



PICTURESQUE SURVEY, referred to in page 108.

THE  
**COMPLETE ASSISTANT**  
 FOR THE  
**LANDED PROPRIETOR,**  
**ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENT,**  
 LAND-STEWARD, PROCTOR,  
 ARCHITECT, SURVEYOR, BUILDER,  
 AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER,  
 UPHOLSTERER, CABINET-MAKER,  
 &c. &c. &c.

PART I.

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|---|---|
| <p>Of the Valuation of Leaseholds, Freeholds, Copyholds, Leases for Lives, Life Annuities, Reversions, &amp;c.<br/>       Of Repairs, Dilapidations, &amp;c.<br/>       Loaded Property defined.<br/>       Purchase Value of Landed Estates.<br/>       Land and Picturesque Surveying; with a Table of the Difference of Latitude and Departure, for proving Surveys.<br/>       The Land Steward.<br/>       Of Measuring Standing Timber; with Tables</p> | <p>for valuing ditto; and for valuing Scantling Timber.<br/>       Of Timber-Trees generally, and their uses.<br/>       On Canals.<br/>       House Agency—Agreements—Inventories, &amp;c.<br/>       District Surveyors—Building Act—Paving Act.<br/>       Builder's Prices: viz. Bricklayer, Carpenter &amp; Joiner, Painter, Gilder, Carver, Slater, Wire-worker, Thatcher, Paper-hanger, Plasterer, Glazier, Blacksmith, Paver, Plumber, Masoo, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> |
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*WITH PLATES, AND APPROPRIATE TABLES.*

PART II.

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|---|---|
| <p>Of Agreement Stamps—Appraisers, and Appraisement Stamps.<br/>       Table of Annuities—and Insurance Tables.</p> | <p>Brokerage and Commission Tables.<br/>       House Agent's Commission.<br/>       Mortgage and Conveyance Duty, &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> |
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**ALSO THE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,**

CONTAINING TABLES OF PRICES FOR

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| <p>Cabinet Furniture—wood, sawing, japanning.<br/>       Cabinet and Brass Founding.<br/>       Ornamental Brass Furnishing.<br/>       Looking Glasses, Mirrors, &amp;c.<br/>       Time-pieces and Clocks.<br/>       Picture Frames, and Gilt Mouldings.<br/>       Musical Instruments.<br/>       Hire of Furniture.<br/>       Floor-Cloth—Turnery—&amp;c.</p> | <p>Upholstery Articles.<br/>       Carpets—Furniture—Bedding.<br/>       Ironmongery, Tin Ware, Kitchen Utensils.<br/>       Silver and Plated Goods.<br/>       China and Earthenware.<br/>       Fire and Garden Engines, Mangles, &amp;c.<br/>       Agricultural Instruments—Dairy Utensils.<br/>       Carriages &amp; Harness—and Second-hand Coaches.</p> |
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Optical and Mathematical Instruments, Libraries, Stationery, Wines, &c. &c.  
TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED,

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|--|--|
| <p>A Table of Commercial Stamp Duties.<br/>       New Excise Licences—Malt Duty—Bread Act.<br/>       New Table of Taxes; including the Reduced Duties on Windows, Servants, Horses, &amp;c.</p> | <p>Tables of Interest or Discount.<br/>       Comparative Value of the Public Funds.<br/>       Table of Expenses, Income, or Wages.<br/>       Table of Prices of Bread, Flour, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> |
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1824.

PICTURESQUE SURVEY, referred to in page 103.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE Editors respectfully inform the Public, that the materials of the present Work were compiled with much diligence and application, *for their own private use*; being the result of very extensive practice and many years' general experience, and formed for the express purpose of remedying the numerous errors constantly practised in the several Branches connected with the most intricate and difficult Valuations, to supply the deficiencies of publications on the subject, and to combine all the directions and assistance which may be necessary in conducting a General Estate and House Agency:—and it is now published in compliance with the urgent suggestions and entreaties of their friends, who occasionally witnessed the facilities of reference to the useful Tables and Instructions therein contained.

In former treatises, the Mathematicians appear to have contented themselves with shewing the use of the Tables for the Valuation of Leaseholds, without presenting the average deductions, in the form necessary for a *true practical valuation*: while the more essential part of the business has been constantly omitted; viz. The method of acquiring a general knowledge of dilapidations or repairs, previous to completing the purchase:—and, as neither Rules nor Tables were laid down for eliciting such knowledge, all must have depended on the fallacious information of ignorant or interested individuals. Therefore, however necessary it may be to consult a Surveyor, it is absolutely requisite to employ certain Rules, as a guide for all parties

to a correct way of ascertaining the real value of property, the just amount of taxes, &c. And, in valuing the dilapidations of dwelling-houses and buildings, life-leaseholds, freeholds, landed property, &c. a reference to the *trade-prices* of the several artificers and workmen becomes unavoidably necessary;—for which purpose, *practical* Rules and Tables are introduced throughout the present volume.

In the SURVEYING Department, a new and serviceable method is given, for *proving* Surveys, very superior to any hitherto practised. This is particularly intended for such persons as are already acquainted with the use of the Theodolite; and has not hitherto been made public, except to those persons who may have received previous instruction from one of the Editors of the present Work.

The FURNISHING Department presents much useful information for the Auctioneer and Appraiser, with *Tables of Prices* to each trade respectively. And, from a knowledge of the value of New Furniture, herein presented, a judgment will be readily formed of the true value of Second-hand Furniture, whether in a good or bad state;—regard being had to the quality and quantity of the raw materials employed in the manufacture of the article, as also to the prevailing fashion of the day.

The Prices and Estimates, throughout the Work, are intended to yield the Tradesman a fair and liberal profit; such as a constant and harassing application to business, the length of credit, liability to losses, and other circumstances, appear to warrant.

*London, May 1824.*

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REPORT OF THE

Commissioners of the  
Board of Education  
for the year ending  
June 30, 1900

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Board of Education  
for the year ending  
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I  
ON THE VALUATION  
OR  
LEASEHOLDS, LEASES FOR LIVES, FINES,  
COPYHOLDS, REVERSIONS,  
&c. &c.

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THE common methods for computing the Value of Leases for Lives, are very erroneous; viz.

Computing the first life . . . . . at 14 years,  
the second . . . . . at 9  
the third . . . . . at 2 or 3  
—26 years' purchase:  
or, after three lives . . . . . 5 years;  
after two lives . . . . . 8 years;  
after one life . . . . . 11 years.

The best method proposed for this purpose is, by reducing them to terms for years, and by estimating them as such. If this can be done within any tolerable degree of probability, it is certain the value of them can be so far known: for the value of terms for years may be computed to the exactness of a single shilling, if necessary, at any given rate of interest; and is done by supposing such leases for lives to have a duration equal to the term to which the given life or lives, on an even chance, are estimated to be equal; and then the value of them likewise may be adjusted, and ascertained to a reasonable degree of probability.

But when leases for lives are converted into terms for years, or may be considered as such, there are some other circumstances to be taken into the account, before we can determine the value of them. And since these circumstances are such as do or may attend all leases, whether for lives or years—therefore, what is afterwards said upon leases for years, is equally applicable to leases for lives; although it may as justly be said, that scarcely two leasehold estates in the kingdom, whether for lives or years, are in all instances so much alike, that any one common rule for estimating the value, in purchase or renewal, will quadrate with either. But some particulars, beside those of the reserved and improved rent, are to be taken into consideration, although very slightly regarded.

In the north and west of England, the land-tax is said to be much easier, in proportion, than in the south and east parts; and even in the same counties, estates of the same value in rent are rated, in their assessments, in an unequal manner. In some counties, buildings are of stone or brick; in some, of timber



and plaster; and in others, of something less durable: and some estates have a greater or less number of buildings on them; and these in a better or worse condition: therefore, if estates differ in any of these circumstances, *there does not appear to be any reason or equity in making use of a general rule of so many years' value of the improved rent, after deducting the reserved rent only, either in taking, buying, or renewing such estates.*

The year's value is ascertained by the Table for Annuities at a given rate of interest, according to the term of the lease. Therefore, to do it with any degree of accuracy—and with accuracy it may be done—those leases must be *first reduced to absolute annuities, or sums certain, clear of all deductions and outgoings whatever*; for it is in such manner only that the values can be exactly ascertained. Besides this, an allowance should be made to the tenant for assuring such estate and the rent from all casual losses and damages, and also for his trouble in managing and looking after the estate, and receiving and paying the rent; and these ought to be made in proportion to the improved value of the estate: and then, *the surplus, or neat money arising, after such reduction and allowances have been made, may be looked upon as the lessee's estate and interest*; for it is well known, that the proprietors of absolute annuities are *free from all engagements which can possibly make them subject to any deductions, or to any losses or charges whatever.* This neat produce, then, being stated as the lessee's interest, the interest of the money laid out on the purchase or renewal of it is reckoned at 6l. per cent.—one per cent. above the common interest—which intends the purchaser to make compound interest of his money during the term, and to return him his principal and interest. The great advantage in this case is evident, when compared with simple interest; it being always understood and allowed, that compound interest is calculated in the purchase of leasehold property.

Most persons, in transacting business of this kind, consider and allow only the rent reserved to the landlord; but all other payments made by the tenant, whether fee-farm, chief, or quit-rent, or whatever other denomination such payments come under, if they are certain and perpetual, and are chargeable on and issuing out of the estate, and *are not usually and commonly discharged by an ordinary tenant at will*, must be and will be admitted to come into the same class; and as they are determined sums, and are or may be certainly known, I apprehend there cannot be any dispute about them, if they are of such a value as to deserve notice.

With respect to the articles of land-tax, repairs, and allowance for charges and accidental losses,—all which ought to be discounted by the lessor, *before we can truly and properly say the lessee's estate is an absolute annuity*,—about these there

is great disagreement, as well in practice as in theory. The author of a treatise, called "The Value of Church and College Leases considered," who was a clergyman, urges that all these burdens are to lie on the tenant; and the author of a work called "The Gentleman's Stewards and Tenants of Manors instructed," admits that the tenant is to have compensation for the two last, but not for the land-tax. Other authors, since them, are clearly of opinion, and bring forward strong proofs to support their opinion, *that the landlord ought to make an allowance for every one of these articles.* And it is argued by some of the former authors, that taxes, repairs, and accidents, are not peculiar to church or college estates, but that estates of inheritance are liable to the same inconveniences; and it is stated by another author, that neither are the estates of the laity, where let at a small rent with a fine taken, exempted from these burdens.

Owners of lands of inheritance, if they let those lands at the *improved rent*, must pay the taxes and repairs, and not their tenants. Therefore, owners of lands of inheritance, where they let their lands at a *small annual rent*, and take a fine, instead of it, equivalent to the rest, must not pay taxes or do repairs, but their tenants must; and it is not (or very seldom) good policy in the tenant, to leave the landlord a great latitude in judging the amount of the rent, or what shall be looked upon as a reasonable consideration on a great rent.

But whenever a person takes a lease for a term of years, or purchases one already granted, he must have this in view, *viz. out of the rents and profits of this estate to take so much yearly for his own use as amounts to the interest of the money he lays out, computing it at such a rate as he is contented to take or might elsewhere have had for such money, and with the overplus of such rents and profits to reimburse the principal during the term, or to raise money for a fine to renew.* Stating the rate of interest, on which he buys, at 6*l.* per cent., or 1*l.* per cent. higher than the common interest, a person may give for a term of twenty-one years 11½ value, as may be seen in the common tables. And though such purchaser makes his computation at 6*l.* per cent., and though he should receive the whole of the stated income in neat money, yet, in fact, he will have little more than 5½*l.* for his own use. But if he goes further, and out of the rent and profits of this estate must discount taxes, repairs, and accidental losses, which are deductions certain, and must be ascertained before the valuation can be properly made, or before the property can be reduced to an absolute annuity,—which must be the case when we are to use the same table as used for valuing an annuity,—it is very evident that such a purchaser, if not reduced to an absolute annuity, must sit down contented with less than 3*l.* per cent. as the interest of his money to be

applied to his own use; or his principal at the end of the term, or his fine to renew, will come short.

The calculations in common use for the value of such estates on the original purchase or on the renewal of them, whether framed or approved by Sir Isaac Newton or the most exact calculator in the universe, *are not applicable to these estates, unless or until they are reduced to absolute annuities*; for the truth and justice of these computations depend on this point, *that the estates are clear of all deductions*: and, to make use of one and the same rule to adjust the value of interests subject to drawbacks, and of interests subject to no drawbacks, is absurd, to say no worse; especially when we are thus erroneously told how we may dispose of money at 6*l.* per cent. interest, in purchase of leases. There is little room for doubt, however, when we see the position in which the business is placed by a certain author:—

“Suppose the estate to be purchased is 100*l.* per annum, over and above the rent reserved, and that it is to continue for twenty-one years; then, if *interest be computed at 6*l.* per cent.*, the price to be paid for it is 1176*l.* Now, if this 100*l.* per annum, supposed to be the tenant’s annuity, were a neat income, free from all reprises, I agree such tenant will make about 51*l.* per cent. of his money, and something over; but what interest will he make, if the deductions in controversy are made out of his estate? for there is but small comfort in valuing his money at 6*l.* per cent. in the purchase, if, in the event, it does not produce half the sum.” He further proceeds to the proof of the assertion, as follows:—

“We have supposed these deductions, in common cases, and in common years, may amount to 30*l.* per cent. If the rent reserved on the lease of this estate be only 10*l.* per annum, then the value at the improved rent will be 110*l.* per annum; and the deductions out of this 110*l.*, if made after the rate of 30*l.* per cent., will be 33*l.* per annum. In this case, a fund must be provided out of the estate for reimbursing the principal against the expiration of the term of twenty-one years; and this fund must be 33*l.* per annum; for a less annual sum, though computed at compound interest, and at 5*l.* per cent., will not produce 1176*l.* in twenty-one years’ time. Now, when these three sums, 10*l.*, 33*l.* and 33*l.*, making altogether 76*l.*, are deducted out of the improved rent of 110*l.* per annum, there remains to the tenant, for his interest, no more than the sum of 34*l.* per annum, which is not 3*l.* per cent. for his principal money of 1176*l.*”

This instance is suited to the capacity of every one who has common understanding in numbers and figures; and shews, that in the purchase and renewal of leasehold estates, the articles of taxes, repairs, and accidental losses, are not to be placed to the

tenant's account: for no man will pretend that 3*l.* per cent. is a reasonable interest for money laid out in this manner: and this 3*l.* per cent. is, in fact, supposing that compound interest is made, which is almost as certainly not true in practice, as in computation it is true. If we vary the case, by putting it on the footing of a higher improved rent and higher rent reserved, we shall see more plainly the justice and necessity of placing these outgoings to the landlord's account, and not to the tenant's. If the estate at the improved rent be 200*l.* per annum, and the rent reserved be 100*l.*, the annuity left to the tenant will be 100*l.*; and if no regard is to be had to any outgoing but that of the rent reserved, the value of this estate in the purchase will be the same as the former; the annual sum to reimburse the principal will be the same here as before, viz. 33*l.*; the deductions, if computed at the former rate, will be 60*l.*; and if these three sums, 100*l.*, 33*l.*, and 60*l.*, making in all 193*l.*, are deducted out of 200*l.*, the remainder is no more than 7*l.*, as the annuity or income to reimburse the principal, or 1176*l.*

Where the tenant cannot have an allowance for the land-tax and repairs out of the rent paid by instalments,—which on a lease at a small rent he cannot have,—he must, and in equity and justice ought to have, a compensation for them out of the anticipated or fore-hand rent, that is, out of the fine, whether paid on an original grant or on a renewal.

*Deductions for Taxes, Repairs, Accidental Losses, &c.*

The author of "The Value of Church and College Leases considered," supposes taxes and repairs, throwing in accidental losses, to be 30*l.* per cent.

Land-tax is supposed, by another author on the value of estates, to be, on an average 10*l.* per cent.—10*l.* per cent. for repairs, taken on an average of a number of years,—and 10*l.* per cent. for other casualties, assuring the estate from losses;—making 30*l.* per cent., the same as the other author.

This may perhaps answer in estates where there are but few buildings on them, or in a country where there are no poor-rates, &c.; but it will not be found enough in a great many cases.

Repairs should be well considered, in order to form a just average: and if the documents of the expense of repairs can be ascertained for the twenty-one years preceding,—and if it can be seen whether the repairs for the ensuing term will bear nearly the same ratio, or (which is generally the case) may be considered on a greater proportion,—a fair average may be made, as a deduction from the full improved rent.

The taxes, &c. whatever they are, can be ascertained to a degree of certainty, and will form a further deduction from the full improved rent.

A further deduction for the loss of rent, and assuring the estate from other casual losses, may be estimated the same as the two authors before mentioned; or 10*l.* per cent. be allowed as a deduction from the full improved rent.

Where an estate consists, in the whole or the greatest part, in meadow or pasture land, no repairs, or very little, can be called for, even during a long term: on the other hand, if the whole or greatest part of the estate consists in houses, though they be in the best repair and condition, yet, from the natural decay of buildings, from change of tenants, and other accidents which in the course of some years must happen, it will become necessary to lay out money in repairs, in alterations or in ornaments, or it may be impossible to keep up the rents of such houses; to this, if we add the hazard of want of tenants during some part of a term, for which time, in the case of houses, there is a loss of the total profit,—and cases may undoubtedly be put, where, from the ruinous state of the houses, their disadvantageous situation, or some other local bad qualities, it would not appear too much to allow 30*l.* per cent. on this score: but this will depend on the state of the premises (to estimate which, we shall give ample instructions, in the course of our work, not before made public by any authors on the subject). In this and such like cases, the common method and practice is, to allow a tenant or a purchaser a higher rate of interest, as a compensation; but this is, in truth, a fallacious method, and will not answer the purpose designed, *unless the rate of interest be set so high that it would appear extravagant to every one.* To prove this by calculation,—

Suppose that an estate in houses is to be let or sold for a term of twenty-one years, and that the rent of it, clear of all deductions, except for repairs and a reserved rent, is 100*l.* per annum; and supposing the repairs and reserved rent may amount to 50*l.* per annum for the term, this, deducted from the former, leaves 50*l.* per annum as the annuity which the purchaser is to enjoy and pay for (interest being reckoned at 6*l.* per cent. will be 588*l.*); and the 50*l.* he is purchasing pays him the interest for the money laid out, and reimburses the principal during the term.

In the other method, which is to allow a purchaser a higher rate of interest, who can say what is such higher rate of interest, as shall be an exact equivalent for these outgoings in repairs? and how shall we determine the price to be given for the estate?

There are only two ways of determining it with accuracy; viz. either by deducting this charge as an annual charge out of the supposed annual rent, and so valuing the estate at 50*l.* per annum only, as we have just explained; or by putting a value on this incumbrance in a gross sum, and then deducting such sum out of the purchase-money to be paid, valuing the estate at 100*l.* per annum: but then the value of this incumbrance, in the gross and for the whole term, cannot be known, without

stating first what will be the annual charge; and this is only taking a longer course to come at the same end.

If a person, without computation in one or other of these ways, will sit down to guess-work, to determine what is the higher rate of interest to be reckoned in this case, he will without doubt lead himself into error; and the common tables could not assist him, as they are not calculated at a higher rate than 10*l.* per cent.

The fact is, a calculation on such a footing would be very little more than 5½ years' purchase of the 100*l.* per annum, stating it at the enormous interest of 17*l.* per cent. as nearly as can be; which is a higher rate of interest than a man could scarcely think of, or conscientiously demand; and yet he must fix it at that rate, or he will be a loser by the bargain.

Mr. Richards, in stating the value of leases, makes use of another method of computation to adjust this difference. He reckons the outgoings as an annuity certain, as they really are,—because, at all events, they must be first paid: these he values at the rate of 4*l.* per cent. interest: and the annuity belonging to the tenant, either on purchase or renewal, he reckons as an uncertain one, as it is in fact; because this annuity is to arise out of the surplus of the rents of the estate, and those rents may not be sufficient to answer both annuities: he values it, accordingly, at 6*l.* per cent.; and this different valuation of the annuities he judges to be an equivalent to the tenant for his undertaking, and then, subtracting one value from the other, he states the remainder as the value of the lease.

Where the outgoings are large, this method of reckoning them at 4*l.* per cent. reduces the deduction more than there may be occasion for; and when the deductions are once ascertained, it is the most certain way to deduct them from the improved or full rent, and value the remaining sum at 6*l.* per cent. as before observed.

Gentlemen of great estates frequently let them, by taking upon themselves the land-tax; by allowing timber and materials for repairs, and putting contingencies and casualties on their tenants, and then reserving an absolute rent without a fine. In this case, a tenant should be allowed 10*l.* per cent. deduction from the full rent for such casualties.

We find authors differ very much with respect to the purchase-value of estates, in the case of houses: some allow a very different value for leases of this kind of property from others; but we will endeavour to point out their several different methods.

One author states, that the fee-simple of freehold lands should be regulated at twenty years' purchase; or, which is the same thing, be valued by the 5*l.* per cent. column in the common tables: but he says, in the purchase of leases for lands and copyhold lands, it will be most proper to calculate on the 6*l.* per cent.

column: and in the purchase of some houses, as well as the purchase of some land, he considers the 8*l.* per cent. column may be used; but in the purchasing of leases of houses in a more dilapidated state, he considers the 10*l.* per cent. column should be used. His various reasons for the use of these different columns he states as follows:—

When the common interest of money was at 8*l.* per cent., land was worth eighteen years' purchase: and as money was, at the time he wrote, at 6*l.* per cent., land was well worth twenty years' purchase: and though men who laid out their money upon land have but 5*l.* per cent. yet he considers there may be good reasons why they should be willing so to do: first, because an estate in land is not so liable to uncertainty and dilapidations as estates in houses, and is of more sure continuance, both for a man's own life and his posterity; secondly, as the value of money falls, the price of land rises, not only in proportion to the rate of interest, but in respect to the value of the things themselves: for instance, a farm that formerly was worth but 300*l.* a year, is now worth 500*l.* or more; so that the old rents of lands may, in a short time, be much improved:—and, in another observation, he considers money produced by landed estates as annuities certain, and to be valued as such. With respect to houses, he considers it requisite to allow for the many casualties to which they are subject; as, from their natural decay, and the continual expense of keeping them in good repair, being subject to floods, inundations, or other inevitable accidents; also in case of bad tenants, loss of rent, or standing empty. And he observes, 'A house that has stood some time empty is not worth so much, by at least a year's purchase, as another house that has a good tenant in it: also, with respect to situation, if not well situated, it may be long without a tenant.' For all the above reasons and disadvantages, he reckons the purchase of leases of houses to be most properly calculated on the 10*l.* per cent. column; yet, as the state of repair of houses is so various, he considers they may be calculated on the various columns of 8*l.*, 9*l.*, 10*l.*, or 12*l.* per cent. as the casualty of the business may require; and he cautions a purchaser to observe whether the house be rated at, or above, or below its annual rental value, as in this case the house may be worth a year or two's purchase more than otherwise: but if the house be rated according to its utmost value, it will be a dear bargain to give above the rate of 10*l.* per cent. in purchasing the lease.

In building houses, he considers it improper to expend more money in decoration than the rent, from the situation of the houses, is likely to produce; considering the profit at 8*l.* per cent. compound interest, including the average of repairs and other casualties. He further observes, that a freehold house may be reckoned on the 8*l.* per cent. column, or worth about twelve

years' purchase; whereas, in purchasing a lease of the same house for a term, he considers 10*l.* per cent. would be the most proper column; as for a lease of thirty-one years, he would call nine or ten years the purchase value, because the lessee is bound to repair and uphold it, and deliver it up in good repair at the expiration of the term. Also, if a lease for one hundred years be granted, he considers the difference between that sort of purchase and the freehold purchase value may justly be taken at two or three years; as, in the case of a freehold, you have at least the materials at the end of the hundred years, which in case of a lease for that term you would be obliged to give up in a state of repair. Then with respect to taxes, he says they must in every case be ascertained, and the annual amount be subtracted from the utmost yearly value of the land or house; and what remains, you may safely purchase as a clear annuity; sufficient allowance having been made by him for repairs and all other outgoings, by valuing on the 10*l.* per cent. column.

Here we beg leave to observe, that from a general view of almost all the authors on this subject, and also from the constant practice of lease valuations of this nature, the method pointed out in the work we have last abstracted will only lead us into error, and will form but an indifferent guess (to give it no milder appellation) of the value of the property under consideration. We find his average for loss of tenants, and the more essential article of repairs, merely averaged at a certain rate per cent.; instead of which, as the state of two houses can scarcely be found alike with respect to repairs, it is a requisite part of the business of valuation, and a very important part, to ascertain, with some degree of correctness, the actual state of the premises, and what the repairs, on estimate, may fairly amount to at the commencement of the term; also, what are the general repairs necessary in a certain term of years, and how often such repairs are required, and what is the estimated amount of them. These sums are then to be brought into the scale of valuation, which, with the taxes, average for loss of rent or tenants, and other unavoidable outgoings, are first to be ascertained before the annual produce can be called clear, or brought into the state and character of an annuity; which being done, you may proceed to value the sum so found at the rate of 6*l.* per cent. compound interest, or 1*l.* per cent. above the common rate of interest.

It has been stated by other authors, that houses in fee, situated in the country, and in good repair, with land, &c., and in a good situation, are worth twenty-four or twenty-five years' purchase; and in London, a house well situated, and in good repair, is worth twenty-six, twenty-seven, or twenty-eight years' purchase; and where the situation is not so eligible, it is worth from twenty to twenty-five years' purchase. This view of property is still more erroneous than that of the author before mentioned; because it will be found that there can be no advantage to a purchaser



who wishes to receive interest for his money in the way computed by the common table for valuing leases or annuities. We acknowledge there is, without doubt, a difference in all property with respect to situation; but we do not believe that an average of a certain number of years' purchase can be a fair and reasonable way of reducing or enlarging the value of such property; because we know that certain houses in London in one situation will produce the sum of 60*l.* per year rent; and a house of the same description, neither in better nor worse repair, and the intrinsic value of the building exactly the same, will in a more advantageous situation be worth 200*l.* or more, per annum. From these rents, then, we find the average difference in the annual value of property depends on situation alone, which never can be correctly averaged by a certain number of years' purchase. We do not deny, that, under very peculiar circumstances, it may happen that a purchaser may give a certain number of years' purchase more for a house or an estate than it would fairly, on an estimate, be worth, taking all things that are actually necessary into the scale of valuation: yet we have frequently seen the great disadvantage of such high purchase, when it has been subsequently found that the purchaser must, in order to return interest for his money thus advanced, rate the property so high, that although he may get a speculating tenant at first, the rent is soon found too heavy, and more than can possibly be afforded from the produce of the estate; the ruin of the tenant consequently follows, and ultimately a serious reduction of the annual rent, by which not even common interest will be returned to the purchaser for the money laid out in such purchase, and which he would under other circumstances have easily obtained.

After this caution, if a purchaser runs himself into the error here explained, or where he has in view the usual interest for his principal so advanced, which is shewn and set forth in the common tables for valuations of this kind, he cannot with justice complain that the business of valuations, with all the cautions necessary to a purchaser, had not been placed in its proper light.

But in order to give a fair view of the various opinions on this subject, we will abstract part of a work on the purchase of land, houses, &c. by another author, wherein it is stated that 3*l.*, 4*l.* or 5*l.* per cent. may be enough in purchasing of freehold land; but for copyhold, or leases of land, 5*l.* per cent.; for leases of land and good houses, 6*l.* per cent.; and for leases of ordinary houses, 8*l.* or 10*l.* per cent. The remarks before made use of, with respect to the correctness or incorrectness of these averages for repairs and deductions, will apply in this last instance. The same author says: "I grant there may be other considerations in which a long lease may be most profitable to the tenant, whether it be a lease of land or houses; for if he improve, or *repair*, or *build*, in a long lease, (which is an evidence that he

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intends the lease to be encumbered with the usual covenant to repair, consequently the averaged annual incumbrance according to the state of the premises must be in consideration), it is certain he hath the longer time to enjoy the fruit of his labour: so a short lease to the landlord may be most profitable, or at least most convenient, as for colleges, &c. who live upon their fines, and are in a continual expense of money: for them it is certain that a frequent return of fines is best."

It is also stated, under the title of "The Value of Church and College Leases considered, and the Advantage of the Lessees made very apparent," that he sees no reason why the differences should be so great, that all that have dealings with churchmen and fellows of colleges should expect they should take less than half of what laymen do in the like cases, and less than half the real value of the thing. And if clergymen and fellows of colleges should treat with their tenants as if money were at 6*l.* per cent. he would think the advantage was as much as could be reasonably expected; seeing 5*l.* per cent. is legal interest, and all other persons value their estates according to that proportion. But when leases are sold at 6*l.* per cent. the inheritance of lands, according to that proportion, he says, ought to be sold at sixteen or seventeen years' purchase; and when all other persons value their estates at twenty years' purchase or upwards, the advantage of dealing with such bodies, rather than private persons, is very apparent, if they should take even double to what they have taken of late years: for in such case they would value their estates at three or four years' purchase less than other people do. He says, lessees ordinarily sell a twenty-one years' lease for twelve years' purchase, or 6*l.* per cent.; whereas churches and colleges, which take but one year's value for seven years expired in a lease of twenty-one, do in proportion reckon the total value to be something under eight years' purchase, which is calculated upon the supposition of money being 11*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.* per cent.; therefore according to the proportion of twelve years' purchase, the renewing of seven years lapsed in such a lease is worth nearly two years and a half's value, as appears by the 6 per cent. column; and he does not see any reason why colleges and churchmen should not put the same value on their estates as other men do. And although this alteration should take place, he thinks it better husbandry to buy church or college leases for twelve years' purchase, than to give twenty-one years' purchase for lands of inheritance; because in the former case money is valued at 6*l.* per cent. and in the latter at 5*l.* or less.

Then with respect to the outgoings, he says, "As for taxes, repairs, and other accidents, those are not peculiar to church or college estates; but estates of inheritance are equally liable to the same inconveniences." "But the generality of the world," he further observes, "are so unreasonable and partial to them-

selves, as to fancy that when they lay out money upon church or college estates, they ought to make the full interest of their money, over and above all natural or accidental charges that may fall upon those estates; and if they cannot make 6*l.* per cent. of their money above taxes, repairs, and accidental losses, they think they have a hard bargain of it: whereas, when they give but twenty years' purchase for another estate, they seldom make above 3½*l.* per cent. for their money."—We wish here to remark, that where leases for houses or estates are valued on the 6*l.* per cent. column, all deductions generally are, and always should be, first made for repairs, annual outgoings, and other casualties, which are to be brought in the scale of valuation, otherwise the calculation would have been made on a very different rate of interest: but in case of repairs and casualties which a lessee is subject to in an ordinary way, we have already shewn that the methods of several authors are, to calculate them on such a rate per cent. that a purchaser is to make of his money, after deducting the expense likely to be incurred for repairs and other outgoings to which a lessee may be considered always liable; or to ascertain by estimate (which is the more correct way) what such outgoings may annually amount to, and then to deduct such amount from the lease rent, or other sum, so as to leave the purchaser a certain clear annuity, which may be then valued at 6*l.* per cent. or 1*l.* per cent. above the common interest. Where a fine is demanded, as mentioned by the author last quoted, the usual demand of one year's value is mostly made without any of the above allowances or deductions for repairs and casualties; therefore there will not, in some cases, be much difference, whether the full rent be calculated on the 10*l.* or 12*l.* per cent. column, or whether the annual produce be first reduced to a clear annuity, and then valued on the 6*l.* per cent. column, or 1*l.* per cent. above the common interest; and it frequently happens, that even the 12*l.* per cent. column is not found sufficient, where the premises are in a dilapidated state, the repairs of which are to be estimated with the other casualties and outgoings.

Where the deductions for repairs and casual losses are estimated to be about 35*l.* per cent., the valuation will be nearly equal to valuing without deduction on the 11½*l.* per cent. column: for example;

		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The value of 100 <i>l.</i> per annum for twenty-one years, at 11½ <i>l.</i> per cent., or 7¼ years' purchase, is . . . . .		775	0	0
		100		
		77½		
Rent . . . . .	<i>£</i> 100	700		
If deductions for repairs and casualties, loss of tenants, &c. amount to . . . . .	35	75		
Clear Annuity . . . . .	<i>£</i> 65	775		

		£.	s.	d.
The value of £.65 per annum, for twenty-one years, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ purchase, is . . . . .		65	15	0
		65		
N. B. If valued on the 6 per cent. column, without the fair and usual deductions, the value will be . . . . .		11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		715		
		32	10	
		16	5	
		763	15	
£.1175				

It is further observed, "that churches and colleges ought to consider that their letting leases is selling their estates for a time; and therefore, in order to do right to themselves as well as others, they should have regard to the prices that land is generally sold for in the counties where their estates lie; which always follows the interest of money, and is not regulated only by the yearly rent that the land is let for; for the prices of land often alter, though the rent continues the same. As, for instance, where money is at 5*l.* per cent. or less, then land is sold for upwards of twenty years' purchase; and where interest is at 4*l.* per cent., it is sold for twenty-five years' purchase, though the annual rent remains still the same; which shews that the price of land is governed by the rate that money yields at interest; as, for instance, when money was at 6 per cent., land was sold, forty years ago, in parts that were remote from London, at sixteen or seventeen years' purchase; but now that interest is abated, land sells for a much higher value there as well as in other places."

He also says, that "tenants of churches and colleges generally pay the king's tax for the reserved rent, as well as for that part of the estate which they purchase:" but these we consider as fair deductions to reduce the estate to an absolute annuity. He admits that where the reserved rent is above a ninth or tenth part of the whole, or amounts to a fourth or third part of the whole, there ought to be a consideration and allowance for it.

Another author, on whose calculations some confidence may be placed, states that the value of an estate is determined by the annual rent which it produces. And where a lessor wishes to sell his lease in one payment or a gross sum to be paid down, it is his interest to raise the value as high as he can, and of the lessee to diminish in the same proportion; but the true value of the lease will depend not only on the length of the term, but also on the interest which the purchaser may make of his money during the given period; for if the rate of interest be low, the sum to be paid for the lease will be high; and if the interest be high, the sum to be paid will be proportionably low; for the money given for the purchase of a lease may be considered as put out to interest, and to enable the lessor (by taking annually from the principal) to repay himself the annual rent of the estate during

the given term: therefore no more money should be demanded by the lessor for the grant of the lease, than will enable him to do this at a given rate of interest. The purchaser of a lease is to be considered as the purchaser of an annuity, clear of all deductions, or as the lender of what he pays for such purchase, and the lessee as the borrower of the same; therefore every one should have regard to the interest he can make of his money during the period the lease is to continue; and whether a purchaser possess the estate himself, or let it to another, he has an equal interest in it.

The following tables have been calculated to shew the real sum that ought to be given for the purchase of any lease, according to the several rates of interest therein mentioned; but before we enter on the practical application of them, it may be necessary to say something concerning the manner in which they are constructed.

*Construction of the Tables for Valuing Leases.*

In constructing the tables for valuing leases, we have to find out such a sum as, when put out to interest at the rate required, will repay the purchaser the yearly value of his interest therein during the given term. The method of deducing this value is easily ascertained from the common treatises on arithmetic; and, from the rules there given, it will be found that if a person has 100*l.* due to him twelve months hence, and he wishes to have the value immediately paid down; the sum that ought to be given as an equivalent thereto, allowing 5*l.* per cent. interest, is 95*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, for this is the sum which 100*l.* put out to interest, at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. will at the end of the year amount to (compound interest being always reckoned and allowed in the purchase of leases); if at the end of two years, the sum will be 90*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*; as may be easily proved by calculation. In the same manner, if a person has 100*l.* due to him at the end of three years, and he wishes to have the value of the same advanced immediately, the sum that ought to be given as an equivalent thereto, is 86*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; and if these three sums be added together, they will produce 272*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, which is the value of 100*l.* for three years. In purchases of this kind, we ought previously to determine the rate of interest. In freehold estates this is always taken into the account, and the true values are easily ascertained; so that, by the help of these tables, they may be as readily ascertained in the purchase of leasehold estates. In all cases, therefore, it should be understood, that where we wish to determine the true sum or value of the lease of any estate in one single payment, the rent of such estate ought to be taken as free from all charges whatsoever; or if it be encumbered with any charges, whether of the nature of a reserved rent, quit-rent, or payment of any annuity, taxes, or *other incidental expenses*, such annual charges ought to be previously deducted from

the whole estimated rent of the estate, in order that we may find the clear yearly rent for which the purchase-money is given.

Another way by which the tables may be calculated is, to find certain numbers in continued proportion, decreasing according to the rate of interest proposed; which may shew the true worth of one pound principal at the end of any number of years: and then, by addition of all these numbers one to the other, the tables are produced:—for example;

Let the rate of interest be 6*l*. per cent.; then say,

As 106 : 100 :: 1*l*. : 0.9434, the value of 1*l*. at the end of one year.  
Then for the second year say,

As 106 : 100 :: .9434 : .8900, the value of 1*l*. to continue two years.  
Then for the third year say,

As 106 : 100 :: .8900 : .8396, which added to the former,  
makes 2.6730, the value of three years.

This process must be continued as many years as you intend to make your table for; as appears by the following example:

Years.	Decrease or worth of the Reversion.	Worth of the Pur- chase by Addition.
1	.9434	0.9434
2	.8900	1.8334
3	.8396	2.6730
4	.7921	3.4651
5	.7472	4.2123

The tables of the reversions,  
being added together, make  
up the tables of purchase.

*To calculate the Table by Logarithms.*

First, take the logarithm of 100 from the logarithm of 100 and the rate of interest added together, which in this example suppose 6*l*. per cent., making 106.

Secondly, multiply this logarithm by the number of years, which in this example is 7.

Thirdly, divide 100 by the rate of interest, which is 6, and it will produce 16.6667; then take the logarithm hereof, and add it to the former logarithm, the product whereof will yield the logarithm of the arrearages with the said sum for that time.

Fourthly, find the true number of these arrearages, and out of them subtract the proportional part of 100 before found, according to the rate of interest; you will then have the bare arrearages for that proportional part.

Lastly, take the logarithm of these last arrearages, and subtract from them the logarithm found by the multiplication of the years (as in the second rule), which will produce the logarithm of the true value of these arrearages in ready money, which is to be reduced into pounds, shillings, and pence.

106 logarithm	2.0253058
100 logarithm	2.0000000
rests by subtraction . . . . .	0.0253058
which multiplied by the term . .	7
	0.1771406
16.6667 logarithm add . . . . .	1.2218287
yields . . . . .	1.3989693

This is the logarithm of 25.0605

From which subtract . . 16.6667

08.3938

Logarithm by multiplication of years subtracted . . 0.1771406

0.7468189

which is the logarithm of 5.5824, and, if reduced, is . . £.5. 11*s*. 7*d*.

TABLE I.—For VALUING LEASES, ESTATES, or ANNUITIES.

Years.	3½Cent.	4½Cent.	5½Cent.	6½Cent.	7½Cent.	8½Cent.	9½Cent.	10½Cent.	Years.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	1½	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	2
3	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	3
4	3	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	4
5	4	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	5
6	5	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	6
7	6	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	7
8	7	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	8
9	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	9
10	8	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	10
11	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	11
12	9	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	12
13	10	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	13
14	11	11	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	14
15	12	12	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	15
16	13	13	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	16
17	14	14	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	17
18	15	15	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	18
19	16	16	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	19
20	17	17	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	20
21	18	18	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	21
22	19	19	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	22
23	20	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	23
24	21	21	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	24
25	22	22	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	25
26	23	23	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	26
27	24	24	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	27
28	25	25	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	28
29	26	26	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	29
30	27	27	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	30
31	28	28	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	31
32	29	29	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	32
33	30	30	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	33
34	31	31	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	34
35	32	32	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	35
36	33	33	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	36
37	34	34	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	37
38	35	35	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	38
39	36	36	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	39
40	37	37	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	40
41	38	38	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	41
42	39	39	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	42
43	40	40	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	43
44	41	41	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	44
45	42	42	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	45
46	43	43	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	46
47	44	44	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	47
48	45	45	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	48
49	46	46	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	49
50	47	47	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	50
55	52	52	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	55
60	57	57	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	60
65	62	62	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	65
70	67	67	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	70
75	72	72	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	75
80	77	77	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	80
85	82	82	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	85
90	87	87	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	90
95	92	92	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	95
100	97	97	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	100
Perp.	35¼	25	20	16¼	14¼	12¼	11	10	Perp.

To find the sum that ought to be given for a Lease.

Rule.—Look in the table, against the number of years for which the lease is to continue; and on the parallel line, under the given rate of interest, in the angle of meeting, you will find the number of years' purchase that ought to be given for the same: multiply this value by the clear annual rent of the estate, and the product will be the sum required.

100
11½
1100
75

What is the value of a lease for 21 years at 6l. per cent., the clear annual produce whereof is 100l.?

1l. for 21 years, at 6l. per cent. is 11½ years' purchase.      Answ. £.1175

Suppose the clear annual produce of an estate to be 500l. per annum, out of which the tenant is to pay a rent-charge of 50l. per annum, besides land-tax, and other annual expenses amounting to 20l.;

430
16½
2580
430
107.10
6987.10

What sum ought he to pay down for such lease, that he may make 6l. per cent. interest of his money, the term being 60 years? By the table this is 16½ years' purchase, which multiplied by the clear rent, or 430l., will produce 6987l. 10s. purchase.

Whether the annuities arise from houses, land, or money lent, the principles of investigation are the same; and, consequently, the present values of all such annuities are deduced by the same means, whether ground-rent, quit-rent, or any other clear and certain payment.

Suppose a lease is to be valued for 26 years, and the clear produce of the estate 54l. per annum, charged with a payment of 15l. per annum for 18 years at 6l. per cent.

By the table, 26 years at 6l. per cent. is 13 years' purchase.

54
52
65
702
161. 5
£.540. 15 purchase value.

15
10½
150
7.10
3.15
161. 5

15l. for 18 years at 6l. per cent. or }  
10½ years' purchase to be deducted } £.540. 15 purchase value.

To find the annual rent corresponding to any given sum paid for a Lease.

Rule.—Divide the sum paid for the lease (and every other expense which may be incurred respecting the estate) by the number of years' purchase that are found against the given term; and under the rate of interest intended to be made of the purchase-money, the quotient will be the annual rent required.

Paid for lease . . . . . £.4200  
Putting in a fit state of repair, and other expenses . . . . . 300  
Or suppose purchase and expenses . . . . . 5000

16) 5000 (312l.
48'
20
16
32
8
20
160 (10s.
16
.. 0

Term fifty-five years, at 6l. per cent., or sixteen years' purchase, which is 312l. 10s. per annum, exclusive of any reserved rent or taxes which the purchaser may happen to pay besides.

To find the number of years' purchase given in any sum that is paid for a Lease.

Rule.—Divide the sum paid for the lease by the clear annual rent of the estate for which it is given; and the quotient will be the number of years' purchase required.

Suppose purchase 5000l.—Rent 312l.

In solving this problem, it is not necessary either to know the rate per cent., or the term of lease for which the purchase-money was paid; as it does not, in the above instance, affect the result.

312) 5000 (16 years'
312 purchase.
1880
1872
.. 8



*To find the rate of interest allowed.*

Search in the table for the given term; and on the same line in the table you will find the number of years' purchase last found: you will then at the head of the column find the rate of interest allowed.

It is necessary to observe, that many people unacquainted with the principles of calculation made use of in these tables, consider the annual income which they make of their money by the purchase as the true interest thereof; whereas it is not only the interest, but part of the principal they are annually receiving: for instance, if 100*l.* be laid out in purchase of a lease, which returns 10*l.* per annum for twenty-one years, the rate of interest is only about 8 per cent.; for if the surplus annual income of 2*l.* be set apart, and put out yearly at the same rate of interest as that denoted by the table, it will at the end of twenty-one years amount to 100*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The sum paid for the lease was 100*l.*—the difference of 16*s.* 11*d.* arises from the table being something more than ten years' purchase.

### On FREEHOLDS.

The last line of the foregoing table for Valuing Leases, shews the number of years' purchase which ought to be given for the perpetuity or freehold of an estate, according to the several rates of interest, set forth on the top of each column, which the purchaser may thereby make of his money; as, at 4 per cent., twenty-five years' purchase; at 5 per cent., twenty years' purchase; at 8 per cent., 12½ years' purchase; — and are found by dividing 100*l.* by the rate of interest.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{EXAMPLE: } 5 \text{ per cent. } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{£.} \\ 100 \end{array} \right) \\ \hline 20 \text{ years' purchase.} \end{array}$$

*To value a freehold.*

Multiply the number of years' purchase by the clear annual rent :

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£.50 per annum} \\ 20 \text{ years' purchase} \\ \hline \text{£.1000 purchase value.} \end{array}$$

Or multiply the annual rent by 100, and divide the product by the rate of interest :

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£.50} \\ 100 \\ \hline 5 \left) \frac{5000}{1000} \text{ purchase value.} \end{array}$$

*To find the clear annual rent which a freehold ought to produce, so as to allow the purchaser a given rate of interest for his money.*

*Rule.*—Multiply the gross sum paid for the same by the given rate of interest, and then divide the product by 100: the quotient will be the annual rent required.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£.1000 purchase} \\ 5 \text{ per cent.} \\ \hline 100 \left) \frac{5000}{500} \text{ (50*l.* annual rent)} \\ \hline \dots 0 \end{array}$$

*To ascertain the rate of interest allowed to the purchaser of a freehold.*

*Rule.*—Multiply the clear annual rent of the estate by 100, and then divide by the sum paid for the estate: the quotient will be the rate of interest required.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£.50} \\ 100 \\ \hline 1000 \left) \frac{5000}{5000} \text{ (5 per cent.)} \\ \hline \dots \end{array}$$

*The value of the reversion of a freehold estate after twenty-one years, at 6 per cent.—100l. per annum.*

*Rule.*—From the value of the perpetuity, deduct the value of the lease, and the remainder is the answer.

Purchase of freehold at 6 per cent. . . .	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Purchase of 21 years' lease at 6 per cent.	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
	nearly 5 years' purchase.
	100l. per annum
	5 years' reversionary value
	500l. purchase of reversion.

In all cases deduct the value of one from the other, and the remainder is the value of the reversion; because, in purchase of a lease, the value added to the reversion will make the whole equal to a perpetuity.

100l. laid out in the purchase of a lease for 100 years, giving 9.999 years' purchase for the same, receives an income of about 10l. 0s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. annually; and this odd farthing, laid by and improved at the same rate of interest, would amount to 100l. at the expiration of 100 years.—This we are credibly informed by those who have made the calculation.

Having shewn the use of Table No. I. for Valuing Leases, we shall now proceed with a Complete Valuation; in which will be seen the necessity of making the proper deductions for repairs and other outgoings, as before stated; that the annual sum to be purchased may be fairly considered as a clear annuity. And for this purpose we will proceed, first, with—

#### *The Covenant to Repair.*

If a house be burned by accidental fire or other inevitable accident, a lessee, who covenants generally to repair, is bound to rebuild it.

An exception of accidents by fire is now, in many cases, introduced into leases, to protect the lessee, who would be liable to rebuild under his covenant to repair: but though such exception will protect the lessee from his covenant to repair, yet he is liable to payment under a covenant to pay rent, though the premises be burnt down and not rebuilt by the lessor, by which he is deprived of all use and enjoyment of them.

A general covenant of repair, and to deliver up in repair, extends, it seems, to all buildings erected during the term: therefore if a man take a lease of a house and land, and covenants to leave the demised premises in good repair at the end of the term, and he erect a messuagè upon part of the land besides what was before, he must keep or leave this in good repair also.

A lessor, under the usual covenant in a lease to repair on the part of the lessee, has a power reserved to him (the lessor) to enter and view the premises twice, or oftener, in every year during the term, to see the state and condition of the same, and to take an account of the dilapidations thereof. This part of the covenant, though very material, is too frequently neglected; by which

means the lessee, at the expiration of the term, frequently leaves the premises in the most dilapidated state, to be repaired either at the expense of the next occupier, or of the original lessor. These circumstances render it necessary that the common covenants of the lease should be strictly attended to, and a regular notice of dilapidation given to the lessee previous to the expiration of the term; as, by the tenor of leases, the lessee covenants that, after receipt of such notice of repairs and dilapidations, he will, within the space of three calendar months, well and sufficiently repair and amend the same accordingly.

#### FORM OF NOTICE OF DILAPIDATIONS.

*Defects, Decays, and Wants of Repair, found necessary to be done, on a survey made the       day of       , 1822, of the messuage or tenement and premises you hold on lease, situate at in the parish of       in the county of       ; which lease bears date the       day of       , and made between       of       of the one part, and       of       of the other part, to hold the said messuage or tenement and premises from the       day of       , for the term of       years from thence next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended.*

To make good the brickwork of chimney-shafts; reset the old chimney-pots, and make good the new ones where deficient.

Make good the tiling of roof; put new tiles where necessary; repair the filleting, heading, tile creasing, and point the whole of the tiling outside; repair and flat-joint point the brickwork of the gables and parapet where decayed, and clear out gutters; and reinstate the brick on edge.

Repair and point the brickwork to back and front of the house, where decayed.

Repair the bulged brickwork to the front; and secure ditto, by fixing iron ties.

Thoroughly clear out and empty all the drains, privies, cistpools, &c. Repair and reinstate ditto; and clean and cart away all the soil and rubbish.

Repair all the decayed lathing and plastering to ceilings and partitions in attics; also the render and set to walls; and wash, stop, and white ditto.

Repair the plastering, and wash, stop, and white the ceilings of bedroom floor.

Repair the plastering, and wash, stop, and white the ceilings of drawing-room floor.

Repair the plastering, and wash, stop, and white the ceilings of dining-room floor.

Repair the plastering, and wash, stop, and white the string of stairs, ceilings of landings, &c. from top to bottom, passages, &c.

Repair the decayed lathing and plastering to the ceilings of kitchen, and all the rooms on the basement floor; and repair the render and set to walls.

Wash, stop, and white all the ceilings and walls where before done.

Solder the cracks in lead gutters, and repair ditto; repair the lead flat, and solder cracks.

Repair the paving in basement and yard; and make good the sink-stones, where necessary.

Reinstate all the broken hearths to fire-places.

Repair all the sashes and sash-frames throughout the house; and put new sash-lines where necessary.

Repair all the floors, skirtings, and partitions, where decayed.

Repair and make good all the broken glass throughout the house.

Paint the whole of the inside wood and iron work twice in oil, where before painted.

Paint the whole of the outside wood and iron work, back and front of the house, yard, garden, &c. three times in oil, where before painted.

*Sir,—By virtue of the covenant contained in the above-mentioned Lease, I do hereby give you notice, well, and sufficiently to do and perform all the above-mentioned repairs, in a good and workmanlike manner, within three calendar months from the day of the date hereof.*

Witness my hand, this

day of

1822.

Witness

A. B. Lessor.

To Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, Lessee of the said }  
premises, or whom else it may concern. }

The above notice and list of dilapidations should be left on the premises for the lessee; and the person who serves or leaves it, should be able to prove, if necessary, that it is a correct copy: for which purpose he should mark the service of it, stating the day and time of the service, and the name of the person on whom it is served.

The above list of dilapidations will be found to include the general repairs necessary after the expiration of several years of the term of a lease, where the notice has not been regularly given and survey made by the lessor.

It will be afterwards necessary for the lessor, or a person authorised by him, to see that these repairs are made good; as by the covenant of the lease the lessee agrees so to do within the space of three calendar months after receipt of the same. But where the lease has expired, and the dilapidations become a matter of valuation in purchasing a lease of the premises, it will be necessary to estimate the expense of such repairs or dilapidations; which repairs are to be done or made good immediately after the purchase is made, and before possession is completed, in order to render the premises tenantable. From an estimate of this nature, we shall also be able generally to calculate what the average annual expense of repairing, painting, and whitewashing, is likely to amount to; which will be found to come much nearer the truth than the average allowance in the rate per cent. or number of years' purchase, as stated in another part of this work, where the valuation of leases is considered.

The best way of making this estimate is, to keep the several works separate, in taking your dimensions; as, bricklayers' work, plasterers' work, plumbers' work, masons' work, carpenters' and joiners' work, glaziers' work, and painters' work. It will be observed, that, in the list of dilapidations, this part of the business has been attended to, in order to render the making the estimate thereof as easy and regular as possible.

## VALUATION OF LEASEHOLDS,

*Bricklayer's Work.*

6 0			
<u>5 6</u>	33 0		Two brick chimney-shafts.
4) 25 0			Two new second-size chimney-pots.
<u>8 0</u>	800 0		Resetting six chimney-pots.
50 0			Outside pointing to pantiling.
<u>30 6</u>			Half a hundred new pantiles to make good.
<u>64 0</u>			Run of brick on edge.
100 0			Run of double tile creasing.
<u>25 0</u>			Run of filleting.
1 0			Run of heading.
<u>15 0</u>	25 0		Flat-joint pointing to parapet.
4 6			
<u>32 0</u>	67 6		Ditto to gables, &c.
1 3			
<u>14 0</u>	40 0		Ditto ditto.
6 0			Cleaning out gutters and clearing away rubbish, suppose
<u>27 9</u>			one load, basketted down and carted away.
17 0			
3) 5 0	84 0		FRONT.
<u>3 0</u>	471 9		Flat-joint pointing to walls in area.
3) 8 0			Tuck pointing to front.
<u>3 0</u>	45 0		Deduct from tuck pointing for bed-room windows.
2) 5 9	72 0		Deduct from tuck pointing for drawing-room windows.
<u>3 0</u>	34 6		Deduct from tuck pointing for dining-room windows.
8 6			
<u>4 0</u>	34 0		Deduct from tuck pointing for street door.
27 9			
<u>17 0</u>			BACK FRONT.
6 0	471 9		Flat-joint pointing to back front.
<u>3 9</u>	22 6		Deduct from flat-joint pointing for window.
6 0			
<u>5 0</u>	30 0		Deduct from flat-joint pointing for water-closet.
6 0			
<u>3 0</u>	18 0		Deduct from flat-joint pointing for window.
8 6			
<u>3 9</u>	31 11		Ditto ditto.
2) 6 6			
<u>3 6</u>	45 6		Ditto ditto.
9 0			
<u>4 0</u>	36 0		Add flat-joint pointing to walls of area.
6) 3 6			
<u>4 0</u>	34 0		1-brick bulged brickwork under windows, &c. to be
			taken out and rebuilt.

Provide and fix two iron ties to secure the piers in front, two feet long; the shank to be secured on the joists, five feet long; the face to be sunk flush in the brickwork.



then the runs to follow; and the numbers should be by themselves on the right hand of the abstract. The "cube dimensions of the digging" are divided by 27, being the number of cube feet in a cube yard, and produce  $33\frac{1}{3}$  yards, to be carried to the bill. The next cube dimensions will be divided by 18, which is the number of cube feet in a ton of soil; and, as 2 tons are equal to a load, this product of 20 tons, or 10 loads, is to be carried to the bill. In the next column of the abstract, under the title of "2 bricks' thickness," the first quantity is 33 feet, which is the quantity and thickness of the first dimension in the estimate. The next dimension is 42 feet in 2 bricks, which is obtained by halving the quantity of 84 feet in 1 brick thickness, and is equal to half the quantity in 2 bricks, or 42 feet: the next quantity, or 21 ft. 10 in. is obtained by taking a fourth part of the 87 ft. 6 in. which we find, by the dimensions, is half a brick thick, and is equal to 21 ft. 10 in. in 2 bricks: these quantities are added together and multiplied by 2, to bring it into the thickness of 1 brick; then divide by 3, and subtract this 3d, which will bring the quantity into reduced brickwork, of  $1\frac{1}{3}$  brick thickness, or 129 ft. 2 in. superficial, to be carried to the bill.

In the next column, we find 800 feet superficial of "pantiling pointed outside," which is divided by 100, because 100 feet superficial are equal to one square: by this method we have 8 squares of pointing to carry to the bill. In the next articles of "flat-joint pointing, and tuck pointing," the deductions found in the fourth column are subtracted, which are the deductions for doors, windows, openings, &c.; the remaining quantities, viz. 576 ft. 4 in. of flat-joint pointing, and 286 ft. 3 in. of tuck pointing, are to be carried to the bill. The deductions are frequently made in the Dimension Book for despatch, and the neat quantity brought into the abstract:—the runs and numbers are then to be introduced in the bill, as in the following example:—

*Bill of Bricklayer's Work.*

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
33 $\frac{1}{3}$ yards cube of digging out and filling in to drains . . . @ 1s. 6d. . . . .	2	10	0
20 tons cube of soil, taken out and carted from cist-pools and drains, &c. . . . .	6s.	6	0
129 ft. 2 in. super. reduced brickwork, at 18l. 3s. per rod . . . . .	1s. 4d.	8	12
8 squares superficial outside pointing to pantiling . . . . .	5s.	2	0
576 feet 4 in. superficial flat-joint pointing . . . . .	4d.	9	12
286 feet 3 in. superficial tuck pointing . . . . .	6d.	7	3
50 feet run of brick on edge . . . . .	4d.	0	16
30 feet 6 in. run of double tile creasing . . . . .	4d.	0	10
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet run of filleting . . . . .	3d.	0	10
100 feet run of heading . . . . .	4d.	1	13
Nos.—Half a hundred pantiles . . . . .	18s.	0	6
3 loads of rubbish basketted and carted away . . . . .	4s.	0	12
2 iron ties, 7 feet run of inch square bar to each; the face to be sunk flush in the brickwork, and fixing complete; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per foot . . . . . @ 6d. per lb. . . . .	1	4	6
2 new second-size chimney-pots; 6 old ditto reset . . . . .	0	16	0
	£42	7	2

VALUATION OF LEASEHOLDS.

*Plasterer's Dimensions.*

ATTICS.

20 0		
<u>15 9</u>	315 0	Wash, stop, and white attic ceilings.
10 0		
<u>7 6</u>	75 0	Lath, plaster, set, and white, to repair ceilings.
6) 17 0		
<u>6 0</u>	612 0	Wash, stop, and white walls.
6) 6 0		
<u>3 0</u>	108 0	Deduct doors, &c.
4) 4 0		
<u>2 6</u>	40 0	Deduct windows.
	<u>148 0</u>	
5 0		
<u>4 6</u>	22 6	Render, set, and white, to repair walls.

SECOND FLOOR.

15 9		
<u>6 0</u>	94 6	Wash, stop, and white closets, &c.
15 9		
<u>13 6</u>	213 0	Wash, stop, and white ceilings.
58 6		Wash, stop, and white cornice, 4 in. girt - -
<u>12 0</u>		
9 6	114 0	Wash, stop, and white ceiling to back room.
	<u>421 6</u>	
6 0		
<u>3 0</u>	18 0	Render, set and white, to repair walls.

15 9
15 9
13 6
13 6
<u>58 6</u>

DRAWING-ROOM FLOOR.

15 9		
<u>13 0</u>	204 9	Wash, stop, and white ceiling.
58 6		Wash, stop, & white cornice, 10 in. girt, moulded
<u>12 6</u>		
9 6	118 9	Wash, stop, and white ceiling.
	<u>323 6</u>	
43 0		Wash, stop, and white moulded cornice, 8 in. girt

15 9
15 9
13 6
13 6
<u>58 6</u>

12 6
12 6
9 6
9 6
<u>43 0</u>

DINING ROOM.

12 3		
<u>13 6</u>	165 5	Wash, stop, and white ceiling.
51 6		Wash, stop, and white enriched cornice, 8 in. girt

12 3
12 3
13 6
13 6
<u>51 6</u>

BACK PARLOUR.

10 0		
<u>10 0</u>	100 0	Wash, stop, and white ceiling.
40 0		Wash, stop, and white moulded cornice, 8 in. girt.

STAIRCASE.

77 0		
<u>4 0</u>	308 0	Wash, stop, and white strings to stairs, &c.
	<u>573 5</u>	
6 0		
<u>4 0</u>	24 0	Lath, plaster, set and white, to repair ditto.



## VALUATION OF LEASEHOLDS.

13 0		
<u>4 0</u>	52 0	Wash, stop, and white ceiling of passage.
15 0		
<u>5 0</u>	75 0	Ditto.
15 9		
<u>13 0</u>		
	304 9	Wash, stop, and white ceiling of kitchen.
	<u>331 9</u>	
6 0		
<u>5 0</u>	30 0	Lath, plaster, set, and white, to repair ceiling.
27 0		
<u>6 0</u>	162 0	Wash, stop, and white walls.
9 0		
<u>6 0</u>	54 0	Render, set, and white ditto.
13 0		
<u>6 0</u>	78 0	Wash, stop, and white closets, &c.
10 0		
<u>3 0</u>	30 0	Ditto walls.
10 0		
<u>10 0</u>	100 0	Wash, stop, and white ceiling.
34 0		
<u>6 0</u>	204 0	Wash, stop, and white walls.
	<u>412 0</u>	
6 0		
<u>6 0</u>	36 0	Render, set, and white walls.

Having squared all the dimensions, and placed the superficial contents against the dimensions in one column, you may proceed to abstract as follows:—

*Abstract of Plasterer's Work.*

Wash, stop, & white.	Deduct wash, stop, and white.	Lath, plaster, set, and white.	Render, set, and white.	Wash, stop, and white.
315 0	148 0	75 0	22 6	Run---Moulded cornice, 4 in. girt.
612 0		24 0	18 0	58 6
421 6		30 0	54 0	
323 6		9)129 0	36 0	Ditto, 8 in. girt.
573 5		14½ Yards.	9)130 6	43 0
331 9			14½ Yards.	40 0
162 0				83 0
412 0				
<u>3151 2</u>				Wash, stop, and white, moulded cornice, 10 in. girt.
148 0				58 6
9)3003 2				Ditto, 8 in. girt.
333½ Yards.				51 6

The abstract is performed as follows:—the first dimension, being “wash, stop, and white,” we head the column in the abstract, and place the squared contents of 315 feet, as the first three figures. The next dimension, being “lath, plaster, set, and white,” we make the head of another column for receiving these squared dimensions under that denomination, which we find is 75 feet brought

to the abstract, as the second dimension. The third dimension, of 612 feet, is carried to the first column, under "wash, stop, and white." The next two dimensions, forming deductions from wash, stop, and white, may be either deducted in the Dimension Book, and the remainder carried to the abstract; or, a column, under the head of deductions, may be made, and the contents afterwards deducted; as appears by the figures of 148 feet, deducted from the amount of the dimensions at the bottom of the first column in the abstract. The dimension of 22 ft. 6 in. is carried under a separate head of "render, set, and white." The next three dimensions, being all "wash, stop, and white," are added together, and the amount of 421 ft. 6 in. carried to the abstract. The run dimensions of the cornice are to be kept on the right of the abstract, and the number of feet in length, and girt in inches, stated. The remaining part of the abstract is conducted in the same way, and will appear sufficiently clear, on inspection.

The several quantities being abstracted from the Dimension Book, and added up, the product is to be divided by 9, to give the number of square yards;—as 9 square feet make 1 square yard;—and the quantities are to be brought into the bill, and priced. Observe, as the dimensions are taken from the Dimension Book and placed in the abstract, it is customary to draw a line down the column for receiving the squared contents; they will then appear crossed out as they are respectively abstracted. The same is to be observed in carrying the quantities from the abstract to the bill, and is crossed out to prevent error. Care should be taken, in the bill, to place the superfcials first, the running dimensions next, and afterwards the numbers.

*Bill of Plasterer's Work.*

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
333 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards superficial, wash, stop, and white . . . @ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ...	4	17	3
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards superficial, lath, plaster, set and white . . . 1s. 10d. ...	1	6	2
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards superficial, render, set, and white . . . 11d. ...	0	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
58 ft. 6 in. run of moulded cornice, wash, stop, and white, 4 in. girt . . . . .	1d.	0	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
83 ft. run of ditto, 8 in. girt wash, stop, and white. . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	0	8 8
58 ft. 6 in. run of moulded cornice, wash, stop, and white, 10 in. girt . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	0	7 4
51 ft. 6 in. run of enriched cornice, wash, stop, and white, 8 in. girt . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	0	10 8
Knocking down decayed plastering, and clearing away rubbish; plasterer & labourer 3 days, & 2 loads carted . . .	1	17	0
	<u>£.10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>

*Plumber's Work.*

In order to estimate the repairs to the gutters, or lead-flats, &c., take a running dimension of all the cracks in the lead, and carry it to the bill;—as,

*Plumber's Bill.*

16 feet run, of cracks soldered to gutters, and lead flats, at 1s. 10d. per foot . . . . .	£1. 9s. 4d.
---	-------------

*Mason's Work.*

50 0		
<u>3 0</u>	150 0	Paving taken up and relaid in basement.
49 0		
<u>4 0</u>	196 0	Ditto ditto over drains in yard.
	<u>346 0</u>	
5 0		
<u>4 0</u>	20 0	New-York paving to make good.
		Two new 12 in. square sink stones.
3) 5 0		
<u>2 0</u>	18 0	1½ in. Portland slabs to chimneys.

*Abstract of Mason's Work.*

Paving taken up and relaid.	New-York Paving.	1½ in. Portland Slabs.	Numbers.
346. 0	20 0	18 0	2 new 12-in. square sink-stones.

*Mason's Bill.*

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
346 feet superficial paving taken up and relaid, at 3 <i>d.</i>	4	6	6
20 feet superficial New-York paving . . . 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	1	3	4
18 feet superficial 1½ in. Portland slab . . . 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	2	2	0
2 new 12-in. square sink-stones . . . 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	0	7	0
	<u>£7</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>

*Carpenter's Dimensions.*

		<i>Sash Frames, in ATTICS.</i>	
4 6			
<u>0 4</u>	1 6	Inch deal beaded linings.	
3 0			
<u>0 3</u>	0 9	1½ in. deal lining.	
3 0		Run of stop.	
<u>7 0</u>		Run of parting-bead.	
1 8		Run of pulley-piece.	
2) 2 0		ATTIC adjoining.	
<u>0 3½</u>	1 2	Inch deal pulley stiles.	
3 3			
<u>0 4</u>			
0 3	0 3	Wrought sill.	
<u>4 4</u>			
0 4	1 5	¾ in. beaded linings.	
<u>3 0</u>		Stop.	
7 0		Run of parting bead.	
<u>3 6</u>		1½ in. ovolo sashes, single hung, with lead weights, line and pulleys complete.	
2 9½	9 9		
9) 1 2	3 9	New second glass; cutting out nine squares, and stopping in new sashes.	
<u>0 10</u>			
8 0	4 0	Superficial cornice outside dormers.	
<u>0 6</u>			
7 0			
<u>1 10</u>	13 10	1½ in. deal, 2 sides.	
3 0			
<u>0 6</u>	1. 6	Inch deal square skirting.	

<u>7 0</u>		
<u>0 4</u>	2 4	Inch deal beaded lining.
<u>7 0</u>		
<u>0 3½</u>	2 0	Inch deal double-beaded and rebated lining.
<u>7 0</u>		
<u>0 8</u>	4 8	Inch deal beaded lining.
<u>6 6</u>		
<u>0 4</u>	2 2	¾ in. beaded stop.
<u>3 6</u>		
<u>0 9</u>	2 7	Inch deal square skirting.
3) <u>2 0</u>		BED-ROOM FLOOR.
<u>0 4</u>	2 0	¾ in. beaded lining.
3) <u>2 0</u>	6 0	Pulley-piece.
3) <u>2 0</u>	6 0	Parting-bead.
3) <u>3 3</u>		
<u>0 4</u>		
<u>0 2½</u>	0 8	Wrought fir sill. Three new pulleys, twelve lines, and two new cast-iron weights.
<u>4 0</u>		BACK BED ROOM.
<u>0 5</u>		
<u>0 3½</u>	0 6	New wrought sill.
<u>2 0</u>		
<u>0 5</u>	0 10	¾ in. lining.
<u>5 6</u>		
<u>4 0</u>	22 0	Inch deal to make good floor, and repairs.
<u>5 0</u>		
<u>0 9</u>	3 9	Inch torus skirting.
3) <u>4 9</u>		DRAWING ROOM.
<u>0 5</u>	5 11	1½ in. rebated and beaded grounds.
<u>4 0</u>		
<u>1 0</u>	4 0	1½ in. deal floor, made good and repaired. Two new sash lines and pulleys.
<u>7 6</u>		
<u>0 7</u>	4 5	Back rebated plinth.
<u>7 6</u>		
<u>0 3½</u>	2 2	Moulding. Run of fillet for skirting.
<u>7 6</u>		
<u>3 0</u>		DINING ROOM.
<u>1 6</u>	4 6	1½ in. floor to make good, and repair floor.
<u>8 0</u>		
<u>0 9</u>	6 0	Inch torus skirting.
<u>6 6</u>		
<u>0 5</u>	2 9	Moulded impost to match.
<u>17 5</u>		
<u>0 5</u>	7 3	1½ in. rebated and beaded door-grounds. Inch ogee. Repair sashes and frames.
<u>17 5</u>		
<u>3 9</u>		Two new lines and pulleys.
<u>0 3</u>	0 11	1½ in. deal, two sides to sill.

3 0			
2 0			
0 7			
42 6	1 2	Stop.	{ 13 0 12 0 4 0 2 0 8 6 3 0 42 6
0 9		Square skirting.	
		KITCHEN.	
13 0	31 11	Inch square skirting.	
13 0		Inch ogee.	
1 6	19 6	1½ in. framed chimney grounds.	
7 0			
0 7	4 1	1½ in. shelf. Two cut brackets.	
4 0		FRONT AREA.	
0 4			
0 3			
14 5	0 4	New lintel.	
0 4			
0 4			
3 6	1 7	Wrought framed and rebated door frame.	
0 4			
0 4	0 5	Ditto sill. One pair of cross garnets and hanging door. Making good, repairing, and refixing seat; relaying the floor, &c.; after emptying privy.	

The above dimensions are intended to include all the carpenter's and joiner's work, by means of repair, which will be found necessary to be made good on going over the premises, under the notice of dilapidations, the form of which we have already given. It must be noticed, that, in every description of premises, the necessary expenses of repairs will be higher or lower, in proportion as the premises may be found, on a survey, to be more or less dilapidated. In valuing, however, the leases of houses and premises, no positive criterion can be drawn, that any fixed rate of interest shall, in general cases, be sufficiently accurate. It must, therefore, be clearly understood, that the valuation of a lease must be affected by the dilapidations or other out-goings, which it is fairly estimated to be encumbered with, previous to an application to the table of the rates of interest in any calculation of the value of leases. For an explanation more at large, we refer to the valuation of leases before explained, and now proceed to abstract the joiner's work.

*Abstract of Joiner's Work.*

Cube Wrought Fir Sill.	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch Deal beaded Linings.	Inch Deal beaded Linings.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch Deal Linings.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch Deal.	Superficial Moulding.	Runs.	Numbers.
0 3	1 5	1 6	0 9		4 0	Run of Stop.	New pulleys
0 8	2 2	2 4			2 0	3 0	2
0 6	2 0	4 8	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch Deal 2 sides.		2 9	3 0	2
0 5	0 10	8 6	12 10		8 11	3 0	3
1 10	6 5		0 11			9 0	7
		Inch Deal, two sides.	4 1				
		1 2	17 10			Run of Parting-head.	Lines.
		Inch Deal square skirting.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch rebated and beaded grounds.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Ovolo sashes, single hung, with lead weights, lines, and pulleys complete.		7 0	2
Cube Fir Lintel.		1 6	5 11			7 0	2
0 4		2 7	7 3	9 9		6 0	12
		1 2	13 2			20 0	16
		31 11					
		37 2				Run of Palley-piece.	2 cast-iron weights.
		Inch Deal double beaded & rebated Linings.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch Deal Floor in patches.			1 8	
		2 0	4 0			6 0	Scutbrackets
			4 6			7 8	
			8 6				Rehanging door.
Wrought-framed and rebated Door-frame.		Inch Deal Floor, in patches.	Back rebated Flints.			Run of fillet, for skirting.	A pair of cross-garnet hinges.
1 7		22 0	4 5			7 6	
		Inch Torus Skirting.					
		3 9	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch framed Chimney-grounds.			Inch Ogee.	Repairing & refixing seat and riser, and relaying floor, &c. after emptying privy.
		6 0	19 6			17 5	
		9 9				13 0	
						30 5	

*Bill of Glazier's Work.*

8 ft. 9 in. superficial, 2d glass, stopped in new sashes . . . . .	@ 2s. 6d.	1 1 10	£. s. d.
Cutting-out and stopping-in 9 squares; the rest allowed for the risk of breaking . . . . .			0 4 6
			<u>£. 1 6 4½</u>

In the above abstract, the chief thing to be observed is, to arrange the superficial dimensions under their respective thicknesses, as appears at the head of each column; and it is often the practice, that where two or more articles are of the same price, they are kept under the same head: in this instance, however, we have made separate heads for the different articles, in order to render the method as easy as possible; and on inspection, the several dimensions will be easily traced as to their situation in the abstract: the several quantities are then added up, and brought into the bill, as will appear by the following example; observing to place the cube dimensions the first in the bill; the several superficial dimensions in their regular rotation of thicknesses of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., 1 in.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. The run dimensions follow next; and the numbers, last of all.

*Bill of Carpenter's and Joiner's Work.*

ft.	in.		s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1	10	cube, wrought fir sill . . . . .	@	6	2	...	0 11 10
0	4	ditto, ditto fir lintel . . . . .	...	6	2	...	0 2 0
1	7	ditto, ditto fir framed & rebated door-frame... 0	8	...	0	12	8
	ft.	in.					
	6	5	superficial, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deal beaded linings . . . . .	0	8	...	0 4 6
	8	6	ditto, inch deal ditto ditto . . . . .	0	10	...	0 7 5
	1	2	ditto, ditto two sides . . . . .	0	11	...	0 1 1
	37	2	ditto, ditto square skirting . . . . .	0	11	...	1 15 8
	2	0	ditto, ditto double-beaded and rebated linings . . . . .	1	0	...	0 2 0
	22	0	ditto, ditto floor . . . . .	0	11	...	1 1 1
	9	9	ditto, ditto torus skirting . . . . .	1	0	...	10 1
	0	9	ditto, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. deal linings . . . . .	1	0	...	0 0 9
	17	10	ditto, ditto two sides . . . . .	1	1	...	0 19 8
	13	2	ditto, ditto rebated & beaded grounds 1	3	...	0 16	5
	8	6	ditto, ditto floor . . . . .	1	1	...	0 9 4
	4	5	ditto, ditto back rebated plinth . . . . .	1	3	...	0 5 6
	19	6	ditto, ditto framed chimney grounds 1	2	...	1 3	6
	9	9	ditto, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. deal ovolo sashes, single hung, with lead weights, lines, and pulleys, complete . . . . .	0	9	...	0 7 3
	8	11	ditto, moulded impost, &c. . . . .	1	8	...	0 14 0
	ft.	in.					
	9	0	run of stop . . . . .	0	2	...	0 1 6
	20	0	ditto parting-bead . . . . .	0	2	...	0 3 4
	7	8	ditto pulley-piece . . . . .	0	3	...	0 1 11
	7	6	ditto fillet for skirting . . . . .	0	1	...	0 0 11
	30	5	ditto inch ogee . . . . .	0	3	...	0 7 7
			7 new box pulleys . . . . .	1	0	...	0 7 0
			16 new sash lines . . . . .				
			2 cast-iron weights . . . . .				
			2 cut brackets . . . . .				
			Rehanging door . . . . .			0	19 6
			1 pair of + garnet hinges . . . . .				
			Repairing and refixing seat and riser, and relaying floor, &c. after emptying privy . . . . .				

£12 6 9

*Painter's Dimensions.*

BACK ATTIC. Twice in oil.

1 frame, 9 squares.

2)	4	0	
	1	6	
	<hr/>		12 0 Dormer checks.
	3	3	
2)	6	6	Run of narrow shelf.
	3	4	
	<hr/>		43 4 Twice in oil wainscot.
	15	11	
	0	6	
	<hr/>		7 11 Ditto lining.
	33	11	
	<hr/>		63 3 Skirting.
	4	3	
	<hr/>		Run of rail and pin.

{ 9 3  
 { 9 3  
 { 5 6  
 { 0 3  
 { 9 8  
33 11

VALUATION OF LEASEHOLDS.

FRONT ATTIC. 2 oils.  
1 frame, 9 squares, 3 oils.  
Narrow shelf, 2 oils.

3	0	
<u>11</u>	3	
6	10	77 10 Two oils, partition.
2) 6	3	
2	7	32 4 Ditto.
8	9	
1	0	8 9 Ditto, chimney-piece.
<u>34</u>	8	Skirting.
7	0	
5	0	35 0 Partition.
<u>16</u>	6	
1	0	16 6 Linings.
<u>170</u>	5	

FRONT ATTIC. 2 oils.  
1 frame, 9 squares, 3 oils.  
Run of narrow shelf.

3	9	
<u>9</u>	6	
7	0	66 6 Two oils, partition.
<u>7</u>	0	
5	0	35 0 Ditto.
2) 6	6	
2	9	35 9 Ditto.
<u>15</u>	0	
0	6	7 6 Linings, ditto.
<u>3</u>	7	
1	8	5 11 Ditto to window.
<u>150</u>	8	
25	6	Skirting.
<u>6</u>	9	Rail and pin.

SECOND FLOOR, FRONT BED ROOM. Twice in oil.  
3 frames, 3 dozen squares.

3) 7	10	101 10 Window front and architrave.
4	4	
3) 4	9	40 5 Backs of ditto.
2	10	
3) 18	2	40 11 Linings.
0	9	
4) 6	11	105 0 Doors.
3	9	
<u>14</u>	10	8 8 Linings.
0	7	
5	0	21 3 Chimney-piece.
<u>4</u>	3	
<u>318</u>	1	
38	10	Skirting, 2 oils.

BACK BED ROOM. 2 oils.  
1 frame, 1 dozen squares.

8	0	40 0 Shutters and architraves.
<u>5</u>	0	
5	0	17 1 Ditto front.
<u>3</u>	5	
19	6	19 6 Ditto linings, &c.
<u>1</u>	0	
<u>76</u>	7	
23	10	Skirting.



## VALUATION OF LEASEHOLDS.

## FRONT DRAWING ROOM. Two oils and flatted.

Three pairs of French casements of 8 squares each, two oils and flatted buff grained oak, and twice varnished.

6)	7 10		
	<u>4 1</u>	191 11	Two oils and flatted, fronts and backs of shutters.
3)	20 6		
	<u>1 0</u>	61 6	Back linings and soffits.
3)	21 9	65 3	Architrave.
			Three shutter bars.
2)	8 4		
	<u>4 5</u>	73 7	Two oils and flatted, doors and architrave.
		<u>392 3</u>	
	<u>29 2</u>		Skirting, ditto.

## BACK DRAWING ROOM.

One dozen small and two large French squares, two oil and flatted buff grained oak, and twice varnished.

2)	8 6		
	<u>4 4</u>	73 8	Shutter fronts and backs, two oils, and flatted.
	22 5		
	<u>1 3</u>	28 0	Back linings and soffit, ditto.
	20 10	20 10	Architrave, 9 in. girt.
		<u>122 6</u>	
	<u>24 6</u>		One shutter bar.
			Run of skirting, ditto.

## DINING ROOM.

Two dozen squares, two oils and flatted buff grained oak, and twice varnished.

4)	5 9		
	<u>3 7</u>	82 5	Shutter fronts and backs, two oils and flatted.
2)	3 10		
	<u>2 10</u>	21 9	Backs and elbows, ditto.
2)	15 3		
	<u>1 0</u>	30 6	Linings and soffits, ditto.
2)	21 2	42 4	Architrave 7 in. girt.
4)	7 5		
	<u>3 11</u>	116 2	Door faces and architraves.
	37 4		
	<u>3 0</u>	112 0	Dado, impost, and skirting, two oils and flatted.
	15 0		
	<u>0 8</u>	10 0	Two oils, and flatted architraves.
		<u>415 2</u>	

4 3
5 0
2 1
2 1
5 6
13 3
2 8
2 6
<u>37 4</u>

## BACK PARLOUR.

One dozen squares, two oils and flatted buff grained oak, and twice varnished.

2)	5 9		
	<u>3 7</u>	41 2	Fonts and backs of shutters, two oils and flatted.
	3 10		
	<u>2 10</u>	10 10	Backs and elbows, ditto.
	15 3		
	<u>1 0</u>	15 3	Linings and soffits, ditto.
	21 2	21 2	Architrave, 8 in. girt, ditto.
			One shutter above.

23 6		
3 6	82 3	Dado, two oils and flatted.
2) 9 0		
3 6	63 0	Closet front, ditto.
9 0		
7 3	65 3	Back and sides of ditto.
6) 3 3		
2 0	39 0	Shelves, ditto.
	<u>337 11</u>	
27 6		
5 8	155 10	Three oils and flatted drab walls.
3 2		
2 0	6 4	Ditto.
	<u>162 2</u>	

## FRONT KITCHEN. Two oils.

One dozen, 6 squares.

Two sets of beads and pulley-pieces.

4) 3 8		
3 6	51 4	Shutters.
2) 14 4		
1 6	43 0	Linings.
5 8		Two large bars.
4 0	22 8	Door.
4) 6 3		
3 6	87 6	Ditto.
14 0	<u>204 6</u>	
2 0	28 0	Two oils, chimney-piece.
6) 6 3		
2 9	98 9	Closets and shelves, two oils.
8) 10 0		
1 0	80 0	
7) 3 6		
1 0	24 6	
10 0		
3 3	32 6	Dresser, potboard, and shelves, ditto.
2) 2 6	12 6	
2 6		
3 0		
1 4	4 0	
	<u>280 3</u>	
22 6		Skirting, ditto.

## BACK KITCHEN. Two oils.

Nine squares.

14 6		
1 4	19 4	Linings.
4) 8 0		
26 3	32 0	Skirting.
2) 6 0		
3 6		Ditto.
	42 0	Door, two oils.

## STAIRCASE.

One frame, 9 squares, two oils and flatted buff grained oak,  
and twice varnished.

10 0			
<u>8 2</u>	81 8	Two oils and flatted tea green.	
6 3			
<u>11 6</u>	71 11	Ditto.	
13 1			
<u>7 5</u>	94 10	Ditto.	
2) <u>3 0</u>	9 0	Ditto.	
1 6			
<u>7 10</u>	22 2	Ditto.	
2 10			
<u>11 0</u>	88 0	Ditto.	
8 0			
<u>8 8</u>	52 0	Ditto.	
6 0			
<u>7 6</u>	56 3	Ditto.	
7 6			
2) <u>3 6</u>	21 0	Ditto.	
3 0			
<u>10 0</u>	35 0	Ditto.	
3 6			
<u>11 8</u>	116 8	Ditto.	
10 0			
	<u>648 6</u>		

One dozen squares, 2 oils and flatted drab grained oak, and  
twice varnished.

9 2			
<u>7 0</u>	64 2	} Staircase walls, 2 oils and flatted green.	
3 0			
<u>2 0</u>	6 0		
7 9			
<u>8 4</u>	64 7		
2) <u>3 6</u>	17 6		
2 6			
<u>15 0</u>	142 6		
9 6			
<u>15 0</u>	135 0	Ditto, passage.	
9 0			
<u>12 0</u>	94 0	Ditto.	
7 10			
<u>17 0</u>	12 9	Linings, ditto.	
0 9			
<u>3 6</u>	10 6	Ditto.	
3 0			
<u>7 6</u>	26 3	Ditto.	
3 6			
<u>5 0</u>	25 0	Ditto.	
5 0			
	<u>598 3</u>		

	6 3			
	<u>2) 5 0</u>			Run of post.
	<u>2 3</u>	22 6		
	<u>2) 7 0</u>			
	<u>3 6</u>	49 0		
	<u>2) 5 0</u>			
	<u>3 6</u>	35 0		
	<u>2) 5 6</u>			Balusters, 2 oils and flatted green.
	<u>3 6</u>	38 6		
	<u>2) 5 0</u>			
	<u>3 4</u>	33 4		
	<u>2) 5 0</u>			
	<u>3 6</u>	35 0		
	<u>2) 8 6</u>			
	<u>4 0</u>	68 0		
	<u>281 4</u>			
	18 6			Grained hand-rail.
	<u>2) 7 6</u>			
	<u>4 3</u>	63 9		Door-faces, 2 oils and flatted.
	<u>2) 7 11</u>			
	<u>5 0</u>	79 2		Ditto, ditto.
	<u>6 9</u>			
	<u>4 6</u>	30 5		Shutters, ditto
	<u>173 4</u>			
	9 0			A French casement of 8 squares, 2 oils and flatted buff
	<u>3 9</u>	33 9		grained oak, and twice varnished.
				Two oils and flatted to street door inside.
				A fan-light over ditto of 24 squares, 2 oils and flatted.

## OUTSIDE BACK FRONT. Three oils.

Two dormers, with mouldings and checks, 9 squares each.

Six frames, 13 dozen 8 squares.

One frame, 8 large squares.

Two cantalivres.

Two balconies.

2) 18 0  
8 0 288 0 Three oils, water-closet, outside.

8 0  
4 0 32 0 Three oils, door, &c.

24 0  
 Run of pipe.

2) 6 0  
3 0 36 0 Door, 3 oils, olive.  
 One scraper.

## OUTSIDE FRONT OF HOUSE.

Two dormers, frames and checks, and 1 dozen 6 squares, four oils.

Three frames and 3 dozen squares, 3 oils, mahogany.

Three reveals, 3 iron guards.

Three French casements of 8 squares each, 3 oils, mahogany, and frames.

Three large reveals, 3 oils.

Ten sills.

## VALUATION OF LEASEHOLDS.

Two frames, 2 dozen squares, 3 oils, mahogany.

Two reveals.

