1974 and weights and measures administration passed to the new Metropolitan County Councils of West and South Yorkshire

BEVERLEY BOROUGH & LIBERTY

A (Corn)market town 29 miles (ESE) from York and 9 (NE) from Hull which had pre-Imperial standards. Borough police force from 1836 to 1928.

The Borough arms are a shield with 3 wavy bars above which is a beaver with its head turned and biting at its fur. The mark shown has 'BEVERLEY' in an arc above the animal which looks nothing like a beaver!.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 262) to John Willis, Clerk of the Common Council.
Adopted UVNo 40 in 1879.

The Borough Council resolved as from 1 April 1928 to relinquish weights and measures powers and to cease to be a local authority within the meaning of Section 50 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878. As from that date the weights and measures duties of the Borough were taken over by the East Riding County Council.

BURLINGTON MANOR

A (Corn)market town and sea-port also known as Bridlington 38 miles (ENE) from York which had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826 until 1834. It has not been possible to identify any arms or seal used by the manor although there may be a link with those of its Chief Lord.

Standards issued in 1834 (Ind No 554) to The Chief Lord of the Manor and reverified in 1859.

Inspection and standards passed to the East Riding before 1868 when the standards were reverified as a County set.

HEDON BOROUGH

SEAL OF HEDON

A market town 44 miles (ESE) from York and 179 (N by E) from London.

The Borough seal shows a single-masted lymphad under full sail with a man standing at the prow.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 193) to G Sawer, Mayor and not subsequently reverified.

Inspection passed to the East Riding in 1859 when the Borough police force ended.

HOWDEN TOWN
A (Corn)market town which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

HULL COUNTY OF TOWN

HULL

A (Corn)market town, sea-port and county of itself also known as Kingston-upon-Hull 39 miles (SE) from York which had pre-Imperial standards and was created a County Borough in 1888 and granted the status of County of City in 1914. Borough police force from 1836 to 1974.

The Borough arms are 3 open crowns arranged one above the other. One of the verification marks has this arrangement although several combinations exist. It is possible to confuse Hull's mark with that of Colchester except there is no evidence that Hull ever displayed its marks in a shield outline. Sometimes, the 3 crowns are accompanied by 'HULL' which is also used alone.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 295) to S Doyle, Swordbearer; and further sets in 1886 (Ind No 1882) and 1891 (Ind No 2187)

Adopted UVNo 41 in 1879; 741-5 in 1953 and 1179-80 in 1967.

Weights and measures administration passed to the new Humberside County Council from 1 April 1974.

YORK COUNTY OF CITY

W
IV

Mark on Glass Measures

A (Corn)market town, county of itself and the capital town of the East Riding 198 miles (NNW) from London which had pre-Imperial standards and was created a County Borough in 1888.

City police force from 1836 to 1968.

The Borough arms show 5 lions passant guardant on a cross. The verification marks include one of the lions below an uncrowned royal cypher.

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 64) to Richard Townend, Town Clerk; and another set in 1880 (Ind No 1675).

Adopted UVNo 545 in 1891; 440-1 in 1952 and 1344 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed to the new North Yorkshire County Council from 1 April 1974.

YORKSHIRE III - NORTH RIDING

MIDDLESBROUGH BOROUGH

A market town 5 miles (ENE) from Stockton-upon-Tees.

Incorporated a Borough in 1853 and created a County Borough in 1888.

Borough police force from 1841 to 1968 and in 1866 the Borough Police Inspector acted as Inspector at an annual salary of £5 4s.

The Borough used unofficially a device of a lion passant standing on a crown which is reproduced exactly in one of the verification marks.

Standards issued in 1857 (Ind No 1203) to J Dunning, Inspector; and 2 further sets (Ind Nos 2110-11) in 1890.

Adopted UVNos 496 in 1890 and 445-6 in 1952.

Weights and measures administration passed to the newly created Teesside County Borough from 1 April 1968.

RICHMOND BOROUGH

A market town 44 miles (NW) from York and 234 (NNW) from London.

Borough police force from 1838 to 1889 and in 1866 a Borough Police Officer acted as the unpaid Inspector.

The Borough arms are an orle surmounted by a diagonal band decorated with the heraldic symbols for ermine.

A complete set of Standards was issued in 1835 (Ind No 623) to the part-time Inspector, Joseph Metcalfe, Plumber; and in 1848 were in the custody of the Mayor.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the North Riding County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888

SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH & LIBERTIES

A market town 39 miles (NE) from York whose Inspector in 1835 was William Foord, a Yeoman.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1947. In 1866 the part-time Inspector was a House Agent who was paid an annual salary of £30 for these duties. During that year he stamped 232 weights and 302 liquid and dry measures.

The Borough seal shows on the left a lymphad with sails furled and, on the right a square tower, with a star in the centre.

Standards issued in 1828 (Ind No 405) to J Woodall, Town Clerk; a short set in 1863 (Ind No 1365) to J Moody, Town Clerk and 4 x 56lb weights in 1870 (Ind Nos 1480-3) also to the Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNos 80 in 1879 and 974 in 1964.

Weights and measures administration passed to the new North Yorkshire County Council from 1 April 1974.

WHITBY TOWN

A (Corn)market town and sea-port 48 miles (NNE) from York which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

EQUIPMENT USED FOR TRADE IN POST OFFICES

It has been thought that as 'Crown' property, the former General Post Office (GPO) did not have their equipment verified. This was based on the evidence of large numbers of weights stamped 'G.P.O' and with no other marks. If verification marks are found on GPO weights the probable explanation is as follows. Since the early 1950s the GPO has taken steps to ensure that all new equipment purchased for use in post offices is of a type which is suitable for ordinary trade use and is stamped by Inspectors of Weights and Measures. When the amount of stamped equipment in use in a Postal Region reaches 60% of the total, voluntary arrangements are made for Inspectors to inspect it at the various post offices.

In the case of R v Kent Justices (1889 24 QBD 181) it was held that the repealed Weights and Measures Act, 1878 did not apply to a scale belonging to the Post Office even though it might be used by the postmaster in his own private business.

BARNSLEY BOROUGH

An industrial town with market rights dating from 1249 when Henry II granted a Market Charter to the monks of Pontefract. The town was incorporated as a Borough in 1869 and created a County Borough in 1912.

Borough police force from 1896 to 1968.

Commenced inspection in 1913 and adopted UVNos 539 in 1913 and 538 & 560 in 1946.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new South Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council.

BATLEY BOROUGH

An industrial town 7 miles (NW by W) from Wakefield which was incorporated a Borough in 1868.

The Borough arms have a crest of a dove with an olive branch in its beak.

Standards issued in 1875 (Ind No 1540) to W Dinton, Superintendent of Police (this is intriguing as there is no record of the Borough having a police force: possibly the standards were issued first to the County police from whom they later passed when the Borough commenced weights and measures functions). Another set in 1890 (Ind No 2154).

Adopted UVNo 326 in 1879 and inspection had passed to the West Riding County Council by 1950.

BRADFORD MANOR

A manor in the Wapentake of Morley for which a full set of standards were issued in 1860 (Ind No 1296) to Misses M and E Rawson, Ladies of the Manor. It has not been possible to identify any arms or seal used by the Manor or the Rawsons. The significance of the 'star' is probably related to any such heraldry (c.f mark shown under West Yorkshire which is also beneath a star).

Ceased inspection in 1866 when the Manor's standards and the right to carry out weights and measures duties were transferred to the Borough by a Local Act: the Bradford Corporation Act, 1866 (29 & 30 Vict c222).

BRADFORD BOROUGH

A market town 34 miles (SW) from York and 10 (W by S) from Leeds which was incorporated a Borough in 1847, created a County Borough in 1888 and granted the status of a City in 1897.
Borough police force from 1848 to 1974. The right of appointing an Inspector for the Borough belongrd to the Manor whose Lady agreed that this right should be included in the lease granted to the Corporation for 999 years under the authority of the Local Act.

The Borough arms are a shield with a chevron engrailed between 3 bugle horns and a crest of a boar's head. The latter device was used as the verification mark.

The Standards of the Manor of Bradford were reverified in 1866 for the Borough; a further complete set was issued in 1867 (Ind No 1398) to the Town Clerk; and another set in 1890 (Ind No 2112).

Adopted UVNos 14 in 1892; 105-7 in 1948; 25 in 1950; 881 in 1962; 1205 in 1968 and 16 in 1972.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new South Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council.

CAWOOD, WISTOW & OTLEY LIBERTY

The Liberty comprised the area within which were the market towns of Cawood and Otley and the Parish of Wistow. This large area extended from Otley 11 miles (NW) from Leeds to Wistow 12 miles (S) from York.

Pre-Imperial Standards may have been used by the Liberty as it was reported in 1835 that Daniel Forster, Gentleman of Otley had been acting as Inspector for some years previously i.e before Imperial Standards were obtained.

The Liberty belonged to the Dean and Chapter of York which explains the choice of a bishop's mitre in the verification mark.

A short set of standards were issued in 1834 (Ind No 495) to H Newstead, Clerk of the Peace. These were never reverified and by 1866 there was no mention of this anomalous jurisdiction in the reports to the Standards Commission. This implies there had been no weights and measures activity in that locality for many years.

YORKSHIRE V - WEST RIDING II

DEWSBURY BOROUGH

An industrial town 34 miles (SW) from York incorporated a Borough in 1862 and created a County Borough in 1913. Borough police force from 1863 to 1968.

The Borough used unauthorised arms until 1893 of a chequered shield with a cross in a circle and a golden fleece crest. The verification mark is a simplification of these devices and may possibly have been used by the Manor of Wakefield for stamping within Dewsbury.

Dewsbury was within the influence of the Manor of Wakefield for weights and measures purposes and after that Manor's weights and measures franchise was purchased by the County Council in 1893 the Borough commenced inspection. Adopted UVNos 592 in 1893; 907 in 1963; 422 in 1967 and 1324 in 1971.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council.

DONCASTER BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 36 miles (S by W) from York which had pre-Imperial Standards and was created a County Borough in 1926.

Borough police force from 1860 to 1968 and in 1866 the Inspector was the Chief Superintendent of Police who received £22 16s 2d in emoluments for the office. During that year he stamped 3602 weights and 16 measures.

The Borough seal shows a lion seated holding a banner on which is depicted a gateway with the word 'DON' which abbreviation appears in the verification marks sometimes with a Yorkshire rose.

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 47) to William Sheardown, Mayor

Adopted UVNos 439 in 1882; 924 in 1964 and 1435 in 1973.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new South Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council.

ECCLESHALL-BIERLOW MANOR

A manor of the Duke of Norfolk 3 miles (SW) from Sheffield.

Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 790) to J Greenward, Bailiff were reverified in 1862 for the Manor.

Inspection and the standards had passed to the Borough of Sheffield by 1868.

HALIFAX TOWN I (MANOR OF WAKEFIELD)

Until 1893 the town was within the influence of the Manor of Wakefield and inspection of weights and measures was carried out by Leet Jury.
Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 327) for "The Manor of Halifax and Manor of Wakefield" to J Scott at the Town Gaol. This verification mark and its Wakefield sister together with that for Inverkeithing are the only ones so far identified which incorporate the Indenture Number of the local Standards.
The mark shown below under Honley &c appears on a Yorkshire made mug of a type which tended to only be used in the immediate vicinity of manufacture. If the mark is not from Huddersfield then it is from Halifax Manor.

HALIFAX TOWN II

A market town 42 miles (SW) from York which was incorporated a Borough in 1848 and created a County Borough in 1888. Until 1893 the town was within the influence of the Manor of Wakefield for weights and measures purposes so would have been unlikely to have had a pre-UVNo verification mark.

Borough police force from 1848 to 1968.

Commenced inspection in 1893 and adopted UVNos 591 in 1893; 612 in 1952 and 813 in 1955.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council.

HONLEY, KIRKHEATON & SLAITHWAITE-CUM-LINGARDS MANORS

These comprised an area extending several miles around Huddersfield to the West, South and East and probably were also known as the Manor of Huddersfield. The mark shown may be that of this manor.

A set of standard weights were issued in 1856 (Ind No 1177) to the Lord of the Manors, the Earl of Dartmouth.

Before 1866 the standards were being used for the Manor of Slaithwaite alone and by 1868 it was noted that no standards were then kept.

HUDDERSFIELD BOROUGH

A market and woollen town 40 miles (SW) from York incorporated a Borough in 1868 and created a County Borough in 1888 which had a Borough police force from 1848 to 1968.

The Borough arms are a shield with a chevron between 3 rams passant and on the chevron 3 towers; the crest is a horned ram's head with a collar holding a sprig of cotton tree in its mouth. This latter device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.

Standards issued in 1870 (Ind No 1486) to the Town Clerk; and another set in 1879 (Ind No 1652).

In 1880 the Warden of the Standards reported: "Until recently in . . Huddersfield jurisdiction was exercised partly by the corporation, and partly by the lord of the manor whose authority extended over about one-third of the borough, but the corporation have this year sought and obtained power . . in The Huddersfield Tramways and Improvement Act, 1880, to acquire all the manorial rights with respect to weights and measures within their borough." It is believed the manor referred to was that of Honley and Slaithwaite (q.v)

Adopted UVNos 51 in 1879; 778-9 in 1953 and 866 in 1960; and from 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council.

LEEDS KIRKGATE CUM HOLBECK MANOR

The manor comprised Kirkgate Ward and Holbeck an extensive part of the suburbs 1½ miles (SSW) from Leeds. The Manor may have used a version of the 'fleece' verification mark of Leeds.
A set of standard measures was issued in 1858 (Ind No 1243) to CHM Ingram, Lord of the Manor. Inspection had probably ceased before 1875 when the standards were reverified for J Beverley & Son of 9, Mark Lane, Leeds.

LEEDS TOWN

A (Corn)market town 25 miles (SW by W) from York which had pre-Imperial Standards; was created a County Borough in 1888 and granted the status of a City in 1893.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1974 and in 1866 the full-time Inspector was paid an annual salary of £80. During that year he stamped 19034 weights and 3137 dry, liquid and length measures; seizing 50 weights and measures and securing 2 convictions with fines and costs totalling £1 17s.

The Borough arms and seal show a shield with a golden fleece below 3 stars arranged side-by-side. Several different 'fleece' designs were used as verification marks by Leeds (and one by the Manor of Wakefield).

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 89) and 2 full sets and a short set in 1834 (Ind Nos 530, 531 & 541) to James Nicholson, Town Clerk; 2 sets of weights in 1849 (Ind Nos 1020 & 1029) to JH Shaw, Mayor; a full set in 1861 (Ind No 1312) to J Kitson, Mayor; and sets in 1883 (Ind No 1762) and 1888 (Ind No 1947).

Adopted UVNos 174 in 1881; 693-8 in 1952 and 1411 in 1972.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council.

MORLEY BOROUGH

An industrial town 4 miles (SW by S) from Leeds incorporated a Borough in 1885. Standards issued in 1886 (Ind No 1880) and 1890 (Ind No 2141) and adopted UVNos 470 in 1888 and 927 in 1964. From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council.

OSSETT BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 4 miles (W) from Wakefield which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826. Incorporated as a Municipal Borough in 1890, had standards and commenced inspection in 1891 and adopted UVNo 273 in 1891. From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council.

PONTEFRACT BOROUGH

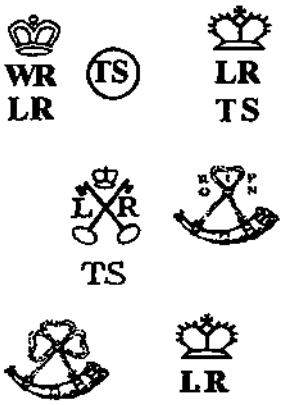
A (Corn)market town 23 miles (SSW) from York and 177 from London which had pre-Imperial standards.

Borough police force ended in 1889. In 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector with an annual salary of £5. During that year he stamped 1863 weights, 67 liquid and 12 dry measures; seizing 6 weights and securing 1 conviction with a fine and costs totalling 11s.

The Borough arms show a quadrangular castle with 4 towers in perspective above water.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 111) to HJ Coleman, Town Clerk. Adopted UVNo 429 in 1882 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the West Riding County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888

RIPON BOROUGH & LIBERTY



A market town 23 miles (NW by W) from York which was granted the status of a City in 1836 and had a City police force from 1836 to 1887. In 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector and received 13s 3d in emoluments. During that year he stamped 1174 weights and 16 liquid and 24 dry measures.

The Borough arms and seal show a curved bugle horn with the letters 'R I P P O N' distributed about the bow tying the horn's strings; variants of this device appear in some of the verification marks. Earlier marks used the crowned letters 'LR' (for Liberty of Ripon) sometimes with the initials 'TS' for Thomas Stubbs, Master of the House of Correction who was the Inspector for some years and was reported to be still acting in 1835.

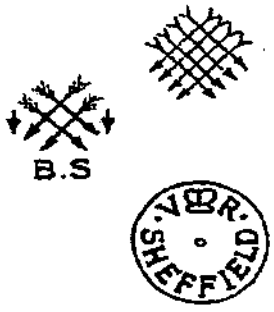
Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 342) to J Dinsdale, Serjeant at Mace.

Adopted UVNo 463 in 1884 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the North Riding County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888

ROTHERHAM BOROUGH

An industrial town 49 miles (SSW) from York incorporated a Borough in 1871, created a County Borough in 1902 with a Borough police force from 1882 to 1967. Standards issued in 1883 (Ind No 1749 & 1751).
Adopted UVNos 467 in 1884; 466 & 469 in 1945 and 1129-30 in 1965. From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new South Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council.

SHEFFIELD TOWN



A market and industrial town 55 miles (SW by S) from York, incorporated a Borough in 1843, created a County Borough in 1888 and granted the status of a City in 1893.
Borough police force from 1844 to 1967 and in 1866 there were 3 full-time Inspectors paid annual salaries of £65, £100 and £100. During that year they stamped 28220 weights, 2793 liquid and 82 dry measures and 284 length measures; seizing 508 weights and measures and securing 160 convictions with fines and costs totalling £173 1s.

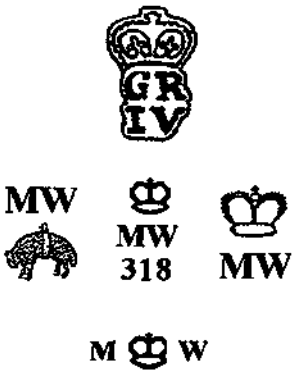
The seal of the Town Trust shows 8 interlaced arrows arranged saltirewise with an arrow-head pointing downwards on each side of them. Variations of this device appear in the earlier verification marks of Sheffield and are possibly those of the Town Market.

Standards issued in 1827 (Ind No 379) and 1835 (Ind No 603) to M Wilson, Treasurer of the Markets. A full set (Ind No 1345) and 2 sets of weight standards were issued in 1862 for the Borough (Ind Nos 1353-4) to J Yeomans, Town Clerk; and a set engraved "The Borough of Sheffield 1862" were indentured in 1868 as No 1417 (these may have been those formerly belonging to the Manor of Eccleshall-Bierlow). 2 sets of the new capacity measures of a 'Bottle', 'Half-Bottle; and 4, 2, 1 and ½ fl oz (Ind Nos 1513-4) were issued in 1873 to John Parkin, Chief Inspector.

Adopted UVNos 37 in 1879; 751-8 in 1953; 1104 in 1965; 1172 in 1967; 1207 in 1967 and 1231 in 1969.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new South Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council.

WAKEFIELD MANOR



A manor or lordship extending more than 30 miles from West to East belonging to the Duke of Leeds which had jurisdiction over the whole or large parts of the Boroughs of Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield and Wakefield and the surrounding areas with a population in 1835 of more than 250,000. Inspection of weights and measures was carried out by the Bailiff of the Manor. The Court Leet comprised a jury of representatives from every township within the bailiwick who heard cases and passed judgement. The first mark was noted on a weight also marked for the Manor and may be its earliest verification mark.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 318) and 1837 (Ind No 857) to Frederick K Lumb, Deputy Steward (see also Halifax Manor as both places used verification marks incorporating the Indenture Number of the local Standards).

Under the provisions of the Weights and Measures (Purchase) Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict c18) local authorities were allowed to acquire by purchase the manorial rights to inspect and exact fees for standardising weights and measures. In 1892 the West Riding County Council paid £5000 in compensation to buy such rights from the Manor which thereafter ceased to be involved with weights and measures functions.

WAKEFIELD BOROUGH

A market and industrial town 32 miles (SW by W) from York and 178 (NNW) from London which was incorporated a Borough in 1848, granted the status of a City in 1888 and created a County Borough in 1915.
Borough police force from 1848 to 1968. Commenced inspection in 1893 and adopted UVNos 590 in 1893 and 1122 in 1965. From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council.

ISLE OF MAN

An island about 30 miles long and varying in breadth from 8 to 12 miles annexed to the British dominions, situated in the Irish Sea roughly equidistant from the English and Irish coasts. The capital town, Douglas is about 60 miles (NW) from Liverpool. Its history includes being in the possession at various times of the Scots, the King of Northumberland, the King of Denmark and Norway, the Kings or Lords of the Isles (who also held the sovereignty of the Hebrides in Scotland) and the Earl of Northumberland.

One of the most important events in the Island's history was the grant in 1703, by James, the 10th Earl of Derby, and Lord of Man, of the Act of Settlement. This established the lessees of estates in possession of them, and their descent assigned in perpetuity, by the payment of certain fines, rents and duties to the Lord. James died without issue in 1735 and the Lordship passed through his daughter, Charlotte, Baroness Strange to her husband James Murray, 2nd Duke of Athol. An Act was passed in 1726 in order to put an end to the contraband trade of the island which by the beginning of the 18th Century was so extensive that it was materially affecting the revenue of Great Britain. That Act authorised the Earl of Derby to sell the royalty and revenue of the island but no purchase was concluded until after his death. The British government made overtures to the Duke of Athol for the purchase to proceed and in 1765 when measures were introduced in Parliament for more effectually preventing the illicit trade of the island, the Duke and Duchess agreed to alienate the sovereignty for £70000. After prolonged negotiations over details and further annuities on their lives, the Athols transferred the island's sovereignty to the Crown. Finally in 1825 the Lords of the Treasury purchased the whole of the remaining interest of the Athol family at a valuation of £416000 and the Isle of Man with all its privileges and immunities was thus entirely ceded to the British crown.

The civil government of the island is vested in a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, a council of 10 principal officers and the House of Keys. This consists of 24 constitutional representatives of the people; all these together constituting a court of Tynwald, by which all public laws are enacted and promulgated.

In 1840 a full set of Imperial Standard weights and measures were verified for the island (Ind No 872) and issued to the Clerk of the Rolls.

The administration of weights and measures matters for the whole island was in the hands of an officer called the Regulator of Weights and Measures who was also the Public Prosecutor and 4 other inspecting officers, the High Bailiffs of the following towns and districts: Douglas, Ramsey, Castletown, and Peel.
Sub-standards were used locally by the High Bailiffs which were verified by the Regulator under a local act of the Tynwald. Under an Act of Tynwald, 1880, the Manx standards were to be compared with the Board of Trade Standards once every 20 years which was first done in 1882.

The inspection of weights and measures passed to the Isle of Man Police c1863 and in 1950 the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures was the Chief Constable of the Isle of Man Constabulary.

The Island did not adopt Uniform Stamp Numbers and continued to use the arms of Man (3 legs joined at the hip) as a verification mark of which several variants have been recorded. The earliest of these marks are probably those without a royal cypher (of which several variants have been noted). The orientation of the 'legs' also varies although the Island's arms show them as the second example illustrated.

THE PLACING OF VERIFICATION MARKS

Sometimes the placing of a verification mark on the weight or measure can help with its identification.

MEASURES AND MUGS

- Beneath the base of measures and mugs

This was a relatively uncommon practice which may help to identify the origins of unidentified or partially struck verification marks. There is some evidence that the positioning of verification marks tended to be constant for quite lengthy periods and also to be a practice which was followed by neighbouring authorities' Inspectors. For example, the Inspectors for Great Yarmouth appear to have regularly stamped both pre-UVNo and UVNo verification marks on the outside bottom of measures and mugs. There has been some correspondence about this topic in the 'Letters to the Editor' pages of the Journal of the Pewter Society (Arthur Muir, Spring 1988; Carl Ricketts, Spring 1989; John Richardson, Autumn 1989 and Spring 1995). The following places have been noted as ones where this practice took place, probably mainly during the first two or three decades after the introduction of Imperial Standard: Denbigh Borough and County; Dorset County and Poole Borough; Exeter (bellied measures only); Forfar Burgh and County; Great Yarmouth; Manchester Manor; and Rochdale Manor and Rochdale Division of Lancashire County.

- On top of the handle thumbrest

A particularly strange choice of place to stamp a mark except if the vessel was a very small bulbous measure when it might offer the only relatively flat plane other than under the base. However, especially in Devon and Gloucestershire this seems to have been a more widespread practice with vessels of a quart also being stamped in this way. Again, probably c1820 to c1850.

WEIGHTS

There needs to be much more research conducted into the placing of marks on weights especially in relation to the juxtaposition of repeated marks. Maurice Stevenson has analysed the marking practices of the Founders Company as a result of which it is possible to more closely date pre-Imperial versions (Weight Stamping, The Founders Company, 1991).

NORTH WEST ENGLAND II - LANCASHIRE I

LANCASHIRE COUNTY

The County had 6 Hundreds (in 2 Grand Divisions from 1832) which together with their divisions formed the basis for 13 weights and measures inspection districts probably from as early as 1795:

Amounderness; Blackburn; and Leyland (comprised the Northern Division)

Lonsdale; Salford; and West Derby (comprised the Southern Division)

Each of these had Hundred Courts whose jurisdiction extended throughout their areas and dealt with presentments including 'using false weights and measures'. That of Salford continued to be held until 1867 by the Steward of the Earl of Sefton; in 1828 it was attended by the Constables, Deputy and Assistant Constables from 40 out of 50 townships in the Hundred including Oldham, Bolton, Bury, Heywood and Manchester.

Lancashire had no 'County' verification marks, instead the marks were derived from the initial letter(s) of the names of the Hundreds and/or their Divisions. Changes to divisional structures between 1826 and 1879 meant an extremely perplexing series of marks were used at various times. The earliest marks used by the original 13 Divisions were crowned letters to which were added the royal cypher during the reign of William IV (no George IV cyphers have been noted). With the massive expansion of some of the industrial towns their corporations took on weights and measures functions locally while others began to need an inspection service from the County. In response from the 1850s to the 1880s the County created some new districts of inspection and others were amalgamated. Probably from at least 1826 until the 1840s there were 13 inspection districts each with an Inspector who in at least one case was noted as the High Constable in 1826.

County police force from 1839 to 1974 and in 1866 there were 17 Districts, with 16 Police Superintendent acting as Inspectors, 1 full-time Adjuster/Inspector and the High Bailiff of the County Constabulary; the latter 2 individuals being paid an annual salary of £90 whilst the Police Officers received £480 in total for this work. During that year they stamped nearly 100000 weights, 7000 liquid and 400 dry measures and 700 length measures; seizing more than 850 weights and measures and securing over 330 convictions with fines and costs totalling £382 1s 7d.

Table 27 summarises the districts and their marks from 1826 to 1879 when Uniform Stamp Numbers were adopted. It also shows to which divisions UVNos were allocated; although these tended to change over succeeding years due to amalgamations and developments.

Standards were issued as follows:
6 full sets in 1826: for "The County" (Ind Nos 164-5 & 175) to A Hutton, County Treasurer; for the "Warrington Division" (Ind No 187) to R Turner, High Constable; for the "Lower Division of Blackburn Hundred" (Ind No 235) to Christopher Hindle, High Constable; and for the "Higher Division of Blackburn Hundred" (Ind No 285) to W Asquith, Examiner of Colne. 12 full sets in 1834 for "The County" (Ind Nos 502-4; 536; 560; 574; 584; 593-4; 605; & 619-20) to A Hutton, County Treasurer. 2 full sets in 1843 for the "Bury Division" (Ind No 903) and for the "Ashton-under-Lyne Division" (Ind No 905) to A Hutton, County Treasurer. A full set in 1845 for "The County" (Ind No937) to J Whitehead, Inspector. A full set in 1847 for the "Ormskirk Division" (Ind No 965) to A Hutton, County Treasurer. 2 sets in 1848 for "The County": weight standards (Ind No 985) to A Hutton; and a full set (Ind No 999) to W Williams, Inspector. 3 sets in 1849: a full set for "The County" (Ind No 1012) to W Williams, Inspector; weight standards for the "Lower Division of Blackburn Hundred" (Ind No 1013) t o WA Hutton, County Treasurer; and a full set for "The County" (Ind No 1019) to W Williams, Inspector. 2 sets in 1850 for "The County": a full set (Ind No 1036) and weight standards (Ind No 1042) to W Williams. 4 sets in 1852: short sets for the "Ashton-under-Lyne Division" (Ind No 1065) to Charles B Wilson, County Treasurer, and for the "St Helens District" (Ind No 1078) to W Shuttleworth, Surveyor of the Town; and 2 full sets for "The County" (Ind Nos 1080 & 1084) to CB Wilson, County Treasurer. A full set in 1855 for the Higher Division of Blackburn Hundred" (Ind No 1161) to CB Wilson. 2 full sets in 1856: for "The County" (Ind No 1174) and for the "Kirkham Division" (Ind No 1183) to CB Wilson. 3 sets of weight standards in 1861: for the "District of Bacup and Rawtenstall" (Ind No 1313); and for "The County" (Ind Nos 1324-5) to the County Treasurer. 4 sets of weight standards in 1865 (Ind Nos 1378-81): respectively for the "Bury Division"; the "Bolton Division"; the "Ashton-under-Lyne Division"; and the "Rochdale Division" to the County Treasurer. A set of standard measures in 1867 (Ind No 1410) for the "Kirkdale Division" to the County Treasurer. 2 sets in 1870 for "The County": a short set (Ind No 1453) and a set of weight standards (Ind No 1466) to the County Treasurer. A short set in 1873 (Ind No 1517) for "The County" to James Beetham, Inspector of Weights and Measures. A set of weight standards in 1876 (Ind No 1597) for the "Prescot Division" to J Brindle, Police Superintendent. Further sets were issued in 1879 (Ind No 1655); 1883 (Ind No 1758); and 1885 (Ind No 1822).

L . P
EU
13
1845

The history of the issue of Standards to Lancashire was acknowledged by the Warden of the Standards to have been less well documented than for other places. It is apparent from the references above that whilst certain districts of inspection were referred to by name, in many other cases the entries in the Verification Book merely show an issue for "The County". It would help in the identification of the sequence and dating of the County's districts of inspection to have a better summary which is an area of research still to be pursued using local records.

Adopted UVNos 88 to 109 in 1879; 762 to 765 in 1953 and 1098 to 1101 in 1965.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration for part of the County Council's former area passed to the new Greater Manchester and Merseyside Metropolitan County Councils and to the new Cumbria County Council whilst the new Lancashire County Council continued to administer weights and measures functions in the remaining area.

UNIDENTIFIED MARKS
Seen with other Lancashire marks

Mark	Note	Mark	Note	Mark	Note	Mark	Note	Mark	Note	Mark	Note	Mark	Note	Mark
IR	seen with Rochdale divisional mark.	□ VR WL	seen with 'Wigan' & UVNo 70 ? Liverpool Division	□ VR BS	seen with 'Barrow-in-F' & UVNo 89	□ WR BT	seen with 'Blackburn Lower' & Clitheroe Borough	□ WR SP	seen with 'Rochdale Division' & UVNo 424 (Oldham)	□ VR LK	(Kirkham Division?)	□ L.P EU 13 1845	seen with 'P.D' which may be for the Prescot Division	 seen on Liverpool measures; may be Salford mark.

TABLE 27 - LANCASHIRE DISTRICTS OF INSPECTION AND THEIR MARKS 1826 - c1885

N.B THE SYMBOL ¤ IS USED TO REPRESENT THE INCLUSION OF A CROWN IN THE VERIFICATION MARK

DIVISIONS 1826-c1842	Marks		DIVISIONS c1843-c1867	Marks	DIVISIONS c1868-c1885	Marks	UVNos
Amounderness	?	A VR	Garstang		Kirkham & Garstang (K & G)		91
			Kirkham		Preston (later K & G)		92
Blackburn - Higher	¤ BH	¤ WR BH	Blackburn - Higher Division	¤ VR BH	Blackburn Higher	¤ VR BH	94
			Bacup & Rawtenstall	¤ RSB	Bacup & Rawtenstall	VR ScB R	-
					Accrington		-
Blackburn - Lower	¤ BL	¤ WR BL	Blackburn - Lower Division	¤ VR BL	Lower Blackburn & Church	¤ VR BL	93
					Haslingden	¤ VR HB H	?95
Leyland	¤ L	¤ WR L	Leyland Division	¤ VR L	Leyland &c	¤ VR L	97
Lonsdale - North of the Sands	¤ LN	¤ WR LN	Lonsdale - North Division	¤ VR LN	Lonsdale North	¤ VR LN	88
Lonsdale - South of the Sands	¤ LS	¤ WR LS	Lonsdale - South Division	¤ VR LS	South Lonsdale	¤ VR SL	90
					Barrow-in-Furness	¤ VR BinF	89
Salford - Bolton	¤ SB	¤ WR SB	Bolton Division	¤ VR SB	Bolton	¤ VR SB	98
Salford - Rochdale	¤ SR	¤ WR SR	Rochdale Division	¤ VR SR	Rochdale	¤ VR SR	100
Salford - Manchester	¤ SM	¤ WR SM	Manchester Division	¤ VR SM	Manchester	¤ VR MD	102
			Ashton-under-Lyne Division	¤ VR AD	Ashton	¤ VR AD	101
					Salford	¤ VR SAC	103
			Bury Division	¤ VR SBY	Bury (& Rossendale)	ScB R	96
			Rossendale	¤ VR RS	Bury (& Rossendale)		99
West Derby - Kirkdale	¤ WK	¤ WR WK	Kirkdale Division	¤ VR WK	Bootle (later Seaforth & Ormskirk)		105
West Derby - Ormskirk	¤ WO	¤ WR WO	Ormskirk Division	¤ VR WO	(Seaforth &) Ormskirk		104
West Derby - Prescot	¤ WP	¤ WR WP	Prescot Division	¤ VR WP	Widnes (& Prescot)	¤ VR P WD	106 & 107
West Derby - Warrington	¤ WW	¤ WR WW	Warrington Division	¤ VR WW	Warrington	¤ VR WW	108
					St Helens		-
					Wigan	¤ VR WGN	109

NORTH WEST ENGLAND III - LANCASHIRE II

ACCRINGTON OLD & NEW TOWNS

A large village comprising the chapelry of Old Accrington and the market town of New Accrington 5 miles (E by S) from Blackburn for which it has not been possible to identify any arms or seal. Standards issued in 1828 (Ind No 406) to G Pickup and J Crawshaw, Chapel Wardens and never reverified. Inspection probably ceased c1840.

ACCRINGTON BOROUGH

BoA

A cotton manufacturing and cotton printing town incorporated as a Borough in 1878 which had a Borough police force from 1882 to 1947.

The Borough arms are a shield with a lion rampant and a running stag on a chief below which is a shuttle and at the base 2 printing cylinders with a piece of calico between them printed with a parsley pattern; and a leafy oak branch bent in the shape of an 'A' on a wreath as the crest.

Standards issued in 1882 (Ind No 1729) and 1890 (Ind No 2172) and adopted UVNos 393 in 1882 and 982 in 1964. Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Lancashire County Council.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE TOWN

A market town 60 miles (SE) from Lancaster and 7 (E) from Manchester owned by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington who in 1844 drew a rental of £30000 per annum from some 2000 tenants. Although a body of Street (Improvement) Commissioners had been established under local Acts, it was the Court Leet and View of Frankpledge and Court Baron of the Manor which until the middle of the 19th Century was the most important local governing body. The town was incorporated as a Borough in 1847 and had a Borough police force from 1848 to 1947. In 1866 the Chief Constable acted as the Inspector for which he was paid an annual salary of £15. During that year he stamped 5403 weights, 569 liquid and 2 dry measures and 30 length measures; and secured 5 convictions with fines and costs totalling £3 6s 6d.

The Borough used unofficial arms of the local Assheton family: a pierced spur rowel and a crescent; the former device unpierced appears in the Borough's verification mark.

A short set of standards was issued in 1830 (Ind No 430) to J Standrew, Deputy Constable. In 1868 a set of weight standards (Ind No 1418) was issued to the Town Clerk. Another set was issued in 1892 (Ind No 2288).

Adopted UVNos 417 in 1882; 811 in 1955; 1181 in 1967 and 1416 in 1973.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Lancashire County Council.

BACUP BOROUGH

An industrial town 6 miles (E by S) from Haslingden incorporated as a Borough in 1882 and had a Borough police force from 1887 to 1947. Standards issued in 1887 (Ind No 1924) and 1890 (Ind No 2118) and adopted UVNo 472 in 1888. Weights and measures administration passed from 1 September 1947 to the County Council.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS BOROUGH

An industrial town 30 miles (SW) from Kendal and 45 (W by NW) from Lancaster incorporated as a Borough in 1867 and created a County Borough in 1888 which had a Borough police force from 1881 to 1969.

Standards issued in 1881 (Ind No 1715) and 1890 (Ind No 2120) and adopted UVNos 279 in 1881; 917 in 1964 and 1275 in 1970.
Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Cumbria County Council.

BLACKBURN TOWN

VR
BB

A market and textile weaving town 31 miles (SE by S) from Lancaster incorporated as a Borough in 1851 and created a County Borough in 1888 which had a Borough police force from 1852 to 1969. In 1866 the Chief Constable acted as the Inspector for which he was paid an annual salary of £37. During that year he stamped 11361 weights, 1496 liquid and 2 dry measures and 222 length measures; seizing 114 weights and measures and securing 14 convictions with fines and costs totalling £8 19s 7d.

The Borough arms are a shield with a bugle horn between 2 lozenges in the chief below which are 2 flying bees above and 1 below a wavy line; the crest is a dove with wings outspread standing on a shuttle with an olive branch and shuttle thread in its beak.

Standards issued in 1842 (Ind No 889) to J Dean, Market Looker; and in 1864 another full set (Ind No 1371) to Joseph Potts, Chief Constable and Inspector of Weights and Measures to whom were also issued: in 1869 a set of standard measures (Ind No1433) and in 1878 a set of weight standards (Ind No 1631)

Adopted UVNos 200 in 1879; 233-4 in 1952 and 1106 in 1965.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Lancashire County Council.

BLACKPOOL BOROUGH

A commercial and sea-side town 17 miles (W by NW) from Preston incorporated as a Borough in 1876 and created a County Borough in 1904. Borough police force from 1887 to 1967.

The Borough used unoffical arms which appear on a police button and are reproduced exactly in the verification mark which was in use briefly from 1889 to 1891: a quartered shield with a flying seagull as the crest.

Standards issued in 1889 (Ind No 2040) and adopted UVNos 553 in 1891; 944-7 in 1964; 1184 in 1967 and 1403 in 1972.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Lancashire County Council.

BOLTON (-LE-MOORS) TOWN

An old (Corn) market town and industrial centre 43 miles (SSE) from Lancaster which had pre-Imperial Standards, was incorporated as a Borough in 1838 and created a County Borough in 1888.

Borough police force from 1839 to 1969 and in 1866 the full-time Inspector was paid an annual salary of £85. During that year he stamped 10400 weights, 1072 liquid and 40 dry measures and 33 length measures; seized 29 weights and secured 8 convictions with fines and costs totalling £5 5s 6d.

The Borough seal shows an elephant standing with a castle on its back; sometimes there is a bishop's mitre shown on the trappings. This device has been recorded as a verification mark for the Borough (c.f Coventry and Dumbarton)

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 34) to Matthew Butcher, Market Looker. In 1842 a set (Ind No 898) was issued to J Fogg, Inspector. Adopted UVNos 199 in 1879; 192-3 in 1952; 855 in 1959; 1120 in 1965 and 1223 in 1969.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Greater Manchester Metropolitan County Council.

BOOTLE (-CUM-LINACRE) BOROUGH

An industrial town 3 miles (N) from Liverpool incorporated as a Borough in 1868 and created a County Borough in 1888.

Borough police force from 1887 to 1967.

There is no record in the original Verification Book of standards being issued to the Borough. Other records show standards (Ind Nos 1871-2) were issued in 1886. As the Borough adopted UVNo 278 in 1881 it must be assumed that was about when inspection commenced. Either there was an earlier unrecorded issue of standards or one of the County sets was made available to the Borough. Adopted UVNos 278 in 1881 and 338-9 in 1952.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Merseyside Metropolitan County Council.

BURNLEY BOROUGH

A market town 25 miles (N) from Manchester and 53 (ENE) from Liverpool incorporated as a Borough in 1861 and created a County Borough in 1888

Borough police force from 1887 to 1969.

The Borough used a seal of the town's former Improvement Commissioners upon which the arms granted in 1862 were based: the seal had as a crest a crane while the arms show a stork with a cotton flower in its beak. This latter device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.

B

Standards issued in 1887 (Ind Nos 1900 & 1931) and adopted UVNos 477 in 1888 and 959-60 in 1964.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Lancashire County Council.

BURY TOWN

A market town 48 miles (SE by S) from Lancaster and 9 (NNW) from Manchester incorporated as a Borough in 1876 and created a County Borough in 1888.

Standards first issued in 1840 for the Town Market (Ind No 868) to Ralph Crompton, Clerk of the Market and probably passed to the Borough upon its incorporation.

The Borough arms granted in 1877 are a quartered shield with an anvil, a fleece, 2 crossed shuttles, and 3 culms of the papyrus plant in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters respectively; the crest is a flying bee between 2 cotton flowers.

Standards issued for the County Borough in 1891 (Ind No 2197) and adopted UVNos 562 in 1891; 614 in 1952 and 908 in 1963.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Greater Manchester Metropolitan County Council.

CLITHEROE BOROUGH

An ancient market town 30 miles (N) from Manchester, 49 (NE) from Liverpool and 26 (SE) from Lancaster.

Borough police force from 1887 to 1947 and in 1866 the Assistant Overseer acted as the Inspector with the stamping fees of £5 5s 6d as emoluments. During that year he stamped 2341 weights, 156 liquid measures and 7 length measures.
The Borough arms and seal show a castle with 3 domed towers with flags, the central one higher than the others.

Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 730) to L Baldwin and C Whittaker, Bailiffs. Adopted UVNo 290 in 1879.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1965 to the County Council.

GARSTANG BOROUGH
An ancient market town 11 miles (S by E) from Lancaster which may have exercised weights and measures functions

HUYTON-WITH-ROBY U.D.C

One of the few Urban District Councils to undertake weights and measures functions. Commenced inspection with effect from 1 April 1965 and adopted UVNos 1059-60 and 1228 in 1969. As the Huyton with Kirkby (UDC) Joint Weights and Measures Service from 1970 adopted the additional UVNos 1268-9 in 1970.
Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Merseyside Metropolitan County Council.

LANCASTER BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town, sea-port and County town 240 miles (NNW) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and was granted the status of a City in 1937. A pre-Imperial verification mark believed to have been used by the Borough is illustrated. Borough police force from 1824 to 1947.