One dozen 6 squares, 3 oils, black, 2 frames.

Two reveals.

Two lamp irons, one scraper, one stay-bar.

2)	18 0				
	4 9	171 0			Railing, 3 oils, olive green.
2)	3 9				
	4 9	35 8			Ditto.
	22 3	206 8			
	2 3	49 9			Three oils, sanded and twice flatted on sand, frontispiece.
	6 9				
	3 3	21 11			Three oils, grained oak, and twice varnished, door. One fan-light of 24 squares.
5)	6 6				
	3 6	113 9			Doors, &c. 3 oils, in front area.
2)	5 0				
	3 6	35			Ditto, top of water-butt.
	9 0				
	6 0	4 0			Ditto, water-butt.
		202 9			

In abstracting the painter's work, it is the best method to keep the inside painting separate from the outside front and back front of the house, that the expense of each may be easily ascertained, at any future period. The dimensions being all squared, and the contents placed in the column opposite each dimension, let the columns in the abstract be headed 2 oils, or 3 oils, &c. according to the nature of the work; observing to place the superficals first, the runs next, and the numbers last of all, under their respective heads. Some adopt a different method in abstracting painter's work, which is, to place all their superficals on the left of the abstract, and the runs and numbers, whether 2 or 3 oils, together, on the right,—which does not look so well when brought into the bill as by the former method, by which we keep the work of a different number of coats, and consequently of a different price, separate. The dimensions of work of the same nature are to be added up in the Dimension Book, and the contents in one quantity carried to the abstract; as will appear very plain by inspection of the following.—Observe, as the several figures are carried to the abstract, you must draw your pen through them in the Dimension Book, which will prevent error.

## Abstract of Painter's Work.

## INSIDE OF HOUSE.

Two Oils. 63 3 170 5 150 8 318 1 76 7 204 6 280 3 19 4 42 0 9)1325 1 147 yds.	Two Oils. frames. doz. sqrs. 1 - 0 9 3 - 3 0 1 - 1 0 0 - 1 6 0 - 0 9 5 - 7 0	Two Oils, & flatted Tea Green. 648 6 598 3 281 4 9)1528 1 169½ yds.	Three Oils. frames. doz. sqrs. 1 - 0 9 1 - 0 9 2 - 1 6	Two Oils, and flatted. 392 3 122 6 415 2 337 11 173 4 33 9 9)1474 11 163½ yds.	Three Oils and flatted drab. 9)162 2 18 yards. Two Oils and flatted Buff grained Oak, & twice varnished. frames. doz. sqrs. 0 - 1 0 0 - 2 0 0 - 1 0 1 - 0 9 0 - 1 0 1 - 5 9
Run of Skirting, &c. 3 3 33 11 3 0 34 8 3 9 25 6 38 10 23 10 22 6 32 0 26 3 247 6 Rail and Pin. 4 3 6 9 11 0 Hand-rail grained and varnished. 18 6	OUTSIDE BACK FRONT.		Three Oils, Olive. 9)36 0 4 yards.	Run of Skirt- ing. 29 2 24 6 53 8	Numbers. 2 Shutter bars. 1 Ditto. 1 Ditto. 4 Three pairs of French casements of eight squares each, two oils and flatted buff grained oak, and twice var- nished. Two large squares, ditto. A French casement of eight squares, ditto. A fanlight of twenty- four squares, two oils and flatted.
Three Oils. 9)202 9 22½ yards.	Three Oils, Olive. 9) 49 9 23 yds.	Three Oils, sanded, and twice flatted on sand. 9)49 9 5½ yds.	Three Oils, flat- ted Buff grain- ed oak, and twice varnish- ed. 21 11	Four Oils. Two dormer- frames and cheeks, and one dozen six squares.	
Three Oils, Black. frames. doz. sqrs. 2 - 1 6	Three Oils, grained Mahogany, and twice varnished. frames. doz. sqrs. 3 - 3 0 2 - 2 0 5 - 5 0	Three French casements of eight squares each, and frames, three oils, grained mahogany, and twice varnished. Reveals. Sills. 3 10 7 } 2 } 2 }	Three large reveals. Three iron guards. Two lamp irons. One scraper. One staybar.		

The abstracted quantities from the Dimension Book being added up, divide the superficial dimensions by 9, and the product is the number of yards to be carried to the bill; as nine square feet make one square yard. Where dimensions (although superficial) remain in feet, and are not brought into yards, they must be placed in the bill in feet, the price per foot being placed against it in the bill. Squares must be added up to ascertain the number of dozens.— Observe to cross your pen through the several quantities in the abstract, as they are specified to the bill.

*Bill of Painter's Work.*

		£.	s.	d.
INSIDE OF HOUSE.				
147 yds.	superficial painting, twice in oil . . . . . @	8d.	...	4 18 0
247 ft. 6 in.	run of skirting, ditto . . . . .	1½d.	...	1 10 11½
11 ft. 0 in.	ditto rail and pin, ditto . . . . .	1½d.	...	0 1 4½
18 ft. 6 in.	ditto hand-rail, 2 oils, grained and varnished, 5d. . . . .	0	7	8½
5	frames, 7 dozen squares . . . . .	1s. 6d.	...	0 18 0
2	sets of beads and pulley-pieces . . . . .	1s. 1d.	...	0 2 2
2	large bars . . . . .	3d.	...	0 0 6
169½ yds.	superficial, 2 oils, and flatted tea green . . . . .	1s. 4d.	...	11 6 2½
6 ft. 3 in.	run of post, ditto . . . . .	3d.	...	0 1 6½
2	frames, 1 dozen, 6 squares, 3 oils . . . . .	2s.	...	0 7 0
163½ yds.	superficial, twice in oil and flatted . . . . .	1s.	...	8 3 9
53 ft. 8 in.	run of skirting, ditto . . . . .	2d.	...	0 8 11½
4	shutter-bars, ditto . . . . .	3d.	...	0 1 0
A	fan-light of twenty-four squares, ditto . . . . .	...	...	0 2 0
18 yds.	superficial, three times in oil, and flatted drab . . . . .	1s. 4d.	...	1 4 0
1	frame, 5 doz. 9 squares, twice in oil, flatted buff grained oak, and twice varnished . . . . .	6s.	...	2 0 6
3	pairs of French casements of eight squares each, ditto . . . . .	} 2 doz. 10 sqrs ... 9s.	...	1 5 6
2	large squares, ditto . . . . .			
French casement of 8 squares, ditto				
				<u>£. 32 19 2</u>
OUTSIDE BACK FRONT.				
35½ yds.	superficial painting, 3 times in oil . . . . . @	11d.	...	1 12 6½
24 ft.	run of pipe, ditto . . . . .	4d.	...	0 8 0
7	frames, 13 dozen 8 squares, ditto . . . . .	2s.	...	2 1 4
8	large squares, ditto . . . . .	9s.	...	0 6 0
2	dormers, with mouldings and checks, of 9 squares each	} ...	0 19 6	
2	cantalivres . . . . .			
2	balconies . . . . .			
1	scraper . . . . .			
4 yds.	superficial, 3 oils, olive . . . . . @	15d.	...	0 5 0
OUTSIDE FRONT OF HOUSE.				
				<u>£. 5 12 4½</u>
22½ yds.	superficial painting, 3 times in oil . . . . . @	11d.	...	1 0 7½
2	frames, 1 dozen 6 squares, 3 oils, black . . . . .	2s.	...	0 7 0
5	frames, 5 dozen squares, 3 oils, grained mahogany, and twice varnished . . . . .	5s. 9d.	...	2 17 6
3	French casements of 8 sqrs. each, ditto, & frames, . . . . .	8s. 7d.	...	2 2 11
7	reveals, 3 oils . . . . .	} 1 19 10		
3	large reveals, ditto . . . . .			
10	sills, ditto . . . . .			
3	iron-guards . . . . .			
2	lamp-irons, 1 scraper, 1 stay-bar . . . . .			
23 yds.	superficial, 3 oils, olive . . . . .	1s. 3d.	...	1 8 9
5½ yds.	superficial, 3 oils, sanded & twice flatted on sand, . . . . .	2s. 7d.	...	0 14 2
21 ft. 11 in.	superficial, 3 oils and flatted buff grained oak, and twice varnished . . . . .	9d.	...	0 16 5
2	dormer frames and checks, and 1 dozen 6 squares, . . . . .	...	...	0 5 4
				<u>£. 11 12 7</u>

In order to prove the foregoing argument with respect to the deductions for repairs, we trust it will appear clear to every capacity, that these deductions are of a nature too important to be omitted; and that we shall find the result of our valuation of a lease always nearer the truth than can possibly be ascertained by using the 10 per cent., or any other column, guided entirely by guess, and consequently liable to the most serious error.

Observe, in every valuation of a lease, that you reduce the sum to be valued to a clear annuity, by deducting from the full or improved rent, the taxes, land-tax, and reserved rent, if any, or whatever else may be viewed in the shape of a drawback or annual deduction from the produce of the premises; such as, all repairs of the premises, loss of rent by change of tenants, or any other unavoidable casualty: the remaining sum may then be safely considered, and purchased, as a clear annual income, at one per cent. above the common rate of interest, with the additional advantage of compound interest being allowed in the purchase of leases.

*The Average Deduction for Repairs.*

It is usual, where premises are properly inspected by the lessor or his agent, or notice of dilapidations, &c. regularly given,—and, in fact, there is sometimes a covenant inserted in the lease, that the whole of the outside wood and iron work shall be painted once in every 3 years, and the inside wood and iron work painted, ceiling, &c. white-washed, and the whole of the house, drains, roof, &c. repaired, once in every 5 years of the term,—the different terms of 3 and 5 years render it necessary to average the probable deductions: an estimate must therefore be made, as before directed, and the several amounts brought forward and added together, and the respective amounts divided by 5 and by 3, to ascertain the fair annual deductions for repairs, under the covenant of the lease, as follows:—

Dilapidations likely to occur once in every 5 years, according to the state of the premises.	{	Bricklayer's work - - - - -	42	7	2	} Annual Deductions for Repairs, &c.	
		Plasterer's work - - - - -	10	5	3		
		Plumber's work - - - - -	1	9	4		
		Mason's work - - - - -	7	18	10		
		Glazier's work - - - - -	1	6	4½		
		Carpenter's work - - - - -	12	6	9		
		Painter's work, for inside of house,	32	19	2		
		5) 108 12 10½					
			21	14	6		
Dilapidations likely to occur once in every 3 years.	{	Painter's work for outside back of house	5	12	4½	} 5 14 11	
		Ditto, front of ditto - - - - -	11	12	7		
			3) 17 4 11½				
			£.5 14 11				27 9 5

From what has been already stated, it appears quite necessary that the deduction for repairs should be averaged, and taken in one sum, as a drawback fairly coming out of the annual produce of the



*premises*: we trust it will therefore appear clear, that a deduction of a certain sum, or total amount of the repairs, from the purchase-value of the lease, being first made on the annual produce, or (in other words), it would not be sufficient first to ascertain the value of the lease without any deduction, and then to deduct in one sum the amount of the estimated repairs; because of the certainty that dilapidations will occur again so many times during the continuance of the term of the lease, and which deduction must take place *annually* before we can consider the overplus in the shape of an annuity, or to be valued as a sum certain, clear of all deductions.

Also, in addition to the 27*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* before estimated for repairs, as the annual deduction, some further allowance should be made for loss of rent, loss of tenants, or other inevitable casualties. Many authors consider that 10 per cent. on the amount of the improved rent is a fair ratio, and may be found an equivalent. It certainly appears reasonable that 10 per cent. might be very fairly allowed for these casualties, from the lease rent, if not from the full improved rent, as a reasonable deduction; after which, the remaining sum, or annual produce, may be considered as a clear yearly annuity, to be purchased at 6*l.* per cent. compound interest, or one per cent. above the common rate of interest.

Improved, or full rent per annum - - - - -	£.220 0 0
Taxes, suppose - - - - -	70 0 0
Lease rent - - - - -	£.150 0 0
<i>Annual Deductions from Lease Rent:</i>	
Averaged repairs as above - - - - -	27 9 5
10 per cent. on the amount of lease-rent, as above, } for loss of rent, loss of tenants, or other casualties }	} 15 0 0 } 42 9 5
	£.107 10 7

Suppose the term of the lease to be 55 years, then, to ascertain the value, we refer to the *Table No. 1. for Valuing Leases*; and opposite the term of 55 years, in the 6 per cent. column, and in the angle of meeting, we find 16 years, which is the purchase of the clear annual produce. The following example will illustrate the point in question:—

Clear annual produce - - -	£.107 10 7	
55 years at 6 per cent. is - - -	16	years' purchase.
	642 0 0	
	107 0 0	
	8 0 0	
	9 4	
Purchase-value of the lease - - -	£.1790 9 4	

### COPYHOLDS, & LEASES for LIVES,

Are subject to the same deductions as those mentioned in the valuation of leaseholds, so as to ascertain the clear annuity; and are of course subject to the deduction of quit-rents, reserved rents, heriots to the lord of the manor, tithes, &c. These are usually granted by paying a fine of one or two years' rent to the lord of the manor on

the life so purchasing; and, where more than one life is mentioned, a fine is payable, either on the demise of one life, or on introducing another, which is determined by the custom of the manor; and which customary fine varies in different counties.

Copyholds for lives are of equal value with leases for lives; and sometimes have a custom attached to them, called a *Right of Free Bench*, which is the right of a widow's life; that is, after the determination of three lives, a fourth life commences, not as a life concurrent with, but as a life in reversion after, the other three: the whole of which are to be taken in the valuation, as will be afterwards shewn. In some instances, however, an *arbitrary fine* is demanded on renewal.

#### *The Method of Computing Fines,*

*To be paid for renewing or filling up the years lapsed in an old lease or term; or for adding any number of given years to the years in being, in any lease.*

The general rule for renewing a lease should be the same as that for purchasing; for neither justice nor reason can sanction one rule for purchasing the whole, and another for purchasing a part of the same estate. To make a different rule for either of these purposes (let the deviation be on whatever side it may), is, in effect, to suppose that 7 years added on a renewal, and which in time will be 7 years in possession, will not be the same thing when the 7 years possession are actually completed, as the like number of years now in possession are. A renewal is indeed only a new purchase, and is governed by the same rules as the original purchase: we must therefore reduce the estate to an absolute annuity, in the manner before directed; making the computation at the rate of 6*l.* per cent. from which we subtract the value of the lease in being, from the value of the whole lease; or subtract the years' purchase of the term in being, from the years' purchase of the whole term: the remainder is the value, or years' purchase to be given for renewing; as will be evident from the following example:—

#### *Valuation and Fine.*

Deduct from the full or improved rent, all taxes, repairs, and other outgoings, as before directed, to reduce the improved rent to an annuity, or clear annual sum.—Suppose 182*l.* per annum.

	182	
The value of 182 <i>l.</i> per annum, for 21 years, at 6 <i>l.</i> per cent.	11½	
is 11½ years' purchase, or - - - - -	£.2138 10	2002
The value of the above 182 <i>l.</i> per annum, for 14 years, at 6 <i>l.</i> per cent. is 9½ years' purchase, or - - -	1683 10	91
If the value of the lease for 14 years be subtracted out of the lease for 21 years, the remainder will be the fine, and is - - - - -	£.455 0	£.2138 10

Or, if we deduct 9½ years' purchase from 11½ years' purchase, we shall have 2½ years' purchase remaining; which being multiplied by the sum of 182*l.* per annum, will produce 455*l.* as above.

If the exact term is uncertain, or cannot be ascertained, as in the case of a life or lives to be added, it will be necessary to make a different calculation: we must first compute to what term the life or lives in being, in conjunction with the life or lives to be added, when all put together, are equal; or, we must compute the total value of them when put together, and the term to which they are equal, or the value of them when put together is the term or value out of which the subtraction is to be made. Out of this term or value we must further subtract the term or value of the life or lives in being; and the remainder will be the term and value respectively of the life or lives to be added, as in the former case. Whenever the new term is to vary from the old one, by first fixing the number of years of such new intended term, the same rule may be adopted. The method of valuing lives may also be applied in calculating the fine.

TABLE II.

*For Renewing any number of years lapsed or expired in a Lease originally granted for Ten Years, at the several rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 per cent. interest.*

Years.	3% Cent.	4% Cent.	5% Cent.	6% Cent.	7% Cent.	8% Cent.	10% Cent.	17l. 19s. % Cent.	Years.
1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
3	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	3
4	3	$2\frac{2}{3}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	1	4
5	4	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5
6	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	$1\frac{3}{4}$	6
7	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	5	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	7
8	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	5	4	3	8
9	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	9
10	$8\frac{1}{2}$	8	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	7	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	10

The last column is calculated at the rate of 17l. 19s. per cent.; so that the fine to be paid for the renewal of 4 years lapsed in a lease originally granted for 10 years, is exactly 1 year's purchase of the estimated rent of the estate; and consequently the proportionate value for renewing for any other number of years, at the same rate of interest, will be as stated in that column.

If a tenant has the lease of an estate for 10 years, renewable at the end of every 4 years, for a fine equal to 1 year's purchase of the improved rent of the estate; but 7 years of this lease being lapsed or expired without such renewal; what fine (proportionate to the original contract for renewing) ought he to give, at the end of this period, to have these 7 years renewed to him?

**SOLUTION.**—In Table II. against 7 years, and under the 17l. 19s. per cent. in the last column, we find  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , which is the number of years' purchase that ought, in this case, to be given as a fine for renewing these 7 years:—

Suppose the clear and improved rent of the estate, to be estimated at

100l. per ann.  
 $2\frac{1}{4}$  Years' purchase.  
 £. 325 Fine to be given.

TABLE III.

For Renewing any number of years lapsed or expired in a Lease originally granted for Twenty Years, at the several rates of 5, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 per cent. interest.

Years.	3½ Cent.	4½ Cent.	5½ Cent.	6½ Cent.	7½ Cent.	8½ Cent.	10½ Cent.	12L. 6s. 1d. ½ Cent.	Years.
1	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1
2	1¼	1	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	2
3	1¾	1½	1¼	1	1	1	1	1	3
4	2¼	2	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	4
5	3	2½	2	1½	1½	1½	1	1	5
6	3½	3	2½	2¼	1¾	1½	1½	1½	6
7	4¼	3½	3	2½	2¼	2	1½	1	7
8	5	4¼	3½	3	2½	2½	1¾	1¼	8
9	5½	4¾	4¼	3½	3	2½	2	1½	9
10	6¼	5½	4¾	4	3½	3	2½	1¾	10
11	7	6¼	5¼	4½	4	3½	2¾	2	11
12	7¾	6½	6	5¼	4½	4	3¾	2½	12
13	8½	7½	6½	6	5½	4½	3¾	2¾	13
14	9½	8¼	7½	6½	5½	5½	4¼	3¼	14
15	10½	9¼	8¼	7¼	6½	5¾	4½	3½	15
16	11¼	10	9	8	7¼	6½	5¼	4¼	16
17	12	10½	9½	8½	8	7¼	6	5	17
18	13	11½	10½	9½	8½	8	6½	5½	18
19	14	12½	11½	10½	9½	9	7½	6½	19
20	15	13½	12½	11½	10½	9½	8½	7½	20

The last column is calculated at the rate of 12L. 6s. 1d. per cent.; so that the fine to be paid for renewal of 7 years lapsed in a lease originally granted for 20 years, is exactly 1 year's purchase of the estimated rent of the estate; and the proportionate value for renewing any other number of years, at the same rate of interest, is stated in that column. If it were covenanted or agreed that the landlord should receive a fine equal to 1 year's rent of the estate, for renewing 7 years of the lease, then the fine which ought to be given for renewing 14 years will, by the table, be 3¼ years' value.

Suppose the clear and improved rent of the estate to be estimated at

100l. per ann.  
 3½ Years' purchase.  
 £. 325 Fine to be given.

TABLE IV.

For renewing any number of years lapsed or expired in a Lease originally granted for 40 years; and calculated according to the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 per cent. interest.

Years.	3½ Cent.	4½ Cent.	5½ Cent.	6½ Cent.	7½ Cent.	8½ Cent.	9½ Cent.	10½ Cent.	Years.
1	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	—	—	—	—	1
2	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	2
3	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	3
4	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5
6	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	1	1	1	1	6
7	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	7
8	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	8
9	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	9
10	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	10
11	4	$2\frac{3}{4}$	4	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	11
12	$4\frac{1}{4}$	3	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	12
13	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	2	13
14	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	14
15	$5\frac{1}{2}$	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	15
16	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	16
17	$6\frac{1}{2}$	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3	3	17
18	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	18
19	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3	3	19
20	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	20
21	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	4	4	21
22	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	22
23	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$	10	10	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	23
24	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	5	5	5	5	24
25	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	25
26	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	26
27	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	27
28	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	28
29	$13\frac{1}{2}$	11	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	29
30	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	30
31	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	8	8	8	8	31
32	16	13	16	16	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	32
33	17	$13\frac{1}{2}$	17	17	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	33
34	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	10	10	10	10	34
35	$18\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	35
36	$19\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	36
37	$20\frac{1}{4}$	17	$20\frac{1}{4}$	$20\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	37
38	$21\frac{1}{4}$	18	$21\frac{1}{4}$	$21\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	38
39	$22\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{4}$	$22\frac{1}{4}$	14	14	14	14	39
40	23	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$	15	15	15	15	40

The use and application of this table will appear clear from the following example:—

What sum ought to be given as a fine, for renewing 14 years, lapsed in a lease for 40 years, of an estate estimated at the improved value of 85*l.* per annum, subject to a ground rent of 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and allowing the tenant 10 per cent. interest for his money?

SOLUTION:—In the Table, against 14 years and under 10 per cent. we shall find 618, or not quite  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a year's purchase: now the clear rent of the estate is evidently 75*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; therefore, 618, multiplied by 75,333, will produce—

$$\begin{array}{r}
 46,556 \\
 20 \\
 \hline
 11,130 \\
 12 \\
 \hline
 1,410
 \end{array}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{£. s. d.} \\ 46 \ 11 \ 1 \\ \text{The value of the Fine.} \end{array}$$

TABLE V.

For Renewing any number of years lapsed or expired in a Lease originally granted for Twenty-one years, at the several rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 per cent. interest.

Years.	3% Cent.	4% Cent.	5% Cent.	6% Cent.	7% Cent.	8% Cent.	10% Cent.	11. 11s. 3d. % Cent.	Years.
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
2	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
4	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
5	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
6	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6
7	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	7
8	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	8
9	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	9
10	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10
11	7	6	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	11
12	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	12
13	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	13
14	$9\frac{1}{4}$	8	7	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	14
15	10	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	15
16	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	16
17	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	17
18	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	10	9	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	18
19	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	11	10	9	$8\frac{1}{2}$	7	6	19
20	$14\frac{1}{2}$	13	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	10	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	20
21	$15\frac{1}{2}$	14	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	10	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	21

The last column is calculated at the rate of 11l. 11s. 3d. per cent.; so that the fine to be paid for the renewal of 7 years lapsed in a lease originally granted for 21 years, is exactly 1 year's purchase of the estimated rent of the estate; and the proportionate value for renewing any other number of years, at the same rate of interest, is stated in that column.

If it were a custom, or special agreement, to renew every 7 years, on the payment of a fine equal to 1 year's purchase of the estate, then the fine which ought to be given for renewing 10 years of such lease will be found, by the last column of the table, to be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  purchase.

Suppose the clear and improved rent of the estate to be estimated at—

100 per ann.  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  Years' purchase.  
 £. 175 Fine to be given.

N.B. These Tables are calculated for the principal terms for which Renewable Leases are commonly granted, particularly those held of Colleges, Church-land, &c. For calculating all descriptions of Fines, we refer to the method before laid down, as well as to the following Rule:—

Find in Table I., under the given rate of interest, the value of the lease for the whole term during which the new lease is to continue; and also find in the second column, the value of a lease for the unexpired term in the old lease: subtract the latter from the former, and the remainder will express the number of years' purchase that ought to be given for the renewal of the additional term required.

With respect to ascertaining other particulars connected with these valuations; as, the clear annual rent of the estate, the number of years' purchase given for a lease, or the rate of interest allowed to the purchaser, we must refer to the Rules before laid down with respect to Leases; as they will apply to the Renewal of Leases, equally with that of purchasing the same.

## VALUATION of LEASES for LIVES.

There are several methods and tables for valuations of this description; some of them varying considerably from others, not only in their tables, but in the application of the tables to the present purpose, which of course give different values to leases of this description. Among those who have published tables and rules for valuations on lives, are, Dr. Halley, Dr. Price, M. De Moivre, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Morris, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Lee, with several others whose characters stand in high estimation. From a close examination of all their rules and methods, we should be inclined to follow those prescribed by the author who seems to have most reason and argument to establish his method.

It must be understood that these valuations must be made on the clear annual produce, subject to the deductions for valuing leases for terms of years, so as to reduce them to absolute annuities.

Estates, when held by lease, or any other tenure, for a life, will have one and the same consideration; and to adjust the value of such interests, the only certain method is to resolve them into terms for years certain. For this purpose, we must compute to what age there is a chance or probability that any person or persons named shall live, or (which is the same thing) to what term of years any given life or lives are equal, so far as the chance of any person living can be estimated. Thence we may readily determine the value of an estate to such exactness and certainty as the chance of the life can be ascertained; for which purpose the following Table will be found necessary, with the assistance of the common Tables used for valuing leases or annuities for any term of years to 100.

*For Valuing Leases held on a Single Life.*

Ages of Persons.		Terms to which such Lives are equal.	Decrease in the Term.
From	To	Years. Qrs.	Years. Qrs.
10 . . .	15	28 0	0 0
15 . . .	20	27 2	0 2
20 . . .	25	26 3	0 3
25 . . .	30	25 3	1 0
30 . . .	35	24 2	1 1
35 . . .	40	23 0	1 2
40 . . .	45	21 1	1 3
45 . . .	50	19 1	2 0
50 . . .	55	17 0	2 1
55 . . .	60	14 2	2 2
60 . . .	65	11 2	3 0
65 . . .	70	8 0	3 2
70 . . .	75	4 0	4 0
75 . . .	80	2 0	0 0
80 . . .	&c.	1 0	0 0

From this table, and the common Table for Valuing Leases or Annuities, the value of an annuity or lease for any life given, at any rate of interest, is readily ascertained. This Table also gives the term to which the life is equal; and the common table gives the value or years' purchase to which such term is equal; that is, the value of the lease or annuity.

Suppose a lease granted on a life aged 40:—By referring to the foregoing table, we find that such life is equal to a term of 21 years and a quarter, or of equal value to a lease for a term of years corresponding to it: therefore we examine the term of 21 years  $\text{£}100$  in the common table, and in the 6l. per cent. column we find the purchase-value of such life, or 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  years: and supposing the clear annual sum to be purchased is 100l., the value, or purchase-money, is 1175l.—This value is taken from Dr. Price's table, which he makes 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  years' purchase; and consequently the purchase-value is only 1075l.

There are other tables by which lives are valued; and the following are examples which point out where they differ in the purchase-value. They are not considered equal to any term as above described; but the values immediately shew themselves, without reference to the common tables: then by checking them with the common tables, as to the proportionate decrease in the purchase, some irregularities are discovered, which are not to be met with in the above table.

*Valuations of Leases, &c. held on a Single Life, at 6l. per cent.*

Dr. Halley.		Dr. Price.		Mr. Lee.		Mr. Richards.		M. De Moivre.		Mr. Simpson.	
Age.	Yrs' pur.	Age.	Yrs' pur.	Age.	Yrs' pur.	Age.	Yrs' pur.	Age.	Yrs' pur.	Age.	Yrs' pur.
10	13.44	10	13.285	10	13 1 55	10	13.36	10	12.839	10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	12.78	20	12.398	20	13 0 0	20	12.54	20	12.301	20	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	11.72	30	11.682	30	12 2 18	30	11.47	30	11.610	30	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	10.57	40	10.705	40	11 3 3	40	10.24	40	10.704	40	9

On calculating the decrease of term in some of the tables for valuing lives, the decrease in the term does not correspond in proportion to the value of the age from the statement of lives in the Bills of Mortality: for example;—

Age.	Purchase Value.	Term to which Value is equal.	Decrease in Term.	Decrease in Value.
15	13.33	yr. qr. d. 27 2 61	yr. qr. d. ; 0 2 30	— 11
20	12.78	25 0 0	2 2 61	— 55
25	12.27	22 3 45	2 0 46	— 51

For the age of 20, the decrease of term is stated at 2 yrs. 2 qrs. 61 d.; for the preceding period, at 2 qrs. 30 d.; and for the subsequent one, 2 yrs. 0 qr. 46 d.: this difference, 2 yrs. 2 qrs. 61 d., compared with the preceding and subsequent difference, is such a proportion that, other authors say, cannot be maintained by any Bill of Mortality ever yet published: therefore the preceding table preserves that proportional difference in the term and decrease in the value, which undoubtedly seems necessary to be observed.



*Explanation of the Tables for Purchasing Leases, Estates, or Annuities held on Lives.*

Dr. Halley formed his tables from observations on the births and burials of the inhabitants of the city of Breslaw (the capital of the Duchy of Silesia, in Germany), during a series of 5 years, viz. from 1687 to 1691: Mr. T. Simpson, from observations on the bills of mortality in London, for 10 years—from 1728 to 1737: Mr. Kerseboom, from the registers of certain assignable annuities for lives, in Holland, which had been kept there for 125 years, and in which the ages of the several people dying in that period had been truly entered: M. Parcieux, from a similar use of the lists of the French tontines, or long annuities; the numbers of which were verified by the necrologes, or mortuary-registers of several houses of both sexes: Dr. Price, from the register of mortality at Northampton, for 46 years. All these differ from each other in their results; but, the latter are most esteemed in this country, and form a part of the tables in this work.

Estates for life are of various kinds. Some are granted for a single life; of which kind may be considered church-livings, tenancies by courtesy, in dower, &c., and, in fact, all estates which terminate on the extinction of the given life: others are granted for two lives; such as joint-tenancies, and joint-tenancies with benefit of survivorship—the former signifying such estates as terminate on the death of either of the parties; and the latter signifying such as terminate on the death of both the parties, or after both lives are extinct: others are granted for 3 lives, which, like the last, may be divided into such as depend on the joint continuance of all the lives, and such as depend on the longest of all the lives, or the survivor.

The following Table shews the number of years' purchase that ought to be given for an estate which is held on any single life.

EXAMPLE.—What sum ought to be given for the lease of an estate of the clear rent of 80*l.* per annum, held on a life aged 35 years, in order that the purchaser may make 6 per cent. interest of his money?

£.80	
11½ years' purchase.	
800	
20	

SOLUTION.—In the table, against the age of 35, and under 6 per cent., we find 11½ years' purchase. £.900 purchase-value.

What sum ought to be given for a lease of the tithes of a rectory producing a clear rent of 100*l.* per annum, held on the life of the incumbent aged 70 years, so as to allow the purchaser 6 per cent. interest for his money?

£.100 rent.	
By table, 70 years is, at 6 per cent.	5½ years' purchase.
	£.575 purchase-value.

*N.B.* A tenant for life can grant no leases for a longer period than his own life; for his leases are absolutely void at his death. When a person holds an estate for the term of another's life, he is called tenant *par autre vie*; and leases made by him, of course, determine on the death of the *cestui que vie*, or person during whose life he holds; but not on his own death.

## VALUATION OF LEASES FOR LIVES.

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TABLE VI.—For Purchasing of Leases, Estates, or Annuities, *h.c.* on a Single Life, at the several rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent. interest.

Years.	3½Cent.	4½Cent.	5½Cent.	6½Cent.	7½Cent.	8½Cent.	Years.
1	16	15½	11½	10	9	8	1
2	18½	15½	13½	11½	10½	9½	2
3	19½	16½	14½	12½	11	9½	3
4	20½	17	14½	12½	11½	10½	4
5	20½	17½	14½	13	11½	10½	5
6	20½	17½	15	13½	11½	10½	6
7	20½	17½	15½	13½	11½	10½	7
8	21	17½	15½	13½	11½	10½	8
9	20½	17½	15½	13½	11½	10½	9
10	20½	17½	15½	13½	11½	10½	10
11	20½	17½	15	13½	11½	10½	11
12	20½	17½	15	13½	11½	10½	12
13	20	17	14½	13	11½	10½	13
14	19½	17	14½	13	11½	10½	14
15	19½	16½	14½	12½	11½	10½	15
16	19½	16½	14½	12½	11½	10½	16
17	19½	16½	14½	12½	11½	10½	17
18	19	16½	14½	12½	11½	10½	18
19	18½	16½	14	12½	11½	10	19
20	18½	16	14	12½	11	10	20
21	18½	16	14	12½	11	10	21
22	18½	15½	13½	12½	11	10	22
23	18½	15½	13½	12½	11	10	23
24	18	15½	13½	12½	11	9½	24
25	17½	15½	13½	12	10½	9½	25
26	17½	15½	13½	12	10½	9½	26
27	17½	15½	13½	12	10½	9½	27
28	17½	15	13½	11½	10½	9½	28
29	17	15	13½	11½	10½	9½	29
30	17	14½	13	11½	10½	9½	30
31	16½	14½	13	11½	10½	9½	31
32	16½	14½	12½	11½	10½	9½	32
33	16½	14½	12½	11½	10½	9½	33
34	16½	14½	12½	11½	10½	9½	34
35	16	14	12½	11½	10½	9½	35
36	15½	14	12½	11½	10	9½	36
37	15½	13½	12½	11	10	9½	37
38	15½	13½	12	11	10	9	38
39	15	13½	12	10½	9½	9	39
40	14½	13½	11½	10½	9½	9	40
41	14½	13	11½	10½	9½	8½	41
42	14½	12½	11½	10½	9½	8½	42
43	14½	12½	11½	10½	9½	8½	43
44	14	12½	11½	10½	9½	8½	44
45	13½	12½	11	10	9½	8½	45
46	13½	12	11	10	9½	8½	46
47	13½	12	10½	9½	9	8½	47
48	13	11½	10½	9½	9	8½	48
49	12½	11½	10½	9½	8½	8½	49
50	12½	11½	10½	9½	8½	8	50
55	11½	10½	9½	8½	8	7½	55
60	9½	9	8½	7½	7½	6½	60
65	8½	7½	7½	6½	6½	6	65
70	6½	6½	6	5½	5½	5½	70
75	5½	5	4½	4½	4½	4½	75
80	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	80
85	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	85
90	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	90

TABLE VII.

For Purchasing of Leases, Estates, or Annuities, held on Two Joint Lives, at the several rates of 3, 4, 5, and 6 per cent. interest.

Ages.	3 ½ Cent.	4 ½ Cent.	5 ½ Cent.	6 ½ Cent.
10...10	16½	14½	12½	11½
10...20	15½	13½	12	10½
10...30	14½	12½	11½	10½
10...40	12½	11½	10½	9½
10...50	11	10	9½	8½
10...60	9	8½	7½	7½
10...70	6½	6	5½	5½
10...80	3½	3½	3½	3½
20...20	14½	12½	11½	10½
20...30	13½	11½	10½	9½
20...40	12	11	10	9
20...50	10½	9½	8½	8½
20...60	8½	8	7½	7
20...70	6½	5½	5½	5½
20...80	3½	3½	3½	3½
30...30	12½	11½	10½	9½
30...40	11½	10½	9½	8½
30...50	10½	9½	8½	8
30...60	8½	7½	7½	6½
30...70	6	5½	5½	5½
30...80	3½	3½	3½	3½
40...40	10½	9½	9	8½
40...50	9½	8½	8½	7½
40...60	8	7½	7	6½
40...70	5½	5½	5½	5
40...80	3½	3½	3½	3½
50...50	8½	8	7½	7
50...60	7½	7	6½	6½
50...70	5½	5½	5	4½
50...80	3	3½	3½	3½
60...60	6½	6½	6	5½
60...70	5½	5	4½	4½
60...80	3½	3	3	3
70...70	4½	4	4	5½

This Table shews the number of years' purchase which ought to be given for an estate depending on the joint continuance of two lives, the interest in which will terminate on the extinction of either of the lives on which it is granted.

EXAMPLE.—What sum ought to be given for the lease of an estate of the clear rent of 300*l.* per annum, which is to determine on the death of either of two persons whose ages are 40 and 50; allowing the purchaser 6 per cent interest for his money?

£.300 rent.

By Table VII. 40 and 50 years, at 6 per cent., is - 7½ years' purchase.

2100 .
150
<u>£.2250 purchase-value.</u>

TABLE VIII.

For Purchasing of Leases, Estates, or Annuities, held on the Longest of Two Lives, at the several rates of 3, 4, 5, and 6 per cent. interest.

Ages.	3 ½ Cent.	4 ½ Cent.	5 ½ Cent.	6 ½ Cent.
10...10	25	20½	17½	15½
10...20	24½	20½	17½	15
10...30	23½	19½	17	14½
10...40	22½	19½	16½	14½
10...50	22	18½	16½	14½
10...60	21½	18½	15½	13½
10...70	21	18	15½	13½
10...80	20½	17½	15½	13½
20...20	23½	19½	16½	14½
20...30	22½	19	16½	14½
20...40	21½	18½	16	14
20...50	20½	17½	15½	13½
20...60	19½	17	15	13½
20...70	19½	16½	14½	12½
20...80	18½	16½	14½	12½
30...30	21½	18½	16	14
30...40	20½	17½	15½	13½
30...50	19½	16½	14½	13½
30...60	18½	16	14½	12½
30...70	17½	15½	13½	12½
30...80	17½	15	13½	12
40...40	19	16½	14½	13
40...50	17½	15½	14	12½
40...60	16½	14½	13½	12
40...70	15½	14	12½	11½
40...80	15½	13½	12½	11
50...50	16½	14½	13	11½
50...60	14½	13½	12	11
50...70	13½	12½	11½	10½
50...80	12½	11½	10½	9½
60...60	13	11½	10½	10
60...70	11½	10½	9½	9
60...80	10½	9½	9	8½
70...70	9½	8½	8	7½

The above table shows the number of years' purchase which ought to be given for an estate depending on the continuance of the longest of two lives, or the survivor.—The respective ages of the life-tenants are arranged in the first column.

EXAMPLE.—What sum ought to be given for the lease of an estate of the clear annual rent of 300*l.*; to continue during the existence of either of two lives, whose ages are 40 and 50; allowing the purchaser 6 per cent. interest for his money? *£*. 300 rent.

By Table VIII. 40 and 50 years, at 6 per cent. is  $\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{3600}$  years' purchase

150

*£*. 3750 purchase-value.

To ascertain the value of an estate depending on the joint continuance of Three Lives, we refer to the method of calculating the same in another part of this work.

TABLE IX.—For Purchasing of Leases, Estates, or Annuities, held on the Longest of Three Lives, at the several rates of 3, 4, 5, and 6 per cent. interest.

Ages.	3½Cent	4½Cent	5½Cent	6½Cent	Ages.	3½Cent	4½Cent	5½Cent	6½Cent
10...10...10	26½	22	18½	15½	20...40...70	21½	18½	16	14
10...10...20	26½	21½	18½	15½	20...50...50	21½	18½	16	14½
10...10...30	25½	21½	18	15½	20...50...60	21	18	15½	14
10...10...40	25½	21	18	15½	20...50...70	20½	17½	15½	13½
10...10...50	25½	20½	17½	15½	20...60...60	20½	17½	15½	13½
10...10...60	25	20½	17½	15½	20...60...70	20	17½	15	13½
10...10...70	25	20½	17½	15½	20...70...70	19½	17	14½	13½
10...20...20	25½	21½	18	15½	30...30...30	23½	19½	17	15
10...20...30	25	21	17½	15½	30...30...40	22½	19½	16½	14½
10...20...40	24½	20½	17½	15½	30...30...50	22	18½	16½	14½
10...20...50	24½	20½	17½	15	30...30...60	21½	18½	16	14½
10...20...60	24½	20½	17½	15	30...30...70	21½	18½	16	14
10...20...70	24	20½	17½	15	30...40...40	21½	18½	16½	14½
10...30...30	24½	20½	17½	15½	30...40...50	21	18½	16	14
10...30...40	24½	20½	17	15	30...40...60	20½	17½	15½	13½
10...30...50	23½	20	17½	15	30...40...70	20½	17½	15½	13½
10...30...60	23½	19½	17	14½	30...50...50	20½	17	15½	13½
10...30...70	23½	19½	17	14½	30...50...60	19½	17	15	13½
10...40...40	23½	19½	17	15	30...50...70	19½	16½	14½	13½
10...40...50	23½	19½	16½	14½	30...60...60	19	16½	14½	13
10...40...60	23	19½	16½	14½	30...60...70	18½	16½	14½	12½
10...40...70	22½	19½	16½	14½	30...70...70	18	15½	14	12½
10...50...50	22½	19½	16½	14½	40...40...40	21	18	15½	14
10...50...60	22½	18½	16½	14½	40...40...50	20	17½	15½	13½
10...50...70	22	18½	16	14½	40...40...60	19½	17	15	13½
10...60...60	22	18½	16	14	40...40...70	19	16½	14½	13½
10...60...70	21½	18½	16	14	40...50...50	19	16½	14½	13½
10...70...70	21½	18	15½	13½	40...50...60	18½	16½	14½	13
20...20...20	25½	20½	17½	15½	40...50...70	17½	15½	14	12½
20...20...30	24½	20½	17½	15½	40...60...60	17½	15½	13½	12½
20...20...40	24	20½	17½	15	40...60...70	17	15	13½	12½
20...20...50	23½	19½	17	15	40...70...70	16½	14½	13	11½
20...20...60	23½	19½	17	14½	50...50...50	18	15½	14½	12½
20...20...70	23½	19½	16½	14½	50...50...60	17	15½	13½	12½
20...30...30	24	20	17½	15	50...50...70	16½	14½	13½	12
20...30...40	23½	19½	17	15½	50...60...60	16	14½	12½	11½
20...30...50	22½	19½	16½	14	50...60...70	15½	13½	12½	11½
20...30...60	22½	19	16½	14½	50...70...70	14½	13	11½	10½
20...30...70	22½	19	16½	14½	60...60...60	14½	13½	12	11
20...40...40	22½	19½	16½	14½	60...60...70	13½	12½	11½	10½
20...40...50	22	18½	16½	14½	60...70...70	12½	11½	10½	9½
20...40...60	21½	18½	16½	14½	70...70...70	10½	9½	9½	8½

This table shews the number of years' purchase which ought to be given for an estate depending on the continuance of the longest of three lives; that is, for an estate, the enjoyment of which is to continue till the extinction of all the lives on which it is granted.

EXAMPLE.—What sum ought to be given for the grant of an estate, the clear rent of 90*l.* per annum, to continue during the existence of either of 3 lives, whose ages are respectively 20, 30, and 40; allowing the purchaser 6 per cent. interest for his money?

£.90

By Table IX. the ages of 20, 30, and 40, at 6 per cent., is 15 years' purchase.

£.1350 purchase-value.

To find the values of the other questions, such as, the clear annual rent of the estate, the number of years' purchase given for the lease, or the rate of interest allowed to the purchaser, we refer to the solutions of the like questions in the Valuation of Leases.

*On the Reversions of Leases or Freeholds, after any given Life or Lives.*

From the before-mentioned tables we may easily deduce the value of a lease, or freehold estate, which is not to be entered on or enjoyed till after the extinction of any single or joint lives, or the longest of any lives mentioned in these tables; and for which the following is the

**RULE.**—Deduct the value of the given life or lives, as found by these tables, from the value of the lease or freehold estate, as found by Table I., and the difference will be the number of years' purchase required.

**EXAMPLE.**—What sum ought to be given for the remainder of a lease for 60 years, after the death of the present tenant, aged 52; such estate being estimated at the clear rent of 25*l.* per annum, allowing the purchaser 6 per cent. interest for his money?

In Table I. against 60 years, and under 6 per cent., is		16.161
And in Table VI. against the age of 52, and in the	}	9.129
6 per cent. column		7.032 years' purchase.
Clear rent - £.250		<u>7.032</u>
		7 years' purchase.
		<u>£.1750</u> purchase-value.

Or, suppose the value of the reversion of a 70 years' lease is required, after the expiration of either of 2 lives, aged 10 and 40, at 6 per cent.

In Table I. 70 years, at 6 per cent. is		16.335 = 16½
In Table VII. 10 & 40 years, at 6 per cent. is		9.537 = 9½
Clear rent - £.100		<u>6.848 = 7</u> years' purchase.
		7
		<u>£.700</u> purchase-value.

Or, if the value of the reversion of a freehold estate is required after the extinction of the longest of 2 lives, aged 20 and 25, at 6*l.* clear annual rent, allowing the purchaser 6 per cent. interest for his money:

By Table I. value of the freehold, at 6 per cent.		16.667
By Table VIII. 20 and 25, at 6 per cent.		14.494
		<u>2.173</u>
		64
		8.692
		<u>130.38</u>
		£.139,072
		<u>20</u>
		s.1,440
		12
		<u>d.5,280</u>

£.139. 1*s.* 5*d.* purchase-value.

The same method may be adopted if the value of the reversion of a freehold estate, after the extinction of the longest of 3 lives, is required.—Suppose the ages of 20, 50, and 60; rate of interest, 6 per cent.

By Table I. value of the freehold at 6 per cent.		16.667
By Table IX. ages 20, 50, and 60, at 6 per cent.		13.876
		<u>2.791</u> purchase-value.
		100 clear rent.
		<u>£.279,100</u>
		20
		<u>s.2,000</u>

£.279. 2*s.* purchase-value.

*On the Renewal of Leases or Estates for Lives.*

When estates are granted for lives, and one of the lives, on which such lease is granted, becomes extinct, the tenant is often desirous of putting in a new life, in order that the estate may continue to be held on the same number of lives in being, and consequently his interest in the same prolonged. In such case, if the estate has improved in value since the original grant of the lease, it is customary for the landlord to demand a sum of money proportionate to such improved value, and to the age of the person intended to be put in, or added to those already in possession; the annual rent of the estate continuing the same. If the landlord consent to the renewal, it is the tenant's interest to put in the best life he can, as about 8 or 10 years, which by the Table has the greatest probability of living: in fact, the age so put in seldom exceeds 20 years, and the remaining lives in the lease will seldom be younger than 30.

The following Table shews the number of years' purchase which ought to be given for putting in a new life, in the lease of an estate originally held on three lives, but of which one has dropped.

EXAMPLE.—Suppose, in an estate of the clear rent of 180*l.* per annum, held for 3 lives, now aged 27, 50, and 60, the first life, aged 27, has become extinct; what sum ought the tenant to give for putting in another life, aged 10 years, in order to make 6 per cent. of his money?

In Table No. X. search for 10 years' life put in, and 50 and 60, age of lives in possession; then under 6 per cent. we shall find 3.242, or near 3½ years' purchase.

£.
180 clear rent.
3½ years' purchase.
<u>540</u>
45
<u>£.585 purchase-value.</u>

If the tenant suffers two lives to drop before his lease is renewed, the value will consequently be greater.

RULE.—Find by Table IX. the value of an estate held on all the 3 lives (including as well the life in possession as the 2 lives to be put in), and from this value subtract the value of an estate held on a life of the same age with the one in possession; exemplified in Table VI.:—the difference will be the value required.

EXAMPLE.—Two lives dropped, age of the remaining life 60 years; 2 new lives to be put in, age 10 and 20; What ought the tenant to give the landlord for such renewal, that he may make 6 per cent. interest of his money?

Table IX.—10, 20, and 60 years	15.078
Table VI.—60 years	7.820
	<u>7.258 years' purchase</u>
	100 clear rent.
	<u>£.725,800</u>
	20
	<u>£.16,000</u>

£.725,16*s.* purchase-value.

VALUATION OF LEASES FOR LIVES.

TABLE X.—For Renewing with One Life the Lease of an Estate originally held for Three Lives, at the several rates of 3, 4, 5, and 6 per cent. interest.

Life put in.	Age.	3 ½ Cent.	4 ½ Cent.	5 ½ Cent.	6 ½ Cent.
10	30—30	3½	2½	1½	1½
	30—40	4	2½	2	1½
	30—50	4½	3½	2½	1½
	30—60	5½	3½	2½	2½
	30—70	5½	4½	3½	2½
	30—75	6	4½	3½	2½
	40—40	4½	3½	2½	1½
	40—50	5½	4	3	2½
	40—60	6½	4½	3½	2½
	40—70	7	5½	4	3
	40—75	7½	5½	4½	3½
	50—50	6½	4½	3½	2½
	50—60	7½	5½	4½	3½
	50—70	8½	6½	4½	3½
50—75	8½	6½	5½	4	
60—60	9	6½	5	4	
60—70	10½	8	6½	5	
60—75	10½	8½	6½	5½	
70—70	12	9½	7½	6½	
15	30—30	3½	2½	1½	1½
	30—40	3½	2½	1½	1½
	30—50	4	3	2½	1½
	30—60	4½	3½	2½	2
	30—70	5½	4	3	2½
	30—75	5½	4	3½	2½
	40—40	4½	3	2½	1½
	40—50	5	3½	2½	2
	40—60	5½	4½	3½	2½
	40—70	6½	4½	3½	2½
	40—75	6½	5	4	3
	50—50	5½	4½	3½	2½
	50—60	6½	5	4	3
	50—70	7½	5½	4½	3½
50—75	8	6½	4½	3½	
60—60	8½	6½	4½	3½	
60—70	9½	7½	5½	4½	
60—75	9½	7½	6	4½	
70—70	11½	8½	7½	5½	
20	30—30	2½	1½	1½	1
	30—40	3½	2½	1½	1½
	30—50	3½	2½	2	1½
	30—60	4½	3	2½	1½
	30—70	4½	3½	2½	2½
	30—75	4½	3½	2½	2½
	40—40	3½	2½	2	1½
	40—50	4½	3½	2½	2
	40—60	5	3½	3	2½
	40—70	5½	4½	3½	2½
	40—75	6	4½	3½	2½
	50—50	5½	4	3	2½
	50—60	6½	4½	3½	2½
	50—70	7	5½	4½	3½
50—75	7½	5½	4½	3½	
60—60	7½	5½	4½	3½	
60—70	8½	6½	5½	4½	
60—75	9	7	5½	4½	
70—70	10½	8½	6½	5½	



TABLE XI.

For Purchasing Leases, Estates, or Annuities, held on a Single Life, at the several rates of 3, 4, and 5 per cent. interest.

Age.	3 ½ Cent.	4 ½ Cent.	5 ½ Cent.
10	19	16½	14½
15	18½	15½	14
20	17½	14½	13
25	16	14	12¼
30	15	13	11½
35	14	12½	11
40	13½	11½	10¼
45	12½	10½	9½
50	11½	10	9¼
55	10½	9¼	8½
60	9¼	8½	8
65	8	7½	7
70	7	6½	6½
75	5½	5½	5½

This table is applicable to those who live in London, or in unhealthy situations; or, for valuing where indifferent lives are concerned.

TABLE XII.

Shows the present Value of the Perpetuity of One Year's Rent or Fine, payable for renewing Estates, at the respective intervals of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 20, 21, and 40 years, at the several rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 per cent. interest.

Years.	3 ½ Cent.	4 ½ Cent.	5 ½ Cent.	6 ½ Cent.	8 ½ Cent.	10 ½ Cent.	Years.
2	16½	12¼	¾	8	6	4¼	2
3	10½	8	6¼	5¼	3½	5	3
4	8	6	4½	2¼	2¼	2¼	4
5	6¼	4½	3½	3	2¼	1½	5
6	5¼	3½	3	2½	1¾	1¼	6
7	4¼	3¼	2½	2	1½	1	7
10	3	2	1½	1½	¾	½	10
14	2	1¼	1	¾	¾	¼	14
20	1¼	¾	½	½	¼	¼	20
21	1¼	¾	½	½	¼	¼	21
40	½	½	½	½	¼	¼	40

This Table is for the valuation of copyhold estates of inheritance, where a fine is to be paid on the putting in a fresh life, or the dropping of an old life. They are sometimes considered equal in value to an estate where the fine is renewable or payable every 7 years certain. If the fine to be paid is one year's rent, the present value of such perpetuity at 6 per cent. is 2 years' purchase; if the fine is 2 years' rent, the value will be 4 years' purchase, as the present value of the perpetuity. The valuation is supposed to take place immediately after the payment of the stipulated fine, otherwise the fine then due must be added to the above value.

TABLE XIII.

For showing the difference in the present Value of an Annuity, payable Yearly, Half-yearly, or Quarterly, at 5 per cent. per annum.

Years.	Payment of the Annuity.			Years.
	Yearly.	Half-Yearly.	Quarterly.	
5	4.3295	4.3829	4.4098	5
25	14.0939	14.2679	14.3555	25
50	18.2559	18.4813	18.5948	50
100	19.8479	20.0930	20.2163	100
Perpetuity.	20.0000	20.2469	20.3712	Perpetuity.

Where great nicety is required in the valuation of leases, some consideration will be necessary, whether the rent be paid punctually quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly: but although rents are frequently stipulated to be paid quarterly, they are seldom so punctually paid as to justify any allowance in the valuation:—but it is supposed that the half-yearly column, or column for rents payable half-yearly, may be considered a fair criterion. If the fair and proper deductions from the lease-rent were to be made with as much correctness to reduce the payment to an absolute annuity, then indeed the valuation would be very properly made, and the true value ascertained to the greatest degree of nicety.

The following Tables, Nos. XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, and XVIII, are so easy of comprehension, that it is not thought necessary to give any further explanation.

TABLE XIV.

For showing the relative Value (at 5 per cent. interest) of Lifehold and Leasehold Estates.

Age.	Equal to a Leasehold or Term certain.				Age.
	1 Life.	2 Joint Lives.	Longest of 2 Lives.	Longest of 3 Lives.	
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	
10	29	21	43	51	10
20	25	17	37	46	20
30	21	15	33	39	30
40	18	12	27	32	40
50	15	10	22	26	50
60	11	7	16	19	60
70	7	4	11	13	70

We see, on referring to Table VI. that the value of a lease or annuity for a single life, aged 40, at 5 per cent. is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  years' purchase; then, by searching Table I. we find, in the 5 per cent. column, that  $11\frac{1}{2}$  is in a line with 18 years; or, that a lease held on a life aged 40, is equal to a lease of 18 years at 5 per cent. on which system the above table is calculated.

TABLE XV.

For shewing in what Time any Principal will double itself, at Simple or Compound Interest.

Rate of Interest.	Years at		Rate of Interest.
	Simple Interest.	Compound Interest.	
3	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	25	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	20	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
6	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
8	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8
9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9
10	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10

EXAMPLE.—Any principal, or sum of money, will double itself, at 5 per cent. simple interest, in 20—or 20 years; or, at compound interest, in 14,207, or 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  years.

TABLE XVI.

For shewing the Annual Rates of Government Life Annuities on a Single Life, as granted under an Act of the 48th Geo. III. for every 100l. money, according to the price of 3 per cent. Consolidated or Reduced Bank Stock, from 60 to 80; and from the age of 55 to 75.

Age.	Price of 100l. 3 per cent.										Age.
	60		65		70		75		80		
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
35	7	12 1	7	6 7	7	0 5	6	16 5	6	11 8	35
40	8	0 4	7	14 2	7	8 11	7	4 4	7	0 4	40
45	8	10 3	8	4 11	8	0 3	7	15 0	7	11 7	45
50	9	5 1	8	18 7	8	13 0	8	9 6	8	5 2	50
55	10	1 8	9	15 5	9	11 6	9	6 9	9	2 7	55
60	11	3 2	10	18 4	10	12 9	10	9 3	10	5 0	60
65	12	14 7	12	10 5	12	5 5	12	1 1	11	17 3	65
70	15	4 1	14	19 3	14	13 7	14	13 1	14	6 11	70
75	19	1 10	18	15 7	18	11 7	18	8 2	18	4 0	75

EXAMPLE.—A person, whose age is 55, would receive for 100l. money, if the price of 3 per cent. stock was 60, an annuity of 10l. 1s. 8d. per annum.—If stock was 65, an annuity of 9l. 15s. 5d. per annum.—If stock was 70, an annuity of 9l. 11s. 6d. per annum.—If stock was 75, an annuity of 9l. 6s. 9d. per annum.—If stock was 80, an annuity of 9l. 2s. 7d. per annum.

TABLE XVII.

For shewing the Rates of Purchase of Government Life Annuities on a Single Life, as granted by an Act of the 48th Geo. III. according to three different prices of 3 per cent. Stock.

Age.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. or Stock at 75.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. or Stock at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. or Stock at 60.	Age.
35	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	13	35
40	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
45	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	45
50	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	50
55	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	55
60	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	60
65	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
70	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	70
75	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	75

EXAMPLE.—Government life annuities, on a single life aged 55, when the price of 3 per cent. stock is 75, are at the rate of 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  years' purchase.—When stock is 66  $\frac{2}{3}$ , at the rate of 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  years' purchase.—When stock is 60, at the rate of 9  $\frac{1}{2}$  years' purchase.

TABLE XVIII.

For shewing the Expectation of Life, or the time a person of a given age may expect to live; deduced from observations made in London and at Northampton.

Ages.	London.	Northampton.	Ages.
5	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
10	35	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
15	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
20	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
25	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
30	24	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
35	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
40	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	40
45	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	45
50	16	18	50
55	14	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	55
60	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
65	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	65
70	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	70
75	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	75
80	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
85	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	85

EXAMPLE.—A person at the age of 30 may expect to live 24 years, according to the observations made in London; and 28  $\frac{1}{2}$  years, according to the observations made at Northampton.

The probability of life deduced from the Northampton observations, are the most proper for good lives; and those deduced from the London observations, most suitable to indifferent lives, and for such as reside in unhealthy situations.

*Construction of the foregoing Tables for the Valuation of Leases held on Two or more Joint Lives, &c. &c.*

Valuations of this description are much more intricate than any others; and mathematicians themselves do not agree exactly as to the values which should be brought to the account of the purchaser.

By one method, it is necessary to refer to the common table for valuing leases for terms of years, combined with the foregoing table to ascertain the value to which such lives, or the term to which such single life is equal.

By another method, we require the table for the valuation of a single life, as formed from the bills of mortality for Breslau and Silesia; also, the table for 2 joint lives, by which tables the

*Values of the longest of Two Lives may be found; viz.*

By subtracting the values of the joint lives from the values of the 2 single lives, at 6 per cent.

The value of a single life, aged 20	- - - - -	12.398
Ditto, ditto, aged 30	- - - - -	11.682
		<u>24.080</u>
Subtract the value of the joint lives, 20 and 30	- - - - -	9.732
The value of the longest of 2 lives, as given by Table VIII. } or 14½ years' purchase	- - - - -	14.348

*To calculate the Value of Three Joint Lives.*

Let A be the youngest, and C the oldest, of the 3 proposed lives: take the value of the 2 joint lives, B and C, and find the age of a single life, D, of the same value; then find the value of the joint lives, A and D, which will be the answer.

Suppose the 3 given lives are 20, 30, and 40; then the value of 30 and 40, by the table of joint lives, is, at 6 per cent. 8.795, equal to a single life, D, of 54 years of age: the value of the joint lives A and D, or 20 and 54, is 7.592, or 7½ years' purchase, or the value of the 3 joint lives.

*To calculate the Value of the Longest of Three Joint Lives.*

Suppose the 3 lives to be 10 years of age each, A, B, and C, at 6 per cent.

The value of a single life, A, aged 10 years	- - -	13.285
Ditto, B, ditto	- - -	13.285
Ditto, C, ditto	- - -	13.285
The value of the joint lives, by the last method, at } 6 per cent. is	- - - - -	9.924
		<u>49.779</u>
The joint lives of A and B, by the Table of Joint Lives,	11.345	
Ditto, A and C, ditto	- - - - -	11.345
Ditto, B and C, ditto	- - - - -	11.345
		<u>34.035</u>
The value of the longest of 3 joint lives, or 15½ years' purchase,		<u>15.744</u>

Or, if the valuation is conducted as follows, at 6 per cent. the same value will be produced:—

Value of the 3 joint lives, A, B, and C	- - - - -	9.924
Value of single life, A	- - - - -	13.285
Value of joint lives, A and B	- - - - -	11.345
		<u>1.940</u>
Value of single life, B	- - - - -	13.285
Value of joint lives, A and C	- - - - -	11.345
		<u>1.940</u>
Value of single life, C	- - - - -	13.285
Value of joint lives, B and C	- - - - -	11.345
		<u>1.940</u>
The same as above, for the value of the longest of 3 joint lives	- - -	<u>15.744</u>

*Valuation of the Reversion, or what may happen to remain of the latter of Two Lives after the other.*

Subtract the value of the joint continuance of 2 lives, from the value of the life in expectation.

Suppose A and B, aged 40 years:—

The value of the joint continuance of 2 lives, A and B, aged 40, at 6 per cent is	8.322
The value of a single life, aged 40, by the Breslau, Norwich, and Northampton Tables, is	10.705
The joint lives subtracted from the single life in expectation, leaves	2.383 yrs' value.

*To calculate the Value of a Lease for Two Lives and the Survivor.*

Suppose the lives A and B, both ten years of age, at 6 per cent.

The value of the life A, is	13.285
Ditto, Ditto, B,	13.285
	26.570
The value of the joint lives A and B	11.345
Years' value, or 15½ years' value by the table	15.925

The other system to ascertain the value of a lease for 2 lives and the survivor, is, by finding the terms to which such values are equal, and referring to the common table for the value of leases for terms of years, to ascertain the purchase-value of such a term.

EXAMPLE.—The value of A, as above, or the single life of A, is	Yrs. Cts.
13.285, which is equal to a lease for a term of	27.0
The value of the life of B, ditto	27.0
	54.0

The value of the joint lives of A and B, each aged 10 years, is	
11.345, or equal to a term of	19.2
The term to which the value of 2 lives and the survivor is equal	34.2

The term of 34.2 is equal, in the 6 per cent. column, to 14½ years' value; which will be the multiplier, supposing the yearly rent first reduced to a clear annual sum, free from all deductions; by which the purchaser will receive 6l. per cent., or one above the common interest for his money.

EXAMPLE.—Suppose the full annual value, (after deducting taxes, repairs, and casual losses from the estate, which is to be regulated on the principle shewn in the valuation of leases for terms of years, or clear annual produce,) to be 280

14½
1120
280
140

The value of the lease held on 2 lives and the survivor, at 6l. per cent. £.4060

The first value produced, or 15.225 years' value, is equal to a term or lease for 42 years, instead of 14½ years' value, which is equal to a term or lease for 35 years. This difference is said to arise from assigning values in reversion, as taking place in possession earlier than they in fact do take place, when values in reversion only (or such as are at a more remote distance of time than is named) belong to the account; and by that mean, the term to which the value of the 2 lives is equal, is extended beyond the term to

which it can in any reason be supposed to continue: for deducting the values from the values, instead of the terms to which they are equal from the terms to which they are equal, the produce does not afford the same result; but makes it of more value than the term of any reversionary life can be, as the two preceding examples.

*To compute the Term to which Two, Three, or more Lives,—meaning Concurrent Lives, and the Survivor of them,—are equal.*

*By another Method.*

Where two lives are of the same age, and equal in goodness, there can be no difference which of the two is supposed the survivor, the chances of survivorship between them being equal: we may, therefore, take the term to which either of the lives is equal, simply as it is, as part of such term. The second, or other life, we must look upon as a life or term in reversion, as in reality it is; and when it falls into possession, we must not account it as a life equal to the same term, as it might be estimated at the time when the interest in the two lives first commences; because, so many years have elapsed before it commences, as incurred during the continuance of the first life; but we state such second life as equal to such a term only as such life will be equal to at the time of its supposed commencement. This, then, would be the term to which such second life would be equal, if it were a thing certain: but as there is a contingency, by the death of the second person, during the life of the first, and it may never come into possession at all, a deduction is to be made out of such reduced term, equal to that contingency: and these two terms, viz. the term to which the first life is equal, taken simply as it is, and the term to which the second life is equal when computed in this manner, on these two reductions,—these two terms joined together, are the terms to which the two given lives and the survivor of them are equal.

This method will furnish us with the term for any three, or more, given lives. The term for the two first lives being known,—the third life as well as the second being only a reversionary interest, and to have its continuance from the time when it commences, and such commencement depending likewise on a contingency,—such reversionary life must be computed to commence from the expiration of both the preceding lives; and for the contingency of non-commencement, a deduction must be made from the reduced term, in proportion to the number of years by which the lives of both the preceding persons, or the terms to which their lives are equal, exceed the term to which the third or last life is equal: and these three terms, viz. the term of the first life taken simply as it stands, and the term in both the other lives, such double reductions being first made, give us the term for the three given lives and the survivor.

**EXAMPLE.**—Suppose the estate, whose value for two or for three lives is 100*l.* per annum; the rate of interest 6*l.* per cent.; and the term to which a single life for the different stages of life is equal; to be according to the Table before given for that purpose:—

No. 1. Has an interest in such an estate for a term of 28 years in immediate possession.

No. 2. For a second term of 28 years after, and to commence from the determination of the first.

No. 3. For the like term, to commence from the determination of the second.

No. 4. Has an interest in the like annual estate for the lives of A and B, and the survivor :—and

No. 5. For the lives of A, B, and C, and the survivor, *all of 12 years of age.*

Now, let us examine what is the value of the several interests belonging to these different persons, and compare them together; considering them separately, in order to avoid perplexity.

The value of the term belonging to No. 1., being a term for 28 years in immediate possession, is, by the common table for valuing leases, equal to 13½ years' purchase—or in decimals . . . . . 13,406

$$\frac{100l. \text{ per annum.}}{\underline{\underline{£.1340,600}}}$$

On multiplying the decimals by the annual rent, and cutting off the 3 decimal figures on the right hand, we have the value left in pounds, as above, or—£.1340.

The value of the term belonging to No. 2. being a term for 28 years in reversion, after 28 years, or

$$\frac{28}{28}$$

16 years' purchase, or, by decimals, 56 = 16,0288

$$\frac{100l. \text{ per annum.}}{\underline{\underline{1602,8800}}}$$

Subtract the value of No. 1. . . . . 1340

The value of No. 2. is . . . . . £.262 without the decimals, or 262*d.*

*N.B.* For more exactness, the remaining decimals may be brought into the values by multiplying them by 20, and by 12;—as,

EXAMPLE: £.16,0288

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \times 0,5760 \\ \hline 12 \\ \times 6,9120 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

} Therefore, if properly expressed, would be £.16.0*s.*6*d.*

The value of the term No. 3. being a further reversionary term, or 28

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 28 \\ \hline 84 \end{array}$$

Three terms are equal in value, by the table for valuing leases, to 16½ years' value, or, by decimals, . . . . . 84 = 16,5418

$$\frac{100l. \text{ per annum.}}{\underline{\underline{1654,1800}}}$$

Subtract the full value of two last terms, or 56 yrs. 1602

And the value of No. 3. is . . . . . £.52 or £.52

Then the value of No. 1. being £.1340

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{No. 2.} \quad 262 \\ \text{No. 3.} \quad 52 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The value of all the 3 terms together is equal to £.1654

Or to a term of 84 years by the table, as may be seen in the last valuation, and is . . . . . £.1654



The interest of No. 4. in the life of A is equal to the interest of No. 1. for they are both supposed to be estates in possession: and by the last table given, the life of A is equal to a term of 28 years;—the value of that interest therefore is 1340*l*.

The interest of No. 4. in the life of B, supposed to be the survivor, is not equal to the interest of No. 2.; because the interest of No. 2., though in reversion, is an absolute term, and certain both in its commencement and continuance: whereas, the interest of No. 4. in the life of B, if ever it take place, cannot be computed to have a continuance for a term of 28 years, but for such a term only as the life of B is equal to at the death of A: and, besides, such interest may never take place at all, because of the contingency that B may die before A. At the death of A, that is, at the end of 28 years, the age of B will be 40.

A life of 40, by the last table, is equal to a term of 21 years, omitting the fraction; and the value of a term for 21 years in reversion, after 28 years, is 228, which would be the value of the interest in No. 4. in the life of B, if the interest were sure to take place; but there being a contingency that B may die before A, a farther deduction is to be made out of this term, in proportion to such contingency; and this proportion is to be adjusted in the following manner: viz.

A and B, being of the same age, the chance is equal which of the two becomes the survivor; and an equal chance to the whole being as an even chance to a moiety, one half of this term of 21 years must be deducted or withdrawn, and then 10 years and a half will be left as the term to which the life of B is equal; and the interest of No. 4. in the life of B will be in value 149*l*., and his interest in the 2 lives of A and B will be equal to a term of 38 years and a half, or in value 1489*l*. as follows:—

Age of B, at the death of A, is 40 years, or  $\frac{12}{28}$   
 $\frac{28}{40}$  which is equal to a term  
of 21 years by the last table,—and the half of 21 years is 10½.  
Then 28 1st life.  
10½ 2d life.  
38½ Term to which they are equal.

The value, by table for leases, of such a term, is as follows:

38 years at 6 per cent. is . . . . . 14,846  
39 years . . do. . . is . . . . . 14,949

$\frac{2}{1}$  29,795  
The value of 38½ years . . . . . 14,897

100*l* per annum.

1489,700

The interest of No. 4. therefore, in the lives of A and B, is 1489  
Deduct the value of the life of A . . . . . 1340  
Leaves the interest of No. 4. in the life of B . . . . . 149

The interest of No. 5. for the lives of A, B, and C, and the survivor, all of 12 years of age, is as follows:—Age of C . 12 years.

A's term . 28

B's term .  $10\frac{1}{2}$

C will be . . . .  $50\frac{1}{2}$  years at the commencement of the interest in his life.

A life of 50, by the last table, is equal to a term of 17 years: then, for the contingency that C may die before A or B, the term must be reduced to a third part: therefore, the interest of No. 5, in the life of C, will be equal to a term of 5 years and two-thirds in reversion, after  $38\frac{1}{2}$  years; or the interest in the 3 lives altogether will be equal to an absolute term of 44 years.

44 years is in value . . . . . 15,3831

100

1538,3100 or the

interest of No. 5. in the lives of A, B, and C, and the survivor, is £.1538

Deduct the lives of A and B . . . . . 1489

Leaves the interest of No. 5. in the life of C, £.49

In calculating the chance of duration of 2 or 3 lives of equal ages, the method is pointed out in the last examples of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years; but where the 3 ages differ,—as suppose *A to be 12 years old*, and his life to be equal to a term of 28 years; *B to be 40 years old*, and his life to be equal to a term of 21 years, as by the last table; and *C to be 60 years old*, and his life to be equal to a term of 11 years, omitting fractions;—the life of A, taking that life first, is equal to 28 years, and stands simply as it is, as the first term.

At the end of 28 years, when the life of A is supposed to determine, B will be 68 years old; and his life will be then equal to a term of 8 years; which would be the interest in his life, if it were certain of taking place.

The chance, however, of its taking place or not taking place, is, as  $\frac{2}{3}$  against him, and  $\frac{2}{3}$  for him; and 49 is all the chances put together, or on the first life 28, and the second 21, which, added together, make 49; therefore his interest is equal to  $\frac{2}{3}$  parts of a term of eight years.—The term to which such interest is equal, is adjusted by multiplying the first and last terms, that is, 21 by 8, and dividing by the middle term, that is, by 49; and the term is then ascertained to be 3 years, 1 quarter, and 63 days.

This, then, is the term to which the life of B is equal; and if this is added to the former term on the life of A, 28, the whole will be 31y. 1q. 63d.; and the interest of the lives of A and B, and the survivor of them, will be equal to that term. After the end of this term of 31y. 1q. 63d., C, the third life, will be 90 years old; consequently, the term in his life will be equal to one year only, which is the interest in his life if it were sure to take place. The chances on the 3 lives put together, viz. on the two first lives 49, and on the third life 11, make together 60: therefore the chance of its taking place is 49 in 60 against him, and 11 in 60 for him: his interest, therefore, is equal to  $\frac{1}{6}$  parts of one year, or 365 days, which amounts to 67 days.

And if all these terms are put together, viz.	yrs.	qr.	days.	
	28	0	00	
	3	1	63	
	0	0	67	
	31	2	30	the term to

which the lives of A, B, and C, and the survivor, is equivalent to 14 years' purchase; or, in value, equal to . . . £1400

### LANDED PROPERTY *defined.*

IN England, landed property is specifically defined and protected by the laws of the country: it is separated into two principal divisions; namely, into *possessory property*, or the *actual possession* of lands with their appurtenances; and into *abstract rights* arising out of them.

#### *Possessory Property comprises,*

- The soil, or land itself;
- The minerals and fossils which may be found in it;
- The waters annexed to it;
- The wood and herbage it produces: together with all buildings, fences, &c. thereon erected.

#### *Abstract Rights are:*

- Seigniorial; as chief-rents, &c.
  - Manorial; as quit-rents, fines, &c.
  - Prescriptive; as common rights;
  - Predial; as tithes;
  - Parochial; as taxes:
- to which Advowson and Parliamentary Interest may be added, as they are not unfrequently attached to this description of property.

By reason of these abstract rights, it is evident that possessory property is liable to further analysis, and to a more particular definition.

If lands are held *unconditionally*, and in full possession, without any other superior, and under no other controul than the constitution and laws of the country, they are styled *freehold*,—a term which admits of still further distinctions.

If they are liable to regular and fixed annual payments, *beneath their rental value*, and without being liable to fine, heriot, or forfeiture, they are *fee-farmhold*, or other inferior holding.

If they are held of a superior, as part of a royalty, honor, or manor, and are liable to *fines* or outgoings on account of *deaths*, *transfers*, or other circumstances, they are *copyhold*, and are subject to the ancient customs of the royalty, honor, or manor of which they are respectively a part.

If they are held, by special agreement, for a definite term, whether of lives or years, they are *leasehold*; which admits of various distinctions; namely,

*Long leasehold*; as for a thousand years.

*Life leasehold*, with a *fine certain*, or other certain limitations on renewal.

*Life leasehold*, with an uncertain fine payable to a proprietor or other superior, who has merely reserved a conventional rent; the tenant having paid down a sum of money for the lease and the right of alienation.

Conventional rents are acknowledgments reserved by a proprietor of lands which he has thus temporarily sold, that he may still hold the right of convening the tenants, annually or otherwise, to his court or audit; to acknowledge him as their superior, and the reversiory proprietor of the lands in their possession; and that he may also know, from time to time, who are his actual tenants, what lives still remain in existence, and where the nominees may be found; in order that no fraud or overholding may take place.

*Life leasehold* with an uncertain fine, payable to a proprietor who receives the full rent of the land at the time of granting the lease; the lessor having a power of alienation.

*Leasehold* for an ordinary term (as for less than a hundred years), with the power of alienation.

These several holds or rights of possession are styled tenures:— even the lowest of them gives a sort of temporary property in the land, which is thereby rendered liable to bargain and sale, as property.

But that species of holding which is given by a lease, without the power of alienation or transfer, being merely the right of occupancy, will be classed among other holdings of a similar nature under the head of *Tenancy*.

*Legal possession* of landed property is gained,

By grant, as from the crown;

By prescription, or long usage;

By descent, as from an ancestor;

By deed of gift, or settlement;

By the testament of the deceased owner;

By forfeiture, as to a mortgagee;

By purchase; either entered on a court-roll, or ratified by a deed of conveyance.

Through whatever legal channel possession is obtained, the tradition, record, or deed, that witnesses the fact, vests the title in the possessor; by which he is enabled to hold his lands, and legally to convey them to another.

#### *Tenants in Fee-simple.*

*Fee* legally signifies inheritance, and *simple* is attached, because it is descendible to a man's heirs generally; that is, simply, without restraint to the heirs of his body, and the like.

As a man cannot have a more ample or a greater estate than in

fee-simple,—tenants in fee-simple may make leases without limitation or restraint.

*Of Tenants in Tail.*

Tenants in fee-tail, is by force of the statute of Westminster the second, commonly called the Statute *de Donis*, which changed the fee-simple, conditional at common law, into this estate tail.

Leases granted by tenants in fee-tail, by statute, must not exceed 3 lives, or 21 years from the time of making them: therefore, if tenant in tail make a lease for 22 years, or more, it is void; and that not only for the overplus of time more than 3 lives, or 21 years, but for that time of 3 lives or 21 years also. Copyholds do not come within the statute.

*Of Tenants in Tail, after possibility of Issue extinct.*

This estate is, where one is tenant in special tail, and the person, from whose body the issue was to spring, dies without issue; or having issue, that issue becomes extinct. The law looks upon this estate as equivalent to an estate for life only; and in truth, the tenant is only tenant for life, and is permitted to exchange his estate with a tenant for life; an exchange that can only be made of estates that are equal in their nature.

*Of Tenants for Life, Absolute or Contingent.*

Tenant for life can make no leases to continue longer than his own life; for his leases become absolutely void at his death.

Also, a lease executed by a tenant for life, in which the reversioner, who was then under age, is named, but which was not executed by him, is void on the death of the tenant for life; and an execution by the reversioner afterwards is no confirmation of it, so as to bind the lessee, for it is not his covenant.

*Of Tenants pur auter vie.*

Where a person holds for the term of another's life, he is called tenant *pur auter vie*; and leases made by him, of course, determine on the death of the *cestui que vie*, or persons during whose life he holds; but not on his own death: for, by the Statute of Frauds, every estate *pur auter vie* is made deviseable; and if not devised, it shall be assets in the hands of the heir, if limited to the heir; if not limited to the heir, it shall go to the executor or administrator of the grantee, and be assets in their hands.

*Of Tenant by the Curtesy of England; in Dower, or Jointure.*

Tenant by the curtesy is where a man marries a woman seised of an estate of inheritance, and has by her issue born alive, which was capable of inheriting her estate.—*Tenancy in dower* (to which the before-mentioned estate is well termed a law of counter-tenure) is

where the husband of a woman is seised of an estate of inheritance, and dies, with or without issue,—in which case, the wife shall have the third part of all the lands and tenements whereof he was seised at any time during the coverture, to hold to herself during the term of her natural life.

*Tenant in jointure* is by the 27 H. 8. c. 10., commonly called the Statute of Uses, by which dower may be barred by a jointure, or by conveying a joint estate to husband and wife; but in common acceptance, it means a sole estate limited to the wife only.

If either of these tenants make a lease for years reserving rent, and die, the lease is absolutely determined, so that no acceptance of rent by the heir, or those in reversion, can make it good.

#### *Of Leases by Ecclesiastical Persons.*

Bishops, with the confirmation of the Dean and Chapter; Parsons or Vicars, with the consent of their Patrons and Ordinaries; Archdeacons, Prebends, and such as are in the nature of Prebends, as Precentors, Chanters, Treasurers, Chancellors, and such like; also, Masters and Governors, and Fellows of any Colleges or Houses (by what name soever called), Deans and Chapters, Masters or Guardians of any Hospital, and their brethren; or any other body politic, spiritual, and ecclesiastical; might, by the ancient common law, have made leases for lives or years, or any other estates of their spiritual or ecclesiastical living, for any time, without suit or limitation: but by the recent statutes, they are restrained from making any lease of their lands, unless on the following conditions:—

1. They must not exceed 21 years, or 3 lives, from the making.
2. The accustomed rent, or more, must be yearly reserved thereon.
3. Houses in corporations, or market-towns, may be let for 40 years; provided they be not the mansion-houses of the lessors, nor have above 10 acres of ground belonging to them, and provided the lessee be bound to keep them in repair; and they may also be aliened in fee-simple for lands of equal value in recompence: therefore, a bond or covenant for rendering or making a lease within a city or town may be enforced.
4. Where there is an old lease in being, no concurrent lease shall be made, unless where the old one will expire within 3 years. Since the Statute of Frauds and Perjuries (29 G. 2. c. 3.), which requires all surrenders to be in writing, it is usual to have a covenant from the parson or corporation, to whom the surrender is made, that they will, within such a time, make a new lease under such and such terms: the statute, however, does not extend to surrenders in law, by taking a new lease in writing.
5. No lease (by the equity of the statute) shall be made without impeachment of waste.
6. All bonds and covenants, tending to frustrate the provisions of the statutes of 13 and 18 Eliz., shall be void.

## LAW of LAND TAX.

The land-tax acts, from the 4th of W. and M. c. 1. sec. 13. and the 28th Geo. 3d. c. 2. sec. 17 and 35. to the present time, direct the tenant to pay the land-tax in the first instance, and to deduct out of the rent so much of the rate, as, in respect of the said rent, the landlord should and ought to pay and bear; and the landlords both mediate and immediate, according to their respective interests, are required to allow such deductions.

On a lease in which rent was reserved, to be paid "without any deduction or abatement whatsoever,"—it has been resolved, that as the land-tax act enables the tenant to deduct the tax out of his rent, he has in all cases a right to stop it, unless there is an express agreement to the contrary.

## Of TITHES.

Tithes, with regard to their several natures or kinds, are divided into predial, mixed, and personal.

*Predial tithes* are such as arise merely and immediately from the ground; as grain of all sorts, hay, wood, fruit, herbs: for a piece of land or ground being called, in Latin, 'prædium' (whether it be arable, meadow, or pasture), the fruit or produce thereof is called predial; and consequently, the tithes payable for such annual produce are called predial tithes.

*Mixed tithes* are those which arise not immediately from the ground, but from things nourished by the ground; as by means of goods depastured thereupon, or otherwise nourished with the fruits thereof; as colts, calves, lambs, chickens, milk, cheese, eggs.

*Personal tithes* are such profits as arise by the honest labour and industry of man, employing himself in some personal work, artifice, or negotiation; being the tenth part of the clear gain, after charges deducted.

Tithes, with regard to value, are divided into great and small.

*Great tithes* are chiefly corn, hay, and wood.

*Small tithes* are the predial tithes of other kinds, together with those which are called mixed and personal.

If, in valuing lands, they are considered as tithes free, the tithes or modus, if any, should be deducted as an encumbrance. But from the great variation in the values of tithes and moduses, according to customs and plans of occupation, it is the method of some valuers to calculate all land as free of tithes, and afterwards to make an allowance for whatever they may be estimated to be worth: an allowance which, in some cases, as on *corn-land estates*, forms a considerable portion of the fee-simple value of the lands; while on *grass-land estates*, especially such as are pastured by cattle, this encumbrance, so galling to the corn grower, is in great part avoided.

## PURCHASE-VALUE of LANDED ESTATES.

IN all valuations, the species of property on sale, and the tenure by which it is held, are the first objects of attention. Some general idea of the mode of payment which will be required; and, in doubtful cases, at least some degree of certainty as to the title of the seller; are also to be inquired into, before any active steps can be prudently taken on the part of an intended purchaser.

These particulars being obtained, the valuation may be entered upon; and it ought to be set about, and carried on, with that firmness, exertion, and accuracy, which every important transaction in business necessarily demands.

The tenures under which property is held in this kingdom are various (as we have just explained); but the value of the fee-simple, or pure freehold tenure, being ascertained, that of any inferior holding may easily be estimated.

*The Fee-simple Value of Lands*

is liable to fluctuation, from general causes; and is likewise, in a much higher degree, raised or depreciated from local circumstances. Lands of the same quality are of five-fold value in one situation, comparatively with what they are worth in another: not merely, though principally, on account of the rental-value, or the current price they will let for to tenants; but through other less permanent causes; *as the quantity of land at market, and the number and value of purchasers in a given district; as well as to the temporary spirit which prevails in it with respect to the possession of landed property, at the period of sale:* circumstances that are worthy of attention, by a purchaser whose views are not confined to any particular spot, and whose only object is to lay out his money to advantage.

The usual method of ascertaining the fee-simple value of land is, to find its fair rental-value, or price, by the year; to make all the necessary deductions, as before explained; to reduce the sum to a clear annuity; and value it by the common table, in the line of perpetuity.

But the real rental-value, which is the only firm ground-work on which to proceed, whether in the purchase or the management of landed property, cannot easily be obtained. Speaking generally of the lands of England, very few men are able to ascertain it correctly. It is true, that in every district, and almost in every township, there are men who know tolerably well the rate at which the lands of their respective neighbourhoods are usually let. But interchange them, reciprocally, into each others' district, and they would fall into most egregious errors, for the reasons already suggested. Nor can a mere provincialist, especially in a district which is unenlightened by modern improvements, be aware of the value, even of his own farm,



under the best course of management of which it may be capable : nor can he see, through the double veil of ignorance and prejudice, the more permanent improvements that may be made upon it, so evidently as one who has a more general knowledge of rural subjects, and is in the habit of ascertaining and prosecuting such improvements. Yet it is of essential importance, in these improving times, for a purchaser, before he make his last offer for an estate, to know whether it is or is not capable of being improved beyond its existing value ; and what, if any, will be the probable amount of such improvement : as he is otherwise liable to lose a valuable purchase, by being out-bidden by others who are better informed. It therefore follows, that, before an offer is made, especially for a large purchase, common prudence would dictate to a man, who is not himself a judge, to call in two-fold assistance ;—a provincial valuer, to estimate its fair market-price to the tenants of the neighbourhood in which it lies ; and a man of more general knowledge, to check that valuation, and to estimate the improvements of which the lands may be capable.

*In Valuing an Estate,*

the quantity of land is the ground-work of the estimate ; though it has little intrinsic weight in the scale of valuation ; as the fee-simple value of an acre of land may be less than 20s., or it may exceed one hundred pounds :—nevertheless, it is on the quantity that the rental-value is calculated ; and it is usual for the seller to exhibit a “ Particular ” of the estate on sale ; shewing, or which ought to shew, not only the aggregate quantity, but the number of acres that each piece or parcel contains. It ought, most particularly, to specify the distinct quantities of the lands in different qualities, in order that their several rental-values may with greater accuracy be ascertained, as will be found in the Instructions for the Survey in this work.

The intrinsic quality of the land is another essential basis of calculation :—but even this, in a general view of the value of lands throughout the kingdom, is often of secondary consideration : for, *in many cases, their values arise from situation*, rather than from soil and sub-strata ; and, in some cases, the value of situation may be five times that of the intrinsic value of the land.

This *excessive influence* of situation, however, is limited in its effects, and is principally confined to the environs of towns, and other markets for extraordinary produce. A great majority of the lands of England owe their values less to situation than to intrinsic quality ; and to ascertain this with sufficient accuracy, is the most requisite, and, at the same time, the most difficult part of valuation.

That situation in the value of land in England has great influence, no one can deny : thus, an acre of land, whose intrinsic quality renders it, in an ordinary situation (with respect to lo-

cality merely), worth 20s. an acre, would not, in some districts, be worth more than 15s., while in others it would allow an estimation at 25s. or even at a higher ratio: for the following reasons.

Temperature of situation gives powerful influence, whether arising from elevation, aspect, or exposure, and is capable of altering exceedingly the value of land. The same soil and sub-soil, which we not unfrequently see on high exposed hills, and hanging to the north, and which in that situation are not worth more than 5s. per acre, would, if situated in a sheltered vale district, and "lying well to the sun," be worth 20s. or a greater rent.—From the agricultural reports on *Climate*, we also find some considerable variation. In the south of England, harvest is generally a month earlier than in the northern provinces; though it is not regulated *exactly* by the climate or latitude of places; a circumstance that requires to be attended to by a surveyor, in estimating the value of estates.—An early harvest is not only advantageous in itself, by the first introduction of corn to market, but it gives time to till the ground, or to take an autumnal crop, which are advantages that are generally precluded by a late harvest. Another kind of temperature of situation has still more influence on the value of lands; namely, the humidity of the atmosphere. A moist situation not only gives an uncertain, but often a late harvest, and renders the getting it in difficult and hazardous; as is too frequently experienced on the western coasts of this island.

The value of land is affected even in the turn of surface. Lands lying with too steep or too flat surfaces (especially retentive arable lands) are of less value than those which are gradually shelving, so as to give a sufficient current to surface-water, without their being difficult to cultivate. Steep-lying lands are not only troublesome and expensive under the operations of tillage, but also in carrying on manure and getting off the produce. Lands lying with an easy descent, or on a gentle billowy surface, may be worth more, by many pounds an acre, purchase-money, than others of the same intrinsic quality hanging on a steep.

In valuing an estate, a supply of water for the uses of live stock, domestic purposes, and for irrigation, are considerations of essential importance; as in many situations a copious stream of calcareous water would enhance the fee-simple value of a large estate by some thousand pounds.

A sufficient supply of manure, whether dung, lime, marl, or other melioration, which may be procured at a moderate price and within a moderate distance of land-carriage, materially adds to the intrinsic value of land.

The established practice of the county in which an estate lies, is also capable of enhancing or depressing the value of it exceedingly: even the single point of practice of plowing light and loamy lands with two oxen, or two active horses, instead of four heavy ones, is capable of making a difference on good land which is kept alter-

nately in herbage and corn crops, of from 5*s.* to 10*s.* per acre a-year, or 10*l.* an acre purchase-money.

The price of labour and the price of living are sometimes regulators of the marketable price of land in a particular district: for in a county where frugality is studied, as in the more reclude parts of the north of England, land of a given quality will ever bear a higher rent than where a more profuse style of living has been introduced.

The spirit of improvement, or the prejudice against it, which prevails in a district of sale, is a consideration of some value to a purchaser: for if the former is in a progressive state, especially if it be in the earlier stages of its progress, a rapid increase of rent may, with a degree of certainty, be expected.

Lastly, with respect to situation, the attractive centre to which the labours of the husbandman will ever tend, remains to be noticed. It is in Markets.

#### Of MARKETS.

To these, *more than to any other circumstance*, we are to look for the *existing value of lands*. Their influence is not confined to towns and populous places of manufacture; for in *ports, and on quays, whether of inlets, estuaries, rivers, or canals*, markets are met half way; and by good roads their distance from the farm-yard may be even said to be shortened.

In the particulars of situation above enumerated, with respect to the value of landed property, we perceive the attention requisite to be employed, and the information necessary to be obtained, by a valuer, who is called upon to act in a country that is new to him. A provincialist, or even a professional valuer or surveyor who acts in a district, the existing value of whose lands he is sufficiently acquainted with, determines at sight, and according to the best of his judgment, on their respective values: for he knows, or ought to know, their current prices; what such and such lands let for in that neighbourhood; what he and his neighbours give, or would give, for lands of the same quality and condition, without adverting to the particular circumstances of situation (these being *given* in the established current-prices which have arisen out of these circumstances); resting his judgment solely on the intrinsic quality and existing state of such field or parcel, as it passes under his eye. But let his skill be ever so great in a county in which he has acquired a habit of valuing lands, he will, in a distant district (the current market-prices of whose lands may be 10, 20, or 50 per cent. above or below those which he has been accustomed to put upon lands of the same intrinsic qualities and existing conditions), find himself at a loss; until he *has made himself master of the current-prices of the country, or has well weighed the circumstances of situation;—to which in every case he must necessarily attend, before he can determine their value.*

Another class of circumstances which influences the marketable

value of lands, relates to their *existing state*, or the manner in which they lie at the time of sale.

The state with respect to *inclosure*, is a matter of great consideration. Open lands, though wholly appropriated, and lying well together, are of much less value, except for a sheep-walk or rabbit-warren, than the same land would be in a state of suitable inclosure.

If they are *disjointed or intermixed in a state of common field, or common meadow*, their value may be reduced ONE-THIRD. If the common fields or meadows are what is termed *Lanmas-land*, and become common as soon as the crops are off, *the depression of value may be set down at ONE-HALF* of what they would be worth in well-fenced inclosures, and unencumbered with that ancient custom.

The disadvantages of a scattered estate (though within well-fenced inclosures) are similar to those of a scattered farm. Even the single point of a want of convenient access to detached fields and parcels is, on a farm, a serious evil. *And it is on the value of farms that the value of an estate is to be calculated.*

*The state of the roads*, whether public or private, within an estate, and from it to the neighbouring markets, or places of delivery of produce, is an object of consideration to a purchaser.

The state of the water-courses, or sewers and ditches, within and below an estate, requires to be examined into; as the expense of improvement or reparation will be more or less, according to their existing state at the time of purchase; or perhaps, through natural causes, or through the obstinacy of a neighbour, and the defectiveness of the present laws of the country in this respect, the requisite improvements cannot be effected at any expense.

The state of drainage requires consideration; for, although the art of draining is now pretty well understood, it cannot be practised on a large scale without great expense.

The state of lands as to tillage and manure is entitled to more regard than is generally paid to it in valuing them. Lands that are in a high state of tillage and manure, or condition, so as to be able to throw out a succession of full crops, may be worth 5*l.* an acre purchase-money more than those of similar properties, which are exhausted by repeated crops, and lie in an useless state of foulness; from which they cannot be raised, but at great expense of manure, labour, and tillage.

Their state as to *grass or arable*, is better understood, and generally more attended to. Lands in a state of profitable herbage, and which have been long in that state, are not only valuable as bearing a high rent while remaining in that state, but, after the herbage has begun to decline, will seldom fail to throw out a valuable succession of corn crops. Hence, the length of time which land under valuation has lain in a state of herbage, especially if it has been kept in a state of pasturage, is an important inquiry, and necessary to be noticed in the estimation.

Lastly, the state of farm buildings and fences is a thing of serious consideration: if much out of repair, they will require great expense to raise them again to their proper state; and consequently the actual value is thereby much depreciated.

When great accuracy of valuation is called for, as when the purchase-value of an estate is left to reference, and when the tenants are not bound, or, if bound, are not able, to put them in the state required, it becomes requisite to estimate the expense of necessary repair, so as to bring the whole into a suitable state of occupation. This estimated expense of repairs should be deducted from the purchase-money. The method of calculation is set forth in another part of this work, under the head of *Deductions, Encumbrances, and Outgoings, in the Valuation of Leaseholds*.

By a long lease, the fee-simple value of an estate may be, in effect, annihilated. Even a lease for lives, with a mere conventional rent, may reduce it to nearly one-third of its fee-simple value. And every other kind of lease, if the rent payable be not equal to the fair rental-value at the time of sale, is an encumbrance, even to a purchaser who has no other object in view than that of securing his property on land, and receiving interest, in rent, for the money laid out. If personal convenience be immediately considered, or improvements required, a lease, though the tenant pays a full rent, becomes an obstacle to the purchase.

#### Of TAXES.

It is a custom in England for the proprietors to pay land-tax, and the occupier all other taxes; yet this is not the universal practice. Nor in valuing an estate on sale, and to be let at will, is it a matter to be inquired into. The annual amount of the payable taxes, and other outgoings, is the fact to be ascertained; as, by whomsoever they are discharged, they become a burden upon the gross value of the lands out of which they are payable: for if a tenant pay them, his rent ought to be estimated and fixed accordingly. If, however, an estate on sale is already let, *under lease*, for a term to come, it is highly requisite to ascertain what parts of the annual outgoings and repairs are discharged by the tenants, and what the proprietor will be liable to during the term to run, in order to form a fair and just valuation.

The land-tax, where it still exists, is extremely uncertain as to its value; and the *poor's rate* is equally varying in different situations. The *church, highway, and county rates* are, taking them on a par of years, less liable to local uncertainty, and are consequently less entitled to inquiry by a valuer: these, however, must be taken into the account, as deductions necessary to ascertain the clear annual value.

Fixed payments, or rent-charges, such as chief rents, quit-rents, annuities, endowments, schoolmasters' salaries, charitable donations,

&c. &c. to which an estate is liable, must also be taken into the value of the estimation.

Repairs of public works, buildings, roads, &c. incumbent on the estate on sale, are subjects of inquiry and estimation, as well as the ordinary repairs above noticed; and will also form the necessary deductions.

The hazard also, or risk, which often naturally or fortuitously attends the lands under valuation,—as that of their being liable to be inundated in summer, or to be torn away by floods at any season,—is entitled to mature consideration. For although these evils may generally be remedied by river-breaks and embankments, the erecting of these is necessarily attended with great expense; *the estimated-value of which becomes, in course, a fair deduction.*

There are two practical methods of valuation, with respect to taxes and other outgoings; namely, *either to set down the gross value of the lands, and then deduct the outgoings; or to view them under their encumbrances, and to estimate, in a summary way, their neat rental-value;* which last method is that most generally adopted.

In valuing extensive Estates, there are other points of importance necessary to be taken into consideration: as,

Minerals and fossils, whether metals, fuels, calcareosities, or grosser earths:

Waters, whether valuable for fisheries, decoys, mills, domestic purposes, or the irrigation of lands:

Timber, of wood and hedgerows:

Buildings that are not let with the farms, but which bear rents independent of the lands, yet which, when scattered over an estate, may well be considered as belonging to landed property:

To these may be added the estimated value of evident improvements:

And, lastly, *the abstract rights* which arise out of appropriated lands or their appurtenances; as,

*The right of commonage*, which is generally of some value, even when commons lie open; and may be of more, when they shall be inclosed, provided the cost of inclosure do not prove to be more than the extra value of the appropriated lands, above that of their common right in their open state.

*The right of seigniority* to fee-farm rents, or other chief rents, payable to the possessor of the lands on sale, out of the lands of other proprietors. These rents, though small, are of certain value in themselves; and the idea of superiority which they convey to some men's minds, may be estimated at more than their pecuniary value; which indeed, where the sums are *very small*, (as is often the case,) is much lowered by the expense of collecting them;—besides the trouble, vexation, and litigation they are liable to excite, when,

through neglect, they are half forgotten, and the tenant is willing to catch at the circumstance to try to get rid of the teasing and humiliating incumbrance, and their origin is difficult or impossible to trace.

The *rights of feudality*, or *manorial rights*, are at present, if not in their origin, very different from those last mentioned; and the copy of a court-roll is considered as the clearest title a man can have to his possessions.

The value of feudal rights is to be estimated by the *quit-rents*, *finés*, *heriots*, &c. &c. which long custom and a train of circumstances have attached to the given court: and, besides what relates to the appropriated lands of the manor, the lord has a profit arising from the commonable lands (if any lie within it), as lord of the soil, which cannot be broken without his permission. Also the fossils and minerals, which it covers, belong to him; together with the timber which grows upon the waste, and the waters that are annexed to it. He is, moreover, in ordinary cases, lord of the game which inhabits or strays upon his manor: this, however, being a right of pleasure rather than of profit, has no fixed standard of estimation.

The right of tithe, when attached to an estate, is the most desirable of abstract rights arising out of landed property.

The value of tithes is so various, that nothing but local information can enable a valuator to estimate them with sufficient accuracy.

The right of advowson, or the privilege of appointing a pastor to propagate religion and morality upon an estate, properly enough belongs to its possessor; as no other individual is so intimately concerned in the moral conduct of its inhabitants.

The right of representation or election, &c. are also particulars that give value to a landed estate.

Lands situate on the side of a common are much more beneficial, in this respect, than lands which lie a mile or two from it, with bad roads between them. It is the real advantage which an occupier can fairly receive that is the true guide; which consequently ought to be conducted, not on the *rental-value* of the land abstractedly considered, but on *this and its situation with respect to commonable lands jointly*. In other words, it is the rental-values of the common-right lands while the commons remain open, not what they will become when the commons are inclosed.

In many cases, exorbitant values are given for landed estates, often with a view of consolidating detached property; as, where an estate or farm is disjointed by intermediate lands of others, it is not only pleasurable to be possessed of them, but profitable to purchase them, even at a higher price than they are intrinsically worth; consequently, at much more than their value, as detached lands, to their proprietor: yet the holders of lands so situated will frequently rather continue to hold them with disadvantage to themselves, than dispose of them at a fair price.

The most equitable way of determining a matter of this sort is, to ascertain the value of the lands to the holder as detached lands, and likewise their value to the intended purchaser as intermixed lands; and to take the mean between the two values as the selling price: by this method, both parties become actual and equal gainers.

If the possessor of such lands should lie in wait for an exorbitant offer, the most efficient mode of proceeding is, to offer a high number of years' purchase, on their fair rental-value, indifferently considered in the situation in which they lie; and to propose to settle such rental-value by arbitration. This is a sort of offer which every honest man can readily understand; and if the holder has any character to maintain in his neighbourhood, he cannot fairly refuse it; if otherwise, and he is insensible to the good opinion of his neighbours, a calculation of the difference between the rent he is receiving and the interest of the money offered, consequently of the annual loss which he is sustaining by not accepting the offer, will bring him to a sense of his own interest.

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#### *On Selling or Purchasing Estates,*

two methods present themselves: They may be sold by auction, or by private contract. To raise a sum of money expeditiously, the former is the most prompt, and consequently the most eligible; though attended with more expense and notoriety than the latter; which, when expedition is not necessary, will generally, if properly conducted, be found preferable.

To conduct a sale of *detached lands* with judgment and reputation, the first step is, to have them deliberately valued, by at least two persons; and to divide them into parcels or lots, according to situation, so as to render them of superior value to adjacent proprietors. Then fix upon each parcel such value as it is fairly worth to the owner of the lands with which it is naturally united; and give him the refusal of it. Such parcels as are not disposed of in this way, may either be open to private contract, or be sold by public auction; the motive of selling being in every case openly declared.

If an estate verge on a populous town, building-sites, garden-grounds, and paddocks, its value is greatly enhanced.

If it border on a creek, an estuary, or a navigable river,—quays and warehouses may not only be in themselves a source of profit, but, by bringing a fresh market upon the estate, may be of general service.

If the estate is near a populous town, great advantage may arise from letting certain parts on building leases for a moderate short term, and fixing a ground-rent on each, according to the frontage it may occupy. At the expiration of the lease, the ground, with the addition



of houses, reverts to the proprietor ; and by this means his property is not only increased, but a fortune is provided for the rising generation. The dilapidations, however, of the erections should be regularly looked after, that they do not fall to decay by the end of the term ; and that they may be well kept in repair by the lessee : for which purpose the regular notice should be given, as shewn in a preceding part of this work. See p. 20.

That the greatest produce arises from farms of a moderate size, is indisputable ; as *from 100*l.* to 300*l.**, or at the utmost 500*l.* per annum, or 500 acres of land. A farm composed of inferior lands, worth only 10*s.* per acre, making 1000, must be disadvantageous ; as it lies too wide for one set of farm offices ; and as the great length of carriage of crops and manure, together with waste of labour, must be a considerable drawback on the profits ; in addition to which no man can superintend two homesteads with sufficient accuracy. The average produce of a farm is reckoned annually at three times the rent.

Money laid out on an estate by way of improvement should be calculated by the 6 per cent. column of the Tables, or 1 per cent. above the common interest ; which returns the principal and interest at that rate during the term.

Great deliberation is required respecting alterations or improvements ; for they may be equal to the rent of the farm, and in some instances of a more serious sum ; as, in changing buildings, fences, roads, &c.

Pasturing paddocks should be situate near the house ; as a saddle-horse pasture, &c.

Meadows, or perennial mowing-grounds, may lie at a distance with less disadvantage ; for it is always convenient to stock hay in the field of its growth.

Arable lands, on the contrary, should not lie at a distance ; for in that case, not only the crops and manure require a length of draught, but the time taken up by the plough-teams, in passing to and fro, forms a considerable drawback.

Pasture-grounds for store-cattle and sheep may lie at a distance.

Coppice-grounds may also lie at a distance.

In planning an estate, it is desirable to form a square, or long square ; as crooked lines and irregular figures are inconvenient in the operations of tillage. Two sides, at least, ought to run parallel with each other.

At Aberdeen in Scotland, lands, whose surfaces were principally occupied by prominent rocks and large stones of incomparable hardness, and whose values in that state were inconsiderable, have been converted to arable grounds of the first quality ; letting, in that situation (near a populous sea-port town, with few good lands in its vicinity,) *for 5*l.* or more* an acre. This instance, however, cannot be fairly brought forward as an example which can be

universally copied; for the stones, in this case, were applied to a valuable purpose (that of paving the streets of the metropolis), and, probably, repaid the expense of removing them.

*Repairing roads*, and the expense of upholding, not only private, but public roads (toll-roads in part excepted), is, by the existing laws of the country, imposed, almost wholly, on the occupiers of lands: an impost which falls, eventually, on land proprietors; even where the roads are maintained for the purposes of trade, or for the general accommodation of the public, rather than for the uses of agriculture; and constitutes a heavy tax upon landed property.

*Improving Markets, for Farm Produce, in a given situation.*

When we see how much the value of farm-lands depends on their locality with respect to the markets, it becomes an object of high importance to meliorate their situation in this respect:—

By facilitating the conveyance of produce to distant markets; through the means of roads, railways, or water-carriage:

By establishing new markets, in situations where the population has increased since the establishment of those which were previously frequented:

By an artificial increase of inhabitants—by drawing together the consumers of produce, and by encouraging manufactories upon, or in the vicinity of, an estate: for while a manufactory continues to flourish, the value of lands around it cannot fail to be increased.

Estates may be improved:—By granting long leases to tenants, obliging them to find the requisites for improvement, and take the advantages during their terms:

By granting shorter leases to tenants; with a covenant of remuneration for such improvements as they have made, at the time of quitting:

By granting leases at a low rent for the first years of the term,—to give the tenants time and ability to improve at their own expense:

By advancing money to tenants-at-will, or, which is the same, making allowances of rent for specified improvements to be executed by them under the inspection and controul of the manager; they paying interest for the money advanced, which is in ordinary cases 6 or 7 per cent.; thus estimating the value of the improvements at from  $14\frac{1}{2}$  to 16 years' purchase:

By taking farm-lands into hand, making the required improvements; and letting them at an advanced rent, in their improved state.

*Mines*

are often great misfortunes,—their productiveness being precarious, or merely arising from a run of good luck. In Cornwall, few persons have made fortunes by them, and many have been ruined by them. A proprietor of a landed estate, or a gentleman, among miners, is generally considered a pigeon to be plucked; therefore, he

should stipulate to take a proportional part of the ore which may be raised, according to the productiveness of the mine, and the expense of working it, jointly calculated.

#### *Quarries*

are more advantageous, as in the production of iron-ores, coals, &c. &c.; and make a great difference, in the purchase-value of estates, in proportion to their estimated produce and situation, with regard to rivers and roads.

#### *Management of an Estate.*

The high importance of this part of the general subject, connected with landed property, is evident. It is naturally supposed, that the estate, after the purchase and improvement, will be properly managed; so as to secure a profitable return for the money laid out, and that the produce of the estate should at least equal three rents.

Besides the profits which issue from landed property, there are other considerations which the proprietor of a tenanted estate cannot overlook. He stands in a very different situation from the possessor of ordinary property. He is not only in possession of the lands, but also of their inhabitants: for although, in England, tenantry are not bought and sold, as other live stock; yet when an estate is under *lease*, tenants may be said to be as firmly rooted in the soil, as the oaks which grow upon it.

A tenanted estate differs widely from other species of property; as giving power and authority over persons as well as things. It possesses, therefore, a dignity, and has duties attached to it, which are peculiar to itself. A man who receives 10,000*l.* a-year from the public funds, for instance, is an insulated being, compared with him who derives the same income from landed property: the former, like the drone, basks in the sunshine of his own prosperity; while the latter, like the industrious bee, disseminates his sweets around, and thus becomes one of society's best members, provided his affairs are judiciously conducted.

#### *Land-Surveyor.*

It is the duty of a land-surveyor, not merely to measure and map the whole or parts of the estate, but to assist in matters of arbitration, and the amicable settlement of disputes; or to act, of himself, as *valuer* or *referee*. He is also necessary in the management of landed property; as he has, often jointly with the proprietor, to transact business with adjoining proprietors, in matters of purchase or exchange of intermixed lands, encroachments of tenants, deviations of rivers, doubtful boundaries of their estates, &c. &c. and with the public, respecting manorial rights, public burdens, roads, water-courses, &c. &c.

#### *Of Letting Farms.*

On the business of letting farms, the uniform prosperity of an

estate principally depends. It therefore requires the most sedulous attention and elaborate discussion. Not only does the income of a land-owner depend upon it, but his name and peace of mind are nearly connected with it. Its principles demand the fullest and most mature consideration.

There are three methods in common use, of letting a farm :

1. Putting it up to public auction, and taking the highest bidder for a tenant.

2. Receiving written proposals, and accepting the highest offer.

3. Asking more rent for it than it is intrinsically worth, and haggling with different persons; and closing with him who promises to give the most money, without regard to his eligibility.

Excessive rents look well on the rent-roll, while they have a right to stand there; but, generally speaking, they are only nominal; for if the arrears be received through the distress and ruin of the tenant, the injury done to the estate (not to mention the loss it sustains in character) is to be deducted from the nominal rent. And when the lands are completely exhausted, the buildings let down and dilapidated, the gates and fences broken, the water-courses choked up, and the roads impassable, the tenant decamps, and the farm lies unoccupied—a blank in the rent-roll.

In the life-tenant of an estate who has no interest whatever in the remainder, and whose life is worth but a few years' purchase, such a mode of proceeding might, in such cases, be pleaded in justification. But in the possessor of an hereditary property, which he expects will descend to his heirs, such a practice becomes altogether improvident and irrational. It may be deemed an act of folly in a young man; but it combines both cruelty and folly in one of riper years; whose successor may thereby be involved in perpetual difficulty, and his own memory, in consequence, be shrouded in disgrace.

*In every situation, there is, at all times, as fair a rental-value, or market-price, of lands, as of their products.* There appears to be only one rational, and eventually profitable method of letting a farm; and this is, to fix a fair rent, and choose a respectable tenant.

But, before the rental-value of a farm can be accurately fixed, the tenancy or term, and the covenants, must first be determined upon; for on these the fair rental-value materially depends.

### *The Species of Tenancy.*

The different holdings of estates in this country admit of a four-fold distinction: namely,

1. *The tenant holding at will*, or until the customary notice be given by either party to the other, without any legal contract or written agreement: the only tie between the owner and the occupier being the custom of the estate, or of the country in which it lies, and the common law of the land. This may be considered as

the simple holding which succeeded the feudal or copyhold tenure ; but which is now fast going into disuse.

2. *Holding from year to year, under a written agreement, with specified covenants.* This more modern usage is now daily gaining ground, even where leases for a term of years were formerly granted.

3. *Leases for a term of years ; as 7, 14, 21, or a greater number of years, certain ;* but not possessing the power of assignment, without the consent of the lessor.

4. *Leases for lives ; as one, two, three, or more, without the power of assignment.* In England, life-leases of this description are now rarely granted. In Wales, they are said to be still prevalent,—the rent being there settled according to the value of the land at the time of letting ; as on granting a lease for a term. And in the western extreme of England, what are termed life-leases are still common. But they are rather pledges for money taken up, or deeds of sale for lives, than leases ; as nearly the whole of the estimated sale-value of the land, during the life-term, is paid down at the time of purchase ; the seller reserving only a quit-rent, or annual acknowledgment.

Life-leases are to be viewed under various points, each requiring considerable deliberation. To a tenant who holds at a moderate rent, a lease for his life is peculiarly acceptable. His farm becomes a sort of life-estate ; he is fixed for life. But, unless he be a prudent or a fortunate man, it may eventually prove a source of misfortune to his family, who, in the moment of their distress for his loss, may be liable to be turned out pennyless from house and home,—a circumstance which can rarely happen under the holding of a lease for a term of years.

On agriculture, life leasehold has a much better effect than annual holding ; because a man is more likely to improve the estate for his own benefit during his life, and may leave it *at his death in a high state of cultivation.*

Annual holdings, on the other hand, are most discouraging to a tenant, and to improvements in agriculture most unfriendly : while to a proprietor, they become most profitable. He may be said to be in constant possession of his estate, and can lay out and make general improvements,—such as embankments and drainage, alterations of water-courses, roads and fences, and complete the arrangements of tenements without controul. A good tenant, a man of understanding and capital, will give 10 per cent., or even a greater proportion, more, for a farm, on a *lease of 21 years*, than he will for the same farm without certainty.

#### *Leases for Terms of Years.*

Leases for 21 years, though profitable at their commencement, have frequently turned out the very reverse before their expiration ; as where there has been a great rise in the value of farm-produce during their terms : and while proprietors who are letting their

lands from year to year are profiting by this circumstance, the incomes of those whose lands are under long leases (whether of lives or years) are stationary, and this while the expenses of living are advancing with the value of lands.

Other proprietors have shortened their leases to 14 years; but, for the above reason, even this term has been occasionally found seriously inconvenient to a landlord; and the term of 7 years, *without a covenant of remuneration*, is of little use to a tenant.

A tenancy for 6 years *certain*, or a lease for 6 years and a 3 years' notice to quit, or renew the lease for 3 years further term, appears the most eligible species of holding, both to landlord and tenant: for the notice to quit (if any) must be given after the first 3 years, to expire at the end of the lease for 6 years; by which the proprietors of leased estates come to clear understandings with their tenants 3 years previous to the termination of their respective leases. For, until about that period, a skilful tenant continues to keep his lands in cultivation and condition for his own interest; and to covenant, that, during the last 3 years, the tenant will (in return for such advantages) manage his farm in a husbandman-like manner, and leave it in a proper state of cultivation and repair for the next tenant.

A lease, therefore, on this principle, possesses a decided advantage, in favour of a proprietor, to long leases. Its advantage over annual holdings is not less considerable to both proprietor and tenant; and to the latter, the lands of an estate are well worth from 5 to 10 per cent. more under the former tenancy than under that of annual holdings.

#### *Fixing Rents.*

A proprietor should spare no reasonable expense to ascertain the fair rental-value, the true market-price, of his farms, at the time of letting: for suppose a farm, to be let, is worth 250*l.* a-year, of what consideration are a few pounds, laid out to ascertain the true rent, compared with that of letting it either twenty or thirty pounds beneath its value, and, by this imprudence, losing, in the course of twenty years, 500*l.* or 600*l.*; or with that of letting it twenty or thirty pounds a-year above its value, and thereby bringing to poverty a deserving tenant, and having a farm of ill-fame on hand, to be re-let under disadvantages so apparent?

In valuing estates, many difficulties arise, which prevent their being ascertained with the same kind of accuracy with which articles of produce and manufacture are valued. The season of the year, likewise, makes an important consideration in the valuing of estates: and allowances will always be made by an experienced surveyor in his calculations. Instances have been known where four land-surveyors or land-valuers have differed between 20 and 30*l.* per cent., and, in some instances, nearly 50 per cent. in their valuations, owing to their going over the estate in different seasons of the year.

Farms, in general, are to be valued by what rises to the eye alone, at the time, and in the particular season of valuation; for the answers to questions put to an occupier will generally tend to mislead, rather than to strengthen the judgment.

This uncertainty shews the necessity of employing more than one valuator, to settle, with sufficient accuracy, the rental values of farms.

Letting farms by *public biddings* has many objections; the principal of which arises from the uncertainty of procuring a fair rental; as may be instanced from a fact which occurred a few years since:— Three of the principal farms on an estate were let in this way. One of them was let 20 per cent. too dear: and, in consequence, the tenant, after running his farm to the lowest state of ruin, left it in that condition; and it remained untenanted two years; the proprietor losing, in rents, taxes, repairs, and unprofitable management, several hundred pounds. The other two were let from 20 to 30 per cent. too cheap; and the tenants are now enjoying them, on leases which are not much less than 50 per cent. below their actual values.

The qualifications of a good tenant, are, *capital, skill, industry, and character.*

Without a sufficient capital, the rest avail but little. The due proportion between rent and capital depends on the existing state and circumstances of a farm: but to give a general idea of the subject, it is supposed that for farms of size, as those of from 100*l.* to 500*l.* a-year, the occupier ought to have at his command *from 500*l.* to a 1000*l.* of capital for every 100*l.* of rent.*

#### *Of Rough Timber for Repairs.*

When a landlord covenants to allow rough timber for repairs to be performed by the tenant, it may be considered as the custom of England to allow the tenant the top-wood, for the trouble and expense of taking down, hewing, and drawing the timber. Very few instances occur in which the top-wood is charged to the tenant, even at a moderate price. In all cases, however, the tenant ought to be charged for the bark of oak timber, he being allowed for peeling and for carrying to market.

That the crop of sale timber may be preserved from unnecessary waste, it is the duty of the acting manager to select proper trees for the several repairs that may from time to time be required: and to enable him to do so in the readiest manner, the woodman, who has the immediate charge of the timber of the estate, should be directed to note down, in going his rounds, such trees as may be faulty, and are likely to go soonest to decay, or are stunted in their growth, or too much crowded; and, in general, such as are proper to be taken down for the different uses of the estate, whether for erecting or repairing buildings, or for gates; by which means, the crop will be improved, or at least increased, rather than by a less discriminate choice.

## LAND-SURVEYING.

## OF THE THEODOLITE AND PLANE TABLE.

BOTH these instruments are used in land-surveying; but the theodolite is preferable, on account of its despatch on the ground, with the assistance of a field-book. The mode of laying down the plan, or plotting, is the same as the plane-table; except, that the latter is formed for taking the plot on paper in the field, which in case of rain, or foul weather, is necessarily impracticable.

The theodolite and plane-table have each a compass fixed to them, by means of which the degree and bearing of any certain line is easily found: this must be entered in the field-book, as described in the example hereafter given. The first station of a survey being gained, and the theodolite placed parallel thereon, a direct line must be marked to the first corner by staffs or arrows placed in the ground by the assistant and chain-bearer, in a right line, observed by the surveyor looking through the sights affixed to the theodolite, then standing at the first station. The length of such right line is ascertained by a chain generally, containing (according to Gunter) 4 poles or perches (16 feet 6 inches); 40 poles making 1 rood, and 4 roods 1 acre. The first assistant, or chain-bearer, is to have 9 arrows, or long white sticks, which he is to place in the ground; and the last is to take them up at every chain's length: and a large staff or lath is to be placed in a right line, as directed by the surveyor at the sights of the theodolite, on arriving at the first off-set:—starting in a perpendicular direction from the right line to the centre of the greatest projection, a true angle of 90 degrees with the right line, is formed from the first to the second position, as will be seen by the field-book. When the degrees of the first line and the length and off-sets are obtained, the theodolite must be moved to the second station; pursuing the same rule for each line round the field.

## OF THE FIELD-BOOK.

The field-book is not necessary where the plane-table is used; and is only the companion of the theodolite, or any instrument by which the bearings are ascertained without plotting on the spot at the time of making the survey. The correctness of the mode in using the field-book is very obvious; as *without this the survey cannot even be proved by the traverse-table*, in addition to its being a ready assistant to plotting, when out of the field.

The field-book consists of five columns: 1st, remarks; 2d, off-sets; 3d, station-lines; 4th, off-sets; 5th, remarks. All the observations on the left-hand side of the line you are measuring with the surveying-chain, must be put down in the 1st or left column, under Remarks.

The off-sets to the left of any line must be set down in the second column or left-hand off-sets, as well as the number of chains and links which such off-sets at the most distant part may be found from the first to the second station, which is placed in the left-hand off-sets, or 2d column; found from the survey proposed, to be



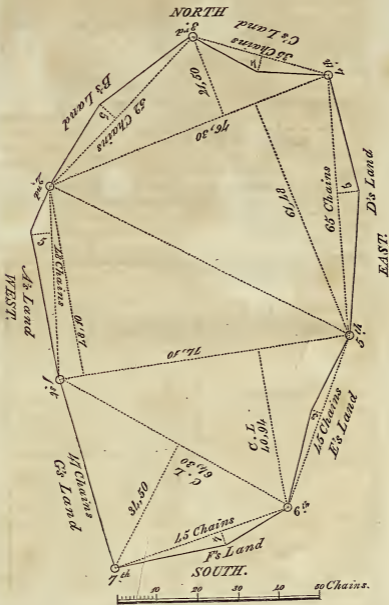
5 chains. The first remark to be made will be the name of the person or owner occupying the next left-hand or adjoining land on which your survey abuts, viz. *A's land*, as appears by the first column or left-hand remarks: and in order to know the termination of the line of your survey, you must specify the same in the column of remarks, when you are prepared to shift the instrument from the first to the second station, by writing "A corner;" as appears in the left-hand remarks.

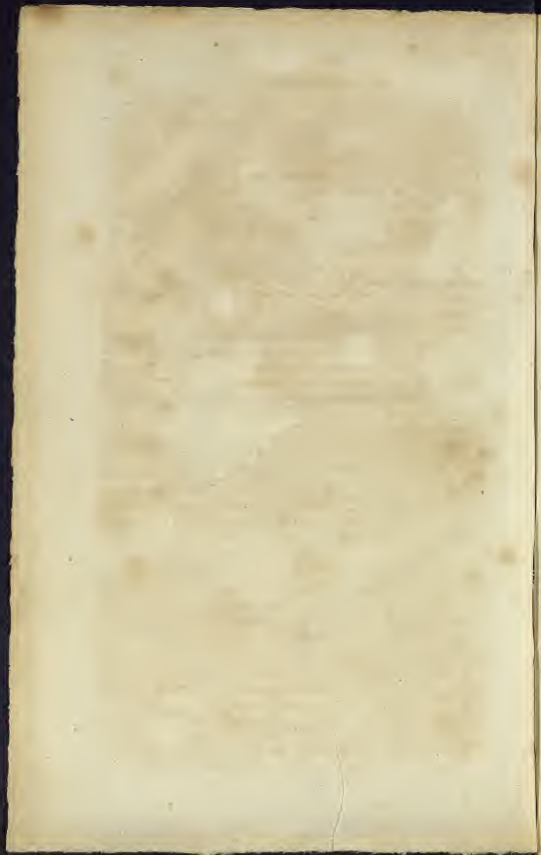
In measuring with your chain, take in as great a length in one line as possible, that is, the whole of the line till you come to any off-set; and then measure to where the widest part of the off-set will form as a perpendicular being raised from the right line which you are measuring from the first to the second station, and which we find to be 36 chains: then begin the line again from the off-set line to the second station, which is marked under the third column or station lines as 12 chains in length: these, added together, give but the length of one right line from the first to the second station, or 48 chains—and so of all the other station-lines; only noticing, that if the break is upon the plot of ground under survey, then in the end it will be a quantity to be deducted from the product; but if an off-set extending as the real superficial quantity of the ground under survey, then the content is to be added to the product.

\*\*\*\*\*  
PLAN OF THE FIELD-BOOK.

Remarks.	Off-sets.		Station Lines.		Off-sets.		Remarks.
	Chalos.	Links.	Chains.	Links.	Chai ns.	Links.	
A's Land, 1st.	5	0	North.				
	0	0	36	0			
A Corner.			12	0			
			48	0			
B's Land, 2d.	5	0	N. 48° E.				
	0	0	24	0			
A Corner.			28	0			
			52	0			
C's Land, 3d.			S. 70° E.				To the boundary of the field.
			18	0			
A Corner.			17	0	4	0	
			35	0			
D's Land, 4th.	5	0	South.				
	0	0	30	0			
A Corner.			35	0			
			65	0			
E's Land, 5th.			S. 25° W.				To the boundary of the field.
			20	0			
A Corner.	0	0	25	0	3	0	
			45	0	0	0	
F's Land, 6th.			S. 75° W.				
			18	0			
A Corner.	4	0	27	0			
			45	0			
G's Land, 7th.			N. 11° W.				
	0	0	47	0			

PLATE I.





OBSERVATIONS IN TAKING THE SURVEY.

In taking the bearings of each line, as to the degrees, it is imperative that the calculation run from south and north, as appears by the figures marked in the theodolite or plane-table, or on the brass scale, as from 10° to 90° North E., or from 10° to 90° N.W., and from 10° to 90° South E., or from 10° to 90° S.W., which forms part of the field-book; for if any angle is expressed in the field-book greater than the angle of 90 degrees, the survey cannot be proved by the traverse-table.

*Of Proving a Land Survey by the Traverse-Table, and by Table of Latitude and Departure.*

After the survey is taken, set down the bearings and distances in the traverse-table, from the field-book; which will occupy the first and second column in the traverse-table: then refer to the mariner's table, used in navigation, called "A Table of the difference of Latitude and Departure," calculated for every degree in the compass. In the columns of northings and southings, in the traverse-table, is to be set down the difference of latitude, in the column of north (if the difference of latitude be north), and south (if south): in the columns of eastings and westings, you are to set down the departure made by any bearing easterly or westerly in the column marked east (if the departure be east), and west (if westerly). *Latitude* is the quantity of northings and southings, and *Departure* the eastings and westings, made on any survey, which must be set down from the table in their respective columns: then the sum of each is added up; and if the northings and southings agree with each other in the total sum, the survey has been taken correct. The following is a traverse-table of the survey:—

TRAVERSE TABLE.

Bearings.	Chains.	LATITUDE.		DEPARTURE.	
		Northings.	Southings.	Eastings.	Westings.
North	48	48..0	0..0	0..0	0..0
N 48 E	52	34..8	0..0	38..6	0..0
S 70 E	35	0..0	12..0	32..9	0..0
South	65	0..0	65..0	0..0	0..0
S 25 W	45	0..0	40..8	0..0	19..0
S 75 W	45	0..0	11..6	0..0	43..5
N 11 W	47	46..6	0..0	0..0	9..0
		<u>129..4</u>	<u>= 129..4</u>	<u>71..5</u>	<u>= 71..5</u>

## EXAMPLE OF THE WHOLE PROCESS.

*First Station, A.*

From the first station to the second, the bearing is north, distance 48 chains; which being due north, makes no departure, as seen in the traverse-table. Set 48 in the 3d column, or northings.

*Second Station, B.*

From the 2d to the 3d station, the bearing is N. 48° E. distance 52 chains, which look for in the table of Latitude and Departure calculated by degrees; and at the bottom of the page you will see 48 degrees, and in the distance column you will find 52; against which, in the latitude column, 34..8, and departure column, 38..6, set down in the traverse table.

*Third Station, C.*

From the 3d to the 4th station, the bearing is S. 70° E. distance 35 chains, and at the bottom of the page you will see 70 degrees; and against 35 in the distance column you will find latitude 12..0, departure 32..9, as in the traverse-table.

*Fourth Station, D.*

From the 4th to the 5th station the bearing is due south, distance 65 chains, which, as in 1st station, makes no departure: set the 65 under the column of south, as in the traverse-table.

*Fifth Station, E.*

From the 5th to the 6th station the bearing is S. 25° W. and the distance 45 chains; which look for in the table of 25°, at the top of the page, and you will find in the distance column 45, against it 40..8 latitude, and 19 departure, as in the traverse-table.

*Sixth Station, F.*

From the 6th to 7th station bearing S. 75° W. distance 45 chains, at the bottom of the page 75, against 45, in the distance 11..6 latitude, and 43..5 departure, as in the traverse-table.

*Seventh Station, G.*

From the 7th station to the 1st, the bearing is N. 11° W. distance 47 chains, which find in the table of 11°, at the top of the page; and in the distance, 47 chains will be found, 46..6 latitude, and 9..0 departure, as in the traverse-table.

If the several lines are measured in links, and multiplied by one another as afterwards shewn, they will produce square links; then to reduce square links to acres, roods, &c. divide the square links by 100,000, which may be done by pointing off 5 figures to the right hand: the figures on the left of the point are acres, and those on the right are decimals of an acre: multiply the remaining decimals by 4, 40; and 30½; and from each product point off five decimals, and you have the area in English acres, roods, poles or perches, and yards; but if the survey is taken in chains, and no links left, divide the square chains by 10, which will produce square acres;—as 10 square chains make one square acre.

EXAMPLE.	4532	}	links.
	232		
	9004		
	13596		
	9064		
Acres	10,51424		
	4		
Roods	2,05696		
	40		
Perches	2,27840		

We have now to compute what number of such acres, or parts of an acre, are contained in any piece of land (be it arable, meadow, or woodland), whose extent is limited by certain lines or boundaries. An acre of land (by the statute of 33 Edw. I.) is appointed to contain 160 square perches or poles; no matter in what form it may be: and Gunter's chain (the best for practice) being made four poles long, ten of these square chains make an acre; that is to say, one chain in breadth, and ten in length, or two in breadth, and five in length, &c. contain 160 square poles, as per statute. See the following tables.

TABLE OF LONG MEASURE.

Length of an Acre.	Chains.		Parts of a Link.	(Inches. Link Foot. Yard. Perch. Chain. Mile.)						
	1	2		Links.	Inches.	Link	Foot.	Yard.	Perch.	Chain.
1	10	00	—	7.92	12	36	198	792	633.0	
2	5	00	—		Links	1.515	4.56	25	100	8000
3	3	33	333			Feet.	3	16.5	66	5280
4	2	50	—				Yard.	5.5	22	1760
5	2	50	—					Perch.	4	320
6	1	1	666					Chain.	80	
7	1	1	285							
8	1	1	—							
9	1	1	111							

7 yards are one rood of fencing—22 yards one chain—49 square yards one rood of digging.

TABLE OF SQUARE MEASURE.

Inch.	Links.										
Links.	1	Feet.		Yards.			Pace.			Perch.	
Feet.	144	2.295	1.	Yards. <td colspan="3" style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Pace. <td colspan="2" style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Perch. </td></td>		Pace. <td colspan="2" style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Perch. </td>			Perch.		
Yards.	1296	20.755	9	1	Pace. <td colspan="2" style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Perch. </td>			Perch.			
Pace.	600	57.381	25	2.778	1.	Perch. <td colspan="2" style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Chain. </td>		Chain.			
Perch.	39204	625	272.25	30.25	10.89	1	Chain. <td colspan="2" style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Acre. </td>		Acre.		
Chain.	627264	10000	1356	4 4	174.24	16	1	Acre. <td colspan="2" style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Mile. </td>		Mile.	
Acre.	6272640	100000	13560	4840	1742.4	160	10	1	Mile.		
Mile.	4014489600	64000000	27878400	3097600	1115136	102400	6400	640	Mile.		

*Each is one rod of fencing—22 yards one chain—49 square yards one rood of digging.*

In surveying with the theodolite, if the needle does not play well when the instrument is planted at any station, (as at A,) direct the sights to the mark at B, and note the degrees, &c. pointed at by the needle, on a piece of waste paper; then, with a clean knife, key, or any piece of polished steel that has touched a loadstone, move the needle by applying it to the box, and examine, when it has settled again, what degrees it then points at, the sights being still directed to the preceding mark at B; and if the degrees are the same, they may be entered in the field-book; but if not, the cap and pin must be cleaned with some brown paper and a little putty powder, and thereby freed from any dust or dampness: if, after all, the needle does not play freely, place another pin in the box, or use another needle, or both; and these necessaries a surveyor ought to have in his pocket, while he is in the field.

The north part of the plot is always supposed to be placed upwards, and the east to be on the right hand: the representation of hedges ought to be laid down on the same side of the fences that they are in the land, and to be broken off where there are to be representations of gates.

The out-borders of the plot, at least such as border next to the demesnes, ought to be filled with the adjacent hedges, and the tenants' or owners' names of the grounds.

All rivers, highways, windmills, great lone trees, gates, stiles, &c. that fall within your plot, should be described; which will add to the beauty of the survey when plotted.

The ground plot of buildings ought in all cases to be expressed by the *same scale* as that by which the rest of the plot is laid down, and to be taken notice of in the table of references; but never draw the representation of a house or barn, in the midst of the plot, so large as will cover an acre or two of land: represent foot-paths by a single dotted line; a carriage-road, by a double dotted line: hedges and fences are to be drawn on the side of the line next the land of the owner of them.

But if you would express a gentleman's seat, or manor-house, it is best introduced in some corner of the draught, or in a plan by itself, annexed to that of the estate to which it belongs: the house must be drawn in perspective; and if gardens, walks, and avenues to the house, are expressed, they must be noticed in the same manner.

In order to embellish the plot, you may in one of the upper corners of the plan draw the mansion-house, &c.; in the other, the lord's coat of arms, with mantle, helm, crest, and supporters, or in a compartment, blazoning the coat in its true colours: in one of the corners at the bottom, you may describe a circle, with the 32 points of the mariner's compass, according to the situation of the ground, with a fleur-de-lis at the north part thereof; and in the other corner, make a scale equal to that by which the plot is laid down.

Hilly grounds should be distinctly shewn by deep shadows; arable lands, by being laid up in ridges: and every other matter should be

well studied, to give the representation the greatest truth, both in colour and effect.

To ascertain the area of the before-mentioned survey, it will be necessary to set out the boundary-lines to as large a scale as convenient, that the chains and links may be the easier and more correctly ascertained. When the boundary-lines are laid down, with all the off-sets, &c., as appears in the Field-book, the survey must be divided into trapeziums and triangles; the dimensions of which will be found by applying the proportional scale of chains and links to the several base and perpendicular lines; and as all triangles are to be measured by multiplying the base by one-half the perpendicular, or the whole of the perpendicular by half the base, we shall proceed to ascertain the number of acres, roods, and perches contained in the whole survey. The trapezium next the north part of the survey is divided into two triangles; the base line measuring 76,30, and the perpendiculars 21,50 and 61,48. The two perpendiculars being added together, and the product multiplied by the base line, or 76,30, and divided by 2 for the content of the triangles, will produce 316 acres and 56870 square links; as will be more explicitly understood by the following example.

$\frac{2150 + 6148 \times 7630}{2}$	= 316,56870
$\frac{4004 + 4810 \times 7410}{2}$	= 326,55870
$\frac{6430 \times 3450}{2}$	= 110,91750
$\frac{4800 + 5200 + 6500 \times 500}{2}$	= 41,25000
$\frac{4500 \times 400}{2}$	= 9,00000
Deduct the right-hand offsets, as below,	<u>13,75000</u>
Acres	790,54490
	<u>4</u>
Roods	2,17960
	<u>40</u>
Acres. Roods. Perches. Perches	<u>7,18400</u>
<u>790</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>7</u>	

Deduct for the right-hand offsets, as above, (see Field-book and Plot);

$\frac{3500 \times 400}{2}$	= 700000
$\frac{4500 \times 300}{2}$	= 675000
	<u>13,75000</u>

As the above survey is stated by signs, it may be necessary to explain the signs of proportions, algebraical signs, &c. for the solution of problems.



*Proportion, Antecedents, and Consequents.*

Euclid on Proportion.—

As A is to B, so is B to C.  
 EXAMPLE. A : B :: B : C.  
           4 : 6 :: 6 : 9  
           16 = 24    Antecedents  
           32 = 24    Consequents.

then  $16 \times 24 = 32 \times 12 = 384$ .*Signs for the Solution of Problems.*

- + Addition.
- − Subtract the latter from the former.
- × Multiplication.
- ÷ Division ; upper to be divided by the lower number.
- ² Placed over any number denotes the square thereof.
- ³ Ditto the cube thereof.
- ⁴ The biquadrate thereof.

EXAMPLE.  $4^2 4^3 4^4$  denotes the square, cube, and biquadrate of 4 respectively.

The sign  $\sqrt{\quad}$  signifies that the square root is to be extracted; and if 3, 4, 5, be put over this character, it shews that the cube, biquadrate, sursolid, &c. root is to be extracted.

A line over the top of numbers shews that they are to be taken as one compound quantity; this is also called *vinculum*, as it ties the several quantities together.

EXAMPLE.  $\overline{5 + 3 \times 2} = 16$ .

*OF SURVEYING A FIELD BY THE CHAIN ONLY.*

It is necessary to observe, that there is a brass leaf-shaped mark at every 10 links; the 1st, at 10 links, having one point; the 2d, at 20 links, having two points; the 3d, at 30 links, having a three-pointed leaf; the 4th, at 40 links, having a four-pointed leaf; and the 5th, or 50 links (being the middle of the chain), having a round brass mark.

Where a survey is to be taken with the chain only, without the assistance of a theodolite, the angles are ascertained by a diagonal line, as follows:—Measure one chain's length, extending from the angle on each of the boundary lines; and then, by taking the length of the diagonal from the extremity of each chain, we have sufficient to lay down such angle on paper by a proportionate scale of chains.

In surveying with the chain only, it is usual to draw as nearly as possible the representation of the plot on the field, and to describe the angles taken as above, with the length of each line figured in chains and links; and by this the plot or field is afterwards laid down, and the area ascertained, by dividing the several fields into triangles, trapeziums, &c. as before described.

THE following extract from a work, published by a land-surveyor, shews that the method of proving a survey as pointed out in this

work was altogether unknown to him.—He says: “I have now been in the practice of surveying, 15 years; and in the course of my experience have made use of every instrument commonly applied to the purpose of land-measuring; beginning, first, with the plane-table; secondly, with the circumferenter; both of which I laid aside, as being insufficient, and had recourse to the theodolite. My present method is, after viewing the estate, to find the most convenient place on which to begin the survey. I then lay out 4 station lines; including 3, 4, or more fields; and set up marks or whites against every corner, bend, &c. that is within the part I am going to survey, calling that the first round:—this done, I fix my theodolite at the first station, and take an angle cross the part laid out, or from the second to the fourth station; which angle, in degrees and minutes, I enter in the Field-book, and measure on with the chain in a direct line with the second station; taking angles on the station-line from every corner, bend, gate, stile, &c. that falls within my view to the next station:—(for this purpose the catoptric sextant is very convenient, as there is no trouble in fixing it to make observations.)—I then continue the station-line, till I find by the sextant the perpendicular point to any of those objects, corners, bends, &c. to which I have before taken an angle, and note in the Field-book the point on the station-line: these lines, when plotted, will intersect each other in the exact situation of the object. This done, I proceed to the second station, taking off-sets to the hedge, &c. writing the points on which they fall either to the right or left hand in the Field-book; and the length in chains and links; and at the second station I take a second angle from station the first to station the third, proceeding in the manner directed for the first line, observing every bend, turn, corner, gate, stile, building, large single tree, &c. &c. that falls within the survey.

“In this manner I go on with the 4 station lines, taking the necessary off-sets, &c.; and if the four primary angles taken at the stations, when added together, make  $360^{\circ}$ , I am certain they are right; otherwise they must be retaken: and if the least error has been committed in the station lines, this I am certain always to discover in laying down the rough plot, which is corrected with great ease, by measuring the single erroneous line. Another great advantage is by this method,—I cast up all my surveys by the pen, which is infinitely more correct than by the scale and compass. After I have thus found the contents of the whole, I apply my scale, by way of proof; so that no error may possibly creep in undiscovered. By this procedure, I have no difficulty in closing the last line in the map; nor is there any uncertainty in the truth of the survey, which surveyors in the common method frequently experience, and which will be removed if they practise the plan which is here laid down.”

It hence appears, that this author was evidently unacquainted

with the method of proving the lines and angles of the survey according to my system (viz. by the traverse-table, and table of latitude and departure); by which any error will be discovered in a survey of the greatest magnitude, if it should happen either through the mistake of a chain or the degrees of the angles. This will be very apparent, on the addition of the northings and southings, eastings and westings, as before laid down in the method of proving a survey. Indeed, it will be almost impossible to prove a survey of great magnitude according to the method proposed in the preceding extract: in addition to which, the extra trouble of measuring a line from the first to the third station, with other inconveniences which will unavoidably intervene, render that system altogether impracticable; while, on the other hand, by the simplicity of my system of proof, it is of little consequence whether the survey be several miles in length and breadth, or confined to a small estate, as the same method applies equally to very extended or very trifling surveys.

### PICTURESQUE SURVEYING.

AFTER the survey is taken, and proved by my system, it will have a much better appearance if laid in perspective, which may be done as follows:—

1. Let the boundary-lines be plotted to a scale, and placed under the line of the picture, called the base-line of the perspective table (or plane of the picture); then, by dotting up all the angles to the base line, as shewn by Plate II. and described by the five dotted lines, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, we have the several points on the ground-line from which the visual rays are to be drawn.

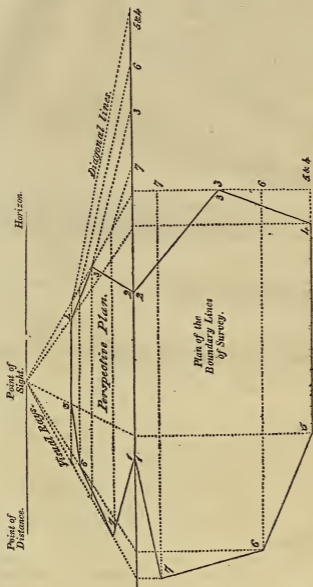
2. Set out the horizon as high as convenient in the picture; which must of necessity be very high from the base line, to make the back part of the plot or estate visible; for the higher the horizon is situate, the higher the point of sight will be, which is in some part of the horizon. In many cases, an observer could not meet with a station sufficiently elevated to see clearly the back fields of a large survey; therefore recourse must be had to perspective, by which this difficulty will be remedied; and can be altered according to the height or lowness of the horizon; always observing, that a high horizon will widen the perspective representation, whilst a low horizon will compress or confine the breadth of the perspective plan.

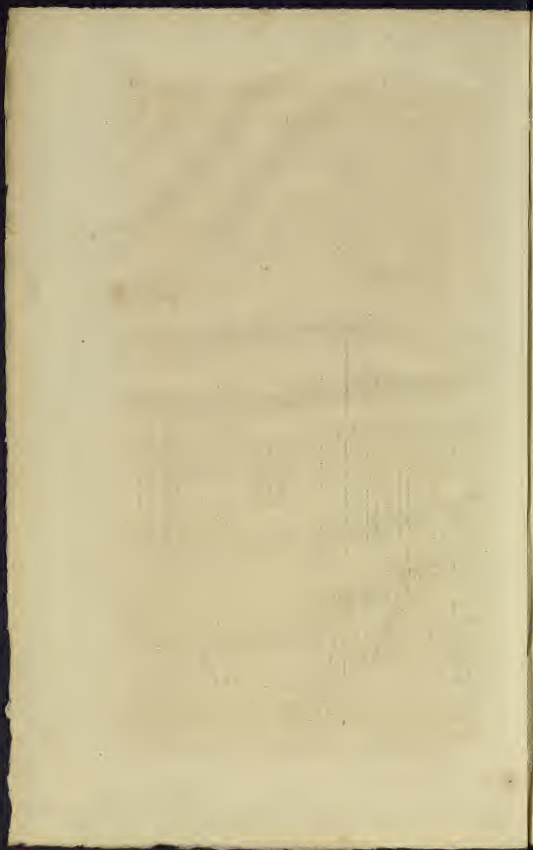
Having drawn a line to represent the horizon, as seen by the plate before referred to, we may proceed to dot up the visual lines ending in the point of sight on the horizon.

3dly. Dot all the angles, as shewn in the Plan, from angles numbered 7, 3, 6, 4, and 5; and set their distances on the base line, as 7, 3, 6, 5, and 4.

Draw diagonal lines from these points to the point of distance,

PLATE 11.





which suppose to be the edge of the picture, or the most remote part of the horizon either to the right or left of the point of sight; and where these diagonal lines intersect the first visual ray, draw lines from thence parallel to the horizon. Where the visual rays and diagonal lines, or horizontal lines belonging to the diagonals, intersect,—as by the perspective plan we find the visual line from station 7, and the horizontal line drawn from the diagonal line No. 7, intersect in the point 7 in the Perspective Plan, and as station 1. is placed next the base line,—draw one of the boundary lines from 1 to 7, and proceed to trace the intersection of the points according to their numbers on the plan of the boundary lines, and the numbers on the perspective plan and the several points will be obtained; from which lines are to be drawn for the true representation of the perspective plan.

Where fields are to be represented, the points are to be dotted up for the visual and diagonal lines, in the same way as above described.

After the perspective lines of the survey are obtained, a sketch may be made of the surrounding survey, distant hills, &c. as shewn by the Panoramic View of the Survey, or Frontispiece, to this Work: the whole may then be coloured as near to nature as possible. By this means an estate will appear to much more advantage than can possibly be expected from a Ground-plan alone.

#### LEVELLING.

THE instrument commonly used in Levelling, is a glass tube filled with spirits of wine to a very little space, which contains a small quantity of air; and when the tube is perfectly level, a bubble of air rests in the middle of it. To this level are fitted sights of some kind or other: a little telescope, with cross hairs in its focus, is best.

In levelling, two poles of 10 or 12 feet in length, divided into inches and tenths of an inch, with sliding-pieces fitted to them to pass up or down, are necessary. On the slides should be drawn a horizontal black line; to be seen through the sight of the levelling instrument, in order to ascertain the height or depression with great exactness.

In levelling great distances, allowance is made, according to a table formed for that purpose, between the true and apparent level; as in a distance of 1 mile, 7 ins. and 95 pts.; 10 miles, 66 ft. 3 ins. 48 pts.; 20 miles, 265 ft. 2 ins. 3 pts.; 30 miles, 596 ft. 8 ins. 2 pts. &c.; according to the number of miles, which must be subtracted from the apparent to find the true level.

#### EXPLANATION.

Let  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ ,  $d$ , (see Plate, "Levelling,") represent an uneven ground; it is required to find how much the point  $d$  is higher than  $a$ .

Choose a station between  $c$  and  $a$ , and there place the levelling instrument; place poles in  $a$  and  $c$ , and directing the sights of the spirit-level to the pole in  $a$ , move the pasteboard or sliding-piece up or down, until the horizontal black line appears in the level; then direct the sights to the pole in  $c$ , moving the pasteboard as before, until the horizontal black line appears through the sights: measure the heights of the horizontal black lines on the pasteboards above the ground, and their difference is the height of  $c$  above  $a$ . In the same manner, take some station— $e$ , between  $c$  and  $d$ —and find the height of  $d$  above  $c$ ; the sum of these two is the height of  $d$  above  $a$ . Proceed in the same manner when more stations are necessary; always bearing in mind to reduce the apparent to the true level, when the distance is above 400 yards.

*N. B.* The several stations may be chosen according to convenience. It is not necessary that they be all in the same right line.

## A TABLE

*Shewing the Number of Feet, Inches, and Decimals of an Inch, which are to be subtracted from the Apparent, to find the True Level.*

Miles.	Feet.	Inches.	Miles.	Feet.	Inches.	Miles.	Feet.	Inches.
$\frac{1}{4}$	0	. 0.49	9	53	. 8.4	20	265	. 2.5
$\frac{1}{2}$	0	. 2.	10	66	. 5.48	21	292	. 4.10
$\frac{3}{4}$	0	. 4.47	11	80	. 2.56	22	320	. 10.6
1	0	. 7.95	12	95	. 5.6	23	350	. 8.6
2	2	. 7.8	13	112	. 0.5	24	381	. 10.5
3	5	. 11.6	14	129	. 11.33	25	414	. 4.57
4	10	. 7.5	15	149	. 2.	26	448	. 2.
5	16	. 6.9	16	169	. 8.68	27	483	. 5.77
6	23	. 10.57	17	191	. 7.2	28	519	. 9.5
7	32	. 5.60	18	214	. 9.6	29	557	. 6.8
8	42	. 3.10	19	239	. 4.	30	596	. 8.2



LE PELLINI, referred to in page 103.



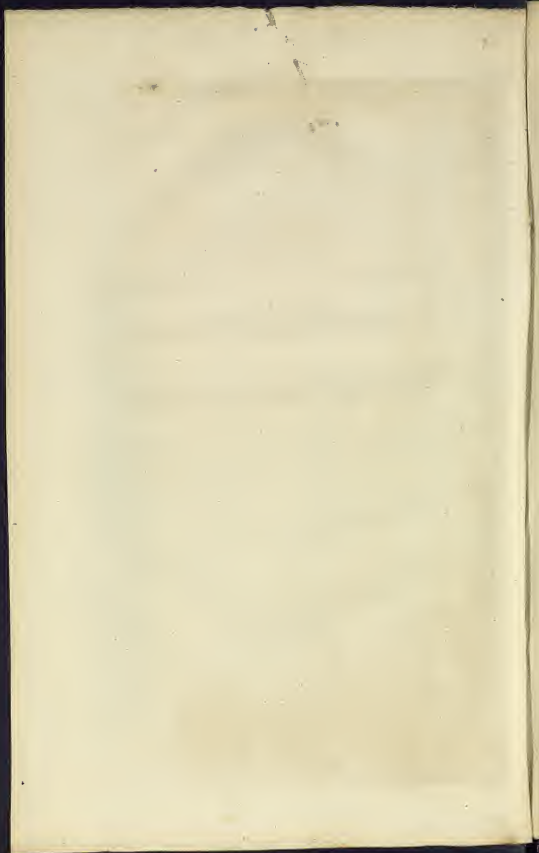


TABLE  
OF THE  
DIFFERENCE OF LATITUDE AND DEPARTURE  
OF THE  
NORTHING or SOUTHING, EASTING or WESTING,  
OF EVERY DEGREE FROM THE MERIDIAN.  

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ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHAINS RUN UPON ANY DEGREE.

Dist.	1 Deg.		2 Deg.		3 Deg.		4 Deg.		5 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
1	01.0	00.0	01.0	00.0	01.0	00.0	01.0	00.1	01.0	00.1	1
2	02.0	00.0	02.0	00.1	02.0	00.1	02.0	00.1	02.0	00.2	2
3	03.0	00.1	03.0	00.1	03.0	00.2	03.0	00.2	03.0	00.3	3
4	04.0	00.1	04.0	00.1	04.0	00.2	04.0	00.3	04.0	00.3	4
5	05.0	00.1	05.0	00.2	05.0	00.3	05.0	00.3	05.0	00.4	5
6	06.0	00.1	06.0	00.2	06.0	00.3	06.0	00.4	06.0	00.5	6
7	07.0	00.1	07.0	00.2	07.0	00.4	07.0	00.5	07.0	00.6	7
8	08.0	00.1	08.0	00.3	08.0	00.4	08.0	00.6	08.0	00.7	8
9	09.0	00.2	09.0	00.3	09.0	00.5	09.0	00.6	09.0	00.8	9
10	10.0	00.2	10.0	00.4	10.0	00.5	10.0	00.7	10.0	00.9	10
11	11.0	00.2	11.0	00.4	11.0	00.6	11.0	00.8	11.0	01.0	11
12	12.0	00.2	12.0	00.4	12.0	00.6	12.0	00.8	12.0	01.0	12
13	13.0	00.2	13.0	00.5	13.0	00.7	13.0	00.9	12.9	01.1	13
14	14.0	00.2	14.0	00.5	14.0	00.7	14.0	01.0	13.9	01.2	14
15	15.0	00.3	15.0	00.5	15.0	00.8	15.0	01.0	14.9	01.3	15
16	16.0	00.3	16.0	00.6	16.0	00.8	16.0	01.1	15.9	01.3	16
17	17.0	00.3	17.0	00.6	17.0	00.9	17.0	01.2	16.9	01.5	17
18	18.0	00.3	18.0	00.6	18.0	00.9	17.9	01.3	17.9	01.6	18
19	19.0	00.3	19.0	00.7	19.0	01.0	18.9	01.3	18.9	01.7	19
20	20.0	00.4	20.0	00.7	20.0	01.0	19.9	01.4	19.9	01.7	20
21	21.0	00.4	21.0	00.7	21.0	01.1	20.9	01.5	20.9	01.8	21
22	22.0	00.4	22.0	00.8	22.0	01.1	21.9	01.5	21.9	01.9	22
23	23.0	00.4	23.0	00.8	23.0	01.2	22.9	01.6	22.9	02.0	23
24	24.0	00.4	24.0	00.8	24.0	01.3	23.9	01.7	23.9	02.1	24
25	25.0	00.4	25.0	00.9	25.0	01.3	24.9	01.7	24.9	02.2	25
26	26.0	00.5	26.0	00.9	26.0	01.4	25.9	01.8	25.9	02.3	26
27	27.0	00.5	27.0	00.9	27.0	01.4	26.9	01.9	26.9	02.4	27
28	28.0	00.5	28.0	01.0	28.0	01.5	27.9	02.0	27.9	02.4	28
29	29.0	00.5	29.0	01.0	29.0	01.5	28.9	02.0	28.9	02.5	29
30	30.0	00.5	30.0	01.1	30.0	01.6	29.9	02.1	29.9	02.6	30
31	31.0	00.5	31.0	01.1	31.0	01.6	30.9	02.2	30.9	02.7	31
32	32.0	00.6	32.0	01.1	31.9	01.7	31.9	02.2	31.9	02.8	32
33	33.0	00.6	33.0	01.2	32.9	01.7	32.9	02.3	32.9	02.9	33
34	34.0	00.6	34.0	01.2	33.9	01.8	33.9	02.4	33.9	03.0	34
35	35.0	00.6	35.0	01.2	34.9	01.8	34.9	02.4	34.9	03.1	35
36	36.0	00.6	36.0	01.3	35.9	01.9	35.9	02.5	35.9	03.1	36
37	37.0	00.7	37.0	01.3	36.9	01.9	36.9	02.6	36.9	03.2	37
38	38.0	00.7	38.0	01.3	37.9	02.0	37.9	02.7	37.9	03.3	38
39	39.0	00.7	39.0	01.4	38.9	02.0	38.9	02.7	38.9	03.4	39
40	40.0	00.7	40.0	01.4	39.9	02.1	39.9	02.8	39.8	03.5	40
41	41.0	00.7	41.0	01.4	40.9	02.1	40.9	02.9	40.8	03.6	41
42	42.0	00.7	42.0	01.5	41.9	02.2	41.9	02.9	41.8	03.7	42
43	43.0	00.8	43.0	01.5	42.9	02.2	42.9	03.0	42.8	03.8	43
44	44.0	00.8	44.0	01.5	43.9	02.3	43.9	03.1	43.8	03.8	44
45	45.0	00.8	45.0	01.6	44.9	02.4	44.9	03.1	44.8	03.9	45
46	46.0	00.8	46.0	01.6	45.9	02.4	45.9	03.2	45.8	04.0	46
47	47.0	00.8	47.0	01.6	46.9	02.5	46.9	03.3	46.8	04.1	47
48	48.0	00.8	48.0	01.7	47.9	02.5	47.9	03.4	47.8	04.2	48
49	49.0	00.9	49.0	01.7	48.9	02.6	48.9	03.4	48.8	04.3	49
50	50.0	00.9	50.0	01.8	49.9	02.6	49.9	03.5	49.8	04.4	50
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	80 Deg.		88 Deg.		87 Deg.		86 Deg.		85 Deg.		

Dist.	1 Deg.		2 Deg.		3 Deg.		4 Deg.		5 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
51	51.0	00.9	51.0	01.9	50.9	02.7	50.9	03.6	50.8	04.4	51
52	52.0	00.9	52.0	01.8	51.9	02.7	51.9	03.6	51.8	04.5	52
53	53.0	00.9	53.0	01.8	52.9	02.8	52.9	03.7	52.8	04.6	53
54	54.0	00.9	54.0	01.9	53.9	02.8	53.9	03.8	53.8	04.7	54
55	55.0	01.0	55.0	01.9	54.9	02.9	54.9	03.8	54.8	04.8	55
56	56.0	01.0	56.0	02.0	55.9	02.9	55.9	03.9	55.8	04.9	56
57	57.0	01.0	57.0	02.0	56.9	03.0	56.8	04.0	56.8	05.0	57
58	58.0	01.0	58.0	02.0	57.9	03.0	57.8	04.1	57.8	05.1	58
59	59.0	01.0	59.0	02.1	58.0	03.1	58.8	04.1	58.8	05.2	59
60	60.0	01.0	60.0	02.1	59.9	03.1	59.8	04.2	59.8	05.2	60
61	61.0	01.1	61.0	02.1	60.9	03.2	60.8	04.3	60.8	05.3	61
62	62.0	01.1	62.0	02.2	61.9	03.3	61.8	04.3	61.8	05.4	62
63	63.0	01.1	63.0	02.2	62.9	03.3	62.8	04.4	62.8	05.5	63
64	64.0	01.1	64.0	02.2	63.9	03.4	63.8	04.5	63.8	05.6	64
65	65.0	01.1	65.0	02.3	64.9	03.4	64.8	04.5	64.7	05.7	65
66	66.0	01.1	66.0	02.3	65.9	03.5	65.8	04.6	65.7	05.8	66
67	67.0	01.2	67.0	02.3	66.9	03.5	66.8	04.7	66.7	05.9	67
68	68.0	01.2	67.9	02.4	67.9	03.6	67.8	04.8	67.7	05.9	68
69	69.0	01.2	68.9	02.4	68.9	03.6	68.8	04.8	68.7	06.0	69
70	70.0	01.2	69.9	02.4	69.9	03.7	69.8	04.9	69.7	06.1	70
71	71.0	01.2	70.9	02.5	70.9	03.7	70.8	05.0	70.7	06.2	71
72	72.0	01.3	71.9	02.5	71.9	03.8	71.8	05.0	71.7	06.3	72
73	73.0	01.3	72.9	02.5	72.9	03.8	72.8	05.1	72.7	06.4	73
74	74.0	01.3	73.9	02.6	73.9	03.9	73.8	05.2	73.7	06.5	74
75	75.0	01.3	74.9	02.6	74.9	03.9	74.8	05.2	74.7	06.5	75
76	76.0	01.3	75.9	02.7	75.9	04.0	75.8	05.3	75.7	06.6	76
77	77.0	01.3	76.9	02.7	76.9	04.0	76.8	05.4	76.7	06.7	77
78	78.0	01.4	77.9	02.7	77.9	04.1	77.8	05.5	77.7	06.8	78
79	79.0	01.4	78.9	02.8	78.9	04.1	78.8	05.5	78.7	06.9	79
80	80.0	01.4	79.9	02.8	79.9	04.2	79.8	05.6	79.7	07.0	80
81	81.0	01.4	80.9	02.8	80.9	04.2	80.8	05.7	80.7	07.1	81
82	82.0	01.4	81.9	02.9	81.9	04.3	81.8	05.7	81.7	07.2	82
83	83.0	01.4	82.9	02.9	82.9	04.4	82.8	05.8	82.7	07.3	83
84	84.0	01.5	83.9	02.9	83.9	04.4	83.8	05.9	83.7	07.3	84
85	85.0	01.5	84.9	03.0	84.9	04.5	84.8	05.9	84.7	07.4	85
86	86.0	01.5	85.9	03.0	85.9	04.5	85.8	06.0	85.7	07.5	86
87	87.0	01.5	86.9	03.0	86.9	04.6	86.8	06.1	86.7	07.6	87
88	88.0	01.5	87.9	03.1	87.9	04.6	87.8	06.2	87.7	07.7	88
89	89.0	01.5	88.9	03.1	88.9	04.7	88.8	06.2	88.7	07.8	89
90	90.0	01.6	89.9	03.1	89.9	04.7	89.8	06.3	89.7	07.9	90
91	91.0	01.6	90.9	03.2	90.9	04.8	90.8	06.4	90.7	08.0	91
92	92.0	01.6	91.9	03.2	91.9	04.8	91.8	06.4	91.6	08.0	92
93	93.0	01.6	92.9	03.2	92.9	04.9	92.8	06.5	92.6	08.1	93
94	94.0	01.6	93.9	03.3	93.9	04.9	93.8	06.6	93.6	08.2	94
95	95.0	01.6	94.9	03.3	94.9	05.0	94.8	06.6	94.6	08.3	95
96	96.0	01.7	95.9	03.4	95.9	05.0	95.8	06.7	95.6	08.4	96
97	97.0	01.7	96.9	03.4	96.9	05.1	96.8	06.8	96.6	08.5	97
98	98.0	01.7	97.9	03.4	97.9	05.1	97.8	06.9	97.6	08.6	98
99	99.0	01.7	98.9	03.5	98.9	05.2	98.8	06.9	98.6	08.7	99
100	100.0	01.7	99.9	03.5	99.9	05.2	99.8	07.0	99.6	08.7	100
Incl.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	89 Deg.		88 Deg.		87 Deg.		86 Deg.		85 Deg.		

## A TABLE OF DIFFERENCE

Dist.	6 Deg.		7 Deg.		8 Deg.		9 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
1	01.0	00.1	01.0	00.1	01.0	00.1	01.0	00.2	1
2	02.0	00.2	02.0	00.2	02.0	00.2	02.0	00.3	2
3	03.0	00.3	03.0	00.3	03.0	00.3	03.0	00.5	3
4	04.0	00.4	04.0	00.4	04.0	00.4	04.0	00.6	4
5	05.0	00.5	05.0	00.5	04.9	00.7	04.9	00.8	5
6	06.0	00.6	06.0	00.7	05.9	00.8	05.9	00.9	6
7	07.0	00.7	06.9	00.8	06.9	01.0	06.9	01.1	7
8	08.0	00.8	07.9	01.0	07.9	01.1	07.9	01.2	8
9	08.9	00.9	08.9	01.1	08.9	01.2	08.9	01.4	9
10	09.9	01.0	09.9	01.2	09.9	01.4	09.9	01.6	10
11	10.9	01.1	10.9	01.3	10.9	01.5	10.9	01.7	11
12	11.9	01.2	11.9	01.5	11.9	01.7	11.8	01.9	12
13	12.9	01.4	12.9	01.6	12.9	01.8	12.8	02.0	13
14	13.9	01.5	13.9	01.7	13.9	01.9	13.8	02.2	14
15	14.9	01.6	14.9	01.8	14.8	02.1	14.8	02.3	15
16	15.9	01.7	15.9	01.9	15.8	02.2	15.8	02.5	16
17	16.9	01.8	16.9	02.1	16.8	02.4	16.8	02.7	17
18	17.9	01.9	17.9	02.2	17.8	02.5	17.8	02.8	18
19	18.9	02.0	18.9	02.3	18.8	02.6	18.8	03.0	19
20	19.9	02.1	19.8	02.4	19.8	02.8	19.7	03.1	20
21	20.9	02.2	20.8	02.6	20.8	02.9	20.7	03.3	21
22	21.9	02.3	21.8	02.7	21.8	03.1	21.7	03.4	22
23	22.9	02.4	22.8	02.8	22.8	03.2	22.7	03.6	23
24	23.9	02.5	23.8	02.9	23.8	03.3	23.7	03.8	24
25	24.9	02.6	24.8	03.0	24.8	03.5	24.7	03.9	25
26	25.9	02.7	25.8	03.2	25.7	03.6	25.7	04.1	26
27	26.9	02.8	26.8	03.3	26.7	03.7	26.7	04.2	27
28	27.8	02.9	27.8	03.4	27.7	03.9	27.6	04.4	28
29	28.8	03.0	28.8	03.5	28.7	04.0	28.6	04.5	29
30	29.8	03.1	29.8	03.7	29.7	04.2	29.6	04.7	30
31	30.8	03.2	30.8	03.8	30.7	04.3	30.6	04.9	31
32	31.8	03.3	31.8	03.9	31.7	04.4	31.6	05.0	32
33	32.8	03.4	32.7	04.0	32.7	04.6	32.6	05.2	33
34	33.8	03.5	33.7	04.1	33.7	04.7	33.6	05.3	34
35	34.8	03.7	34.7	04.3	34.7	04.9	34.6	05.5	35
36	35.8	03.8	35.7	04.4	35.6	05.0	35.5	05.6	36
37	36.8	03.9	36.7	04.5	36.6	05.1	36.5	05.8	37
38	37.8	04.0	37.7	04.6	37.6	05.3	37.5	06.0	38
39	38.8	04.1	38.7	04.8	38.6	05.4	38.5	06.1	39
40	39.8	04.2	39.7	04.9	39.6	05.6	39.5	06.3	40
41	40.8	04.3	40.7	05.0	40.6	05.7	40.5	06.4	41
42	41.8	04.4	41.7	05.1	41.6	05.8	41.5	06.6	42
43	42.8	04.5	42.7	05.2	42.6	06.0	42.5	06.7	43
44	43.7	04.6	43.7	05.4	43.6	06.1	43.5	06.9	44
45	44.7	04.7	44.7	05.5	44.6	06.3	44.4	07.0	45
46	45.7	04.8	45.7	05.6	45.5	06.4	45.4	07.2	46
47	46.7	04.9	46.6	05.7	46.5	06.5	46.4	07.3	47
48	47.7	05.0	47.5	05.9	47.5	06.7	47.4	07.5	48
49	48.7	05.1	48.6	06.0	48.5	06.8	48.4	07.7	49
50	49.7	05.2	49.6	06.1	49.5	07.0	49.4	07.8	50
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	84 Deg.		83 Deg.		82 Deg.		81 Deg.		

Dist.	6 Deg.		7 Deg.		8 Deg.		9 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
51	50.7	05.3	50.6	06.2	50.5	07.1	50.4	08.0	51
52	51.7	05.4	51.6	06.3	51.5	07.2	51.4	08.1	52
53	52.7	05.5	52.6	06.4	52.5	07.4	52.3	08.3	53
54	53.7	05.6	53.6	06.6	53.5	07.5	53.3	08.4	54
55	54.7	05.7	54.6	06.7	54.5	07.6	54.3	08.6	55
56	55.7	05.8	55.6	06.8	55.5	07.8	55.3	08.7	56
57	56.7	06.0	56.6	06.9	56.4	07.9	56.3	08.9	57
58	57.7	06.1	57.6	07.1	57.4	08.1	57.3	09.1	58
59	58.7	06.2	58.6	07.2	58.4	08.2	58.3	09.2	59
60	59.7	06.3	59.5	07.3	59.4	08.3	59.3	09.4	60
61	60.7	06.4	60.5	07.4	60.4	08.5	60.2	09.5	61
62	61.6	06.5	61.5	07.6	61.4	08.6	61.2	09.7	62
63	62.6	06.6	62.5	07.7	62.4	08.8	62.2	09.9	63
64	63.6	06.7	63.5	07.8	63.4	08.9	63.2	10.0	64
65	64.6	06.8	64.5	07.9	64.4	09.1	64.2	10.2	65
66	65.6	06.9	65.5	08.0	65.4	09.2	65.2	10.3	66
67	66.6	07.0	66.5	08.2	66.3	09.3	66.2	10.5	67
68	67.6	07.1	67.5	08.3	67.3	09.5	67.2	10.6	68
69	68.6	07.2	68.5	08.4	68.3	09.6	68.1	10.8	69
70	69.6	07.3	69.5	08.5	69.3	09.7	69.1	10.9	70
71	70.6	07.4	70.5	08.7	70.3	09.9	70.1	11.1	71
72	71.6	07.5	71.5	08.8	71.3	10.0	71.1	11.3	72
73	72.6	07.6	72.4	08.9	72.3	10.2	72.1	11.4	73
74	73.6	07.7	73.4	09.0	73.3	10.3	73.1	11.6	74
75	74.6	07.8	74.4	09.1	74.3	10.4	74.1	11.7	75
76	75.6	07.9	75.4	09.3	75.3	10.6	75.1	11.9	76
77	76.6	08.0	76.4	09.4	76.2	10.7	76.0	12.0	77
78	77.6	08.1	77.4	09.5	77.2	10.9	77.0	12.2	78
79	78.6	08.3	78.4	09.6	78.2	11.0	78.0	12.4	79
80	79.6	08.4	79.4	09.8	79.2	11.1	79.0	12.5	80
81	80.5	08.5	80.4	09.9	80.2	11.3	80.0	12.7	81
82	81.5	08.6	81.4	10.0	81.2	11.4	81.0	12.8	82
83	82.5	08.7	82.4	10.1	82.2	11.5	82.0	13.0	83
84	83.5	08.8	83.4	10.2	83.2	11.7	83.0	13.1	84
85	84.5	08.9	84.4	10.3	84.2	11.8	83.9	13.3	85
86	85.5	09.0	85.4	10.4	85.2	12.0	84.9	13.4	86
87	86.5	09.1	86.3	10.5	86.1	12.1	85.9	13.6	87
88	87.5	09.2	87.3	10.7	87.1	12.2	86.9	13.8	88
89	88.5	09.3	88.3	10.9	88.1	12.4	87.9	13.9	89
90	89.5	09.4	89.3	11.0	89.1	12.5	88.9	14.1	90
91	90.5	09.5	90.3	11.1	90.1	12.7	89.9	14.2	91
92	91.5	09.6	91.3	11.2	91.1	12.8	90.9	14.4	92
93	92.5	09.7	92.3	11.3	92.1	12.9	91.8	14.5	93
94	93.5	09.8	93.3	11.5	93.1	13.1	92.8	14.7	94
95	94.5	09.9	94.3	11.6	94.1	13.2	93.8	14.9	95
96	95.5	10.0	95.3	11.7	95.1	13.4	94.8	15.0	96
97	96.5	10.1	96.3	11.8	96.0	13.5	95.8	15.2	97
98	97.5	10.2	97.3	12.0	97.0	13.6	96.8	15.3	98
99	98.5	10.3	98.3	12.1	98.0	13.8	97.8	15.5	99
100	99.4	10.4	99.2	12.2	99.0	13.9	98.8	15.6	100
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	84 Deg.		83 Deg.		82 Deg.		81 Deg.		

Dist.	10 Deg.		11 Deg.		12 Deg.		13 Deg.		14 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
1	01.0	00.2	01.0	00.2	01.0	00.2	01.0	00.2	01.0	00.2	1
2	02.0	00.3	02.0	00.4	02.0	00.4	01.9	00.4	01.9	00.5	2
3	02.9	00.3	02.9	00.6	03.9	00.6	02.9	00.7	02.9	00.7	3
4	03.9	00.7	03.9	00.8	03.9	00.8	03.9	00.9	03.9	01.0	4
5	04.9	00.9	04.9	00.9	04.9	01.0	04.9	01.1	04.8	01.2	5
6	05.9	01.0	05.9	01.1	05.9	01.2	05.8	01.5	05.8	01.4	6
7	06.9	01.2	06.9	01.3	06.8	01.5	06.8	01.6	06.8	01.7	7
8	07.9	01.4	07.8	01.5	07.8	01.7	07.8	01.8	07.8	01.9	8
9	08.9	01.6	08.8	01.7	08.8	01.9	08.8	02.0	08.7	02.2	9
10	09.8	01.7	09.8	01.9	09.8	02.5	09.7	02.2	09.7	02.4	10
11	10.8	01.9	10.8	02.1	10.8	02.3	10.7	02.5	10.7	02.7	11
12	11.8	02.1	11.8	02.3	11.7	02.5	11.7	02.7	11.6	02.9	12
13	12.8	02.3	12.8	02.5	12.7	02.7	12.7	02.9	12.6	03.1	13
14	13.8	02.4	13.7	02.7	13.7	02.9	13.6	03.1	13.6	03.3	14
15	14.8	02.6	14.7	02.9	14.7	03.1	14.6	03.4	14.5	03.6	15
16	15.7	02.8	15.7	03.0	15.6	03.3	15.6	03.6	15.5	03.9	16
17	16.7	02.9	16.7	03.2	16.6	03.5	16.6	03.8	16.5	04.1	17
18	17.7	03.1	17.7	03.4	17.6	03.7	17.5	04.0	17.5	04.4	18
19	18.7	03.3	18.6	03.6	18.6	03.9	18.5	04.2	18.4	04.6	19
20	19.7	03.5	19.6	03.8	19.6	04.2	19.5	04.5	19.4	04.8	20
21	20.7	03.6	20.6	04.0	20.5	04.4	20.5	04.7	20.4	05.1	21
22	21.7	03.8	21.6	04.2	21.5	04.6	21.4	04.9	21.3	05.3	22
23	22.6	04.0	22.6	04.4	22.5	04.8	22.4	05.2	22.3	05.6	23
24	23.6	04.2	23.6	04.6	23.5	05.0	23.4	05.4	23.3	05.8	24
25	24.6	04.3	24.5	04.8	24.4	05.2	24.3	05.6	24.3	06.0	25
26	25.6	04.5	25.5	05.0	25.4	05.4	25.3	05.8	25.2	06.3	26
27	26.6	04.7	26.5	05.1	26.4	05.6	26.3	06.1	26.2	06.5	27
28	27.6	04.9	27.5	05.3	27.4	05.8	27.3	06.3	27.2	06.8	28
29	28.6	05.0	28.5	05.5	28.4	06.0	28.2	06.5	28.1	07.0	29
30	29.5	05.2	29.4	05.7	29.3	06.2	29.2	06.7	29.1	07.3	30
31	30.5	05.4	30.4	05.9	30.3	06.4	30.2	07.0	30.1	07.5	31
32	31.5	05.5	31.4	06.1	31.3	06.6	31.2	07.2	31.0	07.7	32
33	32.5	05.7	32.4	06.3	32.3	06.9	32.1	07.4	32.0	08.0	33
34	33.5	05.9	33.4	06.5	33.2	07.1	33.1	07.6	33.0	08.2	34
35	34.5	06.1	34.4	06.7	34.2	07.3	34.1	07.9	34.0	08.5	35
36	35.4	06.2	35.3	06.9	35.2	07.5	35.1	08.1	34.9	08.7	36
37	36.4	06.4	36.3	07.1	36.2	07.7	36.0	08.3	35.9	09.0	37
38	37.4	06.6	37.3	07.2	37.2	07.9	37.0	08.5	36.9	09.2	38
39	38.4	06.8	38.3	07.4	38.1	08.1	38.0	08.8	37.8	09.4	39
40	39.4	06.9	39.3	07.6	39.1	08.3	39.0	09.0	38.8	09.7	40
41	40.4	07.1	40.2	07.8	40.1	08.5	39.9	09.2	39.8	09.9	41
42	41.4	07.3	41.2	08.0	41.1	08.7	40.9	09.4	40.7	10.2	42
43	42.3	07.5	42.2	08.2	42.1	08.9	41.9	09.7	41.7	10.4	43
44	43.3	07.7	43.2	08.4	43.0	09.1	42.9	09.9	42.7	10.6	44
45	44.3	07.8	44.2	08.6	44.0	09.4	43.8	10.1	43.7	11.0	45
46	45.3	08.0	45.2	08.8	45.0	09.6	44.8	10.3	44.6	11.1	46
47	46.3	08.1	46.1	09.0	46.0	09.8	45.8	10.6	45.6	11.4	47
48	47.3	08.3	47.1	09.2	47.0	10.0	46.8	10.8	46.6	11.6	48
49	48.3	08.5	48.1	09.3	48.0	10.2	47.7	11.0	47.5	11.9	49
50	49.2	08.7	49.1	09.5	49.0	10.4	48.7	11.2	48.5	12.1	50
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	80 Deg.		79 Deg.		78 Deg.		77 Deg.		76 Deg.		