The Borough arms are a shield with a fleur de lys in the chief and a lion passant guardant below; which is reproduced exactly in the Borough's verification mark. With a different shield the mark is also found above 'BL' and 'CL'.

Standards issued in 1827 (Ind No 395) to J Bradshaw and R Willis, Bailiffs

Adopted UVNos 416 in 1882 and 921-2 in 1964.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Lancashire County Council.

LIVERPOOL BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and major sea-port 53 miles (S by W) from Lancaster which had pre-Imperial Standards.

Some early marks believed to be from Liverpool are shown first (see also Figure 21, page 61). On measures and mugs it is not unusual for two or more of the early post-Imperial marks to be together: an arched 'GR' mark with a liver bird in a simple shield. The early Victorian marks include a letter beneath the liver bird which may be district marks. Later, with the more complex shaped marks there is often a rectangular outline beneath the main mark with a letter and numeral(s) - probably date marks.

Granted the status of a City in 1880 and created a County Borough in 1888.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1967 and in 1866 there were 3 full-time Inspectors paid annual salaries of £110, £120 and £170 (Chief, James Johnstone). During that year they stamped 56747 weights, 13635 liquid and 636 dry measures and 366 length measures; seized 88 weights and measures and secured 80 convictions with fines and costs totalling £134 10s.

The Borough arms are a shield with a cormorant holding a sea-weed branch in its beak, and another cormorant with outstretched wings also holding a branch of sea-weed as the crest. The sea-weed is of the type known as laver and the bird is commonly known as the liver (laver) bird. The cormorant from the crest features in many versions of Liverpool's verification marks. On mugs and measures the earliest verification marks are found adjacent to the handle whilst later marks appear more often on the drum front opposite the handle.

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 29) to JP Walker, Superintendent of Markets, Weights, Balances and Measures.
4 sets issued to T Foster, Town Clerk between December 1834 and May 1835: a full set (Ind No 572); 2 complete sets (Ind Nos 699 & 700) and a set of Troy weights (Ind No 757). In 1837 a short set (Ind No 854) to W Earle, Mayor.
4 sets issued to W Shuttleworth, Town Clerk in 1847: 3 complete sets (Ind Nos 988-90) and a short set (Ind No 991) In 1852 a set of weight standards (Ind No 1083) was issued to W Shuttleworth and to both of the former sets Bullion weights were added in 1856. In 1866 a set of standard measures (Ind No 1387) was issued to Joseph Rayner, Town Clerk. In 1868 a set of weight standards (Ind No 1423) was issued to the Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNos 147 (1881); 644-9 (1952); 819-20 (1955); 844 (1958); 1155-6 (1966); 1225-6 (1969) and 1434 in 1973.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Merseyside Metropolitan County Council.

LIVERPOOL CUSTOMS COMMISSIONERS

There are records of several sets of standards being issued to H M Commissioners of Customs for use by officers of Customs and Excise in connection with their duties of enforcing trade regulations and securing the payment of taxes on goods and other taxable commodities. The issue of standards to the Liverpool Commissioners is recorded because it is possible that they may have used a verification mark in the early days after they had Imperial standards. In 1834 a set of weight standards (Ind No 455) were issued to E Arnared, Collector of Customs at Liverpool. The mark shown was on a mug verified for Liverpool and may be a relevant entry here.

R . C
L
1901

MERSEY DOCKS & HARBOURS BOARD

In 1858 a set of weight standards (Ind No 1219) were issued to H Clarke, Superintendent.

MANCHESTER MANOR

An ancient manor whose Court Leet had a Chief Officer known as the Boroughreeve (also so-called in Birmingham, Bolton and Salford). Records for the period 1552 to 1846 have been published "Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester" (ed JP Earwaker, 12 vols 1884-1890).

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 4) to Sir Oswald Moseley Bt., Lord of the Manor whose initials 'OM' appear in the verification marks of the Manor which on mugs and measures almost invariably are stamped beneath the base.

In 1846 the Town Council of Manchester bought from Sir Oswald Moseley, for the then enormous sum of £200000 the Manor and all the rights and incidents; and the manorial court was allowed to lapse.

G IV R
O.M
1826

GR:IV
O.M
1828

W IV R
O.M
1835

VR
O.M
M43

MANCHESTER TOWN

An industrial town 36 miles (E by N) from Liverpool and 54 (SE by S) from Lancaster which was granted a Borough charter in 1838 but owing to political and legal difficulties it was not until 1842 that it was confirmed by Act of Parliament. The Borough was granted the status of a City in 1853 and created a County Borough in 1888.

Borough police force from 1839 to 1968. In 1866 the 3 full-time Inspectors were: R Mellor, Chief; WH Rook, No1 District and J Sutton, No2 District who were paid annual salaries of £220, £140 and £100. During that year they stamped 55035 weights, 10661 liquid and 2055 dry measures and 5202 length measures; seized 72 weights and measures, and secured 113 convictions with fines and costs totalling £224 15s.

The Borough arms (granted 1842) are a shield with a 3-masted ship in full sail in the chief, below which are 3 diagonal bands. The town's earliest verification marks pre-date the use of any heraldic devices. Probably from c1838 the marks reproduce almost exactly the triple-banded shield, later with the ship and sometimes with a single letter ('A' and 'M' have also been noted) in place of the ship which may be an Inspector's, divisional or date mark. Several designs of shield were used. On mugs and measures the marks are often found on the drum front opposite the handle, which practice was followed by a local pewterer, J Morgan whose mark is the first one shown.

In June 1869 Ralph Mellor, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures since 1844, gave evidence to the Standards Commission and said: "I use the 'City of Manchester' stamp and a letter and number. For instance, the 'City of Manchester' is in a circle and 'A69' would mean the first six months of this year; 'B69' would mean from June 30th to the end of December".

A short set of Standards was issued in 1825 (Ind No 9) to James Marsh, Inspector. 3 sets were issued to Joseph Heron, Town Clerk between February 1844 and September 1845: a full set with Troy weights (Ind No 912); a set of weight standards (Ind No 924) and a short set (Ind No 936). Another full set (Ind No 953) was issued to J Heron in 1846. In 1856 bullion weights were added to Indenture Numbers 912 and 924. Further sets were issued in 1878 (Ind No 1634) and 1880 (Ind No 1686).

Adopted UVNos 5 in 1879; 724-34 in 1953; 1270-1 in 1970 and 1414 in 1972.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Greater Manchester Metropolitan County Council.

VR
CM

VR
CM

OLDHAM (-CUM-PRESTWICH) BOROUGH

A market and industrial town 7 miles (NE by E) from Manchester incorporated as a Borough in 1849 and created a County Borough in 1888. Borough police force from 1849 to 1969 and in 1866 2 Police Superintendents were acting as unpaid Inspectors. During that year they stamped 9303 weights, 607 liquid measures and 111 length measures. The Borough arms granted in 1894 include 3 owls on the shield and another standing on a rock with 3 roses as the crest.
A set of weight standards issued in 1836 (Ind No 832) to Kay Clegg, Town Clerk to whom in 1843 was issued a set of standard measures (Ind No 904). In 1865 a set of weight standards (Ind No 1386) was issued to James Wetherell, Chief Constable; and another set (Ind No 1956) in 1888.

Adopted UVNos 424 in 1882 933-5 in 1964; 1211 in 1968 and 1388 in 1972.
Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Greater Manchester Metropolitan County Council.

PRESTON BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 22 miles (S by E) from Lancaster which had pre-Imperial standards and whose Court Leet was still being held twice annually in 1826 for the examination of weights and measures. Created a County Borough in 1888. Borough police force from 1815 to 1969 and in 1866 inspection was undertaken by the Market Inspector. During that year he stamped 7074 weights, 1299 liquid and 546 dry measures and 215 length measures; seized 5 weights and secured 2 convictions with fines and costs totalling £1 10s 6d.

The Borough arms and seal show a holy lamb resting and holding a cross-staff with a pennant above 'PP'.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 221) to A Grimshaw, Mayor. In 1878 a set of weight standards (Ind No 1625) was issued to Daniel Wilson, Inspector.

Adopted UVNos 495 in 1890; 884 in 1963 and 1438 in 1973.
Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Lancashire County Council.

PRESTON V R 1882

V R
495
1891

ROCHDALE MANOR

In 1823 the Dearden family came into possession of the Manor which had formerly belonged to the Rashdale family.

It has not been possible to identify any arms or seal used by the manor although there may be a link with those of the Lord of the Manor. It is possible that the 'MR' verification mark is a pre-Imperial one.

GR.IV
J.D
1830

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 184) to J Dearden, Lord of the Manor whose initials 'JD' appear in the verification marks of the Manor which on mugs and measures are almost invariably stamped beneath the base.

Inspection probably passed c1857 to the Borough after its incorporation.

ROCHDALE BOROUGH

An old market town and industrial centre 50 miles (SE) from Lancaster which was incorporated as a Borough in 1856 and created a County Borough in 1888. Borough police force from 1857 to 1969.

V R
B of R

The Borough arms granted in 1857 are a shield with a woolpack encircled by 2 cotton-tree branches in flower with a border charged with 8 martlets; the crest a fleece banded around the middle above a millrind.

Standards issued in 1873 (Ind No 1516) to Samuel Stevens, Chief Constable although had probably been using the standards of the Manor until then. Adopted UVNos 500 in 1890; 782-3 in 1953 and 992 in 1964.

B of R

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Greater Manchester Metropolitan C. C.

ST HELENS BOROUGH

A market and industrial town 4 miles (NE by E) from Prescot and 48 (S) from Lancaster incorporated as a Borough in 1868 and created a County Borough in 1888. Borough police force from 1887 to 1969.

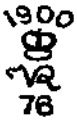
Standards issued in 1887 (Ind No 1923). Adopted UVNos 478 in 1887; 473 in 1946; 89-91 in 1948; 833 in 1957; 1229 in 1969 and 1379 in 1972. Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Merseyside Metropolitan County Council.

SALFORD BOROUGH

WRIGHT

A market and industrial town next to Manchester and 36 miles (E by N) from Liverpool incorporated as a Borough in 1844, created a County Borough in 1888 and granted the status of a City in 1926. Borough police force from 1844 to 1968. The shield-shaped marks were recorded on Liverpool measures and may be those of Salford.

The Borough arms granted in 1844 are a shield the field strewn with bees in whose midst is a shuttle between 3 wheatsheaves, a corded bale between 2 millrinds in the chief; the crest a demi-lion holding a lance with a flag charged with a shuttle. It has been suggested (Monthly Review, Institute of Weights and Measures Inspectors) that the verification mark including the name 'WRIGHT' referred to the Salford Inspector of c1869 to 1871. This would be a very late example of a form of marking which appears to have become universally moribund by c1840. It is also possibly the mark of Thomas Wright who was Inspector for the Warrington Division of West Derby Hundred c1835.



Standards issued in 1860 (Ind No 1294) to G Brett, Town Clerk to whom in 1864 was issued a set of weight standards (Ind No 1369). In 1870 a full set (Ind No 1487) was issued to the Town Clerk. In 1878 a set of weight standards (Ind No 1599) was issued to James Johnson, Inspector.

Adopted UVNos 76 in 1879; 746-8 in 1953; 1019 in 1964; 1349 in 1971; 1407 in 1972 and 1436 in 1973.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Greater Manchester Metropolitan C. C.

SOUTHPORT BOROUGH

A sea-side town 9 miles (NW) from Ormskirk and 22 (N) from Liverpool which was incorporated as a Borough in 1867 and created a County Borough in 1905.

Borough police force from 1870 to 1969.

Standards issued in 1881 (Ind No 1717); 1882 (Ind No 1734 and 1891 (Ind No 2222) and adopted UVNos 281 in 1882; 260 in 1952; 885 in 1963 and 290 in 1968.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Merseyside Metropolitan County Council.

STALEYBRIDGE BOROUGH

A market and industrial town partly in Cheshire 8 miles (NE by N) from Stockport incorporated as a Borough in 1857.

Borough police force from 1857 to 1947 and in 1866 a Police Officer acted as Inspector at an annual salary of £10. During that year he stamped 4407 weights, 32 liquid and 14 dry measures and 10 length measures; seized 13 weights, secured 5 convictions with penalties and costs totalling £2 16s 6d.

The Borough arms granted in 1857 have a wolf standing in front of a wheatsheaf as the crest.

A full set of Standards was issued in 1863 (Ind No 1364) to the Town Clerk and another set (Ind No 1738) in 1882.

Adopted UVNo 83 in 1879.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Greater Manchester Metropolitan County Council.

ULVERSTONE TOWN

A (Corn)market town 22 miles (NW) from Lancaster which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

WARRINGTON BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and industrial town 52 miles (S by E) from Lancaster which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

Incorporated as a Borough in 1847 and created a County Borough in 1900.

Borough police force from 1847 to 1969.

The Borough used unofficial arms whose crest was a unicorn and one of the verification marks includes a couped unicorn head.

Standards issued in 1854 (Ind No 1128) to JF Marsh, Town Clerk

Adopted UVNos 277 in 1881; 261 & 263 in 1952 and 1200 in 1968.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Cheshire County Council.

WIGAN BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and industrial town 18 miles (WNW) from Manchester which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

Created a County Borough in 1888.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1969 and in 1866 the inspector was a clockmaker whose annual salary with emoluments amounted to £30 10s 1d. During that year he stamped 4705 weights, 313 liquid and 29 dry measures and 103 length measures.

The Borough seal shows a market hall which device is reproduced exactly in the verification mark.

Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 645) to Richard Barnes, Inspector. Further sets were issued in 1884 (Ind No 1810) and 1890 (Ind No 2098).

Adopted UVNos 70 in 1879; 785 in 1953; 780 in 1967 and 1305 in 1970.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Greater Manchester Metropolitan County Council.

CHESHIRE COUNTY

The County had 7 Hundreds which in combination with their divisions initially formed 6 inspection districts. From 1834 there were 9 police districts (6 of which covered existing Hundreds) whose High Constables acted as Inspectors of weights and measures (c.f Appendix IV). County police force from 1857 and in 1866 there were 9 Police Superintendents acting as Inspectors. By the 1880s there were only 4 Districts: Wirral (No1), Nantwich (No2), Altrincham (No3) and Hyde (No4).

Divisional marks have been recorded and comprise a circular stamp with 'Co CHESTER' around the periphery and the Division number in the centre, sometimes with a 2 digit year code.

Standards issued for the County in 1826 (Ind No 303) and in 1835 another 4 full sets (Ind Nos 667-7 & 684-5) to H Potts, Clerk of the Peace. 13 short sets were issued in 1827 to the 6 High Constables of the Hundreds of: Bucklow (Ind No 380) to Thomas Perris; Nantwich (Ind Nos 381-2) to Thomas Mellor; Eddisbury (Ind Nos 383-4), Broxton (Ind Nos 385-6) and Wirral (Ind Nos 389-90)to Edward Bateman; Northwich (Ind Nos 387-8) to Joseph Munday; Macclesfield - Stockport Division (Ind No 391) to William Birch and Macclesfield - Prestbury Division (Ind No 392) to George Burgess; and in 1835 the High Constables of the Hundreds of Eddisbury (Charles Broster) and Northwich (John Henshall) each had a full set (Ind Nos 717 & 718). In 1852 the County acquired 17 56lb weights (Ind Nos 1076 & 1141-1157). In 1862 another 4 full sets (Ind Nos 1347-50) were issued for the County to the Clerks of the Peace, Potts and Roberts to whom in 1869 another full set (Ind No 1428) and a 56lb weight (Ind No 1430) were also issued. In 1879 further sets were issued for the Divisions of: Altrincham (Ind No 1643), Northwich (Ind No 1644), Nantwich (Ind No 1646) and Wirral (Ind No 1648).

Adopted UVNos 54-63 (1879), 148 (1881), 628-30 (1930), 633 (1935), 805 (1954), 821 (1956), 868 (1961), 492 and 1015 (1964), 1123-4 (1965), 619 (1967), 1192 (1968), 1327 (1971) and 1427-8 in 1973.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration for part of the County Council's former area passed to the new Metropolitan Counties of Greater Manchester and Merseyside whilst the County Council continued to administer weights and measures functions in the remaining area.

BIRKENHEAD TOWN

A (market) town and estuarine port on the West bank of the River Mersey opposite Liverpool and 12 miles (NNE) from Chester. The Town developed from a chapelry and in 1833 obtained an Improvement Act (2 & 3 Will IV c64) which allowed amongst other matters the establishment of a market and police force (which ran from 1833 to 1967). Incorporated as a Borough in 1877 and created a County Borough in 1888.

The town had no official arms until 1878 but had adopted a device of a lion passant from the Massey family arms who founded the Benedictine priory around which the town developed, this device appears in the verification mark.

Standards issued in 1844 (Ind No 914) to A Waln, Clerk to the Committee of (Town Improvement) Commissioners. In 1875, a set of weights (Ind No 1578) were issued to J Gregory, Superintendent of the Market, and another set of standards (Ind No 2164) was issued in 1890.
Adopted UVNos 86 in 1879, 127-8 in 1948, 793 in 1953, 262 in 1968 and 335 in 1970. Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Metropolitan County Council of Merseyside.

CHESTER COUNTY OF CITY

An ancient (Corn)market town, port and a county of itself, the county town 17 miles (S) from Liverpool and 36 (SW) from Manchester which had pre-Imperial Standards . Had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1949. Created a County Borough in 1888.

The Borough arms derive from those of the ancient Earldom of Chester: 8 wheatsheaves or garbs (one or more of which occur in the heraldry of a number of Cheshire and Lancashire authorities). Most of the City's verification marks include one or three garbs sometimes flanked by the letters 'C'; while other marks have the erect sword from the crest stated to be 'the emblem of Majesty and Justice' in the original grant of arms in 1580.

A complete set of Standards was issued in 1826 (Ind No 99) to SJ Maddox, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNos 121 in 1879, 126 in 1952 and 903 in 1963.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Cheshire County Council.

CONGLETON BOROUGH

A market town and cotton spinning centre 31 miles (E by S) from Chester which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1947. The Borough seal shows a barrel or tun floating in water between 2 conger eels rising from the water with a lion statant guardant on the tun; this was a crude pun or rebus for the Borough's name ('conger-tun'). The verification mark exactly reproduces the lion on the tun.

A full set of Standards was issued in 1863 (Ind No 1356) to J Bohanna, Chief Constable

Adopted UVNo 492 in 1890 and ceased inspection when weights and measures administration passed to the County Council with effect from 1 April 1964.

CREWE BOROUGH

A railway town 21 miles (E by SE) from Chester incorporated as a Borough in 1877 which commenced weights and measures functions in 1879 when it first acquired Standards (Ind No 1649) and adopted UVNo 331; it later adopted UVNos 359 in 1952 and 985 in 1964.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Cheshire County Council.

HYDE BOROUGH

A cotton manufacturing and industrial town 4 miles (NE by E) from Stockport incorporated as a Borough in 1881 and which had a Borough police force from 1899 to 1947. Probably commenced weights and measures functions c1899 and adopted UVNo 598 in 1903.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Metropolitan County Council of Greater Manchester.

MACCLESFIELD BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 36 miles (E by N) from Chester which had pre-Imperial Standards.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1947.

The Borough arms and seal show a lion rampant holding a wheatsheaf which are reproduced almost exactly in the verification marks used by the Borough.

A full set of Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 109) and a set of weight standards in 1834 (Ind No561) to T Broderick, Mayor. A further set of weight standards (Ind No 1076) were issued in 1852 to J Frith, Mayor. In 1859, another full set (Ind No 1283) to T Parrot, Town Clerk and others in 1882 (Ind No 1731) and 1891 (Ind No 2216).

Adopted UVNos 491 in 1890 and 963 in 1964.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Cheshire County Council.

GR IV
1825

NANTWICH TOWN
A (Corn)market town 22 miles (NW) from Lancaster which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

STOCKPORT MANOR

A (Corn)market town and later an important industrial centre 39 miles (NE by N) from Chester which had pre-Imperial Standards. The management of the civic affairs of the ancient Borough had lapsed during the 18th Century and most matters were dealt with by the county magistrates or the manorial court which retained responsibility for the administration of weights and measures functions until c1849 when inspection passed to the Borough.

In 1837 the Corporation obtained a general Improvement Act by which the Council became the sole commissioners and after this gradually reasserted their authority. There was a Borough police force from 1870 to 1967 and Stockport was created a County Borough in 1888.

The (Borough) arms were a field strewn with cross-crosslets and 3 lozenges which were those of the ancient family of Stockport, formerly Lords of the Manor. The only verification marks which have been recorded either for the Manor or the Borough are simple lettered ones.

A short set of Standards was issued in 1826 (Ind No 355) to J Winterbottom, Steward of the Manor; and in 1838, a set of weight standards (Ind No 860) were issued to TJ Reed, Inspector for the Manor. These later passed to the Borough which had not acquired standards of its own by the late 1880s.

Adopted UVNo 384 in 1881, 722-3 in 1953, 836 in 1957 and 1247 in 1969.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Metropolitan County Council of Greater Manchester

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WALLASEY COUNTY BOROUGH

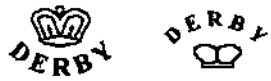
A port and industrial town at the mouth of the River Mersey 20 miles (NNW) from Chester which was incorporated as a Borough in 1910 and created a County Borough in 1913. Borough police force from 1913 to 1967

Probably commenced weights and measures functions c1913 when standards were acquired and adopted UVNo 540; and later adopted UVNos 638 in 1952, 1127 in 1965 and 1376 in 1972.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Metropolitan County Council of Merseyside.

DERBY COUNTY

The basis for the County's weights and measures inspection districts were the principal towns rather than its 5 Hundreds plus the Wapentake of Wirksworth. In 1835 there were 10 inspection districts each with an Inspector (c.f Appendix IV) to which 2 more (Eckington and Smalley Divisions) were added later probably after the police took over inspection. By the 1880s there were only 2 Divisions: Southern (No1) and Northern (No2).



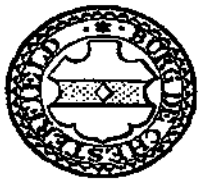
County police force from 1857 to 1967 and in 1866 there were 12 Districts each with a Police Superintendent acting as Inspector. Divisional marks have been recorded consisting of a numeral beneath the 'crowned DERBY' verification mark.

In 1826 the County acquired 3 full sets of Standards (Ind Nos 257 & 356) issued to Charndos Pole of Redborne (Clerk of the Peace?) and (Ind No 352) issued to S Webster, Cryer of the Court. Between December 1834 and April 1835 a further 12 sets were issued: a full set (Ind No 549) to R Birch, Clerk to the Magistrates; 5 full sets (Ind Nos 564, 568, 701, 713 & 719), 4 sets of standard measures (Ind Nos 585, 606, 618 & 704) and 2 short sets (Ind Nos 742-3) all issued to J Charge, Clerk of the Peace. In July 1835 sets of weight standards were added to sets 606 and 618. Also in 1835, a short set (Ind No 613) was issued for 'West Derby' to 'The Magistrates'. In 1842 a short set (Ind No 899) was issued to W Hodgson, Inspector, and in 1845 a full set (Ind No 1041) to J Corbishley, Inspector. In 1854 2 short sets (Ind Nos 1124-5) were issued to J Barber, Clerk of the Peace and in 1859 a full set (Ind No 1260) was issued to J Charge, Clerk of the Peace. The Verification Book has later annotations indicating the Divisions to which some of these standards went: Ashbourne (1041), Bakewell (742), Belper (618), Chesterfield (743), Glossop (713), Repton (606), Skelton (568), Smalley (1124), and Wirksworth (701).

Adopted UVNos 18-19 (1880), 180-1 (1952), 796-7 (1954), 825 (1956), 913-4 (1964), 1314 (1971) and 1424 in 1973.
Weights and measures administration passed to the new Derbyshire County Council from 1 April 1974.

ASHBOURNE TOWN
A (Corn)market town which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised W & M functions after 1826.

CHESTERFIELD BOROUGH



SEAL OF CHESTERFIELD

A (Corn)market town 25 miles (N by E) from Derby which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826. Borough police force from 1836 to 1947. The old Borough arms and seal show a lozenge on a bar across the centre of a shield.

Standards issued in 1858 (Ind No 1233) to J Radford, Head Constable which were never reverified and in 1866 the County Division of Chesterfield was noted to include the Borough.
The lack of recorded verification marks suggests there was only a brief period of active inspection which had probably ceased before the 1860s to recommence in 1882.

Adopted UVNo 418 in 1882, 414-5 in 1934 and 1370 in 1971.
Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Derbyshire County Council.

DERBY BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and the county town 15 miles (W) from Nottingham and 29 (NW) from Leicester which had pre-Imperial Standards. In May 1787 the Mayor, advertised in the Derby Mercury that as butcher's meat was being hand-weighed and inhabitants were suffering as a result, he had set up in the Town Hall a pair of scales and standard weights where people at any time, could have their purchases weighed free of charge by the Town Crier, Edward Broughton. The weights were inscribed "Henry Flint, Mayor, Derby" "Meymott and Porter Fecit 1787".

Borough police force from 1836 to 1967. Created a County Borough in 1888.

The Borough arms and seal show a stag at rest in woodland.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 196) to BT Balzuy, Town Clerk; and in 1842 another full set (Ind No 900) was issued to C Pratt, Chamberlain. The last reverification was in 1856 and inspection probably ceased before the 1860s to recommence in 1881.

Adopted UVNos 145 in 1881, 141-3 in 1948, 998 in 1964, 144 in 1966, 1185 in 1967 and 1307 in 1970.
Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Derbyshire County Council.

GLOSSOP MANOR

A market town 25 miles (W by NW) from Sheffield which was incorporated as a Borough in 1866 and had a Borough police force from 1867 to 1947. One verification mark includes a lion statant guardant derived from the crest of the Howards and appears over the entrance to the railway station constructed in 1847 by the 13th Duke of Norfolk.

Standards issued for the Town Market in 1845 (Ind No 939) to the Duke of Norfolk, Lord of the Manor and inspection probably passed to the Borough which continued to use the original standards from the mid-1860s. In April 1919 an agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of the weights and measures franchise of the Manor received the approval of the Board of Trade. The Borough adopted UVNo 381 in 1880.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Derbyshire County Council.

NOTTINGHAM COUNTY

Before c1835 the County had 2 separate administrative areas (Northern and Southern) so there were probably only 2 Inspection Districts initially. From c1835 until at least the late 1860s the 6 Hundreds together with their divisions formed the basis for inspection districts In 1835 each of the 6 Divisions had an Inspector (c.f Appendix IV). By the 1890s there were only 2 Divisions: Nottingham (No1) and Retford (No2).

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County police force from 1840 to 1968 and in 1866 there were 6 Districts each with a Police Superintendent acting as Inspector: Bingham (m1836 as Hundreds of Bingham & Rushcliffe and 1853 as No3 Division), Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Retford and Worksop. Divisional marks have been recorded consisting initially of a numeral below 'N' of the mark and later of 'No' with a numeral adjacent to or beneath the 'crowned N' verification mark.

In 1826 full sets of Standards were issued for the 'Newark District' (Ind No 102) to B Daniel, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; for 'The County' (Ind No 117) to E Smith Godfrey, Clerk of the Peace; and for the Hundred of Bassetlaw (Ind No 291) to W Pearson, Sheriff's Officer. In 1835 the Clerk of the Peace was issued with 2 more full sets (Ind Nos 592 & 646). In 1836 a short set (Ind No 826) was issued to John Pilgrim and Edward Dean, Inspectors for No3 District. 4 sets were issued in 1853 to Inspectors: standard weights for the Town of Bingham and No3 District (Ind No 1097) to F Poole, Police Inspector; and full sets for: the Mansfield District (Ind No 1098) to T Palethorpe, the Hundred of Bassetlaw (Ind No 1099) to J Martin, and the No2 District (Ind No 1103) to W Burrows. In 1857 a full set (Ind No 1211) was issued for District No 5W to G Cheatle, Inspector; and in 1859 a set of standard measures (Ind No 1284) was issued to Capt H Holden, Chief Constable.

Adopted UVNos 493-4 in 1890, 482 & 579 in 1941, 673-6 in 1952, 849 in 1959, 867 in 1961, 899 in 1963, 1173 in 1967, 1257 in 1969, 1300 in 1970, 1321 in 1971 and 1375 in 1972.
Weights and measures administration passed to the new Nottinghamshire County Council from 1 April 1974.

EAST RETFORD BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 32 miles (ENE) from Nottingham which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826. Borough police force from 1836 to 1841.

The Borough arms and seal show a pair of choughs facing one another with their wings spread and their further legs raised with the claws interlocked.
Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 647) to W Newton, Town Clerk for the use of Joseph Hudson, Inspector. They were never reverified and local inspection probably ceased c1841 and then passed to the County.

SEAL OF EAST RETFORD

MANSFIELD TOWN
A (Corn)market town 14 miles (N by W) from Nottingham which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

NEWARK-ON-TRENT BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 20 miles (NE) from Nottingham which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826 (c.f County entry about standards issued for the Newark District in 1826). Borough police force from 1836 to 1947.

The Borough arms and seal show a shield of 6 wavy bars with a spread-tailed peacock between a fleur-de-lis and a lion passant guardant in the chief, the crest of a cormorant holding an eel in its beak. (A verification mark of a peacock with a spread tail and divisional numbers has been recorded with Leicestershire marks).

Standards issued in 1847 (Ind No 969) to T Watterton, Inspector; and in 1891 another set (Ind No 2239).

Adopted UVNo 235 in 1879.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Nottinghamshire County Council.

NOTTINGHAM COUNTY OF TOWN

An ancient (Corn)market town, county town and county of itself 25 miles (N) from Leicester which had pre-Imperial Standards. Created a County Borough in 1888 and granted the status of a County of a City in 1897. Borough police force from 1841 to 1968.

The Borough arms are a shield with a ragged cross of wood rising from its base between 3 open crowns, the lowest encircling the bottom limb of the cross. This device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 329) to JH Barber, Mayor for the use of the Inspectors, Samuel Kilburn and William Barnes. In 1857 a short set (Ind No 1196) to W Enfield, Town Clerk; and another set in 1880 (Ind No 1690). Adopted UVNos 7 in 1879, 449-52 in 1952 and 986-7 in 1964.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Nottinghamshire County Council.

SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY LIBERTY
The Soke of Southwell cum Scrooby had 20 townships of which Southwell 14 miles (NE) from Nottingham was the principal. The Liberty may have exercised weights and measures functions both before and after 1826 as in 1835 John and Samuel Sandaver were reported to be the Inspectors for the Liberty.

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NORTH & EAST MIDLANDS OF ENGLAND III - LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND

LEICESTERSHIRE

The County had 5 Hundreds which formed the basis for weights and measures inspection districts and in 1835 there were 5 inspection districts each with an Inspector (c.f Appendix IV). This divisional structure was changed probably when the police took over inspection so before 1866 there were 7 Districts which continued to be the divisional structure for the rest of the 19th Century: Districts No1 to No7 which may have been based from the outset on the following places listed later in the Century: Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Melton Mowbray and Belvoir, Market Bosworth, and Market Harbrough and East Norton.

County police force from 1839 to 1951 and in 1866 there were 5 Police Superintendents and 3 Police Officers acting as unpaid Inspectors (No1 District having 2 Police Officers).
Divisional marks have been recorded in the form of a peacock in his pride with 'No 4' and also 'No 5'.
The circular mark has also been noted with the letters facing 'out' rather than 'in' as shown here.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 316) to T Freer, Clerk of the Peace. In 1857 a further 4 full sets (Ind Nos 1204-7) were issued to the Clerk of the Peace. In 1858 the Chief Constable, F Goodyer was issued with 2 full sets (Ind Nos 1230-1) and another full set (Ind No 1292) in 1860. Further sets were issued in 1890 (Ind No 2130) and 1891 (Ind No 2227).

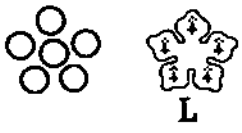
Adopted UVNos 400-407 in 1882, 456 in 1967, 531 in 1968 and 1265 in 1970.
Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Leicestershire County Council.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH TOWN

A (Corn)market town 18 miles (NW by N) from Leicester within the Honour of Tutbury which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

LEICESTER BOROUGH

CAPARN
LEICESTER



An ancient (Corn)market town and 97 miles (NNW) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards. What may be a pre-Imperial mark of the Inspector, James Caparn (m1818; end date unknown) is also shown. Created a County Borough in 1888 and granted the status of a City in 1919. Borough police force from 1836 to 1967.

In 1866 an Ironmonger acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £70. During that year he stamped 3261 weights, 280 liquid, 1 dry and 15 length measures; seizing 7 balances and securing 7 convictions with fines and costs totalling £6 6s. The Borough arms and seal show a cinquefoil which device is reproduced exactly as the verification mark usually above the letter 'L'; a stylised version of the cinquefoil has also been noted on a weight.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 173) to T Burbidge, Town Clerk for the use of the Inspector, John Brooks. In 1858 another full set (Ind No 1223) was issued to L Stone, Town Clerk. In 1876 a set of standard weights (Ind No 1608) was issued to J Woollerton, Inspector.

Adopted UVNos 110 in 1879, 639-43 in 1952, 828-9 and 834 in 1957, 1209 in 1968 and 1406 in 1972.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Leicestershire County Council.

RUTLANDSHIRE

The smallest English county which had 4 Hundreds plus the Soke of Oakham which were not used as weights and measures inspection districts. In 1835 there was 1 Inspector for the whole County: William Banks of Great Casterton.
County police force from 1848 to 1951 and in 1866 the Chief Constable of the County was named as the Inspector.

No Divisional marks were used although several variants of the verification mark which used the device of a horse-shoe have been recorded. The origins of this device derive from the history of Oakham Castle (q.v).

Full sets of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 59) and 1834 (Ind No 469) to William Ades, Clerk of the Peace. A set of standard weights (Ind No 1271) was issued in 1859 to RF Mitchell, Chief Constable. Further sets were issued in 1890 (Ind No 2125) and 1891 (Ind No 2236).

Adopted UVNos 531 in 1890 and 350 in 1908. From 1968 until 31 March 1974 there was a joint Inspection service with Leicestershire County Council and from 1 April 1974 the new Leicestershire CC took over.

OAKHAM TOWN

A (Corn)market town and the county town 95 miles (NNW) from London within the Honour of Tutbury which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826. It is said that from time immemorial every peer of the realm, on first passing through the town, was compelled to give a shoe from the foot of one of his horses, which upon his refusal could be taken forcibly by the the Lord of the Manor's Bailiff. Alternatively, in commutation, a sum of money could be given for the purchase of a horse-shoe to be nailed upon the castle gate or placed elsewhere in the building. This practice is evidenced by the unique collection of horse-shoes presented by royalty and noblemen which still hang on the walls of the Castle Hall at Oakham.

UPPINGHAM TOWN

An ancient (Corn)market town 6 miles (S) from Oakham within the Manor of Uppingham cum Preston which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826. By statute of the 11th of Henry VII the standards of weights and measures for the County were kept here.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Before c1835 the County had 2 separate administrative areas (Eastern and Western) so there were probably only 2 inspection Districts initially as the 19 Hundreds were not used as inspection districts. In 1834 there were 7 inspection districts with 3 Inspectors (c.f Appendix IV). The number of Inspectors gradually increased (as shown by the acquisition of sets of standards) to 4 by 1835, 5 by 1844 and 7 by 1848. This 7 divisional structure appears to have continued using UVNos 149 to 155 from 1879 until 1890 when the UVNos were cancelled. From 1890 there were 2 districts of inspection 'Northern' and 'Southern' Divisions which used UVNos 525 and 526.

County police force from 1840 to 1966 and in 1866 there were 7 Police Officers acting as unpaid Inspectors. Divisional marks have been recorded which are single numerals (1 to 7) below 'VR crowned over N'.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 348) to C Markham, Clerk of the Peace to whom 3 more full sets (Ind Nos 532, 535 & 551) were issued in 1834, another (Ind No 797) in 1835 and a fifth full set in 1844 (Ind No 926). In 1848 full sets were issued to HP Markham, Clerk of the Peace for Brackley and Kettering Divisions (Ind Nos 1001-2)

Adopted UVNos 149-55 (1879), 525-6 (1890), 636 (1937), 433-3 (1952), 831 (1957), 993-4 (1964) and 1383 (1972.)

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration for part of the County Council's former area passed to the new Cambridgeshire County Council whilst the new Northamptonshire County Council continued to administer weights and measures functions in the remaining area.

DAVENTRY BOROUGH

A market town 12 miles (W by N) from Northampton which had a Borough police force from 1835 to 1889 and in 1835 a Marble Mason, William Blundell acted as Inspector.

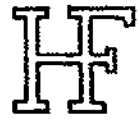
The Borough seal shows an axe-man and tree alluding to its old name Danetree and its building by the Danes.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 119) to S Cox, Bailiff.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888

HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH

A market town 15 miles (ENE) from Northampton whose Corporation seal shows a hand with the thumb, first and second fingers extended, the others doubled in, above 9 men's heads. The device of the hand is used sometimes with an elided 'HF' as the verification mark.



Standards issued in 1844 (Ind No 925) to James Felee, Constable and ceased inspection in 1886 when weights and measures administration passed to the County Council under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1883.

NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH

An ancient (Corn)market town and county town 66 miles (NW by N) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and was created a County Borough in 1888. Borough police force from 1835 to 1966 and in 1866 a Police Officer was acting as unpaid Inspector.

The Borough arms and seal are a shield with a 3-turreted tower supported by 2 lions rampant guardant.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 122) and 1834 (Ind No 543) to Samuel Wickens, Town Hall Door Keeper who was still acting as Inspector in 1835. In 1859 a set of standard weights (Ind No 1255) was issued to William Stanton, Inspector.

Adopted UVNos 156 in 1879, 625 in 1908, 158 in 1938, and 1347 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Northamptonshire County Council.

PETERBOROUGH CITY

The City 42 miles (NE by E) from Northampton comprised only the Parish of St John the Baptist and although the seat of the diocese and head of the Liberty was not incorporated as a Borough until 1874. City police force from 1874 to 1947 and a combined force with the Liberty until 1963.

The City used the arms of the Bishopric for their verification mark: St Peter's keys crossed saltirewise with wards upwards between 4 cross-crosslets pointed at the foot.

Standards issued in 1875 (Ind No 1566) to James Hurst, Head Constable.

Adopted UVNos 486 in 1890, 853 in 1959, 480 in 1967, 1392 in 1972 and 1439 in 1973.
Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Cambridgeshire County Council.

(Northamptonshire continued)

PETERBOROUGH COUNTY OF THE LIBERTY

The Liberty or Soke and City of Peterborough was co-extensive with the Hundred of Nassaburgh and comprised 32 townships and hamlets.

Liberty police force from 1857 to 1947 and a combined force with the City until 1965.
In 1866 a Police Officer was acting as unpaid Inspector. During that year he stamped 2288 weights, 876 liquid and 115 dry measures and 46 length measures; seizing 50 weights and 20 measures and securing 5 convictions with fines and costs totalling £5 18s.

The Liberty used a version of the arms of the See and City for their verification mark: 2 crossed keys wards upwards between 4 cross-crosslets and 2 crossed swords between 4 crosses paty, all 8 crosses pointed at the foot.

330

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 113) to T Atkinson, Clerk of the Peace. In 1835 there were 2 Inspectors: George Bristow, an Auctioneer, and William Proctor Stanley, an Ironmonger.

Adopted UVNo 330 in 1879.

From 1 April 1965 weights and measures administration passed to the new County of Huntingdon and Peterborough and from 1 April 1974 to the new Cambridgeshire County Council.

WELLINGBOROUGH TOWN
A (Corn)market town 10 miles (NE by E) from Northampton which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

WIV
H-SH

VR
CH

The County had 4 Hundreds which were not used initially as weights and measures inspection districts.
Until c1853 there was probably only 1 Inspector for the whole County (in 1826 the Inspector for the Hundred of Hurstingstone was Thomas Cole who was also mentioned in 1835 as the County Inspector 'of St Ives').
The 4 Hundreds were used as inspection districts probably from c1857 when the police took over inspection. In 1866 they were reported as Leightonstone (including and based on Huntingdon Borough), Hurstingstone (based on St Ives), Norman Cross (based on that town) and Toseland (based on St Neots).

County police force from 1857 to 1965 and in 1866 there were 5 Police Superintendents acting as unpaid Inspectors: one for each of the 4 divisions and another for the Borough of Huntingdon. During that year they stamped 5758 weights, 1434 liquid and 71 dry measures and 8 length measures; making no seizures and securing no convictions.

No Divisional marks have been recorded.

2 full sets of Standards were issued in 1826: for the Hundred of Hurstingstone (Ind No 126) to Thomas Cole, Inspector and (Ind No 357) to R Sheard, Clerk of the Peace. 2 short sets (Ind Nos 1104-5) were issued in 1853 to W Preston and R Hornsby, Constables for the County. In 1858 another full set (Ind No 1222) was issued to the Clerk of the Peace.

Adopted UVNos 266 in 1879, 856 in 1960 and 900 in 1963.

From 1 April 1965 weights and measures administration passed to the new County of Huntingdon and Peterborough and from 1 April 1974 to the new Cambridgeshire County Council.

HUNTINGDON BOROUGH

BH
1835

An ancient (Corn)market and wool town and the county town 59 miles (N by W) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards.

The Borough arms and seal show a hunting scene: in the centre a tree with a bird on the lower branch, on the left side a stag being chased by 2 hounds and on the right side a huntsman winding a horn and carrying a bow.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 83) and 1834 (Ind No 559) to David Veasey the younger, Mayor. In 1835 the Inspector was Charles Raikes Marle.

BH

Independent inspection probably ceased c1857 when the County Police were established as in 1866 it was reported that the Chief Constable for the County was then the Custodian of the Borough's standards.

Although UVNo 222 was reported to have been adopted in 1879 it is believed this was done by the County acting as the weights and measures inspection service for the Borough. In any case the Borough's weights and measures administration would have passed in 1889 to the County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF HUNTINGDONSHIRE
The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

ST IVES & ST NEOTS

STAFFORD COUNTY

The County had 5 Hundreds which were not used as inspection districts. In 1835 there were 3 Inspectors (c.f Appendix IV) and in 1866 the 3 Divisions which were coterminous with coroner's districts and their Inspectors were North(ern) (No1) with a Captain of Militia acting as Inspector, South(ern) (No2) and Central (No3) each with a full-time Inspector all paid an annual salary of £120 with the Captain receiving an extra £40 for a horse and the others 5s a day for travelling expenses when away from home. In 1869 their Inspectors were respectively: JE Knight, M Richards and J George Horder. County police force from 1840 to 1968.

The Stafford knot is a general emblem of the county and was a badge of the Earls of Stafford appearing in conjunction with the Bohun swan (c.f Buckinghamshire) on their standard.

Divisional marks have been recorded, although most of the marks seen include letters which are believed to be datemarks. A numeral for the Divisional number was used in earlier marks, including the 'WIV' mark which has been seen with '2' and '3' beneath it. One mark has been recorded with the letters 'CL' for Central in the upper segment of the Stafford knot which knot features in all pre-UVNo verification marks. There may be some significance to the positioning of the letters and numerals relative to the knot. They are found both beneath and to the sides. Victorian marks used 'V' above the knot and no crowned examples have been reported.

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 16) to William Keen, Clerk of the Peace to whom in 1834/5 was issued 3 more full sets (Ind Nos 521-2 & 586). In 1847 a full set (Ind No 963) was issued for the Northern Division and 5 more sets (Ind Nos 2113, 2126-7, 2139 & 2180) were issued in 1890.

Adopted UVNos 32-3 (1881), 26 (1923), 699-703 (1952), 816-7 (1955), 863-4 (1960), 1353 (1971) and 1393 (1972).

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration for part of the County Council's former area passed to the new West Midlands Metropolitan County and the new Staffordshire County Council took over weights and measures functions in the remaining area.

BILSTON TOWN MARKET

A market and ironworks town 3 miles (SE) from Wolverhampton whose market days were established by act of Parliament in 1825 and whose fairs were toll-free since the time of Edward III. It formed part of the manor of Stowheath and the whole of the manor of Bradley either of which may have had pre-Imperial Standards and continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826 until by the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847 it became possible for the town market to commence inspection of weights and measures. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town. A short set of Standards was issued in 1849 (Ind No 1034) to J Caddick, Inspector which were never reverified and inspection had passed to the County before 1866.

BURSLEM TOWN

A market and potteries town, the home of the Wedgwood factory 3 miles (NE) from Newcastle and 19 (N) from Stafford. The market permanently established by act of Parliament in 1825 was under the superintendence of trustees, and the town's affairs were managed by resident commissioners. The town was not granted arms until 1878 and it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used before then.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 271) to J Twigg, Chief Constable and never reverified; inspection probably had ceased by 1840.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT BOROUGH

A (Corn)market, ale-brewing and cotton weaving town 24 miles (E) from Stafford which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826. The town was incorporated as a Borough in 1878 and created a County Borough in 1901.
The arms used in the Regency period were a shield with wavy bars and in the chief a spread-eagle flanked each side by a fleur-de-lis. No pre-UVNo verification marks have been recorded.

Weight standards issued in 1871 (Ind No 1496) to Isaac Parker, Inspector. Adopted UVNos 379 in 1880 and 1008 in 1964. Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Staffordshire County Council.

HANLEY TOWN MARKET

A market and potteries town 2 miles (NE by E) from Newcastle incorporated as a Borough in 1857 and created a County Borough in 1888. Had a Town and later Borough police force from before 1870 to 1910.

The Borough arms included a crest of a kneeling camel which device is reproduced exactly in the verification marks sometimes above a Stafford knot (and was also used by the County for their divisional UVNo stamp)

Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 794) to G Brownfield, Inspector and were reverified for him in 1847; passed to the Borough in 1857 and to the County Borough in 1888.

Adopted UVNo 485 in 1890 and ceased inspection in 1910 when the County Borough was absorbed into the newly created Stoke-on-Trent County Borough Council.

LICHFIELD COUNTY OF CITY

A major market and fairs town 16 miles (SE by E) from Stafford which was divided into 2 wards each of which had an Inspector in 1835: John Charles, Gaoler and James Naden, Brazier and Tinman. Borough police force ended in 1889. The Borough arms are a checky shield divided into 9 of which 5 are chevrons and 4 are tinctured ermine. The seal shows the aftermath of a battle with 3 men in armour and various weapons scattered on the battlefield. A worn mark is similar to the latter device which is shown and may be that of the City.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 339) to G Dodson and C Stinger, Bailiffs.

Adopted UVNo 446 in 1884 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

LONGTON MARKET COMPANY

SD
L

Longton was a market town 4 miles (SE by E) from Newcastle which together with Lane-End may have exercised weights and measures functions before the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847 made it possible for the town market to commence inspection of weights and measures. The town was managed by a Board of Commissioners from 1839 to 1865 when it was incorporated as a Borough and may have subsequently taken over inspection from the Market Company. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the Market Company although the town used unofficial arms of 2 boars' heads with an eagle crest.

Standards issued in 1850 (Ind No 1037) to W & E Clarke, Solicitors to the Market Company and reverified in 1870.

Inspection had ceased by 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Staffordshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE BOROUGH

A (Corn)market and manufacturing town 16 miles (NNW) from Stafford which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826 until Imperial standards were obtained in 1834.

Borough police force from 1834 to 1947

The Borough arms and seal show lookouts in a tower amidst a townscape within embattled walls. The verification mark comprises a tower with the letter 'N'.

Standards issued in 1834 (Ind No 571) to T Fenton, Town Clerk for use by the Inspector, Isaac Cottrill.

Adopted UVNos 328 in 1879, 340 in 1952, 871 in 1961, 1034 in 1965 and 1348 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Staffordshire County Council.

SMETHWICK (& WARLEY) COUNTY BOROUGHS

SMETHWICK

Smethwick is an industrial town midway between West Bromwich and Birmingham created a County Borough in 1899. A measure crudely stamped 'SMETHWICK' been noted although this may not have been a verification.

Standards issued in 1900 (Ind No 2581) and adopted UVNos 370-74 in 1900 and 375-6 in 1946.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1966 to the newly created Warley County Borough Council which thereupon adopted UVNos 370-6. With effect from 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new West Midlands Metropolitan County Council.

STAFFORD BOROUGH

WR
BS

An ancient (Corn)market and leather manufacturing town and the county town 136 miles (NW) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1858. In 1866 the Inspector's annual salary and emoluments was £6 14s 4d. During that year he stamped 215 weights, 128 liquid and 50 dry measures and 50 length measures; seizing 48 weights and securing 10 convictions with fines and costs totalling £5 6s.

The Borough arms are a shield with a castle flanked by 4 lions passant guardant and a fifth larger one in the base; later versions show the castle with 4 domed towers each with a pennant and 2 Stafford knots in the chief. The castle device recalls that the town formerly had 2 castles, one belonging to the King and the other to the Earls of Stafford. The mark shown was noted in association with "3 spurious daggers" or possibly lions?.

A short set of Standards was issued in 1835 (Ind No 702) to Robert Jones who had been the Inspector for some years; and in 1841 another short set (Ind No 888) to HM Thomson, Inspector. In 1891 another set (Ind No 2188) was issued.
Adopted UVNos 82 in 1879, 81 in 1952 and 1190 in 1968.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Staffordshire County Council.

STOKE-ON-TRENT BOROUGH

A market and potteries town 2 miles (E) from Newcastle which was incorporated as a Borough in 1874, created a County Borough in 1910 by amalgamation with Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton and Tunstall. Had a police force from 1910 to 1968 and was granted the status of a City in 1925.

ARMS OF STOKE

The Borough used unofficial arms of an ancient Egyptian potter seated and working at his wheel.

Standards issued in 1889 (Ind No 2069) and adopted UVNo 485 in 1910, 704-7 in 1952 and 1318 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Staffordshire County Council.

TAMWORTH BOROUGH

A market town 22 miles (SE by E) from Stafford which may have had pre-Imperial Standards and had a Borough police force from c1840 to 1857. In 1866 the Inspector was an Ironmonger paid an annual salary of £2 who during that year stamped 50 weights and measures. The Borough seal was a fleur-de-lis.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 227) to T Wallington, Town Clerk for use by James Duffy, a Brazier who had been Inspector for some years. Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Staffordshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

TUTBURY TOWN

A market town 5 miles (NW by N) from Burton-upon-Trent. The King, as Duke of Lancaster, was Lord of the Manor or Honour of Tutbury whose jurisdiction extended over a great part of the County and into the neighbouring ones of Derby, Leicester, Nottingham and Warwickshire. As the seat of the Honour the town may have had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1836.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town.

A short set of Standards was issued in 1836 (Ind No 820) to W Cox, Inspector and never reverified. It is likely that inspection ceased within a few years of this issue possibly by c1840.

WALSALL BOROUGH

A market and metalworking town 18 miles (SE by S) from Stafford which was created a County Borough in 1888 and had a Borough police force from 1832 to 1966. In 1866 the Chief Superintendent of Police acted as Inspector at an annual salary of £10. During that year he stamped 2643 weights, 153 liquid and 33 dry measures; seizing 9 weights and 2 balances and securing 4 convictions with fines and costs totalling £3 3s.

The Borough arms have a bear supporting a ragged staff seated on a grassy mound as the crest which device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark; this has been noted above both 'WALSALL' and 'W'. The bear and ragged staff allude to Warwick 'the Kingmaker' who held the Manor of Walsall.

A full set of Standards except the yard was issued in 1826 (Ind No 135) to CH Darwell, Mayor. In 1835, a short set (Ind No 697) to C Cotterill, Mayor for the use of the Inspector, Jonathan Rider. In 1876 a set of standard weights (Ind No 1606) to JW Cater, Inspector; and other sets in 1881 (Ind No 1707) and 1891 (Ind No 2217).

Adopted UVNo 245 in 1879, 243 in 1925, 241 in 1937 and 1150-52 in 1966. Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new West Midlands Metropolitan County Council.

WEST BROMWICH COUNTY BOROUGH

An industrial and mining town about 20 miles (SSE) from Stafford incorporated as a Borough in 1882 and created a County Borough in 1888. Standards issued in 1894 (Ind No 2421) and adopted UVNo 270 in 1892, 131-34 in 1950 and 1148-49 in 1966. W & M administration passed from 1.4.1974 to the new West Midlands M. C. C.

WOLVERHAMPTON BOROUGH

An industrial and mining town at the centre of the Black Country 16 miles (S) from Stafford which was incorporated as a Borough in 1848 and created a County Borough in 1888. Had a Borough police force from 1837 to 1966. In 1866 the Chief Constable acted as Inspector for which he received no additional payment.

The County Borough were not granted arms until 1898 and it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used before then.
It is believed the pre-UVNo verification marks simply used the letters 'CW' for Corporation of Wolverhampton.

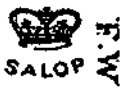
Standards issued in 1858 (Ind No 1225) to EJ Hayes, Town Clerk and in 1881 (Ind No 1695).

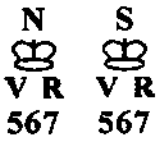
Adopted UVNo 65 in 1881, 176-78 in 1950 and 1145-47 in 1966.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new West Midlands Metropolitan County Council.

WEST MIDLANDS OF ENGLAND IV - SHROPSHIRE & HEREFORDSHIRE I

SHROPSHIRE COUNTY





The County also known as 'Salop' had 15 Hundreds which were not used as weights and measures inspection districts and until c1850 there was 1 Inspector for the whole County who in 1835 was Samuel Farlow, a Police Officer of Theatre Buildings, Shrewsbury.

County police force from 1840 to 1967 and in 1866 there were 2 Districts: North and South which continued to form the inspection districts for the rest of the 19th Century; from 1891 with UVNos 567N and 567S being used to differentiate them. These may be the only Divisional marks to have been used; however, large single letters (e.g 'C' and 'D') are also seen which may have been datemarks or divisional marks. One mark 'crowned WEST' is possibly the surname of the user of the ubiquitous 'FW' mark found on virtually every other Shropshire verified item. Another mark has a crowned gothic letter 'R' above 'SALOP'.

A complete set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 86) to John Loxdale, Clerk of the Peace at Shrewsbury to whom in 1850 a full set (Ind No 1045) were also issued.

Adopted UVNos 567 in 1891, 967-71 in 1964, 1102-3 in 1965, 1303in 1970 and 1425 in 1973.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Shropshire County Council.

BISHOPS CASTLE BOROUGH

A market town 20 miles (SW by S) from Shrewsbury which may have exercised weights and measures functions both before and after 1826, as in 1835 the Inspector was reported to be Matthew Griffiths.

SEAL OF BISHOPS CASTLE

There have been several reports of an 'IR' mark on 19th Century measures which was not a maker's mark. It takes the form of a verification mark and although poorly struck shows a 'crowned IR'. It may well be possible that just as many authorities took the simplest element of their arms or seal as the design for their stamping dies, the Inspector for this borough chose 'IR'.

BRIDGENORTH BOROUGH


V•R
B•N

A market town and inland port on the River Severn 20 miles (SE) from Shrewsbury which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1889. In 1866 the Head Constable acted as Inspector at an annual salary of £5. During that year he stamped 452 weights, 65 liquid and 27 dry measures.

The Borough used unofficial arms of a castle which device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.

A complete set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 721) to J Smith, Town Clerk for the use of the 3 Inspectors (c.f Appendix IV)

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Shropshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888

LUDLOW TOWN & LIBERTIES


WR
JPB

An old (Corn)market town 29 miles (S by E) from Shrewsbury which had pre-Imperial Standards and probably continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826 as in 1835 the Inspector was reported to be Joseph Powell Bradford, a Brazier who was also Inspector for Leominster in Herefordshire.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1889 and in 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as unpaid Inspector but received £3 14s 10d in emoluments. During that year he stamped 708 weights, 53 liquid and 37 dry measures, and 30 length measures; securing 4 convictions with fines and costs totalling £2 19s.

The Borough arms and seal show a shield with a lion couchant guardant between 3 roses with the crest of a porcupine. The mark shown was noted on a Shropshire verified measure, but Leominster is near Ludlow.

Standards issued in 1849 (Ind No 1026) to A Ground, Mayor.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Shropshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888

OSWESTRY BOROUGH & LIBERTIES


O S Y

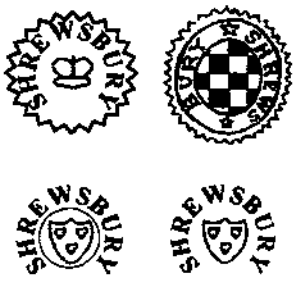
A market town 17 miles (NW) from Shrewsbury which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1877.
In 1866 a Whitesmith acted as Inspector at an annual salary of £3. During that year he stamped 246 weights, 20 liquid and 2 dry measures.

The Borough used a version of St Oswald's arms: a shield with a cross with the limbs cut short and 4 lions rampant.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 729) for the use of the Inspector, Henry Hughes, Gentleman of Bailey Street. In 1855 another full set except the bushel (Ind No 1163) were issued to Edward Williams, Inspector.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Shropshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888

SHREWSBURY TOWN & LIBERTIES



An ancient (Corn)market town, head of the Liberties of Shrewsbury and the county town 154 miles (NW) from London. The town had pre-Imperial Standards and probably continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826 until Imperial standards were obtained.

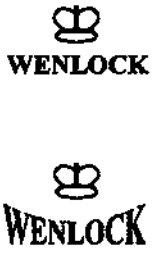
Borough police force from 1836 to 1947 and in 1866 the Chief Constable acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £5. During that year he stamped 2505 weights, 145 liquid and 73 dry measures and 59 length measures.

The Borough arms are a shield of 3 leopards' faces (or 'loggerheads' as they were known locally) which device is reproduced exactly in several versions of the verification mark. The marks without the loggerheads may have been those used in the areas outside the Town which constituted the Liberties. These marks are uncommon.

Standards issued in 1839 (Ind No 864) to W Cooper, Mayor.
Adopted UVNos 556 (1891), 953 (1964) and 566 in 1967.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Shropshire County Council.

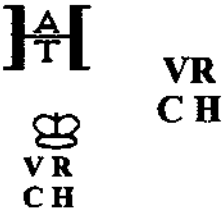
WENLOCK TOWN & LIBERTIES



(Much) Wenlock, a (Corn)market town and head of a Liberty 12 miles (SE) from Shrewsbury. The town had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826 as in 1835 the Inspector was reported to be Samuel Farlow who was also noted as the County Inspector and that for Shrewsbury.
The Liberty or Franchise of Wenlock extended over 17 parishes and the extra-parochial district of Posenhall amounting to an area of 47589 acres. It is possible that the letters 'FW' often found on weights and measures verified in Shropshire stand for 'Franchise of Wenlock'. Borough police force from 1836 to 1841 and in 1866 the Inspector for the North District of the County also acted as Inspector for Wenlock at an annual salary of £20 18s 4d. During that year he stamped 2934 weights, 144 liquid and 51 dry measures, and 17 length measures; seizing 33 weights, 41 measures and 11 balances and securing 35 convictions with fines and costs totalling £40 3s.
The Borough seal shows a Gothic canopy with a figure in each of its 3 niches below which are 3 shields with a hart, lion rampant and a chevron between 3 Moors' heads.
The verification mark reported to be still in use in 1882 was ' WENLOCK crowned'.
Standards issued in 1853 (Ind No 1107) to RC Blakeway, Town Clerk.
Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Shropshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

WHITCHURCH TOWN
An old (Corn)market town 20 miles (SW by S) from Shrewsbury which had pre-Imperial standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

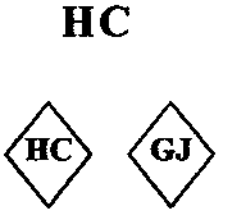
HEREFORD COUNTY



The County had 11 Hundreds which were not used as weights and measures inspection districts and in 1835 there was 1 Inspector for the whole County: Andrew Thompson (Clerk to the Magistrates in 1825) whose initials are used within the letter 'H' as the County's earliest verification mark which can appear as an upward pointing arrow when seen. County police force from 1837 to 1967 and in 1866 there were 9 Districts each with a Police Officer acting as unpaid Inspector. No Divisional marks have been recorded.
A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 13) to Andrew Thompson. 2 short sets (Ind Nos 1220-21) were issued in 1858 to J Cleave, Clerk of the Peace. Adopted UVNos 214 in 1879, 230-31 in 1952 and 1302 in 1970.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Hereford and Worcester County Council.

HEREFORD CITY



An ancient (Corn)market town and the county town 135 miles (WNW) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and probably continued to exercise weights and measures functions until Imperial standards were obtained. City police force from 1836 to 1947 and in 1866 the full-time Inspector had an annual salary of £65. The City arms are a shield with 3 lions passant guardant in a border of 10 saltires, the crest another lion passant guardant holding erect a sword. The 'GJ' mark has been noted together with other verification marks for the City.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 612) to William Howells, Sword-bearer and Magistrates' Clerk.
Adopted UVNo 366 in 1880.

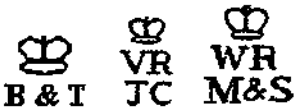
Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Hereford and Worcester County Council.

LEOMINSTER BOROUGH

An old (Corn)market town 13 miles (N) from Hereford which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1836 to 1889. In 1866 a Land Agent acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £7 10s. During that year he stamped 205 weights, 24 liquid and 6 length measures. The Borough seal shows a male figure holding a musical instrument. Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 155) to T Davies, Chamberlain and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Herefordshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

ROSS-ON-WYE TOWN
A (Corn)market town which had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised W & M functions after 1826.

WORCESTER COUNTY



INSPECTORS MARKS c1835-40
'B & T' were George Boulter and Thomas Tyler; 'JC' was John Bell Crane, and 'M & S' were Charles Matthews and Thomas Snow.

The County had 5 Hundreds which were not used as weights and measures inspection districts. Probably from 1826 (or earlier) there were 6 inspection districts: Gloucester and Blockley; Droitwich; Hundred House; Kidderminster; Pershore and Worcester each having at least one Inspector (c.f Appendix IV). In 1835 there were 7 inspection districts each with an Inspector (3 of their marks are shown): Blockley; Droitwich and Northfield; Hundred House; Kidderminster, Stourbridge and Dudley; Pershore; Upton; and Worcester.

Inspectors initially used personal marks with the unusual feature that 'B & T' and 'M & S' refer to pairs of Inspectors: Divisional marks are large numerals separately stamped next to the later well known mark which comprises 3 pears in a circular outline inside the circumference of which are the words 'SIGILL COMIT VIGORN'.

County police force from 1839 to 1967 and in 1866 there were 10 Districts each with a Police Superintendent acting as unpaid Inspector: Bromsgrove, Dudley Borough, Halesowen, Hundred House and Tenbury, Northfield, Pershore, Stourbridge, Stourport, Worcester and Upton-on-Severn.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 313) to T Blayne, Clerk of the Peace. In 1834 a full set (Ind No 567) was issued to J Best, Clerk of the Peace to whom 6 complete sets (Ind Nos 597, 681-2, 724 & 758-9) were also issued in 1835. 5 more complete sets were issued in 1848 to CA Helm, Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the Districts of Worcester, No4, No6, No8 and No9 (Ind Nos 995-8 & 1000 respectively). In 1890 another set (Ind No 2175).

Adopted UVNos 534 in 1891, 610 in 1945, 537 in 1946, 961-62 & 1007 in 1964, 1030 & 1125 in 1965, 536 in 1966, 1258 in 1969 and 1292 in 1970.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration for part of the County Council's former area passed to the new West Midlands Metropolitan County and the rest to the new Hereford and Worcester County Council.

BEWDLEY BOROUGH

A market town and port on the River Severn 14 miles (NW) from Worcester which may have exercised weights and measures functions before and after 1826. Borough police force from 1836 to 1882 and in 1866 the Head Constable acted as the Inspector receiving fees as payment. The first mark is the typical pre-Imperial one used by all Bewdley (and some Shrewsbury) pewterers from c1780 to 1825.

The Borough arms and seal show an anchor containing an erect sword and a rose surmounted by a fetterlock which is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark. The mark may have 'VR' above or below it.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1849 (Ind No 1021) to WN Marcy, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 221 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Worcestershire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (E & W) Act, 1888.

CUTSDEAN MANOR

A manor bridging the county border between Gloucestershire and Worcestershire 7 miles (W by S) from Moreton-in-the-Marsh. A short set of Standards were issued for the Manorial Court Leet in 1836 (Ind No 845) to WD Pierce, Lord of the Manor which were never reverified. Probably, use of the standards was both localised and brief.

DROITWICH BOROUGH

A market and salt producing town 7 miles (NE by N) from Worcester which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1881. In 1866 an Attorney's Clerk acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £10. During that year he stamped 121 weights, 18 liquid and 4 dry measures and 23 length measures; securing 1 convictions with fines and costs totalling 10s 6d.
The Borough arms are a shield divided vertically into 2 halves; the left with a sword point downwards surmounted by 2 lions passant; the right quartered with chequerboards in 1 and 4, and 2 wicker salt moulds in 2 and 3.

Standards issued in 1862 (Ind No 1335) to T Toombs, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 211 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Worcestershire C. C. under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

DUDLEY TOWN & PARISH

A market, coal-mining and iron-founding town 26 miles (NNE) from Worcester which was incorporated as a Borough in 1865 and created a County Borough in 1888. The Town and later the Borough (before obtaining arms) used several representations of Dudley Castle as the verification mark, some very crude and simple.

Standards were first issued in 1827: a complete set for the Town and Parish (Ind No 398) and a short set for the Parish (Ind No 599) both to J Hillman, Clerk of the Market which were never reverified. Inspection had probably passed to the County by c1840. The Borough obtained standards (Ind No 1708) and appointed an Inspector in 1881 and recommenced inspection.
As the County Borough it adopted UVNos 521 in 1890, 611 in 1952, 918 in 1964 and 1142-43 in 1966.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new West Midlands Metropolitan C. C.

EVESHAM BOROUGH

An ancient (Corn)market town 15 miles (SE) from Worcester which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1850.

The Borough arms are a shield with a prince's coronet between 2 ostrich feathers and in the base a wheatsheaf, all within a border charged with roundels.

A full set of Standards issued in 1835 (Ind No 795) to W Baines, Chief Magistrate which were never reverified and inspection probably passed to the County when the Borough police force ended c1850.

EVESHAM MANOR

A short set of Standards were issued for 'the Manorial Court Leet and the Hundred of Blackenhurst' in 1837 (Ind No 849) to Elizabeth Ackerley, Lady of the Manor which were never reverified (c.f entries for Manors in Gloucestershire). It is likely that the use of the standards was both localised and brief.

KIDDERMINSTER BOROUGH

An old (Corn)market and weaving town 14 miles (N) from Worcester which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

Borough police force from 1835 to 1947.

In 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as unpaid Inspector. During that year he stamped 1839 weights, 623 liquid and 179 dry measures and 24 length measures; seizing 27 weights and 2 balances, and securing 8 convictions with fines and costs totalling £1 1s 6d.

The Borough arms are a shield of 2 chevrons between 3 roundels and on each chevron 4 smaller roundels. An imperfectly struck verification mark has been recorded which appears to reproduce part of this device.

A full set of Standards (except the yard) were issued in 1832 (Ind No 442) to T Hallen, Town Clerk. 2 more sets were issued in 1890 (Ind No 2153) and 1891 (Ind No 2237).

Adopted UVNos 224 in 1879, 210 in 1952 and 1108 in 1965.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Hereford and Worcester County Council.

STOURBRIDGE TOWN etc

A market town and its surrounding district at the edge of the Black Country 21 miles (N by E) from Worcester.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town.

A full set of Standards were issued for the 'Township of Stourbridge, Parish of Old Swinford and the Hamlet of Amblecote in Staffordshire' in 1826 (Ind No 364) to J Moseley, Standing Overseer which were never reverified.

Inspection probably had passed to the County by c1840.

WORCESTER COUNTY OF CITY

An ancient (Corn)market town, a county of itself and county town 111 miles (NW by W) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards. Had a Borough police force from 1838 to 1967 and was created a County Borough in 1888. In 1866 the Mayor's Officer acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £20. During that year he stamped 2604 weights, 135 liquid and 82 dry measures and 7 length measures.

One version of the City arms is a shield with a fess and 3 pears which are said to have been adopted to mark Queen Elizabeth I's visit when the loyal folk transplanted a pear tree in fruit from its orchard to the centre of the City. The verification mark comprises 3 pears on leafy twigs usually with 'WORCESTER', normally in a semi-circular outline. The marks are usually struck to the right of the handle on measures and mugs and sometimes on top of the thumbrest.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 60) to Nathaniel Mena, Deputy Town Clerk and in 1856 a set of standard weights (Ind No 1167) was issued to J Hill, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNos 264 in 1879, 237-8 in 1952 and 1289 in 1970.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Hereford and Worcester County Council.

WEST MIDLANDS OF ENGLAND VIII - WARWICKSHIRE I

WARWICK COUNTY

WIV
WK

The County had 4 Hundreds with Hemlingford in 2 Parts which were the inspection districts: Barlickway, Hemlingford Parts 1 and 2, Kineton and Knightlow. In 1835 there were 15 Inspectors but this number and their terms of office were unusual (c.f Appendix IV). County police force from 1857 to 1969.

WK B WK H1 WK H2

In 1866 the same 5 Districts each had a Police Superintendent acting as unpaid Inspector and paid emoluments of a few pounds each. During that year they stamped 14527 weights, 756 liquid and 105 dry measures and 89 length measures; seizing 5 weights and 8 balances and securing 5 convictions with fines and costs totalling £11.

The marks are seen both with and without crowns. All post-1834 marks were Divisional ones and used these abbreviations: Barlickway = 'B', Hemlingford = 'H1' or 'H2', Kineton = 'KN' and Knightlow = 'KI' or 'KW'.

WK K1 WK KW WK KN

In 1825 a full set of Standards were issued for each Division (Ind Nos 22-23, 30-31 & 61) to William Oakes Hunt, Clerk of the Peace.
Adopted UVNos 474-76 in 1888, 489 in 1934, 435 in 1946, 530 in 1947, 253 in 1950, 988-89 in 1964, 488 in 1966, 1032-33 in 1965 and 1354-58 in 1971.

VR 474 N

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new West Midlands Metropolitan County Council.

BIRMINGHAM TOWN

A pre-Imperial mark used by Birmingham pewterers as a form of verification from c1790 to c1825

A (Corn)market and major manufacturing town 20 miles (NW) from Warwick which had pre-Imperial Standards. By 1835 although the population exceeded 150000 there was no municipal corporation and the town was dependent for all magisterial authority on the County JPs. From 1776 onwards municipal services had increasingly passed into the hands of a statutory body of Street Commissioners. The town's government took the form of what was practically a Lordless Court as the Lord of the Manor's authority was gradually eroded. For example, there had been a busy manorial market whose tolls and management were farmed in 1806 from the Lord of the Manor who then lost all interest in the appointment of officers and the Street Commissioners took over market regulation from the Court Leet. Amongst the annual appointments of officers to govern the town were "A High Bailiff, who inspects the markets and sees that justice is observed between buyer and seller, rectifying the weights and dry measures" and "Two High Tasters, is who examine the goodness of the beer and its measure".

GIV IMPERIAL

Incorporated as a Borough in 1838, created a County Borough in 1888 and granted the status of a City in 1889.

W·R B·B BB

Borough police force from 1839 to 1974. In 1866 there were 3 full-time Inspectors paid an annual salary of £100 with an additional £30 for the Chief Inspector, Thomas Harrison. During that year they stamped 49310 weights, 9257 liquid and 2897 dry measures and 2285 length measures; seizing 248 weights and 193 measures, and securing 83 convictions with fines and costs totalling £56 17s 6d.

The Borough arms were a quartered shield with lozenges joined bendwise in 1 and 4, with 2 and 3 parted palewise. Versions of this shield were used as verification marks from c1838 until 1879.

OBC

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 65) to Robert Smith, High Bailiff at the Public Office. In 1846 a short set (Ind No 954) and a set of standard weights (Ind No 955) were issued to S Bray, Town Clerk. Further sets were issued in 1859 (Ind No 1295) and 1863 (Ind No 1363) to T Tandbridge, Town Clerk, and in 1884 (Ind No1821) and 1890 (Ind No 2158).

Adopted UVNos 6 in 1879, 660-72 in 1952 and 874-77 in 1962.

VR

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new West Midlands Metropolitan C. C.

COVENTRY COUNTY OF CITY

G IV

An ancient (Corn)market town which had pre-Imperial Standards. An ancient City and county of itself (until 1842 when by the Act 5 & 6 Vict c110 the City lost its 'County' status and was rejoined to Warwickshire) situated 10 miles (NE) from Warwick. Created a County Borough in 1888. Borough police force from 1836 to 1969 and in 1866 the Chief Superintendent of Police acted as the unpaid Inspector receiving £5 2s 9d in emoluments. During that year he stamped 934 weights and 50 liquid measures.

The Borough arms are a shield with an elephant facing left with a 3-towered castle on its back. This device was reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark, however, in some marks the elephant faces right.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 161) to J Meare, Mayor. In 1839 a set of standard weights (Ind No 867) were issued to Thomas Henry Prosser, Chief Constable (reported as one of 2 Inspectors in 1835, the other being Joseph Johnson, a Weaver). Adopted UVNos 208 in 1879, 634-35 in 1935, 951-52 & 1001 in 1964, 1163-64 in 1967 and 1350 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new West Midlands Metropolitan C. C.

HINCKLEY TOWN

A (Corn)market town which had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised W & M functions after 1826.

LEAMINGTON PRIORS TOWN

A market town and fashionable watering place better known as Leamington Spa 2 miles (E) from Warwick which was incorporated as a Borough in 1875 and had a Town and later Borough police force from 1835 to 1948.

In 1866 the full-time Inspector's annual salary was £20. During that year he stamped 783 weights, 19 liquid and 17 dry measures; seizing 4 weights and 2 balances, and securing 2 convictions with fines and costs totalling £1 15s. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used before the Borough was granted arms in 1876; these were a shield with a lion rampant with 2 tails surmounted by a chevron, 3 stars in chief and a border with 8 fleur-de-lis.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1859 (Ind No 1266) to RH Davies, Clerk to the Board of Health. In 1898 another set (Ind No 2342) was issued for the Borough.

Adopted UVNo 530 in 1890.

Ceased inspection in c1948 when weights and measures administration passed to the County Council.

SOLIHULL COUNTY BOROUGH

Incorporated as a Municipal Borough in 1954 and created a County Borough in 1964 whereupon it obtained standards and began inspection. Adopted UVNo 1003-5 in 1964 and 1273 in 1970. Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new West Midlands Metropolitan County Council.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON BOROUGH

A market and agricultural town 8 miles (SW) from Warwick which is renowned as Shakespeare's birthplace. Borough police force from 1836 to 1889 and in 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the unpaid Inspector and receiving emoluments of £2 15s. The Borough arms and seal show a chevron between 3 leopards' faces.

The following information suggests the Borough's weights and measures administration needs more detailed research to identify when inspection was undertaken by the Borough itself as opposed to being done by the County:

A full set of Standards were issued for the Borough in 1825 (Ind No 24) to William Oakes Hunt, County Clerk of the Peace. In 1835 the Inspector was reported to be William Bolton, a Stamp Distributor. The standards were reverified in 1847 and delivered into the custody of the County Clerk of the Peace.

Adopted UVNo 84 in 1879 and inspection would have ceased in 1889 under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

ARMS & SEAL OF STRATFORD

SUTTON COLDFIELD ROYAL TOWN

A manorial market town 26 miles (NW by N) from Warwick whose Corporation were Lords of the Manor. In 1866 a Watch and Clock Maker acted as the Inspector being paid 15s per day when employed.

The town's arms and seal were a rose barbed and seeded proper.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 324) to T Holbeche, Deputy Steward. This set was reverified in 1868 and delivered into the custody of the County Clerk of the Peace. Adopted UVNo 253 in 1879.

It is possible that like Stratford the Borough's continuing independence after this needs to be questioned and more information is needed before any firm conclusions can be reached.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Warwickshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888

ARMS & SEAL OF SUTTON

WARWICK BOROUGH

An old (Corn)market town and the county town 90 miles (NW) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards. The 'WI' mark is most unusual and appears on a mid-18th Century Bristol made mug with other Warwick Borough and County marks. It is shown here as it is more likely that it was a Borough mark.

Borough police force from c1835 to 1875 and in 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £10. During that year he stamped 382 weights, 67 liquid and 7 dry measures.

The Borough arms and seal show a 3-towered castle with a shield below the battlements of the middle tower, bearing a ragged staff bendwise; on each of the flanking towers a watchman blowing a horn with the Sun between 2 stars to the left and the Moon between 2 stars to the right of the castle.
The shield and ragged staff was used as a verification mark by the Borough.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 301) to John Taylor, Serjeant to the Mace who was reported in 1835 to be the Inspector.

Adopted UVNo 435 in 1882.

Ceased inspection in 1946 when weights and measures administration passed to the County Council.

LINCOLN COUNTY











The County was divided into 3 Grand Divisions, called the Parts of: Holland, Kesteven and Lindsey each comprising several Hundreds or Wapentakes and which became self-administering county councils under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888. Lindsey was the largest covering nearly half the County, Kesteven covered the South Western area of the County and Holland, the smallest, covered the South Eastern area. The County had numerous Wapentakes or Hundreds which were only used as weights and measures inspection districts in the Parts of Holland. Before c1840 Holland was divided into 2 separate parts for administrative purposes: the Wapentakes of Kirton and Skirbeck, and of Elloe each having their own Inspectors. From c1840 all the Districts of inspection throughout Lincolnshire were based on the principal market towns.
In 1835 each Part had separate Inspectors: Kesteven and Lindsey had 2 each and Holland had 6 (c.f Appendix IV).

County police force from 1857 to 1974 and in 1866 the following 16 Districts each had a Police Superintendent acting as Inspector: Parts of Lindsey: Spilsby (No1); Louth (No2); (Glandford) Brigg (No3); Horncastle (No4); Market Rasen (No5); Kirton-in-Lindsey, later Lincoln West (No6); Epworth, later Winterton (No7 whose marks are shown) and Gainsborough (No8). Parts of Holland: Boston and Spalding. Parts of Kesteven: Bourn, Sleaford, Lincoln South and Grantham. Marks for each of the Parts and some Divisional marks have been recorded: the earliest comprising only one or two letters for the Part or its Division or an Inspector's initials. Later marks which may date from when the police took over inspection are systematised and include the name of the Part in full beneath a shield with a fleur-de-lis; these were later simplified to differently styled fleur-de-lis for each part either initialled for the Part or with associated District numbers.

LINDSEY HOLLAND

Lindsey
Standards issued in 1825 for the South Division of Lindsey (Ind No 26) to Joseph Breckenbury, Clerk of the Peace who in 1826 was issued with another full set (Ind No 197) for the Kirton Subdivision of Lindsey. In 1834 a short set (Ind No 470) was issued for the South Division to JH Holloway, Clerk of the Peace who in 1853 was issued with a full set (Ind No 1110) for the Division of Lindsey. 4 full sets (Ind Nos 1248-51) were issued in 1858 to Captain JB Bicknell, Chief Constable who in 1860 was issued with a short set (Ind No 1295).
Kesteven
Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 107) to William Simonds, High Constable of the Parish of Frampton, Wapentake of Kirton and (Ind No 91) to W Forbes, Clerk of the Peace. In 1844 a short set (Ind No 928) was issued for South Kesteven to MP Moore, Clerk of the Peace who was later issued in 1853 with 2 full sets (Ind Nos 1095 & 1108) and in 1857 with another full set (Ind No 1212)
Holland
Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 186) to Thomas King, Inspector. In 1834 a short set (Ind No 516) was issued to J Shirkall, Clerk of the Peace. In 1891 another set (Ind No 2208) was issued for the County Council of Holland.

Adopted UVNos 129-143 in 1879, and as Lindsey CC: 528-9 in 1890, 533 in 1949, 999 in 1964, 232 in 1965 and 1284 in 1970; and as Holland CC: 558 in 1891 and 1196 in 1968; and as Kesteven CC: 972-3 in 1964 and 1057 in 1965.
From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration for part of Lindsey County Council's former area passed to the new Metropolitan County Council of Humberside and the remainder passed to the new Lincolnshire CC.

MANOR OF ALFORD WITH WELL TOTHBY

A manor based on the market town of Alford 34 miles (E) from Lincoln which may have exercised weights and measures functions before 1850 when a short set of Standards (Ind No 1048) was issued to Robert A Christopher, Lord of the Manor. Inspection probably had passed to the County c1857.

BELTON MANOR

A manor based on the same named parish 2 miles (NNE) from Grantham which may have exercised weights and measures functions before 1826 when a full set of standards (Ind No 90) was issued to the Rt. Hon. Earl Brownlow, Lord of the Manor. The Verification Book records these as having been issued for private use, however, it is more likely they were used for manorial purposes. There was also a link between the Manors of Alford and Belton for which these and the former standards were obtained. Inspection probably had passed to the County c1857.

BOSTON BOROUGH

An ancient (Corn)market town and river port 34 miles (SE) from Lincoln which had pre-Imperial Standards.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1947 and in 1866 the Inspector was a brazier paid an annual salary of £20 who during that year stamped 937 weights, 148 liquid and 48 dry measures and 16 length measures; seizing 18 measures and securing 2 convictions with fines and costs totalling £1 3s.

The Borough arms have a crest of a woolpack charged with a horned ram couchant which device is reproduced exactly in the verification mark of which there are versions with and without 'BOSTON'.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 208) to JS Bailey, Mayor.

Adopted UVNos 198 in 1879 and 196 in 1952.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Lincolnshire County Council.

CAISTOR TOWN
A market town 23 miles (NNE) from Lincoln which had pre-Imperial Standards dated 1793 and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

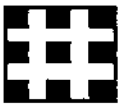
FRAMPTON ST MARY PARISH

A parish 3 miles (S) from Boston from where the weights and measures inspection of the Wapentake of Kirton was undertaken. It has not been possible to identify any arms or seal used by the parish.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 107) to William Simonds, High Constable which were reverified in 1849 and inspection probably had passed to the County c1857.

This place is recorded here as well as under the County as it may have had an independent inspection especially as the records of the issue of standards refer specifically to the High Constable whose verification mark is illustrated as the first one at the top left of those for the County.

GRANTHAM BOROUGH



An old market town 24 miles (S by W) from Lincoln which may have had pre-Imperial Standards.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1947. There were 2 Inspectors in 1835: Robert Rudd and Charles Windover.

In 1866 the Inspector was a Police Superintendent who had no salary for those duties and received £3 5s 4d in emoluments. During that year he stamped 1013 weights, 9 liquid and 3 dry measures and 1 length measure; seizing 41 weights and securing 16 convictions with fines and costs totalling £13 14s 9d.

The Borough arms and seal show a chequered shield within a border charged with trefoils. The rectangular device of a chequerboard used as the verification mark was based on the arms.

Standards issued in 1825 (Ind No 15) to William Ostler, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 144 in 1879 and ceased inspection when weights and measures administration passed to Kesteven County Council with effect from 1 April 1965.

GREAT GRIMSBY BOROUGH

An ancient market town and seaport on the River Humber 16 miles (SE) from Hull and 35 (NE by N) from Lincoln which was created a County Borough in 1890.

Borough police force from 1846 to 1967. The Inspector in 1835 was Edward Ward, a clock and watchmaker.

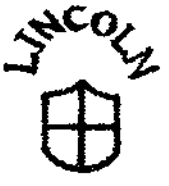
The Borough arms are a shield with a chevron and 3 boars' heads cut off behind the ears which device is reproduced exactly in the verification mark.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 304) to G Babb, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNos 532 in 1890, 1011-14 in 1964 and 1176 in 1967.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Metropolitan County Council of Humberside.

LINCOLN COUNTY OF CITY



An ancient (Corn)market town, the county town and a county of itself 132 miles (N by W) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and was created a County Borough in 1888. In 1835 the Inspector was Richard Clarke, of Guildhall.

City police force from 1836 to 1967.

The City with a district of 20 miles around it comprising the parishes of Bracebridge, Branston, Canwick and Waddington was last erected into a county in 1716. These 4 parishes (the Bail or Bailiwick of Lincoln) ceased to be liberties of the City in 1836 under the provisions of the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV c103 and were assigned to the County at large. In 1826 a short set of standards (Ind No 230) and a set of standard measures (Ind No 266) were issued for the Bail to S Broomhead, Steward.

In 1866 the Chief Constable acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £30. During that year he stamped 2807 weights, 176 liquid and 18 dry measures and 52 length measures; securing 1 conviction with fines and costs totalling £1.

The City arms are a shield with a cross charged with a fleur-de-lis. The shield with a cross was used as the verification mark sometimes with 'LINCOLN'.

In 1826 a full set of standards were issued for the City (Ind No 207) to J Snow, Mayor.

Adopted UVNos 297 in 1879 and 776-7 in 1953.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Lincolnshire County Council.

LOUTH BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 28 miles (ENE) from Lincoln which had pre-Imperial Standards and possibly continued to exercise weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1834 when Imperial standards were obtained.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1920 and in 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as Inspector for which duties he received no extra payment. During that year he stamped 4365 weights, 332 liquid and 152 dry measures and 165 length measures.

The Borough seal dated 1557 shows a schoolmaster beating the bottom of a pupil before his classmates, and the Council also used unofficial arms of a wolf salient.

The only verification marks positively identified are 'L' below a royal cypher. However, an unidentified mark of a wolf salient has been recorded on a set of bronze Troy nesting cup weights believed to be 18th Century and also marked with Roman numerals.

Standards issued in 1834 (Ind No 467) to J Banks, Warden and the Inspector in 1835 was William Heath.

Adopted UVNo 232 in 1879.

Ceased inspection when weights and measures administration passed with effect from 1 April 1965 to Lindsey County Council.

SCUNTHORPE MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

A market town 8 miles (WNW) from Glandford Bridge which was incorporated as a Borough in 1936.

Commenced weights and measures inspection in 1964 and adopted UVNos 256-7.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Metropolitan County Council of Humberside.