Dist.	10 Deg.		11 Deg.		12 Deg.		13 Deg.		14 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
51	50.2	08.8	50.1	09.7	50.0	10.6	49.7	11.5	49.5	12.3	51
52	51.2	09.0	51.0	09.9	50.9	10.8	50.7	11.7	50.5	12.6	52
53	52.2	09.2	52.0	10.1	51.8	11.0	51.6	11.9	51.4	12.8	53
54	53.2	09.4	53.0	10.3	52.8	11.2	52.6	12.1	52.4	13.1	54
55	54.2	09.5	54.0	10.5	53.8	11.4	53.6	12.4	53.4	13.3	55
56	55.1	09.7	55.0	10.7	54.8	11.6	54.5	12.6	54.3	13.5	56
57	56.1	09.9	56.0	10.8	55.8	11.8	55.5	12.8	55.3	13.8	57
58	57.1	10.1	56.9	11.1	56.7	12.1	56.5	13.0	56.3	14.0	58
59	58.1	10.2	57.9	11.3	57.7	12.3	57.5	13.3	57.2	14.3	59
60	59.1	10.4	58.9	11.4	58.7	12.5	58.5	13.5	58.2	14.5	60
61	60.1	10.6	59.9	11.6	59.7	12.7	59.4	13.7	59.2	14.8	61
62	61.1	10.8	60.9	11.8	60.6	12.9	60.4	13.9	60.2	15.0	62
63	62.0	10.9	61.8	12.0	61.6	13.1	61.4	14.2	61.1	15.2	63
64	63.0	11.1	62.8	12.2	62.6	13.3	62.4	14.4	62.1	15.5	64
65	64.0	11.3	63.8	12.4	63.6	13.5	63.3	14.6	63.1	15.7	65
66	65.0	11.5	64.8	12.6	64.6	13.7	64.3	14.8	64.0	16.0	66
67	66.0	11.6	65.8	12.8	65.5	13.9	65.3	15.1	65.0	16.2	67
68	67.0	11.8	66.7	13.0	66.5	14.1	66.2	15.3	66.0	16.4	68
69	68.0	12.0	67.7	13.2	67.5	14.3	67.2	15.5	66.9	16.7	69
70	68.9	12.2	68.7	13.4	68.5	14.5	68.2	15.7	67.9	16.9	70
71	69.9	12.3	69.7	13.5	69.4	14.8	69.2	16.0	68.9	17.2	71
72	70.9	12.5	70.7	13.7	70.4	15.0	70.1	16.2	69.9	17.4	72
73	71.9	12.7	71.7	13.9	71.4	15.2	71.1	16.4	70.8	17.6	73
74	72.9	12.8	72.6	14.1	72.4	15.4	72.1	16.6	71.8	17.9	74
75	73.9	13.0	73.6	14.3	73.4	15.6	73.1	16.9	72.8	18.1	75
76	74.8	13.2	74.6	14.5	74.3	15.8	74.0	17.1	73.7	18.4	76
77	75.8	13.4	75.6	14.7	75.3	16.0	75.0	17.3	74.7	18.6	77
78	76.8	13.5	76.6	14.9	76.3	16.2	76.0	17.5	75.7	18.9	78
79	77.8	13.7	77.5	15.1	77.3	16.4	77.0	17.8	76.6	19.1	79
80	78.8	13.9	78.5	15.3	78.2	16.6	77.9	18.0	77.6	19.3	80
81	79.8	14.1	79.5	15.5	79.2	16.8	78.9	18.2	78.6	19.4	81
82	80.8	14.2	80.5	15.6	80.2	17.0	79.9	18.4	79.6	19.8	82
83	81.7	14.4	81.5	15.8	81.2	17.2	80.9	18.7	80.5	20.1	83
84	82.7	14.6	82.5	16.0	82.2	17.5	81.8	18.9	81.5	20.3	84
85	83.7	14.8	83.4	16.2	83.1	17.7	82.8	19.1	82.5	20.6	85
86	84.7	14.9	84.4	16.4	84.1	17.9	83.8	19.3	83.4	20.8	86
87	85.7	15.1	85.4	16.6	85.1	18.1	84.8	19.6	84.4	21.0	87
88	86.7	15.3	86.4	16.8	86.1	18.3	85.7	19.8	85.4	21.3	88
89	87.6	15.4	87.4	17.0	87.1	18.5	86.7	20.0	86.4	21.5	89
90	88.6	15.6	88.3	17.2	88.0	18.7	87.7	20.2	87.3	21.8	90
91	89.6	15.8	89.3	17.4	89.0	18.9	88.7	20.5	88.3	22.0	91
92	90.6	16.0	90.3	17.6	90.0	19.1	89.6	20.7	89.3	22.2	92
93	91.6	16.1	91.3	17.7	91.0	19.3	90.6	20.9	90.2	22.5	93
94	92.6	16.3	92.3	17.9	91.9	19.5	91.6	21.1	91.2	22.7	94
95	93.5	16.5	93.3	18.1	92.9	19.7	92.6	21.4	92.2	23.0	95
96	94.5	16.7	94.2	18.3	93.9	20.0	93.5	21.6	93.1	23.2	96
97	95.5	16.8	95.2	18.5	94.9	20.2	94.5	21.8	94.1	23.5	97
98	96.5	17.0	96.2	18.7	95.9	20.4	95.5	22.0	95.1	23.7	98
99	97.5	17.2	97.2	18.9	96.8	20.6	96.5	22.3	96.1	23.9	99
100	98.5	17.4	98.2	19.1	97.8	20.8	97.4	22.5	97.0	24.2	100
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	80 Deg.		79 Deg.		78 Deg.		77 Deg.		76 Deg.		



Dist.	15 Deg.		16 Deg.		17 Deg.		18 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
1	01.0	00.3	01.0	00.3	01.0	00.3	00.9	00.3	1
2	01.9	00.5	01.9	00.5	01.9	00.6	01.9	00.6	2
3	02.9	00.8	02.9	00.8	02.9	00.9	02.8	00.9	3
4	03.9	01.0	03.8	01.1	03.8	01.2	03.8	01.2	4
5	04.8	01.3	04.8	01.4	04.8	01.5	04.8	01.5	5
6	05.8	01.5	05.8	01.6	05.7	01.7	05.7	01.8	6
7	06.8	01.8	06.8	01.9	06.7	02.0	06.7	02.2	7
8	07.7	02.1	07.7	02.2	07.6	02.3	07.6	02.5	8
9	08.7	02.3	08.6	02.5	08.6	02.6	08.6	02.8	9
10	09.7	02.6	09.6	02.8	09.6	02.9	09.5	03.1	10
11	10.6	02.8	10.6	03.0	10.5	03.2	10.5	03.4	11
12	11.6	03.1	11.5	03.3	11.5	03.5	11.4	03.7	12
13	12.6	03.4	12.5	03.6	12.4	03.8	12.4	04.0	13
14	13.5	03.6	13.5	03.9	13.4	04.1	13.3	04.3	14
15	14.5	03.9	14.4	04.1	14.3	04.4	14.3	04.6	15
16	15.5	04.1	15.4	04.4	15.3	04.7	15.2	04.9	16
17	16.4	04.4	16.3	04.7	16.3	05.0	16.2	05.2	17
18	17.4	04.7	17.3	05.0	17.2	05.3	17.1	05.6	18
19	18.4	04.9	18.3	05.2	18.2	05.5	18.1	05.9	19
20	19.3	05.2	19.2	05.5	19.1	05.8	19.0	06.2	20
21	20.3	05.4	20.2	05.8	20.1	06.1	20.0	06.5	21
22	21.2	05.7	21.1	06.1	21.0	06.4	20.9	06.8	22
23	22.2	06.0	22.1	06.3	22.0	06.7	21.9	07.1	23
24	23.2	06.2	23.1	06.6	22.9	07.0	22.8	07.4	24
25	24.1	06.5	24.0	06.9	22.9	07.3	23.8	07.7	25
26	25.1	06.7	24.9	07.2	24.9	07.6	24.7	08.0	26
27	26.1	07.0	25.9	07.4	25.8	07.9	25.7	08.3	27
28	27.0	07.2	26.9	07.7	26.8	08.2	26.6	08.6	28
29	28.0	07.5	27.8	08.0	27.7	08.5	27.6	09.0	29
30	29.0	07.8	28.8	08.3	28.7	08.8	28.5	09.3	30
31	29.9	08.0	29.8	08.5	29.6	09.1	29.5	09.6	31
32	30.9	08.3	30.7	08.8	30.6	09.3	30.4	10.0	32
33	31.9	08.5	31.7	09.1	31.6	09.6	31.4	10.2	33
34	32.8	08.8	32.7	09.4	32.5	09.9	32.3	10.5	34
35	33.8	09.0	33.6	09.6	33.5	10.2	33.3	10.8	35
36	34.8	09.3	34.6	09.9	34.4	10.5	34.2	11.1	36
37	35.7	09.6	35.6	10.2	35.4	10.8	35.2	11.4	37
38	36.7	09.8	36.5	10.5	36.3	11.1	36.1	11.7	38
39	37.7	10.1	37.5	10.7	37.3	11.4	37.1	12.0	39
40	38.6	10.3	38.4	11.0	38.2	11.7	38.0	12.4	40
41	39.6	10.6	39.4	11.3	39.2	12.0	39.0	12.7	41
42	40.6	10.9	40.4	11.6	40.2	12.3	39.9	13.0	42
43	41.5	11.1	41.3	11.8	41.1	12.6	40.9	13.3	43
44	42.5	11.5	42.3	12.1	42.1	12.9	41.8	13.6	44
45	43.5	11.6	43.3	12.4	43.0	13.1	42.8	13.9	45
46	44.4	11.9	44.2	12.7	44.0	13.4	43.7	14.2	46
47	45.4	12.2	45.2	12.9	44.9	13.7	44.7	14.5	47
48	46.4	12.4	46.1	13.2	45.9	14.0	45.6	14.8	48
49	47.3	12.7	47.1	13.5	46.9	14.3	46.6	15.1	49
50	48.3	12.9	48.1	13.8	47.8	14.6	47.5	15.4	50
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	75 Deg.		74 Deg.		73 Deg.		72 Deg.		

Dist.	15 Deg.		16 Deg.		17 Deg.		18 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
51	49.3	13.2	49.0	14.0	48.8	14.9	48.5	15.8	51
52	50.2	13.5	49.0	14.3	49.7	15.2	49.4	16.1	52
53	51.2	13.7	50.9	14.6	50.7	15.5	50.4	16.4	53
54	52.2	14.0	51.9	14.9	51.6	15.8	51.3	16.7	54
55	53.1	14.2	52.9	15.2	52.6	16.1	52.3	17.0	55
56	54.1	14.5	53.8	15.4	53.6	16.4	53.3	17.3	56
57	55.1	14.8	54.8	15.7	54.5	16.7	54.2	17.6	57
58	56.0	15.0	55.7	16.0	55.5	17.0	55.2	17.9	58
59	57.0	15.3	56.7	16.3	56.5	17.2	56.1	18.2	59
60	58.0	15.5	57.7	16.5	57.4	17.5	57.1	18.5	60
61	58.9	15.8	58.6	16.8	58.4	17.8	58.0	18.8	61
62	59.9	16.1	59.6	17.1	59.3	18.1	59.0	19.2	62
63	60.8	16.3	60.5	17.4	60.2	18.4	59.9	19.5	63
64	61.8	16.6	61.5	17.6	61.2	18.7	60.9	19.8	64
65	62.8	16.8	62.5	17.9	62.2	19.0	61.8	20.1	65
66	63.7	17.1	63.4	18.2	63.1	19.3	62.8	20.4	66
67	64.7	17.4	64.4	18.5	64.1	19.6	63.7	20.7	67
68	65.7	17.6	65.4	18.7	65.0	19.9	64.7	21.0	68
69	66.6	17.9	66.3	19.0	66.0	20.2	65.6	21.3	69
70	67.6	18.1	67.3	19.3	66.9	20.5	66.6	21.6	70
71	68.6	18.3	68.2	19.6	67.9	20.8	67.5	21.9	71
72	69.5	18.6	69.2	19.8	68.8	21.0	68.5	22.2	72
73	70.5	18.9	70.2	20.1	69.8	21.2	69.4	22.6	73
74	71.5	19.1	71.1	20.4	70.8	21.6	70.4	22.9	74
75	72.4	19.4	72.1	20.7	71.7	21.9	71.3	23.2	75
76	73.4	19.7	73.0	20.9	72.7	22.2	72.3	23.5	76
77	74.4	19.9	74.0	21.2	73.6	22.5	73.2	23.8	77
78	75.3	20.2	75.0	21.5	74.6	22.8	74.2	24.1	78
79	76.3	20.4	75.9	21.8	75.5	23.1	75.1	24.4	79
80	77.3	20.7	76.9	22.0	76.5	23.4	76.1	24.7	80
81	78.2	21.0	77.9	22.3	77.5	23.7	77.0	25.0	81
82	79.2	21.2	78.8	22.6	78.4	24.0	78.0	25.3	82
83	80.2	21.5	79.8	22.9	79.4	24.3	78.9	25.6	83
84	81.1	21.7	80.8	23.1	80.3	24.5	79.9	26.0	84
85	82.1	22.0	81.7	23.4	81.3	24.8	80.8	26.3	85
86	83.1	22.3	82.7	23.7	82.2	25.1	81.8	26.6	86
87	84.0	22.5	83.6	24.0	83.2	25.4	82.7	26.9	87
88	85.0	22.8	84.6	24.2	84.1	25.7	83.7	27.2	88
89	86.0	23.0	85.6	24.5	85.1	26.0	84.6	27.5	89
90	87.0	23.3	86.5	24.8	86.1	26.3	85.6	27.8	90
91	87.9	23.5	87.5	25.1	87.0	26.6	86.5	28.1	91
92	88.9	23.8	88.4	25.3	88.0	26.9	87.5	28.4	92
93	89.8	24.1	89.4	25.5	88.9	27.2	88.4	28.7	93
94	90.8	24.3	90.4	25.9	89.9	27.5	89.4	29.0	94
95	91.8	24.6	91.3	26.2	90.8	27.8	90.3	29.3	95
96	92.7	24.8	92.3	26.4	91.8	28.1	91.3	29.7	96
97	93.7	25.1	93.2	26.7	92.8	28.4	92.3	30.0	97
98	94.7	25.4	94.2	27.0	93.7	28.6	93.2	30.3	98
99	95.6	25.6	95.2	27.3	94.7	28.9	94.2	30.6	99
100	96.6	25.9	96.1	27.6	95.6	29.2	95.1	30.9	100
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
		75 Deg.		74 Deg.		73 Deg.		72 Deg.	

Dist.	19 Deg.		20 Deg.		21 Deg.		22 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
1	00.6	00.3	00.9	00.3	00.9	00.4	00.9	00.4	1
2	01.9	00.6	01.9	00.7	01.9	00.7	01.8	00.7	2
3	02.8	01.0	02.8	01.0	02.8	01.0	02.8	01.1	3
4	03.8	01.3	03.8	01.4	03.7	01.4	03.7	01.5	4
5	04.7	01.6	04.7	01.7	04.7	01.8	04.6	01.9	5
6	05.7	01.9	05.6	02.0	05.6	02.1	05.6	02.2	6
7	06.6	02.3	06.6	02.4	06.5	02.5	06.5	02.6	7
8	07.6	02.6	07.5	02.7	07.5	02.9	07.4	03.0	8
9	08.5	02.9	08.5	03.1	08.4	03.2	08.3	03.4	9
10	09.5	03.3	09.4	03.4	09.3	03.6	09.3	03.7	10
11	10.4	03.6	10.3	03.8	10.3	03.9	10.2	04.1	11
12	11.3	03.9	11.3	04.1	11.2	04.3	11.1	04.5	12
13	12.3	04.2	12.2	04.4	12.1	04.7	12.0	04.9	13
14	13.2	04.6	13.2	04.8	13.1	05.0	13.0	05.2	14
15	14.2	04.9	14.1	05.1	14.0	05.4	13.9	05.6	15
16	15.1	05.2	15.0	05.4	14.9	05.7	14.8	06.0	16
17	16.1	05.5	16.0	05.8	15.9	06.1	15.8	06.4	17
18	17.0	05.9	16.9	06.3	16.8	06.4	16.7	06.7	18
19	18.0	06.1	17.9	06.5	17.7	06.8	17.6	07.1	19
20	18.9	06.5	18.8	06.8	18.7	07.2	18.5	07.5	20
21	19.9	06.8	19.7	07.2	19.6	07.5	19.5	07.9	21
22	20.8	07.2	20.7	07.5	20.5	07.9	20.4	08.2	22
23	21.7	07.5	21.6	07.9	21.5	08.2	21.3	08.6	23
24	22.7	07.8	22.5	08.2	22.4	08.6	22.2	09.0	24
25	23.6	08.1	23.5	08.5	23.3	09.0	23.2	09.4	25
26	24.6	08.5	24.4	08.9	24.3	09.3	24.1	09.7	26
27	25.5	08.8	25.4	09.2	25.2	09.7	25.0	10.1	27
28	26.5	09.1	26.3	09.6	26.1	10.0	26.0	10.5	28
29	27.4	09.4	27.2	09.9	27.1	10.4	26.9	10.9	29
30	28.4	09.8	28.2	10.3	28.0	10.7	27.8	11.2	30
31	29.3	10.1	29.1	10.6	28.9	11.1	28.7	11.6	31
32	30.3	10.4	30.1	10.9	29.1	11.5	29.7	12.0	32
33	31.2	10.7	31.0	11.3	30.8	11.8	30.6	12.4	33
34	32.1	11.1	31.9	11.6	31.7	12.2	31.5	12.7	34
35	33.1	11.4	32.9	12.0	32.7	12.5	32.4	13.1	35
36	34.0	11.7	33.8	12.3	33.6	12.9	33.4	13.5	36
37	35.0	12.1	34.8	12.6	34.5	13.3	34.3	13.9	37
38	35.9	12.4	35.7	13.0	35.5	13.6	35.2	14.2	38
39	36.9	12.6	36.6	13.3	36.4	14.0	36.2	14.6	39
40	37.8	13.0	37.6	13.7	37.3	14.3	37.1	15.0	40
41	38.8	13.3	38.5	14.0	38.3	14.7	38.0	15.3	41
42	39.7	13.7	39.5	14.4	39.2	15.1	38.9	15.7	42
43	40.7	14.0	40.4	14.7	40.1	15.4	39.9	16.1	43
44	41.7	14.3	41.3	15.0	41.1	15.8	40.8	16.5	44
45	42.6	14.6	42.3	15.4	42.0	16.1	41.7	16.8	45
46	43.5	15.0	43.3	15.7	42.9	16.5	42.6	17.2	46
47	44.4	15.3	44.2	16.1	43.9	16.8	43.6	17.6	47
48	45.4	15.6	45.1	16.4	44.8	17.2	44.5	18.0	48
49	46.3	15.9	46.0	16.8	45.7	17.6	45.4	18.3	49
50	47.7	16.3	47.0	17.1	46.7	17.9	46.4	18.7	50
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	71 Deg.		70 Deg.		69 Deg.		68 Deg.		

Dist.	19 Deg.		20 Deg.		21 Deg.		22 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
51	48.2	16.0	47.9	17.4	47.6	18.3	47.3	19.1	51
52	49.2	16.9	48.9	17.8	48.5	18.6	48.2	19.4	52
53	50.1	17.3	49.8	18.1	49.5	19.0	49.1	19.8	53
54	51.1	17.6	50.7	18.5	50.4	19.3	50.1	20.2	54
55	52.0	17.9	51.7	18.8	51.3	19.7	51.0	20.6	55
56	52.9	18.2	52.6	19.2	52.3	20.1	51.9	21.0	56
57	53.0	18.6	53.6	19.5	53.2	20.4	52.8	21.3	57
58	54.8	18.9	54.5	19.8	54.1	20.8	53.8	21.7	58
59	55.8	19.2	55.4	20.2	55.1	21.1	54.7	22.1	59
60	56.7	19.5	56.4	20.5	56.0	21.5	55.6	22.5	60
61	57.7	19.9	57.3	20.9	56.9	21.9	56.5	22.8	61
62	58.6	20.2	58.3	21.0	57.9	22.2	57.5	23.2	62
63	59.6	20.5	59.2	21.5	58.8	22.6	58.4	23.6	63
64	60.5	20.8	60.1	21.9	59.7	22.9	59.3	24.0	64
65	61.5	21.2	61.1	22.2	60.7	23.3	60.3	24.3	65
66	62.4	21.5	62.0	22.6	61.6	23.6	61.2	24.7	66
67	63.3	21.8	63.0	22.9	62.5	24.0	62.1	25.1	67
68	64.3	22.1	63.9	23.3	63.5	24.4	63.0	25.5	68
69	65.2	22.5	64.8	23.6	64.4	24.7	64.0	25.8	69
70	66.2	22.8	65.8	23.9	65.3	25.1	64.9	26.2	70
71	67.1	23.1	66.7	24.3	66.3	25.4	65.8	26.6	71
72	68.1	23.4	67.7	24.6	67.2	25.8	66.7	27.0	72
73	69.0	23.8	68.6	25.0	68.1	26.2	67.7	27.3	73
74	70.0	24.1	69.5	25.3	69.1	26.5	68.6	27.7	74
75	70.9	24.4	70.5	25.6	70.0	26.9	69.5	28.1	75
76	71.9	24.7	71.4	26.0	70.9	27.2	70.5	28.5	76
77	72.8	25.1	72.4	26.3	71.9	27.6	71.4	28.8	77
78	73.7	25.4	73.3	26.7	72.8	27.9	72.3	29.2	78
79	74.7	25.7	74.2	27.0	73.7	28.3	73.2	29.6	79
80	75.6	26.0	75.2	27.4	74.7	28.7	74.2	30.0	80
81	76.6	26.4	76.1	27.7	75.6	29.0	75.1	30.3	81
82	77.5	26.7	77.1	28.0	76.5	29.4	76.0	30.7	82
83	78.5	27.0	78.0	28.4	77.5	29.7	76.9	31.1	83
84	79.4	27.3	78.9	28.7	78.4	30.1	77.9	31.5	84
85	80.4	27.7	79.9	29.1	79.3	30.5	78.8	31.8	85
86	81.3	28.0	80.8	29.4	80.3	30.8	79.7	32.2	86
87	82.3	28.3	81.8	29.7	81.2	31.2	80.7	32.6	87
88	83.2	28.6	82.7	30.1	82.1	31.5	81.6	33.0	88
89	84.1	29.0	83.6	30.4	83.1	31.9	82.5	33.3	89
90	85.1	29.3	84.6	30.8	84.0	32.3	83.4	33.7	90
91	86.0	29.6	85.5	31.1	84.9	32.6	84.4	34.1	91
92	87.0	29.9	86.4	31.5	85.9	33.0	85.3	34.5	92
93	88.0	30.3	87.4	31.8	86.8	33.3	86.2	34.8	93
94	88.9	30.6	88.3	32.1	87.7	33.7	87.2	35.2	94
95	89.8	30.9	89.3	32.5	88.7	34.0	88.1	35.6	95
96	90.8	31.3	90.2	32.8	89.6	34.4	89.0	35.9	96
97	91.7	31.6	91.1	33.2	90.5	34.8	89.9	36.3	97
98	92.7	31.9	92.1	33.5	91.5	35.1	90.9	36.7	98
99	93.6	32.2	93.0	33.9	92.4	35.5	91.8	37.1	99
100	94.5	32.6	94.0	34.2	93.4	35.8	92.7	37.5	100
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	71 Deg.		70 Deg.		69 Deg.		68 Deg.		

Dist.	23 Deg.		24 Deg.		25 Deg.		26 Deg.		27 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
1	00.9	00.4	00.9	00.4	00.9	00.4	00.9	00.4	00.9	00.4	1
2	01.8	00.8	01.8	00.8	01.8	00.8	01.8	00.9	01.8	00.9	2
3	02.8	01.2	02.7	01.2	02.7	01.3	02.7	01.3	02.7	01.4	3
4	03.7	01.6	03.6	01.6	03.6	01.7	03.6	01.7	03.6	01.8	4
5	04.6	01.9	04.6	02.0	04.5	02.1	04.5	02.2	04.5	02.3	5
6	05.5	02.3	05.5	02.4	05.4	02.5	05.4	02.6	05.3	02.7	6
7	06.4	02.7	06.4	02.8	06.3	03.0	06.3	03.1	06.2	03.2	7
8	07.4	03.1	07.3	03.2	07.2	03.4	07.2	03.5	07.1	03.6	8
9	08.3	03.5	08.2	03.7	08.2	03.8	08.1	03.9	08.0	04.1	9
10	09.2	03.9	09.1	04.1	09.1	04.2	09.0	04.4	08.9	04.5	10
11	10.1	04.3	10.0	04.5	10.0	04.6	09.9	04.8	09.8	05.0	11
12	11.0	04.7	11.0	04.9	10.9	05.1	10.8	05.3	10.7	05.4	12
13	12.0	05.1	11.9	05.3	11.8	05.5	11.7	05.7	11.6	05.8	13
14	12.9	05.5	12.8	05.7	12.7	05.9	12.6	06.1	12.5	06.4	14
15	13.8	05.9	13.7	06.1	13.6	06.3	13.5	06.6	13.4	06.8	15
16	14.7	06.3	14.6	06.5	14.5	06.8	14.4	07.0	14.3	07.3	16
17	15.6	06.6	15.5	06.9	15.4	07.2	15.3	07.4	15.1	07.7	17
18	16.6	07.0	16.4	07.3	16.3	07.6	16.2	07.9	16.0	08.2	18
19	17.5	07.4	17.4	07.7	17.2	08.0	17.1	08.3	16.9	08.6	19
20	18.4	07.8	18.3	08.1	18.1	08.4	18.0	08.8	17.8	09.1	20
21	19.3	08.2	19.2	08.5	19.0	08.9	18.9	09.2	18.7	09.5	21
22	20.2	08.6	20.1	08.9	19.9	09.3	19.8	09.9	19.6	10.0	22
23	21.2	09.0	21.0	09.5	20.8	09.7	20.7	10.1	20.5	10.4	23
24	22.1	09.4	21.9	09.8	21.7	10.1	21.6	10.5	21.4	10.9	24
25	23.0	09.8	22.8	10.2	22.7	10.6	22.5	11.0	22.3	11.3	25
26	23.9	10.2	23.7	10.6	23.6	11.0	23.4	11.4	23.2	11.8	26
27	24.8	10.6	24.7	11.0	24.5	11.4	24.3	11.8	24.1	12.2	27
28	25.8	10.9	25.6	11.4	25.4	11.8	25.2	12.3	24.9	12.7	28
29	26.7	11.3	26.5	11.8	26.3	12.3	26.1	12.7	25.8	13.2	29
30	27.6	11.7	27.4	12.2	27.2	12.7	27.0	13.1	26.7	13.6	30
31	28.5	12.1	28.3	12.6	28.1	13.1	27.9	13.6	27.6	14.1	31
32	29.5	12.5	29.2	13.0	29.0	13.5	28.8	14.0	28.5	14.5	32
33	30.4	12.9	30.1	13.4	29.9	13.9	29.6	14.4	29.4	15.0	33
34	31.3	13.3	31.1	13.8	30.8	14.4	30.6	14.9	30.3	15.4	34
35	32.2	13.7	32.0	14.2	31.7	14.8	31.5	15.3	31.2	15.9	35
36	33.1	14.1	32.9	14.6	32.6	15.2	32.4	15.8	32.1	16.3	36
37	34.1	14.4	33.8	15.0	33.5	15.6	33.3	16.2	33.0	16.8	37
38	35.0	14.8	34.7	15.4	34.4	16.0	34.0	16.6	33.9	17.2	38
39	35.9	15.2	35.6	15.9	35.3	16.5	35.1	17.1	34.7	17.7	39
40	36.8	15.6	36.5	16.3	36.2	16.9	35.9	17.5	35.6	18.2	40
41	37.7	16.0	37.5	16.7	37.2	17.3	36.8	18.0	36.5	18.6	41
42	38.7	16.4	38.4	17.1	38.1	17.7	37.7	18.4	37.4	19.1	42
43	39.6	16.8	39.3	17.5	39.0	18.2	38.6	18.8	38.3	19.5	43
44	40.5	17.2	40.2	17.9	39.9	18.6	39.5	19.3	39.2	20.0	44
45	41.4	17.6	41.1	18.3	40.8	19.0	40.4	19.7	40.1	20.4	45
46	42.3	18.0	42.0	18.7	41.7	19.4	41.3	20.2	41.0	20.9	46
47	43.3	18.4	42.9	19.1	42.6	19.9	42.2	20.6	41.9	21.3	47
48	44.2	18.8	43.8	19.5	43.5	20.3	43.1	21.0	42.8	21.8	48
49	45.1	19.2	44.8	19.9	44.4	20.7	44.0	21.5	43.7	22.2	49
50	46.0	19.5	45.7	20.3	45.3	21.1	44.9	21.9	44.5	22.7	50
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	67 Deg.		68 Deg.		69 Deg.		70 Deg.		71 Deg.		

Dist.	23 Deg.		24 Deg.		25 Deg.		26 Deg.		27 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
51	46.9	19.9	46.0	20.7	46.2	21.5	45.8	22.3	45.4	23.2	51
52	47.9	20.3	47.5	21.1	47.1	22.0	46.7	22.8	46.3	23.5	52
53	48.8	20.7	48.4	21.5	48.0	22.4	47.6	23.2	47.2	24.1	53
54	49.7	21.1	49.3	22.0	48.9	22.8	48.5	23.7	48.1	24.5	54
55	50.6	21.5	50.2	22.4	49.8	23.2	49.4	24.1	49.0	25.0	55
56	51.5	21.9	51.2	22.8	50.7	23.7	50.4	24.5	49.9	25.4	56
57	52.5	22.3	52.1	23.2	51.7	24.1	51.2	25.0	50.8	25.9	57
58	53.4	22.7	53.0	23.6	52.6	24.5	52.1	25.4	51.7	26.3	58
59	54.3	23.0	53.9	24.0	53.5	24.9	53.0	25.9	52.6	26.8	59
60	55.2	23.4	54.8	24.4	54.4	25.4	53.9	26.3	53.5	27.2	60
61	56.1	23.8	55.7	24.8	55.3	25.8	54.8	26.7	54.4	27.7	61
62	57.1	24.2	56.6	25.2	56.2	26.2	55.7	27.2	55.2	28.1	62
63	58.0	24.6	57.5	25.6	57.1	26.6	56.6	27.6	56.1	28.6	63
64	58.9	25.0	58.5	26.0	58.0	27.0	57.5	28.0	57.0	29.1	64
65	59.8	25.4	59.4	26.4	58.9	27.5	58.4	28.5	57.9	29.5	65
66	60.7	25.8	60.3	26.8	59.8	27.9	59.3	28.9	58.8	30.0	66
67	61.7	26.2	61.2	27.2	60.7	28.3	60.2	29.4	59.7	30.4	67
68	62.6	26.6	62.1	27.7	61.6	28.7	61.1	29.8	60.6	30.9	68
69	63.5	27.0	63.0	28.1	62.5	29.2	62.0	30.2	61.5	31.3	69
70	64.4	27.3	63.9	28.5	63.4	29.6	62.9	30.7	62.4	31.8	70
71	65.4	27.7	64.9	28.9	64.3	30.0	63.8	31.1	63.3	32.2	71
72	66.3	28.1	65.8	29.3	65.2	30.4	64.7	31.6	64.2	32.7	72
73	67.2	28.5	66.7	29.7	66.2	30.8	65.6	32.0	65.0	33.1	73
74	68.1	28.9	67.6	30.1	67.1	31.3	66.5	32.4	65.9	33.6	74
75	69.0	29.3	68.5	30.5	68.0	31.7	67.4	32.9	66.8	34.1	75
76	70.0	29.7	69.4	30.9	68.9	32.1	68.3	33.3	67.7	34.5	76
77	70.9	30.1	70.3	31.3	69.8	32.5	69.2	33.7	68.6	35.0	77
78	71.8	30.5	71.2	31.7	70.7	33.0	70.1	34.2	69.5	35.4	78
79	72.7	30.9	72.2	32.1	71.6	33.5	71.0	34.6	70.4	35.9	79
80	73.6	31.3	73.1	32.5	72.5	33.8	71.9	35.1	71.3	36.3	80
81	74.6	31.6	74.0	32.9	73.4	34.2	72.8	35.5	72.2	36.8	81
82	75.5	32.0	74.9	33.3	74.3	34.7	73.7	35.9	73.1	37.2	82
83	76.4	32.4	75.8	33.8	75.2	35.1	74.6	36.4	74.0	37.7	83
84	77.3	32.8	76.7	34.2	76.1	35.5	75.5	36.8	74.8	38.1	84
85	78.2	33.2	77.6	34.6	77.0	35.9	76.4	37.3	75.7	38.6	85
86	79.2	33.6	78.6	35.0	77.9	36.3	77.3	37.7	76.6	39.0	86
87	80.1	34.0	79.5	35.4	78.8	36.8	78.2	38.1	77.5	39.5	87
88	81.0	34.4	80.4	35.8	79.7	37.2	79.1	38.6	78.4	40.0	88
89	81.9	34.8	81.3	36.2	80.7	37.6	80.0	39.0	79.3	40.4	89
90	82.8	35.2	82.2	36.6	81.6	38.0	80.9	39.4	80.2	40.9	90
91	83.7	35.6	83.1	37.0	82.5	38.5	81.8	39.8	81.1	41.1	91
92	84.7	35.9	84.0	37.4	83.4	38.9	82.7	40.3	82.0	41.8	92
93	85.6	36.3	85.0	37.8	84.3	39.3	83.6	40.3	82.9	42.2	93
94	86.4	36.7	85.9	38.2	85.2	39.7	84.5	41.2	83.8	42.7	94
95	87.4	37.1	86.8	38.6	86.1	40.1	85.4	41.6	84.6	43.1	95
96	88.4	37.5	87.7	39.0	87.0	40.6	86.3	42.1	85.5	43.6	96
97	89.3	37.9	88.6	39.4	87.9	41.0	87.2	42.5	86.4	44.0	97
98	90.2	38.3	89.5	39.9	88.8	41.4	88.1	43.0	87.3	44.4	98
99	91.1	38.7	90.4	40.3	89.7	41.8	89.0	43.4	88.2	44.9	99
100	92.0	39.1	91.4	40.7	90.6	42.3	89.9	43.8	89.1	45.4	100
Dist.	67 Deg.		66 Deg.		65 Deg.		64 Deg.		63 Deg.		Dist.
	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	

Dist.	28 Deg.		29 Deg.		30 Deg.		31 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
1	00.9	00.5	00.9	00.5	00.9	00.5	00.9	00.5	1
2	01.8	00.9	01.7	01.0	01.7	01.0	01.7	01.0	2
3	02.6	01.4	02.6	01.4	02.6	01.5	02.6	01.5	3
4	03.5	01.9	03.5	01.9	03.5	02.0	03.4	02.1	4
5	04.4	02.3	04.4	02.4	04.3	02.5	04.3	02.6	5
6	05.3	02.8	05.2	02.9	05.2	03.0	05.1	03.1	6
7	06.2	03.3	06.1	03.4	06.1	03.5	06.1	03.6	7
8	07.1	03.8	07.0	03.9	07.0	04.0	06.9	04.1	8
9	07.9	04.2	07.9	04.4	07.8	04.5	07.7	04.6	9
10	08.8	04.7	08.7	04.8	08.7	05.0	08.6	05.1	10
11	09.7	05.2	09.6	05.3	09.5	05.5	09.4	05.7	11
12	10.6	05.6	10.5	05.8	10.4	06.0	10.3	06.2	12
13	11.5	06.1	11.4	06.3	11.3	06.5	11.1	06.7	13
14	12.3	06.6	12.2	06.8	12.1	07.0	12.0	07.2	14
15	13.2	07.0	13.1	07.3	13.0	07.5	12.9	07.7	15
16	14.1	07.5	14.0	07.7	13.9	08.0	13.7	08.2	16
17	15.0	08.0	14.9	08.2	14.7	08.5	14.6	08.8	17
18	15.9	08.4	15.7	08.7	15.6	09.0	15.4	09.3	18
19	16.8	08.9	16.6	09.2	16.4	09.5	16.3	09.8	19
20	17.7	09.4	17.5	09.7	17.3	10.0	17.1	10.3	20
21	18.5	09.9	18.4	10.2	18.2	10.5	18.0	10.8	21
22	19.4	10.3	19.2	10.7	19.0	11.0	18.9	11.3	22
23	20.3	10.8	20.1	11.1	19.9	11.5	19.7	11.8	23
24	21.2	11.3	21.0	11.6	20.8	12.0	20.6	12.4	24
25	22.1	11.7	21.9	12.1	21.6	12.5	21.4	12.9	25
26	23.0	12.3	22.7	12.6	22.5	13.0	22.3	13.4	26
27	23.8	12.7	23.6	13.1	23.4	13.5	23.1	13.9	27
28	24.7	13.1	24.5	13.6	24.2	14.0	24.0	14.4	28
29	25.6	13.6	25.4	14.1	25.1	14.5	24.9	14.9	29
30	26.5	14.1	26.2	14.5	26.0	15.0	25.7	15.4	30
31	27.4	14.5	27.1	15.0	26.8	15.5	26.6	16.0	31
32	28.2	15.0	28.0	15.5	27.7	16.0	27.4	16.5	32
33	29.1	15.6	28.9	16.0	28.6	16.5	28.3	17.0	33
34	30.0	16.0	29.7	16.5	29.5	17.0	29.1	17.5	34
35	30.9	16.4	30.6	17.0	30.3	17.5	30.0	18.0	35
36	31.8	16.9	31.5	17.4	31.2	18.0	30.9	18.5	36
37	32.7	17.4	32.4	17.9	32.0	18.5	31.7	19.1	37
38	33.5	17.0	33.2	18.4	32.9	19.0	32.6	19.6	38
39	34.4	18.3	34.1	18.9	33.8	19.5	33.4	20.1	39
40	35.3	18.8	35.0	19.4	34.6	20.0	34.3	20.6	40
41	36.2	19.8	35.8	19.9	35.5	20.5	35.1	21.1	41
42	37.1	19.7	36.7	20.4	36.4	21.0	36.0	21.6	42
43	38.0	20.1	37.6	20.8	37.2	21.5	36.9	22.1	43
44	38.8	20.6	38.5	21.3	38.1	22.0	37.7	22.6	44
45	39.7	21.1	39.3	21.8	39.0	22.5	38.6	23.2	45
46	40.6	21.6	40.2	22.3	39.8	23.0	39.4	23.7	46
47	41.5	22.1	41.1	22.8	40.7	23.5	40.3	24.2	47
48	42.4	22.5	42.0	23.3	41.6	24.0	41.1	24.7	48
49	43.3	23.1	42.8	23.7	42.4	24.5	42.0	25.2	49
50	44.1	23.5	43.7	24.2	43.3	25.0	42.9	25.7	50
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	62 Deg.		61 Deg.		60 Deg.		59 Deg.		

Dist.	28 Deg.		29 Deg.		30 Deg.		31 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
51	45.0	23.9	44.6	24.7	44.2	25.5	43.7	26.3	51
52	45.9	24.4	45.5	25.2	45.0	26.0	44.6	26.8	52
53	46.8	24.9	46.3	25.7	45.9	26.5	45.4	27.3	53
54	47.7	25.3	47.2	26.2	46.8	27.0	46.3	27.8	54
55	48.6	25.8	48.1	26.7	47.6	27.5	47.1	28.3	55
56	49.4	26.3	49.0	27.1	48.5	28.0	48.0	28.8	56
57	50.3	26.8	49.8	27.6	49.4	28.5	48.9	29.4	57
58	51.2	27.2	50.7	28.1	50.2	29.0	49.7	29.9	58
59	52.1	27.7	51.6	28.6	51.1	29.5	50.6	30.4	59
60	53.0	28.2	52.5	29.1	52.0	30.0	51.4	30.9	60
61	53.9	28.6	53.3	29.6	52.8	30.5	52.3	31.4	61
62	54.7	29.1	54.2	30.1	53.7	31.0	53.1	31.9	62
63	55.6	29.6	55.1	30.5	54.6	31.5	54.0	32.4	63
64	56.5	30.0	56.0	31.0	55.4	32.0	54.9	33.0	64
65	57.4	30.5	56.8	31.5	56.3	32.5	55.7	33.5	65
66	58.3	31.0	57.7	32.0	57.2	33.0	56.6	34.0	66
67	59.2	31.4	58.6	32.5	58.0	33.5	57.4	34.5	67
68	60.0	31.9	59.5	33.0	58.9	34.0	58.3	35.0	68
69	60.9	32.4	60.3	33.4	59.7	34.5	59.1	35.5	69
70	61.8	32.9	61.2	33.9	60.6	35.0	60.0	36.0	70
71	62.7	33.3	62.1	34.4	61.5	35.5	60.9	36.6	71
72	63.6	33.8	63.0	34.9	62.3	36.0	61.7	37.1	72
73	64.4	34.3	63.8	35.4	63.2	36.5	62.6	37.6	73
74	65.3	34.7	64.7	35.9	64.1	37.0	63.4	38.1	74
75	66.2	35.2	65.6	36.4	64.9	37.5	64.3	38.6	75
76	67.1	35.7	66.5	36.8	65.8	38.0	65.1	39.1	76
77	68.0	36.1	67.3	37.3	66.7	38.5	66.0	39.7	77
78	68.9	36.6	68.2	37.8	67.5	39.0	66.9	40.2	78
79	69.7	37.1	69.1	38.3	68.4	39.5	67.7	40.7	79
80	70.6	37.6	70.0	38.8	69.3	40.0	68.6	41.2	80
81	71.5	38.0	70.8	39.3	70.1	40.5	69.4	41.7	81
82	72.4	38.5	71.7	39.7	70.9	41.0	70.3	42.2	82
83	73.3	39.0	72.6	40.2	71.9	41.5	71.1	42.7	83
84	74.2	39.4	73.5	40.7	72.7	42.0	72.0	43.3	84
85	75.0	39.9	74.3	41.2	73.6	42.5	72.9	43.8	85
86	75.9	40.4	75.2	41.7	74.5	43.0	73.7	44.3	86
87	76.8	40.8	76.1	42.2	75.3	43.5	74.6	44.8	87
88	77.7	41.3	77.0	42.7	76.2	44.0	75.4	45.3	88
89	78.6	41.8	77.8	43.1	77.1	44.5	76.3	45.8	89
90	79.5	42.2	78.7	43.6	77.9	45.0	77.1	46.3	90
91	80.3	42.7	79.6	44.1	78.8	45.5	78.0	46.9	91
92	81.2	43.2	80.5	44.6	79.7	46.0	78.9	47.4	92
93	82.1	43.6	81.3	45.1	80.5	46.5	79.7	47.9	93
94	83.0	44.1	82.2	45.6	81.4	47.0	80.6	48.4	94
95	83.9	44.6	83.1	46.1	82.3	47.5	81.4	48.9	95
96	84.8	45.1	84.0	46.5	83.1	48.0	82.3	49.4	96
97	85.6	45.5	84.8	47.0	84.0	48.5	83.1	50.0	97
98	86.5	46.0	85.7	47.5	84.9	49.0	84.0	50.5	98
99	87.4	46.5	86.6	48.0	85.7	49.5	84.9	51.0	99
100	88.3	46.9	87.5	48.5	86.6	50.0	85.7	51.5	100
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	62 Deg.		61 Deg.		60 Deg.		59 Deg.		



Dist.	32 Deg.		33 Deg.		34 Deg.		35 Deg.		36 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
1	00.8	00.5	00.8	00.5	00.8	00.6	00.8	00.6	00.8	00.6	1
2	01.7	01.1	01.7	01.1	01.7	01.1	01.6	01.1	01.6	01.2	2
3	02.5	01.6	02.5	01.6	02.5	01.7	02.5	01.7	02.4	01.8	3
4	03.4	02.1	03.4	02.2	03.3	02.2	03.3	02.3	03.2	02.3	4
5	04.2	02.6	04.2	02.7	04.1	02.8	04.1	02.9	04.0	02.9	5
6	05.1	03.2	05.0	03.3	05.0	03.4	04.9	03.4	04.8	03.5	6
7	05.9	03.7	05.9	03.8	05.8	03.9	05.7	04.0	05.7	04.1	7
8	06.8	04.2	06.7	04.4	06.6	04.5	06.5	04.6	06.7	04.7	8
9	07.6	04.8	07.5	04.9	07.5	05.0	07.4	05.2	07.3	05.3	9
10	08.5	05.3	08.4	05.4	08.3	05.6	08.2	05.7	08.1	05.9	10
11	09.3	05.8	09.2	06.0	09.1	06.1	09.0	06.3	08.9	06.5	11
12	10.2	06.4	10.1	06.5	09.9	06.7	09.8	06.9	09.7	07.0	12
13	11.0	06.9	10.9	07.1	10.8	07.3	10.6	07.5	10.5	07.6	13
14	11.9	07.4	11.7	07.6	11.6	07.8	11.5	08.0	11.3	08.2	14
15	12.7	07.9	12.6	08.2	12.4	08.4	12.3	08.6	12.1	08.8	15
16	13.6	08.5	13.4	08.7	13.3	08.9	13.1	09.2	12.9	09.4	16
17	14.4	09.0	14.3	09.3	14.1	09.5	13.9	09.8	13.7	10.0	17
18	15.3	09.5	15.1	09.8	14.9	10.1	14.7	10.3	14.6	10.6	18
19	16.1	10.1	15.9	10.3	15.7	10.6	15.6	10.9	15.4	11.2	19
20	17.0	10.6	16.8	10.9	16.6	11.2	16.4	11.5	16.2	11.8	20
21	17.8	11.1	17.6	11.4	17.4	11.7	17.2	12.0	17.0	12.3	21
22	18.6	11.7	18.5	12.0	18.2	12.3	18.0	12.6	17.8	12.9	22
23	19.5	12.2	19.3	12.5	19.0	12.8	18.8	13.2	18.6	13.5	23
24	20.3	12.7	20.1	13.1	19.9	13.4	19.7	13.8	19.4	14.1	24
25	21.2	13.2	21.0	13.6	20.7	14.0	20.5	14.3	20.1	14.7	25
26	22.0	13.8	21.8	14.2	21.5	14.5	21.3	14.9	21.0	15.3	26
27	22.9	14.3	22.6	14.7	22.4	15.1	22.1	15.5	21.8	15.9	27
28	23.7	14.8	23.5	15.2	23.2	15.6	22.9	16.1	22.6	16.5	28
29	24.6	15.4	24.3	15.8	24.0	16.2	23.8	16.6	23.4	17.0	29
30	25.4	15.9	25.2	16.3	24.9	16.8	24.6	17.2	24.3	17.6	30
31	26.3	16.4	26.0	16.9	25.7	17.3	25.4	17.8	25.1	18.2	31
32	27.1	17.0	26.8	17.4	26.5	17.9	26.2	18.3	25.9	18.8	32
33	28.0	17.5	27.7	18.0	27.4	18.4	27.0	18.9	26.7	19.4	33
34	28.8	18.0	28.5	18.5	28.2	19.0	27.9	19.5	27.5	20.0	34
35	29.7	18.5	29.4	19.1	29.0	19.6	28.7	20.1	28.3	20.6	35
36	30.5	19.1	30.2	19.6	29.8	20.1	29.5	20.6	29.1	21.2	36
37	31.4	19.6	31.0	20.1	30.7	20.7	30.3	21.2	29.9	21.7	37
38	32.2	20.1	31.9	20.7	31.4	21.2	31.1	21.8	30.7	22.3	38
39	33.1	20.7	32.7	21.2	32.3	21.8	32.0	22.3	31.5	22.9	39
40	33.9	21.2	33.6	21.8	33.2	22.4	32.8	22.9	32.4	23.5	40
41	34.8	21.7	34.4	22.3	34.0	22.9	33.6	23.5	33.2	24.1	41
42	35.6	22.3	35.2	22.9	34.8	23.5	34.4	24.1	34.0	24.7	42
43	36.5	22.8	36.1	23.4	35.6	24.0	35.2	24.6	34.8	25.3	43
44	37.3	23.3	36.9	24.0	36.5	24.6	36.0	25.2	35.6	25.9	44
45	38.1	23.8	37.7	24.5	37.3	25.2	36.9	25.8	36.4	26.4	45
46	39.0	24.4	38.6	25.0	38.2	25.7	37.7	26.4	37.2	27.0	46
47	39.9	24.9	39.4	25.6	39.0	26.3	38.5	26.9	38.0	27.6	47
48	40.7	25.4	40.3	26.1	39.8	26.8	39.3	27.5	38.8	28.2	48
49	41.5	26.0	41.1	26.7	40.6	27.4	40.1	28.1	39.6	28.8	49
50	42.4	26.5	41.9	27.2	41.4	28.0	41.0	28.7	40.4	29.4	50
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	58 Deg.		57 Deg.		56 Deg.		55 Deg.		54 Deg.		

Dist.	32 Deg.		33 Deg.		34 Deg.		35 Deg.		36 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
51	43.2	27.0	42.8	27.8	42.3	28.5	41.8	29.2	41.3	30.0	51
52	44.1	27.6	43.6	28.3	43.1	29.1	42.6	29.8	42.1	30.6	52
53	44.9	28.1	44.5	28.9	43.9	29.6	43.4	30.4	42.9	31.2	53
54	45.8	28.6	45.3	29.4	44.5	30.2	44.2	31.0	43.7	31.7	54
55	46.6	29.1	46.1	30.0	45.6	30.7	45.1	31.5	44.5	32.3	55
56	47.5	29.7	47.0	30.5	46.4	31.3	45.9	32.1	45.3	32.9	56
57	48.3	30.2	47.8	31.0	47.3	31.9	46.7	32.7	46.1	33.5	57
58	49.2	30.7	48.7	31.6	48.1	32.4	47.5	33.3	46.9	34.1	58
59	50.0	31.3	49.5	32.1	48.9	33.0	48.3	33.8	47.7	34.7	59
60	50.9	31.8	50.3	32.7	49.7	33.5	49.1	34.4	48.5	35.3	60
61	51.7	32.3	51.2	33.2	50.6	34.1	50.0	34.9	49.3	35.9	61
62	52.6	32.9	52.0	33.8	51.4	34.7	50.8	35.6	50.2	36.4	62
63	53.4	33.4	52.9	34.3	52.2	35.3	51.6	36.1	51.0	37.0	63
64	54.3	33.9	53.7	34.9	53.1	35.8	52.4	36.7	51.8	37.6	64
65	55.1	34.4	54.5	35.4	53.9	36.3	53.2	37.3	52.6	38.1	65
66	56.0	35.0	55.3	35.9	54.7	36.9	54.1	37.9	53.4	38.6	66
67	56.8	35.5	56.2	36.5	55.5	37.5	54.9	38.4	54.2	39.4	67
68	57.7	36.0	57.0	37.0	56.4	38.0	55.7	39.0	55.0	40.0	68
69	58.5	36.6	57.9	37.6	57.2	38.6	56.5	39.6	55.8	40.6	69
70	59.4	37.1	58.7	38.1	58.0	39.1	57.3	40.1	56.6	41.1	70
71	60.2	37.6	59.6	38.7	58.9	39.7	58.2	40.7	57.4	41.7	71
72	61.0	38.1	60.4	39.2	59.7	40.3	59.0	41.3	58.2	42.3	72
73	61.9	38.7	61.2	39.8	60.5	40.8	59.8	41.9	59.1	42.9	73
74	62.7	39.2	62.1	40.3	61.3	41.4	60.6	42.4	59.9	43.5	74
75	63.6	39.7	62.9	40.8	62.2	41.9	61.1	43.0	60.7	44.1	75
76	64.4	40.3	63.8	41.5	63.0	42.5	62.3	43.6	61.5	44.7	76
77	65.3	40.8	64.6	41.9	63.8	43.0	63.1	44.2	62.3	45.3	77
78	66.1	41.3	65.4	42.5	64.7	43.6	63.9	44.7	63.1	45.8	78
79	67.0	41.9	66.3	43.0	65.5	44.2	64.7	45.3	63.9	46.4	79
80	67.8	42.4	67.1	43.6	66.3	44.7	65.5	45.9	64.7	47.0	80
81	68.7	42.9	68.0	44.1	67.1	45.3	66.4	46.5	65.5	47.6	81
82	69.5	43.4	68.8	44.7	68.0	45.8	67.2	47.0	66.3	48.2	82
83	70.4	44.0	69.6	45.2	68.8	46.4	68.0	47.6	67.1	48.8	83
84	71.2	44.5	70.5	45.8	69.6	47.0	68.8	48.2	68.0	49.4	84
85	72.1	45.0	71.3	46.3	70.5	47.5	69.6	48.8	68.8	50.0	85
86	72.9	45.6	72.1	46.8	71.3	48.1	70.5	49.3	69.6	50.5	86
87	73.8	46.1	73.0	47.3	72.1	48.6	71.3	49.9	70.4	51.1	87
88	74.6	46.6	73.8	47.9	72.9	49.2	72.1	50.5	71.2	51.7	88
89	75.5	47.2	74.7	48.5	73.8	49.8	72.9	51.0	72.0	52.3	89
90	76.3	47.7	75.5	49.0	74.6	50.3	73.7	51.6	72.8	52.9	90
91	77.2	48.2	76.3	49.6	75.4	50.9	74.5	52.2	73.6	53.5	91
92	78.0	48.7	77.2	50.1	76.3	51.4	75.4	52.8	74.4	54.1	92
93	78.9	49.3	78.0	50.6	77.1	52.0	76.2	53.3	75.2	54.7	93
94	79.7	49.8	78.9	51.2	77.9	52.6	77.0	53.9	76.0	55.2	94
95	80.6	50.3	79.7	51.7	78.8	53.1	77.8	54.5	76.9	55.8	95
96	81.4	50.9	80.5	52.5	79.6	53.7	78.6	55.1	77.7	56.4	96
97	82.3	51.4	81.4	52.8	80.4	54.2	79.5	55.6	78.5	57.0	97
98	83.1	51.9	82.2	53.4	81.2	54.8	80.3	56.2	79.3	57.6	98
99	84.0	52.5	83.1	53.9	82.1	55.4	81.1	56.8	80.1	58.2	99
100	84.8	53.0	83.9	54.5	82.9	55.9	81.9	57.4	80.9	58.8	100
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
		53 Deg.		57 Deg.		56 Deg.		55 Deg.		54 Deg.	

Dist.	37 Deg.		38 Deg.		39 Deg.		40 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
1	00.8	00.6	00.8	00.6	00.8	00.7	00.8	00.6	1
2	01.6	01.2	01.6	01.2	01.5	01.3	01.5	01.3	2
3	02.4	01.8	02.4	01.8	02.3	01.9	02.3	01.9	3
4	03.2	02.4	03.1	02.5	03.5	02.5	03.1	02.6	4
5	04.0	03.0	03.9	03.1	03.9	03.1	03.8	03.2	5
6	04.8	03.6	04.7	03.7	04.6	03.9	04.6	03.9	6
7	05.6	04.2	05.5	04.3	05.4	04.4	05.4	04.5	7
8	06.4	04.8	06.3	04.9	06.2	05.0	06.1	05.1	8
9	07.2	05.4	07.1	05.5	06.9	05.7	06.9	05.8	9
10	08.0	06.0	07.9	06.2	07.8	06.3	07.7	06.4	10
11	08.8	06.6	08.7	06.8	08.5	06.9	08.4	07.1	11
12	09.9	07.2	09.4	07.4	09.3	07.5	09.2	07.7	12
13	10.4	07.8	10.2	08.1	10.1	08.2	10.0	08.4	13
14	11.2	08.4	11.0	08.7	10.9	08.8	10.7	09.0	14
15	12.0	09.0	11.8	09.3	11.6	09.4	11.5	09.6	15
16	12.8	09.6	12.6	09.8	12.4	10.1	12.3	10.3	16
17	13.6	10.2	13.4	10.5	13.2	10.7	13.0	10.9	17
18	14.4	10.8	14.2	11.1	13.9	11.3	13.8	11.6	18
19	15.2	11.4	15.0	11.7	14.8	12.0	14.5	12.2	19
20	16.0	12.0	15.8	12.3	15.5	12.6	15.3	12.9	20
21	16.8	12.6	16.5	12.9	16.5	13.2	16.1	13.5	21
22	17.6	13.2	17.3	13.5	17.1	13.8	16.8	14.1	22
23	18.4	13.8	18.1	14.2	17.9	14.5	17.6	14.8	23
24	19.2	14.4	18.9	14.8	18.6	15.1	18.4	15.4	24
25	20.0	15.0	19.7	15.4	19.4	15.7	19.1	16.1	25
26	20.8	15.6	20.5	16.0	20.2	16.4	19.9	16.7	26
27	21.6	16.2	21.3	16.6	21.0	17.0	20.7	17.4	27
28	22.4	16.8	22.1	17.2	21.8	17.6	21.4	18.0	28
29	23.2	17.4	22.8	17.8	22.1	18.3	22.2	18.6	29
30	24.0	18.0	23.6	18.5	23.3	18.9	23.0	19.3	30
31	24.8	18.6	24.4	19.1	24.1	19.5	23.7	19.9	31
32	25.6	19.3	25.2	19.7	24.9	20.1	24.5	20.6	32
33	26.4	19.9	26.0	20.3	25.6	20.8	25.3	21.2	33
34	27.1	20.5	26.8	20.9	26.4	21.4	26.0	21.9	34
35	27.9	21.1	27.6	21.5	27.2	22.0	26.8	22.5	35
36	28.7	21.7	28.4	22.2	27.7	22.7	27.6	23.1	36
37	29.5	22.3	29.2	22.8	28.8	23.3	28.3	23.8	37
38	30.3	22.9	29.9	23.4	29.5	23.9	29.1	24.4	38
39	31.1	23.5	30.7	24.0	30.3	24.5	29.9	25.1	39
40	31.9	24.1	31.5	24.6	31.1	25.2	30.6	25.7	40
41	32.7	24.7	32.3	25.2	31.9	25.8	31.4	26.4	41
42	33.5	25.3	33.1	25.9	32.6	26.4	32.2	27.0	42
43	34.3	25.9	33.9	26.5	33.4	27.1	32.9	27.6	43
44	35.1	26.5	34.7	27.1	34.2	27.7	33.7	28.3	44
45	35.9	27.1	35.5	27.7	35.0	28.3	34.5	28.9	45
46	36.7	27.7	36.2	28.3	35.7	29.0	35.2	29.6	46
47	37.5	28.3	37.0	28.9	36.5	29.6	36.0	30.2	47
48	38.3	28.9	37.8	29.5	37.8	30.2	36.8	30.9	48
49	39.1	29.5	38.6	30.2	38.1	30.8	37.5	31.5	49
50	39.9	30.1	39.4	30.8	38.0	31.5	38.3	32.1	50
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	53 Deg.		52 Deg.		51 Deg.		50 Deg.		

Dist.	37 Deg.		38 Deg.		39 Deg.		40 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
51	40.7	30.7	40.2	31.4	39.0	32.1	39.1	32.8	51
52	41.5	31.3	41.0	32.0	40.4	32.7	39.8	33.4	52
53	42.3	31.9	41.8	32.6	41.2	33.3	40.6	34.1	53
54	43.1	32.5	42.5	33.2	42.0	34.0	41.4	34.7	54
55	43.9	33.1	43.3	33.9	42.7	34.6	42.1	35.4	55
56	44.7	33.7	44.1	34.5	43.5	35.2	42.9	36.0	56
57	45.5	34.3	44.9	35.1	44.3	35.9	43.7	36.6	57
58	46.3	34.9	45.7	35.7	45.1	36.5	44.4	37.3	58
59	47.1	35.5	46.5	36.3	45.8	37.1	45.2	37.9	59
60	47.9	36.1	47.3	36.9	46.6	37.8	46.0	38.6	60
61	48.7	36.7	48.1	37.5	47.4	38.4	46.7	39.3	61
62	49.5	37.3	48.9	38.2	48.2	39.0	47.5	39.9	62
63	50.3	37.9	49.6	38.8	49.0	39.6	48.3	40.5	63
64	51.1	38.5	50.4	39.4	49.7	40.3	49.0	41.2	64
65	51.9	39.1	51.2	40.0	50.5	40.9	49.8	41.8	65
66	52.7	39.7	52.0	40.6	51.3	41.5	50.5	42.4	66
67	53.5	40.3	52.8	41.2	52.1	42.2	51.3	43.1	67
68	54.3	40.9	53.6	41.9	52.8	42.8	52.1	43.7	68
69	55.1	41.5	54.4	42.5	53.6	43.4	52.9	44.4	69
70	55.9	42.1	55.2	43.1	54.4	44.0	53.6	45.0	70
71	56.7	42.7	55.9	43.7	55.2	44.7	54.4	45.6	71
72	57.5	43.3	56.7	44.3	55.9	45.3	55.1	46.3	72
73	58.3	43.9	57.5	44.9	56.7	45.9	55.9	46.9	73
74	59.1	44.5	58.3	45.6	57.5	46.6	56.7	47.6	74
75	59.9	45.1	59.2	46.2	58.3	47.2	57.4	48.2	75
76	60.7	45.7	60.0	46.8	59.1	47.8	58.2	48.9	76
77	61.5	46.3	60.7	47.4	59.8	48.5	59.0	49.5	77
78	62.3	46.9	61.5	48.0	60.6	49.1	59.7	50.1	78
79	63.1	47.5	62.2	48.6	61.4	49.7	60.5	50.8	79
80	63.9	48.1	63.0	49.3	62.2	50.3	61.3	51.4	80
81	64.7	48.7	63.8	49.9	62.9	51.0	62.0	52.1	81
82	65.5	49.3	64.6	50.5	63.7	51.6	62.8	52.7	82
83	66.3	49.9	65.4	51.1	64.5	52.2	63.6	53.4	83
84	67.1	50.5	66.2	51.7	65.3	52.9	64.3	54.0	84
85	67.9	51.1	67.0	52.3	66.1	53.5	65.1	54.6	85
86	68.7	51.7	67.8	52.9	66.8	54.1	65.9	55.3	86
87	69.5	52.4	68.6	53.6	67.6	54.8	66.6	55.9	87
88	70.3	53.0	69.3	54.2	68.4	55.4	67.4	56.6	88
89	71.1	53.6	70.1	54.8	69.2	56.0	68.2	57.2	89
90	71.9	54.2	70.9	55.4	69.9	56.6	68.9	57.4	90
91	72.7	54.8	71.7	56.0	70.7	57.3	69.7	58.5	91
92	73.5	55.4	72.5	56.6	71.5	57.9	70.5	59.1	92
93	74.3	56.0	73.3	57.3	72.3	58.5	71.2	59.8	93
94	75.1	56.6	74.1	57.9	73.0	59.2	72.0	60.4	94
95	75.9	57.2	74.9	58.5	73.8	59.8	72.8	61.1	95
96	76.7	57.8	75.6	59.1	74.6	60.4	73.5	61.7	96
97	77.5	58.4	76.4	59.7	75.4	61.0	74.3	62.1	97
98	78.3	59.0	77.2	60.3	76.2	61.7	75.2	63.0	98
99	79.1	59.6	78.0	60.9	76.9	62.3	75.8	63.6	99
100	79.9	60.2	78.8	61.6	77.7	62.9	76.6	64.3	100
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	53 Deg.		52 Deg.		51 Deg.		50 Deg.		

Dist.	41 Deg.		42 Deg.		43 Deg.		44 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
1	00.7	00.7	00.7	00.7	00.7	00.7	00.7	00.7	1
2	01.5	01.3	01.5	01.3	01.5	01.4	01.4	01.4	2
3	02.3	02.0	02.2	02.0	02.2	02.0	02.2	02.1	3
4	03.0	02.6	03.0	02.7	02.9	02.7	02.9	02.8	4
5	03.8	03.3	03.7	03.3	03.6	03.4	03.6	03.5	5
6	04.5	03.9	04.5	04.0	04.4	04.1	04.3	04.2	6
7	05.3	04.0	05.2	04.7	05.1	04.8	05.0	04.9	7
8	06.0	05.2	05.9	05.3	05.8	05.5	05.7	05.6	8
9	06.8	05.9	06.7	06.0	06.6	06.1	06.5	06.2	9
10	07.5	06.6	07.4	06.7	07.3	06.8	07.2	06.9	10
11	08.3	07.2	08.2	07.4	08.0	07.5	07.9	07.6	11
12	09.1	07.9	08.9	08.0	08.8	08.2	08.6	08.3	12
13	09.8	08.5	09.7	08.7	09.5	08.9	09.3	09.0	13
14	10.6	09.2	10.4	09.4	10.2	09.5	10.1	09.7	14
15	11.3	09.8	11.1	10.0	11.0	10.2	10.8	10.4	15
16	12.1	10.5	11.9	10.7	11.7	10.9	11.5	11.1	16
17	12.8	11.1	12.6	11.4	12.4	11.6	12.2	11.8	17
18	13.6	11.8	13.4	12.0	13.2	12.3	12.9	12.5	18
19	14.3	12.5	14.1	12.7	13.9	13.0	13.7	13.2	19
20	15.1	13.1	14.9	13.4	14.6	13.6	14.4	13.9	20
21	15.8	13.8	15.6	14.0	15.4	14.3	15.1	14.6	21
22	16.6	14.4	16.3	14.7	16.1	15.0	15.8	15.3	22
23	17.4	15.1	17.1	15.3	16.8	15.7	16.5	16.0	23
24	18.1	15.7	17.8	16.1	17.5	16.4	17.3	16.7	24
25	18.9	16.4	18.6	16.7	18.3	17.1	18.0	17.4	25
26	19.6	17.1	19.3	17.5	19.0	17.7	18.7	18.1	26
27	20.4	17.7	20.1	18.1	19.7	18.4	19.4	18.8	27
28	21.1	18.4	20.8	18.7	20.5	19.1	20.1	19.4	28
29	21.9	19.0	21.5	19.4	21.2	19.8	20.9	20.1	29
30	22.0	19.7	22.3	20.1	21.9	20.5	21.6	20.8	30
31	23.4	20.3	23.0	20.7	22.6	21.1	22.3	21.5	31
32	24.1	21.0	23.8	21.4	23.4	21.8	23.0	22.2	32
33	24.9	21.6	24.5	22.1	24.1	22.5	23.7	22.9	33
34	25.0	22.3	25.3	22.7	24.9	23.2	24.5	23.6	34
35	26.4	23.0	26.0	23.4	25.6	23.9	25.2	24.3	35
36	27.2	23.6	26.7	24.1	26.3	24.5	25.9	25.0	36
37	27.9	24.3	27.5	24.7	27.0	25.2	26.6	25.7	37
38	28.7	24.9	28.2	25.4	27.3	25.9	27.3	26.4	38
39	29.4	25.6	29.0	26.1	28.5	26.6	28.0	27.1	39
40	30.2	26.2	29.7	26.8	29.2	27.3	28.8	27.8	40
41	31.0	26.9	30.5	27.4	30.0	28.0	29.5	28.5	41
42	31.7	27.5	31.2	28.1	30.7	28.6	30.2	29.2	42
43	32.5	28.2	31.9	28.8	31.4	29.3	30.9	29.9	43
44	33.2	28.9	32.7	29.4	32.2	30.0	31.6	30.6	44
45	34.0	29.5	33.4	30.1	32.9	30.7	32.4	31.3	45
46	34.7	30.2	34.2	30.8	33.6	31.4	33.1	32.0	46
47	35.5	30.8	34.9	31.4	34.4	32.1	33.8	32.6	47
48	36.3	31.5	35.7	32.1	35.1	32.7	34.5	33.3	48
49	37.0	32.1	36.4	32.8	35.8	33.4	35.2	34.0	49
50	37.7	32.8	37.2	33.5	36.6	34.1	36.0	34.7	50
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.
	41 Deg.		42 Deg.		43 Deg.		44 Deg.		

Dist.	41 Deg.		42 Deg.		43 Deg.		44 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
51	38.5	33.5	37.9	34.1	37.3	34.8	36.7	35.4	51
52	39.2	34.1	38.6	34.8	38.0	35.5	37.4	36.1	52
53	40.0	34.8	39.4	35.5	38.8	36.1	38.1	36.8	53
54	40.8	35.4	40.1	36.1	39.5	36.8	38.8	37.5	54
55	41.5	36.0	40.9	36.8	40.2	37.5	39.6	38.2	55
56	42.3	36.7	41.6	37.5	41.0	38.2	40.3	38.9	56
57	43.0	37.4	42.4	38.1	41.7	38.9	41.0	39.6	57
58	43.8	38.1	43.1	38.8	42.4	39.5	41.7	40.3	58
59	44.5	38.7	43.8	39.5	43.1	40.2	42.4	41.0	59
60	45.3	39.4	44.6	40.1	43.8	40.9	43.2	41.7	60
61	46.0	40.0	45.3	40.8	44.6	41.7	43.9	42.4	61
62	46.8	40.7	46.1	41.5	45.3	42.3	44.6	43.1	62
63	47.6	41.3	46.8	42.2	46.1	43.0	45.3	43.8	63
64	48.3	42.0	47.5	42.8	46.8	43.6	46.0	44.5	64
65	49.1	42.6	48.3	43.5	47.5	44.3	46.8	45.1	65
66	49.8	43.3	49.0	44.2	48.3	45.0	47.5	45.8	66
67	50.6	44.0	49.8	44.8	49.0	45.7	48.2	46.5	67
68	51.3	44.6	50.5	45.5	49.7	46.4	48.9	47.2	68
69	52.1	45.3	51.3	46.2	50.5	47.1	49.6	47.9	69
70	52.8	45.9	52.0	46.8	51.2	47.7	50.3	48.6	70
71	53.6	46.6	52.8	47.5	51.9	48.4	51.1	49.3	71
72	54.3	47.2	53.5	48.2	52.7	49.1	51.8	50.0	72
73	55.1	47.9	54.2	48.8	53.4	49.8	52.5	50.7	73
74	55.9	48.5	55.0	49.5	54.1	50.5	53.2	51.4	74
75	56.8	49.2	55.7	50.2	54.8	51.1	53.9	52.1	75
76	57.4	49.9	56.5	50.9	55.6	51.8	54.7	52.8	76
77	58.1	50.5	57.2	51.5	56.3	52.5	55.4	53.5	77
78	58.9	51.2	58.0	52.1	57.0	53.2	56.1	54.2	78
79	59.6	51.8	58.7	52.8	57.8	53.9	56.8	54.9	79
80	60.4	52.5	59.4	53.5	58.5	54.6	57.5	55.6	80
81	61.1	53.1	60.2	54.2	59.2	55.2	58.3	56.3	81
82	61.9	53.8	60.9	54.9	60.0	55.9	59.0	57.0	82
83	62.6	54.5	61.7	55.5	60.7	56.6	59.7	57.6	83
84	63.4	55.1	62.4	56.2	61.4	57.3	60.4	58.3	84
85	64.2	55.9	63.2	56.9	62.2	58.0	61.1	59.0	85
86	64.9	56.4	63.9	57.5	63.0	58.6	61.9	59.7	86
87	65.7	57.1	64.7	58.2	63.6	59.3	62.6	60.4	87
88	66.4	57.7	65.4	58.9	64.4	60.0	63.3	61.1	88
89	67.2	58.4	66.1	59.6	65.1	60.7	64.0	61.8	89
90	67.9	59.1	66.9	60.2	65.8	61.4	64.7	62.5	90
91	68.7	59.7	67.6	60.9	66.5	62.1	65.5	63.2	91
92	69.4	60.4	68.4	61.6	67.3	62.7	66.2	63.9	92
93	70.2	61.0	69.1	62.2	68.0	63.4	66.9	64.6	93
94	71.0	61.7	69.9	62.9	68.7	64.1	67.6	65.3	94
95	71.7	62.3	70.6	63.6	69.5	64.8	68.3	66.0	95
96	72.5	63.0	71.3	64.2	70.2	65.5	69.1	66.7	96
97	73.2	63.6	72.1	64.9	70.9	66.1	69.8	67.4	97
98	74.0	64.3	72.8	65.6	71.7	66.8	70.5	68.1	98
99	74.7	65.0	73.6	66.2	72.4	67.5	71.2	68.8	99
100	75.5	65.6	74.3	66.9	73.1	68.2	71.9	69.5	100
Dist.	49 Deg.		48 Deg.		47 Deg.		46 Deg.		Dist.
	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	

### THE LAND-STEWARD.

THE business of a land-steward is too important to be undertaken by men who can only devote a portion of their time to its duties ; and least of all by country attorneys : for, even if they should possess every capability, which is very doubtful, their own business must necessarily prevent them from dedicating the whole of their time to the stewardship ; and as there is full employment for every one who is desirous of acting conscientiously, he must forego every other consideration, and dedicate the whole of his energies and resources to the management of the estate.

The following useful and much-approved remarks are from the pen of an eminent land-surveyor. They will, doubtless, be most acceptable to the land proprietor or steward ; and cannot be deemed superfluous as connected with the utility of this work.

1. No steward should be allowed to engage in farming on his own account ; as, by attention to his own interest, he may neglect the principal concern.

2. No steward should become merchant, trading in corn, cattle, malt, butter, cheese, and other products of the estate ; as the profit necessarily becomes lessened to the tenant, and any advance of their rent is thereby frequently prevented.

3. It cannot be allowed that any steward should receive what is called an annual custom (or income-money), being a certain sum from each tenant, in consideration of occupying the farms at a low rent ; or that the tenant should be permitted to stock the best land with rabbits ; or to their ploughing the best pastures, or meadows ; and to paring, burning, and sowing rape on the best land, although rape is not so detrimental as is generally considered.

4. To prevent all these unfair and indirect ways for a steward to enrich himself, noblemen should allow them, for the whole of their time and attention, a good salary ; that they may live with reputation, preserving a proper authority over the tenants, and setting them a good example ; as well as pointing out to them any improvements that may come within his own knowledge.

5. Every steward should be capable of making a regular survey of the estate ; by which means he can be prepared to advance the rents, if thought requisite ; and ascertain whether they are fairly rented already. He should also be careful that the farms are not impoverished by the tenants' maltreatment.

6. He should be able to shew what stock the pasture will maintain, what quantity of grain the arable land will produce, and what quantity of hay may be expected from the meadows : he will thus be able to form a fair estimate of the produce of the farm. [This will probably correspond to about three rents.]

7. A steward, on first entering his office, should make himself acquainted with every parcel of land, and its respective value: he will then know what is necessary to keep for pasture, meadow, or tillage. No tenant should have more than one-third of his farm in tillage in any one year: except such poor land, as, being over-run with weeds, may want ploughing and laying down after a term of years with proper seed-grass.

8. After four crops are taken, with two summer fallows, attention should be given to land, when laid down, being enriched with twenty loads of dung, or ninety bushels of lime, per acre, or with such other manure, in proportion, as may best suit the nature of the soil.

9. The different combinations of sand, gravel, loam, clay, chalk, and marl, form the great variety in the nature of soils; and by a proper mixture the general fertility of the land, and ultimately the success of the farmer's labours, chiefly depend.

10. Experience teaches us that there are two extremes in soils—a tough wet clay, and a loose dry sand; each having its particular plants. They will, however, not only generally thrive better in loam; but a middle species of earth is usually the most fruitful, and produces the greatest crop of vegetables.

11. In stiff clay, there is little fermentation: the salts are fast bound, and cannot act. In light sands, the salts are evaporated by heat, being hot and dry; clay, cold and wet: but when tempered together, they are far preferable. If tempered with dung or other substances, they yield only temporary improvement. Mixed soils, inclining to clay, are best for corn and pulse: but the depth of the soil must always be considered. If rich soil is only seven or eight inches deep, and lies on a cold and wet clay, or stone, it will not be so fruitful as leaner soil on a better stratum.

Gravel seems the best stratum to make land prolific. Chalky soils, usually dry and warm, are generally fruitful when there is sufficient mould above; producing great crops of barley, rye, peas, vetches, clover, trefoil, burnet, and particularly sainfoin.

The best loams and natural earths are of a bright brown or hazel colour, called hazel-loam; cutting smooth and easy, not clinging to the plough; are light, and fall in small clods, without chopping or breaking in dry weather, or turning into mortar when wet.

Next to this is the dark russet mould. Worst of all are the light and dark ash colour.

About the end of August and beginning of September, sow grass-seed in moist weather, that it may take root before frost.

If the season be very unfavourable it may be deferred until March.

To produce fine pasture, plough and clear the land well before sowing; root out the couch, grass, fern, broom, &c.; burn it on, and spread the ashes over, the land. Continue this, and make under-drains to carry off the water.



Three bushels of clean seed may be allowed per acre, to be harrowed over, and rolled with a light roller.

12. A steward must acquaint himself with the method each tenant pursues to raise his rent; and to any one not likely to succeed, he should point out a proper course; and if the tenant continues inattentive, the steward should pursue every means to re-let the farm before it is impoverished.

A steward should every month inspect the whole estate, and observe the lands and stock. No fresh pasture or meadow ground should be ploughed up without notice; but the extirpation of whins, thorns, broom, &c. should be allowed, and even by tillage a few years, without advance of rent. If moss-land, plough it up; and, after three years, advance rent, and lay down twenty loads of dung, or ninety bushels of lime per acre, or other manure.

Tenants must not pare and burn the soil by any means.

All manure, the produce of the estate, should be applied to it, or used on the farms, and not sold away from it. Neither should tenants be allowed to stock the estate with rabbits, except common moors or warrens for that purpose, three miles from any inclosure or field: the mischief of which is so great as to destroy a farm in a few years.

The steward should observe that the tenants do not under-let any part of their farm, making them as compact as possible, and without letting any to freeholders, unless proper regulations be entered into respecting manuring; as it sometimes happens, the freeholder of an adjoining piece of ground will employ the manure from the tenanted part to his own freehold. There is necessity for inclosing some part of the waste lands, but not wholly so.

On the purchase of any adjoining estate to a manor, &c. it is the duty of a steward to see the tenant's acquittances on that estate, by which the true rent will be seen, and the steward will be able to know if it is an old rented estate; also he should inspect the soil and produce, to ascertain the annual value, and other circumstances affecting the purchase. The steward should not neglect to see that farm-houses are kept in good repair by the tenants; and when new leases are granted the lord must repair them. Rough timber may be allowed for repairing; but the tenants are not to choose it themselves: pointing out what timber may be taken for repairs, is the duty of the steward.

All water and wind-mills should be put in repair by the lord, and then let on lease at a clear rent for twenty-one years, the tenant repairing them during the term.

At the expiration of the term of a lease, see that the pastures and meadows are not over-stocked, as, sometimes owing to bad management, not more than half a load of hay can be produced from an acre. All hay and straw to be consumed, if possible, on the premises.

Constant mowing weakens the soil, and occasions a coarse, long

grass. The tenant may turn, at times, pasture into meadow, and *vice versa*, although he should keep the quantities the same at the expiration of his term.

The tenant should leave about a third of tillage to the succeeding tenant, well fallowed, in a husbandlike manner, by proper ploughing; for which the in-coming tenant pays a proper acknowledgment: and where it is the custom to enter at Michaelmas, for such fallows the out-going tenant should leave all straw and dung made the preceding year to the new tenant, without any consideration: this should be an universal custom.

The steward should, on his survey, see to the method the tenant uses in the proper cutting and management of the hedges; as stopping the gaps, sloping and twisting briars, plashing the hedges, laying the boughs horizontal to strengthen, and cutting away long branches; and that the tenant keeps good all fences, mounds, &c. and quick-hedges with white and black thorn.

On large farms, a nursery of hawthorns, &c. should always be kept up; which will save purchasing when new inclosures are made. Five or six bushels of haws may be gathered in autumn, and preserved in sand or in holes in the ground: in the following autumn, they should be sowed on a quarter of an acre, as may be necessary, dug up in ridges by the spade: let them be well weeded, and in two or three years they will be fit for transplanting.

Meadows to the extent of thirty or forty acres are too large, and will be improved by dividing; being more defended by quicks in winter, making a defence for cattle, &c.

A steward should be a good accountant; should have knowledge of *Mathematics, Surveying, Mechanics, and Architecture*; and be likewise acquainted with the prices of various lines of business, to examine bills, &c. He ought to possess a knowledge of husbandry, with its materials, and the prices of building and building materials, before any work of consequence is done; as inclosing, draining, building, architectural or any large alterations. He should make estimates of the whole; to shew, first, to the lord, that he may determine whether the improvement will answer his expectations after the expense; and, secondly, that he may be able to justify his opinion of its value.

If there be any favorable appearances on the estate, of coal, lead, tin, or other mines, trials may be made by boring, or sinking of pits: and the same attention should be extended to the discovery of all quarries within the manor. If they are found to produce a good and fine sort of freestone, and if near the sea-coast or a navigable river, such quarries are of great value.

A steward, when acquainted with the estate, should observe the stock, cattle, and crops on the land, whether arable, meadow, or pasture; and from the various quantities per acre, he will be enabled

to judge if over-stocked or not; as either extremity deteriorates the estate. The steward should also get acquainted with all the ancient customs of the place: and where tenants hold their lands by copy of Court-roll for three lives, they should deliver their copy before renewal, to have their tenure altered to leasehold on lives, which stops the custom of fourth-life *not covenanted* for in the copy, but only pretended to by custom.

If the lord of the manor is the impropiator of the livings of the several parishes, and consequently has the great tithes to dispose of, the steward should let them to the tenants that have the worst land, but never to freeholders (though tenants); because they will apply the manure to their own lands, while their farms will be neglected, particularly when their leases are expiring.

Great improvements may be made on land by moveable posts, rails, and hurdles: by these, cattle may be moved from one pasture to another.

If large parks and forests are kept in hand, stock them with Scotch heifers and Welch runts, about half fat, at midsummer, that they may be ready to kill before winter: if bought at a later period of the year, the winter feed of hay will greatly add to their expense.

Pasture-land should not be let to breed horses, unless a considerable quantity of the best manure is laid on every year.

A steward should introduce the use of tile or slate, if possible, to cover all buildings; as straw is much more valuable as manure, than when employed in thatching.

When covenants are drawn for letting farms, let it be inserted that the tenant commit no waste, by erecting brick-kilns, or digging clay to make bricks, without paying an additional rate for the same.

See that the wood-keepers keep up all fences, trim the underwood, prevent all encroachments on the timber, &c. Cattle must also be kept out by every possible means. Ivy, and other growing rubbish, should be cleared away, and destroyed.

When a sale of underwood is intended, the steward should survey the estate, and lay out the plan in acres for valuation. He should also be well-acquainted with the market-prices of the several sorts of timber on the estate, in a sale of timber, which will in many instances be affected by the quality, size, and soundness of the timber. For better instruction in this department of the steward's business, we refer him to another part of this work, where the manner of making a survey of timber, the form of the survey-book, &c. are clearly explained.

Among other duties attached to the stewardship, that of making the most advantage of deteriorated parts of an estate is, perhaps, not the least important, and may produce a great increase in the value of the property: For example:—Swampy and boggy

soils, that cannot be drained, may be found productive in the growth of ash-poles; and oaks may be planted for maiden timber on such land. Four or five thousand ash-sets may be planted in one acre; and the sides of hills may be planted with Scotch firs, birch, and ash trees. If there be sufficient depth of soil, and a northern aspect, they will thrive extremely well.

Barren rocky hills, which cannot be ploughed, are sometimes filled with clefts or fissures of good rich earth to a great depth, in which roots of trees will find nourishment. If on such places pollard and copse wood be planted every twelve years, considerable sums will be produced on land not worth perhaps a shilling per acre for any other purpose. These plantations may be of oak, ash, birch, beech, sycamore, elm, poplar, chesnut, &c.