SPALDING TOWN

A (Corn)market town 44 miles (SE by S) from Lincoln which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1839 when Imperial Standards were obtained.

In 1866 the local Superintendent of County Police acted as Inspector at an annual salary of £24. During that year he stamped 2764 weights, 37 liquid and 1 dry measures.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town (Inspectors probably used County stamps).

A short set of Standards was issued in 1839 (Ind No 866) to Thomas King, Inspector, who was mentioned as a County Inspector for the Hundred of Elloe, Parts of Holland between 1826 and 1835.

Inspection probably had passed to the Parts of Holland c1857.

STAMFORD BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 46 miles (S by E) from Lincoln which had pre-Imperial Standards. In 1835 the Inspector was Nathaniel Bacon.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1889 and in 1866 the Head Constable although designated as unpaid Inspector undertook no inspection during the year.

The Borough arms and seal are a vertically divided shield with 3 lions passant to the left and a chequerboard to the right.

Standards issued in 1826 (Ind No 241) to J Torkington, Town Clerk. Prior to 1834 there were 2 Inspectors: Nathaniel Farrant (Keeper and Inspector of Weights and Measures) and William Reed.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Kesteven County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF LINCOLNSHIRE

The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

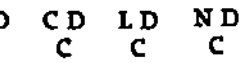
GAINSBOROUGH, GLANDFORD BRIDGE (or Brigg) and NEW SLEAFORD TOWNS

CAMBRIDGE COUNTY

The County had 18 Hundreds which were not used as weights and measures inspection districts.
In 1835 there was 1 Inspector for the whole County: John Harrison Angier, a Gentleman of Cambridge.
4 Districts of inspection based on Petty Sessional Divisions appear to have been introduced after the police took over inspection probably when the additional 3 sets of standards were obtained in 1857-8: Arrington, Cambridge, Lewton and Newmarket whose marks are shown.

County police force from 1851 to 1965 and in 1866 each of the above 4 Districts had a Police Superintendent acting as unpaid Inspector. During that year they stamped 2951 weights, 207 liquid and 38 dry measures; seizing 10 weights and 22 measures and securing 7 convictions with fines and costs totalling £9 1s 6d.

Divisional marks have been recorded comprising the initial letter of each Division, e.g 'A' for Arrington together with 'D' for Division above 'C' for Cambridgeshire.



A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 274) to C Pemberton, Clerk of the Peace. 3 full sets were issued in 1857-8 (Ind Nos 1189-90 & 1215) to HR Evans, Clerk of the Peace.

Adopted UVNos 565 in 1891 and 925-6 in 1964 and as Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely CC adopted 1360 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Cambridgeshire County Council.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Weights and measures inspection in this ancient (Corn)market town was originally carried out by the University authorities. The Steward of the University held a court leet twice a year for enquiring into matters connected with weights and measures, and for licensing victuallers in the town and adjoining village of Chesterton.

2 Taxors who had to be graduates of the University were elected annually on 10 October under the provisions of a Charter made under Act 5 Richard II. The Taxors were appointed to regulate the markets, examine the assize of bread, the lawfulness of weights and measures, and to lay all the abuses and deficiencies thereof before the Consistory Court of the Commissary. In 1835 the Taxors were Rev John Graham, a Fellow of Queen's College, and Rev Samuel Wilks Ward, a Fellow of Magdalene College.

The University arms are a shield quartered by a cross with a book between 4 lions passant guardant.

The stamp used by the Taxors was made up of their initials (LC Porter, "Weight-Stamps Down The Ages", Country Life, 28 February 1957). The mark illustrated has not been definitely attributed but may be a Taxors' stamp.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 300) to Dr J Proctor, Vice-Chancellor which were reverified in 1840 and returned to Rev W Bailey and Rev J Mills, Taxors.

This set later passed to the Borough Council under the provisions of the Cambridge Award Act. This was a Local and Personal Act passed in 1856 (Act 19 Vict c17) by which the responsibility for weights and measures administration was transferred to the Borough.

CAMBRIDGE BOROUGH

The county town 51 miles (N by E) from London which was granted the status of a City in 1951.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1965.

The Borough arms and seal show an arched bridge with 3 towers, above it a fleur-de-lis between 2 roses, and in the base 3 lymphads with furled sails; the crest a castle with 3 domed towers.

Standards verified in 1867 for the Borough as (Ind No1394) which comprised most of the original University set. In 1874 a set of grain measures (Ind No 1579) were issued to Alfred Stanley. Another set of standards (Ind No 2178) were issued in 1890.

Adopted UVNo 427 in 1882, 429-30 in 1952 and 1191 in 1968.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Cambridgeshire County Council.

ISLE OF ELY COUNTY OF LIBERTY

V R

I of E

D. I
ELY

I of E

The Liberty included the 3 Hundreds of Ely, Wisbech, and Witchford and until the 1830s had been a county palatine of the Bishop of Ely.

Prior to c1840 the Liberty was divided into 2 separate administrative areas each with its own Inspector who in 1835 were: William Squier for the Hundred of Wisbech and North Witchford, and John Bacon for the Hundred of Ely.

The City of Ely, a (Corn)market town 16 miles (NNE) from Cambridge which had pre-Imperial Standards was the capital of an extensive district in the fens comprising the greater part of the northern division of Cambridgeshire.

Liberty police force from 1841 to 1965.

The Liberty unoffically used a version of the arms of the See and City: a shield with 3 open crowns arranged two over one. This device appears in a verification mark which may have been that used by the Inspector for the Hundred of Ely division. A single open crown over 'I of E' was probably a later mark as was 'D.I' over 'ELY'.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 276) to S Girdleston, Deputy Clerk of the Peace. In 1834 a complete set (Ind No 553) were issued to J & T Page, Magistrates. 2 full sets (Ind Nos 1187-8) were issued in 1857 to Charles Metcalfe, Clerk of the Peace to whom another set (Ind No 1272) were also issued in 1859.

Adopted UVNos 125-7 in 1879, 565 in 1946 and 930-31 in 1964.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1965 to the new Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely County Council.

WISBECH BOROUGH

The town also known as Wisbech St Peter was a (Corn)market town and sea-port 43 miles (N) from Cambridge which had pre-Imperial Standards.

In 1786 the townsfolk acquired the lease of the market rights which had been granted by the Bishop of Ely to a private lessee. They immediately obtained standard weights and measures and began enforcing market regulations.

In 1810 their Local Act 50 Geo III c206 gave them increased market powers after which they erected a corn-exchange, and appointed collectors of market tolls and a Market Beadle. The town probably continued to exercise weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1834 when Imperial standards were obtained.

Borough police force from 1835 to 1889.

In 1866 a Cooper acted as Inspector at an annual salary of £16 13s 4d. During that year he stamped 3460 weights, 1057 liquid and 202 dry measures and 67 length measures; seizing 3 weights.

The Borough seal shows St Peter and St Paul, the patron saints of the town although unoffical arms of St Peter's keys were used which device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark which includes the letter 'W'.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1834 (Ind No 485) to the Inspector, G Cottam who was an Ironmonger. In 1867 a set of standard weights (Ind No 1409) was issued to F Jackson, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 128 in 1879.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Cambridgeshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888

NORFOLK COUNTY

The County had 33 Hundreds which were not used as weights and measures inspection districts and before 1835 there were 3 inspection districts each with an Inspector: North Greenhoe, Hundred of Launditch and 'the rest of the County'.
It appears that the system of inspection districts used from c1834 was based on the principal market towns in the county and in 1835 there were 21 Inspectors (c.f Appendix IV).
By 1866 there were 15 Divisions of which 14 were grouped as 7 pairs: Aylesham & N. Walsham; Dereham & Wymondham; Loddon; Norwich & Acle; Pulham & Harling; Swaffham & Docking; Torrington & Downham (Market); Walsingham & Holt. By the 1880s there were only 3: Central, East and West Districts.

County police force from 1839 to 1968 and in 1866 there were 16 Police Officers acting as unpaid Inspectors.

Divisional marks have been recorded of which the earliest appears to be an Inspector's mark used by Mark Massingham. The usual pre-UVNo mark of the county was a 3-towered castle (derived from the arms of Norwich) of which there are several variants, below which is found a single letter or number to indicate the inspection district. The later divisional marks are a crowned oval divided vertically with 'N' to the left and the divisional letter over 'D' to the right.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 140) to John Shickell, Inspector of Attleborough. In 1836: 3 full sets (Ind Nos 803-5) were issued for the County to R Copeman, Clerk of the Peace, and a short set (Ind No 841) was issued for the Hundred of Launditch to Daniel Ward, who had been Inspector there for some years previously. In 1849 a short set (Ind No 1033) was issued for the District (Hundred) of Gallow to John Wright of Fakenham who had been Inspector there since at least 1834. In 1856/7 the Chief Constable, Capt. G Black was issued with 7 full sets (Ind Nos 1179-86). Another full set (Ind No 1393) was issued in 1867 to the Clerk of the Peace, and 2 more in 1871 (Ind No 1489) and 1878 (Ind No 1623) both issued to Lt. Col Black, Chief Constable.

Adopted UVNos 550-52 in 1891, 557 in 1946, 518-9 in 1947, 85 & 1116 in 1965 and 1266-67 in 1970.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Norfolk County Council.

DISS TOWN MARKET

A parish and market town 22 miles (SSW) from Norwich in the Hundred of Diss.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town.

The Constable of Diss, William Dixon who was the Inspector was issued with a full set of Standards in 1826 (Ind No 116) and a complete set in 1835 (Ind No 595). Neither set was ever reverified and it is likely that inspection ceased before 1840.

GREAT YARMOUTH BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and sea-port 23 miles (E by S) from Norwich which had pre-Imperial Standards.

Created a County Borough in 1888.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1968. In 1866 a Brewer's Agent acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £15 with emoluments of £8 19s 6d. During that year he stamped 937 weights, 274 liquid and 344 dry measures.

The Borough arms are a shield with 3 lions passant guardant halved and joined to the tail ends of 3 herrings. The local practice of verification stamping beneath the base of measures is discussed at the foot of page 192.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 80) to C Casterton, Mayor and the Chamberlains.

Adopted UVNo 246 in 1879, 822 in 1956 and 1058 in 1965.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Norfolk County Council.

KINGS LYNN BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and sea-port also known as Lynn Regis 44 miles (W by N) from Norwich which had pre-Imperial Standards.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1947.

The Borough arms are a shield with 3 dragons' heads erect each transfixed through the mouth be a cross-crosslet.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 55) to JP Blencowe, Mayor. In 1855 a short set (Ind No1134) was issued to J Cooper, Foreman of the Headborough (a Jury.)

Adopted UVNo 85 in 1879.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1965 to the County Council.

NEW BUCKENHAM BOROUGH

A market town 15 miles (SW) from Norwich whose inhabitants had the privilege of exposing goods for sale at any market or fair in the United Kingdom, free of toll and stallage, and were exempt from serving on juries. These and other privileges, such as the lord of the manor's right of officiating as butler at the coronation of the Kings of England, were secured from Henry II by the 1st Earl of Chichester after he built the new borough. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town. In 1866 a Leather Cutter acted as the unpaid Inspector.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 210) to J Gall, Bailiff which were reverified in 1878.

Probably ceased inspection c1886 when weights and measures administration passed to the County Council under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1883.

NORTH WALSHAM ST MARY PARISH

A market town and seat of the Hundred Court of Tunstead 15 miles (NNE) from Norwich which may have exercised weights and measures functions before 1826. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 224) to EA Lane, Assistant Overseer; these were reverified in 1854 and were said in 1866 to have been 'sold many years since'.

NORWICH COUNTY OF CITY

An ancient (Corn)market and weaving town, the county town and a county of itself 108 miles (NE by N) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and was created a County Borough in 1888. The City's medieval "Book of Customs" includes references to weights and measures activities including rules about examination and stamping with the 'city stamp'.

In 1726 it is known that standard weights and measures were provided by the Court of Mayoralty and from then until c1834 the inspection of weights and measures, scales and balances was undertaken by the 'leet' of 4 persons who were customarily appointed by the Mayor on 18 June for that purpose. In 1835 the Inspector was James Grinling, a Tea Dealer.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1968 and in 1866 2 Police Officers acted as the Inspector at an annual combined salary of £109 4s. During that year they stamped 11769 weights, 3065 liquid and 2311 dry measures and 12 length measures; seizing 177 weights and 136 measures, and securing 42 convictions with fines and costs totalling £86 10s.

The Borough arms are a shield with a 3-towered castle below which is a lion passant guardant; which device is reproduced exactly in the verification mark of which several variants have been recorded (and the castle from which also features in some of the County verification marks).

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 296) to T Mack, Chief Constable. In 1838 a complete set of standards (Ind No 863) were issued to JR Staff, Clerk of the Peace. Another complete set (Ind No 1346) was issued in 1862 to the Town Clerk. In 1867 a set of standard weights (Ind No 1399) was issued to the Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 112 in 1879, 113 in 1947, 812 in 1955 and 1255 in 1969.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Norfolk County Council.

THETFORD BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town which had pre-Imperial Standards 30 miles (SW) from Norwich on the Suffolk border.

Borough police force from c1836 to c1854. In 1866 a Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £6. During that year he stamped 24 weights and neither seized any weights or measures nor secured any convictions.

The Borough arms and seal show an embattled tower with 2 watchmen and a pennant flying from its highest part.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 115) to JB Farpox, Mayor for the use of John Whistler, Chief Constable who had also acted as Inspector from c1814.

Adopted UVNo 242 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Norfolk County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF NORFOLK

The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

AYLESHAM, EAST DEREHAM, FAKENHAM, HARLESTON, HOLT, (LITTLE) WALSINGHAM, WALTON & WYMONDHAM.

SUFFOLK COUNTY

The judicial and administrative government of Suffolk was more complicated than almost anywhere else. 2 grand civil divisions each with a distinct grand jury: the Liberty of Bury St Edmunds, and the body of the county. For civil government purposes the county was also divided into 2: the Geldable portion, and the Franchises. The Hundreds of Blything, Bosmere & Claydon, Hartismere, Hoxne, Mutford & Lothingland, Samford, Stow, and Wangford comprised the Geldable part in which the issues and forfeitures were paid to the King; and the 3 Franchises where they were paid to the Lords of the Liberties were: St Ethelred; St Edmund, and The Liberty of the Duchy of Norfolk. Before c1835 the County had 4 separate administrative areas: Beccles, Bury, Ipswich, and Woodbridge Divisions probably with an Inspection District each. The County had 21 Hundreds which served as inspection districts from c1834 and in 1835 there were 22 County Inspectors (c.f Appendix IV). With the formation of the police forces in the early 1840s the divisional structure changed and by 1866 East Suffolk had 5 Districts: Beccles (No1), Yoxford (No2), Suffolk (No3), Woodbridge (No4) and Ipswich (No5); and West Suffolk had 5 Districts: HQ at Bury St Edmunds, Cosford, Mildenhall, Clare, and Ixworth.

Until 1967 when the Suffolk Constabulary were formed there were 2 separate police forces: East Suffolk Constabulary from 1840 to 1967 and West Suffolk Constabulary from 1845 to 1967. In 1866 there were the same 10 districts for the whole county each with a Police Superintendent acting as Inspector, and paid a salary for those duties in East Suffolk and daily allowances in West Suffolk.

Divisional marks have been recorded which were struck alongside the ubiquitous 'SUFFOLK' mark using a separate punch producing an oval outline with 'DT' and a number.

A set of standard weights were issued for the Hundred of Blackbourn in 1826 (Ind No 220) to the Rev. George Boldew. A full set without a yard (Ind No 368) was issued in 1827 for the Hundred of Blything to John Jay, Inspector. In 1843 a full set (Ind No 908) and in 1848 another full set (Ind No 987) were issued for the Hundred of Babergh to Thomas Coates, Inspector. 4 full sets were issued in 1826 for the Divisions of: Bury (Ind No 328), Woodbridge (Ind No 333), Ipswich (Ind No 334) and Beccles (Ind No 344) to JH Borton, Clerk of the Peace to whom in 1834 another 3 full sets (Ind Nos 565-6 & 683); and in 1835 another 4 full sets (Ind Nos 752-5) and a set of standard measures (Ind No 756). In 1850 a set of standard weights (Ind No 1044) for the Woodbridge Division to John Stannanought, Inspector, and a full set (Ind No 1085) for the Bury Division to JH Borton, Clerk of the Peace. In 1853 a full set (Ind No 1106) for the Bungay Division to Richard Earl, Inspector; and a full set (Ind No 1112) for the Hundred of Cosford in the Bury Division to JA Ellisdon, Inspector. In 1854 a full set (Ind No 1121) to JH Borton, Clerk of the Peace to whom in 1855 were also issued a full set formerly belonging to Stow-market Town (reverified as Ind No 1160) and a set of standard weights (Ind No 1164). 2 full sets were issued in 1858 (Ind Nos 1217-8) to E Fitzgerald, Inspector (the latter for the Woodbridge Division). In 1859 a full set (Ind No 1273) was issued to HJ Hardinge, Superintendent of Police.
(c.f entry for Liberty of St Ethelred which was probably under County control from before 1858).

East Suffolk adopted UVNos 267-71(1880),469 (1884), 175 (1953), 995 (1964), 1068 (1965) and 1162 (1967).
West Suffolk adopted UVNos 272-76 (1880), 195 (1946), 194 (1950), 1121 (1965) and 1322 (1971).

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Suffolk County Council.

ALDEBURGH BOROUGH

A market town and sea-port 25 miles (NE by E) from Ipswich where in 1835 the Inspector was Robert Lee, Alefounder and in 1866 a Tax Collector acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £2.

The Borough arms and seal show a 3-masted lymphad under full sail with a ladder fixed to the side amidships, the mainsail charged with a lion rampant and the fore and aft sails each charged with a cross.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 194) to B Long, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 206 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new East Suffolk County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

BURY ST EDMUNDS BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 26 miles (NW by W) from Ipswich which had pre-Imperial Standards.

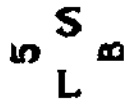
Borough police force from 1836 to 1857 and in 1866 a Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £20. During that year he stamped 1961 weights, 87 liquid and 82 dry measures; seizing no weights or measures, and securing no convictions.

The Borough arms are a shield with 3 open crowns each pierced by 2 crossed arrows pointing downwards. One of these crowns is reproduced almost exactly as the verification mark.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 185) to T Clay, Alderman and Chief Magistrate. Another full set (Ind No 1293) were issued in 1860 to W Sallmon, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 195 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new West Suffolk County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

BURY ST EDMUNDS LIBERTY



The Liberty of St Edmund was a franchise of the Abbot of Bury St Edmunds which had jurisdiction over the Hundreds of Babergh, Blackbourn, Cosford, Lackford, Risbridge,Thedwastry, and Thingoe. The Liberty probably had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1834 when Imperial standards were first obtained.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the Liberty although there may be a link with those of the Lord of the Manor.

2 full set of Standards were issued in 1834 (Ind Nos 555-6) to JH Borton, Clerk of the Peace to whom further full sets were also issued in 1854 (Ind No 1122) and 1860 (Ind No 1294).

Weights and measures administration had passed to the County by 1853.

EYE TOWN & BOROUGH

B OF EYE

A market town 20 miles (N) from Ipswich which had a Borough police force from c1839 to 1857.

In 1866 a Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £1.

The Borough arms and seal show an open crown above 'EYE'.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 258) to T Cheney and R Prittyman, Bailiffs.

Inspection probably ceased c1857 and in 1866 it was reported that the yard had recently been lost and the Borough Standards had not been used for many years as inspection had passed to the County.

HALESWORTH TOWN MARKET

A market and maltings town 30 miles (NE by N) from Ipswich.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 240) to W Robinson, Clerk of the Market which were never reverified.

Inspection had probably passed to the County by the early 1840s.

IPSWICH TOWN & BOROUGH

BI

A (Corn)market town, sea-port and the county town 25 miles (SE by E) from Bury St Edmunds and 69 (NE) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1844 when Imperial standards were obtained. Created a County Borough in 1888.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1967.

In 1866 an Engineer acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £40. During that year he stamped 1677 weights, 182 liquid and 265 dry measures and 14 length measures; seizing 4 weights and 3 measures, and securing no convictions.

The Borough arms are a shield parted palewise; to the left a lion rampant guardant, and to the right the stern ends of 3 ships' hulls.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1844 (Ind No 932) to Samuel Cook, Inspector.

Adopted UVNos 223 in 1879, 225 in 1952, 818 in 1955 and 1234 in 1969.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Suffolk County Council.

ORFORD BOROUGH

•ORFORD•

A market town 20 miles (E by N) from Ipswich whose Borough police force ended in 1860.

The Borough seal shows a single embattled tower with a lion rampant supporter to each side, above the date '1579'.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 20) to Lewis Peacock, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 237 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new East Suffolk County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

ST ETHELRED LIBERTY

The Liberty of St Ethelred was a franchise of the Dean and Chapter of Ely which had jurisdiction over the Hundreds of Carlford, Colneis, Loes, Plomesgate, Thredling, and Wilford. The Quarter Sessions for the Liberty were held at Woodbridge, a market town 7 miles (ENE) from Ipswich. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the Liberty although it is possible there may have been a connection with the arms of the Bishopric of Ely (q.v).

A standard bushel measure was issued in 1826 (Ind No 277) to J Wood, Clerk to the Magistrates.

(In 1858 2 full sets (Ind Nos 1227-8) were issued to E Fitzgerald, County Inspector and in 1862 another full set (Ind No 1334) to a Superintendent of Police - these standards were probably issued for the County Division of the same name rather than the Liberty itself).

Inspection probably had passed to the County some time before 1858, possibly c1845.

SOUTHWOLD MANORIAL BOROUGH

An incorporated market town, sea-port and parish 36 miles (NE) from Ipswich whose manorial rights were held by the Corporation.

Borough police force from before 1840 to 1889 and in 1866 a Police Officer acted as the unpaid Inspector.

The Borough arms and seal show an open crown pierced by 2 crossed arrows pointing downwards. In some versions a reversed letter 'S' is placed in the base. A verification mark using this device has been recorded for Bury St Edmunds and it is not possible to be certain which Borough it was used by.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 272) to J Henry, Foreman of the Court Leet which were reverified in 1853 as a full set (Ind No 1087) for R Wake, High Steward.

It was stated in 1866 that the standards did not require reverification as great care was taken of them, the inspection being vigilantly exercised and no information had been brought during the previous 15 years.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new East Suffolk County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

STOW-MARKET TOWN

A (Corn)market and maltings town 12 miles (NNW) from Ipswich which had pre-Imperial Standards.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1827 (Ind No 373) to J Claxon, Chief Constable.

Inspection had ceased by 1855 when these standards were reverified for the County.

SUDBURY BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 22 miles (W by S) from Ipswich which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1835 when Imperial standards were obtained.

Borough police force from 1835 to 1889 and in 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the unpaid Inspector. During that year he stamped 1005 weights, 52 liquid and 136 dry measures and 12 length measures; seizing no weights or measures, and securing no convictions.

The Borough arms and seal are a shield with a dog (talbot) sitting, and in chief a lion passant guardant between 2 fleur-de-lis, the crest a talbot's head between 2 ostrich feathers.

A complete set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 689) to William Oliver May, Inspector.

Adopted UVNo 192 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new West Suffolk County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

BUNGAY TOWN & THE LIBERTY OF THE DUCHY OF NORFOLK

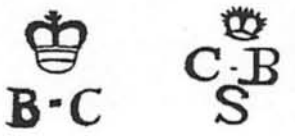
The Liberty of the Duchy of Norfolk was a franchise with jurisdiction over a number of Manors in Suffolk and the (Corn)market town of Bungay 40 miles (NNE) from Ipswich was the head of the Liberty. Bungay had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions for all or parts of the Liberty after 1826. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town or liberty.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF SUFFOLK

The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

BECCLES BOROUGH, HADLEIGH, LOWESTOFT and WOODBRIDGE TOWNS

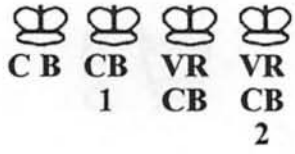
BEDFORD COUNTY



The County had 9 Hundreds which were never used singly as inspection districts. In 1802 the County magistrates appointed Dingley Garrard of Bedford, Inspector for the Hundreds of Biggleswade, Clifton and Wixamtree (succeeded in 1814 by Joseph Sale, Constable of Biggleswade). Thomas and Benjamin Kilpin, Ironmongers of Bedford acted as Inspectors for the County and for the Borough of Bedford from at least 1834.

County police force from 1840 to 1966 and possibly from as early as c1840 there were 4 Districts each with a Police Officer acting as Inspector at annual salaries of £10 each: Bedford, Biggleswade, Luton, and Woburn (these may have corresponded with the 4 Poor Law Unions in the county which had the same names). During 1866 the Inspectors stamped 11564 weights, 2101 liquid and 106 dry measures and 25 length measures; seizing 11 weights and 24 measures and securing 20 convictions with fines and costs totalling £18 8s.

Divisional marks have been recorded including what are probably the earliest: 'CB crowned' over 'S' (South?); and 'CB crowned' over a star which was also used on its own - the significance or source of the star is not known. Most commonly seen are 'CB crowned' and 'CB crowned over VR' both over a single numeral which probably date from c1840 onwards.

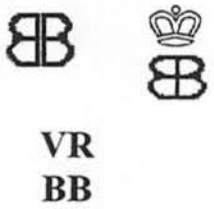


A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 46) to WT Pearse, Clerk of the Peace. 2 short sets were issued in 1848 (Ind No 986) and 1849 (Ind No 1014) to T Sheppard, Inspector. In 1859 another full set (Ind No 1278) was issued to WT Pearse, Clerk of the Peace. 3 short sets were issued in 1874 to Superintendents of Police: George James (Ind No 1525), James Carruthers (Ind No 1526) and W Knight Clough (Ind No 1527). 2 more sets (Ind Nos 2205 & 2214) were issued in 1891.

Adopted UVNos 8-14 in 1879, 78 in 1952, 848 in 1959, 1000 in 1964, 1248 in 1969 and 1363 in 1971.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Bedfordshire County Council.

BEDFORD BOROUGH



An ancient (Corn)market town and the county town 50 miles (NNW) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1831 when Imperial standards were obtained. In 1835 Thomas and Benjamin Kilpin, Ironmongers of Bedford acted as Inspectors for the Borough (and also were the sole County Inspectors).

Borough police force from 1835 to 1947. In 1866 a Police Officer acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £20. During that year he stamped 90 weights, 15 liquid and 17 dry measures and 6 length measures; seizing 2 balances, and securing 2 convictions with fines and costs totalling ££1 8s.

The Borough arms and seal show an eagle displayed looking to the right, wearing a ducal crown with a 3-tiered castle on its breast.

In 1831 a short set of standards (Ind No 436) were issued to TG Edgar, Mayor.

Adopted UVNo 39 in 1879 and 759 in 1953.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Bedfordshire County Council.

DUNSTABLE BOROUGH

A market town 18 miles (S by W) from Bedford which was incorporated as a Borough in 1864 and had a Borough police force from 1864 to 1889.

The Borough used unofficial arms of a conical ale-muller with a chain which device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1868 (Ind No 1424) to the Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 212 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Bedfordshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

LUTON MANOR & HUNDRED OF FLITT

A manor and parish centred on the (Corn)market town of Luton 20 miles (S by E) from Bedford which had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1837 when Imperial standards were obtained.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the manor although there may be a link with those of the Marquess of Bute, Lord of the Manor, which included a thistle (later used in the Borough arms).

A full set of Standards were issued in 1837 (Ind No 847) to J Hawkins, Steward of the Manor and presented to the Churchwardens by the Marquess for the use of the Parish.
The standards were reverified in 1851 and stated in 1866 to have been subsequently sold by the Churchwardens and the proceeds applied in purchasing sacramental plate.

(Bedfordshire continued)

LUTON BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 31 miles (NW by N) from London which was incorporated as a Borough in 1876, had a Borough police force from 1876 to 1947 and was created a County Borough in 1964.

CREST FROM LUTON'S ARMS

The crest of the Borough arms is a forearm holding 7 ears of wheat which device was used on Borough police buttons. The arms are a quartered shield with a bee on a cross, a wheatsheaf in the 1st, a beehive in the 2nd, a rose with stalk and leaves in the 3rd, and a thistle in the 4th quarters.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1878 (Ind No 1622) to D Jacquest, Head Constable.

Adopted UVNos 327 in 1879, 336-37 in 1952 and 1337 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Bedfordshire County Council.

POTTON TOWN
A (Corn)market town 11 miles (E) from Bedford which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826.

WOBURN MANOR

A manor based on the parish and (Corn)market town of Woburn 15 miles (SW by S) from Bedford which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised W & M functions after 1826, for example, a new market house was erected in 1830.

WS

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the manor although there may be a link with those of the Lord of the Manor, the Duke of Bedford.

A set of standard weights (Ind No 1037) were issued in 1851 to the Gatekeeper and never reverified; inspection had passed to the County before 1866.

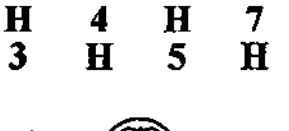
HERTFORD COUNTY

The County had 8 Hundreds which were not used as weights and measures inspection districts and in 1835 there were 2 Inspectors for the whole County: Michael Chapman of Hitchin and William Nunn of Hertford. It is likely they both used personal verification marks as that of Nunn has been recorded.

County police force from 1841 onwards and in 1866 there were 11 Districts each with a Police Officer acting as unpaid Inspector. During that year they stamped 745 weights, 100 liquid and 25 dry measures; seizing no weights or measures and securing 12 convictions with fines and costs totalling £6 7s.

In 1874 the County of Hertford and Liberty of St Alban Act (37 & 38 Vict c45) altered the boundaries between the Liberty and the rest of the county. The county was divided into 2 divisions for the transaction of county business and the administration of justice at Quarter Sessions: the Eastern (or Hertford) Division and the Western (or Liberty of St Alban) Division. 3 inspection districts for weights and measures purposes were later noted: Hatfield (A), Hertford (B) and Watford (C).

Early marks were crowned or uncrowned 'H'. Divisional marks have been recorded which comprise 'H' with a single numeral either above or below it.



A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 5) to William Wilson, Keeper of the Bridewell. 2 full sets were issued in 1836 to the Inspectors for the Divisions of: Hertford, S Gutteridge (Ind No 816) and Bishops Stortford, G Taylor (Ind No 817). In 1873 a short set (Ind No 1515) was issued to W Isgate, Superintendent of Police. Further sets were issued in 1879 (Ind No1650) and 1890 (Ind Nos 2106 & 2129).

Adopted UVNos 394-99 in 1882, 484 in 1890, 904 in 1963, 1160 in 1966, 1253 in 1969 and 1422 in 1973.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Hertfordshire County Council.

BISHOPS STORTFORD TOWN

A (Corn)market town 14 miles (ENE) from Hertford which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826, for example, a market house or corn exchange was erected in 1828. It has not been possible to identify any arms or seal used by the Town.

A full set of Standards were issued "for Bishops Stortford" in 1836 (Ind No 816) to G Taylor, Inspector. These are also referred to in the County entry as there is some uncertainty as to whether they were issued for the Town (although they were so described in the 4th Report of the Standards Commission). The coincidence of Indenture Numbers with another set issued "for Hertford" and the fact that both were delivered into the custody of Inspectors suggests the greater likelihood these were sets for County districts.

PEWTER BEAKERS & 'BUCKET' MEASURES

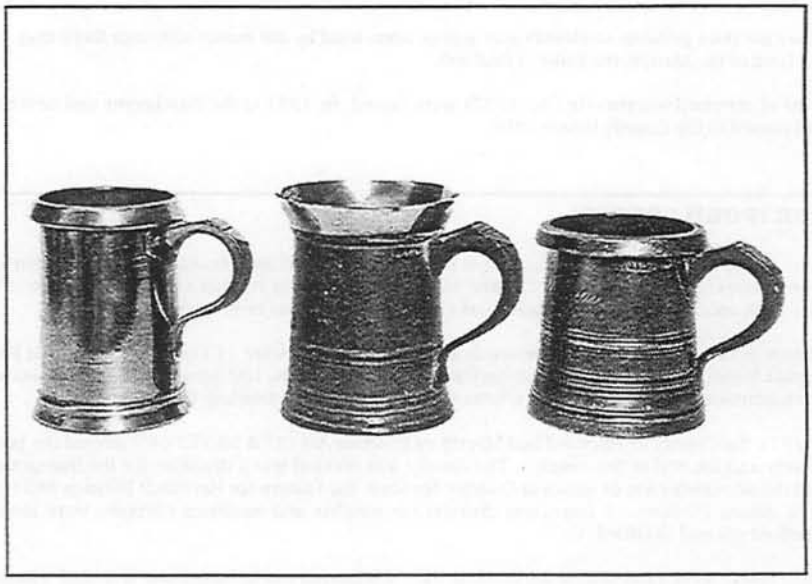
From left to right thses are:

- Gill (marked '¼ PINT') by Morton and Foster with 'L & M' over '1881' under the base, illegible verification
- Half Gill bronze standard measure engraved " IMP^{L} HALF GILL BOSTON" with numerous Exchequer stamps from 1908 onwards
- Half Pint beaker by Grimes, London c1830 verified for Sussex
- Quarter Gill with dated UVNo 30 for 1929 (Middlesex County)
- Gill verified for the City of London c1880

MEASURES WITH EXTENDED OR STRENGTHENED RIMS

From left to right these half pints are:

- Bronze by Loftus, London c1890 verified for Middlesex County
- Pewter with copper extension by Gaskell, Birmingham c1880 engraved "HALF PINT TO BOTTOM OF RIM" with illegible verification on lead disc soldered to rim
- Pewter with strengthened pewter rim c1840 (those with brass rims are later) engraved "IMPERIAL STANDARD MEASURE", verified for Surrey and Dorset. Probably London made and first verified there for use in Dorset (ownership inscription: "Globe Hotel, Poole")



BULBOUS MEASURES

From left to right these are:

- Half Pint by Yates and Birch, Birmingham c1850 verified with 'stag under tree' mark of Berkshire County and their UVNo 452
- Gill from the North of England verified with the 'tower' mark of Westmorland c1835-40
- Half Pint lidded by James Yates c1870
- (main factory at Birmingham) however, as Glasgow verified (UVNo 36) this may have been made at one of his other factories in the North of England or Glasgow itself

CHESHUNT MANOR

A manor based on the parish and market town of Cheshunt 8 miles (S by E) from Hertford. It was reported in 1866 that although the Beadle of the Manor was also appointed as the Inspector, the manorial stamps had not been used for years. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the the manor.
A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 237) to W Davis, Bailiff the weights from which were reverified in 1856 and inspection probably ceased shortly afterwards.

C M

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD TOWN

A market town 19 miles (W by S) from Hertford whose Corporation seal shows a bust of Henry VIII from whom the inhabitants received a charter of incorporation.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 190) to A Cooper, Bailiff which were never reverified and inspection had probably ceased by the early 1840s.

HERTFORD TOWN

An ancient (Corn)market town and the county town 21 miles (N) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1836 to 1889.

In 1866 the Head Constable acted as the Inspector receiving emoluments of £2 10s 6d. During that year he stamped 682 weights, 60 liquid and 19 dry measures; seizing 11 weights and securing 1conviction with fines and costs totalling £1 8s.

The Borough arms are a shield with a hart at rest; the badge a hart's head caboshed with a shield charged with 3 chevronels between the antlers. A simplified form of this latter device was used above 'H' as a verification mark.

HD

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 6) to John Simson, Chamberlain. Another full set (Ind No 1287) were issued in 1860 to T Knight, Superintendent of Police. Adopted UVNo 419 in 1882.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Hertfordshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

HITCHIN TOWN

A market town 15 miles (NW) from Hertford whose seal or arms it has not been possible to identify.

H
T

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 222) to R Rose, Sheriff's Officer which were never reverified and inspection had probably ceased by the 1840s.

ROYSTON TOWN
A (Corn)market town which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised W & M functions after 1826.

ST ALBANS BOROUGH

A market town 12 miles (W by S) from Hertford whose arms are a shield with a cross in saltire.

ST A. B.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1947 and in 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector receiving emoluments of £2 10s 9d. During that year he stamped 777 weights, 173 liquid and 13 dry measures and 12 length measures; seizing 15 weights and securing 6 convictions with fines and costs totalling £6 5s.

ST A. C.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 125) to J Piggott, Town Clerk. Another full set (Ind No 1357) were issued in 1863 to the Inspector.

S
A C

Adopted UVNo 369 in 1891, 368 in 1952, 1087 in 1965 and 1210 in 1968.
Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Hertfordshire County Council.

ST ALBANS LIBERTY

LY ST A
G IV

The Liberty comprised the Hundred of Cashio which surrounded but was entirely distinct from the Borough. It comprised the divisions of Barnet, Watford and St Albans and included 22 parishes (c.f County entry re 1874 Act). It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the the Liberty.

LY ST A LY ST A
C B W

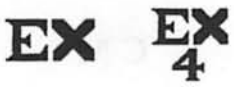
A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 169) for the Watford Division of the Liberty to R Catterbuck, Justice of the Peace. 2 full sets were issued in 1835: for the Liberty, and its Watford Division (Ind No 798-9) to JS Story, Clerk of the Peace. Another full set (Ind No 1109) was issued in 1853 to JA Durant, Deputy Clerk of the Peace. In 1859 a full set (Ind No 1283A) was issued to Col. Robertson, Chief Constable. In 1873 a set of standard weights (Ind No 1518) was issued to John Bourne, Inspector.

L.A
C B

The Liberty probably ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Hertfordshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

EAST ANGLIA & EASTERN ENGLAND XIV - ESSEX I

ESSEX COUNTY



The County had 19 Hundreds which formed the basis of weights and measures inspection districts by the 1830s when there were 15 Inspectors and 14 Districts; and in 1835 there were 9 inspection districts each with an Inspector (c.f Appendix IV).

County police force from 1840 to 1969 and inspection was transferred to the constabulary on 1 January 1864. From then there were 15 Districts each with a Police Superintendent acting as unpaid Inspector although between them they received £131 in emoluments. After 1866 there were 19 Districts based on petty sessional divisions.

Divisional marks have been recorded which in the earlier marks comprise 'EX' over numerals; 'DIST #' together with crowned 'ESSEX' probably followed afterwards, and crowned 'ESSEX' over numerals were used later.

A full set of standards (Ind No 309) was issued for the Epping Division in 1826 to Edmund Champness, Examiner. Full sets of standards were issued to CG Parker, Clerk of the Peace as follows: in 1826 (Ind No 275); 9 sets in 1834/5 (Ind Nos 538-9, 544-6, 548, 550, 582 & 600) of which 546 was for the Epping Division; 4 sets in 1844 (Ind Nos 915-8) of which 916 was for the Stratford Division (No15 District); another set in 1845 (Ind No 935). In 1859 the complete set (without its Troy weights) formerly belonging to Havering Liberty was reverified for the county as (Ind No 1277).

Adopted UVNos 175-89 in 1879, 508-10 in 1890, 461 & 599 & 600 in 1904, 601-9 in 1946, 784 in 1953, 841 in 1958, 852 in 1959, 860 in 1960, 892 in 1963, 1182-3 in 1967, 1241-2 in 1969 and 1335-6 in 1971.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Essex County Council.

COLCHESTER BOROUGH

An ancient (Corn)market town 22 miles (NE by E) from Chelmsford which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1836 to 1947. In 1866 an Ironmonger acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £50. During that year he stamped 3673 weights, 753 liquid and 81 dry measures and 187 length measures; seizing 4 measures, and securing 5 convictions with fines and costs totalling £1 3s 6d.

The Borough arms are a shield with 2 ragged staves forming a cross and 3 crowns the bottom one encircling the foot of the cross. Simplified versions of this device were used as a verification mark, sometimes without the shield outline, of which several variants have been noted.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 254) to J Clay, Mayor possibly for the use of William Barnes, Inspector. Another set (Ind No 2177) were issued in 1890.

Adopted UVNos 207 in 1879, 206 in 1952, 905 in 1963 and 1371 in 1972.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Essex County Council.

EAST HAM COUNTY BOROUGH

Created a County Borough in 1904 and commenced inspection in 1915. Adopted UVNos 221 in 1915, 219 & 224 in 1924 and 228 in 1927. Inspection passed from 1 April 1965 to the new Newham London Borough Council under the provisions of the London Government Act, 1963.

HARWICH BOROUGH

SEAL OF HARWICH

A market town and sea-port 42 miles (NE by E) from Chelmsford which had a Borough police force from 1848 to 1858. In 1835 the Inspector was William Burton.
In 1866 a (County?) Police Inspector acted as the unpaid Inspector. During that year he stamped 179 weights, 243 liquid and 49 dry measures; seizing no weights or measures, and securing no convictions.

The Borough arms and seal show a portcullis with chains, the crest a single-masted lymphad with furled sail and turrets at the bow, stern and below the top of the mast which has a pennant flying.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1827 (Ind No 372) to J Hopkins, Mayor.

Adopted UVNo 461 in 1882 and ceased inspection in 1904 when weights and measures administration passed to the County Council.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER LIBERTY

The Royal Liberty comprised the towns and parishes of Havering, Hornchurch and, Romford which was the principal market town 18 miles (SW) from Chelmsford . The proprietors of the Liberty were the Wardens and Fellows of New College, Oxford.
The seal of the Liberty shows a castellated gateway with 3 towers, the middle domed tower topped by a cross, and each outer tower having a steeple, the whole having a large ring hanging beneath.

A complete set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 641) to T Mashiter, High Steward for the use of the Inspector, John Delamare; and inspection had ceased prior to 1859 when they were reverified as a County set.

MALDON BOROUGH

A market town and river port 10 miles (E) from Chelmsford which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1889.

The Borough arms are a shield parted palewise, the left side with 3 lions passant guardant, the right with a single-masted lymphad, the sail furled and flying a pennant from the masthead and on a flagstaff at the stern a banner with 3 lions passant guardant, the mast and flagstaff topped by a fleur-de-lis.

A set of standard weights were issued in 1827 (Ind No 378) to W Codd, Town Clerk and W Bugg, Mayor. In 1844/5 a set of standard measures and a standard yard (Ind No 927) were issued to William Gill, Inspector.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Essex County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

SAFFRON WALDEN TOWN

A market town 27 miles (NNW) from Chelmsford which had a Borough police force from 1840 to 1857.

In 1866 a (County?) Police Inspector acted as the unpaid Inspector and that year he stamped 942 weights, 50 liquid and 20 dry measures.

The Corporation seal shows a castle with 3 saffron flowers and the verification marks includes a saffron flower.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1834 (Ind No 575) to J Enson, Mayor for the use of the Inspector, Joseph Kent, Pattern Maker.

Adopted UVNo 75 in 1879.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Essex County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA COUNTY BOROUGH

A resort town 42 miles (E) from London which was incorporated as a Municipal Borough in 1892 and created a County Borough in 1914 when inspection commenced. Borough police force from 1914 to 1969.

Adopted UVNos 457 in 1914, 798-800 in 1954, 923 in 1964 and 1373 in 1972.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Essex County Council.

WEST HAM COUNTY BOROUGH

Formerly a parish 4 miles (E by N) from London which like East Ham grew rapidly through development.

Created a County Borough in 1888.

Obtained standards in 1888 (Ind No 2012) and another set (Ind No 2115) were issued in 1890.

Adopted UVNos 480 in 1888, 541-2 in 1921, 543 in 1923 and 544 in 1927.

Inspection passed from 1 April 1965 to the new Newham London Borough Council under the provisions of the London Government Act, 1963.

WETHERSFIELD MANOR

A manor of J Wethersfield based on the parish of Weathersfield 8 miles (E by SE) from Saffron Walden.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the the manor although there may be a link with those of the Lord of the Manor.

A short set of Standards were issued for the Court Leet of the Manor of Wethersfield in 1828 (Ind No 413) to T White, Bailiff which were never reverified and in 1866 the Bailiff reported that none were then being used. Inspection probably had ceased c1840-45.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF ESSEX

The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

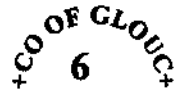
CHELMSFORD BOROUGH (the county town) and ROMFORD TOWN

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

The County had about 30 Hundreds which were not used as weights and measures inspection districts and appears to have based inspection districts on the larger towns. In 1835 there were 8 inspection districts each with an Inspector (c.f Appendix IV) which remained substantially the same when the police took over inspection.

County police force from 1839 to the date of this book and in 1866 there were 8 districts each with a Police Superintendent acting as unpaid Inspector: Bristol, Cheltenham, Cirencester, Dursley, Forest (of Dean), Gloucester, Stroud, and Stow-in-the-Wold. The number of districts was later reduced to 3: initially c1882: Bristol, Cheltenham and Forest; and later c1892: Bristol, Forest and Stroud; 3 Police Inspectors were acting as Inspectors in 1909.

Divisional marks have been recorded which comprise the County name in full or abbreviation within a circle or arc and a single numeral sometimes preceded by 'DT'.



A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 278) to E Bloxome, Deputy Clerk of the Peace to whom in 1834/5 were also issued another 6 full sets (Ind Nos 497-8, 525-6, 569 & 625). 2 short sets were issued in 1828/9 for the Divisions of: Tewkesbury (Ind 403) to JP White, Clerk to the Sessions; and Bristol (Ind No 418) to Thomas F Christopher, Examiner. In 1849 a full set (Ind No 1032) was issued to the Clerk of the Peace to whom in 1868 a set of standard weights (Ind No 1415) was issued. Further sets were issued in 1885 (Ind No 1864); 1890 (Ind Nos 2182-84 & 2199-2200) and in 1891 (Ind Nos 2202-3).

Adopted UVNos 408-15 in 1882, 489 in 1890, 406-7 in 1952, 862 in 1960, 983 in 1964, 1141 in 1966, 1189 in 1968, 1311 in 1971 and 1431 in 1973.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration for part of the County Council's former area passed to the new Avon County Council and the new Gloucestershire County Council continued to administer weights and measures functions in the remaining area.

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL
A parish 4 miles (SSW) from Stow-on-the-Wold which had a set of pre-Imperial standard measures inscribed: "Frederick Francis Findon, Clerk to the Bench of Magistrates at Bourton-on-the-Hill, 1816".

(CITY OF BRISTOL)

The entry for Bristol is given under Somerset.

CHELTENHAM TOWN

A market town 9 miles (ENE) from Gloucester which had a Borough police force from 1831 to 1839.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the the Town.

A full set of Standards issued in 1826 for the Cheltenham Police (Ind No 172) to J Sadler, High Constable were never reverified and inspection passed to the County in 1839 when town police ended and ceased inspection.

CIRENCESTER TOWN & BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 17 miles (SE) from Gloucester which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1831 when Imperial standards were obtained.

The Borough arms are a phoenix rising from flames.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1831 (Ind No 434) to R Anderson, Steward which were never reverified and inspection had probably ceased by the 1840s.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY OF CITY

A (Corn)market town, the county town and a county of itself 34 miles (NNE) from Bristol which had pre-Imperial Standards and was created a County Borough in 1888. In 1835 the Inspectors were John Marsh and George Williams.
Borough police force from 1836 to 1859 and in 1866 the Deputy Chief Constable (of the County) acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £10. During that year he stamped 1449 weights and 5 liquid measures.

The Borough arms are a shield of 3 chevrons between 10 roundels.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 337) to John Marsh, Chief Constable and this initial period of independent inspection ceased in 1859 when the Borough police were amalgamated with the County and the City's weights and measures were thereafter reverified with those of the County.

Independent inspection recommenced in c1881 with the adoption of Uniform Stamp Numbers and another set of standards (Ind No 2201) were issued in 1891.

Adopted UVNo 382 in 1881, 720-21 in 1952, 1177 in 1967 and 1299 in 1970.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Gloucestershire County Council.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD MANORIAL COURTS LEET

A group of anomalous jurisdictions situated mainly to the North and East of Gloucester but including the Manor of Evesham in Worcestershire (q.v) for which between 1836 and 1837 a surprisingly large number of sets of standards were purchased. The relationship between the various places appears mainly to be one of common ownership of the Lordships which in 1836/7 was by Elizabeth Ackerley to whom all the standards were issued:

Town & Hundred of Bisley (a short set Ind No 843);
Churchdown (a complete set Ind No 840);
7 Hundreds of Cirencester (a short set Ind No 844);
Hempstede (a short set Ind No 850);
Prestbury Manor & Hundred of Deerhurst (a short set Ind No 842);
Stow-on-the-Wold (2 complete sets:Ind Nos 822 & 853, and a short set 853); and
Swell Inferior (a yard Ind No 846).

The use of these standards by individual manors was probably limited to checking by residents of the accuracy of goods supplied by traders. However, under the jurisdiction of the superior Court Leet of Stow-on-the-Wold, it appears that manorial inspection and verification continued from the pre-Imperial period. Marks for the Manor are shown including a rare dated pre-Imperial one. In 1866 it was stated that the courts for these manors had long ceased to be held and inspection had been transferred to the County Police.

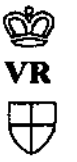
TETBURY TOWN
A (Corn)market town which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised W & M functions after 1826.

TEWKESBURY BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 10 miles (NNE) from Gloucester which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1833 to 1854. In 1866 a brazier acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £5. During that year he stamped 301 weights,16 liquid and 1 dry measure; seizing 23 weights, and securing 6 convictions with fines and costs totalling £4 13s. The Borough arms are a 3-towered castle, the embattled central tower flanked by 2 smaller, all with pennants flying.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1827 (Ind No 371) to EW Jones, Town Clerk and another full set (Ind No 628) in 1835 for the use of the Inspector, Richard Day.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Gloucestershire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888



WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE TOWN

A market town 19 miles (SSW) from Gloucester within the Manor of Berkeley for which it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms although there may be a link with those of the Earl of Berkeley, Lord of the Manor.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1829 (Ind No 426) to A Adams, Mayor which were never reverified and inspection probably ceased c1840.

OXFORD COUNTY

The County had 14 Hundreds which were not used as weights and measures inspection districts and in 1835 there were 4 inspection districts each with an Inspector: Deddington, Oxford, Watlington and Witney. The number of inspection districts increased to 11 when the police took over inspection . The additional districts included: Chipping Norton, Henley, Thame and Woodstock.

County police force from 1857 to 1968 and in 1866 there were 10 Police Officers acting as unpaid Inspectors. During that year they stamped 23376 weights, 4204 liquid and 198 dry measures and 22 length measures; seizing 20 weights and 129 measures, and securing 50 convictions with fines and costs totalling £21 16s 10d.

Divisional marks have been recorded which appear to have been in use from at least 1835 when the ubiquitous county verification mark of 'OXON' has been noted above 'Di No2'. Later marks also have 'OXON' (sometimes 'OX') with single letters below and possibly later still the letter was followed by a number from 1 to 11.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1830 (Ind No 431) to M Taunton, Clerk of the Peace. 3 more full sets (Ind Nos 472 & 482-3) were issued in 1834 to J Davenport, Clerk of the Peace. A full set (Ind No 1075) was issued in 1852 to Charles Yates, a Police Inspector of Oxford. 5 short sets were issued in 1854 for police officers in the following divisions: Thomas Hawtin, Police Inspector, Thame (Ind No 1116); William Burton, Police Sergeant, Deddington (Ind No 1117); Joseph Bowen and Robert Jones, Police Inspectors, Woodstock (Ind Nos 1118 & 1126); Lewis Coates, Police Superintendent, Henley (Ind No 1127) and another short set in 1856 (Ind No 1172) for Joseph Lakin, Chipping Norton. In 1890 another set (Ind No 2119) was issued.

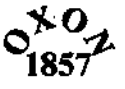
Adopted UVNos 113 (1879), 367-75 (1880), 975-76 (1964), 547 (1967), 1301 (1970), 1419 (1973) and 1448-9 in 1973

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Oxfordshire County Council.

CO

OXON
1831

OXON
1835
Di.No2



OXON
A9

OX
D

OXON
N.10

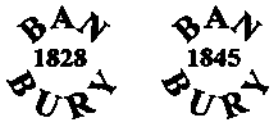
OXON

BANBURY BOROUGH

A market and upholstery materials making town 22 miles (N) from Oxford which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1925. In 1835 there were 2 Inspectors, Robert Gardner and William Wise who were probably the Serjeants-at-Mace.

In 1866, 2 Serjeants-at-Mace were still acting as unsalaried Inspectors, and during that year they stamped 52 weights, 11 liquid and 6 dry measures; seizing no weights or measures, and securing no convictions.

The Borough arms and seal show a shield with the Sun portrayed as a face; which device is reproduced almost exactly in the earliest verification marks.



A full set of Standards were issued in 1828 (Ind No 416) to J Pain, Mayor. In 1891 another set (Ind No 2218) were issued for the Borough.

Adopted UVNo 547 in 1891 and probably ceased inspection c1925.

CHIPPING NORTON BOROUGH

A market town 18 miles (NW by W) from Oxford which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1856.

The Borough seal shows a castle with 'R' alluding to James I who granted the charter of incorporation.
A full set of Standards except the half-bushel were issued in 1834 (Ind No 540) to E Woodman and R Innes, Magistrates for the use of the Inspector, George Draper, a Blacksmith.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Oxfordshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

HENLEY-UPON-THAMES MANOR

A manor of WP Williams Freeman based on the (Corn)market town of Henley 23 miles (SE) from Oxford which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1838 to 1856. (The corporation seal was a lion rampant although it was more likely that any armorial device would be linked to the family arms of the Lord of the Manor which it has not been possible to identify).
A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 234) to the Lord of the Manor and although recorded in the Verification Book as being for private use it is more likely they were obtained for manorial inspection purposes as in 1835 it was reported the Inspector was Robert Webb to whom this mark may refer. Manorial inspection probably ceased c1837-8.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY & TOWN

An ancient University whose jurisdiction centred on the (Corn)market town and county town of Oxford 55 miles (NNW) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards. A hierarchy of University officials who had to be graduates of the University were involved with the administration of weights and measures functions within the town: the Vice-Chancellor granted wine licences to tavern keepers and vintners; 2 Proctors ensured that just weights and measures were used; 2 Clerks of the Market checked the quality of bread and other provisions and inspected the weights and measures of traders.

In 1866 the Inspector of Corn Returns was the Inspector at an annual salary of £40. During that year he stamped 3220 weights, 748 liquid and 66 dry measures; seizing no weights or measures, and securing no convictions.

The University arms are a shield with an open book with 7 clasps between 3 open crowns; these are reported to have been anciently used as a verification mark by the Clerks of the Market. (c.f Town Markets, Chapter 2 for information about the long-standing feud with the town council and the duties of the Clerks of the market)

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 121) to Rev. W Browne and Rev. J Gatch; these standards and the right to undertake weights and measures administration passed from 1 January 1869 to the Borough under the provisions of the Oxford Police Act, 1868.

OXFORD CITY

Oxford had a City police force from 1836 to 1968 and was created a County Borough in 1889.

The Borough arms and seal show a horned ox passing over a ford.

The town council had anciently been in conflict with the University authorities about the rights to inspect weights and measures within the Borough (ibid). The Borough took over the University's standards in 1869.

Adopted UVNo 120 in 1879,830 in 1957, 861 in 1960, 1128 in 1965 and 1287 in 1970.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Oxfordshire County Council.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF OXFORDSHIRE

The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

BURFORD TOWN and WOODSTOCK BOROUGH (where in 1835 there were 2 Inspectors: Richard Morris and James Prior)

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

The County had 8 Hundreds which may have formed the basis for inspection districts as in 1842 standards were obtained for the Hundred of Cottesloe; however, in 1835 there was 1 Inspector for the whole County: William Gleadah of Aylesbury. Probably from the early 1840s there were 6 inspection districts: 1A (Central), 1B (Northern), 1C (North-Western), 2A (South-Western), 2B (South-Eastern) and 2C (part of South-Western).

County police force from 1857 to 1968 and in 1866 there were 6 Police Superintendents acting as unpaid Inspectors. Divisional marks have been recorded which comprise the Bohun swan (c.f Buckingham) with 'B' above and a single numeral below.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 353) to Acton Tindal, Clerk of the Peace to whom was also issued: in 1835 a complete set (Ind No 599); 6 short sets in 1841 (Ind Nos 879-884) for the respective Districts: No1A, No1B, No1C, No2A, No2B and No2C. A short set (Ind No 901) was also issued to him in 1842 for the Hundred of Cottesloe. In 1853 another 7 short sets (Ind Nos 1072 & 1088-93) were issued to the Clerk of the Peace, to whom was issued another short set (Ind No 1162) in 1855 for District No1C. 6 more sets were issued in 1890 (Ind Nos 2082-86 & 2176).

Adopted UVNos 114-19 in 1880, 103 in 1952, 781 in 1958, 865 in 1960 and 1433 in 1973.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Buckinghamshire County Council.

BUCKINGHAM BOROUGH

An ancient market town and the county town 56 miles (NW by W) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1836 to 1889. In 1866 a Police Constable acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £2 2s. The Borough arms and seal show a swan with wings outspread and about its neck a ducal coronet with a chain leading over its back to the ground behind it. The swan badge was one used by the Staffords, Earls and Dukes of Buckingham which they acquired from the Bohun Earls of Hereford and Northampton by marriage. A large swan device has been recorded on an early 19th century mug also stamped for Hertfordshire which may be the earliest verification mark of this Borough or that of Chepping Wycombe.

A complete set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 149) to Robert Gray, Bailiff and in 1835 the Inspector was William Giles, a Butcher.

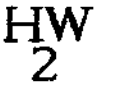
Adopted UVNo 196 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888

CHEPPING WYCOMBE BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town known later as High Wycombe 31 miles (SSE) from Buckingham which had pre-Imperial Standards. It probably exercised weights and measures functions after 1826 as Inspectors were reported before Imperial standards were obtained. Before 1834 the Inspector appointed by the Court Leet was Joseph Mullett, and from 1835, Richard Hailey, the Constable. Borough police force from 1849 to 1947 and in 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £3 3s.

The Borough arms and seal show the Bohun swan of Buckingham with wings folded and the chain reflexing to the ground in front. (c.f Buckingham Borough regarding use of swan device as a verification mark).

A full set of Standards were issued in 1841 (Ind No 876) to BJ Tuck, Mayor.



Adopted UVNos 220 in 1879 and 1316 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Buckinghamshire County Council.

SLOUGH BOROUGH

This town 41 miles (SE by S) from Buckingham was incorporated as a Municipal Borough in 1938 and began to exercise W & M functions in 1964 when it obtained standards and adopted UVNos 1021-4, and 1224 in 1969.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Buckinghamshire County Council.

WINSLOW MANOR

A manor based on the market town of Winslow 6 miles (SE) from Buckingham for which a short set of Standards were issued in 1847 (Ind No 967) to WJ Lowndes, Lord of the Manor. These were never reverified and inspection had passed to the County before 1866, possibly as early as 1849 when police took over inspection. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the the manor although there may be a link with those of the Lord.

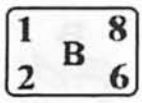
CORN MARKET TOWNS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

AYLESBURY BOROUGH and NEWPORT PAGNELL TOWN

CENTRAL & SOUTHERN ENGLAND V - BERKSHIRE I

BERKSHIRE COUNTY

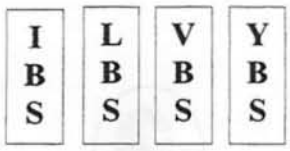


The County had 20 Hundreds whose High Constables were temporarily appointed ex-officio Inspectors from 1795 onwards and the Hundreds were thus initially used as weights and measures inspection districts.
However, in 1835 there was only 1 Inspector for the whole County, William Broad, a Tailor and Draper of Reading.

County police force from 1855 to 1968 and from c1857 there were 7 inspection districts based on petty sessional districts: Abingdon & Wallingford, Faringdon, Maidenhead & Windsor, Newbury, Reading, Wantage, and Wokingham.
In 1866 each of the 7 inspection districts had a Police Officer acting as Inspector at an annual salary of £10. During that year they stamped 5570 weights, 537 liquid and 1408 dry measures and 5 length measures; seizing 46 weights and 16 measures and securing 11 convictions with fines and costs totalling £12 7s.

Divisional marks have been recorded which comprise a separately struck large single letter adjacent to the county verification mark of a horned stag standing beneath a tree usually within a square outline.
Large single numerals have also been noted which as they are less commonly seen may be the earlier of the 2 forms of divisional mark.

An extensive series of marks each comprising 3 letters in a rectangular outline have (sometimes pointed at one or both ends) been recorded in conjunction with the Berkshire stag verification marks. It has not been possible to confirm their exact purpose which may have been as divisional or date marks.



A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 32) to William Budd, Clerk of the Peace. 7 full sets (Ind Nos 1197-1202 & 1214) were issued in 1857/8 to Col. James Fraser, Chief Constable.

Adopted UVNos 449-55 in 1882, 249 & 291 in 1946, 690-92 in 1952, 882 in 1962, 1090 in 1965, 1178 in 1967, 1227 in 1969 and 1377 in 1972.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Berkshire County Council.

ABINGDON BOROUGH

A market town and the county town 6 miles (S) from Oxford which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1889.

In 1866 the Serjeant-at-Mace acted as the Inspector and received £2 11s 3d in emoluments. During that year he stamped 630 weights, 37 liquid and 2 dry measures; seizing no weights or measures, and securing no convictions.

The Borough arms are a shield with a cross flory between 4 crosses formy which device is reproduced exactly in the verification mark used throughout the Borough's life as a weights and measures authority.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 118) to James Cole, Mayor for the use of the Inspector, James Leverett, Serjeant-at-Mace who was succeeded in 1834 by William Honey.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Berkshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888

FARRINGDON MANOR

The manor of Great Farringdon and Little Coxwell was based on the market town of Farringdon 35 miles (WNW) from Reading. In 1822 the Lord of the Manor successfully defended a legal challenge against his market rights (c.f first page of Chapter 4). It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms for the the manor although there may be a link with those of the Lord of the Manor.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1827 (Ind No 401) to W Bennett, Lord of the Manor which were never reverified and it is believed inspection ceased in 1846.

MAIDENHEAD TOWN

A market town 13 miles (NE by E) from Reading which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1889.
In 1835 the Inspector was James Fuller, a Corn Dealer and in 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the unpaid Inspector.

The Borough seal shows an oval cartouche with a maiden's head below a star.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 88) to CS Ward, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 466 in 1884 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Berkshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

NEWBURY BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 17 miles (W by S) from Reading which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from c1836 to 1875.

The Borough seal shows a castle with a central domed tower and 2 side turrets which device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark with one example having been noted over 'W IV'. In 1835 the Inspector was Samuel Neville Toomer whose name appears in one of the verification marks, another has the name 'T Long' who may have preceded Toomer.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 18) to Richard Perry, Town Serjeant.

Adopted UVNo 249 in 1879 and inspection passed to the County in 1946.

READING BOROUGH

An ancient (Corn)market town 26 miles (SE by E) from Abingdon which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1830 when Imperial standards were obtained. Created a County Borough in 1888. Borough police force from 1836 to 1968 and in 1866 the Toll Collector acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £30.

The Borough arms are a shield with 5 maidens' heads in saltire, the central one wearing a royal crown and a necklace to either side of which are the letters 'R' and 'E' (allegedly representing Regina Elizabeth for Queen Elizabeth I). The arms are reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1830 (Ind No 428) to DG Curies, Mayor for the use of the Inspector, Robert Palmer, an Ironmonger of Duke Street. Another full set (Ind No 1285) was issued in 1860 to DJ Bland, Town Clerk. In 1891 a further set (Ind No 2243) were issued.

Adopted UVNo 254 in 1879, 684-86 in 1952, 1126 in 1965 and 1372 in 1972.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Berkshire County Council.

WALLINGFORD BOROUGH

SEAL OF WALLINGFORD

A market town 15 miles (NNW) from Reading which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1856.

The Borough seal shows a knight in full armour galloping on his charger with a shield in his left hand bearing the quartered arms of France and England and an erect sword in his right.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1834 (Ind No 484) to George Palmer, Inspector.

Inspection probably ceased in 1856 when the police force ended.

WINDSOR BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town also known as New Windsor 20 miles (E by N) from Reading which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1836 to 1947.
In 1835 the Inspector was William Weaver Begrudge and in 1866 the Town Surveyor acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £10.

The Borough arms and seal show a stag's head between the antlers of which is a quartered shield bearing the arms of France Modern and England, with the letters 'W' and 'B' to the left and right, and in the base a castle wall with 3 towers, the central containing a portcullis gate. The stag's head and shield are reproduced exactly in the verification mark.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 263) to G Eglantine, Chamberlain.

Adopted UVNo 291 in 1879 and inspection passed to the County in 1946

WOKINGHAM TOWN

A market town 7 miles (ESE) from Reading which probably had pre-Imperial standards as it reported having an Inspector prior to obtaining Imperial standards: before 1834 the Inspector was Thames Hill, and between April and November 1834 it was Thomas Bolt. In 1866 a Superintendent of Police acted as the unpaid Inspector.

The Borough seal is an acorn below a pair of oak leaves which device is reproduced exactly in the verification mark.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 694) to William Burette, Inspector.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Berkshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

WILTSHIRE COUNTY

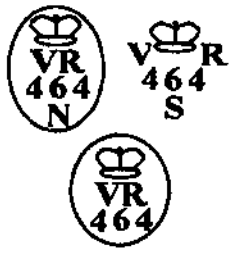
The County had 29 Hundreds which were used as weights and measures inspection districts from at least 1820 when the Hundred Constables were supplied with sets of standards and saddle bags to carry them in.

From 1827 to 1834 there was 1 Inspector for the whole County: Henry Potter Burt, an Ironmonger of Devizes.

In the autumn of 1834, the County Justices mindful of their statutory obligations under the Weights and Measures Act, 1834 (but ignorant of Mr Burt's office) decided at their Michaelmas Quarter Sessions to appoint Francis Buonaparte Axford of Devizes as County Inspector. It was not surprising that Mr Burt refused to cooperate by handing over the County standards and this caused an impasse for several months; interestingly his claim that the stamps and ancillary equipment had been provided at his own expense was not disputed. Subsequently, the Justices decided in October 1836 to annul Axford's appointment and to have 4 inspection districts based on the Quarter Sessions towns of Devizes (No1), Salisbury (No2), Warminster (No3) and Marlborough (No4) and to supply each of the new Inspectors with a full set of standards (c.f Appendix IV).

Correspondence from the Inspectors has been preserved and gives an insight of the problems they faced: William Beach wrote "as the Imperial Standards in weight are 4½ cwt, the metal bushel 94 lbs rendering it wholly impossible for an Inspector without an Assistant to do his duty"; and John Ferris was "compelled to use a vehicle to carry with him the Standard Weights and Measures which are very weighty and keep a horse for drawing it at considerable cost"; while Thomas Wheeler pointed out "When I make the visit (of which notice is given by advertisement) I take a set of Tools to make correct all such Weights and Measures as are presented for inspection if found defective".
At their Trinity Sessions in 1845 the Court "superseded the Inspectors" and appointed instead Officers of the County Constabulary. County police force from 1839 to the date of this book and from 1845 there were 9 inspection districts each with a Police Superintendent acting as unpaid Inspector: Bradford; Hindon; Swindon; Warminster; Devizes; Malmesbury; Marlborough, Everley and Pewsey; Chippenham, and Salisbury. By the 1890s there were Northern and Southern divisions only.

Divisional marks have been recorded which comprise the crowned royal cypher over 'W' initially over a single numeral and later over a single letter; examples have also been noted without a crown. Some of the County's UVNos also include 'N' or 'S' referring to the Northern or Southern division.



A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 317) to W Salmon, Treasurer. 3 full sets (Ind Nos 813-15) were issued in 1836 to John Swayne, Clerk of the Peace to whom later were also issued: in 1846 a short set (Ind No 949) and in 1848 a set of standard weights (Ind No 1007) and 4 short sets (Ind Nos 1004-6 & 1008). Further sets were issued in 1860 (Ind No 1288), 1890 (Ind Nos 2121 & 2174) and 1891 (Ind No 2186).

Adopted UVNos 464 in 1884, 574 in 1907, 462-3 in 1938, 454-5 in 1947, 135-6 in 1949, 79 in 1950, 804 in 1954, 990 in 1964 and 1153-4 in 1966.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Wiltshire County Council.

ALDBORNE MANOR

A manor based on the parish and market town of Aldbourn 6 miles (NE) from Marlborough.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the the manor.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 244) to the Lord of the Manor, T Baskerville and Ann, his wife. These were never reverified and inspection probably had ceased by c1835-40.

BRADFORD HUNDRED MANOR

A manor extending over the Hundreds of Bradford, Melksham and Whorwelsdown. The principal market town was Great Bradford, a large woollen town 8 miles (SE) from Bath which may have had pre-Imperial Standards and continued to exercise weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1843 when Imperial standards were obtained. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the the manor.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1843 (Ind No 907) to J Bush, Steward of the Manor. These were never reverified and it is likely that the use of the standards was both localised and brief.

DEVIZES BOROUGH

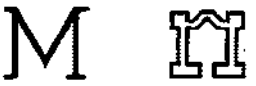
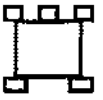
A (Corn)market town 22 miles (NW by N) from Salisbury which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1846 when Imperial standards were obtained.

The Borough arms are a shield with a 6-sided castle in perspective, the portcullis gate flanked by 2 domed towers each surmounted by a star, with a larger central keep.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1846 (Ind No 944) to J Burt, Mayor.

Adopted UVNo 210 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Wiltshire County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

MARLBOROUGH BOROUGH

An ancient market town 27 miles (N by E) from Salisbury which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1835 when Imperial standards were obtained.

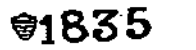
In 1866 a Superintendent of Police acted as the unpaid Inspector. During that year he stamped 141 weights; seizing no weights or measures, and securing no convictions.

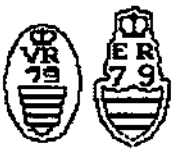
The Borough arms are a shield parted saltirewise in chief a horned bull, in base 3 collared greyhounds, and in fess 2 capons; the chief charged with 2 roses and between them a tower with 3 turrets; with an embattled tower as the crest. A simple version of the tower device was used as a verification mark both on its own or accompanied by 'M'.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 622) to Henry Macerate, Inspector.

Adopted UVNo 425 in 1882 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

SALISBURY CITY



An ancient (Corn)market town and the county town also known as New Sarum 82 miles (SW by W) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and a City police force from 1838 to 1948.

In 1835 the inspector was James Clerk.

In 1866 the Serjeant-at-Mace acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £15 and £5 emoluments. During that year he stamped 1176 weights, 9 liquid and 6 dry measures and 1 length measure; seizing 43weights, and securing 3 convictions with fines and costs totalling £11 8s 6d.

The Borough arms are a shield with 4 bars which device is reproduced exactly in the verification marks used by the City including the UVNo marks. 'SL' has been seen with the 'shield' mark which may be relevant.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 2) to March Hacking, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 79 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1948 when weights and measures administration was combined with that of the County under Section 52, Weights and Measures Act, 1878.

SWINDON TOWN MARKET

A market town 41 miles (N) from Salisbury for which a standard bushel measure was issued in 1842 (Ind No 890) to W Doer, Clerk of the Market which was never reverified.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the the town.

Inspection had probably ceased by 1845 when the County division of Swindon was established.

SWINDON BOROUGH

An industrial and railway town incorporated as a Municipal Borough in 1900 which began to exercise weights and measures functions in 1964 when it obtained standards and adopted UVNos 1026-28 in 1964 and 1174 in 1967.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Wiltshire County Council.

TROWBRIDGE TOWN & LIBERTY

A former royal manor based on the large market and woollen town of Trowbridge w 30 miles (NW) from Salisbury.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the the manor although there may be a link with those of the Lord of the Manor.

A full set of Standards except the yard were issued in 1826 (Ind No 158) to T Timbrell, Lord of the Manor which were never reverified. Inspection probably ceased c1840.

WARMINSTER TOWN

A (Corn)market town which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised W & M functions after 1826.

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY

C * S

B C * S

C * S
E

C * S K

C H CoH

Marks of Hampshire County

The County's 39 Hundreds initially formed the basis for inspection districts: in 1788 the County Justices ordered sets of wine measures from a quart to a gill for each Chief Constable. They were zealous about how the Constables should perform their duties and not only peremptorily instructed them to exercise all the work of the Weights and Measures Acts, but also in 1812 instructed the standards to be carried: ". . . upon all occasions to carry them in a bag provided for that purpose, and in no other manner whatsoever bringing them in every Easter to the Quarter Sessions at Winchester when the 'County Brazier will compare and rectify them". From c1835 there were 13 inspection districts based on petty sessional districts each with an Inspector which remained unchanged when the police took over inspection in c1841: Northern Div.: Alton, Andover, Basingstoke & Odiham, Droxford, Kingsclere, Petersfield & Winchester. Southern Div.: Fareham, Lymington, Ringwood, Romsey, Southampton & Isle of Wight.

County police force from 1839 to 1943. 14 Police Superintendents acted as unpaid Inspectors from c1841. By the end of the 1880s there were only 3 inspection districts: Gosport (No1), Basingstoke (No2) and Southampton (No3). From c1835 divisional marks were used which are a single letter (A to M) adjacent to the County verification mark of 'C ¤ S' for County of Southampton. Briefly, after its creation and before adopting UVNos the County of Hampshire had its own verification mark of which 2 examples are shown.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 68) to Thomas Woodman, Clerk of the Peace at Winchester. In 1835 short sets of standards (Ind Nos 633-7 & 655-62) were issued to the 13 Inspectors (c.f Appendix IV) 3 sets of standard weights (Ind Nos 919-21) were issued in 1844 to Capt. WC Harris, Chief Constable to whom in 1847 were also issued 2 short sets (Ind Nos 956-7), another short set in 1849 (Ind No1016) and 5 sets of standard weights: in 1853 (Ind No 1086), in 1855 (Ind No 1132), in 1857 (Ind Nos 1159A & 1196A) and 1859 (Ind No 1269). Further sets of standards were issued in 1882 (Ind No 1736) and 1891 (Ind No 2213).

From 1 April 1890 under the provisions of the Isle of Wight County Order, 1889, the County was separated into the new County Councils of Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight: **HAMPSHIRE COUNTY** adopted UVNos 559-61 (1891), 460/511/548/581 & 595 (1951), 845 (1958), 896 (1963), 1096-7 (1965) and 1202-3 in 1968; and from 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration for part of the County Council's former area passed to the new Dorset County Council whilst the new Hampshire County Council continued to administer weights and measures functions in the remaining area. **ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY** adopted UVNos 520 (1890), 810 (1955), 1140 (1966) and 1374 in 1972; and from 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Isle of Wight County Council.

ANDOVER BOROUGH

SEAL OF ANDOVER

A (Corn)market town 26 miles (N by W) from Southampton which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1836 to 1846. In 1835 the Inspector was William Henry Walter Titheridge.
The Borough arms and seal show a lion standing in front of an oak tree facing the observer.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 153) to R Tootner, Town Clerk.
Adopted UVNo 205 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

BASINGSTOKE TOWN

T . B

A (Corn)market town 18 miles (NE) from Winchester which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1834 when Imperial standards were obtained.
Borough police force from 1836 to 1889 and in 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the unpaid Inspector. During that year he stamped 286 weights, 38 liquid and 14 dry measures; seizing 7 weights and 36 measures, and securing 5 convictions with fines and costs totalling £2 11s 6d.

The Corporation seal shows the town's patron saint, the Archangel Michael with his wings outspread standing on a slain dragon which he has impaled with the spear in his left hand and holding an erect sword in his right hand.

2 short sets of Standards were issued in 1834 (Ind No 529) and 1835 (Ind No609) to John Renouf, Inspector.
Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

BOURNEMOUTH MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

A resort town 38 miles (SW) from Winchester incorporated as a Municipal Borough in 1890 and created a County Borough in 1900. Began inspection in 1892 when obtained standards (Ind No 2281) and adopted UVNos 582 (1892), 937-9 (1964), 1243 (1969) and 1401 in 1972. Inspection passed from 1.4.1974 to the new Dorset C. C.

NEWPORT BOROUGH (Isle of Wight)

SEAL OF NEWPORT

A (Corn)market town 18 miles (SSE) from Southampton which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1837 to 1889. In 1835 the Inspector was William Allen, Gaoler who also served as County Inspector for parts of the Island outside the Borough's jurisdiction.
The Borough arms are a lymphad in full sail with an anchor hanging from the bow.
A full set of Standards except the yard were issued in 1825 (Ind No 76) to William Hearn, Town Clerk to whom the yard (Ind No 869) was also issued in 1840; these were never reverified and it is likely that inspection had passed to the County during the 1840s.

PORTSMOUTH BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town, sea-port and major naval and military station 21 miles (SE by E) from Southampton which had pre-Imperial Standards and was created a County Borough in 1888 and granted the status of a City in 1928.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1967. In 1835 there were 2 Inspectors: William Love and John Sangster and in 1866 the Inspector had an annual salary of £120. During that year he stamped 503 weights, 342 liquid and 20 dry measures; seizing 18 weights and 70 measures, and securing 17 convictions with fines and costs totalling £14 5s.

The Borough arms are a star of 8 rays above a crescent which device is reproduced exactly in the verification mark

A full set of Standards we issued in 1826 (Ind No 314) to D Spicer, Mayor for the use of the 'Measurer' who was John Bishop for some years before 1834. In 1847 a short set (Ind No 959) to GP Bishop, Inspector. A set of standard weights (Ind No 1031) was issued in 1849 to J Howard, Town Clerk.
Adopted UVNo 447 in 1882, 579 in 1891 and 650-53 in 1952.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Hampshire County Council.

RYDE TOWN (Isle of Wight)

A market and resort town 6 miles (ENE) from Newport which was incorporated as a Borough in 1868 and had a Borough police force from 1869 to 1922.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the the Corporation.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1831 (Ind No 439) to W Hearn, Clerk to the Commissioners.
Adopted UVNo 548 in 1891 and inspection passed from 1 April 1922 to the Isle of Wight County Council.

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY OF TOWN

An ancient (Corn)market town, sea-port and a county of itself 75 miles (SW by W) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and was created a County Borough in 1888 and granted the status of County of City in 1964.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1967. A father and son were Inspectors for many years: Nathaniel Pegler had been appointed under the 1815 legislation and was succeeded by his son George who was still Inspector in 1835.

The Borough arms are a shield parted fesswise with 3 roses counterchanged upon it.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 12) to Thomas Ridding, Town Clerk. 2 more full sets (Ind Nos 1276 & 1289) were issued in 1859 to CE Deacon, Town Clerk. A short set (Ind No 1390) were issued in 1866 to RJ Pearce, Town Clerk.
Adopted UVNo 265 in 1879, 879-80 in 1962, 979 in 1964, 863-64 in 1967, 1323 in 1971, 1389 & 1413 in 1972.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Hampshire County Council.

STOCKBRIDGE BOROUGH

A market town 18 miles (N by W) from Southampton whose Borough arms are a shield with 3 lions passant.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 214) to JJ Burnham, Lord of the Manor.

Inspection probably had ceased by the 1840s (the standards were reverified in 1870 but it is not known for whom).

WINCHESTER CITY

An ancient (Corn)market town, former capital city of England and the county town 63 miles (SW by W) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and a City police force from 1832 to 1943.

The Borough arms are a shield of 5 castles in saltire, the middle one supported by 2 lions passant guardant.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 157) to Thomas Woodman, Deputy Clerk of the Peace. In 1834 a short set (Ind No 542) was issued to the Inspector, Robert Muspratt an Ironmonger who was also the County Inspector for the Winchester Division. A set of standard weights (Ind No 966) was issued in 1847 to Josiah Carter, who had succeeded Muspratt as Inspector in 1835. In 1859 a set of Troy weights and a set of standard measures (Ind No 1281) was issued to E Ventham, Inspector.

Adopted UVNo 511 in 1890 which by agreement with the City Council was made available for use within the County in 1951 (WM 99 October 1951) and independent inspection ceased thereafter.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY

The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

FAREHAM BOROUGH, HAVANT TOWN & LIBERTY and RINGWOOD TOWN

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

A cluster of islands dependent on Great Britain, lying in a part of the English Channel known as St Michael's Bay, near the Normandy and Brittany coasts.

ISLAND OF ALDERNEY

An island under the jurisdiction of the states of Guernsey situated 7 miles (W) from Cape La Hogue in Normandy. George III granted the Island under letters patent of 14 December 1763 to John le Mesurier for a renewable lease of 99 years.

Verification of weights and measures on the Island was subject to the laws and arrangements of the states of Guernsey and it is believed, therefore, that there are no specific verification marks for the Island.

By an Order in Council dated 4 March 1918 the British Parliament approved a law relating to weights and measures which required that all merchants and others who purchase and sell, wholesale or retail, merchandise and foodstuffs, of whatever kind or nature, shall use the weights and measures in actual use for that purpose in Great Britain.

ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

The Island is the most westward of the Channel Islands and the most distant from the French coast being 26 miles (SW) from Cape la Hogue and 36 (W by S) from Cherbourg in Normandy. It is 13 miles (NW) from Jersey, 7 (W) from Sark and 15 (SW by S) from Alderney.

The convention of the states is presided over by the Bailiff and determines matters of national importance to the Island.

FOR MARKS OF GUERNSEY SEE FIGURE 27 PAGE 97

There is no record of copies of the Imperial standards being obtained by the Island for local use although the inspection and verification of weights and measures was practised.

By an Order in Council dated 12 January 1916 the British Parliament approved a Guernsey law relating to weights and measures which came into force 1 May 1916. This provided that all weights and measures other than those established and recognised by English laws were thereby prohibited in the commerce carried on in the Island.

The Island did not adopt Uniform Stamp Numbers when they were introduced in the United Kingdom and continued to use the 2 versions of verification mark shown in Figure 25 which had been in use since the 18th Century until c1916. From c1917 the third form of verification mark was used.

ISLAND OF JERSEY

The largest of the Channel Islands whose civil government is vested in the royal court of Jersey presided over by the Bailiff and in the assembly of the states. One of the more important officials was Le Vicompte or High Sheriff amongst whose duties was the supervision of weights and measures. He was assisted by a Sub-Inspector.

A set of Imperial standards were issued for the Island in 1844 under Indenture Number 922 to the High Sheriff.

Information about Jersey capacity standards is given in Chapter 5 where at Figure 27 are also illustrated the verification marks used on the Island from c1727 onwards.

FOR MARKS OF JERSEY SEE FIGURE 27 PAGE 97

By an Order in Council dated 4 March 1918 the British Parliament approved a Jersey law relating to weights and measures which required that all merchants and others who purchase and sell, wholesale or retail, merchandise and foodstuffs, of whatsoever kind or nature, shall use the weights and measures in actual use for that purpose in Great Britain.

The Island did not adopt Uniform Stamp Numbers when they were introduced in the United Kingdom and continued to use its local verification mark of 'GR crowned' until 1902. Thereafter until the end of December 1968 the verification mark was the crowned royal cypher of the current monarch (over 'J' from 1910).

ISLAND OF SARK

This small island about 6 miles (E) from Guernsey is one of of its dependencies although it also has a seigneurial lordship. There may have been control exercised over weights and measures by the Seignor of the Island during the 18th Century although the only evidence of verification marking is that which was carried out using the marks of Guernsey.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

The County had 6 Hundreds some of which were used as inspection districts and in 1835 there were 10 Inspectors (c.f Appendix IV). In 1866 there were 4 inspection districts each with a full-time Inspector paid an annual salary of £150 plus emoluments varying from £40 to £382: No1 - Tower Hamlets, No2 - Clerkenwell, No3 - Bloomsbury and No4 - Brentford. By the 1890s the divisional structure had changed and there were Eastern and Western divisions mentioned in 1891 with a Central division also mentioned in 1895.

Divisional marks have been recorded which comprise "a general stamp, which is a shield with 3 swords, as their common mark, and each Inspector has a distinguishing mark of his own" (Evidence of John Bate, weights and measures manufacturer to the 1835 Select Committee). "The county arms, with the number of the district, and also the initial letter of the Inspector" (Evidence of Edward Morrison, who had been No3 District Inspector since 1855 to the 1869 Standards Commission - Morrison's mark was '3' and 'M' to the left and right respectively of the shield). The county arms were a shield of 3 seaxes and were used as a verification mark from the immediate post-Imperial period until Uniform Stamp Numbers were adopted in 1879.

It has not been possible to identify all the Inspectors but the following were mentioned at the dates shown: c1835: Richard George Baker, Mr Jago, Thomas Mitchelson, HP Reeves (Bloomsbury/Edmonton), John Ross, Charles Stock and Mr Strother; James Child (Clerkenwell c1835-41), Charles Murray (Uxbridge c1826-35) and Thomas Reynolds (c1835-41); c1866: John Wright (No1), David Faulkner (No2), Edward Morrison (No3 c1855-66) and James Gregg (No4).

A set of standard measures were issued in 1825 (Ind No 79) to W Gutteridge, Constable of Weights and Measures of the County to whom were also issued in 1826 a complete set (Ind No 151). In 1826 a full set for the Uxbridge Division (Ind No 141) were issued to Charles Murray, High Constable of Uxbridge to whom were also issued a full set (Ind No 493) in 1834 and a complete set (Ind No 712) in 1835. In 1826 a short set for the Hundred of Gore (Ind No 251) were issued to WS Tootell, Clerk to the Magistrates. A short set of Standards were issued for the Hundred of Isleworth in 1828 (Ind No 415) to TJ Cook, High Constable which were never reverified. 6 complete sets (Ind Nos 471, 490-2, 494, 501, 517-8 & 533) and 3 full sets (Ind Nos 490-2) were issued in 1834 to C Allen, Clerk of the Peace to whom in 1835 were also issued 3 more complete sets (Ind Nos 709-11). Another complete set was issued in 1835 for the Edmonton Division (Ind No 638) to HP Reeves, Inspector. In 1839 a full set (Ind No 871) were issued to E Ellis, Deputy Clerk of the Peace. 3 further sets (Ind Nos 1700-1702) were issued in 1882.