On shedding the leaves, if any young bodies of trees are growing crooked, incisions made in the bark down the crooked part, from top to bottom, will not only increase the bulk on that part, but bring them straight, and forward their growth.

On the worst moory and boggy land, alders, willows, and ozers, with others of the salix tribe, may be planted with some advantage; and will in every instance realize more than the expense of planting.

In dividing commons, waste land, &c., as much difference in soil frequently occurs, let the commissioners, surveyor, and steward inspect and examine the whole, and then lay out the land of different value in so many parcels. Each survey should be made by itself: find also the separate content and value; which being added together, will give the total value. Then make correct plans of the whole, laying down division-lines between each land of different value.

To ascertain each person's proportional share, the following conclusion may be drawn:—As the sum of the several proprietors' annual value is to the total content in acres, so is each proprietor's annual value to his proportional share in acres—which, when the land is of equal value, gives each share, and is formed on the plan, and then transferred to the land. But as the land does not always run equally good throughout, we should reverse the proposition; and say—As the total number of acres is to the annual value of the common, so is one acre to its annual mean value. Then again—As one acre is to its mean annual value, so is each proprietor's share, taken separately, to the value of his proper share; and a quantity of land equal to that sum must be assigned each, according to the annual value of his estate.

## SURVEY BOOKS

should be prepared for different valuations, and may be arranged in the separate forms following:—

*General Survey Book.*

1. Tenant's Name, and Name of Farm.	2. Arable, inclosed.	3. Common Arable.	4. Meadow.	5. Pasture.	6. Total Number of Acres.	7. Annual Value per Acre	8. Annual Value of the several Parcels.

*A Survey Book necessary in Valuing Estates on Lives.*

1. Names of the Pa- rishes and Farms.	2. Dates of the Leases; by whom granted, and what Consideration.	3. Tenants' Names.	4. Names and Ages of the Lives Purchased.

5. Number of Acres.	6. Parish Value per Annum.	7. Improved Value.	8. Present Value in Reversion.

The present value of the reversion may be calculated by the system before laid down in this work for Life Valuations, according to the respective ages, or for the survivor;—observing to deduct all the outgoings for conventionary, high rents, ploughing days, repairs, &c. &c. from the annual value; and the remaining sum is to be valued as the clear annual produce.

*A Survey Book necessary in Valuing Estates in Timber.*

1. Number of each Tree.	2. Fourth Part of the Cir- cumference or Girt.	3. Length of the Tree.	4. Solid Feet in each Tree.	5. The Value per Foot, cube.

6. The Value of the Body.	7. The Value of the Head of each.	8. The Value of the Bark.	9. The Value of the Body, Head, and Bark, together.

For conducting valuations of timber, and the values, see another part of this work.

## COVENANTS

*necessary to be formed, particularly on letting of land, that it shall not be injured.*

1. No meadow or pasture land to be converted into tillage, under forfeiture of 10*l.* per acre above the rent.

2. No inclosure to be over-run with coarse grass; and if permitted, to plow the same for three years only, and the following spring lay it down in grass again, or pay 10*l.* per acre over and above the yearly rent.

3. That the tenant shall every year feed, or summer pasture, one-fourth of the meadows, that the whole may be summer-eaten once in four years; or forfeit 20*l.* per acre for every acre omitted.

4. No paring and burning allowed, under forfeiture of 20*l.* per acre.

5. One half of the dung of the farm shall be laid on the pasture and meadow lands, and the other on the tillage; and forty bushels of lime on every acre of fallow land; or pay 20*l.* per acre.

6. That the following course of husbandry be observed:—1. turnip; 2. barley; 3. clover; 4. wheat, peas, or beans; 5. oats; 6. turnips; 7. barley; 8. clover lay, for two or three years, or two years on heavy, and three years on light lands;—on non-performance of which, a penalty of 20*l.* per acre.

Two crops after the lays and clover may be varied according to the season and soil.

7. That no rape, hemp, woad, weld, madder, or flax, shall be sowed, or potatoes or hops planted, on penalty of 10*l.* per acre. Rape is not injurious: good crops of wheat will follow, although it should not be sowed two years together on the same land.

8. That no timber, sapling, pollard, or underwood be cut down, except what is assigned by the steward for house-boot, gate-boot, plough-boot, hedge-boot, fire-boot, &c., under the penalty of ten times the value.

9. That all hay and straw be expended on the estate, or left to the following tenant, without any consideration; or pay 5*l.* per load for all hay, straw, or dung carried off the farm.

10. Not to let any part of the land to any under-tenant, under the penalty of 20*l.* per acre.

11. To keep all messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, barns, and stables in thorough repair; and leave the same to the next tenant, without any consideration being made for the same, on being allowed rough timber and stone, on penalty of 20*l.* more than the value of such repairs.

12. Committing waste, by erecting brick-kilns, digging clay to make bricks, &c., penalty 500*l.* per annum.

13. All bye-roads to be kept in good repair, on penalty of 10*l.*

14. To cut and plash all hedges in a proper manner, at twelve years' growth, properly weeding the same when young, on penalty of 20*l.*

15. To cleanse out all ditches in a proper manner, and all stagnated waters, on penalty of 20*l.*

16. To clear the meadows of all cattle at Lady-day O. S. or pay 5*l.* per acre.

17. That all hogs be yoked and rung. That no springs or gins, &c. be set for game, or any part of the farm stocked with rabbits, on penalty of 20*l.*

18. That all church, window, poor rates, and other taxes, be paid, except the land-tax; and to pay the mole-catcher, for destroying moles on the estate.

*How to make a Distress for Arrears of Rent; and the Form of Proceeding after the Distress is levied.*

The landlord himself—or any other person, as his bailiff, by an authority from him in writing—may make the distress; which warrant or authority may be in the following form:

*To Mr. A. B., my Bailiff, greeting.*

*Distrain the goods and chattels of C. D. [the tenant] in the house he now occupies [on the premises in his possession], situate in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ pounds, being one year's rent due to me for the same at Christmas-day last; and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant and authority.*  
Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1822.

J. S.

With this authority the bailiff enters on the premises, and makes a seizure of the distress. If it be made in a house, seize a chair or other piece of furniture, and say, "I seize this chair, in the name of all the goods in this house, for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds, being one year's rent due to me [or to J. S. the landlord] at Christmas-day last, by virtue of an authority from the said J. S. for that purpose" [provided you distress as bailiff].

Then take an inventory of so many goods as you judge will be sufficient to cover the rent distrained for, together with the charges of the distress, and make a copy thereof, as follows:

*An Inventory of the several goods and chattels distrained by me A. B. this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord \_\_\_\_\_ in the houses, out-houses, and lands [as the case is] of C. D., situate in \_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ by the authority and on the behalf of J. S. [provided you distress as bailiff], for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds, being one year's rent due to me, or the said J. S. [as the case is] at Christmas day last:*  
*In the dwelling-house, two tables, two chairs, &c.*  
*In the barn, six hurdles, [and so on].*

At the bottom of the inventory subscribe the following notice to the tenant:

*Mr. C. D.,*

*Take notice, that I have this day distrained [or that as bailiff to J. S. your landlord I have this day distrained] on the premises above-men-*

*tioned, the several goods and chattels specified in the above inventory, for the sum of* pounds, being one year's rent due to me [or the said J. S.] *at Christmas-day last, for the said premises: and that unless you pay the said rent, with the charges of distraining for the same, within five days from the date hereof, the said goods and chattels will be appraised and sold, according to law. Given under my hand, the day of* in the year of our Lord

W.T.

A true copy of the above inventory and notice must either be given to the tenant himself, or left at his house, or, if there be no house, on the most public place on the premises: and it is proper to have a person with you when you make the distress, and also when you serve the inventory and notice, to examine the same, and to attest the regularity of the proceedings.

The goods may be removed immediately, and in the notice, the tenant may be acquainted where they are removed to: but it is now most usual to put a man into possession, and let them remain on the premises till you are entitled by law to sell them—which is on the sixth day, inclusive, after the distress made; that is, goods distrained on the Saturday may be removed and sold on the Thursday afternoon following. *Wallace v. King and another*, 1 H.B.L. 13.

If the tenant require further time for the payment of the rent, and the landlord chooses to allow it, it is best to take a memorandum in writing from the tenant, that he does consent that possession shall be held of his goods and chattels in his house [or upon the premises] for such longer time as is agreed not to sell them; and that he will pay the expenses of keeping possession. This memorandum prevents the landlord from being deemed a trespasser; which, after the expiration of five days, he otherwise would be, and might have an action of trespass brought against him for staying longer upon the premises.

If there be no allowance of, or agreement for further time, search, at the expiration of the five days, at the sheriff's office, to see if the goods have been replevied: if not, and the rent and charges still remain unpaid, send for a constable and two sworn appraisers; who having viewed the goods, the former must administer to the latter the following oath:—

*You and each of you shall well and truly appraise the goods and chattels mentioned in this inventory [holding it in his hand], according to the best of your judgment. So help you God!*

Then indorse on the inventory the following memorandum:—

*That on the* day of *in the year of our Lord*  
A. B. of *and C. D., of two sworn appraisers, were sworn upon*  
*the Holy Evangelists by me, J.K., of*, constable; *well and truly to*  
*appraise the goods and chattels mentioned in this inventory, according to*  
*the best of their judgment. As witness my hand,*

J. K. Constable.

*Present at the time of swearing*  
*the said A. B. and C. D. as* } L.M.  
*above, and witness thereto,* } O.P.



After the appraisers have valued the goods, continue the indorsement on the inventory as follows:—

*We, the above-named A. B. and C. D. being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, by J. K., the constable above-named, well and truly to appraise the goods and chattels mentioned in this inventory, according to the best of our judgment; and having viewed the said goods and chattels; do appraise the same at the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds.*  
*As witness our hands, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of*  
 our Lord  
 A. B. }  
 C. D. } *Sworn Appraisers.*

When the goods are thus valued, it is usual for the appraisers to buy them at their own valuation; and a receipt at the bottom of the inventory, witnessed by the constable, is usually held a discharge: but if the distress be of considerable value, it is much more advisable to have a proper bargain and sale between the landlord, the constable, the appraisers, and the purchaser.

The goods being disposed of, deduct the rent in arrear, and all reasonable charges attending the distress, and return the overplus (if any) to the tenant.

If the produce be not sufficient to cover the demand, you may distrain again.

The following is the form of a tenant's consent to the landlord's continuing in possession upon the premises, when he requires further time for payment:

*I, E. T. do hereby consent that A. B. my landlord, who on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ distrained my goods and chattels for rent due to him, shall continue possession thereof on the premises for the space of seven days from the date hereof; the said A. B. undertaking to delay the sale of the said goods and chattels for that time, in order to enable me to discharge the said rent.*

*Witness my hand, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1822.*

E. T.

*Notice to the Sheriff, when in possession of an Execution.*

If the sheriff be in possession of the tenant's goods on an execution, the landlord need not make a distress, but should forthwith serve him with the following notice.

N. O. }  
 or } *Esq. sheriff of \_\_\_\_\_ [as the case may be],*  
 E. F. }

*Take notice, that the sum of \_\_\_\_\_, for one year's [as the case may be] rent due at \_\_\_\_\_ last, is now due from E. M. the person to whom the goods belong of which you are now in possession by virtue of His Majesty's writ of \_\_\_\_\_ returnable [state the writ and return]. As witness my hand, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1822. \_\_\_\_\_ A. B., landlord of the premises.*

*Note.*—The man in possession of the goods, &c. is to be paid 2s. 6d. per diem, if the tenant keep him; and 3s. 6d. if he keep himself.

*A Distress lies for what?*

We may lay it down as an universal principle, that a distress may be taken for any kind of rent in arrear, the detention whereof beyond the day of payment is an injury to him that is entitled to receive it.

*By whom a Distress may be made.*

Therefore if a person seised in fee-grants out of a lesser estate, saving the reversion of rent or other services, the law gives him, without any express provision, remedy for such rent or services by distress.

But for a rent which issues out of an incorporeal inheritance, the reversioner cannot distrain. So, a man cannot distrain for a rent issuing out of tithes, because there is no place where the distress can be taken.

A person who has not the reversion, cannot distrain of common right; but he may reserve to himself a power of distraining, or the reservation may be good to bind the lessee by way of contract, for the performance whereof the lessor may have an action of debt.

So if a lessee for years assign his term rendering rent, he cannot distrain for it without a particular clause for that purpose, because he has no reversionary interest: the only remedy that the assignor has, is by an action on his contract.

A devisee may distrain for rent devised to him out of lands, if the land is charged with a distress and not otherwise.

If a man grant rent over to another, after arrearages incurred, he cannot distrain for such arrearages; because they are by the grant divided from the freehold of the rent.

So, a mortgagee, after giving notice of the mortgage to the tenant in possession under a lease prior to the mortgage, may distrain for the rent in arrear at the time of the notice, (although he was not in the actual seisin of the premises, or in receipt of the rents and profits, at the time it became due,) as well as for rent which may accrue after such notice; the legal title to the rent being in the mortgagee.

A receiver appointed by the Court of Chancery may distrain for rent, where he sees it necessary, and need not apply first to that court for a particular order for the purpose. He must distrain in the name of the person who has that right.

One joint tenant may distrain alone; but then he must avow in his own right, and as bailiff to the other. One tenant in common may distrain for his share of the rent upon the terre-tenant holding under him and another tenant in common, where such terre-tenant has paid the whole rent to the other tenant in common, after notice not so to pay it.

A man may distrain cattle without any express authority; and if he obtain the assent of the person in whose right he did distrain, his assent will be as effectual as his command could have been;

for such assent shall have relation to the time of the distress taken.

It was enacted by statute 32 H. VIII. c. 37. s. 1. that the executors and administrators of tenants in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life, for rent-services, rent-charges, rent-seck, and fee-farms, may distrain upon the lands chargeable with the payment thereof, so long as such lands remain in the possession of the tenant who ought to have paid such rent or fee-farm, or of any other person claiming under him by purchase, gift, or descent.

By section 3. of the same statute, it is enacted, That if a man hath in right of his wife any estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life, of or in any rents or fee-farms, and the same rents or fee-farms shall be due and unpaid at the death of his wife, such husband may distrain for the said arrearages in the same manner as if his wife had been living.

By section 4. it is enacted, That if any person have such rents or fee-farms for term of life or lives of other persons, he, his executors or administrators, may distrain for arrearages of such rent incurred at the death of the *cestui que vie*, in the same manner as if such *cestui que vie* had been still living.

This statute is remedial law; and extends to the executors of all tenants for life,—as well to those executors who before the statute were entitled to an action of debt, as to those who had no remedy whatever.

The executor of a grantee of a rent-charge for divers years, if he long live, is not within the statute.

This statute does not extend to copyhold rents, but only to rents out of free land.

#### *What Things are distrainable.*

With respect to the things which may be taken under this process,—a distress being anciently considered merely as a pledge in the hands of the lord to compel the tenant to pay the service, or perform the duty, could not at common law be sold, but was to be restored in the same plight to the owner when such service or duty was performed, and nothing could be distrained unless it could be returned *in specie* and undamaged. It follows, that money cannot be distrained, unless it be in a bag; for then it may be identified perhaps; so milk, fruit, &c. cannot be distrained; nor, till made distrainable by statute, could hay or sheaves of corn be a subject of a distress, unless they were in a cart.

As to the things, however, which may be distrained or taken in distress, we may lay it down as a general rule, that all chattels personal are liable to be distrained, unless particularly protected or exempted.

By statute 2 W. III. c. 5. it is enacted, That it shall be lawful for any having arrear of rent, to seize and secure any sheaves or cocks of corn, or corn loose or in the straw, or hay being in any barn

or granary, or upon any hovel, stack, or rick, or otherwise upon any part of the land or ground charged with such rent, and to lock up or detain the same in the place where the same shall be found, until the same shall be replevied or sold.

By statute 11 G. II. c. 19. s. 8. the landlord may take and seize, as a distress for arrears of rent, all sorts of corn and grass, hops, roots, fruits, pulse, or other product whatsoever growing upon any part of the estate demised; and the same may cut, gather, make, cure, carry, and lay up, when ripe, in the barns, or other proper place on the premises; and if there should be no barn or other place on the premises, then in any other barn or proper place which he shall procure, as near as may be to the premises; and, in convenient time, appraise, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same, towards satisfaction of the rent and of the charges of such distress, appraisement, and sale; the appraisement thereof to be taken, when cut, gathered, cured, and made, and not before: provided always (section 9), that notice of the place where such distress may be lodged shall, in one week after the lodging thereof, be given to the tenant, or left at the last place of his abode; and that if the tenant shall pay or tender the arrears of rent and costs of the distress before the corn, &c. be cut, the distress shall cease, and the corn, &c. be delivered up.

The tools and utensils of a man's trade cannot be distrained, while there is any other distress on the premises, or even while they are in actual use.

Lest this rule, however, should be carried so far as to privilege the sheep of the tenant and the beasts of the plough (they being the materials of husbandry, to plow and manure the land), and by that means the landlord be totally disappointed of the rents, this matter has been settled by the statute *De Distractione Saccarii*, 51 H. III. st. 4. which is in affirmance of the common law; and enacts, that no man shall be distrained by the beasts of the plough, or his sheep, either by the king or any other, while there is another sufficient distress; unless indeed for damage feasant, in which case the thing that does the trespass must make compensation.

*Note.*—In action on the above-mentioned statute, it is not necessary to shew that there was a sufficient distress, *Præter, &c.*; but it come on the other part, viz. to plead that there was not a sufficient distress, *Præter, &c.* It must be intended that there was cattle sufficient at the time of the distress; and it is not material what was before or after.

The rule of the common law, which exempts utensils, tools, instruments of husbandry, &c. from distress, has been adjudged to hold only as to distresses for rent arrear, amerciaments, &c. not for poor's rates, &c.

The general rule of law is, that all things upon the premises are liable to the landlord's distress for rent, whether they be the effects of a tenant or of a stranger; because of the lien which the landlord

has on them in respect of the place where the goods are found, and not in respect of the person to whom they belong.

But this rule has many exceptions in favour of trade, to protect the goods of third persons which happen to be upon the tenant's premises in the way of his trade: therefore things sent to public places of trade, as cloth in a tailor's shop, yarn in a weaver's, a horse in a smith's, and the like, are not distrainable.

So, a horse that brings corn to market, and is put into a private yard while the corn is selling, cannot be distrained; because the bringing of the corn there is in the way of trade, and consequently of public benefit.

So, goods in the possession of a common carrier are protected from distress, for the benefit of trade.

The goods of a tenant are liable for a year's rent, notwithstanding outlawry in a civil suit.

By section 8 of the stat. 2 G. II. c. 19. every landlord may take and seize, as a distress for arrears of rent, any cattle or stock of his tenant feeding or depasturing upon any common, appendant or appurtenant, or any ways belonging to any part of the premises demised.

It seems to be now settled, that where beasts escape, and come upon land by the negligence or default of their owner, and are trespassers there, they may be distrained immediately by the landlord for rent arrear.

But where they come upon land by the insufficiency of fences, which the tenant, being a lessee, ought to repair, the lessor cannot distrain such beasts till they have been *levant* and *couchant*, and after that actual notice has been given to the owner that they are there, and he has afterwards neglected to remove them.

As to cattle, the safest way is, to drive them to a public inn: for an inn being *publici juris*, and every man having a right to put up at it, the cattle and goods of a guest are not distrainable there. The privilege which exempts cattle and goods from being distrained at an inn arises from the circumstance of their being there by authority of law; for common inns are so much devoted to the public service, that their owners are obliged to receive all guests and horses that come to them for reception.

But the cattle or goods must be actually within the premises of the inn itself to be exempted from distress, and not in any place to which the tenant may have removed them for his convenience; for where a race-horse was distrained for rent at a stable half a mile distant from the inn, the distress was determined to be a good one, and that the plaintiff had no remedy but against the innkeeper.

This privilege extends, it seems, only to temporary guests; for a person who hires an unfurnished room in an inn, by such hiring becomes an under-tenant, and any furniture that he may have brought into such room must be liable to the landlord's distress.

Whatever is part of the freehold is exempted from distress; for

that which is part of the freehold cannot be severed from it without detriment to the thing itself in the removal; consequently it cannot be such a pledge as may be restored in the same condition to the owner: besides, that which is fixed to the freehold is part of the thing demised: those things, therefore, that savour of the realty are not distrainable. This privilege extends to such things as the tenant will not be permitted on any consideration to remove with him from the premises, by reason of their being annexed to and considered as part of the freehold, and not because they are absolutely affixed to the freehold and cannot be moved therefrom; for a temporary removal of them for purposes of necessity is not sufficient to destroy the privilege.

That which is in the hands and actual occupation of another cannot be distrained; for that cannot be a pledge to me of which another has the actual use.

So, wearing apparel cannot be distrained whilst on the person of the owner; but if taken off, though merely for the purpose of natural repose, it may be distrained, upon the principle of not being in actual use.

Goods in the custody of the law are not distrainable; for it is *ex vi termini* repugnant that it should be lawful to take goods out of the custody of the law: and that cannot be a pledge to me which I cannot reduce into my actual possession.

Neither can goods be distrained which have been sold under execution of a writ of *feri facias*, but so circumstanced that it has not been proper to remove them from the premises. But where corn was taken in execution, and sold by the sheriff under the stat. 2 *W. & M. c. 5. s. 3.* and the vendee permitted it after severance to lie on the ground, the Court held it to be distrainable for rent.

Lastly, as every thing which is distrained is presumed to be the property of the wrong doer, it follows that such things wherein no man can have an absolute and valuable property, as dogs, cats, rabbits, and all animals *feræ naturæ*, cannot be distrained.

Yet if deer, which are *feræ naturæ*, are kept in a private enclosure for the purpose of sale or profit, this so far changes their nature, by reducing them to a kind of stock of merchandize, that they may be distrained for rent.

When we speak of chattels not distrainable, it must be understood only with reference to the landlord's remedy for the recovery of rent; for all chattels whatever are distrainable damage feasant, it being but natural justice that whatever doth the injury should be a pledge to make compensation for it.

Where a wrongful distress is made, and the party whose goods are so distrained pays money in order to redeem them, he may maintain trover against the wrong doer.

*Distress, when, where, and how made.*

With respect to the time, place, and manner of making a distress, it is to be observed, that

A distress for rent cannot be made in the night, (which season is said to be from after sun-set till sun-rise,) because the tenant hath not thereby notice to make a tender of his rent, which possibly he might do in order to prevent the impounding of his cattle.

The distress for rent must be for rent in arrear; therefore it may not be made the same day on which the rent becomes due: for if the rent be paid at any time during that day, whilst a man can see to count it, the payment is good. Strictly, indeed, the rent is demandable and payable before the time of sun-set of the day whereon it is reserved; yet it is not due till the last minute of the natural day: for if the lessor die after sun-set, and before midnight, the rent shall go to the heir, and not to the executor.

But the custom of a place, or an agreement between the landlord and tenant, if there be no objection to it in point of law, may empower the landlord to distrain for it earlier.

A distress must not be after tender of payment; for if the landlord come to distrain the goods of his tenant for rent, the tenant may, before the distress, tender the arrearages; and if the distress be afterwards taken, it is illegal. So, if the landlord have distrained, and the tenant make a tender of the arrearages before the impounding of the distress, the landlord ought to deliver up the distress; and if he does not, the detainer is unlawful.

A distress for rent may be made though the lease be determined; for by stat. 8 *Ann.*, c. 14. s. 6, 7. it is enacted, That it shall be lawful to distrain after the determination of the lease, in the same manner as if it had not been determined; provided the distress be made within six calendar months after the determination of the lease, and during the continuance of the landlord's title or interest, and also during the possession of the tenant.

Where there are separate demises, there ought to be separate distresses on the several premises subject to the distinct rents; for no distress on one part can be good for both rents. But where lands, lying in different counties, are held under one demise at one entire rent, a distress may be lawfully taken in either county for the whole rent in arrear; and chasing a distress over is a continuance of the taking. But where the counties do not adjoin, a distress cannot be chased out of one county into the other.

If a landlord comes into a house and seizes upon some goods as a distress in the name of all the goods in the house, it will be a good seizure of all.

Distresses ought not to be excessive; but in proportion to the sum distrained for, according to the statute of *Marlbridge*, 52 *H.* III. c. 4.

But if there be no other distress on the land, then the taking of one entire thing, though of never so great value, is not unreasonable.

As these distresses cannot be sold, the owner, upon making satisfaction, may have his chattels again.

By stat. 17 C. II. c. 7. in all cases where the value of the cattle distrained shall not be found to be of the full value of the arrears distrained for, the party to whom such arrears are due, his executors or administrators, may distrain again for the said arrears.

But a second distress cannot, it seems, be at all justified, where there is enough which might have been taken upon the first, if the distrainer had then thought proper.

But if a man seizes for the whole sum that is due to him, and only mistakes the value of the goods seized, which may be of uncertain or imaginary value, as pictures, jewels, race-horses, &c., there is no reason why he should not afterwards complete his execution by making a further seizure.

If any distress and sale be made, as for rent in arrear and due, when in truth not any is due, in such case the owner may recover double the value, with full costs of suit, in an action of trespass, or upon the case, on the stat. 2 W. & M. sess. 1. c. 5. s. 5.

If a distress be made without cause, the owner may make *rescous*.

#### *A Distress, how to be used.*

Notice of the distress, with the cause of such taking, must be given to the owner by the stat. 2 W. & M. sess. 1. c. 5. s. 1.

As to the manner in which the distress is to be used and disposed of; a distress is to be kept in a pound, which is nothing more than a public prison for goods and chattels, and is either *overt*, open, or *covert*, shut. All living chattels are regularly to be put into the pound *overt*, because the owner at his peril is to sustain them; wherefore they ought to be put in such an open place as he can resort to for the purpose.

By the stat. 12 Ph. & M. c. 12. s. 1. no distress of cattle is to be driven out of the hundred, rape, wapentake, or lath, where the same is taken, except it be a pound *overt* within the same shire, nor above three miles from the place where the same is taken; nor impounded in several places, whereby the owner may be constrained to sue several replevins, on pain of forfeiting to the party grieved one hundred shillings and treble damages.

By sect. 2. of the same statute, no person shall take for keeping in pound or impounding any distress above fourpence for any one whole distress; and where less hath been used, there to take less; on pain of forfeiting 5*l.* to the party grieved, besides what he should take above fourpence.

The offence created by this statute for impounding a distress in a wrong place, is but a single offence, and shall be satisfied with one forfeiture, though three or four are concerned in doing the act, as the offence cannot be severed so as to make each offender separately liable to the penalty; the meaning of the statute being, that the penalty shall be referred to the offence, not to the person.



Trespass will not lie against the pound-keeper merely for receiving a distress, though the original taking be *tortious*; for the pound is the custody of the law, and the pound-keeper is bound to take and keep whatever is brought to him, at the peril of the person who brings it; and if wrongfully taken, *they* are answerable, not *he*: for when cattle are once impounded, he cannot let them go without a replevin, or the consent of the party. If however the pound-keeper goes one jot beyond his duty, and assents to the trespass, that may be a different case. Neither can a pound-keeper bring an action if the pound be broken, but it must be brought by the party interested.

Beasts, as is said, ought to be put in a public pound; for if they are placed in a private pound, the distrainer must keep them at his peril with provision, for which he shall have no satisfaction; and if they die for want of sustenance, the distrainer shall answer for them. Dead chattels however, as household-goods, &c. must be put into a pound *covert*, otherwise the distrainer is answerable for them if they be damaged or stolen away; and this pound *covert* must be within three miles, and in the same county.

Now by statute 11 G. II. c. 19. s. 10. any person distraining, may impound or otherwise secure the distress, of what kind soever it be, in such place or on such part of the premises as shall be most convenient; and may appraise and sell the same, as any person before might have done off the premises.

The distrainer cannot (unless it be necessary to the preservation of the distress) work or use it, whether it lie in a pound *overt* or *covert*; because the distrainer has only the custody of the thing as a pledge: but the owner may make profit of it at his pleasure.

The distrainer cannot tie or bind a beast in the pound, though it be to prevent its escape; for any act of the distrainer that tends to the injury of it is done at his peril. But if cattle distrained die in the pound, without any fault of the distrainer, in such case he who made the distress shall have an action of trespass, or may distrain again, if the distress was for rent.

With respect to the disposition of the distress, which being considered as a pledge could not at the common law be sold; by the statute 2 W. & M. sess. 1. c. 5. s. 2. it is enacted, That where any goods shall be distrained for rent reserved, and due upon any demise, lease, or contract whatsoever, and the tenant or owner of the goods distrained shall not, within five days next after such distress taken, and notice thereof, with the cause of such taking, left at the chief mansion-house or other most notorious place on the premises, replevy the same; in such case the person distraining shall, with the sheriff or under-sheriff of the county, or with the constable of the hundred, parish, or place where such distress shall be taken, cause the goods so distrained to be appraised by two sworn appraisers, (whom such sheriff, under-sheriff, or constable shall swear

to appraise the same truly, according to the best of their understandings); and after such appraisement may sell the same for the best price that can be gotten for them, for satisfaction of the rent, and for charges of the distress, appraisement, and sale; leaving the overplus, if any, with the sheriff, under-sheriff, or constable, for the owner's use.

In the notice for the sale of a distress under this statute, it is not necessary to set forth at what time the rent became due for which the distress has been made.

If the person distraining is sworn one of the appraisers, it is illegal.

The landlord must remove the goods at the end of five days, and will be deemed a trespasser for any time beyond it that he keeps them. The five days allowed before a distress can be sold, are inclusive of the day of sale; wherefore it seems the distress may be removed on the sixth day.

Notice to the owner is sufficient as against him; unless a replevin had been sued by the tenant; in which case, personal notice to the tenant is sufficient to warrant a sale under the stat. 2 *W. & M. sess.* 1. c. 5. s. 2., and is preferable indeed to notice left at the mansion-house.

Upon the sale of such distress, the appraisers need be sworn by the constable only of the hundred in which the distress is impounded.

An irregularity in this process does not now render the distrainer, as he was at the common law, a trespasser *ab initio*: for by stat. 11 *G. II. c.* 19. s. 19. it is provided, that where any distress shall be made for any kind of rent justly due, and any irregularity shall be afterwards done by the party distraining, or his agent, the distress shall not be deemed unlawful, nor the distrainer a trespasser *ab initio*; but the party grieved may recover satisfaction for the special damage, in an action of trespass, or on the case, at his election.

But, by sect. 20, no tenant shall recover in such action, if tender of amends had been made before the action brought: and, by sect. 21, the defendant in such action may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

Under the plea of the general issue given by this Act, a landlord cannot justify, except for acts done as landlord: so, also, if the goods remain on the premises beyond the five days, he cannot justify, under this issue, entering the house to remove them afterwards, but must plead a license to justify the asportation, or *liberum tene-mentum*, to justify the expulsion.

For goods sold before five days have expired next after the distress and notice, the action ought to be brought specially for the particular irregularity.

*Abstract of the Inclosure Act.*

An Act passed 41 G. III. U. K. c. 109. entitled "An Act for consolidating in one Act certain provisions usually inserted in Acts of Inclosure, and for facilitating the mode of proving the several facts usually required on the passing of such Acts," provides that,

No person shall act as a commissioner under any future inclosure act (except signing notice of the first meeting and administering oaths) until he shall have taken the oath in the Act prescribed.

Oaths and appointments of new commissioners shall be enrolled with the award, and a copy shall be evidence.

Commissioners declining to act shall give notice to the others; and no commissioners shall purchase lands within the parish where inclosures are made, for five years after their award.

Commissioners shall inquire into the boundaries of parishes; and if not sufficiently ascertained, they shall fix them, giving previous notice of their intention so to do.

Commissioners shall cause a description of boundaries to be delivered to one churchwarden, &c. of the respective parishes, and the lords of manors, &c.; and persons dissatisfied may appeal to the quarter sessions, the decisions of which court shall be final.

A survey &c. of the lands &c. to be inclosed shall be made, and kept by the commissioners, which shall be verified by the persons making them.

Proprietors may inspect admeasurements, &c. and take copies, until the division shall be completed. The lands may be entered by the commissioners, or any other persons they may appoint to make surveys &c.

Maps made at the time of passing acts may be used, without making new ones, if the commissioners shall think fit.

Claimants of common &c. in land to be inclosed, shall deliver to the commissioners schedules of particulars, or be excluded; and such claims may be inspected, and copies taken. Objections to such claims shall be delivered at or before the meeting appointed for that purpose, or shall not be received, except for special cause.

Commissioners are not authorised by this act to determine disputes touching title to lands, but shall assign the allotments to the persons in actual seisin or possession; and disputes as to title shall not delay inclosures.

Commissioners, before they make any allotments, shall appoint public carriage-roads; and prepare a map thereof, to be deposited with their clerk; and give notice there, and appoint a meeting; at which, if any person shall object, the commissioners, with a justice of the division, shall determine the matter.

Where commissioners may be empowered to stop up any old road it shall not be done without the order of two justices, subject to appeal to the quarter sessions.

Carriage-roads shall be fenced on both sides, according to the directions of the commissioners. No person shall erect a gate across any road, or plant any trees on the sides at less than fifty yards distance.

Commissioners shall appoint surveyors, whose salary and the expense of making the road (above the statute duty) shall be raised as other expenses, and paid before execution of the award. Surveyors to be subject to the controul of the justices, and to account to them for moneys received.

Justices may levy rates. Surveyors neglecting to complete roads within a limited time shall forfeit 20*l.*, and the inhabitants shall not be chargeable (except to statute duty) till the roads are declared to be completed at a special sessions. Commissioners shall appoint private roads &c.

Grass and herbage on roads shall belong to the proprietors of the lands adjoining; and all roads which shall not be set out shall be allotted and inclosed.

No turnpike-road shall be altered without the consent of the trustees.

Commissioners, in making allotments, shall have due regard to the situation of houses, as well as the quantity and quality of land.

They may direct small allotments to be laid together and ring-fenced, and stocked and depastured in common by the proprietors.

Allotments shall be in full compensation for all rights in the lands; which shall cease on notice from the commissioners, affixed on the church-door.

Commissioners may exchange allotments, messuages, lands, &c. with the consent of the proprietors; or, if belonging to churches &c., with the consent of the bishop &c. and patron, they may make allotments in severalty to joint tenants and tenants in common.

Parsons shall accept their allotments in a limited time, or forfeit their rights.

Guardians &c. may accept for incapacitated persons, and tenants for life may accept of allotments. Non-acceptance of guardians &c. shall not prejudice the rights of incapacitated persons, who shall accept within a limited time after enabled so to do.

Before the execution of the award, allotments may be ditched and inclosed, with the consent of the commissioners.

Trees shall be allotted with the lands whereon they stand, the parties paying to the owners such sums as the commissioners shall direct; but, in case of neglect, the owners may cut down and take them away.

Where money is to be paid for lands &c., and which ought to be laid out in other purchases to be settled to the same uses, the commissioners may thereout defray a proportion of the expenses of passing the Act, and putting it in execution &c.; and if the surplus amount to 200*l.*, it shall, as soon as may be, be laid out in other

purchases, and in the mean time be paid into the bank, and applied under the direction of the Court of Chancery. If such money be less than 200*l.*, and above 20*l.*, the party entitled to the rents may have it either paid into the bank, or to two trustees, to be approved of by the commissioners, for the same purposes. If less than 20*l.*, it shall be applied to the use of the person entitled to rents of the lands &c.

If any one omit to accept, inclose, and fence his allotment, as the commissioners direct, they may cause it to be inclosed &c.; and may let and receive the rents until the expenses are satisfied, or they may charge them upon the proprietor.

During seven years after fencing allotments, fences may be erected on the outside of the ditches, and the materials carried away by the proprietors. No standing fences or hedges shall be destroyed till the execution of the award, without consent of the commissioners; and if assigned as a boundary-fence, shall be left uncut, the persons entitled to allotments making compensation.

Where the boundary of any common fields &c. shall be fenced by any mound &c. the proprietors of adjoining allotments shall not be compelled to fence them; but such boundaries shall be maintained by the proprietors as before, or as the commissioners shall appoint.

Persons destroying &c. fences &c. put up under the authority of any Act, shall forfeit 5*l.*, and the proprietors of the lands &c. may give evidence.

The expenses of obtaining and executing any act shall be defrayed by the proprietors; and the commissioners may cause the same, on neglect, to be taken by distress, or may take possession of the allotments, and receive the rents till satisfied.

Guardians, tenants for life, &c. may charge allotments with expenses, not exceeding 5*l.* per acre; and if persons in possession advance the money, the commissioners may mortgage the lands to them for reimbursements.

Commissioners may deduct from allotments for charity or school-lands what shall be deemed equal to the proportionable share of the expenses, and allot the same to persons undertaking to pay.

Where the expenses of obtaining &c. an act shall be payable by sale of part of the lands, commissioners shall let out and sell a part, and the purchasers shall immediately make a deposit, forfeitable if the purchase-money be not paid.

Commissioners may summon witnesses: penalty for not attending &c. from 10*l.* to 5*l.* Witnesses shall not be obliged to travel above eight miles. After allotment, the commissioners shall draw up their award, which shall be read and executed at a meeting of the proprietors, and proclaimed the next Sunday in the church, and then considered as complete. The award shall be enrolled in one of the courts at Westminster, or with the clerk of the peace, and may be inspected and copies obtained. The award and copies shall be legal

evidence, and the award be binding on all parties interested. The commissioners may annex maps to the award, which shall be deemed part thereof.

The commissioners shall keep accounts of all moneys, which may be inspected at their clerk's office, gratis: penalty on neglect, from 10*l.* to 5*l.* Moneys raised shall be deposited as directed by a majority in value of the proprietors, and not issued without orders from the commissioners.

The rector or vicar, with the consent of the bishop and patron, may demise allotments for twenty-one years, upon certain conditions in this Act mentioned.

All penalties shall be recoverable before one justice, and applied according to the direction of the commissioners.

The rights of the lord of the manor shall be saved, as also the rights of his Majesty and his successors.

Two justices may take affidavits of the notices required having been given &c. in the forms in the schedule to this act annexed, without stamps.

Persons forswearing themselves shall be guilty of perjury.

This Act shall be binding, in each particular case, only so far as such case shall not be otherwise provided for.

The schedule to which this Act refers contains

Form of affidavit of notice,  
consent,  
allegations of the bill, and  
admeasurement.

ON

## MEASURING STANDING TIMBER,

WITH TABLES.

TABLE I. shews the Altitude and Diameter of any Tree, to the Hundredth Part of a Foot, answering to every Tenth Part of a Degree; observed by the Theodolite, from a station of ten, twenty, thirty, &c. feet distant.

TABLE II. shews the Fourth Part of the Girt of any Timber Tree.

TABLE III. shews the Square of Unequal-sided Timber.

TABLE IV. shews the Solid Measure of any Piece or Quantity of Timber.

TABLE I.  
 ON MEASURING STANDING TIMBER.

D. T.	Parts.	D. T.	Parts.	D. T.	Parts.	D. T.	Parts.	D. T.	Parts.	D. T.	Parts.
0	0	5:0	87	10:0	176	15:0	268	20:0	364	25:0	466
1	1	1	89	1	178	1	270	1	366	1	468
2	3	2	91	2	180	2	272	2	368	2	470
3	5	3	93	3	182	3	273	3	370	3	473
4	7	4	95	4	183	4	275	4	372	4	475
5	9	5	96	5	185	5	277	5	374	5	477
6	10	6	98	6	187	6	279	6	376	6	479
7	12	7	100	7	189	7	281	7	378	7	481
8	14	8	102	8	191	8	283	8	380	8	483
9	16	9	103	9	192	9	285	9	382	9	485
1:0	17	6:0	105	11:0	194	16:0	287	21:0	384	26:0	488
1	19	1	107	1	196	1	289	1	386	1	490
2	21	2	109	2	198	2	290	2	388	2	492
3	23	3	110	3	200	3	292	3	390	3	494
4	24	4	112	4	202	4	294	4	392	4	496
5	26	5	114	5	203	5	296	5	394	5	498
6	28	6	116	6	205	6	298	6	396	6	501
7	30	7	117	7	207	7	300	7	398	7	503
8	32	8	119	8	209	8	302	8	400	8	505
9	33	9	121	9	211	9	304	9	402	9	507
2:0	35	7:0	123	12:0	212	17:0	306	22:0	404	27:0	509
1	37	1	125	1	214	1	308	1	406	1	512
2	38	2	126	2	216	2	309	2	408	2	514
3	40	3	128	3	218	3	311	3	410	3	516
4	42	4	130	4	220	4	313	4	412	4	518
5	44	5	132	5	222	5	315	5	414	5	521
6	45	6	133	6	223	6	317	6	416	6	523
7	47	7	135	7	225	7	319	7	418	7	525
8	49	8	137	8	227	8	321	8	420	8	527
9	51	9	139	9	229	9	323	9	422	9	529
3:0	52	8:0	140	13:0	231	18:0	325	23:0	424	28:0	532
1	54	1	142	1	233	1	327	1	426	1	534
2	56	2	144	2	234	2	329	2	428	2	536
3	58	3	146	3	236	3	331	3	431	3	538
4	59	4	148	4	238	4	333	4	433	4	541
5	61	5	149	5	240	5	334	5	435	5	543
6	63	6	151	6	242	6	336	6	437	6	545
7	65	7	153	7	244	7	338	7	439	7	547
8	66	8	155	8	246	8	340	8	441	8	550
9	68	9	157	9	247	9	342	9	443	9	552
4:0	70	9:0	158	14:0	249	19:0	344	24:0	445	29:0	554
1	72	1	160	1	251	1	346	1	447	1	556
2	73	2	162	2	253	2	348	2	449	2	559
3	75	3	164	3	255	3	350	3	451	3	561
4	77	4	165	4	257	4	352	4	454	4	563
5	79	5	167	5	259	5	354	5	456	5	566
6	80	6	169	6	260	6	356	6	458	6	568
7	82	7	171	7	262	7	358	7	460	7	570
8	84	8	173	8	264	8	360	8	462	8	573
9	86	9	174	9	266	9	362	9	464	9	575
5:0	87	10:0	176	15:0	268	20:0	364	25:0	466	30:0	577

D. T.	Parts.	D. T.	Parts.	D. T.	Parts.	D. T.	Parts.	D. T.	Parts.	D. T.	Parts.
30:0	577	35:0	700	40:0	839	45:0	1000	50:0	1192	55:0	1428
1	579	1	702	1	842	1	1003	1	1196	1	1433
2	582	2	705	2	845	2	1007	2	1200	2	1439
3	584	3	708	3	848	3	1010	3	1204	3	1444
4	587	4	711	4	851	4	1014	4	1208	4	1449
5	589	5	713	5	854	5	1018	5	1213	5	1455
6	591	6	716	6	857	6	1021	6	1217	6	1460
7	594	7	718	7	860	7	1025	7	1222	7	1466
8	596	8	721	8	863	8	1028	8	1226	8	1471
9	598	9	724	9	866	9	1032	9	1230	9	1477
31:0	601	36:0	726	41:0	869	46:0	1035	51:0	1235	56:0	1482
1	603	1	729	1	872	1	1039	1	1239	1	1488
2	606	2	732	2	875	2	1043	2	1244	2	1494
3	608	3	734	3	878	3	1046	3	1248	3	1499
4	610	4	737	4	882	4	1050	4	1253	4	1505
5	613	5	740	5	885	5	1054	5	1257	5	1511
6	615	6	743	6	888	6	1057	6	1262	6	1516
7	618	7	745	7	891	7	1061	7	1266	7	1522
8	620	8	748	8	894	8	1065	8	1271	8	1528
9	622	9	751	9	897	9	1069	9	1275	9	1534
32:0	625	37:0	753	42:0	900	47:0	1072	52:0	1280	57:0	1540
1	627	1	756	1	903	1	1076	1	1284	1	1546
2	630	2	759	2	907	2	1080	2	1289	2	1552
3	632	3	762	3	910	3	1084	3	1294	3	1558
4	635	4	764	4	913	4	1087	4	1298	4	1564
5	637	5	767	5	916	5	1091	5	1303	5	1570
6	639	6	770	6	919	6	1095	6	1308	6	1576
7	642	7	773	7	923	7	1099	7	1313	7	1582
8	644	8	776	8	926	8	1103	8	1317	8	1588
9	647	9	778	9	929	9	1107	9	1322	9	1594
33:0	649	38:0	781	43:0	932	48:0	1111	53:0	1327	58:0	1600
1	652	1	784	1	936	1	1114	1	1332	1	1606
2	654	2	787	2	939	2	1118	2	1337	2	1613
3	657	3	790	3	942	3	1122	3	1342	3	1619
4	659	4	792	4	946	4	1126	4	1346	4	1625
5	662	5	795	5	949	5	1130	5	1351	5	1632
6	664	6	798	6	952	6	1134	6	1356	6	1638
7	667	7	801	7	956	7	1138	7	1361	7	1645
8	669	8	804	8	959	8	1142	8	1366	8	1651
9	672	9	807	9	962	9	1146	9	1371	9	1658
34:0	674	39:0	810	44:0	966	49:0	1150	54:0	1376	59:0	1664
1	677	1	813	1	969	1	1154	1	1381	1	1671
2	679	2	815	2	972	2	1158	2	1386	2	1677
3	682	3	818	3	976	3	1163	3	1392	3	1684
4	685	4	821	4	979	4	1167	4	1397	4	1691
5	687	5	824	5	983	5	1171	5	1402	5	1698
6	690	6	827	6	986	6	1175	6	1407	6	1704
7	692	7	830	7	989	7	1179	7	1412	7	1711
8	695	8	833	8	993	8	1183	8	1417	8	1718
9	698	9	836	9	996	9	1187	9	1423	9	1725
35:0	700	40:0	839	45:0	1000	50:0	1192	55:0	1428	60:0	1732



TABLE II.

D. T.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Part of the Girt.
0	I. T.
1	0.1
2	0.3
3	0.5
4	0.7
5	0.9
6	1.0
7	1.1
8	1.3
9	1.4
1.0	1.5
1	1.7
2	1.9
3	2.1
4	2.3
5	2.4
6	2.6
7	2.7
8	2.9
9	3.1
2.0	3.3
1	3.5
2	3.6
3	3.8
4	4.0
5	4.1
6	4.2
7	4.4
8	4.6
9	4.7
3.0	4.8
1	5.0
2	5.2
3	5.4
4	5.5
5	5.7
6	5.9
7	6.1
8	6.2
9	6.4
4.0	6.6
1	6.8
2	6.9
3	7.1
4	7.3
5	7.5
6	7.6
7	7.7
8	7.9
9	8.0
5.0	8.2

ON MEASURING STANDING TIMBER,  
*Shewing the FOURTH PART of the GIRT in INCHES and TENTHS; answering to every Tenth Part of a Degree, as far as Ten Degrees.*

The use of these Tables will appear very plain, from one example :

Measure from the tree, ten, twenty, thirty, &c. feet, and there plant the Theodolite level.

Direct the telescope to the bottom of the tree, and observe the degree and tenth of depression; and to the top of the tree, the degree and tenth of elevation.

Then find in the Table the parts answering to each; which being added together, make the exact height of tree.

But, because the fourth part of the girt in inches must be taken in the middle of the tree, subtract the parts answering to the depression from half the height of the tree: the remainder seek for in the Table, under parts; against which, in the left-hand column, is the degree and tenth of elevation; to which, if you set the telescope, and observe the diameter of the tree, *i. e.* the degree and tenth on the limb, answering to the diameter, and bring them to this Table, you will have the fourth part of the girt in inches and tenths answering thereto.

	D. T.	Parts.
Depression - - - -	24.3	451
Elevation - - - -	58.8	1651
Height of the Tree - - -	-	21.02
Half the Height - - -	-	10.51
		451
Set the Telescope - -	31.0	600
		$\frac{1}{2}$ part of the Girt.
	D. T.	I. T.
Diameter on the Limb -	9.6	16.0

N. B. These Tables are calculated for the distance of ten feet; yet they are as perfect for twenty, thirty, &c. feet, only by doubling, trebling, &c. the length, diameter, and fourth part of the girt found thereby.

D. T.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Part of the Girt.
5.0	I. T.
1	8.4
2	8.6
3	8.8
4	9.0
5	9.1
6	9.3
7	9.4
8	9.6
9	9.8
6.0	10.0
1	10.2
2	10.4
3	10.5
4	10.7
5	10.8
6	10.9
7	11.0
8	11.2
9	11.4
7.0	11.6
1	11.8
2	12.0
3	12.1
4	12.3
5	12.5
6	12.6
7	12.8
8	13.0
9	13.1
8.0	13.2
1	13.4
2	13.6
3	13.8
4	13.9
5	14.0
6	14.2
7	14.4
8	14.6
9	14.8
9.0	14.9
1	15.0
2	15.2
3	15.4
4	15.5
5	15.7
6	16.0
7	16.1
8	16.2
9	16.3
10.0	16.6

The foregoing Tables are used for measuring standing timber: and after the cube dimensions are taken, they may be squared by cross multiplication, which is performed by multiplying the side of the square into itself, and the product by the length: or a very speedy method of squaring cube dimensions may be performed by a Gunter's scale, by extending the compasses from 12, to the side of the square in inches: for that extent, turned twice (the same way), from the length in feet will reach to the content in feet. The cube feet is then divided by 40; as 40 cube feet of round timber and 50 cube feet of hewn timber is called a tun or load.

Where the timber has been previously felled, it is customary, in measuring, to girt a string round the middle of the tree, and fold it twice, which will give the fourth part of the girt, and which is considered the true side of the square; then the length is measured from the butt end of the tree, so far up as the tree will hold half a foot girt, or, more properly speaking, quarter girt; that is, the line 6 inches when twice folded.

*Difference in Measuring Round Timber by the Common Rule.*

The method of measuring circles by the quarter girt is as follows: Suppose 6 feet diameter produces on the superficial face of the circle 21 feet 9 inches; the real and true superficial content of the circle, by multiplying half the diameter by half the circumference, is 28 feet 1 inch superficial.

Then, if the above round timber is to be hewn into square timber, the side of such square will be 4 feet 3 inches, and the superficial content will be 18 feet.

When round timber is hewn to a square, there is a waste in the chips and slabs, which are only useful for the fire; and the expense of hewing, &c. in small timber, is more than the chips, &c. are worth: therefore, in purchasing round timber, it is clearly demonstrated above, that where the timber is to be hewn to a square, the quarter girt will give the content nearer the quantity such timber will hold when actually squared, and is nearer than the true content of the circle would give when the waste is taken into consideration.

It is customary with some people, when hewn timber is to be measured, to make use of a pair of callipers of large size to measure the thickness or diameter of the piece in the middle between both ends (where, in case it were tapering timber, one would girt it), which thickness or diameter is erroneously taken for the side of the square the piece will carry throughout; but this method is sometimes objected to, because all the cants or angular parts that are wanting to make the piece perfectly square are measured in, and accounted for (though not there) as so much real timber. For example, the diameter of a circle, as above, of 6 feet will give, when taken as the side of a square, 36 feet superficial; but when, in fact, the same timber is squared, it will not hold more than 4 feet 3 inches, as

the side of the greatest square that can be got out of a circle of 6 feet diameter: the error, therefore, is clear, as the superficial of the square of 4 feet 3 inches will be only 18 feet.

If the tree does not taper gradually, but is unequally thick, then two or three or more girts may be necessary; always remembering to divide the sum total of the several fourth parts of the girt by the number of times the piece was girted, and it gives the side of the square the tree will carry throughout. Or, if you have occasion to measure the tree at both ends, add the  $\frac{1}{2}$  girt of the large end, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  girt of the small end together, and take half the product for the mean quarter girt of the centre.

Where a tree towards the middle may be as large, or nearly as large, as the bottom part, then it must be measured twice (which workmen call *joggling* the piece) the length that continues the same size, or near to it, singly by itself; and the remainder by itself, their quantities added together, will be the content of the whole tree.

For this reason, those who measure timber should be very cautious how they agree before they begin to measure; that let the middle of pieces of timber fall out how they will, great or small, their girt should be taken there; because, where one tree is largest in the middle, there are nine or ten that are less; and when the  $\frac{1}{4}$  girt is taken at the middle, it is plain they must lose many loads in a large quantity of timber.

If the tree is crooked, the length is not to be taken on either the concave (or hollow) or convex (or outward) arching side, but in the middle or mean length.

It is a customary allowance to the buyer to take the girt where he pleases, between the greater part and the middle of the tree.

Branches or boughs measuring 2 feet in compass, or 6 inches for the  $\frac{1}{4}$  girt, are reckoned as timber; and their content is to be found and added to that of the tree. So much of the trunk as measures less than 2 feet in compass, or 6 inches for the quarter girt, is not admitted to be timber.

Suppose a piece of round timber, exclusive of the bark, to measure 17 inches diameter—

Then the area of the largest square to be obtained out of such circle, is  $144$  <sup>inches</sup>

The area of the largest circle, the diameter being 17 inches, is  $227$

$2)371$

The mean area between the square and circle, is . . . . .  $185\ 6$

The content by the qr. girt rule, is . . . . .  $180\ inc.$

which is nearly a mean between the true squared timber, and the true superficial content of the circle: by this means an impartial allowance is made between the buyer and seller, as the content is not taken to the full extent, because of the waste; neither according to the exact square thereof; because that which is cut off, though not so good as the other, is of some value. Many people prefer buying round timber, and will give as great a price for it as square timber, because of the allowance they take to themselves in the measurement. Some timber-measurers often consider the waste of round

timber in the price at per foot or ton, besides being first allowed it in the measurement; which is not right: there is no reason but they should pay for the full measure, if the waste is considered in the price.

It sometimes happens, that, on purchasing and measuring round timber, the buyer will first girt the tree, and divide the line into three parts, casting away one-third for the waste of the bark and rind; then the other two parts they divide into four, and take the quarter of the girt for the side of the square; so that they will have about one half of the timber by this way of allowance and false measurement. It should therefore be observed, that the timber so measured will differ very much in the price per foot cube when compared with good clear perfectly-squared timber.

The difference of the super of the circle, and the square that may be wrought out of the circle, is *one-third*; but all this need not go to chips, especially in great trees. You may, in such large round timber, reckon a fifth part for waste; so that the price of 5 feet thereof will be equal to 4 feet of square timber.

If round timber be measured for sale, it is usual to make a deduction for bark, and is considered in the quarter girt: if oak, it is usual to allow an inch out of the square for bark; or if the quarter girt is 15 inches, it will be taken at 14 inches quarter girt, if the bark has not been taken off: but for ash, elm, and beech, in young growing timber, an inch is too much; as it will be sufficient, in 6 in.  $\frac{1}{2}$  girt, to deduct  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch; and in 9 in.  $\frac{1}{2}$  girt, deduct half inch; in 1 foot  $\frac{1}{2}$  girt, deduct  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; and all above to deduct 1 inch for bark: if there appears to be an external decay or sap, it may be averaged from the quarter girt, in proportion to the depth.

If the bark is one inch deep or thick, the allowance is 1 inch from the quarter girt: therefore, by the following calculation, we shall see how near the truth such allowance is. Suppose the diameter of the round tree to be 24 inches, and the bark one inch deep; deduct 2 inches from the diameter, leaving 22 inches for the diameter of the smaller circle: then as follows:—

24 in. diameter.	22 in. diameter.
4) <u>75</u> circumference.	4) <u>69</u> circumference.
18 in. qr. girt, deduct 1 inch for bark, leaving 17 in.	17 inches the real qr. girt.

But where great part of the timber is decayed, the timber may be first measured as solid, and then a large deduction taken in a cube dimension, which may be considered sufficient to cover the decayed part: the judgment must be exercised where the timber is very shaky, and a sufficient allowance be made in price; as where timber has been struck by lightning, or materially shaken or injured by any other cause.

To measure hewn or squared timber, the custom is, to take the dimensions of the two sides of the square, and add them together;

then take half the dimension as the true side of the square, and multiply by the length of the tree: the cube content being found in feet, it is divided by 50, to bring it into loads.

But it is to be here noticed, that if the timber be unequally sided, this method of taking the dimensions always gives the contents, more than the truth; and the greater the difference of the sides, the greater will the error be.

*The Difference in Measuring Unequal-sided Timber by the Common Rule.*

The difference of the method for measuring squared timber, whose sides are unequal when measured by the erroneous rule just noticed, viz. by adding the two sides together and halving the product for the quarter girt, is as follows:

If the timber be 22 inches one side, by 11 the other side

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 2)33 \\ \hline 16.6 \\ 16.6 \\ \hline 96 \\ 16 \\ 8.3 \\ 8.3 \\ \hline 272.6 \end{array}$$

by the error of the rule.

Then, by the correct rule, multiply the sides of the square into one another

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 11 \\ \hline 242 \end{array}$$

inches, the true superficial content of the square.

Then, by the following Table, published by Mr. Hoppus, for ascertaining the side of the square, we find, by searching, 11 in. square, and under that in the column we find 22; the figures in the next column, and on the same line as 22, we find 15.2; which is 15 in. and 2 quarters, or 1 half inch, or 15.6, and is the square root of  $22 \times 11$  in.; and so of all the other figures in this table: then multiply as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{in. parts.} \\ 15 \ 6 \\ 15 \ 6 \\ \hline 75 \\ 15 \\ 7 \ 9 \\ 7 \ 9 \\ \hline 240 \ 6 \end{array}$$

which is very near the true content of the square, or 242 inches.

The true dimension, or 242 inches superficial, is then to be multiplied by the length of the timber for the cube, which, suppose 30 feet long, will be 50 feet 5 inches cube timber in the tree. See the following, stated by arithmetic:—

To square a dimension of a piece of timber, proceed as follows:

11 in. side of the square.  
 22 side of the square.  
30 feet long.

inch.      feet.    inch.  
 22      = 1    10

11

1 8 2 the true superficial of square.

Multiply the length of the tree by the true superficial of square, or 30 feet, length of tree.

1 . 8 . 2 superficial of square,

30

20 . 0

5 . 0

50 . 5 . 0 = 50 ft. 5 in. cube.

Or, where this method of mensuration may appear tedious or difficult, it may be ascertained near the truth by the Table of Solid Measure herewith published; the use of which will appear by the following example: Search for the mean quarter girt, as given by the former table, or  $15\frac{1}{2}$  inches; and in the left-hand column search for 30 feet; the length then, on the line even with it, in the next column, you will find the cube content of the tree, or 50 feet 0 inches 7 parts, which is near the true content of 50 feet 5 inches cube.

*N.B.* Lineal or running measure regards only the length, but has no regard to the breadth or thickness.

Superficial or square measure regards the length and breadth.

Solid or cubical measure regards the length, breadth, and thickness.

To measure tapering timber, the true method is, to consider them as the frustum of a cone or pyramid, and to measure them by the rules set forth in the several treatises on mensuration.

*Rule.*—Find the areas of its bases, and multiply the one by the other; extract the square root of the product, and add the root to the areas of the bases; then multiply the sum by one-third part of the length of the frustum: the product is the solidity. Or, when the bases of a frustum are squares, multiply the side of the greater base by the side of the less, and add the product to the squares of these sides; then multiply the sum by one-third part of the length of the frustum, and the product is the solid content.

All round trees are either cylinders or frustums of cones, and may be found by the foregoing rules; or multiply the square of one-fifth part of the circumference by twice the length for the cube.

By the common rule in practice, a piece of timber 24 feet, long side of greater base 15 inches, side of lesser base 6 inches, contains 18 feet 4 inches, and 6 parts cube; and by the correct rule, here laid down, it is found to contain 19 feet 6 inches cube: hence it appears that the usual mode is too little by one foot one inch and 6 parts cube.

Also, a piece of timber, by the usual mode of measuring, 40 feet long, great end 36 by 20, small end 16  $\times$  12, contains, by arithmetic, 115 feet 6 inches and 6 parts cube; the content, by the following Table, is 115 feet 8 inches and 10 parts; and by the correct rule it is found to contain 118 feet 9 inches 6 parts cube; which is a difference of 3 feet 2 inches and 10 parts cube.

## Shewing the Square of Unequal-sided Timber.

2 In. Sq.	2 5 3	10 6 0	2 6 1	9 7 0	2 8 3	16 11 0	2 10 2
2 2 1	14 6 0	2 6 0	9 6 1	2 7 1	12 8 3	2 11 0	13 10 3
3 2 2	2 6 0	11 6 1	2 6 2	10 7 2	2 9 0	17 11 1	2 11 0
2 2 3	15 6 1	2 6 1	10 6 3	2 7 2	13 9 1	2 11 1	2 14 1 1
4 2 3	2 6 1	12 6 2	2 6 3	11 7 3	2 9 1	18 11 2	2 11 2
2 3 0	16 6 1	2 6 2	11 7 0	2 8 0	14 9 2		15 11 2
5 3 1	2 6 2	13 6 3	2 7 1	12 8 0	2 9 3	8 In. Sq.	2 11 3
2 3 2	17 6 2	2 7 0	12 7 1	2 8 1	15 10 0	2 8 1	16 12 0
6 3 2	2 6 2	14 7 0	2 7 2	13 8 2	2 10 0	9 8 2	2 12 1
2 3 3	18 6 3	2 7 0	13 7 3	2 8 2	16 10 1	2 8 3	17 12 1
7 3 3		15 7 1	2 7 3	14 8 3	2 10 1	10 9 0	2 12 2
2 3 3	3 In. Sq.	2 7 1	14 8 0	2 9 0	17 10 2	2 9 1	18 12 3
8 4 0	2 3 1	16 7 2	2 8 0	15 9 0	2 10 3	11 9 2	
2 4 0	4 3 2	2 7 2	15 8 1	2 9 1	18 10 3	2 9 2	9½ Sq.
9 4 1	2 3 3	17 7 3	2 8 1	16 9 2		12 9 3	10 9 3
2 4 1	5 3 3	2 7 3	16 8 2	2 9 2	7 In. Sq.	2 10 0	2 10 0
10 4 2	2 4 0	18 8 0	2 8 2	17 9 3	2 7 1	13 10 1	11 10 1
2 4 2	6 4 1		17 8 3	2 9 3	8 7 2	2 10 2	10 10 2
11 4 3	2 4 1	4 In. Sq.	2 8 3	18 10 0	2 7 3	14 10 2	12 10 3
2 4 3	7 4 2	2 4 1	18 9 0		9 8 0	2 10 3	2 11 0
12 5 0	2 4 3	5 4 2		6 In. Sq.	2 8 1	15 11 0	13 11 0
2 5 0	8 4 3	2 4 3	5 In. Sq.	2 6 1	10 8 1	2 11 1	2 11 1
13 5 1	2 5 0	6 5 0	2 5 1	7 6 2	2 8 2	16 11 1	14 11 2
2 5 1	9 5 1	2 5 0	6 5 2	2 6 3	11 8 3	2 11 2	2 11 3
14 5 1	2 5 1	7 5 1	2 5 3	8 7 0	2 9 0	17 11 3	15 12 3
2 5 2	10 5 2	2 5 2	7 6 0	2 7 1	12 9 1	2 11 3	2 12 1
15 5 2	2 5 2	8 5 2	2 6 0	9 7 1	2 9 1	18 12 0	16 12 1
2 5 2	11 5 3	2 5 3	8 6 1	2 7 2	13 9 2		2 12 2
16 5 3	2 6 0	9 6 0	2 6 2	10 7 3	2 9 3	8½ Sq.	17 12 3
2 5 3	12 6 0	2 6 1	9 6 3	2 8 0	14 10 0	9 8 3	2 13 0
17 5 3	2 6 1	10 6 1	2 6 3	11 8 0	2 10 0	2 9 0	18 13 0
2 6 0	13 6 1	2 6 2	10 7 0	2 8 1	15 10 1	10 9 1	2 13 1
18 6 0	2 6 1	11 6 3	2 7 1	12 8 2	2 10 2	2 9 2	19 13 2
2 6 0	14 6 2	2 6 3	11 7 2	2 8 3	16 10 2	11 9 3	
2½ Sq.	2 6 2	12 7 0	2 7 2	13 8 3	2 10 3	2 10 0	10 In. Sq.
3 2 3	15 6 3	2 7 0	12 7 3	2 9 0	17 11 0	12 10 0	2 10 1
2 3 0	2 6 3	13 7 1	2 8 0	14 9 1	2 11 0	2 10 1	11 10 2
4 3 1	16 7 0	2 7 1	13 8 0	2 9 1	18 11 1	13 10 2	2 10 3
2 3 2	2 7 0	14 7 2	2 8 1	15 9 2		2 10 3	12 11 0
5 3 2	17 7 1	2 7 2	14 8 1	2 9 3	7½ Sq.	14 11 0	2 11 1
2 3 3	2 7 1	15 7 3	2 8 2	16 9 3	8 7 3	2 11 0	13 11 2
6 3 3	18 7 1	2 7 3	15 8 3	2 10 0	2 8 0	15 11 1	2 11 2
2 4 0		16 8 0	2 8 3	17 10 0	9 8 1	2 11 2	14 11 3
7 4 1	3½ Sq.	2 8 1	16 9 0	2 10 1	2 8 2	16 11 3	2 12 0
2 4 1	4 3 3	17 8 1	2 9 1	18 10 2	10 8 3	2 11 3	15 12 1
8 4 2	2 3 3	2 8 1	17 9 1		2 8 3	17 12 0	2 12 2
2 4 2	5 4 0	18 8 2	2 9 1		11 9 0	2 12 1	16 12 3
9 4 3	2 4 1		18 9 2		2 9 1	18 12 1	2 12 3
2 4 3	6 4 2	4½ Sq.			2 7 0	12 9 2	
10 5 0	2 4 3	5 4 3			8 7 1	2 9 3	9 In. Sq.
2 5 0	7 5 0	2 5 0	6 5 3	2 7 2	13 9 3	2 9 1	18 13 2
11 5 1	2 5 0	6 5 1	2 6 0	9 7 3	2 10 0	10 9 2	2 13 2
2 5 1	8 5 1	2 5 2	7 6 1	2 7 3	14 10 1	2 9 3	19 13 3
12 5 2	2 5 2	7 5 2	2 6 2	10 8 0	2 10 0	2 11 0	2 14 0
2 5 2	9 5 2	2 5 3	8 6 3	2 8 1	15 10 2	2 10 1	20 14 1
13 5 3	2 5 3	8 6 0	2 6 3	11 8 2	2 10 3	12 10 2	

10 1/2 Sq.	16 13 2 2 15 2	21 16 3 2 17 1	18 16 3 30 22 0	25 20 2
11 10 3	2 13 3 20 15 3	2 17 0 21 17 2	2 17 0 2 22 0	2 20 3
2 11 0	17 14 0 2 16 0	22 17 1 2 17 3	19 17 1 31 22 1	26 21 0
12 11 1	2 14 1 21 16 1	2 17 2 22 17 3	2 17 2 2 22 2	2 21 1
2 11 2	18 14 2 2 16 2	23 17 2 2 18 0	20 17 2 32 22 3	27 21 2
13 11 3	2 14 2 22 16 2	2 17 3 23 18 1	2 17 3	2 21 2
2 12 0	19 14 3 2 16 3	24 18 0 2 18 2	21 18 0	28 21 3
14 12 0	2 15 0 23 17 0	2 18 1 24 18 3	2 18 1	2 22 0
2 12 1	20 15 1 2 17 1	25 18 1 2 18 3	22 18 2	29 22 1
15 12 2	2 15 1 24 17 1	2 18 2 25 19 0	2 18 3	2 22 2
2 12 3	21 15 2 2 17 2	26 18 3 2 19 1	23 18 3	30 22 2
16 13 0	2 15 3 25 17 3	2 19 0 26 19 2	2 19 0	19 17 3
2 13 1	22 16 0	27 19 0	2 19 1	2 18 0
17 13 1	2 16 0	13 In. Sq.	27 19 3	2 19 2
2 13 2	23 16 1	2 13 1	14 In. Sq.	2 18 2
18 13 3	2 16 1	14 13 2	2 14 1	28 20 1
2 14 0	12 In. Sq.	2 13 3	15 14 2	2 20 1
19 14 0	2 12 1	15 14 0	2 14 3	29 20 2
2 14 1	13 12 2	2 14 1	16 15 0	2 20 1
20 14 2	2 12 3	16 14 2	2 15 1	15 In. Sq.
2 14 3	14 13 0	2 14 3	17 15 2	2 15 1
21 14 3	2 13 1	17 14 3	2 15 3	16 15 2
11 In. Sq.	15 13 2	2 15 0	18 16 0	2 15 3
2 11 1	16 13 3	2 15 2	19 16 2	2 16 1
12 11 2	2 14 0	19 15 2	2 16 3	18 16 2
2 11 3	17 14 1	2 15 3	20 16 3	2 16 3
13 12 0	2 14 2	20 16 0	2 17 0	19 17 0
2 12 1	18 14 3	2 16 1	21 17 1	2 17 0
14 12 2	2 15 0	21 16 2	2 17 2	17 16 2
2 12 3	19 15 0	2 16 3	22 17 2	2 17 2
15 12 3	2 15 1	22 17 0	2 17 3	21 17 3
2 13 0	20 15 2	2 17 0	23 18 0	2 18 0
16 13 1	1 2 15 3	23 17 1	2 18 1	2 17 1
2 13 2	21 15 3	2 17 2	24 18 1	2 18 1
17 13 3	2 16 0	24 17 3	2 18 2	23 18 2
2 13 3	22 16 1	2 17 3	25 18 3	2 17 3
18 14 0	2 16 2	25 18 0	2 19 0	24 19 0
2 14 1	23 16 3	2 18 1	26 19 0	2 19 0
19 14 2	2 16 3	26 18 2	2 19 1	25 19 1
2 14 3	24 17 0	27 19 2	2 19 2	22 13 3
20 14 3	13 1/2 Sq.	2 19 3	26 19 3	2 19 3
2 15 0	12 1/2 Sq.	14 13 3	28 19 3	2 20 0
21 15 1	13 12 3	2 14 0	14 1/2 Sq.	27 20 1
2 15 1	2 13 0	15 14 1	2 20 1	24 19 3
22 15 2	14 13 1	2 14 2	15 14 3	28 20 2
11 1/2 Sq.	2 13 2	16 14 3	2 15 0	2 20 3
12 11 3	2 14 0	17 15 1	2 15 2	2 21 0
2 12 0	16 14 1	2 15 1	17 15 3	30 21 1
13 12 0	2 14 1	18 15 2	2 16 0	27 20 3
2 12 1	17 14 2	2 15 3	18 16 1	15 1/2 Sq.
14 12 2	2 14 3	19 16 0	2 16 2	16 15 3
2 12 3	18 15 0	2 16 1	19 16 3	2 16 0
15 13 0	2 15 0	20 16 2	2 16 3	17 16 1
2 13 1	19 15 1	2 16 3	20 17 0	2 16 2



18 In. Sq.	2 22	2 26	1 25	2 22	1 25	2 25	3 28	3 24	2 23	0 25	3
19 18	2 23	3 27	2 26	2 22	2 26	0 40	2 29	0 23	1 30	2 26	0
2 18	3 29	2 23	1 38	2 26	3 23	0 34	2 26	2 41	2 29	1 25	2 2
20 19	0 23	1		27 23	1 26	2 29	2 26	2 24	0 26	2 26	2
2 19	1 30	2 23	19 1/2 Sq.	2 23	2 25	2 26	3 42	2 29	3 24	1 32	2 26
21 19	2 23	3 20	19	3 28	2 23	3 27	0		27 24	1 27	0
2 19	3 31	2 24	0 22	0 23	3 26	27	1 21 1/2 Sq.	2 24	2 23	2 27	1
22 20	0 24	1 21	20	2 24	0 27	1 22	1 3	2 24	3 27	2 27	2
2 20	1 32	2 24	1 20	2 24	1 27	2 22	0	2 25	0 24	2 27	3
23 20	1 24	2 22	20	3 30	2 24	2 27	3 23	2 21	2 25	1 27	3
2 20	2 33	2 24	3 22	0 24	3 38	0 22	2 22	2 25	2 25	2 28	0
24 20	3 25	0 23	21	1 31	2 25	0 22	1 24	2 23	3 30	2 25	1
2 21	0 34	2 25	0 22	1 22	2 25	0 39	2 22	0 26	2 26	0 36	2 2
25 21	1 25	1 24	21	3 32	2 25	1 22	3 25	2 23	1 31	2 26	0
2 21	2 35	2 25	2 21	3 22	3 25	3 29	0 26	2 23	3 32	2 26	2
26 21	2 25	3 25	2 22	0 33	2 25	3 29	0 26	2 23	3 32	2 26	2
2 21	3 36	2 25	3 22	1 22	2 26	0 41	2 29	1 23	3 3	2 26	3
27 22	0 26	0 26	22	2 34	2 26	0		27 24	0 33	27	0
2 22	1 37	2 26	1 22	3 22	2 26	1	21 In. Sq.	2 24	1 27	1 39	2 2
28 22	2 27	2 23	0 35	2 26	1 22	1 23	2 24	2 34	2 27	1 29	3
2 22	3 19	2 23	1 22	2 26	3 22	2 21	2 24	3 27	2 27	2 40	0
29 22	3 2 19	1 28	23	1 36	2 26	3 21	3 29	2 25	0 35	27	3
2 23	0 20	19	2 23	2 27	0 23	2 22	0 25	2 26	2 28	0 41	30
30 23	1 21	3 29	23	3 37	2 27	1 22	1 30	2 25	2 36	2 28	1
2 23	2 21	2 20	0 24	0 27	2 24	2 22	2 25	2 28	1 42	30	3
31 23	2 20	1 30	24	1 38	2 27	2 22	5 31	2 25	3 37	2 28	2
2 23	3 22	2 20	2 24	2 27	3 25	2 23	0 26	0 28	3 43	31	0
32 24	0 20	3 31	24	2 39	2 28	0 23	1 32	2 26	1 38	2 29	0
2 24	1 23	2 21	0 24	3 22	0 26	2 23	1 22	2 26	2 29	0 44	31
33 24	1 21	1 32	25	0 40	2 28	1 23	2 33	2 26	3 39	2 29	1
2 24	2 24	1 22	1 25	1	27 23	3 26	3	2 26	3 29	2 43	3
34 24	3 21	2 33	25	1 20 1/2 Sq.	2 24	0 34	27	0 40	2 29	3	
2 25	0 25	2 21	3 25	2 21	2 20	3 28	2 24	1 27	1 29	3 23	In. Sq.
35 25	1 22	0 34	25	3 22	0 22	1 29	2 24	2 35	27	41	30
2 25	2 26	2 22	1 26	0 22	2 21	1 29	2 24	3 27	2 30	1 24	23
36 25	3 22	2 35	26	0 21	2 25	0 36	2 27	3 42	30	2 23	3
	27 22	3 22	3 26	1 23	2 21	3 30	2 25	0 28	0 23	2 25	24
18 1/2 Sq.	2 22	3 36	26	2 22	0 25	1 37	2 28	1 43	30	3 24	1
19 18	3 28	2 23	0 26	3 24	2 22	1 31	2 25	2 28	2 23	0 26	24
2 19	0 23	1 37	26	3 22	2 22	2 25	3 38	2 28	2 44	31	0
20 19	1 23	2 27	0 25	2 22	3 32	2 26	0 28	3		27	25
2 19	2 23	3 38	27	1 22	3 22	0 39	2 29	0	22 1/2 Sq.	2 25	1
21 19	3 30	3 27	2 26	2 23	0 33	2 26	1 29	1 23	2 22	3 28	25
2 20	0 24	0 39	27	2 23	1 26	2 40	2 29	1 23	0 23	0 25	2
22 20	1 31	2 27	27	2 23	2 34	2 26	3 29	2 24	2 23	1 29	25
2 20	2 24	2 22	2 23	3 27	0 41	2 29	3 23	2 23	2 22	2 26	0
23 20	3 32	2 24	3 20	1 28	2 24	0 35	2 27	0 29	3 25	2 23	30
2 20	3 24	3 21	20	2 24	1 27	1 42	30	0 24	0 24	0 26	2
24 21	0 33	2 25	0 20	3 29	2 24	1 36	27	2 20	1 26	2 24	1 31
2 21	1 25	1 22	21	0 24	2 27	3 43	30	2 24	2 27	2 27	0
25 21	2 34	2 21	1 30	2 24	3 27	2 27	3	27 24	3 22	2 27	1
2 21	3 25	2 23	21	2 25	0 28	0	22 In. Sq.	2 24	3 27	1	
26 22	0 35	2 21	3 31	2 25	1 38	2 28	1 22	1 28	2 25	0 33	27
2 22	1 26	0 34	22	0 25	2 28	2 33	2 22	2 25	1 27	2 27	3
27 22	1 36	1 22	1 32	2 25	2 39	2 28	2 22	3 29	2 25	2 34	28

2 28	1 39 30	1 43 32	0 2 33	3 2 35	1 26 In. Sq.	2 27	0 2 27	3	
35 28	1 2 30	2 2 32	1 47 34	0 50 35	1 2 26	2 28 27	1 29 28	0	
2 28	2 40 30	3 44 32	2 2 34	0 2 34	0 27 26	2 27	2 28	1	
36 28	2 2 30	3 2 32	3 48 34	1 25 1/2 Sq.	2 26	3 29 27	3 30 28	2	
2 29	0 41 31	0 45 33	0 2 34	2 26 25	3 28 27	0 2 28	0 2 28	3	
37 29	1 2 31	1 2 33	0 49 34	3 2 26	0 2 27	1 30 28	1 31 29	0	
2 29	1 12 31	2 16 33	1 2 26	2 27 26	1 29 27	2 2 28	2 2 29	1	
38 29	2 2 31	2 2 33	2 25 In. Sq.	2 26	2 2 27	3 31 28	3 32 29	2	
2 29	3 13 31	3 17 33	2 2 25	1 28 26	3 30 28	0 2 28	3 2 29	2	
39 30	0 2 32	0 2 33	3 26 25	2 2 27	0 2 28	1 32 29	0 33 29	3	
2 30	1 14 32	1 18 34	0 2 25	3 29 27	1 31 28	2 2 29	1 2 30	0	
40 30	2 2 32	1 2 26	0 2 27	2 2 28	2 2 28	3 33 28	3 3 29	0	
2 30	3 15 32	2 24 1/2 Sq.	2 26	1 30 27	3 32 28	3 2 29	3 2 30	2	
41 31	0 2 32	3 25 24	3 28 26	2 2 27	3 2 29	0 34 30	0 35 30	3	
2 31	0 46 33	0 2 25	0 2 26	3 31 28	0 33 29	1 2 30	1 2 31	0	
42 31	1 2 33	0 26 25	1 29 27	0 2 28	1 2 29	2 35 30	2 36 31	2	
2 31	2 47 33	1 2 25	2 2 27	1 32 28	2 34 29	3 2 30	3 2 31	1	
43 31	2 27 25	3 30 27	1 2 28	3 2 30	0 36 31	0 37 31	0 37 31	2	
2 31	3 24 In. Sq.	2 26	0 2 27	2 33 29	0 35 30	1 2 31	0 2 31	3	
44 32	0 2 24	1 28 26	1 31 27	3 2 29	1 2 30	2 37 31	1 38 32	0	
2 32	1 25 24	2 2 26	2 2 28	0 34 29	2 36 30	2 2 31	2 2 32	1	
45 32	1 2 24	3 29 26	3 32 28	1 2 29	3 2 30	3 38 31	3 39 32	2	
2 32	2 26 25	0 2 27	0 2 28	2 35 29	3 37 31	0 2 32	0 2 32	3	
46 32	3 2 25	1 30 27	0 33 28	3 2 30	0 2 31	1 39 32	1 40 32	3	
2 32	3 2 25	2 2 27	1 2 29	0 36 30	1 38 31	2 2 32	1 2 33	0	
25 1/2 Sq.	2 25	3 31 27	2 34 29	1 2 30	2 2 31	3 40 32	2 41 33	1	
24 23	3 28 26	0 2 27	3 2 29	1 37 30	3 39 31	3 2 32	3 2 33	2	
2 24	0 2 26	1 32 28	0 35 29	2 2 31	0 2 32	0 41 33	0 42 33	3	
25 24	1 29 26	1 2 28	1 2 29	3 38 31	1 40 32	1 2 33	1 2 33	3	
2 24	2 2 26	2 38 28	2 36 30	0 2 31	1 2 32	2 42 33	1 43 34	0	
26 24	3 30 26	3 2 28	3 2 30	1 39 31	2 41 32	3 2 33	2 2 34	1	
2 25	0 2 27	0 34 28	3 37 30	2 2 31	3 2 32	3 43 33	3 44 34	2	
27 25	1 31 27	1 2 29	0 2 30	2 40 32	0 42 33	0 2 34	0 2 34	3	
2 25	2 2 27	2 35 29	1 38 30	3 2 32	0 2 33	1 44 34	1 45 34	3	
28 25	3 32 27	3 2 29	2 2 31	0 41 32	1 43 33	2 2 34	1 2 35	0	
2 25	3 2 28	0 36 29	3 39 31	1 2 32	2 2 33	3 45 34	2 46 35	1	
29 26	0 33 28	1 2 30	0 2 31	2 42 32	3 44 33	3 2 34	3 2 35	2	
2 26	1 2 28	1 37 30	0 40 31	2 2 33	0 2 34	0 46 35	0 47 35	2	
30 26	2 34 28	2 2 30	1 2 31	3 43 33	0 45 34	1 2 35	0 2 35	3	
2 26	3 2 28	3 38 30	2 41 32	0 2 33	1 2 34	2 47 35	1 48 36	0	
31 27	0 35 29	0 2 30	3 2 32	1 44 33	2 46 34	2 2 35	2 2 36	1	
2 27	1 2 29	1 39 31	0 42 32	2 2 33	3 2 34	3 48 35	3 49 36	2	
32 27	2 36 29	2 2 31	0 2 32	2 45 33	3 47 35	0 2 35	3 2 36	2	
2 27	3 2 29	2 40 31	1 43 32	3 2 34	0 2 35	1 49 36	0 50 36	3	
33 27	3 37 29	3 2 31	2 2 33	0 46 34	1 48 35	1 2 36	1 2 37	0	
2 28	0 2 30	0 41 31	3 44 33	1 2 34	2 2 35	2 50 36	2 51 37	0	
34 28	1 38 30	1 2 31	3 2 33	1 47 34	2 49 35	3 2 36	2 2 37	1	
2 28	2 2 30	2 42 32	0 45 33	2 2 34	3 2 35	5 51 36	3 52 37	2	
35 28	3 39 30	2 2 32	1 2 33	3 48 35	0 50 36	0 2 37	0 2 37	3	
2 29	0 2 30	3 43 32	2 46 34	0 2 35	1 2 36	1 53 37	0 53 37	3	
36 29	0 40 31	0 2 32	3 2 34	0 49 35	1 51 36	2 2 37	1 2 38	0	
2 29	1 2 31	1 44 32	3 47 34	1 2 35	2 2 36	2 55 37	2 54 38	1	
37 29	2 41 31	1 2 33	0 2 34	5 50 35	3 52 36				
2 29	3 2 31	2 45 33	1 48 34	3 2 35		27 In. Sq.	27 1/2 Sq.		
38 29	3 42 31	3 2 33	2 2 34	3 51 36		26 1/2 Sq.	2 27	1 26 27	3
2 30	0 2 32	0 46 33	2 49 35	0 2 26	3 28 27	2 2 28	0 2 28	0	

29 28	1 30 29	0 2 30	0 2 31	1 36 32	2 39 34	1 2 36	0 2 38	0
2 28	2 2 29	1 32 30	1 34 31	2 2 32	3 2 34	2 43 36	1 47 38	1
30 28	3 31 29	2 2 30	2 2 31	3 37 33	0 40 34	3 2 36	2 2 38	1
2 29	0 2 29	3 33 30	3 35 31	3 2 33	1 2 34	3 44 36	3 48 38	2
31 29	1 32 30	0 2 31	0 2 32	0 38 33	2 41 35	0 2 36	3 2 38	3
2 29	2 2 30	1 34 31	1 36 32	1 2 33	3 2 35	1 45 37	0 49 39	0
32 29	3 33 30	2 2 31	1 2 32	2 39 34	0 42 35	2 2 37	1 2 39	1
2 29	3 2 30	3 35 31	2 37 32	3 2 34	1 2 35	3 46 37	2 50 39	1
33 30	0 34 30	3 2 31	3 2 33	0 40 34	1 43 36	0 2 37	3 2 39	2
2 30	1 2 31	0 36 32	0 38 33	1 2 34	2 2 36	0 47 37	3 54 39	3
34 30	2 35 31	1 0 32	1 2 33	2 41 34	3 44 36	1 2 38	0 2 40	0
2 30	3 2 31	2 37 32	2 39 33	3 2 35	0 2 36	2 48 38	1 52 40	1
35 31	0 36 31	3 2 32	3 2 33	3 42 35	1 45 36	3 2 38	2 2 40	1
2 31	1 2 32	0 38 33	0 40 34	0 2 35	2 2 37	0 49 38	3 53 40	2
26 31	2 37 32	1 2 33	0 2 34	1 43 35	2 46 37	1 2 38	3 2 40	3
2 31	3 2 32	2 39 33	1 41 34	2 2 35	3 2 37	1 50 39	0 54 41	0
37 32	0 38 32	2 2 33	2 2 34	3 44 36	0 47 37	2 2 39	1	
2 32	0 2 32	3 40 33	3 42 35	0 2 36	1 2 37	3 51 39	2	31 1/2 Sq.
38 32	1 39 33	0 2 34	0 2 35	0 45 36	2 48 38	0 2 39	2 32 31	3
2 32	2 2 33	1 41 34	1 43 35	1 2 36	3 2 38	1 52 39	3 2 32	0
39 32	3 40 33	2 2 34	2 2 35	2 46 36	3 49 38	1 2 40	0 33 32	1
2 32	0 2 33	3 42 34	2 44 35	3 2 37	0 2 38	2 53 40	1 2 32	2
40 33	1 41 34	0 2 34	3 2 36	0 47 37	1 50 38	3 2 40	2 34 32	3
2 33	1 2 34	0 43 35	0 45 36	0 2 37	2 2 39	0 54 40	2 2 33	0
41 33	2 42 34	1 2 35	1 2 36	1 47 37	3 51 39	0	35 33	1
2 33	3 2 34	2 44 35	2 46 36	2 2 37	3 2 39	1 31 In. Sq.	2 33	2
42 34	0 43 34	3 2 35	2 2 36	3 49 38	0 52 39	2 2 31	1 36 33	3
2 34	1 2 35	0 45 35	3 47 37	0 2 38	1 2 39	3 32 31	2 2 34	0
43 34	2 44 35	0 2 36	0 2 37	0 50 38	2 53 39	3 2 31	3 37 34	1
2 34	2 2 35	1 46 36	1 48 37	1 2 38	2 2 40	0 33 32	0 2 34	1
44 34	3 45 35	2 2 36	2 2 37	2 51 38	3 54 40	1 2 32	1 38 34	2
2 35	0 2 35	3 47 36	2 49 37	3 2 39	0	34 32	2 2 34	3
45 35	1 46 36	0 2 36	3 2 38	0 52 39	1 30 1/2 Sq.	2 32	3 39 35	0
2 35	1 2 36	0 48 37	0 50 38	0 2 39	1 31 30	3 35 33	0 2 35	1
46 35	2 47 36	1 2 37	1 2 38	1 53 39	2 2 31	0 2 33	1 40 35	2
2 35	3 2 36	2 49 37	1 51 38	2 2 39	3 32 31	1 36 33	2 2 35	3
47 36	0 48 36	3 2 37	2 2 38	3 54 40	0 2 31	2 2 33	3 41 36	0
2 36	1 2 36	3 50 37	3 52 38	3	33 31	3 37 33	3 2 36	1
48 36	1 49 37	0 2 38	0 2 39	0 30 In. Sq.	2 32	0 2 34	0 42 36	1
2 36	2 2 37	1 51 38	0 53 39	1 2 30	1 34 32	1 38 34	1 2 36	2
49 36	3 50 37	2 2 38	1 2 39	2 31 30	2 2 32	2 2 34	2 43 36	3
2 37	0 2 37	2 52 38	2 54 39	2 2 30	3 35 32	3 39 34	3 2 37	0
50 37	0 51 37	3 2 38	3	32 31	0 2 33	0 2 35	0 44 37	1
2 37	1 2 38	0 53 38	3 29 1/2 Sq.	2 31	1 36 33	1 40 35	1 2 37	2
51 37	2 52 38	1 2 39	0 30 29	3 33 31	2 2 33	1 2 35	2 45 37	3
2 37	3 2 38	1 54 39	1 2 30	0 2 31	3 37 33	2 41 35	3 2 37	3
52 37	3 53 38	2	51 30	1 34 32	0 2 33	3 2 35	3 46 38	0
2 38	0 2 38	3 29 In. Sq.	2 30	2 2 32	1 38 34	0 42 36	0 2 38	1
53 38	1 54 39	0 2 39	1 32 30	3 35 32	2 2 34	1 2 36	1 47 38	2
2 38	1	30 29	2 2 31	0 2 32	3 39 34	2 43 36	2 2 38	3
54 38	2 28 1/2 Sq.	2 29	3 33 31	1 36 32	3 2 34	3 2 36	3 48 39	0
28 In. Sq.	29 28	3 31 30	0 2 31	2 2 33	0 40 35	0 44 37	0 2 39	0
	2 29	0 2 30	1 34 31	3 37 33	1 2 35	1 2 37	1 49 39	1
	2 28	1 30 29	1 32 30	2 2 32	0 2 33	2 41 35	1 45 37	1
	29 28	2 2 29	2 2 30	3 35 32	0 38 33	3 2 35	2 2 37	2
	2 28	3 31 29	3 33 31	0 2 32	1 2 34	0 42 35	3 46 37	3

SQUARE OF UNEQUAL-SIDED TIMBER.