Adopted UVNos 28-31 in 1879 and 589 in 1892.

From 1 April 1890 weights and measures administration passed to the new London County Council (LCC) under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1889.

ACTON PARISH
Had pre-Imperial weight standards stamped with 'GR III' and the Exchequer 'chequerboard'.

CHELSEA ST LUKE'S PARISH

A metropolitan suburb based on the old town of Chelsea on the bank of the River Thames opposite Battersea in Surrey. The Royal Hospital for veteran soldiers is in the parish. Town Improvement Commissioners including the rector and churchwardens were appointed annually to superintend civic responsibilities. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the the parish. A verification from a Royal Hospital measure is shown.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1836 (Ind No 823) to J Britton and R Cummins, Churchwardens. In 1839 another short set (Ind No 865) were issued to P Dixon, Beadle. These were never reverified and inspection probably had ceased by the early-1840s.

ENFIELD MANOR & ST ANDREW'S PARISH

A liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster which included Baker-Street and Ponder's End and the former market town of Enfield 10 miles (N by E) from London for which it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms.

This may be Enfield's mark

A short set of Standards were issued in 1876 (Ind No 1607) to RJ Ingersoll and TJ Hill, Ale Conners.

From 1 April 1890 weights and measures administration passed to the new London County Council (LCC) under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1889.

ISLEWORTH SION MANOR - Parishes of Heston; Isleworth, and Twickenham

A manor of the Duke of Northumberland comprising the parishes of Heston St Leonard, Isleworth All Saints, and Twickenham St Mary. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the manor. The 3 marks shown were all recorded separately on London made and verified measures.

3 short sets of standards were issued in 1846 to William Rhoades, Bailiff of the Manor: for Heston (Ind No 945), for Isleworth (Ind No 946) and for Twickenham (Ind No 947). These standards were last reverified in 1853 and it was stated in 1866 that they had not been used for many years.

ISLINGTON ST MARY PARISH

A parish in the Finsbury division of the Hundred of Ossulstone 2 miles (N by W) from London where inspection was conducted by an Annoyance Jury of local men appointed annually and for which it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms. A new market place of about 15 acres with roofed cattle sheds able to accommodate 10000 cattle and 40000 sheep was created c1830.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1830 (Ind No 432) to C Woodward, Churchwarden to whom as Senior Churchwarden in 1835 another set (Ind No 729) were also issued. A set of standard weights (Ind No 1537) were issued in 1874 to J Layton, Vestry Clerk.

From 1 April 1890 weights and measures administration passed to the new London County Council (LCC) under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1889.

ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM MANOR

VR
JM

This manor later known as Clerkenwell Manor included several out-portions of the parishes of St Sepulchre, St Luke (Old Street), Islington and Hornsey with those parts of the Parish of Clerkenwell called the Liberties of St John of Jerusalem and Pentonville. A leet jury was appointed at an annual court leet and court baron.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the manor.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 252) to J Windsor, Bailiff which were not reverified after 1841; and inspection had ceased before 1866, possibly during the 1840s.

KENSINGTON ST MARY ABBOTTS PARISH

A parish in the Kensington Division of the Hundred of Ossulstone 2 miles (W by S) from London for which it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 265) to G Sampey, Master of the Workhouse which were reverified in 1860 for the Churchwardens.

In 1866 it was reported to the Board of Trade that inspection had by then been transferred to the County.

LONDON CITY

(PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOME CITY VERIFICATION MARKS ARE AT FIGURE 20 PAGE 61)

An ancient (Corn)market town and the capital city of England which had pre-Imperial Standards and has been verifying weights and measures using variants of St Paul sword as a verification mark since Tutor times. The actual 'City' consists of that part anciently 'within the walls' together with that termed the 'Liberties' which immediately surround them, the whole being no more than 300 acres in extent. It is divided into 25 wards to which in 1550 was added Bridgeport Without comprising a portion of the Borough of Southwark known as the Borough liberties. The City Corporation is responsible for the civil government which is administered from the Guild-hall and has had a City police force from 1839 onwards. The 'crowned V' mark is believed to be a Guild-hall stamp.

Information about the inspection of weights and measures by the Ward Inquests in London is given in Chapter 4.

The Hall Keeper at Guildhall was acting as the Sealer of Weights and Measures in the City from at least the mid-18th Century. The 1758 Report of the Carysfort Committee refers to this office and notes: "The Hall-Keeper's Deputy when he sizes the weights, he puts on a 'G', 'Crown' and 'Dagger' as Deputy Sealer, and an Ewer and the letter 'A' for avoirdupois, as Sealer to the Founders' Company...."; ".... he only began to size iron and lead weights since Midsummer last; that he is employed by the Plumbers' Company but has no Standard from them, only a Stamp, which is put on the weights after they are sized;" "....he marks them with a 'G', 'Crown' and 'Dagger', and then puts on the Mark of 'Justice' ... the Plumbers' mark .... an Angel with Balance and Scales".

In 1866 the Corporation employed a Stamper, Charles William Blyth who stamped that year 13601 weights, 14938 liquid and 7806 dry measures and 6317 length measures. 2 full-time Inspectors were separately appointed by the Justices of the City of London and paid an annual salary of £150 each: John Fletcher Johnson (for East District from 1863) and Edward Ledger (for West District from 1865) who during 1866 seized 49 weights and 66 measures, and secured 25 convictions with fines and costs totalling £11 19s 9d.
(Ledger gave evidence to the Standards Commission in June 1869 c.f Minutes of Evidence 1095-1294)

Divisional marks were used from the late 1830s which comprised a crowned circular version of the City arms above '1' or '2'; these continued to be used until 1879 although the shape of the shield later reverted to a rectangular form. The City arms are a shield with the cross of St George and in the canton the sword of St Paul which device was used as a verification mark from the late 18th Century. Prior to that the sword was used alone in a number of variants.

2 full (Ind Nos 7-8) and 8 short (Ind Nos 11 & 56-7) sets of Standards were issued in 1825 to Fred Temple, (Guild)Hall Keeper to whom were also issued : in 1826 a short set and Troy weights (Ind No 127) and a full set (Ind No 326), in 1827 a full set (Ind No 412) and in 1833 another full set (Ind No 449). In 1843 a short set and Troy weights (Ind No 902) were issued to HA Merewether, Town Clerk. Another set were issued in 1885 (Ind No 1848).

Adopted UVNo 2 in 1879, 95-6 in 1947 and 919 in 1964.
Weights and measures administration within the 'City' of London continues to be the responsibility of the City Corporation.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Created as a directly elected administrative County Council to replace the Metropolitan Board of Works by the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888. Took over responsibility for all weights and measures administration within metropolitan London (except in the City of London) from 1 April 1890 under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1889.

LCC

Adopted UVNos 4 & 522-4 in 1890; 21, 28, 30, 66-7, 239, 346, 349, 360 and 386 in 1891; 350-1 in 1928; 344-5 in 1930; 13 in 1945; 837-40 in 1957 and 948 in 1964.

From 1 April 1965 responsibility for weights and measures administration passed to the 32 new chartered London Boroughs in the area of the new Greater London Council (GLC) under the provisions of the London Government Act, 1963. Some of the new London Boroughs established weights and measures departments or joined together for such purposes either initially or later (see below).

LONDON BOROUGHS (from 1 April 1965)

The following London Boroughs and Consortia of London Boroughs adopted the UVNos shown from the dates given:
Barking: 607, 784 & 1113-4 (1965), 1263 (1969), 1378 (1972) and 1420 in 1973. Barnet: 1038, 1044 & 1216-9 (1969), 1308 (1970) and 1387 in 1972. Bexley: 1051-54 (1965), 1175 (1967) and 1290-1 in 1970. Brent: 589 & 1069-75 (1965) and as Brent, Ealing & Harrow Consortium 1326 in 1971. Bromley: 348, 354 & 1049-50 (1965),1206 (1968) and 1325 in 1971. Camden: 21, 66, 344, 524 and 1076-7 (1965) and later as Camden, Hackney & Islington. Croydon: 1067 (1965), 794 (1967), 1240 (1969), 1286 (1970), 1352 (1971); 1408 (1972) and 1415 in 1973. Enfield: 1131-6 (1965) and 1361 in 1971. Greenwich: 1167-70 (1967) and 1399 in 1972. Haringey: 29 & 1038-47 in 1965. Havering: 609,1061, 1091-3 & 1137 (1965) and 1282 in 1970. Hillingdon, Hounslow & Richmond: 31 & 1080-6 (1965), 1171 (1967), 1230 (1969), 1276-7 (1970), 1359 (1971) and 1385-6 in 1972. Kingston-upon-Thames: 870, 1062-5 & 1109-11 (1965), 1384 (1972) and as Kingston, Merton & Sutton Consortium 1342-3 (1971) and 1426 in 1973. Newham: 221-2, 228, 541-4 and 219 in 1965. Redbridge: 179, 189 & 608 (1965), 514 (1966) and 251 in 1970. Southwark: 4, 30, 67, 239, 345, 349, 350-1, 386, 840 and 948 (1965) and later as Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark & Wandsworth Consortium. Tower Hamlets: 28 (1965) and 1367-9 in 1971. Waltham Forest: 186, 604 and 1094-5 in 1965. Westminster: 13, 346, 522-3 and 1078-9 in 1965; and as Westminster, Kensington & Chelsea and Hammersmith Consortium 1249-52 in 1969.

PADDINGTON ST MARY PARISH

A suburb of the metropolis where until 1867 inspection was carried out by 16 unpaid Inspectors appointed annually by the Vestry under their Local Act. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used there.

A number of marks containing the initials 'SMP' have been noted although they could refer to other 'St Mary Parishes'. However, with no positive attribution it is felt appropriate to show them here as this was the longest serving parish of such initials in relation to weights and measures administration. The lower pair of marks were on the same measure dating from c1850 which was also verified by the City of Westminster '1826' mark.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 192) to J Curtois, Churchwarden. In 1847 a set of standard weights (Ind No 961) were issued to FW Taber and E Stephens, Churchwardens. In 1868 a full set of standards (Ind No 1422) were issued to The Vestry Clerk probably for the use of Francis Plimley, Inspector since 1867 for the 1st Division.

Ceased inspection in 1878 when weights and measures administration passed to the County under the provisions of Section 55, Weights and Measures Act, 1878.

THE LIBERTY OF THE ROLLS

An extra-parochial liberty in that part of the City of London known as Without the Walls for which it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1828 (Ind No 404) to A Mills, Foreman of the Inquest. These were never reverified and inspection probably had ceased by the mid-1830s.

ST MARYLEBONE PARISH & BOROUGH

A former parish created a metropolitan borough in 1832. Inspection was by 20 Inspectors appointed annually by the Vestry who in 1866 secured 37 convictions with fines and costs totalling £17 9s 6d. During 1866 the Stamper of Weights and Measures stamped 5441 weights, 1120 liquid, 65 dry measures and 62 length measures.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the parish or borough. The verification marks are often found with dates in the form shown by the second mark.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 35) to Valentine Howell, Sealer of Weights and Measures. In 1836 a short set and Troy weights (Ind No 839) were issued to Robert West, Stamper of Weights and Measures.

Adopted UVNo 21 in 1879.

From 1 April 1890 weights and measures administration passed to the new London County Council (LCC) under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1889.

ST PANCRAS PARISH

A parish which in 1765 was remote and isolated with only 60 inhabitants and then began to be rapidly developed. By 1835 the population had increased to more than 100000 and it was one of the most extensive and populous parishes in the vicinity of London. Until 1879 inspection was by a Leet Jury appointed by the vestry without fees or emoluments. In his annual report for 1880/81 the Warden of the Standards noted: "the inspection of weights and measures by the ancient form of 'annoyance jury' is dying out. In St Pancras, the weights and measures of traders were under a local act of 1819 (59 Geo III c39) inspected by a jury of ratepayers periodically summoned for such purpose. The Vestry of this parish has, however, recently decided to appoint a paid Inspector of Weights and Measures, so that the law may be more effectually carried out in this important district".

In 1866 the Stamper stamped 5724 weights, 5629 liquid and 3 dry measures; and the Leet Jury secured 85 convictions with fines and costs totalling £29 0s 6d. When the Vestry Clerk, Thomas Eccleston Gibb, appeared before the Standards Commission in 1869 (Evidence 2445) he was asked to describe the verification stamp then in use; he tabled an impression of a circular stamp bearing 'St' over ' P. M.' over 'W.IV' which indicates the continuing use of an obsolete royal cypher over 20 years after William IV died. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the parish.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 74) to William Lee, Master of the Poor House. In 1849 a short set (Ind No 1017) was issued to JH Eaton, Master of the Workhouse. A set of standard weights (Ind No 1512) were issued in 1873 to TE Gibb, Vestry Clerk. Adopted UVNo 239 in 1879

From 1 April 1890 weights and measures administration passed to the new London County Council (LCC) under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1889.

SAVOY MANOR & LIBERTY

The so-called Precinct of the Savoy was a small extra-parochial area around the ancient palace, prison and chapel of the Savoy in Westminster whose manorial rights belonged to the Crown and for which it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms.
A short set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 73) to WT Roe, Steward. These were never reverified and inspection probably had ceased by the mid-1830s.

TOWER OF LONDON LIBERTY

The Liberty of the Tower Hamlets was an extra-parochial place with the Tower of London as its nucleus.
In 1866 the High Constable acted as the Inspector receiving £14 2s 5d in emoluments. During that year he stamped 22 weights and 23 liquid measures; seizing 21 weights and 23 measures, and securing 19 convictions with fines and costs totalling £22 17s. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the liberty, although the representation of the Tower of London used as the verification mark may have been such a device.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 200) to JW Lush, Chief Bailiff.

From 1 April 1890 weights and measures administration passed to the new London County Council (LCC) under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1889.

WESTMINSTER CITY & LIBERTY

(DRAWINGS OF TWO VERSIONS OF THE CITY'S VERIFICATION MARK ARE AT FIGURE 20, PAGE 61)

A City in that part of London known as the West End with its own corporation and courts of law. Until the 1860s inspection was by an Annoyance Jury empowered to destroy all unlawful weights, measures and balances.

In 1866 there were 2 full-time Inspectors, Thomas Cooke and WC Bussell, paid annual salaries of £70 and £50. During that year they stamped 7292 weights and 12517 liquid, dry and length measures; seizing 16 weights , and securing 327 convictions with fines and costs totalling £112 17s.

The City arms are a shield with a portcullis and chains which device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification marks which were undated prior to 1826. The form of verification mark was statutorily prescribed by the 1756 Act 29 Geo II c25 as amended by the 1758 Act Geo II c17: "That all weights and measures made use of by persons dealing by weight and measure within (Westminster) shall be sized and sealed by the standards belonging to the said city, and also marked with a portcullis by the officer already appointed for that purpose".

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 25 to John Robson Town Clerk to whom were also issued: in 1826, a short set and Troy weights (Ind No 231) and in 1827, a full set (Ind No 370).
A set of local standards for the Parish of St Bride's, Fleet Street, Westminster were sold (Lot 471) in 1994 as part of the Albert Rangeley collection inscribed "William Snoxell, George Thurkle, the Churchwardens and Francis Graham, the Sidesman, St Bride's, 1826". Although verified by the City of London and the Founders' Company they did not bear the chequerboard mark of the Exchequer.

From 1 April 1890 weights and measures administration passed to the new London County Council (LCC) under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1889.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF MIDDLESEX

The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

BRENTFORD, STAINES and UXBRIDGE TOWNS

SURREY COUNTY

The County had 14 Hundreds which from at least 1825 had been grouped together to form 4 inspection districts each with an Inspector (c.f Appendix IV).
By 1855 there were 11 districts: A (West) and (East), B, C, D (Guildford), E (Reigate), No1 (Chertsey), No2 (Farnham), No3 (Dorking), No4 (Godstone) and No5 (Godalming). By the 1890s there were 4 districts: A (Kingston), B (Wimbledon), C (Guildford) and D (Dorking).

County police force from 1851 to 1943.

In 1866 there were 4 full-time Inspectors and 7 senior Police Officers acting as Inspectors. The full-time Inspectors had annual salaries: James Dawes (A East) and James Strugnell (A West) received £250, William Cook (B) £175 and John Dart (C) £225 per annum with only 1 Superintendent of Police receiving an annual salary of £10. During that year the 4 full-time Inspectors stamped 36844 weights, 32760 liquid, 6 dry and 94 length measures, and the other 7 stamped 2278 weights, 622 liquid, 34 dry and 52 length measures. Altogether the 11 Inspectors seized 1525 weights, 1463 measures and 413 balances, securing 1049 convictions with £1505 12s in fines and £72 15s 6d in costs.

Divisional marks have been recorded which in the smaller versions comprise various combinations of 'SY' with a single letter or numeral within rectangular outlines; larger circular marks were also used with 'SURREY' and 1 or 2 letters for the division e.g 'AE' was A Division (East Metropolitan) covering the parish of Newington , 'AW' was A Division (West Metropolitan). The Inspectors were also provided with brand marks comprising sets of numerals and fractions (¼, ½ and ¾) which were to be impressed within the circle of larger stamps immediately beneath 'SURREY' and as near the smaller stamp as was found practicable.

3 full sets of Standards (Ind No 38-9 & 70) and a set of standard measures (Ind No 71) were issued in 1825 to C John Lawson, Clerk of the Peace to whom were also issued: in 1826 a full set (Ind No 143) and in 1837 a set of standard measures (Ind No 848) for the Borough of Southwark and Brixton Division. In 1845 a set of standard weights (Ind No 933) were issued to R Onslow. 5 short sets (Ind Nos 1136-40) and, a complete set for the 'A' Division (Ind No 1158) were issued in 1855 to WW Greig, Clerk of the Peace.

Adopted UVNos 66-7 & 385-91 (1881), 482 (1890), 708-14 (1952), 870 (1961), 1296-7 (1970) and 1394-8 in 1972.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Surrey County Council.

BATTERSEA ST MARY PARISH

A parish in the Hundred of Brixton 4 miles (S) from London on the opposite bank of the River Thames to Chelsea.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the parish.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 320) to T Astone and VJ Watson, Churchwardens.

The standards were never reverified and inspection had ceased probably before 1855.

CAMBERWELL ST GILES PARISH

A parish in the Hundred of Brixton 3 miles (S) from London.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the parish.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 299) to S Traies, Master of the Workhouse.

The standards were never reverified and inspection had ceased probably before 1855.

CLAPHAM HOLY TRINITY PARISH

A parish in the Hundred of Brixton 4 miles (S) from London whose Lord of the Manor was Richard Atkins.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the parish.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 315) to R Clements and W Greaves, Churchwardens.

The standards were never reverified and it is likely that their use was both localised and brief.

CROYDON MANOR

A (Corn)market town and parish in the Hundred of Wallington 9 miles (S) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1829 when Imperial standards were first obtained. The Archbishop of Canterbury was Lord of the Manor.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the manor although there may be a link with those of the Archbishopric.

A short set of Standards with spherical weights were issued in 1829 (Ind No 424) to S Markby, Bailiff.

The standards were never reverified and inspection had ceased probably before 1855.

CROYDON COUNTY BOROUGH

The town formerly managed by Improvement Commissioners under an 1830 Act was incorporated as a Borough in 1883, created a County Borough in 1888 and became one of the 32 new chartered London Boroughs under the provisions of the London Government Act, 1963.

Obtained standards (Ind No 2055) and commenced inspection in 1889 and adopted UVNo 483 in 1890 and 737-40 in 1953; and as the London Borough of Croydon: 1067 in 1965; 794 in 1967; 1240 in 1969; 1286 in 1970; 1352 in 1971; 1408 in 1972 and 1415 in 1973.

Weights and measures administration continues to be the responsibility of the London Borough Council.

GODALMING BOROUGH

SEAL OF GODALMING

An incorporated market town 4 miles (SSW) from Guildford which may have had pre-Imperial standards as it had an important market for corn. Borough police force from 1836 to 1851.

The Borough seal shows a woolsack and the date 1749.

A set of standard weights were issued in 1826 (Ind No 128) to Richard Haydon, Warden.

The standards were never reverified and inspection probably ceased c1851 after the police ended.

GUILDFORD BOROUGH

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G

An ancient (Corn)market town 30 miles (SW) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1851 and also from 1854 to 1943. In 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £5. During that year he stamped 771 weights, 574 liquid, 1 dry and 12 length measures; seizing 3 weights, and 2 securing convictions with fines and costs totalling £1 3s.

The Borough arms and seal show a castle on a mound, the 2 outer towers with spires and the middle with 3 turrets bearing a shield with the quartered arms of France and England and below the battlements 2 roses; in the portway a portcullis and a key, with a lion couchant guardant in front; the whole flanked by 2 woolsacks and in the base water.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1856 (Ind No 1166) to WE Elkins, Mayor and in 1890 another set (Ind No 2156).

Adopted UVNo 549 in 1891, 814 in 1953 and 1213 in 1968.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Surrey County Council.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES TOWN

A (Corn)market town 17 miles (NE) from Guildford which had pre-Imperial Standards and in 1835 Edward Penner and William Rowland who may have been the Bailiffs were reported to be the Inspectors.

The Borough arms and seal show a shield with 3 salmon swimming barwise.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 289) to Rev. T Wilson and the Bailiffs.

The standards were never reverified and inspection had ceased probably before 1855.

MITCHAM ST PETER & ST PAUL PARISH

A parish in the Hundred of Wallington 9 miles (SSW) from London.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the parish.

A short set of Standards with spherical weights were issued in 1827 (Ind No 394) to J Parrott and H Hillman , Churchwardens.

The standards were never reverified and inspection had ceased probably before 1855.

REIGATE BOROUGH

A market town 19 miles (E) from Guildford which was incorporated as a Borough in 1863 and had a Borough police force from 1864 to 1943.

The Borough used unofficial arms of a castle gateway in front of an oak tree from which hung the chequered shield of the Warenne Earls of Surrey. The device appears on a Borough police button.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1870 (Ind No 1449) to the Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 572 in 1891 and 613 in 1952.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Surrey County Council.

RICHMOND MANOR
A royal manor 8 miles (WSW) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards dated 1763.

SOUTHWARK TOWN & BOROUGH

Southwark lying on the south bank of the River Thames was first annexed to London and constituted a 26th ward under the name of Bridge ward Without in the reign of Edward VI. The Borough comprised 5 parishes and the part which was outside the jurisdiction of the City of London known as the Borough Liberty or the Clink Liberty.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the Borough.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1841 (Ind No 878) to John Holmes, High Bailiff.

The standards were never reverified and inspection had ceased probably c1855.

SOUTHWARK CHRISTCHURCH PARISH

Also formerly known as Old Paris Garden Liberty or Manor.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the manor or parish.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 166) for the Manor of Old Paris Garden and although not recorded as ever being reverified may have been transferred to the Borough of Southwark in 1841.

SOUTHWARK MANOR

A manor which may have been that referred to as the Borough or Clink Liberty of Southwark.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the manor.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 142) to Charles Pott, Lord of the Manor.

The standards were never reverified and in 1866 it was reported that no jurisdiction was then exercised and the standards had been transferred to the City of London (these were probably the set (Ind No 902) reverified for the City in 1843 with the addition of a set of Troy weights).

STREATHAM ST LEONARD PARISH

A parish in the Hundred of Brixton 6 miles (S by W) from London which may have had pre-Imperial Standards and may have continued exercise weights and measures functions after 1826.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the parish.

A short set of Standards with spherical weights were issued in 1828 (Ind No 407) to J Potter and C Mortimer, Churchwardens.

The standards were never reverified and inspection had ceased probably before 1855.

KENT COUNTY

The County had 5 Great Districts or Lathes each comprising several Hundreds (72 Hundreds in total) which were not used as such for inspection districts. By long usage the County was administered through two great divisions of roughly equal size called East and West Kent for which standards were issued in 1826.

Initially there was an inspection system based on 4 of the Lathes: Aylesford, Scray, St Augustine and Sutton-at-Hone and sub-divisions within them covering the more populous areas and market towns which had no independent inspection. Almost the whole of the 5th Lathe, Shepway, was outside the County's jurisdiction (c.f Liberties of Romney Marsh , and the Cinque Ports).

From 1835 there were 15 inspection districts each with an Inspector whilst Eltham and Greenwich had 2 Inspectors (c.f Appendix IV). Subsequent divisional structures appear to reflect name changes more than radical restructuring; increases in the number of districts arose principally in the North East of the County on the border with London in the Lathe of Sutton-at-Hone. It has not been possible to identify the system of district numbers used in the verification marks from 1826 to 1879.

County police force from 1857 onwards and in 1866 there were 17 Districts of which 14 had part-time Inspectors (c.f Table 15); the Inspectors for Upper Aylesford (South), Ramsgate (East Kent) and Wingham had no other occupations. All the Inspectors had annual salaries ranging from £3 10s to £40 and most received emoluments. The number of districts increased after 1866 as standards were issued in 1867 for Divisions Nos 18 and 19. By the 1890s the number of districts had fallen to 12 in 1891 and 11 in 1895.

Divisional marks have been recorded which comprise the ubiquitous rampant Kent 'horse' verification mark always with the district number in the lower left quarter of the shield-shaped stamp. These were used throughout the period from 1826 to 1879 with many variations in the design of the stamp.

The horse emblem has long been associated with Kent and is reputed to be the steed of Odin. It was displayed on the standard of the Saxon chieftain who first invaded Kent, he was accordingly called 'the Horse' - 'hengst' in his tongue, and 'horsa' in others. Thus arose the fable of the brothers Hengist and Horsa.

2 full sets of Standards were issued in 1826 to the Keeper of County Prisons: for the Eastern Division of the County (Ind No 362) to J Bone, and for the Western Division (Ind No 363) to T Agar. In 1827 a short set (Ind No 366) was issued for the Division of Blackheath to H Ridout, Examiner. In 1831 a short set (Ind No 435) was issued for the Upper Hundred of Blackheath to John Farmer and Richard Hodges, Constables. 12 full sets (Ind Nos 642-3, 666, 672-3, 692-3, 714-16 & 722-3) were issued in 1835 to H Hildes, Deputy Clerk of the Peace. In 1858 another full set (Ind No 1246) was issued to the Clerk of the Peace to whom in 1860 were issued another full set (Ind No 1291A) for the Sandwich Division No12. In 1866 a short set (Ind No 1392) was issued for the Dartford Division No3 to the Inspector, Edwin C Townsend. 3 full sets were issued in 1867 (Ind Nos 1403-5) respectively for Deptford Division No17 (William Willson), Lewisham Division No18 (Richard Hamlin)and Woolwich Division No19 (Philip James) to F Russell, Clerk of the Peace (Inspectors in 1869 shown in parenthesis). The set (Ind No 672) was described in the Verification Book as being used by the Ashford Division in 1869 (when Thomas Thurstone was Inspector).

Adopted UVNos 341-60 in 1879, 280 in 1890, 431-2 in 1950, 1214 in 1968, 1235 in 1969, 1281 in 1970, 1309 & 1334 in 1971 and 1390 & 1410 in 1972.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Kent County Council.

N.B: **The following entries have been made in two groups, the second group are places which were within the Liberty of the Cinque Ports and includes places which although locally situated in the County of Sussex had more connection with the Liberty than their shire administration. The first group represent the remainder all of which were locally situated in the County of Kent.**

BEXLEY ST MARY PARISH

A parish in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone 3 miles (W) from Dartford.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the parish.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1830 (Ind No 429) to T Sanders and H Jones, Churchwardens.

These were never reverified and inspection probably had ceased

BRASTED MANOR

The manor of a district known as Brasted-Ville in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone 5 miles (W by N) from Sevenoaks.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the the manor.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 294) to R Gausdon, Ale Conner.

These were stated in 1866 to have been used last in 1862.

CANTERBURY COUNTY OF CITY

A (Corn)market town, ancient City and county of itself 26 miles (SE by E) from Rochester and 16 (NW by W) from Dover which had pre-Imperial Standards and was created a County Borough in 1888. The City had several markets all under the regulation of the Corporation by an Act passed in 1824.

City police force from 1836 to 1943.

In 1866 a Tinman & Shopkeeper acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £15. During that year he stamped 908 weights, 222 liquid and 2 dry measures and 6 length measures.

The City arms are a shield with 3 Cornish choughs and a lion passant guardant in the chief. These were usually depicted with a crest of an open crown and several variants of a crown were used as the verification mark.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 19) to the Justices of the Peace, possibly for the use of George Martin, Serjeant-at-Mace who in 1835 was reported to have been the Inspector for some years.

Adopted UVNos 42 in 1879 and 873 in 1961.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Kent County Council.

CHATHAM TOWN & PARISH

A market town 8 miles (N by E) from Maidstone which was not incorporated as a Municipal Borough until 1891 when it was first granted arms. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used before then.

C. P

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 239) to R Dadd, High Constable.

These were never reverified and it is likely that the use of the standards was both localised and brief, inspection had probably ceased by the mid-1830s.

DARTFORD HOLY TRINITY PARISH

A parish including the (Corn)market town of Dartford 22 miles (NW) from Maidstone which had pre-Imperial Standards and probably continued to exercise weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1828 when Imperial standards were obtained.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the the town or parish.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1828 (Ind No 414) to C Jones and J Taylor, Ale Conners. Another short set (Ind No 446) was issued in 1833 to J Snowden and D James, Churchwardens.
The standards were never reverified and it is likely that inspection had ceased by c1857.

GRAVESEND AND MILTON TOWN

A market town and river port which served as the gateway to the Port of London 15 miles (NW by W) from Maidstone which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1943.

In 1835 the Inspector was William Alexander Bennett. In 1866 the Head Constable acted as the unpaid Inspector and during that year he stamped 309 weights and 278 liquid measures.

The Borough arms are a shield with an embattled tower charged with a bull's head, breathing flames in a coronet; in a border charged with 5 fleur-de-lis alternating with 5 buckles. The tower and bull's head device are reproduced exactly in the verification mark.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 223) to W Gladdish, Mayor.

Adopted UVNo 580 in 1891

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Kent County Council.

GREENWICH ROYAL HOSPITAL

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 264) to the Commissioners for the use of WG Thomas, Clerk of the Market of Greenwich.

The profits from Greenwich market having been gifted to the Royal Hospital by Earl Romney in 1700. The standards were never reverified and inspection had probably ceased by the mid-1830s.

LEWISHAM MANOR

A manor of the Earl of Dartmouth in the parish of Lewisham 6 miles (SE) from London for which it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms although there may be a link with those of the Earl.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 255) to TW Parker, Steward for the use of the Ale Conners.

The standards were reverified in 1858 and in 1868 it was reported that the Ale Conners duties had ceased and inspection had been transferred to the County.

As it had been reported in 1866 that 9 weights were seized by the Inspector and 1 conviction had been secured with a £1 fine; inspection therefore ceased between 1866 and 1868.

MAIDSTONE BOROUGH

An ancient (Corn)market town and the county town 8 miles (S) from Rochester which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1836 to 1943. In 1835, Henry Kipping, a Broker was the Inspector.

In 1866 the 2 Superintendents of Police acted as the Inspectors at annual salaries of £2. During that year they stamped 2154 weights, 585 liquid and 2009 dry measures and 25 length measures.

The Borough arms are a shield with a wavy fess between 3 roundels, in the chief a lion passant guardant. The verification mark reproduces the shield except that in place of the lion is the letter 'M'.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 201) to J Wise, Mayor.

Adopted UVNos 27 in 1879 and 929 in 1964.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Kent County Council.

MILTON TOWN & PORT

A manor including the market town known as Milton-next-Sittingbourne 12 miles (NE by E) from Maidstone.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the the town/manor.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1829 (Ind No 425) to W Hunt, Portreeve for the Hundreds of Milton and Marden who was the supervisor of weights and measures until at least 1835.

The standards were never reverified and inspection probably had ceased c1840.

MINSTER-IN-SHEPPEY ST MARY & ST SEXBURG PARISH

A parish in the Liberty of the Isle of Sheppey 3 miles (E by N) from Queenborough. The port of Sheerness was within the jurisdiction of the parish at the time Imperial standards were obtained.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the parish.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 282) to T Burford and L Lester, Churchwardens. In 1835 a complete set (Ind No 610) were issued to J Venables and T Burford, Churchwardens.

The standards were reverified in 1855 and the Troy weights from Ind No 610 were reverified for the County in 1867 so inspection had ceased between 1855 and 1867.

QUEENBOROUGH BOROUGH

A market town 15 miles (NE) from Maidstone which may have had pre-Imperial Standards and was re-incorporated as a Borough in 1885. William Elph, Town Serjeant was the Inspector from c1826 to at least 1835.

In 1866 the Serjeant-at-Mace acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £5.

The Borough arms and seal show a castle with a 2-tiered 2-tower structure, all 4 towers with spires and above the inner pair of towers a representation of Queen Philippa's crowned head (she was the wife of Edward III who made the place a free Borough and conferred its present name in her honour). The device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 182) to TY Greet, Mayor. Another full set (Ind No 639) was issued in 1835 to R Hinde, Clerk of the Peace.

The standards were reverified during the 1870s and inspection may have continued until c1878 when inspection would have been transferred to the County under Section 55 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878.

ROCHESTER CITY

An ancient city and port 8 miles (N) from Maidstone whose City police force ended in 1943.

In 1866 the Serjeant-at-Mace acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £25 plus £13 emoluments. During that year he stamped 347 weights and 174 liquid measures; seizing 3 weights and securing 2convictions with fines and costs totalling £1 3s.

The Borough arms are a shield with the letter 'r' on a cross and in the chief a lion passant guardant, which device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 75) to Thomas Saunders, Mayor, possibly for the use of George Morson Viney who in 1835 was reported to have been the Inspector for some years.

Adopted UVNos 507 in 1890 and 1018 in 1964.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Kent County Council.

ROMNEY MARSH LIBERTY

A liberty in the Lathe of Shepway of some 24000 acres comprising the whole or parts of 20 parishes which had a Liberty police force from 1840 to 1888. A Bailiff and Jurats administered the district who were appointed by the proprietors of 23 manors known as Lords of the Marsh.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the the liberty.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 48) to John Caistor, Chamberlain, possibly for the use of Robert Gutsole who in 1835 was reported to have been the Inspector for some years.

Adopted UVNo 432 in 1882 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Kent County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

SHAMWELL HUNDRED

A Hundred in the Lathe of Aylesford for which a short set of standards (Ind No 456) were issued in 1834 to the Rt Hon Earl of Darnley, Lord of the Manor. These were never reverified and it is likely that the use of the standards was both localised and brief.

SWANSCOMBE MANOR

A manor based on the parish of the same name in the Lathe of Sutton-at-Hone 4 miles (E) from Dartford.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the manor.

A short set of Standards were issued for 'Swanscombe' in 1827 (Ind No 393) to R Wheatley, Constable of Greenhithe. These were never reverified and it is likely that the use of the standards was both localised and brief.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS BOROUGH

A market town and spa health resort on the border with Sussex 20 miles (SW) from Maidstone which had a Borough police force from 1835 to 1943. Incorporated as a Municipal Borough in 1889 when inspection probably commenced; the first record of standards being obtained was in 1892 (Ind No 2297).

The Borough arms granted in 1889 are a shield sprinkled with drops of water, in the base 2 heraldic fountains; a pile charges with a lion rampant. The crest a well on a wreath and rising from it a lion rampant holding in its forepaws a heraldic fountain (i.e a roundel with wavy bars). This latter device is reproduced exactly in the verification mark.

Adopted UVNos 358 in 1892, 356 in 1928 and 1197 in 1968.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Kent County Council.

WOOLWICH ST MARY PARISH

A parish centred on the dockyard and military bases of the market town of Woolwich 8 miles (E by S) from London.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the parish/town.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1843 (Ind No 906) to the Commissioners of the Parish.

The standards were reverified in 1863 and inspection may have continued until c1878 when inspection would have been transferred to the County under Section 55 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878.

LONDON & SOUTH EAST ENGLAND XII - LIBERTY OF THE CINQUE PORTS I

LIBERTY OF THE CINQUE PORTS

The Cinque Ports came into being in the reign of Edward the Confessor who disbanded his personal fleet and called upon a number of ports on the South East coast to supply him with men and ships to protect commerce in the Straits of Dover. The Liberty came from these places forming themselves into a confederation which became the most formidable maritime fighting force in Europe - it effectively furnished and manned the first Navy of England. In return for this great service successive monarchs rewarded them by the grant of ever increasing privileges. The Liberty existed as a separate 'county of itself' until its powers were removed by the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888. It comprised 39 Boroughs and subordinate villages which formed no part of the counties of Kent, Sussex or Essex which surrounded them. These 39 places effectively constituted one homogenous county ranking as a separate shire but also having the nature of a single municipal corporation. The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports was appointed by the Crown and for many centuries combined his post with that of Constable of Dover Castle. He was effectively Lord Lieutenant, High Sheriff and head of the 'Corporation'; Chancellor of the Star Court, Exchequer and Chancery; and Admiral presiding at the Courts of Admiralty. The Liberty had 8 corporate 'limbs or members' and 24 non-corporate in addition to the original 5 ports and 2 Ancient Towns:

The Original 5 or Cinque Ports	Dover - Faversham and Folkestone Corporations plus 7 villages (including Margate) Hastings - Seaford and Pevensey Corporations plus 6 villages (including Eastbourne) Hythe - plus 1 village Romney - Lydd Corporation plus 4 villages Sandwich - Deal and Fordwich Corporations plus 6 villages (including Brighton and Ramsgate)
2 Ancient Towns	Rye - Tenterden Corporation Winchelsea

Subordinate to the organisation of the Liberty each of the 7 major ports had long had its own independent municipal corporation with mayors often with some form of common council. It was these places which traditionally had responsibility for weights and measures administration within the Liberty's constituent areas. During the 19th Century the corporate towns began to act more independently which included undertaking weights and measures functions in their local areas; and some of the non-corporate places acquired Borough status and did likewise. The places which follow were all in the Liberty (including ones from within the boundaries of Sussex).

DEAL TOWN

A market town and sea-port 6 miles (NNW) from Sandwich of which cinque-port it was a dependent member.

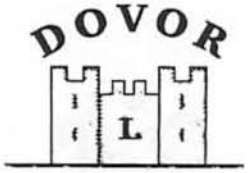
Borough police force from 1836 to 1889 and in 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the unpaid Inspector.

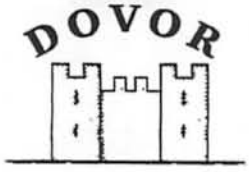
The Town had no arms of its own and used those of Sandwich (q.v) with 2 embattled towers for the crest.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 163) to J Leith, Town Clerk for the use of the Town-serjeant who was still acting as Inspector in 1835 when Thomas Langley held the office.

Adopted UVNo 284 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Kent County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

DOVER TOWN & LIBERTIES





An ancient market town and cinque-port 16 miles (SE by S) from Canterbury which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1836 to 1943. (R Stocks, "Control of Pounds and Pints", Buckland Press, 1975, gives a history of the control of weights and measures within the Borough and its Liberties).

The Liberties of Dover were Margate and Birchington towns and the parishes comprising most of North Thanet between Dover and Deal. The Mayor had anciently been responsible for overseeing inspection of weights and measures and was still involved in the 1830s: "He occasionally examines weights and measures in the market, and about once a year has the market butter conveyed to the Guildhall to be examined and weighed". He was assisted in this work by 2 others, the Town Serjeant in the Borough who was also Clerk of the Market, and the Deputy Mayor in the Liberties.

The Weights and Measures Acts, 1834 and 1835 required magistrates to appoint Inspectors &c; and the Dover Justices ensured continuity between the old and new systems by appointing 2 Inspectors. As Inspector for the Borough and the nearby Liberty of Ringwould, they appointed the Town Serjeant, Edward Poole, an Ironmonger who was Inspector until 1837 when Thomas Waters took over (until 1892 the current Town Serjeant was annually appointed Inspector for the Borough). As Inspector for the Thanet Liberties, they appointed Richard Jenkins, Deputy to the Mayor and High Constable of Margate (c.f entry for Margate for more details).

The Borough used the arms of the Cinque-Ports: a shield with 3 lions passant guardant halved and joined to the stern ends of 3 ships' hulls.

The verification mark shows a representation of Dover castle beneath 'DOVOR'. When the mark has a letter 'L' between the 2 towers in place of a portway it is the verification mark used in the Liberties. (Another mark has 'M' beneath the castle and is that used for Margate during the period c1858 to 1869).

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 120) to J Shipdern, Town Clerk. 2 complete sets were issued in 1835: for the Port of Dover (Ind No 604) to G Ledger, Town Clerk, and for the Corporation of Dover (Ind No 731) to J Shipdern, Town Clerk. In 1838 another complete set (Ind No 859) was issued for the Justices of Dover to W Kennett, Clerk to the Justices. A set of standard weights (Ind No 1030) was issued in 1849 to TB Bass, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNos 569 in 1891 and 977 in 1964.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Kent County Council.

FAVERSHAM TOWN

A market town and sea-port 9 miles (W) from Canterbury in the cinque-port liberty of Dover of which it was a member with a Borough police force from 1836 to 1889.

In 1866 the Inspector had an annual salary of £20. During that year he stamped 579 weights, 141 liquid and 60 dry measures and 69 length measures; securing 4 convictions with fines and costs totalling £4 9s.

The Town used unofficial arms of a shield with 3 lions passant guardant.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 133) to W Jeffery, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 280 in 1881.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Kent County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

FOLKESTONE TOWN & LIBERTIES

A market town and sea-port 37 miles (ESE) from Maidstone in the cinque-port liberty of Dover of which it was a member with a Borough police force from 1836 to 1943.

In 1866 a Printer acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £20. During that year he stamped 108 weights and 161 liquid measures.

The Borough seal shows a lymphad with sail furled with 4 men's heads and a pennant flying from the masthead.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 72) to Richard Hobday, Mayor, possibly for the use of John Omer Stone, Law Writer who in 1835 was reported to have been the Inspector for some years.

Adopted UVNos 573 in 1891, 375 in 1910 and 1220 in 1969.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Kent County Council.

HASTINGS BOROUGH

A market town and the principal of the cinque-ports 69 miles (E) from Colchester (and locally in the County of Sussex) which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1943 and was created a County Borough in 1888.

In 1866 the Serjeant-at-Mace acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £30. During that year he stamped 1386 weights and 440 liquid measures; seizing 1 weight, and securing 1 conviction with fines and costs totalling £2.

The Borough arms are a shield parted palewise, a lion passant guardant between 2 similar lions halved and joined with the stern ends of 2 ships.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 226) to G Colbron, Serjeant-at-Mace who acted as the Inspector until 1834/5 when John Pollard Crouch of Coburg Row, Hastings took over from him.

Adopted UVNos 250 in 1879, 1066 in 1965 and 1274 in 1970.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new East Sussex County Council.

HYTHE TOWN & LIBERTIES

A borough and cinque-port 33 miles (SE by E) from Maidstone with a Borough police force which ended in 1889.

In 1866 a Surveyor acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £3.

The Borough seal shows a single-masted ship with sail furled, 2 men kneeling on the cross-mast and 2 men in the vessel, one blowing a horn; the sea below full of fish.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 for the Corporation of Hythe (Ind No 188) to J Shipdern, Mayor. In 1835 a complete set (Ind No 596) was also issued to the Mayor for the use of the Inspector, Stephen Brittenden.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Kent County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

LONDON & SOUTH EAST ENGLAND XIV - LIBERTY OF THE CINQUE PORTS III

LYDD TOWN

SEAL OF LYDD

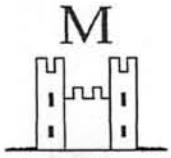
A market town 36 miles (SE) from Maidstone in the cinque-port liberty of Romney of which it was a member until incorporated as a Borough in 1885. In 1835 the Inspector was Stephen Terry. In 1866 a Hairdresser acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £2 2s. During that year he stamped 41 weights, 10 dry and 1 length measures.

The Town arms show rising from water a church with tower and spire, behind it a single-masted ship with sail furled and on its stern a man blowing a horn; and a canton charged with a cross and 4 lions rampant.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 62) to Thomas Lynn, Chamberlain.

Adopted UVNo 431 in 1882 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Kent County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

MARGATE BOROUGH



A market town and sea-port 44 miles (ENE) from Maidstone in the cinque-port liberty of Dover of which it was a member until incorporated as a Borough in 1857 with a Borough police force from 1858 to 1943.

Inspection of weights and measures in Margate had been done since at least the latter part of the 18th Century by the Inspector for Dover's Thanet Liberties using Dover's standards. In 1835 the Mayor of Dover appointed Richard Jenkins, the High Constable of Margate, to be his Deputy and Inspector for the Thanet Liberties. Jenkins who was a partner of Jenkins and Smith, Auctioneers, Appraisers and Estate Agents of 50-52, Hawley Square, Margate continued as Inspector until 1862. His partner, John Peyton Smith, was then appointed and acted as Inspector until 1868 when James Timms, an employee of Jenkins and Smith was appointed Inspector. Meanwhile, Margate had gained Borough status and made an arrangement with the Corporation of Dover for its Inspector for the Thanet Liberties to provide an inspection service for Margate using Dover's standards (The verification mark used during the period of this arrangement i.e c1858 to 1869 was a representation of Dover Castle below the letter 'M'). In 1868, the Town Clerk of Margate sought permission from the Board of Trade for the standards used in the Thanet Liberties (Ind No 604) to be reverified for the Borough as well as the Liberties. There being no precedent for this or for the appointment of an Inspector by one authority for another, it caused some uncertainty at the Standards Department. It was eventually agreed that the standards could be used as requested and they were duly reverified and the inscription altered from 'Corporation of Dovor' to 'Corporations of Dovor and Margate'. James Timms died in 1869 and the Town Clerk of Dover wrote to inform the Borough Council of Margate that their 'arrangement' about the standards had to cease. Margate then purchased their own standards (Ind No 1451) and appointed its Chief Constable as Inspector.

The Borough arms granted in 1858 are a shield parted palewise, a chevron between in chief a demi-lion passant guardant joined with the stern of a ship, and in base a horse rampant. The crest a sea-horse supporting a ship's mast on a wreath; which device was reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark used by Margate's own Inspectors from September 1869 until 1879 when the Uniform design of numbered verification stamp was adopted.

A complete set of Standards were issued in 1870 (Ind No 1451) to the Inspector.

Adopted UVNos 20 in 1879, 920 in 1964, 1031 in 1965 and 1280 in 1970.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Kent County Council.

(NEW) ROMNEY BOROUGH

ARMS & SEAL OF ROMNEY

New Romney, a market town, cinque-port and prescriptive borough 34 miles (SE) from Maidstone in the Liberty of Romney. Old or East Romney (2 miles W by N from New Romney) a very small town/parish partly in the same Liberty and partly in the Liberty of Romney Marsh. The Borough arms are 3 lions passant guardant.

In 1866 a Watchmaker acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £6 6s. During that year he stamped 48 weights and 4 dry measures.

A full set of Standards were issued for New and East Romney Town in 1826 (Ind No 106) to T Cobb, Chamberlain, possibly for the use of John Wiles who in 1835 was reported to have been the Inspector for some years.

Adopted UVNo 462 in 1884 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Kent County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

PEVENSEY TOWN & LIBERTY

A liberty in the Rape of Pevensey (and locally in the County of Sussex) and a member of the cinque-port of Hastings 6 miles (SE by E) from Hailsham. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town/liberty.

In 1866 the Inspector had an annual salary of £1 1s plus fees and during that year he seized 6 weights, 1 measure and 2 balances; securing 3 convictions with fines and costs totalling £2 4s 6d of which he received half.

A full set of Standards were issued for the Liberty of Pevensey in 1851 (Ind No 1050) to HJ Bartlett, Inspector.

Adopted UVNo 282 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new East Sussex County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

RAMSGATE TOWN

A market town and sea-port 4 miles (S) from Margate in the cinque-port liberty of Sandwich of which it was a member until incorporated as a Borough in 1884 when it first obtained arms.

In 1866 the Constable acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £10. During that year he stamped 168 weights and 139 liquid measures.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 211) to R Sladder, Inspector. In 1835 a full set (Ind No 632) was issued to J Smith, Inspector.

Adopted UVNo 78 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Kent County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

RYE BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and cinque-port (locally in the County of Sussex) and a member of the cinque-port of Hastings 76 miles (E by N) from Chichester. The Borough had pre-Imperial Standards and a police force which ended in 1889.

Prior to the Weights and Measures Act, 1834 a Grand Jury supervised weights and measures locally. In 1835 the Inspector was Thomas Chatterton. In 1866 the Serjeant-at-Mace acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £2 2s.

The Borough used the arms of the Cinque Ports: a shield parted palewise, 3 lions passant guardant halved and joined to the stern ends of 3 ships' hulls.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 256) to Rev W Dodson, Mayor.

Adopted UVNo 430 in 1882 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new East Sussex County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

SANDWICH TOWN & LIBERTIES

A market town and cinque-port 39 miles (E) from Maidstone with a Borough police force which ended in 1889.

(These are also the arms of the Cinque Ports)

In 1866 the Head Constable acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £10. During that year he stamped 103 weights and 35 dry measures.

The Borough arms were those of the Liberty of the Cinque Ports: a shield parted palewise, 3 lions passant guardant halved and joined to the stern ends of 3 ships' hulls; which device is reproduced exactly in the verification mark.

A full set of Standards were issued for the Town and Port in 1826 (Ind No 92) to H Bradley, Mayor to whom in 1835 were also issued a set of standard weights (Ind No 680) for the use of the Inspector, William Suddery Goodwin.

Adopted UVNo 77 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Kent County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

TENTERDEN TOWN

A market town 18 miles (SE by S) from Maidstone in the cinque-port liberty of Rye of which it was a member with a Borough police force which ended in 1889. In 1835 the Inspector was Benjamin Hatch, an Auctioneer. In 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £4. During that year he stamped 345 weights and 11 dry measures.

SEAL OF TENTERDEN

The Town arms are a shield with a 3-masted ship under sail, the foresail furled, the mainsail charged with the arms of the Liberty of the Cinque Ports, the mizzen sail charged with a bend between 4 lions' heads torn off at the neck with 3 stars on the bend.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 27) to Edward Winser, Chamberlain.

Adopted UVNo 241 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Kent County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

WINCHELSEA TOWN & LIBERTIES

A market town and parish (locally in the County of Sussex) and a member of the cinque-port of Hastings 74 miles (E by N) from Chichester. In 1835 the Inspector was Charles Hill. The Borough used the arms of the Cinque Ports: a shield parted palewise, 3 lions passant guardant halved and joined to the stern ends of 3 ships' hulls.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 131) to the Serjeant-at-Mace.

The standards were reverified in 1861 and inspection may have continued until c1878 when inspection would have been transferred to the County under Section 55 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878.

SUSSEX COUNTY

The County had 6 Great Districts or Rapes each comprising several Hundreds (70 Hundreds in total) which were not used as such for inspection districts. Prior to c1840 the County had 2 separate administrative areas: Eastern and Western Divisions each with its own Inspector and these 2 major Divisions continued until 1889. Until 1943 when the Sussex Combined Police were formed there were 2 separate police forces: East Sussex Constabulary from 1840 to 1943 and West Sussex Constabulary from 1857 to 1943.

In 1835 there were 9 inspection districts each with an Inspector based on the principal market towns in each Rape (c.f Appendix IV). This district system continued with the addition of new districts during the 19th Century. By 1866 there were 11 districts. The 6 in West Sussex (Arundel & Worthing; Chichester; Horsham; Midhurst; Petworth, and Steyning) had Police Superintendents acting as the unpaid Inspectors. The 5 East Sussex districts had salaried Inspectors: Battle (a Vestry Clerk: £22 10s plus £2 14s emoluments), East Grinstead (an Assessor of Taxes: £20 plus £5 11s emoluments), 2 full-time Inspectors (East Sussex No2: £41 7s 6d plus £5 emoluments & Lewes: £45 plus £20 19s 9d emoluments) and Mayfield (a Tailor: £28 plus £15 7s 6d emoluments).

Divisional marks have been recorded which always comprise a 7-pointed open crown: above 'WS' over a numeral for West Sussex and above Roman numerals over 'SUSSEX' for East Sussex.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 232) to J Holland, Constable of the Hundred of Ninfield. 2 complete sets were issued in 1826: for the Eastern Division (Ind No 280) to WB Langridge, Clerk of the Peace, and for the Western Division (Ind No 330) to J Mance, Keeper of the House of Correction. Short sets were issued for the following Hundred: in 1832 for Battle (Ind No 445) to T Bellingham, Steward; in 1833 for Eastbourne (Ind No 448) to W Jones and W Dumbrell, Stewards; and in 1834 for Goldspur (Ind No 451) to RS Thomas, Constable. 2 full sets (Ind Nos 579-80) were issued in 1835 to the Inspectors for East and West Sussex, respectively James Damper and Charles Sheppard. In 1852 a short set and a full set (Ind Nos 1081-2) were issued for the Western Division. Other full sets were issued for the Western Division: in 1870 for Worthing District (Ind No 1484) to the Clerk of the Peace; in 1872 for Horsham District (Ind No 1502) to Superintendent Blake, Deputy Chief Constable; and in 1873 (Ind No 1506) to Supt. Henderson. Another set (Ind No 2138) were issued for East Sussex in 1890.

UVNos adopted by East Sussex: 215-9 (1879), 211-12 (1946), 984 (1964), 1259-60 (1969) and 1278-9 (1970); and by West Sussex: 167-73 (1880), 77 (1947), 883 (1962), 906 (1963), 1264 (1969) and 1315 in 1971.

From 1 April 1889 weights and measures administration passed to the new East and West Sussex County Councils. From 1 April 1974 the 2 County Councils continued to administer weights and measures functions in their former areas after the reorganisation of Local Government under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1972.

ARUNDEL BOROUGH

A market town 10 miles (E by N) from Chichester whose Borough police force ended in 1889.

The Borough used arms of a swallow (French: hirondelle) an allusion to the place-name; which device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark above 'A.C'.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1828 (Ind No 410) to R Holmes, Mayor.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new West Sussex County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

BATTLE TOWN

A market town 7 miles (NW) from Hastings for which it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms.
(N.B a short set of standards had previously been issued to the Hundred of Battle in 1832 which may be relevant to this entry although it has been recorded under the County). A full set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 695) to T Foord, Inspector (reported as County Inspector for Battle in 1835) which were reverified in 1862 for the Town and returned into the custody of the Inspector. These standards were reverified in December 1866 for the Battle Division of the County so inspection must have ceased between 1862 and 1866.

BRIGHTON OR BRIGHTHELMSTONE TOWN

A market town and sea-port 30 miles (E) from Chichester which had a Borough police force from 1838 to 1943, was incorporated as a Borough in 1854 and created a County Borough in 1888. In 1866 the Inspector had an annual salary of £110. During that year he stamped 5143 weights, 641 liquid, 221 dry and 29 length measures; seizing 1 weight and securing 1 conviction with fines and costs totalling 13s 6d.

The Town seal shows a shield with 2 dolphins swimming one above the other, which device is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 310) to A Bradford and H Lowes, Churchwardens. In 1835 a complete set (Ind No 624) were issued to Samuel Duly, Inspector who was also County Inspector for Brighton. In 1856 a set of standard weights (Ind No 1173) were issued to W Hallett, Mayor. Another set (Ind No 1687) were issued in 1880.

Adopted UVNos 197 in 1879, 687-9 in 1952, 978 in 1964 and 1232-3 in 1969

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new East Sussex County Council.

CHICHESTER CITY

A (Corn)market town 62 miles (SW by S) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and a City police force from 1836 to 1889.

In 1866 the Chief Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £10. During that year he stamped 629 weights, 5 liquid and 37 dry measures.

The City arms are a shield sprinkled with drops and on an indented chief a lion passant guardant. 2 lions passant one above and one below 'C C C' were used as an early post-Imperial verification mark.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 319) to the Inspector, John Humphreys, Serjeant-at-Mace. In 1835 another full set (Ind No 663) were issued to Robert Wills, Inspector who was also County Inspector for Chichester. In 1853 a set of standard weights (Ind No 1100) were issued to J Powell, Town Clerk.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new West Sussex County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

With effect from 1 April 1967 the Council became a weights and measures authority and obtained standards having already adopted UVNos 1157-8 in 1966 and then 1304 in 1970. Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new West Sussex County Council.

EASTBOURNE BOROUGH

A sea-side resort town 7 miles (S) from Hailsham which was incorporated as a Borough in 1883, had a Borough police force from 1891 to 1943 and was created a County Borough in 1911. Commenced inspection in 1883 when it obtained standards and adopted UVNo 218 and later UVNos 205 in 1952 and 1365 in 1971.
Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new East Sussex County Council.

EAST GRINSTEAD TOWN

A market town 20 miles (N) from Lewes whose arms show a crowned rose between 'SUS' and 'SEX'.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 591) to Richard Payne, Inspector who was also County Inspector for East Grinstead. The weights were reverified in 1856 and, in 1867 all the standards were reverified as a County set so inspection possibly had ceased by c1860.

THE TOWNS & LIBERTIES OF HASTINGS, PEVENSEY, RYE & WINCHELSEA

These towns locally situated in East Sussex were within the jurisdiction of the Liberty of the Cinque-Ports until 1889. The entries for them are given under London and South East England XII to XV - Liberty of the Cinque Ports I to IV.

HOVE TOWN

A sea-side resort town on the outskirts of Brighton which had a Town Police force from 1858 to 1943. Inspection probably commenced in 1898 when the town was incorporated as a Municipal Borough although standards had been obtained in November 1897 (Ind No 2475). Adopted UVNos 217 in 1897, 806 in 1954 and 1161 in 1966.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new East Sussex County Council.

LEWES BOROUGH
A (Corn)market town and the county town 7 miles (NE by E) from Brighton and 38 (E by N) from Chichester which had pre-Imperial Standards and whose market house was completed in 1793. It may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826. The Borough arms are a chequered shield with a blazon in the 2nd of a lion rampant surrounded by 8 cross-crosslets.

WORTHING TOWN

A market and resort town and sea-port 20 miles (E by S) from Chichester which was incorporated as a Municipal Borough in 1890. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 242) to William Tribe, Clerk to the Commissioners. Another full set (Ind No 581) were issued in 1835 to the Inspector, George White. a Civil Engineer who was also County Inspector for Worthing. The latter set were reverified in 1852 and then again in December 1866 for the County. Inspection possibly ceased c1857 when the County police force were established and began to take over inspection.

In 1964 inspection recommenced and the Borough Council adopted UVNos 996-7 in 1964 and 1285 in 1970.
Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new West Sussex County Council.

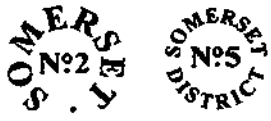
SOMERSET COUNTY

The County had 42 Hundreds some of which in combination may have formed the basis for the earliest inspection districts. However, by 1835 there were 7 inspection districts based on significant localities such as market towns each with 2 Inspectors (c.f Appendix IV).

County police force from 1856 to 1967 and from c1856 the inspection districts were the police districts under the charge of a Superintendent of Police. In 1866 there were 15 Districts each with a Police Superintendent acting as Inspector at an annual salary of £15 each (this remained the salary for such officers undertaking weights and measures duties in 1885: "Standing Orders and Rules of the Somerset Sessions; and, other information connected with the general business of the County" c.f Appendix H - Police and Weights and Measures Districts).

During 1866 the 15 Inspectors stamped 6044 weights, 697 liquid, 93 dry and 28 length measures; seizing 87 weights and 69 measures, and securing 49 convictions with fines and costs totalling £43 19s 4d.

Divisional marks have been recorded of which the earliest are probably 'S.D' over 'N°#' which have been noted with and without a crown. Other divisional marks are circular with the division or district number in the centre and variations of 'SOMERSET DISTRICT' around the circumference. The latest are 'crowned S.C' above the district number shown as 'No #'.



A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 297) to E Coles, Clerk of the Peace. 7 full sets (Ind Nos 601, 616, 663, 687-8, 726 & 793) were issued in 1835 to the Clerk of the Peace. In 1858 a full set (Ind No 1244) was issued to V Gould, Chief Constable. 4 short sets (Ind Nos 1256-59) were issued in 1859 to E Lovell, Clerk of the Peace. 2 more sets (Ind Nos 1790 & 1803) were issued in 1883.

Adopted UVNos 575-77 in 1891, 378 in 1921, 654-9 in 1952, 807 in 1954, 895 in 1963, 1115 in 1965, 1244 in 1969, 1288 in 1970 and 1380-81 in 1972.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration for part of the County Council's former area passed to the new Avon County Council whilst the new Somerset County Council continued to administer weights and measures functions in the remaining area.

AXBRIDGE BOROUGH

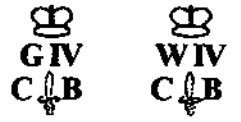
A market town 18 miles (S by W) from Bristol where in 1835 the Inspector was Levi Benden, Serjeant-at-Mace.

In 1866 it was reported that inspection had been transferred to the County, yet a Superintendent of Police was noted to be acting as Inspector at an annual salary of £2 2s and had stamped 131 weights and 4 liquid measures during the year. In view of this it is possible an arrangement had been made with the County to carry out inspection locally on behalf of the Borough. If this were so then the use of a verification mark referring to the Borough could possibly have continued beyond 1866 for some years. The Borough was extinct by 1886.

The Borough seal shows a pascal lamb with a halo, holding a banner charged with a cross (agnus dei).

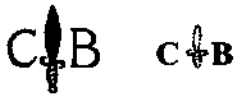
A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 21) to Thomas Nicholls, Town Clerk which were never reverified.

BATH CITY



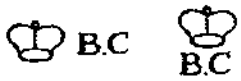
A spa resort 12 miles (E by S) from Bristol which had a City police force from 1836 to 1967 and was created a County Borough in 1888. Prior to the Weights and Measures Act, 1834 the Corporation employed 3 Examiners of Weights and Measures under the Acts 37 & 55 Geo III. In 1835 the Inspector was John George.

In 1866 a Journalist acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £150. During that year he stamped 4775 weights, 730 liquid, 221 dry and 24 length measures; seizing 5 weights and 41 measures, and securing 17 convictions with fines totalling £6 18s.



The Borough arms are a shield the upper half with 2 wavy bars, the lower half an embattled stone wall, in front of the whole an erect sword point upwards. This later device is reproduced almost exactly between 'C' and 'B' in the earlier verification marks used by the City.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 112) to P George, Town Clerk to which Indenture were added a set of bullion weights in 1856. Another set of standards (Ind No 1657) were issued in 1880.



Adopted UVNos 38 in 1879, 735-6 in 1953 and 1329 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Avon County Council.

BRIDGWATER BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and river-port 35 miles (SW) from Bristol which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1836 when Imperial standards were obtained. In 1835 it was reported that the Corporation appointed annually 2 persons to be Surveyors of the Markets, part of whose duty it was to inspect weights and measures. Borough police force from 1839 to 1940.

In 1866 a Plumber/Painter acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £10 plus £15 10s emoluments. During that year he stamped 1763 weights, 119 liquid and 2 dry measures; securing 2 convictions with fines and costs totalling 19s.

The Borough arms are a shield with the piers of a bridge rising from water, on the bridge a 3-towered castle with a central portway, in the chief a star and a fleur-de-lis.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1836 (Ind No 821) to John Trevor, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 378 in 1880 and ceased inspection with effect from 1 July 1921 when inspection was transferred to the County Council.

BRISTOL COUNTY OF CITY

An ancient (Corn)market town, inland port and county of itself 34 miles (SW by S) from Gloucester and 12 (NW) from Bath which had pre-Imperial Standards and was created a County Borough in 1888. The Corporation's Court of Admiralty dealt with false weights and measures arising from the harbour and adjoining shores.

City police force from 1836 to 1974.

In 1841 the Chief Inspector was William James Gingell who had been one of the County Inspectors in 1835 and gave evidence in 1841 to the Standards Commission.

In 1866 the full-time Inspector had an annual salary of £200. During that year he stamped 48584 weights, 2823 liquid, 1113 dry and 111 length measures; seizing 37 weights and 10 measures, and securing 20 convictions with fines and costs totalling £20 17s 6d.

The local pewterers Edgar and Son marked their measures and mugs with a semi-circular 'IMPERIAL' label above 'GR' (Carl Ricketts and John Douglas, "The use of verification marks to identify pewterers", Journal of the Pewter Society, Autumn 1994).

The Borough arms are a shield with to the right a castle with 2 domed towers each flying a banner; and to the left a 3-masted ship sailing out of the castle, the foremast with sail set and the mainmast with sail furled, each flying a banner.

A complete set of Standards except the yard were issued in 1826 (Ind No 110) to John Foy Edgar, Sword Bearer who was still acting as Inspector in 1835. Further sets were issued in: 1880 (Ind No 1684), 1885 (Ind No 1850) and 1890 (Ind No 2142).

Adopted UVNos 490 in 1890, 886-91 in 1963 and 1237-9 in 1969.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Avon County Council.

GLASTONBURY BOROUGH

A market town 7 miles (N by E) from Somerton whose Borough police force ended in 1856.

The Borough seal shows a shield with 2 croziers saltirewise surmounted by a bishop's mitre.

SEAL OF GLASTONBURY

A full set of Standards were issued in 1843 (Ind No 910) to The Mayor and Corporation which were never reverified and were said in 1866 to have been earlier sold as old metal. Inspection possibly ceased c1856 after the Borough police force ended.

LANGPORT EASTOVER BOROUGH

A market town 4 miles (WSW) from Somerton which in 1835 was reported to have a Portreeve who was coroner for the Borough and also Clerk of the Market. The Corporation seal shows the bust of a bewigged man facing right. The Borough ceased to exist in 1886 under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1883.

WELLS CITY

A (Corn)market town 19 miles (SW) from Bath which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1835 when Imperial standards were obtained.

City police force ended in 1856.

The Borough arms and seal show an ash tree between 3 wells.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 671) to The Mayor, Masters and Burgesses for the use of the Inspector, Robert Davies, whose mark is believed to be the one illustrated.

The standards were never reverified and inspection possibly ceased c1856 after the Borough police force ended.

WATCHET BOROUGH & WILLITON MANORS

Watchet, a market town and sea-port 5 miles (E) from Dunster is the main town of the parish of St Decuman which comprised the area covered by the manorial jurisdiction in the Hundred of Williton and Freemanners.
The manors of Williton Fulford, Williton Hadley and Williton Regis were all merged as part of the Wyndham estates in 1766 when 2 Inspectors of Weights and Measures were appointed.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town or manors.

In 1866 there were 4 Tradesmen acting as unpaid Inspectors.

A short set of Standards were issued for 'Williton and Watchet' in 1826 (Ind No 323) to the Rt. Hon. Earl of Egremont, Lord of the Manor.

In the 4th Report of the Standards Commission it was recorded that the standards were issued to Watchet Manor and Borough and adjacent Manors. The standards were reverified in 1856 and inspections were still being carried out in 1866. The terminal date for inspection might have been some years later.

WIVELISCOMBE BOROUGH

A market town 28 miles (W) from Somerton for which it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms.

In 1866 there were 2 Tradesmen acting as unpaid Inspectors. During that year they stamped 267 weights, 60 liquid, 15 dry and 6 length measures.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1837 (Ind No 858) to the Portreeve of the Court Leet of the Borough.

The standards were reverified in 1873 and inspection probably ceased c1878 when weights and measures administration passed to the County under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878.

YEOVIL BOROUGH

A market town 9 miles (SSE) from Somerton which was incorporated as a Borough in 1854 and whose Borough police force ended in 1859.

In 1866 a Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £4. During that year he stamped 91 weights, 16 liquid, 2 dry measures and 32 length measures; seizing 10 weights, and securing 3 convictions with fines and costs totalling £1 17s 6d.

The Borough seal shows a saint (probably the burghal patron saint St John the Baptist) standing in a gothic canopy holding a book in his left arm with a tree on each side of the canopy.

A complete set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 690) to R Jennings, Portreeve.

Adopted UVNo 247 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Somerset County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF SOMERSET

The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

CHARD BOROUGH, FROME TOWN, ILCHESTER and TAUNTON BOROUGHS

DORSET COUNTY

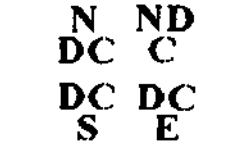
In 1830, under the Act 9 Geo IV c43, the County was divided into 9 Divisions for civil purposes which were also used as weights and measures inspection districts:

Blandford - including the Borough of Blandford Forum
Bridport - including the Boroughs of Bridport and Lyme Regis
Cerne
Dorchester - including the Boroughs of Dorchester and Weymouth & Melcombe Regis
Shaston - including the Borough of Shaftesbury and the Liberty of Gillingham
Sherborne
Sturminster
Wareham - including the Boroughs of Corfe Castle and Wareham
Wimborne

In 1835 there were 3 Inspectors for the whole County: Charles Frampton of Beaminster, Samuel Pegler of Blandford Forum and John Thurman of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis; the personal verification marks of the latter are shown in the first row of marks and that for Frampton may be the last in the second row.

County police force from 1856 onwards from when the 9 Districts each had a Police Superintendent acting as unpaid Inspector. During 1866 they stamped 10330 weights, 272 liquid, 183 dry and 14 length measures; seizing 49 weights, 39 measures and 2 balances, and securing 33 convictions with fines and costs totalling £21 6s.

Numerous Divisional marks have been recorded of which the earliest comprise a circle inside which is what may be a representation of an erect dagger (or it could be a ropemaker's spinning hook c.f Bridport), these are commonly found with pairs of letters which refer to geographical divisions e.g 'ED' for East(ern) or 'E' Division. Later, possibly from c1856 onwards similar conventions were used more often with another pair of letters 'DC' for Dorset County sometimes with a crown. No Dorset County marks have been recorded with a royal cypher.



A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 346) to J Fox, Clerk of the Peace to whom in were also issued a set of standard weights (Ind No 745) and 2 short sets for the Divisions of: Blandford (Ind No 746) and Sherborne (Ind No 747). 5 full and 2 short sets were issued in 1858 to Col Samuel S Cox, Chief Constable for the Divisions of: Beaminster, Dorchester, Cerne, Wareham, Wimborne, Sturminster and, Shaftesbury (Ind Nos 1236-41 & 1245).

Adopted UVNos 158-66 in 1879, 786-7 in 1953, 843 in 1958, 1105 in 1965, 1338 in 1971, 1402 in 1972 and 1421 in 1973.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Dorset County Council enlarged by boundary changes with Hampshire from which Bournemouth and Christchurch were transferred.

BRIDPORT BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and sea-port 15 miles (W) from Dorchester which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1836 when Imperial standards were obtained.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1858.

The Borough arms are a shield with a 2-towered castle rising from water, over each tower a fleur-de-lis and between them a lion passant guardant crowned; and in the portway 3 ropemakers' spinning hooks or cogs.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1836 (Ind No 837) to the Inspector. The standards were never reverified and in 1866 it was reported that they were no longer in use and inspection had transferred to the County; this possibly took place c1858 when the Borough police ended.

DORCHESTER BOROUGH

An ancient (Corn)market town and the county town 120 miles (SW by W) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1835 when Imperial standards were obtained.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1889.

In 1866 the Corporation Surveyor acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £10. During that year he stamped 180 weights and 1 liquid measure.

The Borough arms and seal show a 3-towered castle in front of which are a quartered shield with the Royal arms France Ancient and England (as used c1340-1405).

A full set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 653) to the Inspector, James Hutchings, Basket Maker.

Inspection ceased in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Dorset County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

GILLINGHAM LIBERTY & MANOR

A liberty in the Shaston Division with the market town of Gillingham 4 miles (NW by W) from Shaftesbury for which it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the liberty.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 213) to J Lewis, Bailiff which were never reverified and inspection probably had ceased during the 1830s.

LYME REGIS BOROUGH

LR LR

A (Corn)market town and sea-port 22miles (W) from Dorchester near to the Devon border which had a Borough police force from 1829 to 1860.

In 1866 the Serjeant of Police acted as the unpaid Inspector. During that year he stamped 392 weights and no measures; and secured 1 conviction with fines and costs totalling £2 19s.

The Borough used unofficial arms of a shield with 2 wavy bars and in chief a lion passant guardant.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1834 (Ind No 499) to Henry Jefferd, Inspector.

Adopted UVNo 233 in 1879.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Dorset County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

POOLE COUNTY OF TOWN

A market town, sea-port and county of itself 27 miles (E) from Dorchester where an annual court of admiralty was held until the early years of the 19th Century. This was still being held occasionally in the 1830s by the Mayor, as admiral within the liberties of the port whose boundaries were perambulated by a jury empanelled for the purpose to whom all nuisances and encroachments were presented. The sheriff was also still holding his 'Tourn' annually during the 1830s at which presentments of illegal weights and measures were made.

Borough police force from 1856 to 1891.

In 1866 a Police Officer acted as the unpaid Inspector. During that year he stamped 299 weights, 24 liquid and 7 dry measures and 1 length measure.

The Borough arms are a shield with 8 wavy bars on which is an embowed dolphin; and 3 scallop shells in chief which devices are reproduced in the larger verification mark (the letter 'S' may not be part of the mark).

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 146) to DO Lander, Mayor possibly for the use of Thomas Brown and John Darby who in 1835 were reported to have been the Inspectors for some years.

Adopted UVNo 74 in 1879, 749-50 in 1953, 1035 in 1965 and 1423 in 1973.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Dorset County Council.

PORTLAND LIBERTY
The Liberty of the Isle of Portland 3 miles (SSW) from Weymouth had Pre-Imperial standards dated 1805.

WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS BOROUGH

A market town and sea-port 8 miles (S by W) from Dorchester which was created a joint Borough by an Act of the 12th year of Elizabeth I. The 2 towns form the opposite boundaries of the harbour.

Borough police force from 1846 to 1921.

The Borough arms are a shield with a 3-masted ship with sails furled, on the central mast a shield parted quarterly with a lion rampant in the 1st and a wheatsheaf in the 2nd. The seal shows a castellated bridge of 3 arches over water above which is a shield with 3 lions passant.

A full set of Standards were issued for the Corporation of Weymouth in 1825 (Ind No 40) to HH Tizard, Town Clerk possibly for the use of George Powell who in 1835 was reported to have been the Inspector for some years.

Adopted UVNo 124 in 1879, 1020 in 1964 and 1351 in 1971.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Dorset County Council.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF DORSET
The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

BLANDFORD FORUM and SHAFTESBURY BOROUGHS, SHERBORNE TOWN and WAREHAM BOROUGH

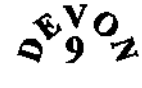
DEVON COUNTY

The County had 33 Hundreds most if not all of which probably served initially as weights and measures inspection districts. In 1831, under the provisions of Act 9 Geo IV c43, the County was divided into 19 Divisions for civil purposes most of which together with divisions based on the principal towns were also used as weights and measures inspection districts. In 1835 there were 15 'Inspectors' for the whole County of whom 8 had been formerly appointed under earlier legislation and were continuing to act as 'Examiners' (c.f Appendix IV). The number of districts reduced progressively during the 19th century and by 1892 there were 6 whose UVNos were: Barnstaple (584), Exeter (585), Crediton (583), South Brent (587), Tavistock (588) and Newton Abbot (586).

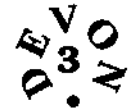
County police force from 1857 to 1966 and probably from c1857 there were 12 districts: Barnstaple, Bideford & Torrington, Castle District (Exeter), Cullompton, Honiton, Okehampton, Paignton, Stanborough & Coleridge, East Stonehouse &c, Tavistock, Teignbridge, and Tiverton.

In 1866, of the 12 Districts, 1 had a Police Officer and 7 a Superintendent of Police acting as unpaid Inspector receiving 12s daily when employed away from home and 1s 6d when at home. The Inspectors of the other 4 Districts were unsalaried but received the amounts shown as emoluments: Castle had a Watch and Clockmaker (£2 2s 8d), Okehampton had no other occupation (£15 15s 6d), Stanborough and Coleridge had a Bailiff (£4 2s 10d) and Teignbridge had a Shopkeeper who received no monies (and kept no record of his activities!). During 1866 the County Inspectors stamped 19807 weights, 1547 liquid, 346 dry and 149 length measures; seizing 183 weights, 10 measures and 8 balances, and securing 110 convictions with fines and costs totalling £91 3s 6d.

Several variants of Divisional marks have been recorded almost all of which used numerals for the inspection districts. The earliest comprise 'DN' over a numeral. Then, stamps with letters were used. Most commonly seen are circular marks with 'DEVON' around the circumference and a crown in the centre, with the district number struck separately alongside by a relatively large punch. In later version the crown is omitted and replaced by the district number, sometimes a semi-circular arrangement was used.



A full set of Standards were issued for the Division of Tavistock in 1826 (Ind No 136) to J Shapham, Merchant of Tavistock. In 1829 a set of standard measures (Ind No 419) were issued for the Hundred of Ermington and Plympton to Jonathan Walters, Inspector. In 1834 a short set (Ind No 454) was issued for the Division of Honiton to Henry Hurd, Inspector. 3 full sets were issued in 1834/5 to Inspectors: Thomas Pollard for the Castle District (Ind No 519), John Barry for the Barnstaple District (Ind No 557) and William Ponsford for the Okehampton District (Ind No 589). A full and a short set (Ind Nos 734-5) were issued in 1835 to the Clerk of the Peace. In 1836 a short set (Ind No 831) was issued for the Teignbridge District to Edward Croydon, Examiner of the District. Another short set (Ind No 870) was issued in 1840 for the Axminster Division to James Restarick, Sworn Examiner. A full set (Ind No 972) was issued in 1847 to W Curtis, Inspector. 2 short sets and a set of standard weights (Ind Nos 992-4) were issued in 1848 to Inspectors: C Kilby for the Paignton Division, J Madge for the Black Torrington Division and Thomas Mitchell for the Cullompton Division. In 1859 a full set (Ind No 1261) was issued to the Clerk of the Peace. 2 full sets were issued in 1862 to H Ford, Clerk of the Peace for the Ermington and Plympton District (Ind No 1309) and the Bideford and Great Torrington Division (Ind No 1338). In 1874 a short set (Ind No 1536) were issued to the Chief Constable.



Adopted UVNos 583-8 in 1892, 631-2 in 1930, 596 in 1945, 823 in 1956, 377 in 1957, 878 in 1962, 901-2 in 1963 and 1245-6 in 1969.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Devon County Council.

BARNSTAPLE BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and sea-port 40 miles (NW) from Exeter which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1836 to 1921 . In 1835 John Baker was the Inspector.

The Borough arms are a shield with a 3-towered castle, the central domed tower with a pennant flying.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 219) to S Bennidge, Mayor.

Adopted UVNo 377 in 1880.

Inspection was amalgamated with the County by agreement for a 3 year period ending 31 March 1914 under the provisions of Section 52, Weights and Measures Act, 1878. The Borough finally ceased inspection in 1921.

BIDEFORD BOROUGH, TOWN & MANOR

A market town and sea-port 39 miles (NW by W) from Exeter with a Borough police force from 1836 to 1889.

The Corporation seal shows rising from water a 3-arched stone bridge with a lymphad passing through the middle arch, its mast rising behind the bridge.

A full set of Standards except the yard were issued in 1826 (Ind No 225) to C Carter, Deputy Town Clerk possibly for the use of John Griffey and James Brannan who in 1835 were reported to have been the Inspectors for some years. Adopted UVNo 261 in 1879.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Devon County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

BRADNINCH BOROUGH & LIBERTY

BB

A market town and parish 8 miles (NE) from Exeter which probably had pre-Imperial Standards and exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1835 when Imperial standards were obtained.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1865 and in 1866 a Superintendent of the County Constabulary acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £2. During that year he stamped 545 weights, 23 liquid and 5 length measures.

The Corporation seal shows an eagle displayed.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 696) to James Ireland the younger, who had been Inspector for some years. Ceased inspection on Lady Day 1886 when weights and measures administration passed to the County under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1883.

CHULMLEIGH BOROUGH

C

A market town 21 miles (NW) from Exeter for which it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms.

A set of standard weights were issued in 1867 (Ind No 1407) to the Town Clerk. Inspection probably ceased c1878 when weights and measures administration passed to the County under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878.

DARTMOUTH &c BOROUGH

C·D·H

BM I·L

A market town and sea-port also known as Clifton - Dartmouth - Hardness 31 miles (S by W) from Exeter where in 1835 the Bailiffs, George Baker and Lawrence Wills acted as Inspectors.

The Borough arms are a shield with a King wearing a crown in a ship's hull at sea, 2 lions guardant seated on the bow and stern with their breasts towards the King; and a crescent and star to either side of the King's head.
The two lower marks with distinctive 'crowns' have been recorded on weights with the 'CDH' mark; on one the 'IL' mark is struck 4 times equidistantly. It is possible they relate to officials.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 108) to J Brooking, Mayor

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Devon County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

DEVONPORT BOROUGH

D

A major naval arsenal and port formerly called Plymouth Dock 1½ miles (W) from Plymouth which was enlarged when incorporated as a Borough in 1837 to include Stoke Damerel Parish (q.v) in which it was situated and the neighbouring parish and township of East Stonehouse (q.v). Created a County Borough in 1888.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1914 and in 1866 the Chief Constable acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £20. During that year he stamped 1100 weights, 169 liquid and 1 dry measure; seizing 7 weights and securing 1 conviction with fines and costs totalling 10s.

The Borough arms were a royal crown over crossed palm branches in chief, and the timber frame of a ship in base.

The Borough principally used the standards formerly obtained by East Stonehouse and Stoke Damerel although in 1854 a set of standard weights (Ind No 1119) were issued to R Gifford, Inspector.

Adopted UVNo 68 in 1880 and ceased inspection in 1914 upon being amalgamated into Plymouth County Borough.

EAST STONEHOUSE ST GEORGE PARISH

GIV
E S

A parish in the suburbs of Plymouth including major naval establishments and the township of Stonehouse for which it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms.

A short set of Standards were issued for the Parish of East Stonehouse in 1827 (Ind No 365) to J Dolling, Governor of the Workhouse. In 1833 another short set (Ind No 450) were issued for the Township of East Stonehouse to W Ivens, Governor of the Workhouse.

Inspection ceased in 1837 when the Parish was amalgamated into the newly incorporated Devonport Borough.

EXETER ST THOMAS THE APOSTLE PARISH

A parish in the Hundred of Wonford ½ mile (S by W) from Exeter which may have had pre-Imperial Standards.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the parish although there may be a link with those of the Lord of the Manor, Albany Savile.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 77) to Richard Eales, County Clerk of the Peace. These were never reverified and it is likely that the use of the standards was both localised and brief.

EXETER COUNTY OF CITY

An ancient (Corn)market town and sea-port, county of itself and the county town 176 miles (W by S) from London which had pre-Imperial Standards and was created a County Borough in 1888.

City police force from 1836 to 1966 and in 1866 the Inspector had an annual salary of £30.

The Borough arms are a shield with a 3-towered triangular castle; which device is reproduced exactly in the principal verification mark used by the City.

Exeter seems to have permitted local pewterers to stamp their own 'verification marks' on measures and mugs during the period c1825 to 1836 as none have been seen together with an 'official' verification mark of the City. These circular marks which are about ½" diameter are found to the immediate right of the handle (or under the base of bulbous measures) and comprise a crowned royal cypher (GIV or WIV) above a single capital letter ('F' or 'M') and 'IMPERIAL' following the lower circumference. 'F' is found on items made by the family firm of Ferris and 'M' on items made by Joseph Hart Mortimer (C Ricketts, "Features and marks of Exeter tavern pots c1790-1840" and "John Ferris - his contemporaries and successors", both in Journal of the Pewter Society, Autumn 1993).

A full set of Standards were issued in 1825 (Ind No 36) to Edward Gattey, Town Clerk to whom in 1834 another set (Ind No 537) were also issued; possibly for the use of Hugh Cumming who in 1835 was reported to have been the Inspector for some years. In 1867 a set of standard weights (Ind No 1406) were issued to the Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 87 in 1879 which may have been rarely if ever used until the reign of Edward VII.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Devon County Council.

EXON

EXON
1854

EXON

EXMOUTH TOWN MARKET

A sea-side resort and market town 11 miles (SE by S) from Exeter whose market-house was erected in the 1830s at the expense of Lord Rolle, Lord of the Manor.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town although there may be a link with those of Lord Rolle.

A short set of Standards were issued for the Town and Market of Exmouth in 1838 (Ind No 862) to Thomas Williams, Inspector. The standards were never reverified and inspection had ceased probably c1857.

(GREAT) TORRINGTON BOROUGH

A market town 34 miles (NW) from Exeter which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1870 and from 1878 to 1889. In 1835 the Inspector was Thomas Fowler, Stationer.

The Borough arms are a shield with wavy bars in the base and a fleur-de-lis in chief.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 209) to J Clavering, Mayor. In 1866 the Town Clerk reported that the standards were no longer in use and inspection by the Borough was discontinued. Inspection must have recommenced (possibly in 1878 when the police force were reinstated) as the Borough adopted UVNo 376 in 1880.

Finally ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Devon County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

ARMS OF GREAT TORRINGTON

HOLSWORTHY TOWN & MANOR

A manor comprising the market town and parish of Holsworthy 42 miles (W by N) from Exeter for which it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms although there may be a link with those of the Lord of the Manor.

In 1866 the 2 Inspectors who had no other occupations had an annual salary of £11 each. During that year they stamped 72 weights, no liquid or dry measures and 1 yard measure; seizing 1 weight, and securing 2 convictions with fines and costs totalling £2 9s.

HOL

A short set of Standards were issued in 1836 (Ind No 818) to J Thorne, Portreeve for Earl Stanhope, Lord of the Manor possibly for the use of J Lewis, who in 1836 was reported to be the Bailiff.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Devon County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

HONITON BOROUGH

A market town 16 miles (ENE) from Exeter which was incorporated as a Borough in 1846.

The Borough seal shows a hand above 2 half-length human figures, one robed and the other unclad above a spray of honeysuckle.
A full set of Standards were issued 'for Honiton' in 1834 (Ind No 520) to Henry Hurd,(County) Inspector (for the Honiton Division) which were never reverified for the Borough. N.B It is possible that these standards were not issued for the Borough who therefore would never have undertaken inspection.