1140	0	233	0	236	0	4639	1	5342	2	237	5	4941	3	238	0
240	1	3433	1	4036	1	239	2	242	3	4138	0	242	0	4038	1
5240	5	233	3	236	2	4739	3	5442	3	238	0	5042	1	238	2
240	3	3533	3	4136	3	240	0			4238	1	242	1	4138	2
5340	3	234	0	237	0	4840	0	34 1/2 Sq.		238	2	5142	2	239	0
241	0	3634	1	4237	1	240	1	3584	3	4338	3	242	3	4239	1
5441	1	234	2	237	2	4940	2	235	0	239	0	5243	0	239	2
32 In. Sq.		3734	3	4337	3	240	3	3655	1	4439	1	243	1	4339	2
232	1	3885	1	4438	0	241	1	3735	3	4539	3	243	2	4440	0
3332	2	235	2	238	1	5141	1	236	0	240	0	5443	3	240	1
232	3	3935	2	4538	2	241	2	3836	1	4640	0			4540	2
3433	0	235	3	238	2	5241	3	236	2	240	1	36 In. Sq.		240	3
233	1	4036	0	4638	3	242	0	3936	3	4740	2	236	1	4641	0
3533	2	236	1	239	0	5342	1	237	0	240	3	3736	2	241	1
233	3	4136	2	4739	1	242	1	4037	1	4841	0	266	3	4741	2
3634	0	236	3	239	2	5442	2	237	2	241	1	3837	0	241	3
234	1	4237	0	4839	3			4137	2	4941	2	237	1	4841	3
3734	2	237	1	239	3	34 In. Sq.		237	3	241	2	3937	2	242	0
234	3	4337	2	4940	0	234	1	4238	0	5041	3	237	3	4942	1
3834	3	237	2	240	1	3534	2	238	1	242	0	4038	0	242	2
235	0	4437	3	5040	2	234	3	4338	2	5142	1	238	1	5042	3
3935	1	238	0	240	3	3635	0	238	3	242	2	4138	2	243	0
235	2	4538	1	5140	3	235	1	4439	0	5242	3	238	3	5143	1
4035	3	238	2	241	0	3735	2	239	1	242	3	4239	0	243	1
236	0	4638	3	5241	1	235	2	4539	2	5343	0	239	0	5243	2
4136	1	238	3	241	1	3835	3	239	2	243	1	4339	1	243	3
236	2	4739	0	5341	2	236	0	4639	3	5443	2	239	2	5344	0
4236	3	239	1	241	3	3936	1	240	0			4439	3	244	0
4337	0	4839	2	5442	0	236	2	4740	1	35 1/2 Sq.		240	0	5444	1
4337	0	239	3			4036	3	240	2	3635	3	4540	1		
237	1	4940	0	33 1/2 Sq.		237	0	4840	3	236	0	240	2	37 In. Sq.	
4437	2	240	0	3433	3	4137	1	241	0	3736	1	4640	3	237	1
237	3	5040	1	234	0	237	2	4941	0	236	2	241	0	3837	2
4538	0	240	2	3534	1	4237	3	241	1	3836	3	4741	1	237	3
238	1	5140	3	234	2	238	0	5041	2	237	0	241	1	3938	0
4638	1	241	0	3634	3	4338	0	241	3	3937	1	4841	2	238	1
238	2	5241	0	235	0	238	1	5142	0	237	2	241	3	4038	2
4738	3	241	1	3735	1	4438	2	242	1	4037	3	4942	0	238	3
239	0	5341	2	235	2	238	3	5242	1	238	0	242	1	4139	0
4839	1	241	3	3835	3	4539	0	242	2	4138	1	5042	2	239	1
239	2	5442	0	236	0	239	1	5342	3	238	2	242	3	4239	2
4939	2			3936	1	4639	2	243	0	4238	3	5142	3	239	3
239	3	33 In. Sq.		236	2	239	3	5443	1	238	3	243	0	4340	0
5040	0	233	1	4036	2	4740	0			4339	0	5243	1	240	0
240	1	3433	2	236	3	240	1	35 In. Sq.		239	1	243	2	4440	1
5140	1	233	3	4137	0	4840	2	235	1	4439	2	5343	3	240	2
240	2	3534	0	237	1	240	2	3635	2	239	3	244	0	4540	3
5240	3	234	1	4237	2	4940	3	235	3	4540	0	5444	0	241	0
240	4	3634	2	237	3	241	0	3736	0	240	1			4641	1
5341	0	234	3	4338	0	5041	1	236	1	4640	2	36 1/2 Sq.		241	2
241	1	3735	0	238	1	241	2	3836	2	240	2	3736	3	4741	3
5441	2	235	1	4438	2	5141	3	236	3	4740	3	237	0	242	0
32 1/2 Sq.		3635	2	238	2	241	3	3937	0	241	0	3837	1	4842	1
3283	3	3935	3	239	0	242	1	4037	2	241	1	237	2	242	1
										241	2	3937	3	4942	2

SQUARE OF UNEQUAL-SIDED TIMBER.

242	3	240	1	5445	2	244	3	4944	2	245	1	5247	0	244	3	
5043	0	4340	2			5145	0	244	3	5045	2	247	1	4645	0	
243	1	240	3	39 In. Sq.		245	0	5045	0	245	3	5347	2	245	1	
5143	2	4441	0	239	1	5245	1	245	1	5146	0	247	3	4745	2	
243	3	241	0	4039	2	245	2	5145	2	246	1	5448	0	245	3	
5243	3	4541	1	239	3	5345	3	245	3	5246	2			4846	0	
244	0	241	2	4140	0	246	0	5246	0	246	3	43 In. Sq.		246	1	
5344	1	4641	3	240	1	5446	1	246	0	5347	0	243	1	4946	2	
244	2	242	0	4240	2			5346	1	247	0	4443	2	246	3	
5444	2	4742	1	240	3	40 In. Sq.		246	2	5447	1	243	3	5047	0	
244	3	243	1	4341	0	240	1			5446	3			247	1	
		4342	2	241	1	4140	2					42 In. Sq.		5147	1	
		4343	3	241	1	4140	2							247	2	
		37 1/2 Sq.	242	3	4441	2	240	3	41 In. Sq.		242	1	4644	2	247	3
3837	3	4343	0	241	3	4241	0	241	1	4342	2	244	3	5247	3	
238	0	243	1	4542	0	241	1	4241	2	242	3	4745	0	248	0	
3038	1	5043	2	242	0	4342	2	241	3	4443	0	245	1	5348	1	
238	2	243	3	4642	1	241	3	4342	0	243	1	4845	2	248	2	
4038	3	5144	0	242	2	4442	0	242	1	4543	2	245	3	5448	3	
239	0	244	0	4742	3	242	1	4442	2	243	3	4946	0	44 1/2 Sq.		
4139	1	5244	1	243	0	4542	2	242	3	4644	0	246	1	4544	3	
239	2	244	2	4843	1	242	3	4543	0	244	1	5046	2	245	0	
4239	3	5344	3	243	2	4643	0	243	1	4744	2	246	2	4645	1	
240	0	245	0	4943	3	243	1	4643	2	244	3	5146	3	4645	1	
4340	1	5445	1	244	0	4743	1	243	3	4845	0	247	0	245	2	
240	2			5044	1	243	2	4744	0	245	1	5247	1	4745	3	
4440	3			244	1	4843	3	244	1	4945	1	247	2	246	0	
240	3	38 1/2 Sq.	244	3	5144	2	244	0	4844	1	245	2	5347	3	4646	1
240	3	3938	3	5144	2	244	0	4844	1	245	2	5045	3	248	0	
4541	0	239	0	244	3	4944	1	244	2	4944	3	246	0	4946	3	
241	1	4039	1	5245	0	244	2	4944	3	246	0	5448	1	4946	3	
4641	2	239	2	245	1	5044	3	245	0	5146	1			247	0	
241	3	4139	3	5345	2	245	0	5045	1	246	2	43 1/2 Sq.		5047	1	
4742	0	240	0	245	3	5145	1	245	2	5246	3	4443	3	4745	2	
242	1	4240	1	5446	0	245	2	5145	3	247	0	244	0	247	3	
4842	2	240	2			5245	2	246	0	5347	1	4544	1	5248	0	
242	3	4340	3	39 1/2 Sq.		245	3	5246	1	247	2	244	2	248	1	
4942	3	241	0	4039	3	5346	0	246	2	5447	2	4644	3	5348	2	
243	0	4441	1	240	0	246	1	5346	3			245	0	248	3	
5043	1	241	3	4140	1	5446	2	246	3	42 1/2 Sq.		4745	1	248	3	
243	2	245	41	2	240	2			5447	0	4342	3	245	2	5449	0
5143	3	241	3	4240	3	40 1/2 Sq.		245	3	5246	1	243	3	4845	3	
244	0	4642	0	241	0	4140	3	41 1/2 Sq.		4443	1	246	0	45 In. Sq.		
5244	1	242	1	4341	1	241	0	4241	3	243	2	4946	1	245	1	
244	2	242	2	241	2	4241	1	242	0	4543	3	246	2	4645	2	
5344	2	242	3	4441	3	241	2	4342	1	244	0	5046	3	245	3	
244	3	4843	0	242	0	4341	3	242	2	4644	1	246	3	4746	0	
5445	0	243	1	4542	1	242	0	4442	3	244	2	5147	0	246	1	
		4943	2	242	2	4442	1	243	0	4744	3	247	1	4846	2	
		38 In. Sq.	243	3	4642	3	242	2	4543	1	245	0	5247	2	246	3
238	1	5043	3	242	3	4542	2	243	2	4845	1	247	3	4947	0	
3938	2	244	0	4743	0	243	0	4643	3	243	2	5348	0	247	1	
238	3	5144	1	243	1	4643	1	244	0	4945	2	248	1	5047	2	
4039	0	244	2	4843	2	243	2	4744	1	245	3	5448	2	247	3	
239	1	5244	3	243	3	4743	2	244	2	5046	0			5148	0	
4139	2	245	0	4944	0	243	3	4844	3	246	1	44 In. Sq.		248	1	
239	3	5345	1	244	1	4844	0	244	3	5146	2	244	1	5248	1	
4240	0	245	1	5044	2	244	1	4945	0	246	3	5448	2	248	2	

SQUARE OF UNEQUAL-SIDED TIMBER.

53	48	3	47	46	2	51	48	3	47½	Sq.	53	50	2	53	51	0	50½	Sq.	52	In. Sq.							
2	49	0	2	46	3	2	49	0	48	47	3	2	50	3	2	51	1	51	50	3	2	52	1				
54	49	1	48	47	0	52	49	1	2	48	0	54	51	0	54	51	2	2	51	0	53	52	2				
45½		Sq.		49	47	2	53	49	3	2	48	2	48½		Sq.		49½	Sq.		52	51	1	2	52	3		
40	45	3	2	47	3	2	49	3	50	48	3	2	49	0	2	50	0	2	52	0	53	51	3	2	52	3	
2	46	0	50	48	0	54	50	0	2	49	0	2	49	0	2	50	0	2	52	0	52½		Sq.				
47	46	1	2	48	1	47		In. Sq.		51	49	1	2	49	2	2	49	2	2	50	2	54	52	1	53	52	3
2	46	2	51	48	2	2	49	2	2	49	2	2	49	2	2	50	2	51		In. Sq.		2	53	0			
48	46	3	2	48	3	2	47	1	52	49	3	51	49	3	52	50	3	51		In. Sq.		54	53	1			
2	47	0	52	49	0	48	47	2	2	50	0	2	50	0	2	51	0	2	51	0	2	51	1	53	52	3	
49	47	1	2	49	0	2	47	3	53	50	1	52	50	1	53	51	1	2	51	1	53		In. Sq.				
2	47	2	53	49	1	49	48	0	2	50	2	2	50	2	2	51	2	2	51	2	2	51	3	2	53	1	
50	47	3	2	49	2	2	48	1	54	50	3	53	50	3	54	51	3	2	53	2	2	53	2	54	53	2	
2	48	0	54	49	3	50	48	2	2		51		0		50		In. Sq.		2	52	1						
51	48	1	46½		Sq.		51	49	0	2	48	1	49		In. Sq.		2	50	1	54	52	2	53½	Sq.			
2	48	2	47	16	3	2	49	1	49	48	2	49		In. Sq.		2	50	1	51	50	2	51½		Sq.			
2	48	3	2	47	0	52	49	2	2	48	3	2	49	1	2	50	3	2	51	3	54	53	3				
53	49	0	48	17	1	2	49	0	50	49	0	50	49	0	52	51	0	52	51	3	54		In. Sq.				
2	49	1	2	47	2	53	50	0	2	49	1	2	49	3	2	51	1	2	52	0							
54	49	2	49	47	3	2	50	1	51	49	2	51	50	0	53	51	2	53	52	1							
46		In. Sq.		2	48	0	54	50	2	2	49	3	2	50	1	2	51	3	2	52	2						
2	46	1	2	48	2	2	50	1	2	50	3	2	54	52	0	54	52	3									

TABLE IV.  
Of Solid Measure.

Ft. long.	Side 2 inch.			Ft. long.	Side 2½			Ft. long.	Side 3 inch.			Ft. long.	Side 3½				
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		
1	0	0	4	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	9	1	0	0	10		
2	0	0	8	2	0	0	10	2	0	1	6	2	0	1	9		
3	0	1	0	3	0	1	3	3	0	1	10	3	0	2	7		
4	0	1	4	4	0	1	8	4	0	2	6	4	0	3	6		
5	0	1	8	5	0	2	1	5	0	2	7	5	0	3	6		
6	0	2	0	6	0	2	6	6	0	3	1	6	0	3	9		
7	0	2	4	7	0	2	11	7	0	3	7	7	0	4	4		
8	0	2	8	8	0	3	4	8	0	4	2	8	0	5	0		
9	0	3	0	9	0	3	9	9	0	4	8	9	0	6	9		
10	0	3	4	10	0	4	2	10	0	5	2	10	0	7	6		
11	0	3	8	11	0	4	7	11	0	5	3	11	0	8	3		
12	0	4	0	12	0	5	0	12	0	6	3	12	0	9	0		
13	0	4	4	13	0	5	5	13	0	6	9	13	0	9	9		
14	0	4	8	14	0	5	10	14	0	7	3	14	0	10	6		
15	0	5	0	15	0	6	3	15	0	7	9	15	0	11	3		
16	0	5	4	16	0	6	9	16	0	8	4	16	0	11	6		
17	0	5	8	17	0	7	2	17	0	8	10	17	0	12	0		
18	0	6	0	18	0	7	7	18	0	9	4	18	0	12	6		
19	0	6	4	19	0	8	0	19	0	9	10	19	0	13	0		
20	0	6	8	20	0	8	5	20	0	10	5	20	0	13	6		
21	0	7	0	21	0	8	10	21	0	10	11	21	0	14	0		
22	0	7	4	22	0	9	3	22	0	11	5	22	0	14	6		
23	0	7	8	23	0	9	8	23	0	11	10	23	0	15	0		
24	0	8	0	24	0	10	1	24	1	0	6	24	1	5	3		
25	0	8	4	25	0	10	6	25	1	1	0	25	1	3	3		
26	0	8	8	26	0	10	11	26	1	1	6	26	1	4	2		
27	0	9	0	27	0	11	4	27	1	2	0	27	1	5	0		
28	0	9	4	28	0	11	9	28	1	2	7	28	1	5	7		
29	0	9	8	29	1	0	2	29	1	3	1	29	1	6	0		
30	0	10	0	30	1	0	7	30	1	3	7	30	1	6	6		
31	0	10	4	31	1	1	0	31	1	4	1	31	1	7	0		
32	0	10	8	32	1	1	6	32	1	4	6	32	1	8	0		
33	0	11	0	33	1	1	11	33	1	5	2	33	1	8	6		
34	0	11	4	34	1	2	4	34	1	5	8	34	1	9	0		
35	0	11	8	35	1	2	9	35	1	6	2	35	1	10	0		
36	1	0	0	36	1	3	2	36	1	6	9	36	1	10	6		
37	1	0	4	37	1	3	7	37	1	7	3	37	1	11	0		
38	1	0	8	38	1	4	0	38	1	7	9	38	1	11	6		
39	1	1	0	39	1	4	5	39	1	8	3	39	2	0	0		
40	1	1	4	40	1	4	10	40	1	8	10	40	2	1	0		
41	1	1	8	41	1	5	3	41	1	9	4	41	2	1	6		
42	1	2	0	42	1	5	8	42	1	9	10	42	2	2	0		
43	1	2	4	43	1	6	1	43	1	10	4	43	2	3	0		
44	1	2	8	44	1	6	6	44	1	10	11	44	2	3	6		
45	1	3	0	45	1	6	11	45	1	11	5	45	2	4	0		
Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.		
Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2
0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3
0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4

TABLE OF SOLID MEASURE.

Ft. long.	Side 3½		Ft. long.	Side 3¼		Ft. long.	Side 4inch.		Ft. long.	Side 4½		Ft. long.	Side 4¼		Ft. long.	Side 4¾			
	Ft.	In. Pa.		Ft.	In. Pa.		Ft.	In. Pa.		Ft.	In. Pa.		Ft.	In. Pa.		Ft.	In. Pa.	Ft.	In. Pa.
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	6	1	0	1	8	1	0	1	10
2	0	2	0	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	4	2	0	3	9
3	0	3	0	3	0	3	6	3	0	4	0	3	0	4	6	3	0	5	7
4	0	4	1	4	0	4	8	4	0	5	4	4	0	6	0	4	0	6	9
5	0	5	1	5	0	5	10	5	0	6	8	5	0	7	6	5	0	8	5
6	0	6	1	6	0	7	0	6	0	8	0	6	0	9	0	6	0	10	1
7	0	7	1	7	0	8	2	7	0	9	4	7	0	10	6	7	0	11	9
8	0	8	2	8	0	9	4	8	0	10	8	8	1	0	0	8	1	1	0
9	0	9	2	9	0	10	6	9	1	0	0	9	1	1	6	9	1	2	9
10	0	10	2	10	0	11	8	10	1	1	4	10	1	2	2	9	1	4	11
11	0	11	2	11	1	0	10	11	1	2	8	11	1	4	6	11	1	6	10
12	1	0	3	12	1	2	0	12	1	4	0	12	1	6	0	12	1	8	12
13	1	1	3	13	1	3	2	13	1	5	4	13	1	7	6	13	1	9	11
14	1	2	3	14	1	4	4	14	1	6	8	14	1	9	0	14	1	11	7
15	1	3	3	15	1	5	6	15	1	8	0	15	1	10	6	15	2	1	3
16	1	4	4	16	1	6	9	16	1	9	4	16	2	0	1	16	2	3	0
17	1	5	4	17	1	7	1	17	1	10	8	17	2	1	7	17	2	4	8
18	1	6	4	18	1	9	1	18	2	0	0	18	2	3	1	18	2	6	4
19	1	7	4	19	1	10	3	19	2	1	4	19	2	4	7	19	2	8	0
20	1	8	5	20	1	11	5	20	2	2	8	20	2	6	1	20	2	9	9
21	1	9	5	21	2	0	7	21	2	4	0	21	2	7	7	21	2	11	5
22	1	10	5	22	2	1	9	22	2	5	4	22	2	9	1	22	3	1	2
23	1	11	5	23	2	2	11	23	2	6	8	23	2	10	7	23	3	2	9
24	2	0	6	24	2	4	1	24	2	8	0	24	3	0	1	24	3	4	6
25	2	1	6	25	2	5	3	25	2	9	4	25	3	1	7	25	3	6	2
26	2	2	6	26	2	6	5	26	2	10	8	26	3	3	1	26	3	7	0
27	2	3	6	27	2	7	7	27	3	0	0	27	3	4	7	27	3	9	6
28	2	4	7	28	2	8	9	28	3	1	4	28	3	6	1	28	3	11	3
29	2	5	7	29	2	9	11	29	3	2	8	29	3	7	7	29	4	0	11
30	2	6	7	30	2	11	1	30	3	4	0	30	3	9	1	30	4	2	7
31	2	7	7	31	3	0	3	31	3	5	4	31	3	10	7	31	4	4	3
32	2	8	8	32	3	1	6	32	3	6	8	32	4	0	2	32	4	6	0
33	2	9	8	33	3	2	8	33	3	8	0	33	4	1	8	33	4	7	8
34	2	10	8	34	3	3	10	34	3	9	4	34	4	3	2	34	4	9	4
35	2	11	8	35	3	5	0	35	3	10	8	35	4	4	8	35	4	11	0
36	3	0	9	36	3	6	2	36	4	0	0	36	4	6	2	36	5	0	9
37	3	1	9	37	3	7	4	37	4	1	4	37	4	7	8	37	5	2	5
38	3	2	9	38	3	8	6	38	4	2	8	38	4	9	2	38	5	4	1
39	3	3	9	39	3	9	8	39	4	4	0	39	4	10	8	39	5	5	9
40	3	4	10	40	3	10	10	40	4	5	4	40	5	0	2	40	5	7	6
41	3	5	10	41	4	0	0	41	4	6	8	41	5	1	8	41	5	9	2
42	3	6	10	42	4	1	2	42	4	8	0	42	5	3	2	42	5	10	10
43	3	7	10	43	4	2	4	43	4	9	4	43	5	4	8	43	6	0	6
44	3	8	11	44	4	3	6	44	4	10	8	44	5	6	2	44	6	2	3
45	3	9	11	45	4	4	8	45	5	0	0	45	5	7	8	45	6	3	11

Quarters of a foot.		Quarters of a foot.		Quarters of a foot.		Quarters of a foot.		Quarters of a foot.		Quarters of a foot.	
Ft.	In. Pa. S.	Ft.	In. Pa. S.	Ft.	In. Pa. S.	Ft.	In. Pa. S.	Ft.	In. Pa. S.	Ft.	In. Pa. S.
¼	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	6
½	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	0	9	0
¾	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0
1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	5	0
2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	0	10	0
3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	0	1	3	0



Ft. long.	Side 5 inch.			Ft. long.	Side 5½			Ft. long.	Side 6			Ft. long.	Side 6½		
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.
1	0	2	1	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	6	1	0	3	3
2	0	4	2	2	0	4	7	2	0	5	0	2	0	6	6
3	0	6	3	3	0	6	10	3	0	7	6	3	0	8	9
4	0	8	4	4	0	8	14	4	0	10	1	4	1	0	0
5	0	10	5	5	0	11	5	5	1	0	7	5	1	1	9
6	1	0	6	6	1	1	9	6	1	3	1	6	1	6	0
7	1	2	7	7	1	4	0	7	1	5	7	7	1	7	0
8	1	4	8	8	1	6	4	8	1	8	2	8	1	10	0
9	1	6	9	9	1	8	8	9	1	10	8	9	2	0	9
10	1	8	10	10	1	10	11	10	2	1	2	10	2	3	6
11	1	10	11	11	2	1	3	11	2	3	8	11	2	6	3
12	2	1	0	12	2	3	6	12	2	6	3	12	2	9	0
13	2	3	1	13	2	5	10	13	2	8	9	13	3	3	0
14	2	5	2	14	2	8	14	14	2	11	3	14	3	6	0
15	2	7	3	15	2	10	5	15	3	1	9	15	3	9	0
16	2	9	4	16	3	0	9	16	3	4	4	16	3	8	0
17	2	11	5	17	3	3	0	17	3	6	10	17	3	10	0
18	3	1	6	18	3	5	4	18	3	9	4	18	4	1	7
19	3	3	7	19	3	7	7	19	3	11	10	19	4	4	9
20	3	5	8	20	3	9	11	20	4	2	5	20	4	7	1
21	3	7	9	21	4	0	2	21	4	4	11	21	4	9	10
22	3	9	10	22	4	2	6	22	4	7	5	22	5	0	2
23	3	11	11	23	4	4	9	23	4	9	11	23	5	3	4
24	4	2	0	24	4	7	1	24	5	0	6	24	5	6	1
25	4	4	1	25	4	9	5	25	5	3	0	25	5	8	0
26	4	6	2	26	4	11	8	26	5	5	6	26	5	11	7
27	4	8	3	27	5	2	0	27	5	8	0	27	6	2	4
28	4	10	4	28	5	4	3	28	5	10	6	28	6	5	1
29	5	0	5	29	5	6	7	29	6	1	1	29	6	7	10
30	5	2	6	30	5	8	10	30	6	3	7	30	6	10	7
31	5	4	7	31	5	11	2	31	6	6	1	31	7	1	4
32	5	6	8	32	6	1	6	32	6	8	8	32	7	4	2
33	5	8	9	33	6	3	9	33	6	11	2	33	7	6	11
34	5	10	10	34	6	6	1	34	7	1	8	34	7	9	8
35	6	0	11	35	6	8	4	35	7	4	2	35	8	0	5
36	6	3	0	36	6	10	8	36	7	6	9	36	8	3	6
37	6	5	1	37	7	0	11	37	7	9	3	37	8	5	11
38	6	7	2	38	7	3	3	38	7	11	9	38	8	8	8
39	6	9	3	39	7	5	6	39	8	2	3	39	8	11	5
40	6	11	4	40	7	7	10	40	8	4	10	40	9	2	2
41	7	1	5	41	7	10	2	41	8	7	4	41	9	4	11
42	7	3	6	42	8	0	5	42	8	9	10	42	9	7	8
43	7	5	7	43	8	2	9	43	9	0	4	43	9	10	5
44	7	7	8	44	8	5	0	44	9	2	11	44	10	1	2
45	7	9	9	45	8	7	4	45	9	5	5	45	10	3	11

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.				
Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.
1	0	0	6	3	1	0	0	6	9	1	0	0	7	6	1	0	0	8	2
2	0	1	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	4	6	0	1
3	0	1	6	9	1	0	1	8	3	0	1	10	6	1	0	2	0	9	3

Ft. long.	Side 6½			Ft. long.	Side 6¼			Ft. long.	Side 7			Ft. long.	Side 7½			Ft. long.	Side 7¾		
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.
1	0	3	6	1	0	3	9	1	0	4	1	1	0	4	4	1	0	5	0
2	0	7	0	2	0	7	2	2	0	8	2	2	0	8	9	2	0	9	0
3	0	10	6	3	0	11	4	3	1	0	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	0
4	1	2	1	4	1	3	2	4	1	4	4	4	1	5	6	4	1	6	9
5	1	5	7	5	1	6	11	5	1	8	5	5	1	9	10	5	1	11	5
6	1	9	1	6	1	10	9	6	2	0	6	6	2	2	4	1	6	2	6
7	2	0	7	7	2	2	6	7	2	4	7	7	2	6	7	7	2	8	9
8	2	4	2	8	2	6	4	8	2	8	8	8	2	11	0	8	3	1	6
9	2	7	8	9	2	10	2	6	3	0	9	9	3	3	5	9	3	6	2
10	2	11	2	10	3	1	11	10	3	4	10	10	3	7	9	10	3	10	10
11	3	2	8	11	3	5	9	11	3	8	11	11	4	0	2	11	4	3	6
12	3	6	3	12	3	9	6	12	4	1	0	12	4	4	6	12	4	8	3
13	3	9	9	13	4	1	4	13	4	5	1	13	4	8	11	13	5	0	11
14	4	1	3	14	4	5	1	14	4	9	2	14	5	1	3	14	5	5	7
15	4	4	9	15	4	8	11	15	5	1	3	15	5	5	8	15	5	10	3
16	4	8	4	16	5	0	9	16	5	5	4	16	5	10	1	16	6	3	0
17	4	11	10	17	5	4	6	17	5	9	5	17	6	2	5	17	6	7	8
18	5	3	4	18	5	8	4	18	6	1	6	18	6	6	10	18	7	0	4
19	5	6	10	19	6	0	1	19	6	5	7	19	6	11	2	19	7	5	0
20	5	10	5	20	6	3	11	20	6	9	8	20	7	3	7	20	7	9	9
21	6	1	11	21	6	7	8	21	7	1	9	21	7	7	11	21	8	2	5
22	6	5	5	22	6	11	6	22	7	5	10	22	8	0	4	22	8	7	1
23	6	8	11	23	7	3	3	23	7	9	11	23	8	4	8	23	8	11	9
24	7	0	6	24	7	7	1	24	8	2	0	24	8	9	1	24	9	4	6
25	7	4	0	25	7	10	11	25	8	6	1	25	9	1	6	25	9	9	2
26	7	7	6	26	8	2	8	26	8	10	2	26	9	5	10	26	10	1	10
27	7	11	0	27	8	6	6	27	9	2	3	27	9	10	3	27	10	6	6
28	8	2	7	28	8	10	5	28	9	6	4	28	10	2	7	28	10	11	3
29	8	6	1	29	9	2	1	29	9	10	5	29	10	7	0	29	11	3	11
30	8	9	7	30	9	5	10	30	10	2	6	30	10	11	4	30	11	8	7
31	9	1	1	31	9	9	8	31	10	6	7	31	11	3	9	31	12	1	3
32	9	4	8	32	10	1	6	32	10	10	8	32	11	8	2	32	12	6	0
33	9	8	2	33	10	5	5	33	11	2	9	33	12	0	6	33	12	10	8
34	9	11	8	34	10	9	1	34	11	6	10	34	12	4	11	34	13	3	4
35	10	3	2	35	11	0	10	35	11	10	11	35	12	9	3	35	13	8	0
36	10	6	9	36	11	4	8	36	12	3	0	36	13	1	8	36	14	0	9
37	10	10	3	37	11	8	5	37	12	7	1	37	13	6	0	37	14	5	3
38	11	1	9	38	12	0	3	38	12	11	2	38	13	10	6	38	14	10	1
39	11	5	3	39	12	4	0	39	13	3	3	39	14	2	9	39	15	2	9
40	11	8	10	40	12	7	10	40	13	7	4	40	14	7	2	40	15	7	6
41	12	0	4	41	12	11	8	41	13	14	5	41	14	11	7	41	16	0	2
42	12	3	10	42	13	3	5	42	14	3	6	42	15	3	11	42	16	4	10
43	12	7	4	43	13	7	3	43	14	7	7	43	15	8	4	43	16	9	6
44	12	10	11	44	13	11	0	44	14	11	8	44	16	0	8	44	17	2	3
45	13	2	5	45	14	2	10	45	15	3	9	45	16	5	1	45	17	6	11

Quarters of a foot			Quarters of a foot			Quarters of a foot			Quarters of a foot			Quarters of a foot			Quarters of a foot		
Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.
¼	0	0	10	¼	0	0	11	5	¼	0	1	0	¾	0	1	2	0
½	0	1	9	½	0	1	10	6	½	0	2	0	½	0	2	4	0
¾	0	2	7	¾	0	2	9	0	¾	0	3	0	¾	0	3	6	0

Ft. long.	Side 8inch.		Ft. long.	Side 8½		Ft. long.	Side 8¾		Ft. long.	Side 9inch.		Ft. long.	Side 9½		
	Ft.	In. Pa.		Ft.	In. Pa.		Ft.	In. Pa.		Ft.	In. Pa.		Ft.	In. Pa.	Ft.
1	0	5	4	1	0	5	8	1	0	6	0	1	0	6	1
2	0	10	8	2	0	11	4	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	6
3	1	4	0	3	1	5	0	3	1	6	0	3	1	8	3
4	1	9	4	4	1	10	8	4	2	0	1	4	2	3	0
5	2	2	8	5	2	4	4	5	2	6	1	5	2	7	10
6	2	8	0	6	2	10	0	6	3	0	1	6	3	2	3
7	3	1	4	7	3	3	8	7	3	6	1	7	3	8	7
8	3	6	8	8	3	9	4	8	4	0	2	8	4	3	0
9	4	0	0	9	4	3	0	9	4	6	2	9	4	9	5
10	4	5	4	10	4	8	8	10	5	0	2	10	5	3	9
11	4	10	8	11	5	2	4	11	5	6	2	11	5	10	2
12	5	4	0	12	5	8	0	12	6	0	3	12	6	4	6
13	5	9	4	13	6	1	8	13	6	6	3	13	6	10	11
14	6	2	8	14	6	7	4	14	7	0	3	14	7	5	3
15	6	8	0	15	7	1	0	15	7	6	3	15	7	11	8
16	7	1	4	16	7	6	9	16	8	0	4	16	8	6	1
17	7	6	8	17	8	0	5	17	8	6	4	17	9	0	6
18	8	0	0	18	8	6	1	18	9	0	4	18	9	6	10
19	8	5	4	19	8	11	9	19	9	6	4	19	10	1	2
20	8	10	8	20	9	5	5	20	10	0	5	20	10	7	7
21	9	4	0	21	9	11	1	21	10	6	5	21	11	1	1
22	9	9	4	22	10	4	9	22	11	0	5	22	11	8	4
23	10	2	8	23	10	10	5	23	11	6	5	23	12	2	8
24	10	8	0	24	11	4	1	24	12	0	6	24	12	9	2
25	11	1	4	25	11	9	9	25	12	6	6	25	13	3	6
26	11	6	8	26	12	3	5	26	13	0	10	26	14	7	6
27	12	0	0	27	12	9	1	27	13	6	6	27	14	4	3
28	12	5	4	28	13	2	9	28	14	0	7	28	14	10	7
29	12	10	8	29	13	8	5	29	14	6	7	29	15	5	0
30	13	4	0	30	14	2	1	30	15	0	7	30	15	11	4
31	13	9	4	31	14	7	9	31	15	6	7	31	16	5	9
32	14	2	8	32	15	1	6	32	16	0	8	32	17	0	2
33	14	8	0	33	15	7	2	33	16	6	8	33	17	6	3
34	15	1	4	34	16	0	10	34	17	0	8	34	18	0	11
35	15	6	8	35	16	6	6	35	17	6	8	35	18	7	3
36	16	0	0	36	17	0	2	36	18	0	9	36	19	1	8
37	16	5	4	37	17	5	10	37	18	6	9	37	19	8	0
38	16	10	8	38	17	11	6	38	19	0	9	38	20	2	5
39	17	4	0	39	18	5	2	39	19	6	9	39	20	8	9
40	17	9	4	40	18	10	10	40	20	0	10	40	21	3	2
41	18	2	8	41	19	4	6	41	20	6	10	41	21	9	7
42	18	8	0	42	19	10	2	42	21	0	10	42	22	3	11
43	19	1	4	43	20	3	10	43	21	6	10	43	22	10	4
44	19	6	8	44	20	9	6	44	22	0	11	44	23	4	8
45	20	0	0	45	21	3	2	45	22	6	11	45	23	11	1

Quarters of a foot.		Quarters of a foot.		Quarters of a foot.		Quarters of a foot.		Quarters of a foot.		Quarters of a foot.							
Ft.	In. Pa. S.	Ft.	In. Pa. S.	Ft.	In. Pa. S.	Ft.	In. Pa. S.	Ft.	In. Pa. S.	Ft.	In. Pa. S.						
¼	0	1	4	0	¼	0	1	5	0	½	0	1	6	0			
½	0	2	8	0	¾	0	3	0	0	1	7	0	¾	0	1	8	3
¾	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	9	3	6
1	0	4	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	2	0	4	9	3	0	5	0

Ft. long.	Side 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ft. long.	Side 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ft. long.	Side 10 in.			Ft. long.	Side 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ft. long.	Side 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ft. long.	Side 10 $\frac{3}{4}$		
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.
1	0	7	6	1	0	7	11	1	0	8	4	1	0	8	9	1	0	9	2	1	0	9	7
2	1	3	0	2	1	3	10	2	1	4	8	2	1	5	6	2	1	6	4	2	1	7	3
3	1	10	6	3	1	11	9	3	2	1	0	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	6	3	2	4	10
4	2	6	1	4	2	7	8	4	2	9	4	4	2	11	0	4	3	0	9	4	3	2	6
5	3	1	7	5	3	3	7	5	3	5	8	5	3	7	9	5	3	9	11	5	4	0	1
6	3	9	1	6	3	11	6	6	4	2	0	6	4	4	6	6	4	7	1	6	4	9	9
7	4	4	7	7	4	7	5	7	4	10	4	7	5	1	3	7	5	4	3	7	5	7	4
8	5	0	2	8	5	3	4	8	5	6	8	8	5	10	0	8	6	1	6	8	6	5	0
9	5	7	8	9	5	11	3	9	6	3	0	9	6	6	9	9	6	10	8	9	7	2	8
10	6	3	2	10	6	7	2	10	6	11	4	10	7	3	6	10	7	7	10	10	8	0	5
11	6	10	8	11	7	3	1	11	7	7	8	11	8	0	3	11	8	5	0	11	8	9	11
12	7	6	3	12	7	11	0	12	8	4	0	12	8	9	0	12	9	2	12	9	7	6	6
13	8	1	9	13	8	6	11	13	9	0	4	13	9	5	9	13	9	11	5	13	10	5	2
14	8	9	3	14	9	2	10	14	9	8	8	14	10	2	6	14	10	8	7	14	11	2	9
15	9	4	9	15	9	10	9	15	10	5	0	15	10	11	3	15	11	5	9	15	12	0	5
16	10	0	4	16	10	6	9	16	11	1	4	16	11	8	1	16	12	3	0	16	12	10	1
17	10	7	10	17	11	2	8	17	11	9	8	17	12	4	10	17	13	0	2	17	13	7	8
18	11	3	4	18	11	10	7	18	12	6	0	18	13	1	7	18	13	9	4	18	14	5	4
19	11	10	10	19	12	6	6	19	13	2	4	19	13	10	4	19	14	6	6	19	15	2	11
20	12	6	5	20	13	2	5	20	13	10	8	20	14	7	1	20	15	3	9	20	16	0	7
21	13	1	11	21	13	10	4	21	14	7	0	21	15	3	10	21	16	0	11	21	16	10	2
22	13	9	5	22	14	6	3	22	15	3	4	22	16	0	4	22	16	10	1	22	17	7	10
23	14	4	11	23	15	2	2	23	15	11	8	23	16	9	4	23	17	7	5	23	18	5	5
24	15	0	6	24	15	10	1	24	16	8	0	24	17	6	1	24	18	4	6	24	19	3	1
25	15	8	0	25	16	6	0	25	17	4	4	25	18	2	10	25	19	1	3	25	20	0	9
26	16	3	6	26	17	1	11	26	18	0	8	26	18	11	7	26	19	10	10	26	20	10	4
27	16	11	0	27	17	9	10	27	18	9	0	27	19	8	4	27	20	8	0	27	21	8	0
28	17	6	7	28	18	5	9	28	19	5	4	28	20	5	1	28	21	5	3	28	22	5	7
29	18	2	1	29	19	1	8	29	20	1	8	29	21	1	10	29	22	2	5	29	23	3	3
30	18	9	7	30	19	9	7	30	20	10	0	30	21	10	7	30	22	11	7	30	24	0	10
31	19	5	1	31	20	5	6	31	21	6	4	31	22	7	4	31	23	8	9	31	24	10	6
32	20	0	8	32	21	1	6	32	22	2	8	32	23	4	2	32	24	6	0	32	25	8	2
33	20	8	2	33	21	9	5	33	22	11	0	33	24	0	11	33	25	3	2	33	26	5	9
34	21	3	8	34	22	5	4	34	23	7	4	34	24	9	8	34	26	0	4	34	27	3	5
35	21	11	2	35	23	1	3	35	24	3	8	35	25	6	5	35	26	9	6	35	28	1	0
36	22	6	9	36	23	9	2	36	25	0	6	36	26	3	2	36	27	6	9	36	28	10	8
37	23	2	3	37	24	5	1	37	25	8	4	37	26	11	11	37	28	3	11	37	29	8	3
38	23	9	9	38	25	1	0	38	26	4	8	38	27	8	8	38	29	1	1	38	30	5	11
39	24	5	3	39	25	8	11	39	27	1	0	39	28	5	5	39	29	10	3	39	31	3	6
40	25	0	10	40	26	4	10	40	27	9	4	40	29	2	2	40	30	7	6	40	32	1	2
41	25	8	4	41	27	0	9	41	28	5	8	41	29	10	11	41	31	4	8	41	32	10	10
42	26	3	10	42	27	8	8	42	29	2	0	42	30	7	8	42	32	1	10	42	33	8	5
43	26	11	4	43	28	4	7	43	29	10	4	43	31	4	5	43	32	11	0	43	34	6	1
44	27	6	11	44	29	0	6	44	30	6	8	44	32	1	2	44	33	8	3	44	35	3	8
45	28	2	5	45	29	8	5	45	31	2	6	45	32	9	11	45	34	5	5	45	36	1	4

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.					
Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.			
1	0	1	10	6	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	3	0	2	3	6	0	2	4	9
2	0	3	9	0	0	3	11	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	4	6	0	4	7	0
3	0	5	7	6	0	5	11	3	0	6	3	0	0	6	6	9	0	6	10	6

Ft. long.	Side 11 in.			Ft. long.	Side 11½			Ft. long.	Side 11¾			Ft. long.	Side 12 in.			Ft. long.	Side 12½									
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.				
1	0	10	1	1	0	10	6	1	0	11	0	1	0	11	6	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	6			
2	1	8	2	2	1	9	1	2	1	10	0	2	1	11	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	0			
3	2	6	2	3	2	7	7	3	2	9	0	3	2	10	6	3	3	0	0	3	3	1	6			
4	3	4	4	4	3	6	2	4	3	8	1	4	3	10	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	2	0			
5	4	2	5	5	4	4	8	5	4	7	1	5	4	9	6	5	5	0	0	5	5	2	6			
6	5	0	6	6	5	3	3	6	5	6	1	6	5	9	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	3	0			
7	5	10	7	7	6	1	9	7	6	5	1	7	6	8	6	7	7	0	0	7	7	3	6			
8	6	8	8	8	7	0	4	8	7	4	2	8	7	8	0	8	8	0	0	8	8	4	0			
9	7	6	9	9	7	10	11	9	8	3	2	9	8	7	6	9	9	0	0	9	9	4	6			
10	8	4	10	10	8	9	5	10	9	2	2	10	9	7	0	10	10	0	0	10	10	5	0			
11	9	2	11	11	9	8	0	11	10	1	2	11	10	6	0	11	11	0	0	11	11	5	6			
12	10	1	0	12	10	6	5	12	11	0	3	12	11	6	0	12	12	0	0	12	12	6	0			
13	10	11	1	13	11	5	1	13	11	11	3	13	12	5	6	13	13	0	0	13	13	6	6			
14	11	9	2	14	12	3	7	14	12	10	3	14	13	5	0	14	14	0	0	14	14	7	0			
15	12	7	3	15	13	2	2	15	13	9	3	15	14	4	6	15	15	0	0	15	15	7	6			
16	13	5	4	16	14	0	9	16	14	8	4	16	15	4	1	16	16	0	0	16	16	8	1			
17	14	3	5	17	14	11	3	17	15	7	4	17	16	3	7	17	17	0	0	17	17	8	7			
18	15	1	6	18	15	9	10	18	16	6	4	18	17	3	1	18	18	0	0	18	18	9	1			
19	15	11	7	19	16	8	4	19	17	5	4	19	18	2	7	19	19	0	0	19	19	9	7			
20	16	9	8	20	17	6	11	20	18	4	5	20	19	2	1	20	20	0	0	20	20	10	1			
21	17	7	9	21	18	5	5	21	19	3	5	21	20	1	7	21	21	0	0	21	21	10	7			
22	18	5	10	22	19	4	0	22	20	2	5	22	21	1	1	22	22	0	0	22	22	11	1			
23	19	3	11	23	20	2	6	23	21	1	5	23	22	0	7	23	23	0	0	23	23	11	7			
24	20	2	0	24	21	1	1	24	22	0	6	24	23	0	1	24	24	0	0	24	24	12	0			
25	21	0	1	25	21	11	8	25	22	11	6	25	23	11	7	25	25	0	0	25	25	12	7			
26	21	10	2	26	22	10	3	26	23	10	6	26	24	11	1	26	26	0	0	26	26	1	1			
27	22	8	3	27	23	8	9	27	24	9	6	27	25	10	7	27	27	0	0	27	27	1	7			
28	23	6	4	28	24	7	3	28	25	8	7	28	26	10	1	28	28	0	0	28	28	2	1			
29	24	4	5	29	25	5	10	29	26	7	7	29	27	9	7	29	29	0	0	29	29	2	7			
30	25	2	6	30	26	4	4	30	27	6	7	30	28	9	1	30	30	0	0	30	30	3	1			
31	26	0	7	31	25	2	11	31	28	5	7	31	29	8	7	31	31	0	0	31	31	3	8			
32	26	10	8	32	28	1	6	32	29	4	8	32	30	8	2	32	32	0	0	32	32	4	4			
33	27	8	9	33	29	0	0	33	30	3	8	33	31	7	8	33	33	0	0	33	33	4	8			
34	28	6	10	34	29	10	7	34	31	2	8	34	32	7	2	34	34	0	0	34	34	5	2			
35	29	4	11	35	30	9	1	35	32	1	8	35	33	6	8	35	35	0	0	35	35	5	8			
36	30	3	0	36	31	7	8	36	33	0	9	36	34	6	2	36	36	0	0	36	36	6	2			
37	31	1	1	37	32	6	2	37	33	11	9	37	35	5	8	37	37	0	0	37	37	6	8			
38	31	11	2	38	33	4	9	38	34	10	9	38	36	5	2	38	38	0	0	38	38	7	2			
39	32	9	3	39	34	3	3	39	35	9	9	39	37	4	8	39	39	0	0	39	39	7	8			
40	33	7	4	40	35	1	10	40	36	8	10	40	38	4	2	40	40	0	0	40	40	8	2			
41	34	5	5	41	36	0	5	41	37	7	10	41	39	3	8	41	41	0	0	41	41	8	8			
42	35	3	6	42	36	10	11	42	38	6	10	42	40	3	2	42	42	0	0	42	42	9	2			
43	36	1	7	43	37	9	0	43	39	5	10	43	41	2	8	43	43	0	0	43	43	9	8			
44	36	11	8	44	38	8	0	44	40	4	11	44	42	2	1	44	44	0	0	44	44	10	2			
45	37	9	9	45	39	6	7	45	41	3	11	45	43	1	8	45	45	0	0	45	45	10	8			
Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.											
Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.			
1	0	2	6	3	1	0	2	7	0	2	9	1	0	2	10	6	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	1	6
1	0	5	0	6	1	0	5	3	0	5	6	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	3	0
1	0	7	6	9	1	0	7	10	6	8	3	0	0	8	7	6	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	4	6

TABLE OF SOLID MEASURE.

Ft. long.	Side 12 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ft. long.	Side 12 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ft. long.	Side 13 in.			Ft. long.	Side 13 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ft. long.	Side 13 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ft. long.	Side 13 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	7	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	9	
2	2	2	0	2	2	3	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	5	3	2	2	6	4	2	2	7	6	
3	3	3	0	3	3	4	7	3	3	6	5	3	3	7	10	3	3	9	6	3	3	11	3	
4	4	4	1	4	4	6	2	4	4	8	4	4	4	10	6	4	5	0	9	4	5	3	0	
5	5	5	1	5	5	7	8	5	5	10	5	5	5	6	1	5	6	3	11	5	6	6	9	
6	6	6	1	6	6	9	6	6	6	7	0	6	6	7	3	9	6	7	7	1	6	7	10	6
7	7	7	1	7	7	10	9	7	7	8	2	7	7	8	6	4	7	8	10	3	7	9	2	3
8	8	8	2	8	9	0	4	8	8	9	4	8	8	9	9	0	8	10	1	6	8	10	6	0
9	9	9	2	9	10	1	11	9	9	10	6	9	9	10	11	8	9	11	4	8	9	11	9	9
10	10	10	2	10	11	3	5	10	10	11	8	10	10	12	2	2	10	12	7	10	10	13	1	6
11	11	11	2	11	12	5	0	11	11	12	10	11	11	13	4	11	11	13	11	0	11	14	5	3
12	13	0	3	12	13	6	6	12	14	1	0	12	14	7	6	12	15	2	3	12	15	9	0	
13	14	1	3	13	14	8	1	13	15	3	1	13	15	10	2	13	16	5	5	13	17	0	9	
14	15	2	3	14	15	9	7	14	16	5	2	14	17	0	9	14	17	8	7	14	18	4	6	
15	16	3	3	15	16	11	2	15	17	7	3	15	18	3	5	15	18	11	9	15	19	8	3	
16	17	4	4	16	18	0	9	16	18	9	4	16	19	6	1	16	20	3	0	16	21	0	1	
17	18	5	4	17	19	2	3	17	19	11	5	17	20	8	8	17	21	6	2	17	22	3	10	
18	19	6	4	18	20	3	10	18	21	1	6	18	21	11	4	18	22	9	4	18	23	7	7	
19	20	7	4	19	21	5	4	19	22	3	7	19	23	1	11	19	24	0	6	19	24	11	4	
20	21	8	5	20	22	6	11	20	23	5	8	20	24	4	7	20	25	3	9	20	26	3	1	
21	22	9	5	21	23	8	5	21	24	7	9	21	25	7	9	21	26	6	11	21	27	6	10	
22	23	10	5	22	24	10	0	22	25	9	10	22	26	9	10	22	27	10	1	22	28	10	7	
23	24	11	5	23	25	11	6	23	26	11	11	23	28	0	5	23	29	1	3	23	30	2	4	
24	26	0	6	24	27	1	1	24	28	2	0	24	29	3	1	24	30	4	6	24	31	6	1	
25	27	1	6	25	28	2	8	25	29	4	1	25	30	5	9	25	31	7	8	25	32	9	10	
26	28	2	6	26	29	4	2	26	30	6	2	26	31	8	4	26	32	10	10	26	34	1	7	
27	29	3	6	27	30	5	9	27	31	8	3	27	32	11	0	27	33	2	0	27	35	5	4	
28	30	4	7	28	31	7	3	28	32	10	4	28	34	1	7	28	35	5	3	28	36	9	1	
29	31	5	7	29	32	8	0	29	34	0	5	29	35	4	3	29	36	8	5	29	38	0	10	
30	32	6	7	30	33	10	4	30	35	2	6	30	36	6	10	30	37	11	7	30	39	4	7	
31	33	7	7	31	34	11	11	31	36	4	7	31	37	9	6	31	39	2	9	31	40	8	4	
32	34	8	8	32	36	1	6	32	37	6	8	32	39	0	2	32	40	6	0	32	42	0	2	
33	35	9	8	33	37	4	0	33	38	8	9	33	40	2	9	33	41	9	2	33	43	3	11	
34	36	10	8	34	38	4	7	34	39	10	10	34	41	5	5	34	43	0	4	34	44	7	8	
35	37	11	8	35	39	6	1	35	41	0	11	35	42	8	0	35	44	3	6	35	45	11	5	
36	39	0	9	36	40	7	8	36	42	3	0	36	43	10	8	36	45	6	9	36	47	3	2	
37	40	1	9	37	41	9	2	37	43	5	1	37	45	1	3	37	46	9	11	37	48	6	11	
38	41	2	9	38	42	10	9	38	44	7	2	38	46	3	11	38	48	1	1	38	49	10	8	
39	42	3	9	39	44	0	3	39	45	9	3	39	47	6	6	39	49	4	3	39	51	2	5	
40	43	4	10	40	45	1	10	40	46	11	4	40	48	9	2	40	50	7	6	40	52	6	2	
41	44	5	10	41	46	3	5	41	48	1	5	41	49	11	10	41	51	10	8	41	53	9	11	
42	45	6	10	42	47	4	11	42	49	3	6	42	51	2	5	42	53	1	10	42	55	1	8	
43	46	7	10	43	48	6	6	43	50	5	7	43	52	5	1	43	54	5	0	43	56	5	5	
44	47	8	11	44	49	8	0	44	51	7	8	44	53	7	8	44	55	8	3	44	57	9	2	
45	48	9	11	45	50	0	7	45	52	9	9	45	54	10	4	45	56	11	5	45	59	0	11	

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.									
Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.							
0	3	3	0	0	3	4	6	1	0	3	6	3	0	3	9	6	0	3	11	3	0	3	11	3
0	6	6	0	0	6	9	0	1	0	7	0	6	0	7	3	6	0	7	7	0	0	7	10	6
0	9	9	0	0	10	1	6	1	0	10	6	9	0	10	11	6	0	11	4	6	0	11	9	9

Ft. long.	Side 14 in.			Ft. long.	Side 14½			Ft. long.	Side 14¾			Ft. long.	Side 15 in.			Ft. long.	Side 15½		
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.
1	0	4	4	1	1	4	11	1	1	5	6	1	1	6	9	1	1	7	4
2	2	8	8	2	2	9	10	2	2	11	0	2	3	0	3	2	3	1	6
3	4	1	0	3	4	2	9	3	4	4	6	3	4	6	4	3	4	8	3
4	5	5	4	4	5	7	8	4	5	10	1	4	6	0	6	4	6	3	0
5	6	9	3	5	7	0	7	5	7	3	7	5	7	6	7	5	7	9	5
6	8	2	0	6	8	5	6	6	8	9	1	6	9	0	9	6	9	4	6
7	9	6	4	7	9	10	5	7	10	2	7	7	10	6	10	7	10	11	3
8	10	10	8	8	11	3	4	8	11	8	2	8	12	1	0	8	12	6	0
9	12	3	4	9	12	8	3	9	13	1	8	9	13	7	2	9	14	0	9
10	13	7	4	10	14	1	2	10	14	7	2	10	15	1	3	10	15	7	6
11	14	11	8	11	15	6	1	11	16	0	8	11	16	7	5	11	17	2	3
12	16	4	0	12	16	11	0	12	17	6	3	12	18	1	6	12	18	9	0
13	17	8	4	13	18	3	11	13	18	11	9	13	19	7	8	13	20	3	9
14	19	0	8	14	19	8	10	14	20	5	3	14	21	1	9	14	21	10	6
15	20	5	0	15	21	1	9	15	21	10	9	15	22	7	11	15	23	5	3
16	21	9	4	16	22	6	9	16	23	4	4	16	24	2	1	16	25	0	0
17	23	1	8	17	23	11	8	17	24	9	10	17	25	8	2	17	26	6	9
18	24	6	0	18	25	4	7	18	26	2	4	18	27	2	4	18	28	1	6
19	25	10	4	19	26	9	6	19	27	8	10	19	28	8	5	19	29	8	3
20	27	2	8	20	28	2	5	20	29	2	5	20	30	2	7	20	31	3	0
21	28	7	0	21	29	7	4	21	30	7	11	21	31	8	8	21	32	9	9
22	29	11	4	22	31	0	3	22	32	1	5	22	33	2	10	22	34	4	6
23	31	3	8	23	32	5	2	23	33	6	11	23	34	8	11	23	35	11	3
24	32	8	0	24	33	10	1	24	35	0	0	24	36	3	1	24	37	6	0
25	34	0	4	25	35	3	0	25	36	6	0	25	37	9	8	25	39	0	9
26	35	4	8	26	36	7	11	26	37	11	6	26	39	3	4	26	40	7	6
27	36	9	0	27	38	0	10	27	39	5	0	27	40	9	6	27	42	2	3
28	38	1	4	28	39	5	9	28	40	10	7	28	42	3	7	28	43	9	0
29	39	5	8	29	40	10	8	29	42	4	1	29	43	9	9	29	45	3	9
30	40	10	0	30	42	3	7	30	43	9	7	30	45	3	10	30	46	10	6
31	42	2	4	31	43	8	6	31	45	3	1	31	46	10	0	31	48	5	3
32	43	4	8	32	45	1	6	32	46	8	8	32	48	4	2	32	50	0	0
33	44	11	0	33	46	6	5	33	48	2	2	33	49	10	3	33	51	6	9
34	46	3	4	34	47	11	4	34	49	7	8	34	51	4	5	34	53	1	6
35	47	7	8	35	49	4	3	35	51	1	2	35	52	10	6	35	54	8	5
36	49	0	0	36	50	9	2	36	52	6	9	36	54	4	8	36	56	3	0
37	50	4	4	37	52	2	1	37	54	0	2	37	55	10	9	37	57	9	9
38	51	8	8	38	53	7	0	38	55	5	9	38	57	4	11	38	59	4	6
39	53	1	0	39	54	11	11	39	56	11	3	39	58	11	0	39	60	11	3
40	54	5	4	40	56	4	10	40	58	4	10	40	60	5	2	40	62	6	0
41	55	0	8	41	57	9	9	41	59	10	4	41	61	11	4	41	64	0	4
42	57	2	0	42	59	2	8	42	61	3	10	42	63	5	5	42	65	7	6
43	58	6	4	43	60	7	7	43	62	9	4	43	64	11	7	43	67	2	3
44	59	10	8	44	62	0	6	44	64	2	11	44	66	5	8	44	68	9	0
45	60	3	0	45	63	5	5	45	65	8	5	45	67	11	10	45	70	3	9
Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.				
Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.		
0	4	10	0	4	2	0	4	4	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	4	10		
0	8	2	0	8	5	0	8	9	0	9	0	0	9	4	0	0	9		
1	0	8	1	0	8	1	1	1	6	1	1	6	1	2	0	9	1		

TABLE OF SOLID MEASURE.

Ft. long.	Side 15½			Ft. long.	Side 15¾			Ft. long.	Side 16 in.			Ft. long.	Side 16¼			Ft. long.	Side 16½			Ft. long.	Side 16¾		
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.
1	1	8	0	1	1	8	8	1	1	9	4	1	1	10	0	1	1	10	8	1	1	11	4
2	3	4	0	2	3	5	4	2	3	6	8	2	3	8	0	2	3	9	4	2	3	10	8
3	5	0	0	3	5	2	0	3	5	4	0	3	5	6	0	3	5	8	0	3	5	10	1
4	6	8	1	4	6	10	8	4	7	1	4	4	7	4	0	4	7	6	9	4	7	9	0
5	8	4	1	5	8	7	4	5	8	10	8	5	9	2	0	5	9	5	5	5	9	8	10
6	10	0	1	6	10	4	0	6	10	8	0	6	11	0	0	6	11	4	1	6	11	8	3
7	11	8	1	7	12	0	8	7	12	5	4	7	12	10	0	7	13	2	9	7	13	7	7
8	13	4	2	8	13	9	4	8	14	2	8	8	14	8	0	8	15	1	6	8	15	7	0
9	15	0	2	9	15	6	0	9	16	0	0	9	16	6	0	9	17	0	2	9	17	6	5
10	16	8	2	10	17	2	8	10	17	9	4	10	18	4	0	10	18	10	10	10	19	5	9
11	18	4	2	11	18	11	4	11	19	6	8	11	20	2	0	11	20	9	6	11	21	5	2
12	20	0	3	12	20	8	0	12	21	4	0	12	22	0	0	12	22	8	3	12	23	4	0
13	21	8	3	13	22	4	8	13	23	1	4	13	23	10	0	13	24	6	1	13	25	3	11
14	23	4	3	14	24	1	4	14	24	10	8	14	25	8	0	14	26	5	7	14	27	3	3
15	25	0	3	15	25	10	0	15	26	8	0	15	27	6	0	15	28	4	3	15	29	2	8
16	26	8	4	16	27	6	9	16	28	5	4	16	29	4	1	16	30	3	0	16	31	2	1
17	28	4	4	17	29	3	5	17	30	2	8	17	31	2	1	17	32	1	8	17	33	1	5
18	30	0	4	18	31	0	1	18	32	0	0	18	33	0	1	18	34	0	4	18	35	0	10
19	31	8	4	19	32	8	9	19	33	9	4	19	34	10	1	19	35	11	0	19	37	0	2
20	33	4	5	20	34	5	5	20	35	6	8	20	36	8	1	20	37	9	9	20	38	11	7
21	35	0	5	21	36	2	1	21	37	4	0	21	38	6	1	21	39	8	5	21	40	10	11
22	36	8	5	22	37	10	9	22	39	1	4	22	40	4	1	22	41	7	1	22	42	10	4
23	38	4	5	23	39	7	5	23	40	10	8	23	42	2	1	23	43	5	9	23	44	9	8
24	40	0	6	24	41	4	1	24	42	8	0	24	44	0	1	24	45	4	6	24	46	9	1
25	41	8	6	25	43	0	9	25	44	5	4	25	45	10	1	25	47	3	2	25	48	8	6
26	43	4	6	26	44	9	5	26	46	2	8	26	47	8	1	26	49	1	10	26	50	7	10
27	45	0	6	27	46	6	1	27	48	0	0	27	49	6	1	27	51	0	6	27	52	7	3
28	46	8	7	28	48	2	9	28	49	9	4	28	51	4	1	28	52	11	3	28	54	6	7
29	48	4	7	29	49	11	5	29	51	6	8	29	53	2	1	29	54	9	11	29	56	6	0
30	50	0	7	30	51	8	1	30	53	4	0	30	55	0	1	30	56	8	7	30	58	5	4
31	51	8	7	31	53	4	9	31	55	1	4	31	56	10	1	31	58	7	3	31	60	4	9
32	53	4	8	32	55	1	6	32	56	10	8	32	58	8	2	32	60	6	0	32	62	4	2
33	55	0	8	33	56	10	2	33	58	8	0	33	60	6	2	33	62	4	8	33	64	3	6
34	56	8	8	34	58	6	10	34	60	5	4	34	62	4	2	34	64	3	4	34	66	2	11
35	58	4	8	35	60	3	6	35	61	2	8	35	64	2	2	35	66	2	0	35	68	2	5
36	60	0	9	36	62	0	2	36	64	0	0	36	66	0	0	36	68	0	9	36	70	1	8
37	61	8	9	37	63	8	10	37	65	9	4	37	67	10	2	37	69	11	5	37	72	1	0
38	63	4	9	38	65	5	6	38	67	6	3	38	69	8	2	38	71	10	1	38	74	0	5
39	65	0	9	39	67	2	2	39	69	4	0	39	71	6	2	39	73	8	9	39	75	11	9
40	66	8	10	40	68	10	10	40	71	1	4	40	73	4	2	40	75	7	6	40	77	11	2
41	68	4	10	41	70	7	6	41	72	10	8	41	75	2	2	41	77	6	2	41	79	10	7
42	70	0	10	42	72	4	2	42	74	8	0	42	77	0	2	42	79	4	10	42	81	9	11
43	71	8	10	43	74	0	10	43	76	4	4	43	78	10	2	43	81	3	6	43	83	9	4
44	73	4	11	44	75	9	6	44	78	2	8	44	80	8	2	44	83	2	3	44	85	8	8
45	75	0	11	45	77	6	2	45	80	0	0	45	82	6	2	45	85	0	11	45	87	8	1

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.												
Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.										
0	5	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	5	10	0	
0	10	0	0	0	10	4	0	0	0	10	8	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	4	0	0	0	11	8	0	
1	3	0	0	1	3	6	0	1	4	0	0	1	4	6	0	1	5	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	5	6	0



Ft. long.	Side 17 in.			Ft. long.	Side 17½			Ft. long.	Side 17¾			Ft. long.	Side 18 in.			Ft. long.	Side 18½		
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.
1	2	0	1	1	2	0	9	1	2	1	6	1	2	2	5	1	2	3	9
2	4	0	2	2	4	1	7	2	4	3	0	2	4	4	6	2	4	7	6
3	6	0	3	3	6	2	4	3	6	4	0	3	6	6	9	3	6	11	3
4	8	0	4	4	8	3	2	4	8	6	1	4	8	9	0	4	9	8	0
5	10	0	5	5	10	3	11	5	10	7	7	5	10	11	3	5	11	6	9
6	12	0	6	6	12	4	9	6	12	9	1	6	13	1	6	6	13	10	6
7	14	0	7	7	14	5	6	7	14	10	7	7	15	3	9	7	15	9	0
8	16	0	8	8	16	6	4	8	17	0	2	8	17	6	0	8	18	6	0
9	18	0	9	9	18	7	2	9	19	1	8	9	19	8	3	9	20	3	9
10	20	0	10	10	20	7	11	10	21	5	2	10	21	10	6	10	22	6	0
11	22	0	11	11	22	8	9	11	23	4	6	11	24	0	9	11	24	9	0
12	24	1	0	12	24	9	6	12	25	6	3	12	26	3	0	12	27	0	0
13	26	1	1	13	26	10	4	13	27	7	9	13	28	5	3	13	29	3	0
14	28	1	2	14	28	11	1	14	29	9	3	14	30	7	6	14	31	6	0
15	30	1	3	15	30	11	11	15	31	10	9	15	32	9	9	15	33	9	0
16	32	1	4	16	33	0	9	16	34	0	4	16	35	9	1	16	36	0	0
17	34	1	5	17	35	1	6	17	36	1	10	17	37	2	4	17	38	3	0
18	36	1	6	18	37	2	4	18	38	3	4	18	39	4	7	18	40	6	0
19	38	1	7	19	39	3	1	19	40	4	10	19	41	6	10	19	42	9	0
20	40	1	8	20	41	3	11	20	42	6	3	20	43	9	1	20	45	0	0
21	42	1	9	21	43	4	8	21	44	7	11	21	45	11	4	21	47	3	0
22	44	1	10	22	45	5	6	22	46	9	5	22	48	1	7	22	49	6	0
23	46	1	11	23	47	6	3	23	48	10	11	23	50	3	10	23	51	9	0
24	48	2	0	24	49	7	1	24	51	0	6	24	52	6	1	24	54	0	0
25	50	2	1	25	51	7	11	25	53	2	0	25	54	8	4	25	56	3	0
26	52	2	2	26	53	8	8	26	55	3	6	26	56	10	7	26	58	6	0
27	54	2	3	27	55	9	6	27	57	5	0	27	59	0	10	27	60	9	0
28	56	2	4	28	57	10	3	28	59	6	7	28	61	3	1	28	63	0	0
29	58	2	5	29	59	11	1	29	61	8	1	29	63	5	4	29	65	3	0
30	60	2	6	30	61	11	10	30	63	9	7	30	65	7	7	30	67	6	0
31	62	2	7	31	64	0	8	31	65	11	1	31	67	9	10	31	69	9	0
32	64	2	8	32	66	1	6	32	68	0	8	32	70	0	2	32	72	0	0
33	66	2	9	33	68	2	3	33	70	2	2	33	72	2	3	33	74	3	0
34	68	2	10	34	70	3	1	34	72	3	8	34	74	4	8	34	76	6	0
35	70	2	11	35	72	3	10	35	74	5	2	35	76	0	11	35	78	9	0
36	72	3	0	36	74	4	8	36	76	6	9	36	78	9	2	36	81	0	0
37	74	3	1	37	76	5	5	37	78	8	3	37	80	11	5	37	83	3	0
38	76	3	2	38	78	6	3	38	80	9	9	38	83	1	8	38	85	6	0
39	78	3	3	39	80	7	0	39	82	11	3	39	85	3	11	39	87	9	0
40	80	3	4	40	82	7	10	40	85	0	10	40	87	6	2	40	90	0	0
41	82	3	5	41	84	8	8	41	87	2	4	41	89	8	3	41	92	3	0
42	84	3	6	42	86	9	5	42	89	3	10	42	91	10	8	42	94	6	0
43	86	3	7	43	88	10	3	43	91	5	4	43	94	0	11	43	96	9	0
44	88	3	8	44	90	11	0	44	93	6	11	44	96	3	2	44	99	0	0
45	90	3	9	45	92	11	10	45	95	8	5	45	98	5	3	45	101	3	0
Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.				
Ft. In. Pa. S.			Ft. In. Pa. S.			Ft. In. Pa. S.			Ft. In. Pa. S.			Ft. In. Pa. S.			Ft. In. Pa. S.				
0 6 0 3			0 6 2 3			0 6 4 6			0 6 6 9			0 6 9 0			0 6 11 3				
1 0 0 6			1 0 4 6			1 0 9 0			1 1 1 6			1 1 6 0			1 1 10 6				
1 6 0 9			1 6 6 9			1 7 1 6			1 7 8 9			1 8 3 0			1 8 9 9				

TABLE OF SOLID MEASURE.

Ft. long.	Side 18½			Ft. long.	Side 18¾			Ft. long.	Side 19 in.			Ft. long.	Side 19¼			Ft. long.	Side 19½			Ft. long.	Side 19¾			
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.
1	2	4	6	1	2	5	3	1	2	6	1	1	2	6	10	1	2	7	8	1	2	8	6	
2	4	9	0	2	4	10	7	2	5	0	2	2	5	1	9	2	5	3	4	2	5	5	0	
3	7	1	6	3	7	3	10	3	7	6	3	3	7	8	7	3	7	11	0	3	8	1	6	
4	9	6	1	4	9	9	2	4	10	0	4	4	10	3	6	4	10	6	9	4	10	10	0	
5	11	10	7	5	12	2	5	5	12	6	5	5	12	10	4	5	13	2	5	5	13	6	0	
6	14	3	1	6	14	7	9	6	15	0	6	6	15	5	3	6	15	10	1	6	16	3	0	
7	16	7	7	7	17	1	0	7	17	6	7	7	18	0	1	7	18	5	9	7	18	11	6	
8	19	0	2	8	19	6	4	8	20	0	8	8	20	7	0	8	21	1	6	8	21	8	0	
9	21	4	8	9	21	11	8	9	22	6	9	9	23	1	11	9	23	9	2	9	24	4	0	
10	23	9	2	10	24	4	11	10	25	0	10	10	25	8	9	10	26	4	10	10	27	1	0	
11	26	1	8	11	26	10	3	11	27	6	11	11	28	3	8	11	29	0	6	11	29	9	0	
12	28	6	3	12	29	3	6	12	30	1	0	12	30	10	6	12	31	8	3	12	32	6	0	
13	30	10	9	13	31	8	10	13	32	7	1	13	33	5	5	13	34	3	11	13	35	2	0	
14	33	3	3	14	34	2	1	14	35	1	2	14	36	0	3	14	36	11	7	14	37	11	0	
15	35	7	9	15	36	7	5	15	37	7	3	15	38	7	2	15	39	7	3	15	40	7	0	
16	38	0	4	16	39	0	9	16	40	1	4	16	41	2	1	16	42	3	0	16	43	4	1	
17	40	4	10	17	41	6	0	17	42	7	5	17	43	8	11	17	44	10	8	17	46	0	7	
18	42	9	4	18	43	11	4	18	45	1	6	18	46	3	10	18	47	6	4	18	48	9	1	
19	45	1	10	19	46	4	7	19	47	7	7	19	48	10	8	19	50	2	0	19	51	5	7	
20	47	6	5	20	48	9	11	20	50	1	8	20	51	5	7	20	52	9	9	20	54	2	1	
21	49	10	11	21	51	3	2	21	52	7	9	21	54	0	5	21	54	5	5	21	56	10	7	
22	52	3	5	22	53	8	6	22	55	1	10	22	56	7	4	22	58	1	1	22	59	7	1	
23	54	7	11	23	56	1	9	23	57	7	11	23	59	2	2	23	60	8	9	23	62	3	7	
24	57	0	6	24	58	7	1	24	60	2	0	24	61	9	1	24	63	4	6	24	65	0	1	
25	59	5	0	25	61	0	5	25	62	8	1	25	64	4	0	25	66	0	2	25	67	8	7	
26	61	9	6	26	63	5	8	26	65	2	2	26	66	10	10	26	68	7	10	26	70	5	1	
27	64	2	0	27	65	11	0	27	67	8	3	27	69	5	9	27	71	3	6	27	73	1	7	
28	66	6	7	28	68	4	3	28	70	2	4	28	72	0	7	28	73	11	3	28	75	10	1	
29	68	11	1	29	70	9	7	29	72	8	5	29	74	7	6	29	76	6	11	29	78	6	7	
30	71	3	7	30	73	2	10	30	75	2	6	30	77	2	4	30	79	2	7	30	81	3	1	
31	73	8	13	31	75	8	2	31	77	8	7	31	79	9	3	31	81	10	3	31	83	11	7	
32	76	0	8	32	78	1	6	32	80	2	8	32	82	4	2	32	84	6	0	32	86	8	8	
33	78	5	2	33	80	6	9	33	82	8	9	33	84	11	0	33	87	1	8	33	89	4	2	
34	80	9	8	34	83	0	1	34	85	2	10	34	87	5	11	34	89	9	4	34	92	1	7	
35	83	2	2	35	85	5	4	35	87	8	11	35	90	0	3	35	92	5	0	35	94	9	8	
36	85	6	9	36	87	10	8	36	90	3	0	36	92	7	8	36	95	0	9	36	97	6	2	
37	87	11	3	37	90	3	11	37	92	9	1	37	95	2	6	37	97	8	5	37	100	2	8	
38	90	3	9	38	92	9	3	38	95	3	2	38	97	9	5	38	100	4	1	38	102	11	2	
39	92	8	3	39	95	2	6	39	97	9	3	39	100	4	3	39	102	11	9	39	105	7	8	
40	95	0	10	40	97	7	10	40	100	3	4	40	102	11	2	40	105	7	6	40	108	4	2	
41	97	5	4	41	100	1	2	41	102	9	5	41	105	6	1	41	108	3	2	41	111	0	8	
42	99	9	10	42	102	6	5	42	105	3	6	42	108	0	1	42	110	10	10	42	113	9	2	
43	102	2	4	43	104	11	9	43	107	9	7	43	110	7	10	43	113	6	4	43	116	5	8	
44	104	6	11	44	107	5	0	44	110	3	8	44	113	2	8	44	116	2	3	44	119	2	2	
45	106	11	5	45	109	10	4	45	112	9	9	45	115	9	7	45	118	9	11	45	121	10	8	
Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.									
Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	
¼	0	7	1	6	½	0	7	3	9	¾	0	7	6	3	1	0	7	8	0	1	0	7	11	0
½	1	2	3	0	¾	1	2	7	6	1	3	0	6	1	3	5	0	1	3	10	0	1	4	3
¾	1	9	4	6	1	9	11	3	1	10	6	9	1	11	1	0	1	11	9	0	2	0	4	6

Ft. long.	Side 20 in.			Ft. long.	Side 20½			Ft. long.	Side 20¾			Ft. long.	Side 21 in.			Ft. long.	Side 21¼						
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.				
1	2	9	4	1	2	10	2	1	2	11	0	1	2	11	10	1	3	0	9	1	3	1	7
2	5	6	8	2	5	8	4	2	5	10	0	2	5	11	9	2	6	1	6	2	6	3	3
3	8	4	0	3	8	6	6	3	8	9	0	3	8	11	7	3	9	2	3	3	9	4	10
4	11	1	4	4	11	4	8	4	11	8	1	4	11	11	6	4	12	3	0	4	12	6	6
5	13	10	8	5	14	2	10	5	14	7	1	5	14	11	4	5	15	3	9	5	15	8	1
6	16	8	0	6	17	1	0	6	17	6	1	6	17	11	3	6	18	4	6	6	18	9	9
7	19	5	4	7	19	11	2	7	20	5	1	7	20	11	1	7	21	5	3	7	21	11	4
8	22	2	8	8	22	9	4	8	23	4	2	8	23	11	0	8	24	6	0	8	25	1	0
9	25	0	0	9	25	7	6	9	26	3	2	9	26	10	11	9	27	6	9	9	28	2	8
10	27	9	4	10	28	5	8	10	29	2	2	10	29	10	9	10	30	7	6	10	31	4	3
11	30	6	8	11	31	3	10	11	32	1	2	11	32	10	8	11	33	8	3	11	34	5	11
12	33	4	0	12	34	2	0	12	35	0	3	12	35	10	6	12	36	9	0	12	37	7	0
13	36	1	4	13	37	0	2	13	37	11	3	13	38	10	5	13	39	9	9	13	40	9	2
14	38	10	8	14	39	10	4	14	40	10	3	14	41	10	3	14	42	10	6	14	43	10	9
15	41	8	0	15	42	8	6	15	43	9	3	15	44	10	2	15	45	11	3	15	47	0	5
16	44	5	4	16	45	6	9	16	46	8	4	16	47	10	1	16	49	0	16	50	2	1	
17	47	2	8	17	48	4	11	17	49	7	4	17	50	9	13	17	52	0	9	17	53	3	8
18	50	0	0	18	51	3	1	18	52	6	4	18	53	9	10	18	55	1	6	18	56	5	4
19	52	9	4	19	54	1	3	19	55	5	4	19	56	9	8	19	58	2	3	19	59	6	11
20	55	6	8	20	56	11	5	20	58	4	5	20	59	9	7	20	61	3	0	20	62	8	7
21	58	4	0	21	59	9	7	21	61	3	5	21	62	9	5	21	64	3	9	21	65	10	2
22	61	1	4	22	62	7	9	22	64	2	5	22	65	9	4	22	67	4	0	22	68	11	10
23	63	10	8	23	65	5	11	23	67	1	5	23	68	9	2	23	70	5	3	23	72	1	5
24	66	8	0	24	68	4	1	24	70	0	6	24	71	9	1	24	73	6	0	24	75	3	1
25	69	5	4	25	71	2	3	25	72	11	6	25	74	9	0	25	76	6	9	25	78	4	9
26	72	2	8	26	74	0	5	26	75	10	6	26	77	8	10	26	79	7	6	26	81	6	4
27	75	0	0	27	76	10	7	27	78	9	6	27	80	8	9	27	82	8	3	27	84	8	0
28	77	9	4	28	79	8	9	28	81	8	7	28	83	8	7	28	85	9	0	28	87	9	7
29	80	6	8	29	82	6	11	29	84	7	7	29	86	8	6	29	88	9	9	29	90	11	3
30	83	4	0	30	85	5	13	30	87	6	7	30	89	8	4	30	91	10	6	30	94	0	10
31	86	1	4	31	88	3	3	31	90	5	7	31	92	8	3	31	94	11	3	31	97	2	6
32	88	10	8	32	91	1	6	32	93	4	8	32	95	8	2	32	98	0	0	32	100	4	2
33	91	8	0	33	93	11	8	33	96	3	8	33	98	8	0	33	101	0	9	33	103	5	9
34	94	5	4	34	96	9	10	34	99	2	8	34	101	7	11	34	104	1	6	34	106	7	5
35	97	2	8	35	99	8	0	35	102	1	8	35	104	7	9	35	107	2	3	35	109	9	0
36	100	0	0	36	102	6	2	36	105	0	9	36	107	7	8	36	110	3	0	36	112	10	8
37	102	9	4	37	105	4	4	37	107	11	9	37	110	7	6	37	113	3	9	37	116	0	3
38	105	6	8	38	108	2	6	38	110	10	9	38	113	7	5	38	116	4	6	38	119	1	11
39	108	4	0	39	111	0	8	39	113	9	9	39	116	7	3	39	119	5	3	39	122	3	6
40	111	1	4	40	113	10	10	40	116	8	10	40	119	7	2	40	122	6	0	40	125	5	2
41	113	0	8	41	116	9	0	41	119	7	10	41	122	7	1	41	125	6	9	41	128	6	10
42	116	8	0	42	119	7	2	42	122	6	10	42	125	6	11	42	128	7	6	42	131	8	5
43	119	5	4	43	122	5	4	43	125	5	10	43	128	6	10	43	131	8	3	43	134	10	1
44	122	2	8	44	125	3	6	44	128	4	11	44	131	6	8	44	134	9	4	44	137	11	8
45	125	0	0	45	128	1	8	45	131	3	11	45	134	6	7	45	137	9	9	45	141	1	4

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.									
Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.							
1	0	8	4	0	1	0	8	9	0	1	0	8	11	6	1	0	9	2	3	1	0	9	4	9
2	1	4	8	0	2	1	5	6	0	2	1	5	11	0	2	1	6	4	6	2	1	6	9	6
3	2	1	0	0	3	2	1	7	6	3	2	2	3	0	3	2	3	6	9	3	2	3	2	3

TABLE OF SOLID MEASURE.