SEAL OF HONITON

ILFRACOMBE BOROUGH

I·LB

A market town and sea-port 11 miles (N by W) from Barnstaple for which it has not been possible to identify any seal or arms although there may be a link with those of the family of Bourchier who were Lords of the Manor.

A short set of Standards were issued for the Borough in 1842 (Ind No 897) to RW Dickinson, Portreeve. In 1863 these were extended and reverified for the Local Board of Health as a full set (Ind No 1358).

Weights and measures administration had ceased and inspection was transferred to the County by 1867.

KINGSBRIDGE TOWN
A (Corn)market town which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised W & M functions after 1826.

OKEHAMPTON BOROUGH

BO

A market town 22 miles (W by N) from Exeter which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1860.

The Borough arms and seal show a chequered shield with 2 bands with an embattled tower as the crest.

A set of standard weights (Ind No 177) and a full set of standards (Ind No 180) were issued in 1826 to S Luxmore, Town Clerk which were never reverified and inspection probably ceased when the police ended in 1860.

PLYMOUTH BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town, sea-port and major naval and military station 44 miles (SW) from Exeter which had pre-Imperial Standards, was created a County Borough in 1888 and granted the status of a City in 1928.

In 1835 James Hearle, Plumber and Brazier was the Inspector.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1967 and 3 Corporation Officers acted as unpaid Inspector in 1866 receiving £23 3s 6d emoluments in total. During that year they stamped 2817 weights, 214 liquid and 13 dry measures and 1 yard measure; seizing 26 weights, and securing 5 convictions with fines and costs totalling £3 10s.

The Borough arms are a shield with St Andrew's cross between 4 embattled towers. A simplified form of the 4 towers comprised the earliest verification marks and only later were reproduced almost exactly in verification marks with a circular outline which was described in 1882 as having the letter 'A' in the centre of the towers.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 147) to HH Hawker, Mayor possibly for the use of Peter Baker, Serjeant-at-Mace who was appointed as Inspector under the Act 55 Geo III c43. Further sets were issued in 1879 (Ind No 1636) and 1890 (Ind No 2181).

Adopted UVNos 149 in 1892, 153 in 1910, 68 in 1914, 40 in 1931, 75 in 1945, 1107 in 1965 and 79 in 1967.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Devon County Council.

ST SIDWELL MANOR

A manor of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter comprising the parochial chapelry of St Sidwell on the outskirts of Exeter.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the manor although there may be a link with those used by the Bishopric: a pair of crossed keys with wards upwards in front of an erect sword with point upwards.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1860 (Ind No 1305) to Ralph Barnes, Steward of the Manor. In 1862 the property was transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commission and inspection by the Court Leet ceased.

SOUTH MOLTON LIBERTY

WIV
SM

A liberty comprising the market town and parish of the same name 28 miles (NW by N) from Exeter which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1877. The town had a corn market so may have had pre-Imperial standards and exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1834 when Imperial standards were obtained.

In 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £2 2s. During that year he stamped 153 weights, 4 liquid and 22 dry measures; seizing 2 weights and 3 balances, and securing 5 convictions with fines and costs totalling £3.

The Corporation seal shows a bishop's mitre with a golden fleece draped over it below a beribboned royal crown.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1834 (Ind No 573) to G Pearse, Town Clerk for the use of the 3 Inspectors: Henry Baker, Builder; George Tepper, Tailor and Philip Widgery, Cordwainer.

Adopted UVNo 81 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Devon County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

STOKE DAMEREL PARISH

A parish adjoining Plymouth which included Devonport and was one of the most extensive parishes in Devon.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the parish although there may be a link with those of Sir John St Aubyn, Bart. who was probably Lord of the Manor.

2 short sets of Standards were issued in 1827 (Ind Nos 376 & 400) to the Examiners, R Hix and J Day, Beadles.

Inspection was transferred in 1837 when the Parish was amalgamated into the newly incorporated Devonport Borough.

TAVISTOCK MANORIAL BOROUGH

A liberty of the Duke of Bedford comprising the (Corn)market and stannary town, and parish of the same name 33 miles (W by S) from Exeter which had pre-Imperial Standards.

The seal of the liberty is a shield with 3 scallop shells in chief and a lion rampant in base below a ducal coronet. The Borough arms are a shield parted palewise with a golden fleece above which is a lion passant and a fleur-de-lis. The 'TD' mark has been noted together with a 'fleece' mark both of which probably relate to Tavistock.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 170) to A Wilson, Steward to the Duke of Bedford which were never reverified and inspection had probably ceased c1857.

(In 1866 the standards were in the possession of the County Inspector who was a Police Constable).

TIVERTON TOWN

A market town 14 miles (N by E) from Exeter which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1943. A new market-place was erected in 1830 and in 1835 the Serjeant-at-Mace, Matthew Manley acted as the Inspector.

In 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £1. During that year he stamped 618 weights, 45 liquid and 26 dry measures and 2 length measures; seizing 17 weights, and securing 3 convictions with fines and costs totalling 10s.

SEAL OF TIVERTON

The Corporation seal shows a representation of the burghal church and the remnant of its neighbouring castle; below is a line of houses with a bridge over water at each end, and in the base a woolsack.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 132) to James Wood, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 440 in 1882 and probably ceased inspection in 1943 when police ended.

TORBAY COUNTY BOROUGH

Created a County Borough by the amalgamation of the former Borough of Torquay with the Urban Districts of Paignton and Brixham with effect from 1 April 1968 from when it began to exercise weights and measures functions.

Adopted UVNos 1186-8 in 1968, 1222 in 1969 and 1412 in 1972.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 April 1974 to the new Devon County Council.

TOTNES BOROUGH & PARISH

A (Corn)market town and river port 24 miles (SSW) from Exeter which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1835 when Imperial standards were obtained.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1884 and in 1866 the Superintendent of Police acted as the unpaid Inspector.

The Borough arms are a shield with a 3-towered castle rising from water, each tower domed and of rounded form; all between 2 keys, wards upwards and outwards.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 590) to the Mayor and Burgesses for the use of Thomas Hore Taylor, Inspector.

Adopted UVNo 243 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Devon County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

SOUTH WEST ENGLAND XI - CORNWALL I

CORNWALL COUNTY

N2

J * P
6

W.R
SW

1

C C

C C
B

C.C
F

V R
A

V.I.R
9W

V 9 R
8 9
E

Cornwall is a Royal Duchy settled by Act of Parliament on the eldest son of the monarch and historically its immediate government was vested in the Duke of Cornwall. The important concerns of the tin mines were under a separate jurisdiction (c.f Duchy of Cornwall and the Stannaries). The tin miners being, by ancient privilege confirmed by Edward III, exempt from all other civil jurisdiction than that of the Stannary Courts (except in cases affecting land, life or limb).

The County had 9 Hundreds which may originally have been used as such for inspection districts. They were grouped into an Eastern Division whose Inspector was based at Lostwithiel and a Western Division whose Inspector was based at Redruth. In 1835 there were 2 Inspectors for the whole County: John Parkin of Lostwithiel and Josiah Phillips of Redruth one or both of whom used personal verification marks comprising 'J.P' over the County arms of a shield of 15 bezants, 'J.P' has also been recorded over '6'.

County police force from 1857 to 1967 and in 1866 there were 6 Districts each with a Police Superintendent acting as unpaid Inspector although allowed £10 per annum for expenses. During that year they stamped 34614 weights, 2402 liquid, 112 dry and 101 length measures; seizing 72 weights, 13 measures and 2 balances, securing 46 convictions with fines and costs totalling £48 17s 6d.

The 6 Districts were Launceston, Liskeard, Bodmin, Helston, Truro and Penzance.

Divisional marks have been recorded which initially comprised the County shield with a number from 1 to 6 stamped separately alongside; an early version may have been 'N2' over the County shield for No2 District. Later, the marks were 'crowned C.C' over a single letter from A to F. Other divisional marks include 'crowned VR' over a letter which may have been used after the police took over inspection.

A full set of Standards were issued for the Eastern Division in 1826 (Ind No 283) to John Parkin, Inspector of Lostwithiel who was still an Inspector in 1835. In 1834 a full set (Ind No 523) were issued for the Western Division of the County to W Pendarves MP, Chairman for the use of Josiah Phillips. A set of standard weights (Ind No 873) were issued in 1840 to the Inspector for the East Division of the Hundred of Kerrier for which place a short set (Ind No 940) were also issued in 1845 to HH Pollard, Inspector. In 1847 a complete set (Ind No 960) were issued for the No1 or Launceston District to J Serjeant, Inspector and a short set (Ind No 964) for the No4 or Helston District to Henry Penberthy, Inspector. In 1851 a set (Ind No 1051) for the No5 District to A Purchase, Inspector. A full set (Ind No 1232) were issued in 1858 to Col. WR Gilbert, Chief Constable. 8 more sets (Ind Nos 2219-21) were issued in 1891.

Adopted UVNos 9 in 1892, 10-12 in 1927, 941-3 & 964-6 in 1964, 1339 in 1971 and 1442 in 1973.

From 1 April 1974 weights and measures administration passed to the new Cornwall County Council.

BODMIN BOROUGH

SEAL OF BODMIN

A (Corn)market town 20 miles (SW by W) from Launceston which was incorporated as a Borough in 1798.

The Borough had pre-Imperial Standards and continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826: for example in 1835 it was reported that Richard Bligh was the Inspector.

Borough police force from 1836 to 1865 and in 1866 a Police Officer acted as the unpaid Inspector receiving £3 2s in emoluments. During that year he stamped an unrecorded number of weights, 24 liquid and 30 dry measures and 1 length measures.

The Borough seal shows an enthroned king holding a sceptre in his right hand, on a trefoil-headed throne surmounted by a 3-towered castle.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1863 (Ind No 1355) to B Grey, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 194 in 1879.

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Cornwall County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

CALLINGTON MANORIAL BOROUGH & PARISH

A market town and parish also known as Kellington 11 miles (S by E) from Launceston.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the Borough although there may be a link with those of the Lord of the Manor, Lord Clinton.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1867 (Ind No 1400) to the Serjeant-at-Mace.

Adopted UVNo 263 in 1879.

Probably ceased inspection before 1913 when a contract for the purchase by the County Council of the franchise rights with respect to weights and measures in the Manor received the approval of the Board of Trade on 4 June 1913 under the provisions of the Weights and Measures (Purchase) Act, 1892.

CALSTOCK MANOR

A manor of the Earl of Mount- Edgecumbe comprising the parish of Calstock St Mary 5 miles (E) from Callington within which is situated Cotehele House, the ancient manor-house and family seat of the Edgecumbes. It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the manor although there may be a link with those of its Lord.

A set of standard weights were issued in 1868 (Ind No 1419) to the Steward of the Lord of the Manor, JM Williams. Upon reverification in 1878 the standards were returned into the custody of Edward Nicholls.

Adopted UVNo 193 in 1879 and ceased inspection after 1900 probably in 1915 when the County Council's application to the Board of Trade for consent to purchase the franchise rights with respect to weights and measures in the Manor under the provisions of the Weights and Measures (Purchase) Act, 1892 was agreed.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL & STANNARIES

The Stannaries were anciently a separate jurisdiction within the Duchy of Cornwall created specifically to address the important concerns of the tin mines and miners. At the head of the jurisdiction was the Lord Warden of the Stannaries. His Vice-Warden held the Court of Equity once monthly for all matters relating to the tin mines and tin trade. The Vice-Warden could direct that certain issues be tried in the stannary courts held every 3 weeks before the Steward of each stannary and a jury, for determining on all civil actions arising within the stannaries.

The arms of the Duchy were used to stamp blocks of tin after they had been satisfactorily assayed on 'coinage days'. 'Coinage' was a term used to denote the system under which all tin produced by the smelters was taken to one of the coinage or stannary towns to be weighed, assayed, stamped and taxed before any sale could take place (LC Porter, "The Laws of the Stannaries", The Monthly Review, June 1964).

A set of standard weights were issued in 1834 (Ind No 570) to Sir W Knighton, Receiver General which were never reverified. Stannary Acts were passed in 1836 and at intervals until the Stannaries Courts (Abolition) Act, 1897.

FALMOUTH BOROUGH

An incorporated market town and sea-port 54 miles (SW) from Launceston which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1889. In 1835 the Inspector was Arthur Williams, Watchmaker and in 1866 the Inspector was still a Watchmaker receiving £4 5s 6d in emoluments.

During 1866 the Inspector stamped 466 weights, 205 liquid and 7 length measures.

The Borough arms are a 2-headed eagle with wings displayed and a tower on each and a rock on the body.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1827 (Ind No 375) to J Vigurs, Mayor. Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Cornwall County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

ARMS OF FALMOUTH

HELSTON BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 17 miles from Truro which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1836 to 1889. In 1835 the Inspector was William Woolcock. In 1866 an Iron Founder acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £7 plus £1 2s 7d emoluments. During that year he stamped 71 weights, 52 liquid and 2 dry measures; seizing 3 weights and 1 measure, and securing 2 convictions with fines and costs totalling 19s.

The Borough arms show a saint with wings displayed and a spear in his right hand transfixing a dragon upon which he is standing, a shield of 3 lions passant on his left arm; between 2 domed towers atop the embattled walls of a town. The seal is surrounded by an inscribed border with a maltese cross. This latter device has been recorded as a verification mark on a measure also marked for Cornwall and may be the verification mark used by the Borough.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 144) to Isaac Head, Mayor. Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Cornwall County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

LAUNCESTON BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town 20 miles (NE by E) from Bodmin which had pre-Imperial Standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions between 1826 and 1835 when Imperial standards were obtained. Borough police force from 1836 to 1883.

The Borough arms are a shield with a 3-tiered circular castle within a bordure charged with 8 domed towers; which device of a castle is reproduced almost exactly in the verification mark.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 762) to C Gurney, Town Clerk. Another full set (Ind No 1040) were issued in 1850 to E Pearce, Inspector.

Ceased inspection in 1885 when weights and measures administration passed to the County under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1883.

LISKEARD BOROUGH

SEAL OF LISKEARD

A market town 18 miles (SSW) from Launceston which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1877. 2 Inspectors were appointed for one year from 27 December 1834: William Hodges, and William Murray who was reported as a County Inspector of Liskeard in 1835.

2 Police Officers acted as the unpaid Inspectors in 1866 receiving £2 16s 5d in emoluments. During that year they stamped 819 weights, 156 liquid and 30 dry measures and 12 length measures; seizing 9 weights, and securing 3 convictions with fines and costs totalling £2 9s 6d.

The Borough arms and seal show a fleur-de-lis with 2 birds perched on it, facing each other; flanked by 2 feathers and above each bird a ring.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 243) to E Carthew, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 234 in 1879 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Cornwall County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

LOSTWITHIEL BOROUGH

A market town 6 miles (S) from Bodmin which was incorporated as a Borough in 1753, had pre-Imperial Standards and probably continued to exercise weights and measures functions after 1826 since in 1835 it was reported that John Parkin (also County Inspector of Lostwithiel) was the Inspector appointed under the Weights and Measures Act, 1834. The mark shown cannot be definitely attributed to the Borough but it has been noted in the South West.

The Borough arms and seal show rising from the bank of a river in which 2 fish are swimming, a 3-towered castle each tower with 3 towers and a portcullised gateway; all between 2 thistle plants.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1870 (Ind No 1485) to the Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 365 in 1880 and ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Cornwall County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

MENABILLY MANOR
Had pre-Imperial standards inscribed "Phillip Rashley of Menabilly in Cornwall 1796"

PENRYN BOROUGH

A market town and sea-port 2 miles (NW) from Falmouth which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1889.

In 1866 a Carpenter and Joiner acted as the unpaid Inspector receiving £3 10s in emoluments. During that year he stamped 917 weights, no liquid and 10 dry measures.

The Corporation seal shows a Saracen's head couped at the neck. The seal is surrounded by an inscribed border with an unusual geometric device, a virtually identical device has been recorded as a verification mark on a measure seen in Somerset and may be the verification mark used by the Borough.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1835 (Ind No 587) to R Williams, Town Clerk for the use of the 3 Inspectors who had been appointed under the 1834 and former Weights and Measures Acts: Thomas Andrew, Brewer; Richard Hosken, Merchant and Richard James, Gardener.

Ceased inspection in 1886 when weights and measures administration passed to the County under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1883.

PENZANCE BOROUGH

A market town and sea-port 67 miles (SW by W) from Launceston which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1943.

In 1866 a Police Officer acted as the Inspector at an annual salary of £5 plus 15s 3d emoluments . During that year he stamped 245 weights, 49 liquid and 3 dry measures; securing 3 convictions with fines and costs totalling £2 12s 6d.

The Borough seal shows a representation of the head of St John the Baptist in a charger within a folded ribbon.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 148) to EC Giddy, Mayor possibly for the use of William Purchase who in 1835 was reported to have been the Inspector for some years and was also a County Inspector of Penzance.

Adopted UVNo 255 in 1879.

Weights and measures administration passed from 28 August 1964 to the County Council.

ST GERMANS BOROUGH

A market town and parish which was a manorial borough 19 miles (S by E) from Launceston.

It has not been possible to identify any seal or arms used by the town although there may be a link with the arms of the Eliot family who held the Lordship of the manor as the Earls of St Germans.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1830 (Ind No 427) to J Underhill and W Hicks, Clerks of the Market.

The standards were never reverified and inspection had probably ceased by the mid-1830s.

ST IVES BOROUGH

A market town and sea-port 9 miles (NE by N) from Penzance which had a Borough police force from 1836 to 1889.

In 1832 a town-hall with a commodious market-house was erected at a cost of £1000.

The Borough arms are a shield with a fruiting ivy plant displayed.

A short set of Standards were issued in 1831 (Ind No 441) to R Hichens, Mayor.

Before the appointment of Thomas Williams as Inspector under the Weights and Measures Act, 1834, it was the Mayor or other magistrates who carried out inspections "whenever they saw occasion".

Ceased inspection in 1889 when weights and measures administration passed to the new Cornwall County Council under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

ISLES OF SCILLY

A group of 17 islands lying off the South West coast of Cornwall which had a police force from 1942 to 1947.

In 1943 an Order under Section 292 of the Local Government Act, 1933 was made by the Minister of Housing and Local Government (S.R & O. 1943, No 107) which, among other matters, constituted the Council of the Islands as the weights and measures authority for the area.

The Islands commenced inspection in 1959 when they adopted UVNo 854.

The new Council of the Isles of Scilly was confirmed as an all-purpose authority with weights and measures administrative responsibilities with effect from 1 April 1974 by the Local Government Act, 1972.

TRURO BOROUGH

A (Corn)market town and port 43 miles (SW by W) from Launceston which had pre-Imperial Standards and a Borough police force from 1836 to 1921 and was granted the status of a City in 1877.

In 1835 the Inspector was John Jennings. In 1866 the 2 Town Serjeants acted as the Inspectors at an annual salary of £5 each.

The Borough arms are a shield with a 3-masted lymphad under sail on the sea in which 2 fish are swimming.

A full set of Standards were issued in 1826 (Ind No 198) to H James, Town Clerk.

Adopted UVNo 368 in 1894.

Weights and measures administration passed from 1 March 1921 to the County Council.

CORN MARKET TOWNS OF CORNWALL

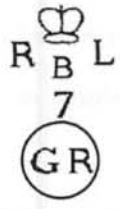
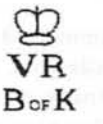
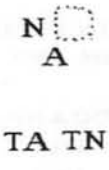
The following towns had pre-Imperial standards and may have exercised weights and measures functions after 1826:

REDRUTH TOWN and ST AUSTELL BOROUGH

To assist with record keeping this page is provided for your notes and sketches.

APPENDIX VI - UNIDENTIFIED VERIFICATION MARKS

The following marks have been noted and either because they lack sufficient detail or cannot be firmly attributed they are shown here. If you can add further detail or know the origins of any, please contact the Author who will be pleased to hear from you. Similarly, if you have any queries don't hesitate to get in touch.

On a London made tongue thumbpiece mug also verified for the County of Hampshire 	On a pre-Imperial mug by Sir George Alderson. 	On a Mappin & Webb plated mug also verified for Westminster '1826' mark 	?ISLEWORTH HUNDRED 	On a beaker by Ingles, of London? ('W' Parish?) 	On 2 London made mugs, one by Richard Mister. In St Mary's, Isles of Scilly. Incuse marks struck inside the base. 
	Appears twice on a London made weight with Founders' mark including 'G crowned' 	An altogether strange mark 		Illegible mark on a weight 	On a 14lb bronze bell weight used at Fradley Junction Canal near Lichfield in Staffs 
On a pre-Imperial (wool?) weight of unusual rectangular design 				On a 1lb brass flat weight verified for Yorkshire West Riding and the Manor of Wakefield 	
		2 marks on the same mug 	On brass cylindrical weight 	2 marks on the same measure also verified for Kidderminster. The arms of Evesham include a crown between a pair of ostrich feathers, so the right hand mark may be that of Evesham. The other could be (18)20 over a shield of arms for say Kidderminster or another town in that part of the country.  	
All 3 marks on the same weight also marked with a 'crowned t'of unknown date 	On a bronze flat weight verified for Suffolk; possibly Aldeburgh or another local town 				

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14 May 1834	Stating which places in the British Isles had caused copies, or any parts or multiples of the Standards of Length, Weight and Measure to be compared and verified withthe new Imperial Standards (Appendix to Minutes of Evidence taken before Lord Erington's First Select Committee)
16 April 1835	"of all Inspectors of Weights and Measures appointed under the Act of last Session, and of any other Inspectors of Weights and Measures now holding that Office under the Provisions of any fomer Acts" (Appendix to Minutes of Evidence taken before Lord Erington's Second Select Committee)
16 April 1835	"Copies of all Instructions given by Magistrates of Quarter Sessions for the several Counties of England and Wales to Inspectors of Weights and Measures appointed under the Provisions of the Act of last Session" (Appendix to Minutes of Evidence taken before Lord Erington's Second Select Committee)
Undated (1836)	"of the Salary presented to each Inspector of Weights and Measures in each County &c in Ireland" (Appendix No 12 - Report from Select Committee on County Cess (Ireland) 1836)
21 August 1857	"of the Number of Sets of Exchequer Standards of Weight and Measure now in use, when issued, and the dates when adjusted and re-verified" (to an Order of the House of Commons of 18.6.1857)

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on County Rates:	Select Committee of the House of Commons on County Rates 1825 Select Committee of the House of Commons on County Rates 1834 Select Committee of the House of Lords on County Rates 1834 Royal Commission on County Rates 1836
on Municipal Corporations:	Royal Commission on Municipal Corporations 1833-35 Commissioners on Municipal Corporations Boundaries 1837 Royal Commission on Municipal Corporations 1878
on Weights and Measures:	
(Lord Carysfort's Committee)	Reports of the Committee appointed to inquire into the original standards of weights and measures in the United Kingdom (First Report 1758 and Second Report 1759)
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(Lord Viscount Ebrington's Committees)	Report and Minutes of Evidence of the Select Committee on the Weights and Measures Bill 1834 Report and Minutes of Evidence of the Select Committee on the Weights and Measures Act 1834
	Report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the steps to be taken for the Restoration of the Standards of Weights and Measures 1841
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	Report from the Select Committee on Weights and Measures 1895
(Warden of the Standards)	Annual Reports to the Board of Trade on the Proceedings and Business under the Weights and Measures Acts (1866 to 1939)
(Hodgson Committee)	Report of the Committee on Weights and Measures Legislation 1950-51

Brief Summaries of Legislation about Marks and Marking of Weights and Measures

Henry II (1154-89)	-	Sheriffs sent standard measuring rods and weights to all large towns in England and Wales.
8 Rich I	1196	Assize of Measures decreed: standards should be kept in every city and borough and that vessels used for measuring be edged with iron hoops; Standard yard measures of iron were included in the distribution of standard measures made throughout the country.
John (1199-1216)	1215	Magna Carta: the earliest statutory declaration for uniformity of weights and measures.
9 Hen III c25	1224	Confirmed Magna Carta declaration: "there shall be but one measure of wine throughout the realm, and one measure of ale, and one measure of corn &c . . . And it shall be of weights as of measures".
Edw I (1272-1307)	-	Enacted that "the standard bushels and ells shall be in the custody of the mayor and bailiffs, and of 6 lawful persons of the same town being sworn, before whom all measures shall be sealed".
	1292	Statute of Money: money to value of 5s to be weighed and tested by tumbrel balance, both tumbrel and weights to be marked with the King's mark by the Warden of Exchange.
3 Edward II	1309	Ordinance for Bakers, Brewers and other Victuallers, and for Ells, Bushels, and Forestallers: "The Standard of bushels, gallons and ells shall be sealed with an iron seal of our Lord the King . . . And no measure shall be in any town unless it do agree with the King's measure, and marked with the seal of the shire town".
2 Edw III c14	1328	King's Aulnager was to measure and assize manufactured cloths in front of the mayor and bailiffs and if correct the cloths were to be marked by the bailiffs as well as the Aulnager.
8 & 9 Edw III c1	1335	First statutory reference describing goods as avoirdupois (aver de pois).
14 Edw III c21	1340	Treasurer to cause to be made certain standards of the bushel, gallon and weights of 'brass' and send them into every county where such standards had not been sent before. 'County Commissioners' to be appointed (at least 2 good and sufficient persons) to survey that weights and measures were according to the standard "as well within franchise as without" but exempted Lords of the Manor from certain requirements and that the ancient office of Clerk of the Market was not being usurped by the Commissioners; Avoirdupois pound to be used for wool as well as for corn, bullion and drugs.
18 Edw III c4	1344	Annulled appointments of the County Commissioners of Weights and Measures.
27 Edw III c8	1353	Assize of the Tun decreed: imported wines were to be gauged by the King's Gaugers.
31 Edw III c2	1357	Certain balances and weights for weighing wool (sack, half-sack &c) to be sent to all sheriffs who were ordered to proclaim through all the counties that any person might adjust their balances and weights by them at no cost (Winchester has a set of Avoirdupois weights probably from this issue).
13 Rich II c4	1389	Set out the duty of the Clerk of the Market: "He shall do his office well and truly, and all false weights and measures shall be burned after the form of the statute".
13 Rich II c9	1389	Convicted offenders to be imprisoned for 6 months and make recompense of double the loss to any aggrieved party; this was not to apply in Lancashire: "because . . . it hath always been used to have greater measure than in any other part of the realm".
16 Rich II c3	1392	"Clerk of the Market shall have all his weights and measures of 'brass' according to the standard of the Exchequer and signed and marked of the sign of the Exchequer, to carry and bring with him at all times, when he shall make the assay of weights and measures in any part within the realm".
2 Hen V c4	1414	First statutory mention of the Troy pound.
11 Hen VI c8	1433	A common bushel to be added to the requirements of 8 Hen VI c5 that a balance with standard weights sealed according to the Exchequer standard were to be provided in every town and kept by the mayor or constable for the free use of inhabitants.
32 Hen VI c3	1450	(Irish) Act about liquor measures : wine, ale or other liquor only to be sold within any city or town franchised which agreed with the King's sealed measures of the gallon, pottle, quart, pint or half-pint; offenders were to forfeit the measures and be fined 40s.
7 Hen VII c3	1491	Asked that the King: ". . . at his cost and charge to make weights and measures of 'brass' and to deliver them to the citizens . . . ".
11 Hen VII c4	1494	Provided detailed regulations for local verification of weights and measures and decreed: one of every weight and measure, according to the Exchequer standard, made of 'brass', be delivered to 43 cities and towns (c.f Table 1 of this book), there to remain in the custody of the mayor, bailiff or head officer for the time being, as the King's standards of weight and measure; corresponding weights and measures to be constructed for, and remain within, such places for common use; and the bailiff or head officer was required to verify the weights used by the public by comparing them with the standards at least twice a year, if found correct he was to mark them with 'a crown and letter H' and charge 1d for marking every bushel; no other weights or measures to be used for buying and selling. Act did not apply to shipboard buying and selling by water measure which was to contain 5 pecks after the "said standard rasen and stricken" nor to any weights used for the coinage of tin within Devon and Cornwall.

12 Hen VII c5	1495	Enacted to remedy deficiencies in the 1495 issue of standards which had been found inaccurate; new Exchequer standards were constructed including Winchester capacity measures defined by Troy weight of their content of threshed wheat by stricken measure. (first statutory mention of Troy weight as standard weight for bullion, bread, spices &c).
19 Hen VII c6 & 4 Hen VIII c7	1503 1512	No person should cast or work any pewter or brass vessel except of the same quality as within the City of London; every maker of such vessels was required to mark them so he could be identified; empowered Worshipful Company of Pewterers' of London and the local authorities to appoint Searchers to enforce the legislation (a similar requirement for pewterers in Scotland was introduced in 1547).
Hen VIII (1509-47)	1527	Abolished the Tower pound which although a national standard had only been used in the Tower of London and some provincial mints.
23 Hen VIII c4	1531	Beer, ale and soap casks only to be made by craftsmen of Worshipful Company of Coopers' of London each of whom was to put his proper mark upon every cask he made; barrel to contain 36 gallons of beer or 32 of ale; kilderkin half of this; firkin half again, of just and good measure, or else above and not under; Coopers' Company (whose last formal inspection was in May 1744) were empowered to search for all such casks within the City and suburbs and if found correct to mark them with St Anthony's cross (the tau cross) and elsewhere this was to be done by the municipal authorities.
24 Hen VIII c3 & 25 Hen VIII c1	1532 1533	(First statutory references to use of avoirdupois weight) decreed: beef, pork, mutton and veal be sold by lawful (avoirdupois) weight (both Acts suspended from 1536-40).
28 Hen VIII c4	1536	Added the tierce (41 gallons) to other cask sizes and decreed: every wine vessel should be truly marked on the head of the gauge; and regulated the sale price of certain wines.
23 Eliz c9	1581	All barrels, kilderkins and firkins of honey to be marked with the initial letters of the maker and filler, branded in letters at least 1½" high on the cask's head; barrel to contain no less than 32 gallons, kilderkin 16 and firkin 8; counterfeiting marks or using another person's to be punishable by a £5 fine.
Eliz I (1558-1603)	1588	A new series of Avoirdupois standard bronze weights were constructed (bell-shaped from 56lbs to 1lb and flat-pile from 8lbs to a dram) with new Troy standard weights in nested cups from 256 ozs to 1/8 oz in a binary progression (for the first time a bronze standard for the length measure of an ell (1¼ yards) was constructed).
31 Eliz c8	1589	Imported casks to be gauged by the Coopers' Company and their true contents in gallons marked upon them.
	1601	Standard bushels and gallons were constructed based on the standards of Henry VII and a new series of capacity measures were issued throughout the country during 1601-2.
1 James I c9	1603	Not less than a full ale quart of the best beer or ale or 2 quarts of small ale was to cost 1d.
Jas VI of Scotland	1618	7th and last Assize of Scotland; established the standards that remained in use until 1825.
16 Chas I c19	1640	Clerks of the Market to be punishable for any improper exercise of their duties; any person convicted of selling or keeping any unlawful weight or measure to forfeit 5s for every such offence; and re-affirmed the use of water measure (1¼ bushels).
12 Chas II c24	1660	Barrel of beer to be 36 gallons taken by the gauge of the Exchequer standard of the ale quart; barrel of ale to be 32 gallons; all other liquors retailed to be sold by the wine gallon; imposed a barrel duty on many drinks ranging from 1d (strong water or aqua-vite), 4d (coffee), 6d (vinegar beer), 8d (chocolate, sherbet and tea), 1s 2d (mead), 1s 3d (cider, perry and strong beer) and 3/- for imported beer.
13 & 14 Chas II c26	1662	All packers of butter for sale to mark legibly upon each cask, by branding irons, its true weight and the initial of his Christian name and his surname in full (re-affirmed by 4 Wm & Mary c7 of 1692).
22 Chas II c8	1670	Corn and Salt Measures Act decreed that any clerk of the market, mayor or other head officer, lord of the liberty or other person authorised by law to seal and mark measures within their respective jurisdictions, who neglected or refused to seal or mark any legal bushel, half-bushel or peck should forfeit £5 for the first offence and £10 for every other offence; that one standard bushel 'brass' measure be provided and chained in every public market, at the cost of the proprietors; all constables empowered and required to search and examine for unjust or unsealed measures being used within their respective areas and to seize and break any found and institute proceedings against their owner. In markets with no Clerk of the Market or other officer empowered to stamp or seal measures conforming to the Standards, this was to be done by market proprietors.
1 Wm & Mary c24	1689	Amended 12 Chas II c24 of 1660: barrels of beer and ale outside London to contain 34 gallons; temporarily imposed a fine of £5, during the war with France, on all persons selling wine other than in pewter measures (fine halved by 2 Wm & Mary of 1690).
7 Will III c24	1695	(Irish) Act about grain measures decreed: unit of measure to be Henry VIII's gallon as confirmed by Elizabeth I; i.e. 272¼ cubic inches; standard measures of the barrel (32 gallons), half-barrel (16), bushel (8), peck (2) and gallon to be lodged in the Irish Exchequer; and copies were to be provided in every county, city, town, &c.
8 & 9 Will III c22	1696	Size of Winchester bushel "every round bushel with a plain and even bottom being 18½" wide throughout and 8" deep" (i.e. a dry measure of 268.8 in^3 per gallon).

11 & 12 Will III c15	1699	An Act for Ascertaining the Measures for Retailing Ale and Beer decreed: measures for ale and beer to be the full ale quart or ale pint "in a vessel made of wood, earth, glass, horn, leather, pewter or of some other godd and wholesome metal, made, sized, and equalled unto the Exchequer standard, and signed, stamped or marked, to be of the content of the said ale quart or ale pint"; Collectors of Excise to furnish verified copies of the Exchequer standard ale quart and ale pint (of 1601) at the public expense for the mayor or chief officer of every town where such standards had not before been provided, the mayors to stamp all other measures adjusted by these standards (see Figure 9 of this book), mayors neglecting to stamp measures were to be fined £5; colleges and halls of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were excepted from these requirements.
4 Anne c14	1705	(Irish) Act to regulate weights used in Ireland decreed: weighmasters to be appointed by local magistrates and to compare commercial weights with the standards
5 & 6 Anne c27	1706	Wine gallon be a cylindrical vessel with an even bottom 7" diameter throughout and 6" deep from top to bottom of the inside, or holding 231 in^3 and no more; a standard wine gallon of these dimensions was constructed and became the legal standard
6 Anne c11	1706	Act of Union decreed: the weights and measures of England to be those of Scotland whose burghs were to take charge of the duplicates of the English Standards sent to them.
12 Anne c17	1713	The legal coal bushel to be round with a plain and even bottom, 19½" from outside to outside and to hold 1 Winchester bushel and 1 quart of water; Treasury to have an exact coal bushel made of 'brass', sealed and kept in the Court of the Exchequer (this was constructed in 1730).
5 Geo I c18	1718	Decreed Scots Pint exactly 103 in^3.
3 Geo II c26	1729	Coal dealers in London to keep a legal coal bushel (agreeing with the 1713 Exchequer standard) to measure coals &c sold by the chaldron; 3 bushels to be a just measure for each sack which was to be of linen at least 50" long and 26" wide, sealed and marked with white oil paint; all new sacks to be fitted with iron or copper hoops the uppermost to be sealed by the proper officer at Guildhall or the Exchequer Office with a steel instrument.
20 Geo II c42	1746	Wales and Berwick Act decreed: English statutes would apply automatically in Wales and Berwick-upon-Tweed by confirming these places were part of 'England'.
24 Geo II	1751	Plate of all kinds be sold by Troy weight; and in Scotland lint- and hemp-seed to be measured by 'the Linlithgow barley measure streaked' and marked by a Dean of Guild.
29 Geo II c25	1756	Westminster Act decreed: powers & duties of annoyance juries to inspect weights and measures in the City of Westminster; 31 Geo II c17 of 1758 clarified this and decreed all weights and measures to be sized and sealed by the standards belonging to the City and marked with a portcullis by the officer already appointed for that purpose.
10 Geo III	1770	County JPs to cause a Standard Bushel to be kept in each market town; and, in St Marylebone Parish, Inspectors of Weights, Balances and Measures were to examine all shops &c at least monthly, destroy false weights and measures, offenders in addition to being fined were to have their names published in the Daily Advertiser whose printer was indemnified for this.
14 Geo III	1774	Warden of the Mint to prepare standard weights, and to stamp other weights that agreed with them, giving notice of the form of the stamps in the London Gazette.
31 Geo III c17	1791	'every inspector of corn returns' to compare the 'measure commonly used' with the Winchester bushel and 'cause a statement in writing of such comparison to be hung up in some conspicuous place' (Table 2 of this book).
35 Geo III c102	1795	County JPs to procure Standard Weights and appoint Hundred or Parish Constables as Examiners of Weights and Measures, who were to inspect shops &c at least monthly; and a balance was to be kept at the parish court-house, where the proper officers would mark lawful measures.
37 Geo III c143	1797	Examiners to be appointed at Petty rather than Quarter Sessions; and Parish Vestries may recommend suitable people for the office, provided the necesary standards had been procured.
43 Geo III c151	1803	Referred to wine bottles making about 5 to the wine gallon (i.e. Reputed Quarts).
52 Geo III	1812	(Irish) Butter Act: procedures for the examination and marking of butter by Weighmasters.
55 Geo III c43	1815	Extended the provisions of the Act 35 Geo III c102 to include Standard Measures; empowered corporate cities and towns to appoint Examiners of Weights and Measures.
59 Geo III c39	1819	St Pancras Local Act: select vestry set up with power to inspect weights and measures.
5 Geo IV c74	1824	Weights and Measures Act: completely reorganised British metrology and established Imperial weights and measures; defined the yard, troy and avoirdupois pounds and the gallon (as the standard of measure for liquids and dry goods not measured by heaped measure), and provided for a 'brass' standard gallon to be constructed; continued the existing system by which local Examiners were responsible for the inspection of trade weights and measures; and abolished the ell, coal bushel, and water measure.
6 Geo IV c12	1825	Delayed introduction of Act 5 Geo IV c74 from 1 May 1825 to 1 January 1826.
7 & 8 Geo IV c38	1827	Abolished all obligations of High or Petty Constables to make presentments about false weights and measures.

4 & 5 Will IV c49	1834	Weights and Measures Act (repealed by the 1835 Act which restated many of its provisions)
5 & 6 Will IV c63	1835	Weights and Measures Act: abolished local and customary measures including the Winchester bushel; made heaped measure illegal; required trade to be carried out by avoirdupois weight only except for bullion, gems and drugs which were to be sold by troy weight; decreed that lead or pewter weights were not to be stamped; repealed Irish Acts of 1705 and 1824; and empowered magistrates at Quarter Sessions to procure good and sufficient stamps for the use of the newly established Inspectors upon whom duties were imposed of comparing and verifying all weights and measures (the first occasion both duties were required by law to be executed by the same local officers); decreed that no weight above 56 lbs could be inspected or stamped, nor glass or earthenware jugs or drinking cups; and that all forms of coal were to be sold by weight and not measure with effect from 1 January 1836; legalised the 14 lb stone, the 112 lb hundredweight and the 20 cwt ton; established the principle of fees for verification and stamping; decreed that weights and measures once stamped could be used anywhere in the country and would only be liable to restamping if they became defective.
16 & 17 Vict c29	1853	Permitted the use of decimal Bullion weights.
18 & 19 Vict c72	1855	Weights and Measures Act: for legalising and preserving the restored standards of weights and measures: the platinum pound weight of 1844 and the brass yard of 1845.
21 & 22 Vict c90	1858	Medical Act: replaced Apothecaries' (Troy) weight by Avoirdupois.
22 & 23 Vict c56	1859	Weights and Measures Act: allowed Town Council of any borough with a separate Quarter Sessions to appoint Inspectors; introduced compulsory reverification of local standards: weights every 5 years and measures every 10 years; the Act did not apply to Ireland.
23 & 24 Vict c119	1860	Weights and Measures (Ireland) Act: abolished Grand Jury Inspectors and empowered the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary to appoint police officers as ex-officio Inspectors.
24 & 25 Vict c75	1861	Weights and Measures Act: extended the power to appoint Inspectors to the Town Councils of all boroughs having a separate Commission of the Peace.
25 & 26 Vict c76	1862	Weights and Measures Act: provided for the use in Ireland of sub-standards of iron or other sufficient material which were to be verified and stamped by local Inspectors and reverified annually.
25 & 26 Vict c78	1862	Abolished the annoyance jury system in Westminster.
29 & 30 Vict c82	1866	Standards of Weights, Measures and Coinage Act: transferred all duties and standards from the Exchequer to the newly created Standards Department of the Board of Trade; authorised that Department to conduct all such comparisons, verifications and other operations with reference to standards of length, weight or capacity; made provision for the reverification of the parliamentary copies of the Imperial standards of length and weight and the comparison, readjustment or renewal of the secondary standards; established the principle of error allowances in the comparison of standards; and abolished stamp duty and fees on verification.
30 & 31 Vict c94	1867	Empowered Dublin Metropolitan Police to act as ex-officio Inspectors of weights and measures.
41 & 42 Vict c49	1878	Weights and Measures Act: defined the Imperial standard yard and pound; enumerated the secondary standards of measure and weight derived from the Imperial standards; required all trade by weight or measure to be in terms of one of the Imperial weights or measures or some multiple or part thereof; penalised the use of unjust apparatus; set up a system of enforcement including the verification and inspection of apparatus by a local authority inspectorate; and abolished the Troy pound.
51 & 52 Vict c41	1888	Local Government (England and Wales) Act: decreed that the weights and measures powers of boroughs with less than 10000 population should be transferred to the county councils.
52 & 53 Vict c21	1889	Weights and Measures Act: required the sale of coal by net weight not measure; established the verification and stamping of weighing machines; empowered local authorities to make general regulations (subject to Board of Trade approval) about the procedures to be observed by Inspectors in verification and inspection.
55 & 56 Vict c18	1892	Weights and Measures (Purchase) Act: allowed local authorities to acquire from franchises their weights and measures functions.
4 Edw VII c28	1904	Weights and Measures Act: provided for the making of general Regulations by the Board of Trade; and conferred powers on various parties to enhance the efficacy of legal metrology.
SR & O 1907, No 698	1907	Weights and Measures Regulations: covering the verification and stamping of weighing and measuring apparatus, the tests to be applied, errors to be allowed and the removal of the stamp from apparatus found in error; and for Inspectors qualification by examination..
11 & 12 Eliz II c31	1963	Weights and Measures Act: abolished the chaldron of coal, the fluid drachm and minim (from 1.2.1971), discontinued the use of the qaurter, abolished the use of the bushel and peck and abolished the pennyweight (from 31.1.1969); substituted earlier references to '1 dozen reputed quart bottles' (c.f Customs and Excise Act, 1952) by '1 case' of one dozen units each of not less than 23 or more than 28 fl. oz.
S.I. 1963 No 1891	1963	Weights and Measures (Prescribed Stamp) Regulations.

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MARKS WITH TWO OR MORE INITIALS II

MARKS WITH TWO OR MORE INITIALS III

MARKS WITH TWO OR MORE INITIALS IV

MARKS WITH DATES AND NUMBERS

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