Ft. long.	Side 21 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ft. long.	Side 21 $\frac{3}{4}$			Ft. long.	Side 22 in.			Ft. long.	Side 22 $\frac{1}{4}$			Ft. long.	Side 22 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ft. long.	Side 22 $\frac{3}{4}$		
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.
1	3	2	6	1	3	3	5	1	3	4	4	1	3	5	3	1	3	6	2	1	3	7	1
2	6	5	0	2	6	6	10	2	6	8	8	2	6	10	6	2	7	0	4	2	7	2	5
3	9	7	6	3	9	10	3	3	10	1	0	3	10	3	9	3	10	6	6	3	10	9	4
4	12	10	1	4	13	1	8	4	13	5	4	4	13	9	2	4	14	0	9	4	14	4	0
5	16	0	7	5	16	5	1	5	16	9	8	5	17	2	3	5	17	6	11	5	17	11	7
6	19	3	1	6	19	8	4	6	20	2	0	6	20	7	6	6	21	1	1	6	21	6	9
7	22	5	7	7	22	11	11	7	23	6	4	7	24	0	9	7	24	7	3	7	25	1	10
8	25	8	2	8	26	5	4	8	26	10	8	8	27	6	0	8	28	1	6	8	28	9	0
9	28	10	8	9	29	6	9	9	30	3	0	9	30	11	3	9	31	7	8	9	32	4	2
10	32	1	2	10	32	10	2	10	33	7	4	10	34	4	6	10	35	1	10	10	35	11	5
11	35	3	8	11	36	1	7	11	36	11	8	11	37	9	9	11	38	8	0	11	39	6	3
12	38	6	3	12	39	5	0	12	40	4	0	12	41	3	0	12	42	2	3	12	43	1	6
13	41	8	9	13	42	8	5	13	43	8	4	13	44	8	3	13	45	8	5	13	46	8	6
14	44	11	3	14	45	11	10	14	47	0	8	14	48	1	6	14	49	2	7	14	50	3	2
15	48	1	9	15	49	3	3	15	50	5	0	15	51	6	9	15	52	8	9	15	53	10	11
16	51	4	4	16	52	6	9	16	53	9	4	16	55	0	1	16	56	3	0	16	57	6	1
17	54	6	10	17	55	10	2	17	57	1	8	17	58	5	4	17	59	9	2	17	61	1	2
18	57	9	4	18	59	1	7	18	60	6	0	18	61	10	7	18	63	3	4	18	64	8	4
19	60	11	10	19	62	5	0	19	63	10	4	19	65	3	10	19	66	9	6	19	68	3	5
20	64	2	5	20	65	8	5	20	67	2	8	20	68	9	1	20	70	3	9	20	71	10	7
21	67	4	11	21	68	11	10	21	70	7	0	21	72	2	4	21	73	9	11	21	75	5	8
22	70	7	5	22	72	3	3	22	73	11	4	22	75	7	2	22	77	4	1	22	79	0	10
23	73	9	11	23	75	6	8	23	77	3	8	23	79	0	10	23	80	10	3	23	82	7	11
24	77	0	6	24	78	10	1	24	80	8	0	24	82	6	1	24	84	4	6	24	86	3	1
25	80	3	0	25	82	1	6	25	84	0	4	25	85	11	4	25	87	10	8	25	89	10	3
26	83	5	6	26	85	4	11	26	87	4	8	26	89	4	7	26	91	4	10	26	93	5	4
27	86	8	0	27	88	8	4	27	90	9	0	27	92	9	10	27	94	11	0	27	97	0	6
28	89	10	7	28	91	11	9	28	94	1	4	28	96	3	1	28	98	5	3	28	100	7	7
29	93	1	1	29	95	3	2	29	97	5	8	29	99	8	4	29	101	11	5	29	104	2	9
30	96	3	7	30	98	6	7	30	100	10	0	30	103	1	7	30	105	5	7	30	107	9	10
31	99	6	1	31	101	10	0	31	104	2	4	31	106	6	10	31	108	11	9	31	111	5	0
32	102	8	8	32	105	1	6	32	107	6	8	32	110	0	2	32	112	6	0	32	115	0	2
33	105	11	2	33	108	4	11	33	110	11	0	33	113	5	5	33	116	0	2	33	118	7	3
34	109	1	8	34	111	8	4	34	114	3	4	34	116	10	8	34	119	6	4	34	122	2	5
35	112	4	2	35	114	11	9	35	117	7	8	35	120	3	11	35	123	0	6	35	125	9	6
36	115	6	9	36	118	3	2	36	121	0	0	36	123	9	2	36	126	6	9	36	129	4	8
37	118	9	3	37	121	6	7	37	124	4	4	37	127	2	5	37	130	0	11	37	132	11	9
38	121	11	9	38	124	10	0	38	127	8	8	38	130	7	8	38	133	7	1	38	136	6	11
39	125	2	3	39	128	1	5	39	131	1	0	39	134	0	11	39	137	1	3	39	140	2	0
40	128	4	10	40	131	4	10	40	134	5	4	40	137	6	2	40	140	7	3	40	143	9	2
41	131	7	4	41	134	8	3	41	137	0	8	41	140	11	5	41	144	1	8	41	147	4	4
42	134	9	10	42	137	11	8	42	141	2	0	42	144	4	8	42	147	7	10	42	150	11	5
43	138	0	4	43	141	5	1	43	144	6	4	43	147	9	11	43	151	2	0	43	154	6	7
44	141	2	11	44	144	6	6	44	147	10	8	44	151	3	2	44	154	8	3	44	158	1	8
45	144	5	5	45	147	9	11	45	151	3	0	45	154	8	5	45	158	2	5	45	161	8	10

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.								
Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.						
0	9	7	6	0	9	10	3	0	10	1	0	0	10	3	9	0	10	6	6	0	10	9	3
1	7	3	0	1	7	8	6	1	8	2	0	1	8	7	6	1	9	1	6	1	9	6	4
2	4	10	6	2	5	6	9	2	6	3	0	2	6	11	3	2	7	7	6	2	8	3	9





Ft. long.	Side 26 in.			Ft. long.	Side 26½			Ft. long.	Side 26¾			Ft. long.	Side 27 in.			Ft. long.	Side 27½						
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.				
1	4	8	4	1	4	9	5	1	4	10	6	1	4	11	7	1	5	0	9	1	5	1	10
2	9	4	8	2	9	6	10	2	9	9	0	2	9	11	3	2	10	1	6	2	10	3	9
3	14	1	0	3	14	4	3	3	14	7	6	3	14	10	10	3	15	2	3	3	15	5	7
4	18	9	4	4	19	1	8	4	19	6	1	4	19	10	6	4	20	3	0	4	20	7	0
5	23	5	8	5	23	11	1	5	24	4	7	5	24	10	1	5	25	3	9	5	25	9	4
6	28	2	0	6	28	8	6	6	29	3	1	6	29	9	9	6	30	4	6	6	30	11	3
7	32	10	4	7	33	5	11	7	34	1	7	7	34	9	4	7	35	5	3	7	36	1	1
8	37	6	8	8	38	3	4	8	39	0	2	8	39	9	0	8	40	6	0	8	41	3	0
9	42	3	0	9	43	0	9	9	43	10	8	9	44	8	8	9	45	6	9	9	46	4	11
10	46	11	4	10	47	10	2	10	48	9	2	10	49	8	3	10	50	7	6	10	51	6	9
11	51	7	8	11	52	7	7	11	53	7	8	11	54	7	11	11	55	8	3	11	56	8	8
12	56	4	0	12	57	5	0	12	58	6	3	12	59	7	6	12	60	9	0	12	61	10	0
13	61	0	4	13	62	2	5	13	63	4	9	13	64	7	2	13	65	9	9	13	67	0	2
14	65	8	3	14	66	11	10	14	68	3	14	69	6	9	14	70	10	6	14	72	2	3	
15	70	5	0	15	71	9	3	15	73	1	9	15	74	6	5	15	75	11	3	15	77	4	2
16	75	1	4	16	76	6	9	16	78	0	4	16	79	6	1	16	81	0	0	16	82	6	1
17	79	9	3	17	81	4	2	17	82	10	10	17	84	5	8	17	86	0	9	17	87	7	11
18	84	6	0	18	86	1	7	18	87	9	4	18	89	5	4	18	91	1	6	18	92	9	10
19	89	2	4	19	90	11	0	19	92	7	10	19	94	4	11	19	96	2	3	19	97	11	8
20	93	10	8	20	95	8	5	20	97	6	5	20	99	4	7	20	101	3	0	20	103	1	7
21	98	7	0	21	100	5	10	21	102	4	11	21	104	4	2	21	106	2	9	21	108	3	5
22	103	3	4	22	105	3	3	22	107	3	5	22	109	3	10	22	111	4	6	22	113	5	4
23	107	11	8	23	110	0	8	23	112	1	11	23	114	3	5	23	116	5	3	23	118	7	2
24	112	8	0	24	114	10	1	24	117	0	6	24	119	3	1	24	121	6	0	24	123	9	1
25	117	4	4	25	119	7	6	25	121	11	0	25	124	2	9	25	126	6	9	25	128	11	0
26	122	0	3	26	124	4	11	26	126	9	6	26	129	2	4	26	131	7	6	26	134	0	10
27	126	9	0	27	129	2	4	27	131	8	0	27	134	2	0	27	136	8	3	27	139	2	9
28	131	5	4	28	133	11	9	28	136	6	7	28	139	1	7	28	141	9	0	28	144	4	7
29	136	1	8	29	138	9	2	29	141	5	1	29	144	1	3	29	146	9	9	29	149	6	6
30	140	10	0	30	143	6	7	30	146	3	7	30	149	0	10	30	151	10	6	30	154	8	4
31	145	6	4	31	148	4	0	31	151	2	1	31	153	11	6	31	156	11	3	31	159	10	3
32	150	2	8	32	153	1	5	32	156	0	8	32	158	11	2	32	162	0	0	32	165	0	2
33	154	11	0	33	157	10	11	33	160	11	2	33	163	10	9	33	167	0	9	33	170	2	0
34	159	7	4	34	162	8	4	34	165	9	8	34	168	10	5	34	172	1	6	34	175	3	11
35	164	3	8	35	167	5	9	35	170	8	2	35	173	10	0	35	177	2	3	35	180	5	0
36	169	0	0	36	172	3	2	36	175	6	9	36	178	10	8	36	182	3	0	36	185	7	8
37	173	8	4	37	177	0	7	37	180	5	3	37	183	10	3	37	187	3	9	37	190	9	6
38	178	4	8	38	181	10	0	38	185	3	9	38	188	9	11	38	192	4	6	38	195	11	5
39	183	1	0	39	186	7	5	39	190	2	3	39	193	9	6	39	197	5	3	39	201	1	3
40	187	9	4	40	191	4	10	40	195	0	10	40	198	9	2	40	202	6	0	40	206	3	2
41	192	5	8	41	196	2	3	41	199	10	4	41	203	8	10	41	207	6	9	41	211	5	1
42	197	2	0	42	200	11	8	42	204	9	10	42	208	8	5	42	212	7	6	42	216	6	11
43	201	10	4	43	205	9	1	43	209	8	4	43	213	8	1	43	217	8	3	43	221	8	10
44	206	6	8	44	210	6	6	44	214	6	11	44	218	7	3	44	222	9	0	44	226	10	8
45	211	3	0	45	215	3	11	45	219	5	5	45	223	7	4	45	227	9	9	45	232	0	7
Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.								
Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.						
1	2	10	1	2	4	3	1	2	7	6	1	2	10	9	1	3	2	3	1	3	5	0	
2	4	2	0	2	4	8	6	2	5	3	0	2	5	9	6	2	6	4	6	2	6	11	0
3	6	3	0	3	7	0	9	3	7	10	6	3	8	8	3	3	9	6	9	3	10	4	0

TABLE OF SOLID MEASURE.

Ft. long.	Side 27½			Side 27¼			Side 26 in.			Side 26½			Side 26¼			Side 25½							
	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.					
1	5	3	0	1	5	4	2	1	5	5	4	1	5	6	6	1	5	7	8	1	5	8	10
2	10	6	0	2	10	8	4	2	10	10	8	2	11	1	0	2	11	3	4	2	11	5	9
3	15	9	0	3	16	0	6	3	16	4	0	3	16	7	6	3	16	11	0	3	17	2	7
4	21	0	1	4	21	4	8	4	21	9	4	4	22	2	0	4	22	6	9	4	22	11	6
5	26	3	1	5	26	8	10	5	27	2	8	5	27	8	6	5	28	2	5	5	28	8	4
6	31	6	1	6	32	1	0	6	32	8	0	6	33	3	0	6	33	10	1	6	34	5	3
7	36	9	1	7	37	5	2	7	38	1	4	7	38	9	6	7	39	5	9	7	40	2	1
8	42	0	2	8	42	9	4	8	43	6	8	8	44	4	0	8	45	1	6	8	45	11	0
9	47	3	2	9	48	1	0	9	49	0	0	9	49	10	6	9	50	9	2	9	51	7	11
10	52	6	2	10	53	5	8	10	54	5	4	10	55	5	0	10	56	4	10	10	57	4	9
11	57	9	2	11	58	9	10	11	59	10	8	11	60	11	6	11	62	0	6	11	63	1	8
12	63	0	3	12	64	2	0	12	65	4	0	12	66	6	0	12	67	8	3	12	68	10	0
13	68	3	3	13	69	6	2	13	70	9	4	13	72	0	6	13	73	3	11	13	74	7	5
14	73	6	3	14	74	10	4	14	76	2	8	14	77	7	0	14	78	11	7	14	80	4	3
15	78	9	3	15	80	2	6	15	81	8	0	15	83	1	6	15	84	7	3	15	86	1	2
16	84	0	4	16	85	6	9	16	87	1	4	16	88	8	1	16	90	3	0	16	91	10	1
17	89	3	4	17	90	10	10	17	92	6	8	17	94	2	7	17	95	10	8	17	97	6	11
18	94	6	4	18	96	3	1	18	98	0	0	18	99	9	1	18	101	6	4	18	103	3	10
19	99	9	4	19	101	7	3	19	103	5	4	19	105	3	7	19	107	2	0	19	109	0	8
20	105	0	5	20	106	11	5	20	108	10	8	20	110	10	1	20	112	9	9	20	114	9	7
21	110	3	5	21	112	3	7	21	114	4	0	21	116	4	7	21	118	5	5	21	120	6	5
22	115	6	5	22	117	7	9	22	119	9	4	22	121	11	1	22	124	1	1	22	126	3	4
23	120	9	5	23	122	11	11	23	125	2	8	23	127	5	7	23	129	8	9	23	132	0	2
24	126	0	6	24	128	4	1	24	130	8	0	24	133	0	1	24	135	4	6	24	137	9	1
25	131	3	6	25	133	8	3	25	136	1	4	25	138	6	7	25	141	0	2	25	143	6	0
26	136	6	6	26	139	0	5	26	141	6	8	26	144	1	1	26	146	7	10	26	149	2	10
27	141	9	6	27	144	4	7	27	147	0	0	27	149	7	7	27	152	3	6	27	154	11	9
28	147	0	7	28	149	8	9	28	152	5	4	28	155	2	1	28	157	11	3	28	160	8	7
29	152	3	7	29	155	0	11	29	157	10	8	29	160	8	7	29	163	6	11	29	166	5	6
30	157	6	7	30	160	5	1	30	163	4	0	30	166	3	1	30	169	2	7	30	172	2	4
31	162	9	7	31	165	9	3	31	168	9	4	31	171	9	7	31	174	10	3	31	177	11	3
32	168	0	8	32	171	1	6	32	174	2	6	32	177	4	2	32	180	6	0	32	183	8	2
33	173	3	8	33	176	5	8	33	179	8	0	33	182	10	8	33	186	1	8	33	189	5	0
34	178	6	8	34	181	9	10	34	185	1	4	34	188	5	2	34	191	9	4	34	195	1	11
35	183	9	8	35	187	2	6	35	190	6	8	35	193	11	8	35	197	5	0	35	200	10	9
36	189	0	9	36	192	6	2	36	196	0	0	36	199	6	2	36	203	0	9	36	206	7	8
37	194	3	9	37	197	10	4	37	201	5	4	37	205	0	8	37	208	8	5	37	212	4	6
38	199	6	9	38	203	2	6	38	206	10	8	38	210	7	2	38	214	4	1	38	218	1	5
39	204	9	9	39	208	6	8	39	212	4	0	39	216	1	8	39	219	11	9	39	223	10	3
40	210	0	10	40	213	10	10	40	217	9	4	40	221	8	2	40	225	7	6	40	229	7	2
41	215	3	10	41	219	3	0	41	223	2	8	41	227	2	8	41	231	3	2	41	235	4	1
42	220	6	10	42	224	7	2	42	228	8	0	42	232	9	2	42	236	10	10	42	241	0	11
43	225	9	10	43	229	11	4	43	234	1	4	43	238	3	8	43	242	6	6	43	246	9	9
44	231	0	11	44	235	3	6	44	239	6	8	44	243	10	2	44	248	2	3	44	252	6	7
45	236	3	11	45	240	7	8	45	245	0	0	45	249	4	8	45	253	9	11	45	258	3	0

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.										
Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.								
1	3	9	0	1	4	0	6	1	1	4	4	0	1	4	7	6	1	4	11	0	1	5	2	0	
2	7	6	0	2	8	1	0	2	2	8	8	0	2	9	3	0	2	9	10	0	2	10	5	0	
3	11	3	0	3	4	0	1	0	3	4	1	0	3	4	1	0	3	4	2	0	3	4	3	7	6



Ft. long.	Side 29 in.			Ft. long.	Side 29½			Ft. long.	Side 29¾			Ft. long.	Side 30 in.			Ft. long.	Side 30½						
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.				
1	5	10	1	1	5	11	3	1	6	0	6	1	6	1	9	1	6	3	0	1	6	4	3
2	11	8	2	2	11	10	7	2	12	1	0	2	12	3	6	2	12	6	0	2	12	8	6
3	17	6	3	3	17	9	10	3	18	1	6	3	18	5	3	3	18	9	0	3	19	0	9
4	23	4	4	4	23	9	2	4	24	2	1	4	24	7	0	4	25	0	0	4	25	5	0
5	29	2	5	5	29	8	5	5	30	2	7	5	30	8	9	5	31	3	0	5	31	9	3
6	35	0	6	6	35	7	9	6	36	3	1	6	36	10	6	6	37	6	0	6	38	1	6
7	40	10	7	7	41	7	0	7	42	3	7	7	43	0	9	7	43	9	0	7	44	5	9
8	46	8	8	8	47	6	4	8	48	4	2	8	49	2	0	8	50	0	0	8	50	10	0
9	52	6	9	9	53	5	8	9	54	4	8	9	55	3	9	9	56	3	0	9	57	2	3
10	58	4	10	10	59	4	11	10	60	5	2	10	61	5	6	10	62	6	0	10	63	6	6
11	64	2	11	11	65	4	3	11	66	5	8	11	67	7	3	11	68	9	0	11	69	10	9
12	70	1	0	12	71	3	6	12	72	6	3	12	73	9	6	12	75	0	0	12	76	3	0
13	75	11	1	13	77	2	10	13	78	6	9	13	79	10	9	13	81	3	0	13	82	7	3
14	81	9	2	14	83	2	1	14	84	7	3	14	86	0	6	14	87	6	0	14	88	11	6
15	87	7	3	15	89	1	5	15	90	7	9	15	92	2	3	15	93	9	0	15	95	3	9
16	93	5	4	16	95	0	9	16	96	8	4	16	98	4	0	16	100	0	0	16	101	8	1
17	99	3	5	17	101	0	0	17	102	8	10	17	104	5	10	17	106	3	0	17	108	0	4
18	105	1	6	18	106	11	4	18	108	9	4	18	110	7	7	18	112	6	0	18	114	4	7
19	110	11	7	19	112	10	7	19	114	9	10	19	116	9	4	19	118	9	0	19	120	8	10
20	116	9	8	20	118	9	11	20	120	10	5	20	122	11	1	20	125	0	0	20	127	1	1
21	122	7	9	21	124	9	2	21	126	10	11	21	129	0	10	21	131	3	0	21	133	5	4
22	128	5	10	22	130	8	6	22	132	11	5	22	135	2	7	22	137	6	0	22	139	9	7
23	134	3	11	23	136	7	9	23	138	11	11	23	141	4	4	23	143	9	0	23	146	1	10
24	140	2	0	24	142	7	1	24	145	0	6	24	147	6	1	24	150	0	0	24	152	6	1
25	146	0	1	25	148	6	5	25	151	1	0	25	153	7	10	25	156	3	0	25	158	10	4
26	151	10	2	26	154	5	8	26	157	1	6	26	159	9	7	26	162	6	0	26	165	2	7
27	157	8	3	27	160	5	0	27	163	2	0	27	165	11	4	27	168	9	0	27	171	6	10
28	163	6	4	28	166	4	3	28	169	2	7	28	172	1	1	28	175	0	0	28	177	11	1
29	169	4	5	29	172	3	7	29	175	3	1	29	178	2	10	29	181	3	0	29	184	3	4
30	175	2	6	30	178	2	10	30	181	3	7	30	184	4	7	30	187	6	0	30	190	7	7
31	181	0	7	31	184	2	2	31	187	4	1	31	190	6	4	31	193	9	0	31	196	11	10
32	186	10	8	32	190	1	6	32	193	4	8	32	196	8	2	32	200	0	0	32	203	4	2
33	192	8	9	33	196	0	9	33	199	5	2	33	202	9	1	33	206	3	0	33	209	8	5
34	198	6	10	34	202	0	1	34	205	5	8	34	208	11	8	34	212	6	0	34	216	0	8
35	204	4	11	35	207	11	4	35	211	6	2	35	215	1	5	35	218	9	0	35	222	4	11
36	210	3	0	36	213	10	8	36	217	6	9	36	221	3	2	36	225	0	0	36	228	9	2
37	216	1	1	37	219	9	11	37	223	7	3	37	227	4	11	37	231	3	0	37	235	1	5
38	221	11	2	38	225	9	3	38	229	7	9	38	233	6	8	38	237	6	0	38	241	5	8
39	227	9	3	39	231	8	6	39	235	8	3	39	239	8	5	39	243	9	0	39	247	9	11
40	233	7	4	40	237	7	10	40	241	8	10	40	245	10	2	40	250	0	0	40	254	2	2
41	239	5	5	41	243	7	2	41	247	9	4	41	251	11	11	41	256	3	0	41	260	6	5
42	245	3	6	42	249	6	5	42	253	9	10	42	258	1	8	42	262	6	0	42	266	10	8
43	251	1	7	43	255	5	9	43	259	10	4	43	264	3	5	43	268	9	0	43	273	2	11
44	256	11	8	44	261	5	0	44	265	10	11	44	270	5	2	44	275	0	0	44	279	7	2
45	262	9	9	45	267	4	4	45	271	11	5	45	276	6	11	45	281	3	0	45	285	11	5

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.											
Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.									
¼	1	5	6	¾	1	5	9	¾	1	6	1	¼	1	6	5	¾	1	6	9	0	¼	1	7	0	9	
½	2	11	0	6	¾	2	11	7	6	¾	3	0	¾	3	0	10	¼	3	1	6	0	¼	3	2	1	6
¾	4	4	6	9	¾	4	5	5	3	¾	4	6	4	¾	4	7	¾	4	8	3	0	¾	4	9	2	5

TABLE OF SOLID MEASURE.

Ft. long.	Side 30 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ft. long.	Side 30 $\frac{3}{4}$			Ft. long.	Side 31 in.			Ft. long.	Side 31 $\frac{1}{4}$			Ft. long.	Side 31 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ft. long.	Side 31 $\frac{3}{4}$																
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.											
1	6	5	6	1	6	6	9	1	6	8	1	1	6	9	4	1	6	10	8	1	7	0	0														
2	12	11	0	2	13	1	7	2	13	4	2	2	13	6	9	2	13	9	4	2	14	0	0														
3	19	4	6	3	19	8	4	3	20	0	3	3	20	4	1	3	20	8	0	3	21	0	0														
4	25	10	1	4	26	3	2	4	26	8	4	4	27	1	0	4	27	6	9	4	28	0	0														
5	32	3	7	5	32	9	11	5	33	4	5	5	33	10	10	5	34	5	5	5	35	0	0														
6	38	9	1	6	39	4	9	0	40	0	6	0	40	8	3	6	41	4	1	6	42	0	0														
7	45	2	7	7	45	11	6	7	46	8	7	7	47	5	7	7	48	2	9	7	49	0	0														
8	51	8	2	8	52	6	4	8	53	4	8	8	54	3	0	8	55	1	9	8	56	0	0														
9	58	1	6	9	59	1	2	9	60	0	9	9	61	0	5	9	62	0	2	9	63	0	0														
10	64	7	2	10	65	7	13	10	66	8	10	10	67	9	9	10	68	10	10	10	70	0	0														
11	71	0	8	11	72	2	10	11	73	4	11	11	74	7	2	11	75	9	6	11	77	0	0														
12	77	6	3	12	78	9	6	12	80	1	0	12	81	4	6	12	82	8	3	12	84	0	0														
13	83	11	9	13	85	4	4	13	86	9	1	13	88	1	11	13	89	6	10	13	91	0	0														
14	90	5	3	14	91	11	1	14	93	5	2	14	94	11	3	14	96	5	7	14	98	0	0														
15	96	10	9	15	98	5	11	15	100	1	3	15	101	8	3	15	103	4	3	15	105	0	0														
16	103	4	4	16	105	0	9	16	106	9	4	16	108	6	1	16	110	3	0	16	112	0	1														
17	109	9	10	17	111	7	6	17	113	5	5	17	115	3	5	17	117	1	8	17	119	0	1														
18	116	3	4	18	118	2	4	18	120	1	6	18	122	0	10	18	124	0	4	18	126	0	1														
19	122	8	10	19	124	9	1	19	126	9	7	19	128	10	2	19	130	11	0	19	133	0	1														
20	129	2	5	20	131	3	11	20	133	5	8	20	135	7	7	20	137	9	9	20	140	0	1														
21	135	7	11	21	137	10	8	21	140	1	9	21	142	4	11	21	144	8	5	21	147	0	1														
22	142	1	5	22	144	5	6	22	146	9	10	22	149	2	4	22	151	7	1	22	154	0	1														
23	148	6	11	23	151	0	3	23	153	5	11	23	155	11	8	23	158	5	9	23	161	0	1														
24	155	0	6	24	157	7	1	24	160	2	0	24	162	9	1	24	165	4	6	24	168	0	1														
25	161	6	0	25	164	1	11	25	166	10	1	25	169	6	6	25	172	3	2	25	175	0	1														
26	167	11	6	26	170	8	8	26	173	6	2	26	176	3	10	26	179	1	10	26	182	0	1														
27	174	5	0	27	177	3	6	27	180	2	3	27	183	1	3	27	186	0	6	27	189	0	1														
28	180	10	7	28	183	10	3	28	186	10	4	28	189	10	7	28	192	11	3	28	196	0	1														
29	187	4	1	29	190	5	1	29	193	6	5	29	196	8	0	29	199	9	11	29	203	0	1														
30	193	9	7	30	196	11	10	30	200	2	6	30	203	5	4	30	206	8	7	30	210	0	1														
31	200	3	1	31	203	6	8	31	206	10	7	31	210	2	9	31	213	7	3	31	217	0	1														
32	206	8	8	32	210	1	0	32	213	6	8	32	217	0	2	32	220	6	0	32	224	0	2														
33	213	2	2	33	216	8	3	33	220	2	9	33	223	9	6	33	227	4	8	33	231	0	2														
34	219	7	8	34	223	3	1	34	226	10	10	34	230	6	11	34	234	3	4	34	238	0	2														
35	226	1	2	35	229	9	10	35	233	6	11	35	237	4	3	35	241	2	0	35	245	0	2														
36	232	6	9	36	236	4	8	36	240	3	0	36	244	1	8	36	248	0	9	36	252	0	2														
37	239	0	3	37	242	11	5	37	246	11	1	37	250	11	0	37	254	11	3	37	259	0	2														
38	245	5	9	38	249	6	3	38	253	7	2	38	257	6	1	38	261	10	1	38	266	0	2														
39	251	11	3	39	256	1	0	39	260	3	3	39	264	5	9	39	268	8	9	39	273	0	2														
40	258	4	10	40	262	7	10	40	266	11	4	40	271	3	2	40	275	7	6	40	280	0	2														
41	264	10	4	41	269	2	7	41	273	7	5	41	278	0	7	41	282	6	2	41	287	0	2														
42	271	3	10	42	275	9	5	42	280	3	6	42	284	9	11	42	289	4	10	42	294	0	2														
43	277	9	4	43	282	4	2	43	286	11	7	43	291	7	4	43	296	3	6	43	301	0	2														
44	284	2	11	44	288	11	0	44	293	7	8	44	298	4	8	44	303	2	3	44	308	0	2														
45	290	8	5	45	295	5	10	45	300	3	9	45	305	2	1	45	310	0	11	45	315	0	2														
Quarters of a foot.																							Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.		
Ft. In. Pa. S.																							Ft. In. Pa. S.			Ft. In. Pa. S.			Ft. In. Pa. S.			Ft. In. Pa. S.			Ft. In. Pa. S.		
1	1	7	4	6	1	7	8	3	1	8	0	3	1	8	4	0	1	8	8	0	1	9	0	0													
2	3	2	9	0	3	3	4	6	3	4	0	6	3	4	8	0	3	5	4	0	3	6	0	0													
3	4	10	1	6	4	11	0	9	5	0	0	9	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0													

TABLE OF SOLID MEASURE.

Ft. long.	Side 32 in.			Ft. long.	Side 32½			Ft. long.	Side 33			Ft. long.	Side 33½						
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.				
1	7	1	4	1	7	2	8	1	7	4	0	1	7	6	9	1	7	8	1
2	14	2	8	2	14	5	4	2	14	8	0	2	14	10	9	2	15	1	6
3	21	4	0	3	21	8	0	3	22	0	0	3	22	4	1	3	22	8	3
4	28	5	4	4	28	10	8	4	29	4	1	4	29	9	6	4	30	3	0
5	35	6	3	5	36	1	4	5	36	8	1	5	37	2	10	5	37	9	9
6	42	8	0	6	43	4	0	6	44	0	1	6	44	8	3	6	45	4	6
7	49	9	4	7	50	6	8	7	51	4	1	7	52	1	7	7	52	11	3
8	56	10	8	8	57	9	4	8	58	8	2	8	59	7	0	8	60	6	0
9	64	0	0	9	65	0	0	9	66	0	2	9	67	0	5	9	68	0	9
10	71	1	4	10	72	2	8	10	73	4	2	10	74	5	9	10	75	7	6
11	78	2	8	11	79	5	4	11	80	8	2	11	81	11	2	11	83	2	3
12	85	4	0	12	86	8	0	12	88	0	3	12	89	4	6	12	90	9	0
13	92	5	4	13	93	10	8	13	95	4	3	13	96	9	11	13	98	3	9
14	99	6	8	14	101	1	4	14	102	8	3	14	104	3	3	14	105	10	6
15	106	8	0	15	108	4	0	15	110	0	3	15	111	8	8	15	113	5	3
16	113	9	4	16	115	6	9	16	117	4	4	16	119	2	1	16	121	0	8
17	120	10	8	17	122	9	5	17	124	8	4	17	126	7	5	17	128	6	9
18	128	0	0	18	130	0	1	18	132	0	4	18	134	0	10	18	136	1	0
19	135	1	4	19	137	2	9	19	139	4	4	19	141	6	2	19	143	8	3
20	142	2	8	20	144	5	5	20	146	8	5	20	148	11	7	20	151	3	0
21	149	4	0	21	151	8	1	21	154	0	5	21	156	4	11	21	158	9	2
22	156	5	4	22	158	10	9	22	161	4	5	22	163	10	4	22	166	4	6
23	163	6	8	23	166	1	5	23	168	8	5	23	171	3	8	23	173	11	3
24	170	8	0	24	173	4	1	24	176	0	6	24	178	9	1	24	181	6	0
25	177	9	4	25	180	6	9	25	183	4	6	25	186	2	6	25	189	0	9
26	184	10	8	26	187	9	5	26	190	8	6	26	193	7	10	26	196	7	6
27	192	0	0	27	195	0	1	27	198	0	6	27	201	1	3	27	204	2	3
28	199	1	4	28	202	2	9	28	205	4	7	28	208	6	7	28	211	9	0
29	206	2	8	29	209	5	5	29	212	8	7	29	216	0	9	29	219	3	9
30	213	4	0	30	216	8	1	30	220	0	7	30	223	5	4	30	226	10	6
31	220	5	4	31	223	10	9	31	227	4	7	31	230	10	9	31	234	5	3
32	227	6	8	32	231	1	6	32	234	8	8	32	238	4	2	32	242	0	8
33	234	8	0	33	238	4	2	33	242	0	8	33	245	9	6	33	249	6	9
34	241	9	4	34	245	6	10	34	249	4	8	34	253	2	11	34	257	1	6
35	248	10	8	35	252	9	6	35	256	8	8	35	260	8	3	35	264	8	3
36	256	0	0	36	260	0	2	36	264	0	9	36	268	1	8	36	272	3	0
37	263	1	4	37	267	2	10	37	271	4	9	37	275	7	0	37	279	9	9
38	270	2	8	38	274	5	6	38	278	8	9	38	283	0	5	38	287	4	6
39	277	4	0	39	281	8	2	39	286	0	9	39	290	5	9	39	294	11	3
40	284	5	4	40	288	10	10	40	293	4	10	40	297	11	2	40	302	6	0
41	291	6	8	41	296	1	6	41	300	8	10	41	305	4	7	41	310	0	9
42	298	8	0	42	303	4	2	42	308	0	10	42	312	9	11	42	317	7	6
43	305	9	4	43	310	6	10	43	315	4	10	43	320	3	4	43	325	2	3
44	312	10	8	44	317	9	6	44	322	8	11	44	327	8	8	44	332	9	1
45	320	0	0	45	325	0	2	45	330	0	11	45	335	2	1	45	340	3	0

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.				
Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.S.		
1	9	4	0	1	9	8	0	1	10	0	0	1	10	4	0	1	10	8	3
3	6	8	0	3	7	4	0	3	8	0	0	3	8	8	0	3	9	4	0
5	4	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	6	0	0	5	7	0	0	5	8	0	9

TABLE OF SOLID MEASURE.

Ft. long.	Side 33½			Side 33			Side 34 in.			Side 34½			Side 34¾										
	Ft. In. Pa.	Ft. In. Pa.	Ft. In. Pa.	Ft. In. Pa.	Ft. In. Pa.	Ft. In. Pa.	Ft. In. Pa.	Ft. In. Pa.	Ft. In. Pa.	Ft. In. Pa.	Ft. In. Pa.	Ft. In. Pa.	Ft. In. Pa.	Ft. In. Pa.									
1	7	9	6	1	7	10	11	1	8	0	4	1	8	2	9	1	8	3	2	1	8	4	7
2	15	7	6	2	15	9	10	2	16	0	2	2	16	3	6	2	16	6	4	2	16	9	3
3	23	4	6	3	23	8	9	3	24	1	0	3	24	5	3	3	24	9	0	3	24	1	10
4	31	2	1	4	31	7	8	4	32	1	4	4	32	7	0	4	33	0	9	4	33	6	0
5	38	11	7	5	39	6	7	5	40	1	3	5	40	8	9	5	41	3	11	5	41	11	1
6	46	9	1	6	47	5	6	6	48	2	0	6	48	10	6	6	49	7	1	6	50	3	9
7	54	6	7	7	55	4	5	7	56	2	4	7	57	0	3	7	57	10	3	7	58	8	4
8	62	4	2	8	63	3	4	8	64	2	3	8	65	2	0	8	66	1	0	8	67	1	0
9	70	1	8	9	71	2	3	9	72	2	0	9	73	3	9	9	74	4	3	9	75	5	8
10	77	11	2	10	79	1	2	10	80	3	4	10	81	5	6	10	82	7	10	10	83	10	3
11	85	8	8	11	87	0	1	11	88	3	8	11	89	7	3	11	90	11	0	11	92	2	11
12	93	6	3	12	94	11	0	12	96	4	0	12	97	9	0	12	99	2	3	12	100	7	6
13	101	3	9	13	102	9	11	13	104	4	4	13	105	10	9	13	107	5	5	13	109	0	2
14	109	1	3	14	110	8	10	14	112	4	3	14	114	0	7	14	115	8	7	14	117	4	9
15	116	10	9	15	118	7	9	15	120	5	0	15	122	2	3	15	123	11	9	15	125	9	5
16	124	8	4	16	126	6	9	16	128	5	4	16	130	4	1	16	132	3	0	16	134	2	1
17	132	5	10	17	134	5	8	17	136	5	8	17	138	5	10	17	140	6	2	17	142	6	8
18	140	3	4	18	142	4	7	18	144	6	0	18	146	7	7	18	148	9	4	18	150	11	4
19	148	0	10	19	150	3	6	19	152	6	4	19	154	9	4	19	157	0	6	19	159	3	11
20	155	10	5	20	158	2	5	20	160	6	8	20	162	11	1	20	165	3	9	20	167	8	7
21	163	7	11	21	166	1	4	21	168	7	0	21	171	0	10	21	173	6	11	21	176	1	2
22	171	5	5	22	174	0	3	22	176	7	4	22	179	2	7	22	181	10	1	22	184	5	10
23	179	2	11	23	181	11	2	23	184	7	3	23	187	4	4	23	190	1	3	23	192	10	5
24	187	0	6	24	189	10	1	24	192	3	6	24	195	6	1	24	198	4	6	24	201	3	1
25	194	10	0	25	197	9	0	25	200	8	4	25	203	7	10	25	206	7	8	25	209	7	9
26	202	7	6	26	205	7	11	26	208	8	2	26	211	9	7	26	214	10	10	26	218	0	4
27	210	5	0	27	213	6	10	27	216	9	0	27	219	11	4	27	223	2	0	27	226	5	0
28	218	2	7	28	221	5	9	28	224	9	4	28	228	1	1	28	231	5	3	28	234	9	7
29	226	0	1	29	229	4	8	29	232	9	8	29	236	2	10	29	239	8	5	29	243	2	3
30	233	9	7	30	237	3	7	30	240	10	0	30	244	4	7	30	247	11	7	30	251	6	10
31	241	7	1	31	245	2	6	31	249	10	4	31	252	6	4	31	256	2	9	31	259	11	6
32	249	4	8	32	253	1	6	32	256	10	8	32	260	8	2	32	264	6	0	32	268	4	2
33	257	2	2	33	261	0	5	33	264	11	0	33	268	9	11	33	272	9	2	33	276	8	9
34	264	11	8	34	268	11	4	34	272	11	4	34	276	11	8	34	281	0	4	34	285	1	5
35	272	9	2	35	276	10	3	35	280	11	8	35	285	1	5	35	289	3	6	35	293	6	0
36	280	6	9	36	284	9	2	36	289	0	0	36	293	3	2	36	297	6	9	36	301	10	8
37	288	4	3	37	292	8	1	37	297	0	4	37	301	4	11	37	305	9	11	37	310	3	3
38	296	1	9	38	300	7	0	38	305	0	8	38	309	6	8	38	314	1	1	38	318	7	11
39	303	11	3	39	308	5	11	39	313	1	0	39	317	8	5	39	322	4	3	39	327	0	6
40	311	8	10	40	316	4	10	40	321	1	4	40	325	10	2	40	330	7	6	40	335	5	2
41	319	6	4	41	324	3	9	41	329	1	4	41	333	11	11	41	338	10	8	41	343	9	10
42	327	3	10	42	332	2	8	42	337	2	0	42	342	1	8	42	347	1	10	42	352	2	5
43	335	1	4	43	340	1	7	43	345	2	4	43	350	3	4	43	355	5	0	43	360	7	1
44	342	10	11	44	348	0	6	44	353	2	8	44	358	5	2	44	363	8	3	44	368	11	8
45	350	8	5	45	355	11	5	45	361	3	0	45	366	6	11	45	371	11	5	45	377	4	4

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.									
Ft. In. Pa. S.	Ft. In. Pa. S.	Ft. In. Pa. S.	Ft. In. Pa. S.	Ft. In. Pa. S.	Ft. In. Pa. S.	Ft. In. Pa. S.	Ft. In. Pa. S.	Ft. In. Pa. S.	Ft. In. Pa. S.	Ft. In. Pa. S.	Ft. In. Pa. S.	Ft. In. Pa. S.	Ft. In. Pa. S.	Ft. In. Pa. S.	Ft. In. Pa. S.									
1	11	4	6	1	11	8	9	2	0	1	0	2	0	5	3	2	0	9	6	2	2	1	1	9
2	3	10	9	0	3	11	5	6	4	0	2	0	4	0	10	9	4	1	7	0	4	2	3	6
3	5	10	1	6	5	11	2	3	6	0	3	0	6	1	3	0	6	2	4	6	6	2	5	3

Ft. long.	Side 35 in.			Ft. long.	Side 35½			Ft. long.	Side 35¾			Ft. long.	Side 36 in.			Ft. long.	Side 36½						
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.				
1	8	6	1	1	8	7	6	1	8	9	0	1	8	10	6	1	9	0	0	1	9	1	6
2	17	0	2	2	17	3	1	2	17	6	0	2	17	9	0	2	18	0	0	2	18	3	0
3	25	6	3	3	25	10	7	3	26	3	0	3	26	7	6	3	27	0	0	3	27	4	0
4	34	0	4	4	34	6	2	4	35	0	1	4	35	6	0	4	36	0	0	4	36	6	0
5	42	6	5	5	43	1	8	5	43	9	1	5	44	4	6	5	45	0	0	5	45	7	0
6	51	0	6	6	51	9	3	6	52	6	1	6	53	3	0	6	54	0	0	6	54	9	0
7	59	6	7	7	60	4	9	7	61	3	1	7	62	1	6	7	63	0	0	7	63	10	0
8	68	0	8	8	69	0	4	8	70	0	2	8	71	0	0	8	72	0	0	8	73	0	0
9	75	6	9	9	77	7	11	9	78	9	2	9	79	10	6	9	81	0	0	9	82	1	6
10	85	0	10	10	86	3	5	10	87	6	2	10	88	9	0	10	90	0	0	10	91	3	0
11	93	6	11	11	94	11	0	11	96	3	2	11	97	7	6	11	99	0	0	11	100	4	6
12	102	1	0	12	103	6	6	12	105	0	3	12	106	6	0	12	108	0	0	12	109	6	0
13	110	7	1	13	112	2	1	13	113	9	3	13	115	4	0	13	117	0	0	13	118	7	6
14	119	1	2	14	120	9	7	14	122	6	3	14	124	3	0	14	126	0	0	14	127	9	0
15	127	7	3	15	129	5	2	15	131	3	3	15	133	1	6	15	135	0	0	15	136	10	6
16	136	1	4	16	138	0	9	16	140	0	4	16	142	0	1	16	144	0	0	16	146	0	1
17	144	7	5	17	146	8	3	17	148	9	4	17	150	10	7	17	153	0	0	17	155	1	7
18	153	1	6	18	155	3	10	18	157	6	4	18	159	9	1	18	162	0	0	18	164	3	4
19	161	7	7	19	163	11	4	19	166	3	4	19	168	7	7	19	171	0	0	19	173	4	7
20	170	1	8	20	172	6	11	20	175	0	5	20	177	6	1	20	180	0	0	20	182	6	1
21	178	7	9	21	181	2	5	21	183	9	5	21	186	4	7	21	189	0	0	21	191	7	7
22	187	1	10	22	189	10	0	22	192	6	5	22	195	3	1	22	198	0	0	22	200	9	1
23	195	7	11	23	198	5	6	23	201	3	5	23	204	1	7	23	207	0	0	23	209	10	7
24	204	2	0	24	207	1	1	24	210	0	6	24	213	0	1	24	216	0	0	24	219	0	1
25	212	8	1	25	215	8	8	25	218	9	6	25	221	10	7	25	225	0	0	25	228	1	7
26	221	2	2	26	224	4	2	26	227	6	6	26	230	9	1	26	234	0	0	26	237	3	1
27	229	8	3	27	232	11	9	27	236	3	6	27	239	7	7	27	243	0	0	27	246	4	7
28	238	2	4	28	241	7	3	28	245	0	7	28	248	6	1	28	252	0	0	28	255	6	1
29	246	8	5	29	250	2	10	29	253	0	7	29	257	4	7	29	261	0	0	29	264	7	7
30	255	2	6	30	258	10	4	30	262	6	7	30	266	3	1	30	270	0	0	30	273	9	1
31	263	8	7	31	267	5	11	31	271	3	7	31	275	1	7	31	279	0	0	31	282	10	7
32	272	2	8	32	276	1	6	32	280	0	8	32	284	0	2	32	288	0	0	32	292	0	2
33	280	8	9	33	284	9	0	33	288	9	8	33	292	10	8	33	297	0	0	33	301	1	8
34	289	2	10	34	293	4	7	34	297	6	8	34	301	9	2	34	306	0	0	34	310	3	2
35	297	8	11	35	302	0	1	35	306	3	8	35	310	7	8	35	315	0	0	35	319	4	8
36	306	3	0	36	310	7	8	36	315	0	9	36	319	6	2	36	324	0	0	36	328	6	2
37	314	9	1	37	319	3	2	37	323	9	9	37	328	4	8	37	333	0	0	37	337	7	8
38	323	3	2	38	327	10	9	38	332	6	9	38	337	3	2	38	342	0	0	38	346	9	2
39	331	9	3	39	336	6	3	39	341	3	9	39	346	1	8	39	351	0	0	39	355	10	8
40	340	3	4	40	345	1	10	40	350	0	10	40	355	0	2	40	360	0	0	40	365	0	2
41	348	9	5	41	353	9	5	41	358	9	10	41	363	10	8	41	369	0	0	41	374	1	3
42	357	3	6	42	362	4	11	42	367	6	10	42	372	9	2	42	378	0	0	42	383	3	2
43	365	9	7	43	371	0	6	43	376	3	10	43	381	7	8	43	387	0	0	43	392	4	8
44	374	3	8	44	379	8	9	44	385	0	11	44	390	6	2	44	396	0	0	44	401	6	2
45	382	9	9	45	388	3	7	45	393	9	11	45	399	4	8	45	405	0	0	45	410	7	8

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.											
Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.									
1	2	1	6	2	1	10	6	2	2	2	3	0	2	2	7	6	2	2	3	0	0	2	3	4	6	
2	4	3	0	4	3	9	0	4	4	6	0	4	5	3	0	4	6	0	0	4	6	0	0	4	6	9
3	6	4	6	6	5	7	6	6	6	9	0	6	7	10	6	6	9	0	0	6	10	1	0	6	10	1

Ft. long.	Side 36½		Side 36¾		Side 37 in.		Side 37¼		Side 37½		Side 37¾				
	Ft.	In. Pa.	Ft.	In. Pa.	Ft.	In. Pa.	Ft.	In. Pa.	Ft.	In. Pa.	Ft.	In. Pa.			
1	0	3	0	1	9	4	6	1	9	6	1	9	9	10	9
2	18	6	0	2	18	9	3	2	19	0	2	19	6	4	2
3	27	9	0	3	28	1	7	3	28	6	3	28	10	10	3
4	37	0	1	4	37	6	2	4	38	0	4	38	6	6	4
5	46	3	1	5	46	10	8	5	47	6	5	48	2	1	5
6	55	6	1	6	56	3	3	6	57	0	6	57	9	9	6
7	64	9	1	7	65	7	9	7	66	6	7	67	5	4	7
8	74	0	2	8	75	0	4	8	76	0	8	77	1	0	8
9	83	3	2	9	84	4	11	9	85	6	9	86	8	8	9
10	92	6	2	10	93	9	5	10	95	0	10	96	4	3	10
11	101	9	2	11	103	2	0	11	104	6	11	105	11	11	11
12	111	0	3	12	112	6	6	12	114	1	0	115	7	6	12
13	120	3	3	13	121	11	1	13	123	7	1	125	3	2	13
14	129	6	3	14	131	3	7	14	133	1	2	134	10	9	14
15	138	9	3	15	140	8	2	15	142	7	3	144	6	5	15
16	148	0	4	16	150	0	9	16	152	1	4	154	2	1	16
17	157	3	4	17	159	5	3	17	161	7	5	163	9	8	17
18	166	6	4	18	168	9	10	18	171	1	6	173	5	4	18
19	175	9	4	19	178	2	4	19	180	7	7	183	0	11	19
20	185	0	5	20	187	6	11	20	190	1	8	192	8	7	20
21	194	3	5	21	196	11	5	21	199	7	9	202	4	2	21
22	203	6	5	22	206	4	0	22	209	1	10	211	11	10	22
23	212	9	5	23	215	8	6	23	218	7	11	221	7	5	23
24	222	0	6	24	225	1	1	24	228	2	0	231	3	1	24
25	231	3	6	25	234	5	8	25	237	8	1	240	10	9	25
26	240	6	6	26	243	10	2	26	247	2	2	250	6	4	26
27	249	9	6	27	253	2	9	27	256	8	3	260	2	0	27
28	259	0	7	28	262	7	3	28	266	2	4	269	9	9	28
29	268	3	7	29	271	11	10	29	275	8	5	279	5	3	29
30	277	6	7	30	281	4	4	30	285	2	6	289	0	10	30
31	289	9	7	31	290	8	11	31	294	8	7	298	8	6	31
32	296	0	8	32	300	1	6	32	304	2	8	308	4	2	32
33	305	3	8	33	309	6	0	33	313	8	9	317	11	9	33
34	314	6	8	34	318	10	7	34	323	2	10	327	7	5	34
35	323	9	8	35	328	3	1	35	332	8	11	337	3	0	35
36	333	0	9	36	337	7	2	36	342	3	0	346	10	8	36
37	342	3	9	37	347	0	2	37	351	9	1	356	6	3	37
38	351	6	9	38	356	4	9	38	361	3	2	366	1	11	38
39	360	9	9	39	365	9	3	39	370	9	3	375	9	6	39
40	370	0	10	40	375	1	10	40	380	3	4	385	5	2	40
41	379	3	10	41	384	6	3	41	389	9	5	395	0	10	41
42	388	6	10	42	393	10	11	42	399	3	6	404	8	5	42
43	397	9	10	43	403	3	6	43	408	9	7	414	4	1	43
44	407	0	11	44	412	8	0	44	418	3	8	423	11	8	44
45	416	3	11	45	422	0	7	45	427	9	9	433	7	4	45

Quarters of a foot.		Quarters of a foot.		Quarters of a foot.		Quarters of a foot.		Quarters of a foot.		Quarters of a foot.														
Ft.	In. Pa. S.	Ft.	In. Pa. S.	Ft.	In. Pa. S.	Ft.	In. Pa. S.	Ft.	In. Pa. S.	Ft.	In. Pa. S.													
1	2	3	9	0	1	2	4	6	3	1	2	4	10	9	1	2	5	3	6	1	2	5	8	3
1	4	7	6	0	1	4	8	3	0	1	4	9	9	6	1	4	10	7	0	1	4	11	4	6
1	6	11	3	0	1	7	0	4	6	1	7	1	6	9	1	7	3	10	6	1	7	5	0	9







Ft. long.	Side 41 in.			Ft. long.	Side 41½			Ft. long.	Side 41¾			Ft. long.	Side 42 in.			Ft. long.	Side 42¼						
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	
1	11	8	1	1	11	9	9	1	11	11	0	1	12	1	3	1	12	3	0	1	12	4	8
2	23	4	2	2	23	7	7	2	23	11	0	2	24	2	6	2	24	6	0	2	24	9	4
3	35	0	3	3	35	5	4	3	35	10	6	3	36	3	9	3	36	9	0	3	37	2	0
4	46	8	4	4	47	3	2	4	47	10	1	4	48	5	0	4	49	0	0	4	49	6	8
5	58	4	5	5	59	0	11	5	59	9	7	5	60	6	3	5	61	3	0	5	61	11	4
6	70	0	6	6	70	10	9	6	71	9	1	6	72	7	6	6	73	6	0	6	74	4	0
7	81	8	7	7	82	8	6	7	83	8	7	7	84	8	9	7	85	9	0	7	86	8	8
8	93	4	8	8	94	6	4	8	95	8	2	8	96	10	0	8	98	0	0	8	99	1	4
9	105	0	9	9	106	4	2	9	107	7	8	9	108	11	3	9	110	3	0	9	111	6	0
10	116	8	10	10	118	1	11	10	119	7	2	10	121	0	6	10	122	6	0	10	123	10	8
11	128	4	11	11	129	11	9	11	131	6	8	11	133	1	9	11	134	9	0	11	136	3	4
12	140	1	0	12	141	9	6	12	143	6	3	12	145	3	0	12	147	0	0	12	148	8	0
13	151	9	1	13	153	7	4	13	155	5	9	13	157	4	3	13	159	3	0	13	161	0	8
14	163	5	2	14	165	1	10	14	167	5	3	14	169	5	6	14	171	6	0	14	173	5	4
15	175	1	3	15	177	2	11	15	179	4	9	15	181	6	9	15	183	9	0	15	185	10	0
16	186	9	4	16	189	0	9	16	191	4	4	16	193	8	1	16	196	0	0	16	198	2	9
17	198	5	5	17	200	10	6	17	203	3	10	17	205	9	4	17	208	3	0	17	210	7	5
18	210	1	6	18	214	8	4	18	215	3	4	18	217	10	7	18	220	6	0	18	223	0	1
19	221	9	7	19	222	6	1	19	227	2	10	19	229	11	10	19	232	9	0	19	235	4	9
20	233	5	8	20	236	3	11	20	239	2	5	20	242	1	1	20	245	0	0	20	247	9	5
21	245	1	9	21	248	1	8	21	251	1	11	21	254	2	4	21	257	3	0	21	260	2	1
22	256	9	10	22	259	11	6	22	263	1	5	22	266	3	7	22	269	6	0	22	272	6	9
23	268	5	11	23	271	9	3	23	275	0	11	23	278	4	10	23	281	9	0	23	284	11	5
24	280	2	0	24	283	7	1	24	287	0	6	24	290	6	1	24	294	0	0	24	297	4	1
25	291	10	1	25	295	4	11	25	299	0	0	25	302	7	4	25	306	3	0	25	309	8	9
26	303	6	2	26	307	2	8	26	310	11	6	26	314	8	7	26	318	6	0	26	322	1	5
27	315	2	3	27	319	0	6	27	322	11	0	27	326	9	10	27	330	9	0	27	334	6	1
28	326	10	4	28	330	10	3	28	334	10	7	28	338	11	1	28	343	0	0	28	346	10	9
29	338	6	5	29	342	8	1	29	346	10	1	29	351	0	4	29	355	3	0	29	359	3	5
30	350	2	6	30	354	5	10	30	358	9	7	30	363	1	7	30	367	6	0	30	371	8	1
31	361	10	7	31	366	3	8	31	370	9	1	31	375	2	10	31	379	9	0	31	384	0	9
32	373	6	8	32	378	1	6	32	382	8	8	32	387	4	2	32	392	0	0	32	396	5	6
33	385	2	9	33	389	11	3	33	394	8	2	33	399	5	5	33	404	3	0	33	408	10	2
34	396	10	10	34	401	9	1	34	406	7	8	34	411	6	8	34	416	6	0	34	421	2	11
35	408	6	11	35	413	6	10	35	418	7	2	35	423	7	11	35	428	9	0	35	433	7	0
36	420	3	0	36	425	4	8	36	430	6	9	36	435	9	2	36	441	0	0	36	446	0	6
37	431	11	1	37	437	2	5	37	442	6	3	37	445	10	5	37	453	3	0	37	458	4	10
38	443	7	2	38	449	0	3	38	454	5	9	38	459	11	8	38	465	6	0	38	470	9	6
39	455	3	3	39	460	10	0	39	466	5	3	39	472	0	11	39	477	9	0	39	483	2	2
40	466	11	4	40	472	7	10	40	478	4	10	40	484	2	2	40	490	0	0	40	495	6	10
41	478	7	5	41	484	5	8	41	490	4	4	41	496	3	5	41	502	3	0	41	509	11	6
42	490	3	6	42	496	3	5	42	502	3	10	42	508	4	8	42	514	6	0	42	520	4	6
43	501	11	7	43	508	1	3	43	514	3	4	43	520	5	11	43	526	9	0	43	532	8	10
44	513	7	8	44	519	11	0	44	526	2	11	44	532	7	2	44	539	0	0	44	545	1	6
45	525	3	9	45	531	8	10	45	538	2	5	45	544	8	5	45	551	3	0	45	557	6	2

Quarters of a foot.				Quarters of a foot.				Quarters of a foot.				Quarters of a foot.				Quarters of a foot.				Quarters of a foot.								
Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	
1	2	11	0	3	2	11	5	3	2	11	9	0	3	0	3	9	1	3	0	9	0	1	3	1	2	0	6	
5	10	0	6	5	10	10	6	5	11	6	0	5	11	6	0	6	0	7	6	6	1	6	0	6	2	4	0	
8	9	0	9	8	10	3	9	8	11	3	0	9	0	11	3	2	9	2	3	0	9	3	6	0	9	3	6	0

TABLE OF SOLID MEASURE.

Pt. In.	Side 42½			Pt. In.	Side 42¾			Pt. In.	Side 43 in.			Pt. In.	Side 43¼			Pt. In.	Side 43½			Pt. In.	Side 43¾		
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.
1	12	6	6	1	12	8	3	1	12	10	1	1	12	11	10	1	13	1	8	1	13	3	6
2	25	1	0	2	25	4	7	2	25	8	2	2	25	11	9	2	26	3	4	2	26	7	0
3	37	7	6	3	38	0	10	3	38	6	3	3	38	11	7	3	39	5	0	3	39	10	6
4	50	2	1	4	50	9	2	4	51	4	4	4	51	11	6	4	52	6	1	4	53	2	0
5	62	8	7	5	63	5	5	5	64	2	3	5	64	11	4	5	65	8	5	5	66	5	6
6	75	3	1	6	76	1	9	6	77	0	6	6	77	11	3	6	78	10	1	6	79	9	0
7	87	9	7	7	88	10	6	7	89	10	7	7	90	11	1	7	91	11	9	7	93	0	6
8	100	4	2	8	101	6	4	8	102	8	8	8	103	11	0	8	105	1	6	8	106	4	0
9	112	10	8	9	114	2	8	9	115	6	9	9	116	10	11	9	118	3	2	9	119	7	6
10	125	5	2	10	126	10	11	10	128	4	10	10	129	10	9	10	131	4	10	10	132	11	0
11	137	11	8	11	139	7	3	11	141	2	11	11	142	10	8	11	144	6	6	11	146	2	6
12	150	6	3	12	152	3	6	12	154	1	0	12	155	10	6	12	157	8	5	12	159	6	6
13	163	0	9	13	164	11	10	13	166	11	1	13	168	10	5	13	170	9	11	13	172	9	6
14	175	7	3	14	177	8	1	14	179	9	2	14	181	10	3	14	183	11	7	14	186	1	0
15	188	1	9	15	190	4	5	15	192	7	3	15	194	10	2	15	197	1	3	15	199	4	0
16	200	8	4	16	203	0	9	16	205	5	4	16	207	10	1	16	210	3	0	16	212	8	1
17	213	2	10	17	215	9	0	17	218	3	5	17	220	9	11	17	223	4	8	17	225	11	7
18	225	9	4	18	228	5	4	18	231	1	6	18	233	9	10	18	236	6	4	18	239	3	1
19	238	3	10	19	241	1	7	19	243	11	7	19	245	9	8	19	249	8	0	19	252	6	7
20	250	10	5	20	253	9	11	20	256	9	8	20	259	9	7	20	262	9	9	20	265	10	1
21	263	4	11	21	266	6	2	21	269	7	9	21	272	9	5	21	275	11	5	21	279	1	7
22	275	11	5	22	279	2	6	22	282	5	10	22	285	9	4	22	289	1	1	22	292	5	1
23	288	5	11	23	291	10	9	23	295	3	11	23	298	9	2	23	302	2	9	23	305	8	7
24	301	0	6	24	304	7	1	24	308	2	0	24	311	9	1	24	315	4	6	24	319	0	1
25	313	7	0	25	317	3	5	25	321	0	1	25	324	9	0	25	328	6	2	25	332	3	7
26	326	1	6	26	329	11	8	26	333	10	2	26	337	8	16	26	341	7	10	26	345	7	1
27	338	8	0	27	342	8	0	27	346	8	3	27	350	8	9	27	354	9	6	27	358	0	7
28	351	2	7	28	355	4	5	28	359	6	4	28	363	8	7	28	367	11	3	28	372	11	1
29	363	9	1	29	368	7	2	29	372	4	5	29	376	8	6	29	381	0	11	29	385	5	7
30	375	3	7	30	380	8	10	30	385	2	6	30	389	8	4	30	394	2	1	30	398	9	1
31	388	10	1	31	393	5	2	31	398	0	7	31	402	8	3	31	407	4	5	31	412	0	7
32	401	4	8	32	406	1	6	32	410	10	8	32	415	8	2	32	420	6	0	32	425	4	2
33	413	11	2	33	418	9	9	33	423	8	9	33	428	8	0	33	433	7	5	33	438	7	8
34	426	5	8	34	431	6	1	34	436	6	10	34	441	7	1	34	446	9	4	34	451	11	2
35	439	0	2	35	444	2	4	35	449	4	11	35	454	7	9	35	459	11	0	35	465	2	8
36	451	6	9	36	456	10	8	36	462	3	0	36	467	7	8	36	473	0	9	36	478	6	2
37	464	1	3	37	469	6	11	37	475	1	1	37	480	7	6	37	486	2	5	37	491	9	8
38	476	7	9	38	482	3	5	38	487	11	2	38	493	7	5	38	499	4	1	38	505	1	2
39	489	2	3	39	494	11	6	39	500	9	3	39	506	7	3	39	512	5	9	39	518	4	8
40	501	8	10	40	507	7	10	40	513	7	4	40	519	7	2	40	525	7	0	40	531	8	2
41	514	3	4	41	520	4	2	41	526	5	5	41	532	7	1	41	538	9	2	41	544	11	2
42	526	9	10	42	533	0	5	42	539	3	6	42	545	6	11	42	551	10	16	42	558	3	2
43	539	4	4	43	545	8	9	43	552	1	7	43	558	6	10	43	565	0	1	43	571	6	8
44	551	10	11	44	558	5	0	44	564	11	8	44	571	6	8	44	578	2	3	44	584	10	2
45	564	5	5	45	571	1	4	45	577	9	9	45	584	6	7	45	591	3	11	45	598	1	8

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.								
Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.						
1	3	1	7	6	3	2	0	9	3	2	6	3	2	11	6	3	3	5	0	3	3	10	6
2	6	3	3	0	6	4	1	6	6	5	0	6	5	11	0	6	6	10	6	6	7	9	0
3	9	4	10	6	9	6	2	3	9	7	6	9	9	8	10	9	10	3	6	9	11	7	6

Ft. long.	Side 44 in.			Ft. long.	Side 44½			Ft. long.	Side 44¾			Ft. long.	Side 45 in.			Ft. long.	Side 45½												
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.										
1	13	5	4	1	13	7	2	1	13	9	0	1	13	10	10	1	14	0	9	1	14	2	7						
2	26	10	2	2	27	2	4	2	27	6	0	2	27	9	9	2	28	1	6	2	28	5	5						
3	40	4	0	3	40	9	6	3	41	3	0	3	41	8	7	3	42	2	3	3	42	7	10						
4	53	9	4	4	54	4	8	4	55	0	1	4	55	7	6	4	56	3	0	4	56	10	6						
5	67	2	2	5	67	11	10	5	68	9	1	5	69	6	4	5	70	3	9	5	71	1	1						
6	80	8	0	6	81	7	0	6	82	6	1	6	83	5	3	6	84	4	6	6	85	3	9						
7	94	1	4	7	95	2	2	7	96	3	1	7	97	4	1	7	98	5	3	7	99	6	4						
8	107	6	8	8	108	9	4	8	110	0	2	8	111	3	0	8	112	6	0	8	113	9	0						
9	121	0	0	9	122	4	6	9	123	9	2	9	125	1	11	9	126	6	9	9	127	11	8						
10	134	5	4	10	135	11	8	10	137	6	2	10	139	0	9	10	140	7	6	10	142	2	3						
11	147	10	8	11	149	6	10	11	151	3	2	11	152	11	8	11	154	8	2	11	156	4	11						
12	161	4	0	12	163	2	0	12	165	0	3	12	166	10	6	12	168	9	0	12	170	7	6						
13	174	9	4	13	176	9	2	13	178	9	3	13	180	9	5	13	182	9	9	13	184	10	2						
14	188	2	8	14	190	4	4	14	192	6	3	14	194	8	3	14	196	10	6	14	199	0	9						
15	201	8	0	15	203	11	6	15	206	3	3	15	208	7	2	15	210	11	3	15	213	3	5						
16	215	1	4	16	217	6	9	16	220	0	4	16	222	6	1	16	225	0	6	16	227	6	1						
17	228	6	8	17	231	1	11	17	233	9	4	17	236	4	11	17	239	0	9	17	241	8	8						
18	242	0	6	18	244	9	1	18	247	6	4	18	250	3	10	18	253	1	6	18	255	11	4						
19	255	5	4	19	258	4	3	19	261	3	4	19	264	2	8	19	267	2	3	19	270	1	11						
20	268	10	2	20	271	11	5	20	275	0	5	20	278	1	7	20	281	3	0	20	284	4	7						
21	282	4	0	21	285	6	7	21	288	9	5	21	292	0	5	21	295	3	9	21	298	7	2						
22	295	9	4	22	299	1	9	22	302	6	5	22	305	11	4	22	309	4	6	22	312	9	10						
23	309	2	5	23	313	8	11	23	316	3	5	23	319	10	2	23	323	5	5	23	327	0	5						
24	322	8	0	24	326	4	1	24	330	0	6	24	333	9	1	24	337	6	0	24	341	3	1						
25	336	1	4	25	339	11	3	25	343	9	6	25	347	8	0	25	351	6	9	25	355	5	9						
26	349	6	8	26	353	6	5	26	357	6	0	26	361	6	10	26	365	7	6	26	369	8	4						
27	363	0	0	27	367	1	7	27	371	3	6	27	375	5	9	27	379	8	3	27	383	11	0						
28	376	5	4	28	380	8	9	28	385	0	7	28	389	4	7	28	393	9	0	28	398	1	7						
29	389	10	8	29	394	3	11	29	398	9	7	29	403	3	6	29	407	9	9	29	412	4	3						
30	403	4	0	30	407	11	1	30	412	6	7	30	417	2	4	30	421	10	6	30	426	6	10						
31	416	9	4	31	421	6	3	31	426	3	7	31	431	1	3	31	435	11	3	31	440	9	6						
32	430	2	8	32	435	1	6	32	440	0	2	32	445	0	2	32	450	0	6	32	455	0	2						
33	443	8	0	33	448	8	8	33	453	9	8	33	458	11	0	33	464	0	9	33	469	2	9						
34	457	1	4	34	462	3	10	34	467	6	8	34	472	9	11	34	478	1	6	34	483	5	5						
35	470	6	8	35	475	11	0	35	481	3	8	35	486	8	9	35	492	2	3	35	497	8	0						
36	484	0	0	36	489	6	2	36	495	0	9	36	500	7	8	36	506	3	0	36	511	10	8						
37	497	5	4	37	503	1	4	37	508	9	9	37	514	6	9	37	520	3	9	37	526	1	3						
38	510	10	8	38	516	8	6	38	522	6	9	38	528	5	5	38	534	4	6	38	540	3	11						
39	524	4	0	39	530	3	8	39	536	3	9	39	542	4	3	39	548	5	3	39	554	6	6						
40	537	9	4	40	543	10	1	40	550	0	10	40	556	3	2	40	562	6	0	40	568	9	2						
41	551	2	8	41	557	6	0	41	563	9	10	41	570	2	1	41	576	6	9	41	582	11	10						
42	564	8	0	42	571	1	2	42	577	6	10	42	584	0	11	42	590	7	6	42	597	2	5						
43	578	1	4	43	584	8	4	43	591	3	10	43	597	11	10	43	604	8	3	43	611	5	1						
44	591	6	2	44	598	3	6	44	605	0	11	44	611	10	8	44	618	9	0	44	625	7	8						
45	605	0	0	45	611	10	8	45	618	9	11	45	625	9	7	45	632	9	9	45	639	10	4						
Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.														
Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.		
¾	3	4	4	0	¾	3	4	9	6	¾	3	5	3	0	¾	3	5	8	6	¾	3	6	2	3	¾	3	6	7	9
¾	6	8	8	0	¾	6	0	7	0	¾	6	10	6	0	¾	6	11	5	0	¾	7	0	4	6	¾	7	1	3	6
¾	10	1	0	0	¾	10	2	4	6	¾	10	1	9	0	¾	10	5	1	6	¾	10	6	6	9	¾	10	7	11	3

TABLE OF SOLID MEASURE.

Ft. long.	Side 45½			Ft. long.	Side 45¾			Ft. long.	Side 46 in.			Ft. long.	Side 46¼			Ft. long.	Side 46½			Ft. long.	Side 46¾		
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.
1	14	4	6	1	14	6	5	1	14	8	4	1	14	10	3	1	15	0	2	1	15	2	1
2	28	9	0	2	29	0	10	2	29	4	8	2	29	8	6	2	30	0	4	2	30	4	3
3	43	1	6	3	43	7	3	3	44	1	0	3	44	6	9	3	45	0	6	3	45	6	4
4	57	6	1	4	58	1	8	4	58	9	4	4	59	5	0	4	60	0	9	4	60	8	0
5	71	10	7	5	72	3	1	5	73	5	8	5	74	3	3	5	75	0	11	5	75	10	7
6	86	3	1	6	87	2	6	6	88	2	0	6	89	1	6	6	90	1	1	6	91	0	9
7	100	7	7	7	101	8	11	7	102	10	4	7	103	11	9	7	105	1	2	7	106	2	10
8	115	0	2	8	116	3	4	8	117	6	8	8	118	10	0	8	120	1	6	8	121	5	0
9	129	4	8	9	130	9	9	9	132	3	0	9	133	8	3	9	135	1	8	9	136	7	2
10	143	9	2	10	145	4	2	10	146	11	4	10	148	6	6	10	150	1	10	10	151	9	3
11	158	1	8	11	159	10	7	11	161	7	8	11	163	4	9	11	165	2	0	11	166	11	5
12	172	6	3	12	174	5	0	12	176	4	0	12	178	3	0	12	180	2	3	12	182	1	6
13	186	10	9	13	188	11	5	13	191	9	4	13	193	1	3	13	195	2	5	13	197	3	8
14	201	3	3	14	203	5	10	14	205	8	2	14	207	11	6	14	210	2	7	14	212	5	9
15	215	7	9	15	218	0	3	15	220	5	0	15	222	9	9	15	225	2	9	15	227	7	11
16	230	0	4	16	232	6	9	16	235	1	4	16	237	8	1	16	240	3	0	16	242	10	1
17	244	4	10	17	247	1	2	17	249	9	8	17	252	6	4	17	255	3	2	17	258	0	2
18	258	9	4	18	261	7	7	18	264	6	0	18	267	4	7	18	270	3	4	18	273	2	4
19	273	1	10	19	276	2	0	19	279	2	4	19	282	2	10	19	285	3	6	19	288	4	5
20	287	6	5	20	290	8	5	20	293	10	8	20	297	1	1	20	300	3	9	20	303	6	7
21	301	10	11	21	305	2	10	21	308	7	0	21	311	11	4	21	315	3	11	21	318	8	8
22	316	3	5	22	319	9	3	22	323	3	4	22	326	9	7	22	330	4	1	22	333	10	10
23	330	7	11	23	334	3	8	23	337	11	8	23	341	7	10	23	345	4	3	23	349	0	11
24	345	0	6	24	348	10	1	24	352	8	0	24	356	6	1	24	360	4	6	24	364	3	1
25	359	5	0	25	363	4	6	25	367	4	4	25	371	4	4	25	375	4	8	25	379	5	3
26	373	9	6	26	377	10	11	26	382	0	8	26	386	2	7	26	390	4	10	26	394	7	4
27	388	2	0	27	392	5	4	27	396	2	0	27	401	0	10	27	405	5	0	27	409	9	6
28	402	6	7	28	406	11	9	28	411	5	4	28	415	11	1	28	420	5	3	28	424	11	7
29	416	11	1	29	421	6	2	29	426	1	8	29	430	9	4	29	435	5	5	29	440	1	9
30	431	3	7	30	436	0	7	30	440	10	0	30	445	7	7	30	450	5	7	30	455	3	10
31	445	8	1	31	450	7	0	31	455	6	4	31	460	5	10	31	465	5	9	31	470	6	0
32	460	0	8	32	465	1	6	32	470	2	8	32	475	4	2	32	480	6	0	32	485	8	3
33	474	5	2	33	479	7	11	33	484	11	0	33	490	2	5	33	495	6	2	33	500	10	3
34	488	9	8	34	494	2	4	34	499	7	4	34	505	0	8	34	510	6	4	34	516	0	5
35	503	2	2	35	508	8	9	35	514	3	8	35	519	10	1	35	525	6	6	35	531	2	6
36	517	6	9	36	523	3	2	36	529	0	0	36	534	9	2	36	540	6	9	36	546	4	8
37	531	11	3	37	537	9	7	37	543	8	4	37	549	7	5	37	555	6	1	37	561	6	9
38	546	3	9	38	552	4	0	38	558	4	8	38	564	5	8	38	570	7	1	38	576	8	11
39	560	8	3	39	566	10	5	39	573	1	0	39	579	3	1	39	585	7	3	39	591	11	0
40	575	0	10	40	581	4	10	40	587	9	4	40	594	2	2	40	600	7	6	40	607	1	2
41	589	5	4	41	595	11	3	41	602	5	8	41	609	0	5	41	615	7	8	41	622	3	4
42	603	9	10	42	610	5	8	42	617	2	0	42	623	10	8	42	630	7	10	42	637	5	5
43	618	2	4	43	625	0	1	43	631	10	4	43	638	8	11	43	645	8	0	43	652	7	7
44	632	6	11	44	639	6	6	44	646	6	8	44	653	7	2	44	660	8	3	44	667	9	8
45	646	11	5	45	654	0	11	45	661	3	0	45	668	5	5	45	675	8	5	45	682	11	10

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.				
Ft.	In.	Pa. S.	Ft.	In.	Pa. S.	Ft.	In.	Pa. S.	Ft.	In.	Pa. S.	Ft.	In.	Pa. S.	Ft.	In.	Pa. S.		
¼	3	7	1	0	¼	3	7	3	¼	3	8	1	0	¼	3	9	0	6	
½	7	2	3	0	½	7	5	2	0	½	7	4	1	6	½	7	6	1	0
¾	10	9	4	6	¾	10	10	9	¾	11	1	3	0	¾	11	3	1	6	

Ft. long.	Side 47 in.			Ft. long.	Side 47½			Ft. long.	Side 47¾			Ft. long.	Side 48 in.			Ft. long.	Side 48½						
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.				
1	15	4	1	15	6	0	1	15	8	0	1	15	10	0	1	16	0	0	1	16	2	0	
2	30	8	2	31	0	1	2	31	4	0	2	31	8	0	2	32	0	0	2	32	4	0	
3	46	0	3	46	6	1	3	47	0	0	3	47	6	0	3	48	0	0	3	48	6	0	
4	61	4	4	62	0	2	4	62	8	1	4	63	4	0	4	64	0	0	4	64	8	0	
5	76	8	5	77	6	2	5	78	4	1	5	79	2	0	5	80	0	0	5	80	10	0	
6	92	0	6	93	0	3	6	94	0	1	6	95	0	0	6	96	0	0	6	97	0	0	
7	107	4	7	108	6	3	7	109	8	1	7	110	10	0	7	112	0	0	7	113	2	0	
8	122	8	8	124	0	4	8	125	4	2	8	126	8	0	8	128	0	0	8	129	4	0	
9	138	0	9	139	6	5	9	141	0	2	9	142	6	0	9	144	0	0	9	145	6	0	
10	153	4	10	155	0	5	10	156	8	2	10	158	4	0	10	160	0	0	10	161	8	0	
11	168	8	11	170	6	6	11	172	4	2	11	174	2	0	11	176	0	0	11	177	10	0	
12	184	1	0	185	0	6	12	188	0	3	12	190	0	0	12	192	0	0	12	194	0	0	
13	199	5	1	201	6	7	13	203	8	3	13	205	10	0	13	208	0	0	13	210	2	0	
14	214	9	2	217	0	7	14	219	4	3	14	221	8	0	14	224	0	0	14	226	4	0	
15	230	1	3	232	6	8	15	235	0	3	15	237	6	0	15	240	0	0	15	242	6	0	
16	245	5	4	248	0	9	16	250	8	4	16	253	4	0	16	256	0	0	16	258	8	1	
17	260	9	5	263	6	9	17	266	4	4	17	269	2	0	17	272	0	0	17	274	10	1	
18	276	1	6	279	0	10	18	282	0	4	18	285	0	0	18	288	0	0	18	291	0	1	
19	291	5	7	294	6	10	19	297	8	4	19	300	10	0	19	304	0	0	19	307	2	1	
20	306	9	8	310	0	11	20	313	4	5	20	316	8	0	20	320	0	0	20	323	4	1	
21	322	1	9	325	6	11	21	329	0	5	21	332	6	0	21	336	0	0	21	339	6	1	
22	337	5	10	341	1	0	22	344	8	5	22	348	4	0	22	352	0	0	22	355	8	1	
23	352	9	11	356	7	0	23	360	4	5	23	364	2	0	23	368	0	0	23	371	10	1	
24	368	2	0	372	1	1	24	376	0	6	24	380	0	0	24	384	0	0	24	388	0	1	
25	383	6	1	387	7	2	25	391	8	6	25	395	10	0	25	400	0	0	25	404	2	1	
26	398	10	2	403	1	2	26	407	4	6	26	411	8	0	26	416	0	0	26	420	4	1	
27	414	2	3	418	7	3	27	423	0	6	27	427	6	0	27	432	0	0	27	436	6	1	
28	429	6	4	434	1	3	28	438	8	7	28	443	4	0	28	448	0	0	28	452	8	1	
29	444	10	5	449	7	4	29	454	4	7	29	459	2	0	29	464	0	0	29	468	10	1	
30	460	2	6	465	1	4	30	470	0	7	30	475	0	0	30	480	0	0	30	485	0	1	
31	475	6	7	480	7	5	31	485	8	7	31	490	10	0	31	496	0	0	31	501	2	1	
32	490	10	8	496	1	6	32	501	4	8	32	506	8	0	32	512	0	0	32	517	4	2	
33	506	2	9	511	7	6	33	517	0	8	33	522	6	0	33	528	0	0	33	533	6	2	
34	521	6	10	527	1	7	34	532	8	8	34	538	4	0	34	544	0	0	34	549	8	2	
35	536	10	11	542	7	7	35	548	4	8	35	554	2	0	35	560	0	0	35	565	10	2	
36	552	3	0	558	1	8	36	564	0	9	36	570	0	0	36	576	0	0	36	582	0	2	
37	567	7	1	573	7	8	37	579	8	9	37	585	10	0	37	592	0	0	37	598	2	2	
38	582	11	2	589	1	9	38	595	4	9	38	601	8	0	38	608	0	0	38	614	4	2	
39	598	3	3	604	7	9	39	611	0	9	39	617	6	0	39	624	0	0	39	630	6	2	
40	613	7	4	620	1	10	40	626	8	10	40	633	4	0	40	640	0	0	40	646	8	2	
41	628	11	5	635	7	11	41	642	4	10	41	649	2	0	41	656	0	0	41	662	10	8	
42	644	3	6	651	1	11	42	658	0	10	42	665	0	0	42	672	0	0	42	679	0	2	
43	659	7	7	666	8	0	43	673	8	10	43	680	10	0	43	688	0	0	43	695	2	2	
44	674	11	8	682	2	0	44	689	4	11	44	696	8	0	44	704	0	0	44	711	4	2	
45	690	3	9	697	8	1	45	705	0	11	45	712	6	0	45	720	0	0	45	727	6	2	
Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.								
Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.
1	3	10	0	3	10	6	0	2	11	0	0	3	11	6	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	6	0
1	7	8	0	7	9	0	0	7	10	0	0	7	11	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	1	0	0
1	11	6	0	11	7	6	0	11	9	0	0	11	10	6	0	12	0	0	0	12	1	6	0

Ft. long.	Side 48½			Ft. long.	Side 48¾			Ft. long.	Side 49 in.			Ft. long.	Side 49½			Ft. long.	Side 49¾			Ft. long.	Side 49⅞		
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.
1	16	4	0	1	16	6	0	1	16	8	1	1	16	10	1	1	17	0	2	1	17	2	3
2	32	8	0	2	33	0	1	2	33	4	2	2	33	8	3	2	34	0	4	2	34	4	6
3	49	0	0	3	49	6	1	3	50	0	3	3	50	6	4	3	51	0	6	3	51	6	9
4	65	4	1	4	66	6	2	4	66	8	4	4	67	4	6	4	68	0	9	4	68	9	0
5	81	8	1	5	82	6	2	5	83	4	5	5	84	2	7	5	85	0	11	5	85	11	3
6	98	0	1	6	99	0	3	6	100	0	6	6	101	0	9	6	102	1	1	6	103	1	6
7	114	4	1	7	115	6	3	7	116	8	7	7	117	10	10	7	119	1	3	7	120	3	9
8	130	8	2	8	132	0	4	8	133	4	8	8	134	9	0	8	136	1	6	8	137	6	0
9	147	0	2	9	148	6	5	9	150	0	9	9	151	7	2	9	153	1	8	9	154	8	3
10	163	4	2	10	165	0	5	10	166	8	10	10	168	5	3	10	170	1	10	10	171	10	6
11	179	8	2	11	181	6	6	11	183	4	11	11	185	3	5	11	187	9	0	11	189	0	9
12	196	0	3	12	198	0	6	12	200	1	0	12	202	1	6	12	204	2	3	12	206	3	6
13	212	4	3	13	214	6	7	13	216	9	1	13	218	11	8	13	221	2	5	13	223	5	3
14	228	8	3	14	231	0	7	14	233	5	2	14	235	9	9	14	238	2	7	14	240	7	6
15	245	0	3	15	247	6	8	15	250	1	3	15	252	7	11	15	255	2	9	15	257	9	9
16	261	4	4	16	264	0	9	16	266	9	4	16	269	6	1	16	272	3	0	16	275	0	1
17	277	8	4	17	280	6	9	17	283	5	5	17	286	4	2	17	289	3	2	17	292	2	4
18	294	0	4	18	297	0	10	18	300	1	6	18	303	2	4	18	306	3	4	18	309	4	7
19	310	4	4	19	315	6	10	19	316	9	7	19	320	0	5	19	323	3	6	19	326	6	10
20	326	8	5	20	330	0	11	20	333	5	8	20	336	10	7	20	340	3	9	20	343	9	1
21	343	0	5	21	346	6	11	21	350	1	9	21	353	8	8	21	357	3	11	21	360	11	4
22	359	4	5	22	363	1	0	22	366	9	10	22	370	6	10	22	374	4	12	22	378	1	7
23	375	8	5	23	379	7	0	23	383	5	11	23	387	4	11	23	391	4	3	23	395	3	10
24	392	0	6	24	396	1	1	24	400	2	6	24	404	3	12	24	408	4	6	24	412	6	1
25	408	4	6	25	412	7	1	25	416	10	1	25	421	1	3	25	425	4	8	25	429	8	4
26	424	0	6	26	429	1	2	26	433	6	2	26	437	11	4	26	442	4	10	26	446	10	7
27	441	0	6	27	445	7	2	27	450	2	3	27	454	9	6	27	459	5	0	27	464	0	10
28	457	4	7	28	462	1	3	28	466	10	4	28	471	7	7	28	476	5	3	28	481	3	1
29	473	8	7	29	478	7	4	29	483	6	5	29	488	5	9	29	493	5	5	29	498	5	4
30	490	0	7	30	495	1	4	30	500	2	6	30	505	3	10	30	510	5	7	30	515	7	7
31	506	4	7	31	511	7	5	31	516	10	7	31	522	2	6	31	527	5	9	31	532	9	10
32	522	8	8	32	528	1	5	32	533	6	8	32	539	0	9	32	544	6	0	32	550	0	2
33	539	0	8	33	544	7	6	33	550	2	9	33	555	10	3	33	561	6	2	33	567	2	5
34	555	4	8	34	561	1	6	34	566	10	10	34	572	8	5	34	578	6	4	34	584	4	8
35	571	8	8	35	577	7	7	35	583	6	11	35	589	6	6	35	595	6	6	35	601	6	11
36	588	0	9	36	594	1	8	36	600	3	0	36	606	4	8	36	612	6	9	36	618	9	2
37	604	4	9	37	610	7	8	37	616	11	1	37	623	2	9	37	629	6	11	37	635	11	5
38	620	8	9	38	627	1	9	38	633	7	2	38	640	0	11	38	646	7	1	38	653	1	8
39	637	0	9	39	643	7	9	39	650	3	3	39	656	11	1	39	663	7	3	39	670	3	11
40	653	4	10	40	660	1	10	40	666	11	4	40	673	9	2	40	680	7	4	40	687	6	2
41	669	8	10	41	676	7	10	41	683	7	5	41	690	7	4	41	697	7	8	41	704	8	5
42	686	0	10	42	693	1	11	42	700	3	6	42	707	5	4	42	714	7	10	42	721	10	8
43	702	4	10	43	709	7	11	43	716	11	7	43	724	3	7	43	731	8	0	43	739	0	11
44	718	8	11	44	726	2	0	44	733	7	8	44	741	1	8	44	748	8	3	44	756	3	2
45	735	0	11	45	742	8	1	45	750	3	9	45	757	11	10	45	765	8	4	45	773	5	5

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.									
Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.							
1	4	1	0	3	4	1	0	3	4	2	0	3	4	2	0	3	4	3	0	9	4	3	0	9
2	8	2	0	6	3	3	0	6	8	4	0	6	8	5	0	6	8	6	1	0	8	7	1	6
3	12	3	0	9	4	6	0	9	12	6	0	9	12	7	6	9	12	9	1	6	12	10	8	3

Ft. long.	Side 50 in.			Ft. long.	Side 50½			Ft. long.	Side 50¾			Ft. long.	Side 50½			Ft. long.	Side 51 in.			Ft. long.	Side 51¼															
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.	Ft.	In.	Pa.										
1	17	4	4	1	17	6	5	1	17	8	6	1	17	10	7	1	18	0	9	1	18	2	10													
2	34	8	8	2	35	0	10	2	35	5	0	2	35	9	3	2	36	1	6	2	36	5	9													
3	52	1	0	3	52	7	5	3	53	1	6	3	53	7	10	3	54	2	3	3	54	8	7													
4	69	5	4	4	70	1	4	4	70	10	1	4	71	6	6	4	72	3	0	4	72	11	6													
5	86	9	8	5	87	8	1	5	88	6	7	5	89	5	1	5	90	3	9	5	91	2	4													
6	104	2	0	6	105	2	6	6	106	3	1	6	107	3	9	6	108	4	6	6	109	5	3													
7	121	6	4	7	122	8	11	7	123	11	7	7	125	2	4	7	126	5	3	7	127	8	1													
8	138	10	8	8	140	3	4	8	141	8	2	8	143	1	0	8	144	6	0	8	145	11	0													
9	156	3	0	9	157	9	4	9	158	4	8	9	160	11	8	9	162	6	9	9	164	1	11													
10	173	7	4	10	175	4	2	10	177	1	2	10	178	10	3	10	180	7	6	10	182	4	9													
11	190	11	8	11	192	10	7	11	194	9	8	11	196	8	11	11	198	8	3	11	200	7	8													
12	208	4	0	12	210	5	0	12	212	6	3	12	214	7	6	12	216	9	0	12	218	10	6													
13	225	8	4	13	227	11	5	13	230	2	9	13	232	6	2	13	234	9	9	13	237	1	5													
14	243	0	8	14	245	5	10	14	247	11	3	14	250	4	9	14	252	10	6	14	255	4	3													
15	260	5	0	15	263	0	3	15	265	7	9	15	268	3	5	15	270	11	3	15	273	7	2													
16	277	9	4	16	280	6	9	16	283	4	4	16	286	2	1	16	289	0	16	16	291	10	1													
17	295	1	8	17	298	1	2	17	301	0	10	17	304	6	8	17	307	0	9	17	310	0	11													
18	312	6	0	18	315	7	7	18	318	9	4	18	321	11	4	18	325	1	6	18	328	3	10													
19	329	10	4	19	333	2	6	19	336	5	10	19	339	9	11	19	343	2	3	19	346	6	8													
20	347	2	8	20	350	8	5	20	354	2	5	20	357	8	7	20	361	3	0	20	364	9	7													
21	364	7	0	21	368	2	10	21	371	10	11	21	375	7	2	21	379	3	9	21	383	0	5													
22	381	11	4	22	385	9	3	22	389	7	5	22	393	5	10	22	397	4	6	22	401	2	4													
23	399	3	8	23	403	3	8	23	407	3	11	23	411	4	5	23	415	5	3	23	419	6	2													
24	416	8	0	24	420	10	1	24	425	0	6	24	429	3	1	24	433	6	0	24	437	9	1													
25	434	0	4	25	438	4	6	25	442	9	0	25	447	1	9	25	451	6	9	25	456	0	0													
26	451	4	8	26	455	10	11	26	460	5	6	26	465	0	4	26	469	7	6	26	474	2	10													
27	468	9	0	27	473	5	4	27	478	2	0	27	482	11	0	27	487	8	3	27	492	5	9													
28	486	1	4	28	490	11	9	28	495	10	7	28	500	9	9	28	505	9	0	28	510	8	7													
29	503	5	8	29	508	6	2	29	513	7	1	29	518	8	3	29	523	9	9	29	528	11	6													
30	520	10	0	30	526	0	7	30	531	3	7	30	536	6	10	30	541	10	6	30	547	2	4													
31	538	2	4	31	543	7	0	31	549	0	1	31	554	5	6	31	559	11	3	31	565	5	3													
32	555	6	8	32	561	1	6	32	566	8	8	32	572	4	2	32	578	0	0	32	583	8	2													
33	572	11	0	33	578	7	11	33	584	5	2	33	590	2	9	33	596	0	9	33	601	11	0													
34	590	3	4	34	596	2	4	34	602	1	8	34	608	1	5	34	614	1	6	34	620	1	11													
35	607	7	8	35	613	8	9	35	619	10	2	35	626	0	0	35	632	2	3	35	638	4	9													
36	625	0	3	36	631	3	2	36	637	6	9	36	643	10	8	36	650	3	0	36	656	7	8													
37	642	4	4	37	648	9	7	37	655	3	3	37	661	9	3	37	668	3	9	37	674	10	6													
38	659	8	8	38	666	4	0	38	672	11	9	38	679	7	11	38	686	4	6	38	693	1	5													
39	677	1	0	39	683	10	5	39	690	8	3	39	697	6	6	39	704	5	3	39	711	4	3													
40	694	5	4	40	701	4	10	40	708	4	10	40	715	5	2	40	722	6	0	40	729	7	2													
41	711	9	8	41	718	11	3	41	726	1	4	41	733	3	10	41	740	6	9	41	747	10	1													
42	729	2	0	42	736	5	8	42	743	9	10	42	751	2	5	42	758	7	6	42	766	0	11													
43	747	6	4	43	754	0	1	43	761	6	4	43	769	0	1	43	776	8	3	43	784	3	10													
44	764	10	8	44	771	6	6	44	779	2	11	44	786	11	8	44	794	9	0	44	802	6	8													
45	782	3	0	45	789	0	11	45	796	11	5	45	804	10	4	45	812	9	9	45	820	9	7													
Quarters of a foot.																						Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.		
Ft. In. Pa.S.			Ft. In. Pa.S.			Ft. In. Pa.S.			Ft. In. Pa.S.			Ft. In. Pa.S.			Ft. In. Pa.S.																					
¼	4	8	1	0	¼	4	4	7	3	¼	4	5	1	6	¼	4	5	7	9	¼	4	6	2	3												
½	8	4	2	0	½	8	9	2	6	½	8	10	3	0	½	8	11	3	6	½	9	0	4	6												
¾	13	0	3	0	¾	13	1	9	9	¾	13	3	4	6	¾	13	4	11	3	¾	13	6	6	9												

TABLE OF SOLID MEASURE.

Ft. long.	Side 51½			Ft. long.	Side 51½			Ft. long.	Side 52 in.			Ft. long.	Side 52¼			Ft. long.	Side 52½			Ft. long.	Side 52¾		
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.
1	18	5	0	1	18	7	1	1	18	9	4	1	18	11	6	1	19	1	8	1	19	3	10
2	36	10	0	2	37	2	2	2	37	6	8	2	37	11	0	2	38	3	4	2	38	7	9
3	55	3	0	3	55	9	3	3	56	4	0	3	56	10	6	3	57	5	0	3	57	11	7
4	73	8	1	4	74	4	4	4	75	1	4	4	75	10	0	4	76	6	9	4	77	3	6
5	92	1	1	5	92	11	5	5	93	10	8	5	94	9	6	5	95	8	5	5	96	7	4
6	110	6	1	6	111	6	6	6	112	2	0	6	113	9	0	6	114	10	1	6	115	11	3
7	128	11	1	7	130	1	7	7	131	5	4	7	132	8	6	7	133	11	9	7	135	3	1
8	147	4	2	8	148	8	8	8	150	2	8	8	151	8	0	8	153	1	6	8	154	7	0
9	165	9	2	9	167	3	9	9	169	0	0	9	170	7	6	9	172	3	2	9	173	10	11
10	184	2	2	10	185	10	10	10	187	9	4	10	189	7	0	10	191	4	10	10	193	2	9
11	202	7	2	11	204	5	11	11	206	6	8	11	208	6	0	11	210	6	6	11	212	6	8
12	221	0	3	12	223	1	0	12	225	4	0	12	227	6	0	12	229	8	3	12	231	10	6
13	239	5	3	13	241	8	1	13	244	1	4	13	246	5	6	13	248	9	11	13	251	2	5
14	257	10	3	14	260	3	2	14	262	10	8	14	265	5	0	14	267	11	7	14	270	6	3
15	276	3	3	15	278	10	3	15	281	8	0	15	284	4	6	15	287	1	3	15	289	10	2
16	294	8	4	16	297	5	5	16	300	5	4	16	303	4	1	16	306	3	0	16	309	2	1
17	313	1	4	17	316	0	6	17	319	2	8	17	322	3	7	17	325	4	8	17	328	5	11
18	331	6	4	18	334	7	7	18	338	0	0	18	341	3	1	18	344	6	4	18	347	9	10
19	349	11	4	19	353	2	8	19	356	9	4	19	360	2	7	19	363	8	0	19	367	1	8
20	368	4	5	20	371	9	9	20	375	6	8	20	379	2	1	20	382	9	9	20	386	5	7
21	386	9	5	21	390	4	10	21	394	4	0	21	398	1	7	21	401	11	5	21	405	9	5
22	405	2	5	22	408	11	11	22	413	1	4	22	417	1	1	22	421	1	5	22	425	1	4
23	423	7	5	23	427	7	0	23	431	10	8	23	436	0	7	23	440	2	9	23	444	5	2
24	442	0	6	24	446	2	1	24	450	8	0	24	455	0	1	24	459	4	6	24	463	9	1
25	460	5	6	25	464	9	2	25	469	5	4	25	473	11	7	25	478	6	2	25	483	1	0
26	478	10	6	26	483	4	3	26	488	2	8	26	492	11	1	26	497	7	10	26	502	4	10
27	497	3	6	27	501	11	4	27	507	0	2	27	511	10	7	27	516	9	6	27	521	8	6
28	515	8	7	28	520	6	5	28	525	9	4	28	530	10	1	28	535	11	3	28	541	0	7
29	534	1	7	29	539	1	6	29	544	6	8	29	549	9	7	29	555	0	11	29	560	4	6
30	552	6	7	30	557	8	7	30	563	4	0	30	568	9	1	30	574	2	7	30	579	8	4
31	570	11	7	31	576	3	8	31	582	1	4	31	587	8	7	31	593	4	3	31	599	0	3
32	589	4	8	32	594	10	10	32	600	10	8	32	606	8	2	32	612	6	0	32	618	4	2
33	607	9	8	33	613	5	11	33	619	8	0	33	625	7	8	33	631	7	8	33	637	0	6
34	626	2	8	34	632	1	0	34	638	5	4	34	644	7	2	34	650	9	4	34	656	11	11
35	644	7	8	35	650	8	1	35	657	2	8	35	663	6	8	35	669	11	0	35	676	2	2
36	663	0	9	36	669	3	2	36	676	0	0	36	682	6	2	36	689	0	9	36	695	6	8
37	681	5	9	37	687	10	3	37	694	9	4	37	701	5	8	37	708	2	5	37	714	10	6
38	699	10	9	38	706	5	4	38	713	6	8	38	720	5	2	38	727	4	1	38	734	3	5
39	718	3	9	39	725	0	5	39	732	4	0	39	739	4	8	39	746	5	9	39	753	7	3
40	736	8	10	40	743	7	6	40	751	1	4	40	758	4	2	40	765	7	6	40	772	11	2
41	755	1	10	41	762	3	7	41	769	10	8	41	777	3	8	41	784	9	2	41	792	3	1
42	773	6	10	42	780	10	8	42	788	8	0	42	796	3	2	42	803	10	10	42	811	6	11
43	791	11	10	43	800	5	9	43	807	5	4	43	815	2	8	43	823	0	6	43	830	10	10
44	810	4	11	44	818	0	10	44	826	2	8	44	834	2	2	44	842	2	3	44	850	2	9
45	828	9	11	45	836	7	11	45	845	0	0	45	853	1	8	45	861	3	11	45	869	6	7

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			
Ft.	In.	Pa. S.	Ft.	In.	Pa. S.	Ft.	In.	Pa. S.	Ft.	In.	Pa. S.	Ft.	In.	Pa. S.	Ft.	In.	Pa. S.	
1	4	7	3	0	1	4	7	3	1	4	8	4	0	1	4	8	10	6
2	9	2	6	0	2	9	3	6	2	9	4	8	0	2	9	5	10	0
3	13	9	9	0	3	13	11	3	3	14	1	0	0	3	14	4	3	0



Ft. long.	Side 53 in.			Ft. long.	Side 53½			Ft. long.	Side 53¾			Ft. long.	Side 54 in.						
	Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.		Ft.	In.	Pa.				
1	19	6	1	1	19	8	3	1	19	10	6	1	20	0	9	1	20	3	0
2	50	0	2	2	29	4	7	2	29	9	0	2	40	1	6	2	40	6	0
3	58	6	3	3	59	0	10	3	59	7	6	3	60	2	3	3	60	9	0
4	78	0	4	4	78	9	2	4	79	6	1	4	80	3	0	4	81	0	0
5	97	6	5	5	98	5	5	5	99	4	7	5	100	3	9	5	101	3	0
6	117	0	6	6	118	1	9	6	119	3	1	6	120	4	6	6	121	6	0
7	136	6	7	7	137	10	0	7	139	1	7	7	140	5	3	7	141	9	0
8	156	0	8	8	157	6	4	8	159	0	2	8	160	6	0	8	162	0	0
9	175	6	9	9	177	2	8	9	178	10	8	9	180	6	9	9	182	3	0
10	195	0	10	10	196	10	11	10	198	9	2	10	200	7	6	10	202	6	0
11	214	6	11	11	216	7	3	11	218	7	8	11	220	8	3	11	222	9	0
12	234	1	0	12	236	3	9	12	238	6	3	12	240	9	0	12	243	0	0
13	253	7	1	13	255	11	10	13	258	4	9	13	260	9	9	13	263	3	0
14	273	1	2	14	275	8	1	14	278	3	3	14	280	10	6	14	283	6	0
15	292	7	3	15	295	4	5	15	298	1	9	15	300	11	3	15	303	9	0
16	312	1	4	16	315	0	9	16	318	0	4	16	321	0	1	16	324	0	0
17	331	7	5	17	334	9	0	17	337	10	10	17	341	0	10	17	344	3	0
18	351	1	6	18	354	5	4	18	357	9	4	18	361	1	7	18	364	6	0
19	370	7	7	19	374	1	7	19	377	7	10	19	381	2	4	19	384	9	0
20	390	1	8	20	393	9	11	20	397	6	5	20	401	3	120	20	405	0	0
21	409	7	9	21	413	6	2	21	417	4	11	21	421	3	10	21	425	3	0
22	429	1	10	22	433	2	6	22	437	3	5	22	441	4	7	22	445	6	0
23	448	7	11	23	452	10	9	23	457	1	11	23	461	5	4	23	465	9	0
24	467	2	0	24	472	7	1	24	477	0	6	24	481	6	1	24	486	0	0
25	487	8	1	25	492	3	5	25	496	11	0	25	501	6	10	25	506	3	0
26	507	2	2	26	511	11	8	26	516	9	6	26	521	7	7	26	526	6	0
27	526	8	3	27	531	8	0	27	536	8	0	27	541	8	4	27	546	9	0
28	546	2	4	28	551	4	3	28	556	6	7	28	561	9	1	28	567	0	0
29	565	8	5	29	571	2	7	29	576	5	1	29	581	9	10	29	587	3	0
30	585	2	6	30	590	10	10	30	596	3	7	30	601	10	7	30	607	6	0
31	604	8	7	31	610	7	2	31	616	2	1	31	621	11	4	31	627	9	0
32	624	2	8	32	630	3	6	32	636	0	3	32	642	0	2	32	648	0	0
33	643	8	9	33	649	11	9	33	655	11	2	33	662	0	11	33	668	3	0
34	663	2	10	34	669	8	1	34	675	9	8	34	682	1	8	34	688	6	0
35	682	8	11	35	689	4	4	35	695	8	2	35	702	2	5	35	708	9	0
36	702	3	0	36	709	0	8	36	715	6	9	36	722	3	2	36	729	0	0
37	721	9	1	37	728	8	11	37	735	5	3	37	742	3	1	37	749	3	0
38	741	3	2	38	748	5	3	38	755	3	9	38	762	4	8	38	769	6	0
39	760	9	3	39	768	1	6	39	775	2	5	39	782	5	5	39	789	9	0
40	780	3	4	40	797	9	10	40	795	0	10	40	802	6	4	40	810	0	0
41	799	9	5	41	807	6	2	41	814	11	4	41	822	6	11	41	830	3	0
42	819	3	6	42	827	2	5	42	834	9	10	42	842	7	8	42	850	6	0
43	838	9	7	43	846	10	9	43	854	8	4	43	862	8	5	43	870	9	0
44	858	3	8	44	865	7	0	44	874	6	11	44	882	9	2	44	891	0	0
45	877	9	9	45	886	3	4	45	894	5	5	45	902	9	11	45	911	3	0

Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.			Quarters of a foot.								
Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.	Ft.	In.	Pa.	S.					
1	4	10	6	3	4	11	0	9	4	11	7	6	5	0	2	3	5	0	9	0
2	9	9	0	0	9	10	1	6	9	11	3	6	10	0	4	6	10	1	6	0
3	14	7	6	9	14	9	2	3	14	10	10	6	15	0	6	9	15	2	3	0

## SCANTLING TABLE.



A TABLE for valuing SCANTLING TIMBER, from 2 in. by 2 in. to 11 in. by 12 in.; shewing the Price for every Foot Run. from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per Foot Cube: with an Example to value Scantling Timber at 1s. 1s. 3d. 1s. 6d. 1s. 9d. 2s. and 2s. 3d. per Foot Cube.

EXAMPLE:—Suppose the Scantling of the Timber to be 12 in. by 2 in. and the price per foot cube 1s.; then we find by the Table that the Scantling of  $12 \times 2$  under the column of 3s. per foot cube is 6d.; and as 1s. is the third part of 3s. the third part of 6d. must be taken as the price per foot run, which is 2d.

Also, as 1s. 3d. is the half of 2s. 6d., the price of any Scantling may be ascertained by taking half the amount of any price under the head of 2s. 6d.

Per Foot Cubr. }		2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 6d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
2	by 2	0 1	0 1	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 2	0 2½
2½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	0 3
3	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 2	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	0 3	0 3½
3½	0 1½	0 2	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	0 3	0 3	0 3½	0 4
4	0 2	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	0 3	0 3½	0 3½	0 4	0 4½
4½	0 2	0 2½	0 3	0 3	0 3½	0 4	0 4	0 4½	0 5
5	0 2½	0 2½	0 3	0 3½	0 4	0 4½	0 4½	0 5	0 5½
5½	0 2½	0 3	0 3½	0 4	0 4½	0 5	0 5	0 5½	0 6
6	0 3	0 3	0 3½	0 4	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 6	0 6½
6½	0 3	0 3½	0 4	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 7
7	0 3½	0 3½	0 4½	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 6½	0 7	0 7½
7½	0 3½	0 4	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 7½	0 8
8	0 3½	0 4½	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 8½
8½	0 4	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 7½	0 8½	0 9
9	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6½	0 7	0 8	0 9½	0 10
9½	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	0 6½	0 7½	0 8	0 9	0 10½	0 11
10	0 4½	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7½	0 8½	0 9	0 10½	0 11½
10½	0 5	0 6½	0 6½	0 7½	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11½	0 12
11	0 5	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8½	0 9½	0 10	0 11½	0 12½
11½	0 5½	0 7½	0 8	0 9	0 9½	0 10½	0 11	0 12½	0 13½
12	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 14
3	by 3	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	0 3	0 3½	0 3½	0 4½	0 4½
3½	0 2½	0 2½	0 3	0 3½	0 4	0 4½	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½
4	0 2½	0 3	0 3½	0 4	0 4½	0 5	0 5	0 6½	0 6
4½	0 3	0 3½	0 4	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 6	0 7½	0 7½
5	0 3	0 3½	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 6½	0 7	0 8½	0 8½
5½	0 3½	0 4	0 5	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 7½	0 9	0 9
6	0 3½	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 7½	0 9	0 10
6½	0 4	0 5	0 5½	0 6½	0 7	0 7½	0 8½	0 9½	0 10½
7	0 4	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 7	0 8	0 8½	0 9½	0 11
7½	0 4½	0 5½	0 6½	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 11
8	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11½	0 12
8½	0 5	0 6½	0 7½	0 8½	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13
9	0 5½	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14
9½	0 6	0 7½	0 8½	0 9½	0 10½	1 0	1 0	1 1½	1 2
10	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3
10½	0 6½	0 8½	0 9½	0 10½	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4
11	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 4	1 5
11½	0 7½	0 9½	0 10½	0 11½	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 6
12	0 8	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 7
4	by 4	0 3½	0 4	0 4½	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 7½	0 8
4½	0 4	0 4½	0 5	0 6	0 6½	0 7	0 7½	0 8½	0 9

For 1s. 6d. per foot cube, take half the prices of the 8s. per foot cube column.

For 1s. 9d. per foot cube, take half the prices of the 3s. 6d. per foot cube column.

For 2s. per foot cube, take half the prices of the 4s. per foot cube column.

For 2s. 3d. per foot cube, take half the prices of the 4s. 6d. per foot cube column.

Per Foot } Cube. }		6s. 6d.	7s. 0d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 0d.	8s. 6d.	9s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
2 by 2	In. In.								
2	2	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3½
2½	2½	0 2¾	0 3	0 3	0 3½	0 3½	0 3¾	0 4	0 4½
3	3	0 3½	0 3½	0 3	0 4	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 5
3½	3½	0 4	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 5½	0 6
4	4	0 4¾	0 5	0 5	0 5½	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 6¾
4½	4½	0 5	0 5½	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 6½	0 7	0 7½
5	5	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 6½	0 7	0 7½	0 8	0 8½
5½	5½	0 6	0 6½	0 7	0 7	0 7½	0 8½	0 8½	0 9½
6	6	0 6½	0 7	0 7½	0 8	0 8½	0 9	0 9½	0 10
6½	6½	0 7	0 7½	0 8½	0 8½	0 9	0 9½	0 10½	0 11
7	7	0 7½	0 8½	0 8½	0 9½	0 9½	0 10½	0 11½	0 11¾
7½	7½	0 8½	0 8½	0 9½	0 10	0 10½	0 11½	1 0	1 0½
8	8	0 8½	0 9	0 10	0 10½	0 11	1 0	1 0½	1 1½
8½	8½	0 9	0 9½	0 10½	0 11½	1 0	1 0½	1 1½	1 2½
9	9	0 9½	0 10½	0 11½	1 0	1 0½	1 1½	1 2½	1 3
9½	9½	0 10½	0 11	0 11½	1 0½	1 1½	1 2½	1 3	1 4
10	10	0 11	0 11½	1 0½	1 1½	1 2½	1 3	1 3½	1 4½
10½	10½	0 11½	1 0½	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 3½	1 4½	1 5½
11	11	1 0	1 0½	1 1½	1 2½	1 3½	1 4½	1 5½	1 6½
11½	11½	1 0½	1 1½	1 2½	1 3½	1 4½	1 5½	1 6½	1 7½
12	12	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8
3 by 3									
3	3	0 5	0 5½	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 6½	0 7	0 7½
3½	3½	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 7	0 7½	0 8	0 8½	0 8¾
4	4	0 6½	0 7	0 7½	0 8	0 8½	0 9	0 9½	0 10
4½	4½	0 7½	0 8	0 8½	0 9	0 9½	0 10	0 10½	0 11½
5	5	0 8	0 8½	0 9½	0 10	0 10½	0 11½	1 0	1 0½
5½	5½	0 9	0 9½	0 10½	0 11	0 11½	1 0½	1 1	1 1½
6	6	0 9½	0 10½	0 11½	1 0	1 0½	1 1½	1 2½	1 3
6½	6½	0 10½	0 11½	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 2½	1 3½	1 4½
7	7	0 11½	1 0½	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 3½	1 4½	1 5½
7½	7½	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 5½	1 6½
8	8	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8
8½	8½	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7½	1 8½	1 9½
9	9	1 2½	1 3½	1 4½	1 6	1 7	1 8½	1 9½	1 10½
9½	9½	1 3½	1 4½	1 5½	1 7	1 8	1 9½	1 10½	1 11½
10	10	1 4½	1 5½	1 6½	1 8	1 9½	1 10½	1 11½	2 1
10½	10½	1 5½	1 6½	1 7½	1 9	1 10½	1 11½	2 0½	2 2½
11	11	1 5	1 7½	1 8½	1 10	1 11½	2 0½	2 2	2 3½
11½	11½	1 6½	1 8	1 9½	1 11	2 0½	2 1½	2 2½	2 4½
12	12	1 7½	1 9	1 10½	2 0	2 1½	2 3	2 4½	2 6
4 by 4									
4	4	0 8½	0 9½	0 10	0 10½	0 11½	1 0	1 0½	1 1½
4½	4½	0 9½	0 10½	0 11½	1 0	1 0½	1 1½	1 2½	1 3

Per Foot Case.		2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 6d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
4 by 5	In. In.								
	0	4 1/2	0 5	0 6	0 6 3/4	0 7 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 10
	5 1/2	0 4 1/2	0 5 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 11
	6	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 0
	6 1/2	0 5 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 11 1/2	1 1
	7	0 6	0 7	0 8 1/4	0 9 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 11 1/2	1 1	1 2
	7 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 9	0 10 1/4	0 11 1/2	1 0 1/2	1 1 1/2	1 3
	8	0 6 3/4	0 8	0 9 1/2	0 10 3/4	0 11 3/4	1 0	1 1 3/4	1 4
	8 1/2	0 7 1/4	0 8 1/2	0 10	0 11 1/4	1 0 1/2	1 1 1/2	1 2 1/2	1 5
	9	0 7 1/2	0 9	0 10 1/2	1 0	1 1 1/2	1 3	1 4 1/2	1 6
	9 1/2	0 8	0 9 1/2	0 11 1/4	1 0 3/4	1 1 3/4	1 4	1 5 1/2	1 7
	10	0 8 1/2	0 10	0 11 1/2	1 1 1/2	1 3	1 4 1/2	1 6 1/2	1 8
10 1/2	0 9	0 10 1/2	1 0 3/4	1 2 1/4	1 3 1/2	1 5 1/2	1 7 1/2	1 9	
11	0 9 1/4	0 11	1 1	1 2 1/2	1 4	1 6 1/2	1 8 1/2	1 10	
11 1/2	0 9 3/4	0 11 1/2	1 1 1/2	1 3 1/4	1 5	1 7 1/2	1 9 1/2	1 11	
12	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2 0	
5 by 5	0	5 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 10	0 11	1 0 1/2	1 1 1/2
	5 1/2	0 6	0 7	0 8 1/4	0 9 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 11 1/2	1 1	1 1 1/2
	6	0 6 1/4	0 7 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 10	0 11 1/4	1 0 1/2	1 1 1/4	1 3
	6 1/2	0 7	0 8 1/4	0 9 1/2	0 11	1 0 1/2	1 1 1/2	1 3 1/4	1 4 1/2
	7	0 7 1/2	0 8 3/4	0 10 1/2	1 0	1 1 1/2	1 3	1 4 1/2	1 5 1/2
	7 1/2	0 8	0 9 1/2	0 11 1/4	1 0 3/4	1 3	1 4	1 5 1/2	1 6 1/2
	8	0 8 1/2	0 10	1 0	1 1 1/2	1 4 1/4	1 5	1 6 1/2	1 8
	8 1/2	0 9	0 10 1/2	1 0 3/4	1 2 1/4	1 4 1/2	1 6	1 7 1/2	1 9 1/2
	9	0 9 1/2	0 11 1/4	1 1 1/4	1 3	1 5	1 6 1/2	1 8 1/2	1 10 1/2
	9 1/2	0 10 1/4	1 0	1 2 1/2	1 4 1/4	1 6 1/2	1 7 1/2	1 9 1/2	1 11 1/2
	10	0 10 1/2	1 0 1/2	1 3 1/2	1 5 1/2	1 7 1/2	1 9	1 11	2 1
	10 1/2	0 11 1/4	1 1 1/4	1 3 3/4	1 6	1 8 1/4	1 9 1/4	2 0 1/4	2 2 1/2
11	0 11 1/2	1 1 1/2	1 4	1 6 1/2	1 8 1/2	1 10 1/2	2 1 1/2	2 3 1/2	
12	1 0 1/2	1 3	1 5 1/2	1 8	1 10 1/2	2 1	2 3	2 6	
6 by 6	0	7 1/2	0 9	0 10 1/2	1 0	1 1 1/2	1 3	1 4 1/2	1 6
	6 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 9 3/4	0 11 1/2	1 1	1 2 1/2	1 4 1/2	1 6	1 7 1/2
	7	0 8 3/4	0 10 1/4	1 0 1/4	1 2	1 3 3/4	1 5 1/2	1 7 1/2	1 9
	7 1/2	0 9 1/4	0 11 1/4	1 1 1/4	1 3	1 5	1 6 1/2	1 8 1/2	1 10 1/2
	8	0 9 1/2	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2 0
	8 1/2	0 10	1 0 1/2	1 3	1 5	1 7 1/2	1 9 1/2	1 11 1/2	2 1 1/2
	9	0 11 1/4	1 1 1/2	1 3 3/4	1 6	1 8 1/2	1 10 1/2	2 0 1/2	2 3
	9 1/2	1 0	1 2 1/2	1 4 1/2	1 7	1 9 1/2	1 11 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 4 1/2
	10	1 0 1/2	1 3	1 5 1/2	1 8	1 10 1/2	2 1	2 3 1/2	2 6
	10 1/2	1 1 1/4	1 3 3/4	1 6 1/2	1 9	1 11 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 5	2 7 1/2
	11	1 1 1/2	1 4 1/2	1 7 1/2	1 10	2 0 1/2	2 3 1/2	2 6 1/2	2 9
	11 1/2	1 2 1/4	1 5 1/4	1 8 1/4	1 11	2 2	2 4 1/2	2 7 1/2	2 10 1/2
12	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0	
7 by 7	0	10 1/2	1 0 1/2	1 2 1/2	1 4 1/2	1 6 1/2	1 8 1/2	1 10 1/2	2 0 1/2
	7 1/2	0 11	1 1 1/4	1 3 1/4	1 5 1/4	1 8	1 10	1 11 1/4	2 2 1/4
	8	0 11 1/4	1 2	1 4 1/2	1 7	1 9 1/2	1 11 1/2	2 1 1/2	2 4
	8 1/2	1 0 1/2	1 3	1 5 1/2	1 8 1/2	1 10 1/2	2 2	2 3 1/2	2 6
	9	1 1 1/4	1 3 1/2	1 6 1/2	1 9 1/2	1 11 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 5	2 7 1/2
	9 1/2	1 2	1 4 1/2	1 7 1/2	1 10 1/2	2 1 1/2	2 3 1/2	2 6 1/2	2 9 1/2
	10	1 2 1/2	1 5 1/2	1 8 1/2	1 11 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 5 1/2	2 8 1/2	2 11
	10 1/2	1 3 1/2	1 6 1/2	1 9 1/2	2 0 1/2	2 3 1/2	2 6 1/2	2 9 1/2	3 1
	11	1 4	1 7 1/2	1 10 1/2	2 1 1/2	2 5	2 8	2 11 1/2	3 2 1/2

Per Foot Cub.		6s. 6d.	7s. 0d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 0d.	8s. 6d.	9s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
4 by 5	In. In.	0 10½	0 11½	1 0½	1 1½	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 4½
	5½	1 0	1 0½	1 1½	1 2½	1 3½	1 4½	1 5½	1 6½
	6	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8
	6½	1 2	1 3	1 4½	1 5½	1 6½	1 7½	1 8½	1 9½
	7	1 3	1 4½	1 5½	1 6½	1 7½	1 9	1 10	1 11½
	7½	1 4½	1 5½	1 6½	1 8	1 9½	1 10½	1 11½	2 1
	8	1 5½	1 6½	1 8	1 9½	1 10½	2 0	2 1½	2 2½
	8½	1 6½	1 7½	1 9½	1 10½	2 0	2 1½	2 2½	2 4½
	9	1 7½	1 9	1 10½	2 0	2 1½	2 3	2 4½	2 6
	9½	1 8½	1 10	1 11½	2 1½	2 2½	2 4½	2 6	2 7½
	10	1 9½	1 11½	2 1	2 2½	2 4½	2 6	2 7½	2 9½
	10½	1 10½	2 0½	2 2½	2 4	2 5½	2 7½	2 9½	2 11
11	1 11½	2 1½	2 3½	2 5½	2 7	2 9	2 10½	3 0½	
11½	2 0½	2 2½	2 4½	2 6½	2 8½	2 10½	3 0½	3 2½	
12	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10	3 0	3 2	3 4	
5 by 5	5	1 1½	1 2½	1 3½	1 4½	1 5½	1 6½	1 7½	1 8½
	5½	1 2½	1 4	1 5	1 6½	1 7½	1 9½	1 9½	1 10½
	6	1 4½	1 5½	1 6½	1 8	1 9½	1 10½	1 11½	2 1
	6½	1 5½	1 6½	1 8½	1 9½	1 11	2 0½	2 1½	2 3
	7	1 6½	1 8½	1 9½	1 11½	2 0½	2 2½	2 3½	2 5
	7½	1 8	1 9½	1 11½	2 0½	2 2½	2 4	2 5½	2 7
	8	1 9½	1 11½	2 1	2 2½	2 4½	2 6	2 7½	2 9½
	8½	1 10½	2 0½	2 2½	2 4	2 6	2 7½	2 9½	2 11½
	9	2 0½	2 2	2 4	2 5½	2 7½	2 9½	2 11½	3 1½
	9½	2 1½	2 3½	2 5½	2 7½	2 9½	2 11½	3 1½	3 3½
	10	2 3	2 5	2 7½	2 9½	2 11½	3 1½	3 3½	3 5½
	10½	2 4½	2 6½	2 8½	2 10½	3 1	3 3½	3 5½	3 7½
11	2 5½	2 8	2 10½	3 0½	3 2½	3 5½	3 7½	3 9½	
12	2 8½	2 11	3 1½	3 4	3 6½	3 9½	3 11½	4 2	
6 by 6	6	1 7½	1 9	1 10½	2 0	2 1½	2 3	2 4½	2 6
	6½	1 9	1 10½	2 0½	2 2	2 3½	2 5½	2 6½	2 8½
	7	1 10½	2 0½	2 2½	2 4	2 5½	2 7½	2 9½	2 11
	7½	2 0½	2 2½	2 4	2 6	2 7½	2 9½	2 11½	3 1½
	8	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10	3 0	3 2	3 4
	8½	2 3½	2 5½	2 7½	2 10	3 0	3 2½	3 4½	3 6½
	9	2 5½	2 7½	2 9½	3 0	3 2½	3 4½	3 6½	3 9
	9½	2 6½	2 9½	2 11½	3 2	3 4½	3 6½	3 9	3 11½
	10	2 8½	2 11	3 1½	3 4	3 6½	3 9	3 11½	4 2
	10½	2 10	3 0½	3 3½	3 6	3 8½	3 11½	4 2½	4 4½
	11	2 11½	3 2½	3 5½	3 8	3 10½	4 1½	4 4½	4 7
	11½	3 1½	3 4½	3 7½	3 10	4 0½	4 3½	4 6½	4 9½
12	3 3	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 3	4 6	4 9	5 0	
7 by 7	7	2 2½	2 4½	2 6½	2 8½	2 10½	3 0½	3 2½	3 4½
	7½	2 4½	2 6½	2 8½	2 10½	3 1	3 3½	3 5½	3 7½
	8	2 6½	2 8½	2 10½	3 1½	3 3½	3 6	3 8½	3 10½
	8½	2 8	2 10½	3 1	3 3½	3 6	3 8½	3 11½	4 1½
	9	2 10	3 0½	3 3½	3 6	3 8½	3 11½	4 2½	4 4½
	9½	3 0	3 2½	3 5½	3 8½	3 11	4 1½	4 4½	4 7½
	10	3 1½	3 4½	3 7½	3 10½	4 1½	4 4½	4 7½	4 10½
	10½	3 3½	3 6½	3 9½	4 1	4 4	4 7	4 10½	5 1½
	11	3 5½	3 8½	4 0	4 3½	4 6½	4 9½	5 1	5 4

Per Foot Cube		2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 6d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
7 by 11½	In. 1	4½	1 8½	1 11½	2 3	2 6½	2 9½	3 1	3 4½
	In. 12	5½	1 9½	2 0½	2 4	2 7½	2 11	3 2½	3 6½
8 by 8	1	1½	1 4	1 7	1 9½	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 8
	8½	1 2¼	1 5	1 8	1 10½	2 1½	2 4½	2 7½	2 10
	9	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
	9½	1 4	1 7	1 10½	2 1½	2 4½	2 7½	2 11	3 2
	10	1 5	1 8	1 11½	2 2½	2 6	2 9	3 0½	3 4
	10½	1 6	1 9	2 0½	2 4	2 7½	2 11	3 2½	3 6
	11	1 7	1 10	2 1½	2 5½	2 9	3 0½	3 4½	3 8
	11½	1 7½	1 11	2 3	2 6½	2 10½	3 2½	3 6½	3 10
	12	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 0
	9 by 9	1	5	1 8½	1 11½	2 2½	2 6	2 9	3 0½
9½		1 6	1 9½	2 1	2 4½	2 8	2 11½	3 3½	3 6½
10		1 7	1 10½	2 2½	2 6	2 10	3 1½	3 5½	3 9
10½		1 8	1 11½	2 3½	2 7½	2 11½	3 3½	3 7½	3 11½
11		1 8½	2 0½	2 5	2 9	3 1½	3 5½	3 9½	4 1½
11½		1 9½	2 2	2 6½	2 10½	3 3	3 7½	3 11	4 4
12		1 10½	2 3	2 7½	3 0	3 4½	3 9	4 1½	4 6
10 by 10	1	10	2 1	2 7	2 11	3 3½	3 8	4 0½	4 2
	10½	1 10½	2 2¼	2 7½	3 0	3 4½	3 9	4 1½	4 4½
	11	1 11	2 3½	2 8	3 0½	3 5	3 9½	4 2½	4 7
	11½	2 0	2 5½	2 9½	3 2½	3 7	4 0	4 4½	4 10½
	12	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5 0
11 by 11	1	1½	2 6½	2 11½	3 4½	3 9½	4 2½	4 7½	5 1½
	11½	2 2½	2 7½	3 2	3 6½	3 11½	4 4½	4 10	5 3½
	12	2 3½	2 9	3 2½	3 8	4 1½	4 7	5 0½	5 6

Per Foot } Cub. }		6s. 6d.	7s. 0d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 0d.	8s. 6d.	9s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
In.	In.								
7 by 11½	3	7 7½	3 10½	4 1¼	4 5½	4 9	5 0½	5 2½	5 7
	12	3 9½	4 1	4 4½	4 8	4 11½	5 3	5 6½	5 10
8 by 8	2	10½	3 1¼	3 4	3 6½	3 9½	4 0	4 2½	4 5½
	8½	3 0½	3 3½	3 6½	3 9½	4 0½	4 3	4 5½	4 8½
	9	3 3	3 0	3 9	4 0	4 3	4 6	4 9	5 0
	9½	3 5	3 8½	3 11½	4 2½	4 5½	4 9	5 0	5 3½
	10	3 7½	3 10½	4 2	4 5½	4 8½	5 0	5 3½	5 6½
	10½	3 9½	4 1	4 4½	4 8	4 11½	5 3	5 6½	5 10
	11	3 11½	4 3½	4 7	4 10½	5 2½	5 6	5 9½	6 1½
	11½	4 1¼	4 5½	4 9½	5 2½	5 5	5 9	6 0½	6 4½
12	4 4	4 8	5 0	5 4	5 8	6 0	6 4	6 8	
9 by 9	3	8	3 11½	4 2½	4 6	4 9½	5 0½	5 3½	5 8½
	9½	3 10½	4 1½	4 5½	4 9	5 0½	5 4	5 7	6 0
	10	4 0½	4 4½	4 8½	5 0	5 3½	5 7½	5 10½	6 3½
	10½	4 3½	4 7	4 11	5 3	5 7	5 10½	6 2½	6 7
	11	4 5½	4 9½	5 2	5 6	5 10½	6 2½	6 6½	6 10½
	11½	4 8	5 0½	5 4½	5 9	6 1½	6 5½	6 10	7 2½
	12	4 10½	5 3	5 7½	6 0	6 4½	6 9	7 1½	7 6
10 by 10	4	6¼	4 10½	5 2½	5 6½	5 11	6 3	6 7½	6 11½
	10½	4 8½	5 1¼	5 5½	5 10	6 2½	6 6½	6 11	7 3½
	11	4 11½	5 4¼	5 8½	6 1½	6 6	6 10½	7 3½	7 7½
	11½	5 2½	5 7	5 11½	6 4½	6 9½	7 2½	7 7	7 11½
	12	5 5	5 10	6 3	6 8	7 1	7 6	7 11	8 4
11 by 11	5	5½	5 10½	6 3½	6 8½	7 1½	7 6½	7 11½	8 4½
	11½	5 8½	6 1½	6 7	7 0½	7 5½	7 10½	8 4	8 9½
	12	5 11½	6 5	6 10½	7 4	7 9½	8 3	8 8½	9 2



## OF TIMBER TREES,

AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE GENERALLY APPROPRIATED.

**OAK** is the most useful for navy timber, and when large and good will produce a good price; it is most calculated to endure all seasons and weathers. For water-works, posts, rails, &c., or where it lies exposed both to air and water, there is none equal to it.

**ELM**, when felled between November and February, is all sprae or heart, or very little sap, and is of great use in situations where it lies always wet, or always dry. It is of a very tough nature, and used by wheelwrights, millwrights, and for chopping-blocks, dresser-tops, or planks to chop on, because it will not break away in chips like other timber. It is much used for coffins, weather-boards, &c. An elm has produced, in less than half a century, a load of timber, or 50 cube feet.

**BEECH** is much used in turnery, chair-making, upholstery, &c. as being of a white fine grain, and not apt to bend or slit. In building, it is asserted, that if constantly wet it will outlast oak. It will grow to a considerable stature on the declivities of hills, also on barren or stony ground, and resists the wind better than most trees.

**ASH**.—Its use is almost universal; it is good for building, or any other purpose where it lies dry. It is used by the carpenter, cooper, turner, ploughwright, wheelwright, gardener for ladders, hop-poles, pallsades, hedges, &c. It is also used for oars, handspikes, &c. If these trees are rightly managed, the underwood will be fit to cut every five or six years, for arbour poles, hoops, &c. which will more than pay the rent of the ground, and all other charges, and still the stock will be preserved for timber. Crooked ash timber is useful for ribs, rules, wheels, &c.

**FIR**, commonly known by the name of *Deal*, is much used in building, for stairs, floors, wainscot, &c.; it does not thrive so well in this country. The fir timber in general use is imported from Memel, Riga, Dantzic, and Sweden. Memel is the most convenient for size; Riga the best in quality; Dantzic (when free from large knots) the strongest, and Swede the toughest.

Riga opens sound, is frequently clean twenty feet from the butt, can always be depended upon; and, although dearest in price, is the cheapest in the end.

In selecting timber, avoid spongy heart, porous grain, and dead knots; the latter is often a prognostication of a rotten core. Choose the brightest in colour, and where the strong red grain appears to rise on the surface, and which opens red and bright, and not woolly. The most convenient pieces for building are 12 or 13 inches square.

**DEALS** are from Norway, Sweden, Prussia, and Russia. For framing, the best deals to be depended upon are the Norway, particularly the Christiana battens; and for panneling, the Christiana whites.

Yellow Christiana deals cause much waste, being generally sappy, but are still the best for outside work. The best floors are Dram and Christiana whites; Stockholm and Gefle yellows for ground floors; Archangel and Onega planks for warehouse-floors and stair-cases; Petersburg, Onega, and Christiana battens for best floors.

North-American timber exhibits in the *red pine* the best of all timber. Quebec yellow pine is fit for general purposes: the red Quebec timber may be used anywhere, and the yellow where it is not likely to imbibe moisture. If the pine timber, on opening, appears very woolly, it must not be used where durability and strength are required.

WALNUT TREE is of universal use for the inside of buildings: is much used by cabinet-makers; is of a much browner colour than beech, and less subject to worms; mostly used for gun-stocks, for this reason. In war time it is triple the price of oak, but even in peace this wood is always at a high price.

CHESNUT TREE, next to oak, is the timber most sought for by joiners and carpenters. The horse-chesnut tree deserves to be propagated for the usefulness of its wood, and the quickness of its growth. The small wood makes the best and most durable stakes and poles for pallsades, and for props for hops and vines; and the larger wood is proper for mill timber and all sorts of water-works, and for pipes to convey water under ground, where it will endure longer than elm, or any other wood. In short, the wood of this tree is equally valuable with that of the best oak, and for many purposes far exceeds it: particularly for vessels to hold all sorts of liquors; as, when thoroughly seasoned, it maintains its bulk, and is not subject to shrink or swell; and for this reason the Italians make all their large casks for wine of this wood. It does not make good fire-wood, because of its flying and crackling in the fire, yet the coals of it are very valuable to smiths, being soon kindled and easily quenched.

POPLAR TREE.—*Abele* and *Aspen* differ very little in their nature, and are often used instead of fir; they look as well, are more tough and hard, and much stronger; are good for floors, wainscots, and other purposes in building, being less subject to swell or shrink, than most other woods: but for turnery the poplar excels in whiteness all other woods; is useful for bellows-makers, shoe-heels, light carts, poles for hops, vines, &c.; and the loppings make good fuel. It is a tree of great use and quick growth, and well deserves to be propagated. They have been known to hold 6-inch quarter girt in four years growth, and near 20 feet high; and is common for them to shoot 12 or 14 feet in a season.

ALDER TREE is useful for ladders and scaffold-poles, also for pumps, water-pipes under ground; for if it lie always wet, it will harden like a stone; but where it is alternately wet and dry, it rots immediately. This wood was formerly used in building of boats. The morasses about Ravenna, in Italy, were piled with this timber,

to superstruct upon; and Vitruvius highly recommends it for that purpose. It was also used under the famous bridge at Venice, the Rialto, which passes over the grand canal, bearing a vast weight.

**LIME TREE**, or *Linden-tree*, was formerly much esteemed for walks and avenues to dwellings, being capable of removing large, and affording a good shade; but their leaves falling off soon, has occasioned the elm to be preferred to it. The lime-tree grows to a very large magnitude; it is late in spring before the leaves come out, and is the first which sheds them, which is frequently in July; consequently making a litter all the remaining part of the summer.

The timber of the lime-tree is used by carvers, it being a soft light wood; also by architects, for framing the models of their buildings; it is likewise used by turners, for making light bowls, dishes, &c. and much used in cabinet work.

**MAPLE** or **ACER**, by some called the **SYCAMORE TREE**. There are several species of it. The timber of the common sort is preferable to beech, for dishes, cups, trenchers, bowls, &c. and the knotty parts are excellent for inlaying, and other works of the joiner. Its lightness makes it proper for musical instruments; its hardness also recommends it for various uses, and for its whiteness it was formerly in request for tables, &c. The larger sort is very proper to be planted near the sea, to cover other plantations, as it resists the spray, which destroys other trees.

**ELDER TREE** is of little use, but for its berries. Its wood is not fit to be used as fences. Rule-makers frequently use elder-tree as a substitute for box, which it very much resembles.

**CEDAR** will thrive well in England, and is a great ornament to barren bleak mountains, where few others would grow, preferably to a richer soil, and is of quick growth. The wood of this tree is accounted proof against all putrefaction of animal bodies. Cedar shavings are used for the destruction of moths or insects. The wood is much used by cabinet-makers for drawers, &c. It is also said to yield an oil famous for preserving books and writings, and, according to Lord Bacon, will continue sound above 1000 years; and it is recorded, that in the temple of Apollo, at Utica, there was found timber of cedar near 2000 years old. Most of the timber of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, and the statue of the goddess herself, on account of its durability, was made of this wood. The timber is very dry, and subject to split; it usually shrinks from nails, therefore pins of the same wood, or dovetails, are greatly preferable. There is also another species of the cedar, spoken of by Mr. Miller, under the name of *Cedrus Baccifera*, which is of great use for several utensils, and in carving, &c. and is generally thought to be the Shittim wood of which Solomon's Temple was built. It is no less famous for its duration than the other cedar; the wood has a fine grain and fragrant smell; is almost incorruptible, on account of its

bitterness, which renders it offensive to worms. In America, cedar is asserted to grow to the enormous height of 200 feet.

**HOLLY.**—This wood is excellent for bars of doors, handles of tools, bowls, &c. It is the whitest of all hard woods, and is for that reason used in inlaying; as also by the engraver, turner, and millwright. It is a well-known evergreen, and grows naturally in woods and forests, in many parts of England, rising to 20 or 30 feet high: the stem by age becomes large, and is covered with a greyish bark; the leaves are armed with thorns, and bear round berries, which turn red in autumn, and continue on the trees till after Christmas. The holly makes an excellent fence; and the bark is used in making bird-lime. The wood is made into hones for setting razors, &c.

**CYPRESS.**—The timber of this tree is the most durable in the world, resisting the worm and putrefaction, owing to the bitterness of its juice; nor is it subject to split or cleave. Noah's Ark is said to be built of this wood. The gates of St. Peters, at Rome, were made of Cypress, and when they were taken down by Pope Eugene, to put up gates of brass, the wood at 1100 years end, was as fresh and entire as at first. The forest at Candia was set on fire, and, through the oily quality of this wood, burnt for seven years together. Plato ordered his laws to be written on this wood, in preference to brass. Chests, musical-instruments, and other utensils are made of this wood.

**LARCH TREE** is of a tough nature, a piece 11 inches square and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet long can bear, if placed horizontally on its two extremities, a weight of two hundred thousand pounds, suspended to the middle of it; and will bear still more in an oblique position, as stated by Mr. Lambert. It is very proper for the sides of barren hills, where few others will thrive. Larch at 9 years growth, is nearly as large as some of the Scotch firs of 32 years' growth. A larch 50 years old, in Hants, measures 6 feet in circumference round the trunk, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the ground, and in proportion quite to the top. Its branches rest on the ground, extending over a space of 40 feet diameter. The wood has been considered very superior to deal. A silver fir 35 years old, will contain from 11 to 18 feet of timber. Although the Scotch fir grows best of any here; still a plantation of larch is reckoned five times as profitable. Its wood will polish very well, and is much valued by foreign architects for building both houses and ships. Under water it will grow so hard as to resist the sharpest tools, and is said to last many centuries. Larch is never affected by dry rot, or worm. Larches in Scotland, in 60 years growth, have produced upwards of three load of timber; but it is liable to be rotted by sea-water.

**BIRCH TREE** is of great use for several purposes, as yokes for oxen, hoops, small screws, panniers, brooms, wands, ravin bands, withies for fagots, arrows, bolts, shafts, dishes, bowls, and ladles; it

also makes good fuel, great and small coal, the last being made by charring the slender brush and tops of the twigs and loppings.

In Russia and Poland, they cover houses with the bark of the birch-tree, instead of slate and tile.

YRW TREE is used in chair-making and other pieces of furniture; the leaves are destructive to cattle, several having been destroyed in a few hours by eating them. The prickly leaves never digest or pass the stomach, but force their way through the coats. When once eaten, the case is totally without remedy.

The CORNELL TREE is in high estimation for mill-work, on account of the hardness of its wood; and it is asserted, that pins, wedges, and cogs made of it, will wear and endure longer than those of the hardest iron.

ARBOR VITE, or the Tree of Life, grows to a tall straight tree, the wood whereof fetches a good price for the turner's use.

The ILEX, or SCARLET OAK, succeeds well in our climate, and is very hard and durable: it is used for mallets, axletrees, wedges, palisadoes, fortifications, &c. When old it is freely veined, as if painted.

The BOX TREE deserves attention for the excellence and price of its wood, which is extremely hard, heavy, and very useful to rule-makers, and for instruments and tools of various sorts.

The SERVICE TREE is durable, grows to a large size, and is used by cabinet makers; also for engraving wood-cuts, for pullies, screws, spindles, and gun-stocks: being of a fine grain, if rubbed over with linseed oil, well boiled, this wood makes a good substitute for ebony, and other Indian woods.

The timber of the MULBERRY TREE will last in a situation under water for a considerable time, and is not subject to worm.

#### *Of the Value of Timber.*

The value of the several kinds of timber, in a great measure depends on the various uses to which they are appropriated: they will be found arranged under the names of the several timber trees. But, in a sale of timber, it is necessary to be acquainted with the market price of the several sorts.

Oak, per load, in squared timber of 50 feet cube, 8*l.* to 9*l.* or 10*l.*: smaller ditto, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*:—or the foot cube will be sometimes worth 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* for the best large and sound navy timber, or 11*l.* 5*s.* per load. The bark is sold from about 8*l.* to 10*l.* per load (or stack); or, more properly speaking, at 8*l.* to 10*l.* per ton.

In some countries the bark is stacked and sold by the yard; being placed in the form of a triangular prism, measuring a yard wide at bottom, and tapering to a point of a yard in height.—Bark of alder is used for dyeing: the others, for tanning purposes, have been estimated by Mr. Biggins; who, in the most excellent of all the proved calculations, clearly points out the most valuable for the

tanners' purpose, as containing the greatest quantity of tanning principle. They are given in grains, as follows:—

		Barks.			
Grains.		Grains.		Grains.	
Bark of Elm	- - 28	Sycamore	- - 53	Spanish Chesnut	- 98
Oak, cut in winter	- 30	Birch	- - 54	Smooth Oak	- 104
Horse Chesnut	- - 30	Cherry Tree	- - 59	Oak, cut in spring	108
Beech	- - - 31	Sallow	- - - 59	Huntingdon or	} 109
Willow (boughs)	- 31	Mountain Ash	- - 60	Leicestershire,	
Elder	- - - 41	Poplar	- - - 76	Willow	
Plum Tree	- - - 58	Hazel	- - - 79	Sumach	- - - 158
Willow Trunk	- - 52	Ash	- - - 82		

Substitutes, however, have been introduced instead of bark, with good success, as oak saw-dust, &c. &c.

In a valuation of standing timber it is necessary to number each tree; as No. 1, 2, 3, &c. and range them in the following order, that the valuation of each tree may appear at one view, either in case of sale or for forming a stock book of timber on an estate:—

No. on each Tree - } 1	4 Girt in inches. 15½	Length of the Tree. 32	Contents in solid feet. 53	Value of each, per 1000. 4s.	Value of the Body of each. 10 12 0	Value of the Head of each. 16s.	Value of each Tree, £/per ton.	* Bark at £/per ton.
							11 8 0	

Oak bark is usually taken at one-third the value of the head and body, in standing timber.

The top-wood, from the diameter of about 2 inches, is cut up and tied in bundles of fagots, and is sold from 20s. to 30s. per hundred. The top-wood is used by the miners of coal mines, and purchased by them for props, &c.—such as are 6 or 7 in. diameter, or under 6 in. quarter girt, are more particularly described hereafter.

Smaller timber, or bodies of smaller oak trees, is generally taken at a much lower price; as for oak, 2s. 3d. 2s. 6d. 3s. and 3s. 6d. per foot cube, according to its length and quarter girt; the largest oak being 4s. and 4s. 6d. per foot cube. If timber is not above 20 or 30 feet high, it is reckoned short timber. Sometimes the large timber will run 50 or 60 feet high, and frequently holds 40 inches quarter girt.

In some parts of the country, the length and quarter girt are in a manner guessed at. A long rod or pole of a certain length is used, and the remaining height beyond the rod, as far as they consider it will hold 6 in. quarter girt as timber, is guessed at. The mean quarter girt and centre of the tree are also guessed at, some allow but half the quantity in valuing the top-wood, because they say it is liable to break when felled.

The roots of these trees are laid at the charge of felling them.

The top-wood is sold independent of the bark.

Some timber-measurers use a ladder to get up to the middle height of the tree for taking their quarter girt, and a long rod to take the height of the tree.

When an account is taken of the several timber trees, they should

be numbered with iron stamps made on purpose. However, before the stamp is applied, the rough part of the bark should be taken off with a hatchet, that the impression may be made easy and visible; and to make it lasting, the stamp should not go deeper than the bark: because, in such case, the number will soon grow up; but otherwise it may last several years: by renewing which, the steward of a manor can more easily refer to it at any future time.

It requires some caution respecting the prices of timber per load; because, when it is called a ton of 50 feet cube in measuring oak, it is misrepresented: as a ton of oak is in fact 39 feet cube; a ton of elm, 60 feet cube; a ton of ash, 45 feet cube; and a ton of fir timber, 64 feet cube. See the Table of Weight of Materials in another part of this work, but 50 feet of cube timber is called a load. Let the weight be what it may, it is usual for timber-measurers and workmen to reckon 40 feet of unhewn or rough round timber, and 50 feet of hewn or square timber, to a load; supposed by them to weigh a ton, or 20 hundred weight: therefore, when timber is to be reduced to loads, they divide the feet in rough timber (which is measured by the quarter girt) by 40, and it gives the loads; or divide the feet in hewn timber by 50, and it gives the loads.

*Prices of Timber.*

<i>Largest Oak</i> , per load of 50 ft. cube, 11 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	or per foot cube, 4 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Small Oak, 5 <i>l.</i> to 8 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> per load	or per foot cube, 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
<i>Largest Elm</i> , per load of 50 ft. cube, 6 <i>l.</i>	or per foot cube, 2 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Small Elm, ditto . . . 3 <i>l.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i>	or per foot cube, 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>
Ash . . . ditto . . . 6 <i>l.</i> to 9 <i>l.</i>	or per foot cube, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>
Small Ditto, in proportion.	
Walnut . . . ditto 7 <i>l.</i> to 9 or 10 <i>l.</i>	or per foot cube, 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>
Lime-tree . . . ditto 6 <i>l.</i> to 8 <i>l.</i> . . .	or per foot cube, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
Small Ditto, in proportion.	
Beech . . . ditto 6 <i>l.</i> to 9 <i>l.</i> . . .	or per foot cube, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>
Small Do. in proportion, from 4 <i>l.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i>	or per foot cube, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
Larch . . . ditto 7 <i>l.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> . . .	or per foot cube, 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>
Small Ditto, in proportion.	
Chesnut . . . ditto 8 <i>l.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> . . .	or per foot cube, 3 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>
Willow . . . ditto 8 <i>l.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> . . .	or per foot cube, 3 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>

The above prices of timber, cannot form always a just criterion for the value; as the prices will fluctuate from various causes. But it is necessary that the market prices should be ascertained in the different countries where the valuation of timber may be made, and that the judgment of the valuer should be exercised as to the size and quality of the timber under valuation.

A hundred of fagots will measure, when stacked, about 8 feet long, eight feet wide, 6 feet high; and sold at 30*s.* to 40*s.* per hundred.

A load of oak bark is 2 tons, and will cost from 16*l.* to 20*l.* per load, or from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per ton.

For foreign bark imported to this country, about 7*l.* per ton.

Oak bark the same price generally per yard, when piled in a

triangular form, as oak is per foot cube; 15 to 18 yards of bark for every 50 feet cube.

16 yards bark, at 4s. 6d. per yard . . . . . £. s. d.  
 . . . . . 3 12 0

3  
 ————  
 £. 10 16 0 the body and head valued  
 at £. 11. 8s. 0d.

A yard of bark is 13 feet 6 cube, being stacked in a prism shape, measuring 3 feet at the base, tapering up to a point 3 feet high.

Bark per ton . . . . . 9  
 . . . . . 20

2 yards, or one yard } 9s. ) 180 (20 yards cube, 1 ton; or 1 yard cube,  
 cube of 27 feet } 18 ) 18 1 cwt. of bark, or thereabouts.  
 ————  
 0

### *Of Underwood.*

In the north, it is customary to sell underwood by the Statute acre; and, in some other places, by the rood. In others, it is sold by the dozen, viz.: a dozen poles or perches, 3d.; and, in others, especially near the Forges, it is generally sold by the cord. The seller to fell the cord, which is of the following dimensions:—8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet high. In Kent, the measurement of a cord is 14 feet long, 3 feet 6 in. wide, and stacked 3 feet high. In other places a stack or cord of wood in common runs 3 feet high, 3 feet wide, and 12 feet long, or 108 cube feet; though some will make it 3 feet, 4 feet, and 8 feet, or 98 feet cube. In Northamptonshire, they sell by the cut, which is 20 square perches, or half a rood.

When the wood consists of spires, they are sold by tale, or so much each; and are kept numbered and priced in the stock-book of the timber, the same as the top-woods which are not measured.

Where timber is tall and straight the heads are not very valuable in comparison with spreading trees. If a tree be in an open situation, and not constantly lopped for fire-wood, the spreading boughs will be more extensive than timber in a reverse situation; the top-wood of some trees which have been lopped below, &c. or by growth tall and straight, may not be in value more than a sixth or seventh part of the value of the timber in the body; and if spreading boughs, it will happen that the top-wood may be one-third or one-fourth part of the value of the bodies.

The bark and top-wood together will generally be about half the value of the tree; and the value of the bark is very commonly taken by an old-established custom, at one-third the value of the head and body in standing timber.

Timber trees having received damage from storms of wind, should be disencumbered of the broken boughs as early as possible, as well as of all decayed branches. Trees are liable to shakes from the wind, and various other causes, as shallowness of soil, defect of shelter, or being side-heavy, or top-heavy. Ivy, briery, &c. should be eradicated on its first appearance upon a tree. Moss should also be removed.



Hollowness is generally occasioned by lopping in an improper manner, either the head or main branches of a tree; in the cavities occasioned by which, water forms a lodgment, and in time penetrates the trunk. Strokes with the bill or knife, when practicable, should be given upwards, in a slanting form, that the wood be left in a smooth point, on which the wet cannot lodge.

#### *Felling Timber.*

In large woods, it is most convenient to have a cart-way through the centre. The winter season seems the most proper for felling timber, when the sap is at rest; and the spring for debarking: because in the spring, from the moisture occasioned by the circulation of the sap, the bark will run, or more easily slip, and be separated from the sap-wood; could the trees be disembarked yet standing, and afterwards remain until winter, both objects would be attained, and the timber receive a degree of seasoning, which would forward it for use. Such has been the practice in some parts, but the expense of stripping the standing trees must be great, and also the difficulty, with respect to the branches.

It is unadvisable to fell timber during high winds, from the danger of a premature fall, from which splitting of the timber, and various mischiefs may ensue. The first operation is disbranching the bole of all such large limbs as may impede the fall; and whether in felling or pruning, in the severing a large branch, an underneath stroke ought always to be made, that neither bark nor wood be torn or stripped away in the fall. The tree is to be cut close to the earth, and if intended to remain as a stool, it must be left sloping and smooth; the bark should be left entire upon the stool, or instead of producing a crop of young shoots, it will rot and perish.

#### *Barking.*

For barking, good hay weather, with now and then a gentle shower, is suitable, but continued rains are very detrimental. This work is performed by hag-men, or persons whose proper calling it is; and not only the trunk of the tree, but all branches, to those of an inch in diameter, are stripped of their bark; the chief art in performing this operation is, to take off the bark in as long and entire slips as possible, both for the facility of removal, and of being more conveniently thrown across the horses to dry. In the process of drying, due attention must be paid to turning the bark once or twice a day, according to the state of the weather. The natural high brown colour of the inner rind must be preserved with all possible care, that is to say, the astringent virtues of the bark must neither be dissipated by too much wet, nor inordinate heat. It is by the colour of the internal surface, and the astringent effect of its rind upon the palate, that the goodness of the bark is determined.

#### *Charcoal.*

Charring, or half-burning wood for this purpose, is a very advan-

teous way of disposing of it in some situations. The coal is adapted to various purposes, being made of different kinds of wood, with some variations in the process. The best charcoal for iron-works, is burned from oak, which is generally stacked in three-foot lengths for this use; that intended for gunpowder, or for the laboratory of the chemist, is made from alder, lime, or willow; the small coal is made from the spray of underwood. The process of burning is performed on some clear and level spot near the coppice, and continues five or six days, three more being necessary for cooling. The coal being drawn, is immediately removed upon waggons. Whilst in the burner's care, any damage, by the coal taking fire, or from wet, is at his risk; afterwards at the risk of the waggoner, until delivered. The ashes left are considerable, and are extremely valuable as manure.

*Fuel.*

Underwood, the lopping of pollards, and all such wood as is unfit for the carpenter's use, in course, goes to the purpose of fire-wood. In lopping trees intended to stand for timber, great care must be taken that the head be not left too bare; and the amputation must be made at a considerable distance above the bole: the treatment of windshaken trees and pollards is different; these being kept merely for the purpose of fuel, may be entirely headed or stripped of their boughs, within a few inches of the top of the trunk; all the stubs, however, being left in a slanting and even state, that no water may lodge to damage the tree, and prevent the future growth of the head. Decayed parts to be carefully and smoothly cut away.

There is an old and very erroneous notion, that fuel cut when full of sap, never burns well till it has been long exposed to the wind and weather, in order to dry out the sap; which, in fact, is to exhaust the substance of the wood, and to render it mere touch-wood. Wood is the more substantial and more fit for every purpose, in proportion as it is saturated with the vegetable juices, which require, however, to be fixed and condensed by gradual and moderate drying. In this state the sap of wood becomes a solid and lasting, as well as an inflammable substance. The red wood of old forest pollards is said to be an exception to the general rule, and to require a year's stacking without-doors.

Fire-wood of all kinds is most valuable when cut in full sap; and in order to make it approach as nearly as possible, in strength and duration, to coals, it should be kept and stacked within-doors, at least under cover, and so preserved until thoroughly dry.

The seasoning and preservation of timber is effected, first of all, by placing it in a proper situation for the superfluous moisture to exude, and afterwards by causing the absorption into it of astringent liquids, which consolidate and harden the remaining sap. Scorching with fire, or what is called charring, is an ancient method of preserving timber from putrefaction, by drying up the sources of it, of such wood as is intended to be buried in the earth. Oils and grease, mixed to a consistence with drying powders, form a coat or crust

to defend the surface of such wood as is constantly exposed to the weather. Pungent aromatic oils, imbibed by wood, prevent the dry rot, by destroying those worms which are its immediate cause.

*The Dry Rot* is to be prevented by a free circulation of air to the joists, girders, and other timbers in a building, which is often accomplished by the introduction of a small air-grate and small air-flues round the principal timbers in a building, so as to obtain a free current of air. Where the dry rot is once found in a building, no time should be lost to eradicate it; the timber affected must be immediately removed, or the infection will spread till every timber in the building is decayed. Where it is found, let the timber be taken out, and the place washed with two coats of hot stone lime-water, or copperas water; and in lieu of the decayed timbers, introduce good sound old timber, which is mostly to be depended upon: or, let the new timber be all well charred, and introduce a current of air to the timbers, as before directed. If this is carefully managed, success is certain. Where the ends of timber in the walls are to be cut off, introduce iron checks well bolted through the main timbers, resting upon stone corbels, otherwise the premises may be endangered by the returning evil. Where the dry rot has been found in wainscoting, it is advisable to take the wainscot down, and cover the walls with Parker's Composition, or to stucco the walls; either of which is likely to remove the ill effects of any part of the infection lurking about the brickwork, which had been previously covered with wood.

For the shrinking of timber there can be no remedy, but keeping it to a certain period, previous to use.

Timber on being felled, should be stored one piece upon another, under cover from the action of the sun and wind; short blocks should be placed between the trees or pieces, in order to preserve them from that mouldiness they would otherwise acquire from contact, whilst sweating: the sweating of the wood will be evinced by the appearance of a sort of fungi, formed of the exuding sap. Timber is also seasoned by being sunk in water, which is held most proper for fir and green elm, when wanted for the immediate use of the wheelwright. Salt or lime-water is most efficacious.

#### *Flooring Boards.*

Floors should be sawed out of quartered timber, to prevent its rising or shrinking. The propensities of elm boards to rise beyond all others, is owing to the custom of not quartering elm, which being done, elm boards have been found as free from the defect as those of any other timber.

Dr. Darwin's method to prevent the rot of wood is, to soak the dry timber in lime-water, until it be fully saturated; and when dry, to soak it again in a weak solution of the acid of vitriol in water, which will unite with the lime already deposited in the pores of the timber, and convert it into gypsum. This, the Doctor supposes, will

not only preserve the timber from decay for many centuries, if kept dry, but also render it less inflammable. Beams so impregnated would be less liable to swag, and boards would be less liable to warp. In the Hungarian salt-mines, many wooden props, which support the roof, and are perpetually moistened with salt water trickling down them, are said to have suffered no decay for many centuries.

Oils of spike, linseed, walnuts, cedar, or juniper, will destroy worms in wood. Rosin and linseed-oil, melted together to the consistency of a paste, adding some amber finely ground, will form a varnish for the preservation of wood. Tar is a well-known preservative of timber.

When posts or poles are put in the ground or water, the charcoal occasioned by their being burnt, should be left on; as it has been asserted by some, that the wood is brought by the black, hard, coaly crust to such a hardness and dryness, that neither earth nor water can penetrate it. Charcoal is said to be dug up perfect, after lying under-ground 1500 years.

The practice of the Hollanders is well worth notice, who, for the preservation of their gates, draw-bridges, sluices, and other timbers exposed to the perpetual injuries of the weather, coat them over with a mixture of pitch and tar, upon which they strew pounded cockle and sea-shells, mingled with sea-sand, which incrusts and arms it in a most incredible manner, against all the assaults of wind and weather. If the sea-sand is mixed with the pitch and tar whilst boiling, and then afterwards covered with the pounded shell and sea-sand, the wood being previously charred, it will form an invulnerable barrier against water or weather: the particles of sand boiled in and incorporated with the pitch, will, when cold, form a cement like stone.

The best method of closing the chops or clefts in green timber, after it is wrought up, is to anoint it with the fat of salted beef mixed up with sawdust, or powdered bark; or with the fat of salt beef alone, the chasms being well filled with it from a sponge, to be repeated twice or thrice.

Not to lay any timber into fresh mortar, because the lime eats up, and wastes the ends of it, long before the other parts decay; but to lay the ends into loam or clay.

#### *Ship Timber.*

Teak is far superior to oak for easy workmanship, and is much more durable. A teak ship will run three, four, or five times as long as an oak one, without material repair.

It cannot be too often inculcated upon the memories of those concerned in timber plantations, to stock their grounds with the most valuable species the nature of the soil will admit; amongst the first of which ought to be reckoned the larch and the sweet chesnut: and if we had a greater plenty of the several species of timber, the wood of which, from the pungency of its vegetable oil, affords no shelter,

but is destructive to vermin, and is thence almost incorruptible, it would be a great national benefit, derived from the superior strength and durability of our buildings.

*Of Woodlands.*

They are generally cut down from 10 to 14 and to 18 years' growth. The price varies from 10*l.* to 30*l.* per acre, depending, in a great measure, on the goodness of the wood, the demand and price of hop-poles, &c. When woodlands are to be sold, and the leaf is off, the first step is to clear the stocks of the small spray, bushes, &c. These are made up into bavins, bound with two withies (bands), and are called winter kiln-bavins. They should be six feet long, and two in circumference over the bands; the price varies in different counties, from seven to twelve shillings per hundred. If bushes are wanted, the best are bound up in bundles with one withy, varying from 11*s.* 9*d.* to 20*s.* per load, consisting of 50 bundles.

After the stocks are cleared, they are cut down, and thrown into ranges wide enough to admit a team to pass, to carry away the different articles. These are cut out as the stocks are felled, and consist of first and second best poles, first and second ordinary poles, use poles, stakes and binders, thatching rods, austry rods, hurdle rods, wheel timber, poles, and props. The remainder, not fit or wanted for these purposes, is thrown into the range, where it remains to employ the woodmen in the spring.

The best first poles are, chesnut, ash, willow, and maple: their length should be 18 feet; and the price varies in different parts of the country, chesnut being the dearest. The best second poles vary in length from 15 to 16 feet: the first ordinary poles consist of oak, gascoign, red birch, beech, and hornbeam (the two last very inferior); their length should be from 17 to 18 feet: the second ordinary poles, varying in length from 15 to 16 feet. Use poles consist of ash, chesnut, willow, oak, ash and gascoign, which are too large for hop-poles; the largest are sold by measurement per foot cube.

Stakes and binders are cut out of hazel, ash, oak, willow, and maple; they are bound up in bundles, 25 in each: the length of a stake should be 5 feet; of a binder, from 15 to 18 feet.

Thatching rods are cut out of the same kinds of wood as the stakes and binders, which are not of a proper length for binders or large enough for stakes; they are bound up in bundles, fifty in each: the length of a bundle should be six feet.

Austry rods are smaller than thatching rods, cut out of hazel; they are used to bind billet-wood for the London market: they are bound up in bundles, 100 rods in each; their length is five feet.

Hurdle rods are cut to make hurdle gates for folding sheep; they are cut out of the same kind of wood as binders; indeed they are only a small binder from 10 to 14 feet long: they are bound up in bundles, 50 in each.

Wheel timber is cut out of large beech of two or three falls

growth: it is used for fellies of wheels; it should not be less than 7 inches diameter at the small end. It is sold in three-foot lengths, at the same price per foot cube when sold by admeasurement; if smaller, it is cut out for axle-trees, plough-cheeps, and wrests. Axle-trees should be 7 feet long, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the small end; plough-cheeps should be 5 feet long, and 5 inches diameter at the small end. Plough-wrests should be 4 feet long, and 5 inches diameter at the small end.

Piles are cut out of beech and hornbeam, from 3 to 12 feet long.

Props which are used in the coal-mines are cut out of oak and birch; they should be cut 6 feet 4 or 5 inches long, and be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  diameter at the small end.

These are the chief, if not all the articles which are cut during the winter. In the spring, what remains in the ranges is made up, part into summer kiln-bavins, which are made of the smallest wood, and bound with two withies, and should be 6 feet long. Part is made into household bavins, being the best faggots which are made; they should be 6 feet long, and two feet over the band. The remainder is cut out in cord wood; each stick should be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, the length of the cord 14 feet, and 3 feet high.

#### *British Oak, compared with Foreign Oak.*

In the reign of Charles II. thirty ships of war were built almost entirely of home-grown timber, and were in worse condition, after only three years' wear, than ships built of foreign or east country timber after eight or nine years' wear. Ships of English timber took from one to two, three, and four years in building; and there were many instances of ships built of foreign timber, wherein the timber had been cut and converted and the ships finished and launched in six months.

The unanimous report of the master-builders having declared the good condition of all the timber and plank used in building the above thirty defective ships, and that the said timber was equal to the best they had ever known to be employed for the use of either the navy or the merchant-builders; the Commissioners of the Admiralty, in consequence, held a solemn conference on the subject, with all the eminent ship-builders on the river Thames. The result of this conference, presented to the King in council, was in substance as follows:

“That our home-growth of timber, for the king's and the merchant's service, is in no wise to be relied on. That generally one hundred loads of foreign timber are used in ship-building, for every 20 loads of English growth. That the best foreign plank is imported from Dantzic, Queenborough, or Riga, or from Hamburgh; the produce of Poland, Prussia, or Bohemia; the latter distinguished by its black colour.

“That, as far as concerns smaller vessels of four-score tons downwards, the work of which call for not more than two-inch planks of 24 feet long, meeting at 13 or 14 inches in breadth, our English plank will, from the nature of the wood, last longer than any foreign

of the same dimensions; but for ships of 300 tons and upwards, which require the service of three or four-inch plank, from 26 to 40 feet long, meeting at 14 or 15 inch breadth at the top end, universal practice shews, that the white crown plank of Prussia, and the aforesaid black timber of Bohemia, do, in their durableness, equal or rather exceed that of English production of like dimensions; which arises from the following plain reason:

“That the foreign oak being of much quicker growth than ours, their trees arrive at a stature capable of yielding plank of the above measures, while they are yet in their sound and vigorous state of growing; whereas that of England, advancing in its growth more slowly, arrives not at these dimensions, until it be come to, or rather past its full strength;—fifty years sufficing to raise the foreign to a perfection which the English will not reach in one hundred and fifty.

“That although English plank of short lengths, cut out of young growing timber, is manifestly better than the east-country timber, and therefore is preferred in laying of a gun-deck, as far as the three streaks next the ship’s sides, where short stuff will serve, the quality of the English wood bearing better with being kept wet and dry; yet, where upon the same gun-deck long plank is necessary, that of foreign growth is, for strength and duration always preferred, from the reason before given, namely, of being cut whilst in its vigour, which the English will not admit, so as to bear these scantlings.

“That to the above may be added, the general waniness, want of breadth at the top end, and ill method of conversion of the English plank; daily practice shewing, that 20 loads of foreign shall, in working, go farther upon a ship’s side or deck, than one hundred lengths of English, after its wanes and other defects shall be cut away.

“That it farther remains to be noted, in planking a ship with foreign plank, the builder shall not be driven to put in above three or four pieces; whereas in a like ship done with English timber, he shall be obliged to use a hundred, to the no less impairment of the strength of the work, than increase of its charge, both of its stuff and labour, &c.”

The above opinions, signed by the Commissioners of the Navy, were so convincing to King James, that his majesty recommended to the commissioners in future, to contract for, and make use of oaken planks of foreign growth, and ordered “the original paper under the hands of the Commissioners of the Navy and master-builders, for the public importance thereof, to be carefully laid up and preserved among the papers and records of the council table.”

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As Canals and Bridges are in some measure connected with estates of magnitude, we trust the following useful estimate will be found acceptable.

## OF CANALS.

MR. LEACH'S ESTIMATE.

THE value of the ground should be considered through which canals are to pass, and the average price per acre ascertained. In estimating for the Tamar canal, it was supposed that one-eighth part of the land, through which the canal was to pass, was worth 40s. per acre; another eighth, 20s. per acre; a third-eighth, 10s. per acre, and all the rest not worth more than 5s.; and a great deal of it not worth more than 2s.—the average of the whole being 15s. an acre.

Then, if the good, indifferent, and bad land be worth on an average 15s. per acre, and as 30 years' value is a capital price for lands, it will amount to 22*l.* 10s. per acre; the breadth of the canal is a Gunter's-chain or 66 feet. 10 chains in length and one chain in breadth, or 10 square chains, form one acre of land: 10 chains in length is one furlong; so that a mile of canal will take up eight acres of land, which at 22*l.* 10s. per acre, amounts to 180*l.* per mile.

*Bridges required.*—One common road-bridge and two swivel bridges per mile; the former may be erected for 60*l.* and the latter 30*l.* each, making 120*l.* per mile.

Where turns, docks, basins, landing-places, &c. happen, a greater width will be required; therefore half an acre more land is allowed for every furlong, which makes an addition of 90*l.* per mile.

It will always be necessary to have sluices for emptying the canal, each of which will cost 20*l.* Mr. Leach allows a sluice and stop-gate for every mile, costing 20*l.* each. We have a further expense of 40*l.* per mile.

The wall on the lower side, against a bank of earth and towing-path, may be built for 3s. per perch; and as every mile contains 320 perches, the expense of the wall will be 48*l.* per mile.

Mr. Leach calculates the towing-path on the lower side at the same price; so that it also makes an addition of 48*l.* per mile: but as he estimates the higher towing-path and hedge at 8s. per mile, this will amount to 128*l.* per mile.

Thus, according to Mr. Leach's estimate, the whole expense of making the canal, with its necessary appendages, will amount to 944*l.* 13s. 4*d.* per mile: and by the calculation of another engineer, the particulars of which he also enumerates, it would not exceed 1032*l.* 13s. 4*d.* This our author thinks a moderate expense.

## HOUSE AGENCY.

*Calculation for Letting Ready-furnished Houses.*

	Per Annum.
Suppose the rent, unfurnished .....	£360
Taxes .....	120
The calculation for the wear and use of furniture, if second-hand, in ordinary cases, may be taken between 10 and 15 per cent. Value £.1500. ....	180
	£,600



For the best three months of the season, or for April, May, and June, the produce is reckoned 100*l.* per month; and for these three best months, the sum of 300*l.* being half the value for twelve months.

If let for six months, the terms would be 500*l.*; which is 200*l.* for January, February, and March; and 300*l.* for the remaining three months in the season.

March, April, and May, will produce 300*l.* or 100*l.* per month.

May, June, and July, will produce 300*l.* or 100*l.* per month.

The remaining months, till the end of the year, or from July to December, are not reckoned worth more than 50*l.* per month; although it may sometimes happen (under very peculiar circumstances) that an advance may be obtained beyond the terms last stated.

This proportional scale of terms is for houses in about a second-rate situation; and from which *the first, third, and fourth situations may be calculated.* In every case the rent and taxes should be fairly stated, and a rough valuation of the furniture made, as the groundwork of the calculation.

	Per Cent.
New furniture should produce .....	25
After two years' wear .....	15
The next two years .....	10

And for any further period proportionally less, according to the state it may be in.

#### *Of Situation.*

The first-rate situations for furnished houses are, Grosvenor-square, Portman-square, Cavendish-square, and parts of their vicinities.

Second-rate situations are, Manchester-square, Berkley-square, Hanover-square, St. James's Square, and parts of their vicinities.

Third-rate situations are, Montague-square, Tavistock-square, Russell-square, Bryanstone-square, Fitzroy-square, Bedford-square, Bloomsbury-square, and parts of their vicinities.

Fourth-rate situations are, Finsbury-square, Red Lion-square, Golden-square, Leicester-square, Grays-inn-square, Lincoln's-inn-square, and parts of their vicinity.

#### *Commission.*

The charge, or house-agent's commission, for letting ready-furnished houses, includes the examination of the furniture and going over the inventory, making and drawing up the agreement, and getting them signed by the principals. Extras are considered to be allowed for all stamps, travelling expenses, advertisements, postage, &c.

#### *Rate of Charge for Property Let or Sold.*

£.5. commission on the first £.100.
2½ per cent. from £.100. to £.2000.
For all above £.2000. one per cent.

## EXAMPLE.

What is the commission on £.2500?	£.	s.	d.
These are also the terms for the sale of freehold or leasehold property.	{	5 per cent. on £.100	..... 5 0 0
		2½ per cent. on 1900	..... 47 10 0
		1 per cent. on 500	..... 5 0 0
		<u>£.2500</u>	<u>£.57 10 0</u>

On letting unfurnished houses 5 per cent. on the first year's rent, in which case an agreement for a lease may be necessary, unless let to a tenant at will.

## FORM OF AGREEMENT.

An Agreement made this                      day of

Between

of

in the parish of                                      in the county of  
of the one part, and                                      of  
in the parish of                                      in the county of                                      of the  
other part, as follows :

The said                      agrees to let, and the said                      for  
hereby agrees to take **All** that messuage or tenement, and premises, situate  
and being

Together with the household-furniture,  
fixtures, and things now in and upon the said premises, **To Hold** unto  
the said                      from the                      day of                      for  
the term of                      years. **Yielding and Paying** for the same  
the rent or sum of £.                      which  
rent or sum of                      per annum, to be paid in four equal quarterly  
payments; viz. on the                      day of                      the                      day of  
the                      day of                      and the                      day of  
in each year. The first payment to be made on the

day of                      now next ensuing. **And** the said  
hereby agrees to pay the said rent of £.                      for the above-mentioned  
house and premises, as the same shall become due. **And** the said

for                      hereby agrees to pay the original rent ;  
as also bear, pay, and discharge all taxes, rates and assessments what-  
soever, either parliamentary or parochial, which the said premises are  
now or may be subject unto, during the term hereby agreed to be let.  
**And** that he the said                      shall and will, at the expiration  
or other determination of the said term, deliver up and give possession of  
the said house and premises with the said furniture and things therein,  
unto the said                      or his agent, in the same state and condition

they now are (reasonable use and wear thereof allowed, and casualties hap-  
pening by fire only excepted.) **And** the said                      hereby  
agrees to make good, pay for, repair, and replace all such articles  
of furniture, fixtures, and things as shall or may be broken, lost, damaged,  
or destroyed by                      family, servants, or others, during the term hereby  
agreed to be let (except as aforesaid). **In Witness** whereof the said  
parties have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Witness

## FORM OF AN AGREEMENT FOR A LEASE.

An Agreement made the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ of the one part, and  
 Between A. B. of \_\_\_\_\_ of the other part. The said A. B.  
 B. C. of \_\_\_\_\_ doth hereby agree, to grant and execute unto the said B. C. on request,  
 and at the expense of him the said B. C. a good and effectual lease **Of**  
 All that messuage or tenement, and premises, situate **Of**  
 \_\_\_\_\_ in the parish of \_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_  
 now in the occupation of \_\_\_\_\_ **To Hold from**  
 the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ for the term of \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
**Yielding and Paying** for the same unto the said A. B. the yearly  
 rent or sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds, payable quarterly, clear of all deductions.  
 Which said lease shall contain the usual covenant for payment of rent  
 quarterly, as aforesaid. Also, that the said B. C. shall keep the said  
 messuage or tenement, and premises, in good and substantial re-  
 pair, during the said term, and all other the usual covenants contained  
 in leases. **In Witness** whereof the said parties have hereunto set  
 their hands the day and year first above written.  
 Witness

The above agreement must be signed by the principals, and stamped within twenty-one days after the date or execution, and the signatures of the parties witnessed; which agreement for a lease will remain in full force until the leases are made out, by the solicitors of the parties, and executed. If the agreement is not stamped within twenty-one days from the date of the execution, it will cost 10*l.* to have it stamped, which before would only have been 20*s.* In any agreement, if the length exceeds fifteen folios (of seventy-two words each) or 1080 words, there will be an extra duty to pay, as will appear by the copy of the stamp duties, herewith published. In drawing up agreements for leases, they should not have the words "the said A. B. doth hereby let," because these words belong to a lease; but the agreement should state that it really is nothing more than an agreement for a lease, and stamped accordingly.

*Of Taking Inventories of Furnished Houses.*

In taking inventories a certain system should invariably be adopted, without which innumerable errors will occur; and for those unacquainted with such system, or those who are in the practice of a bad system or making irregular inventories, we here give the necessary instruction, which is found most advantageous in conducting this branch of house-agency. First, Observe that every room or apartment in a furnished house should be numbered, and that No. 1. should be one of the top rooms in the house, as *No. 1, Right-hand Front Attic.* Observe to begin in every room with the grate or stove fender and fire-irons, the curtains or other fixed furniture, blinds, &c.; then follow with the largest articles in the room, as bedsteads, furniture and bedding, drawers, dressing-tables, dressing-

glasses, wash-tables, chairs, bedside-carpets, crockery, cracked squares, locks and keys to rooms, &c. as appears by the following examples, every inventory being properly headed at the commencement, as follows :

*An Inventory of the Household Furniture, Fixtures, &c. the property of \_\_\_\_\_ at his house, situate to be let furnished to \_\_\_\_\_ Taken \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_*

## NO. 1.—RIGHT-HAND FRONT ATTIC.

- A 26-inch Bath-stove, wire-fender, and fire-irons.
- A 4-feet 6-inch four-post beech bedstead, and dimity furniture, with valance, and bases complete.
- A bordered hair-mattress, in striped case.
- A feather-bed, bolster, 3 blankets, and coverlid.
- A 3-feet 6-inch wainscot chest of 5 drawers, locks, and 1 key.
- A 3-feet deal table and drawer, a 10 × 8 mahogany swing glass.
- A square deal wash-hand-stand and 1 drawer, basin, ewer, soap-pot, drainer and cover, brush, tray, and cover, caraff, and tumbler.
- Four black matted-seat chairs, a pair of green tammy window curtains, and brass rod.
- Two Kidderminster bedside carpets, 1 chamber utensil, 2 cracked squares, lock and key to room.

[All the attics on the floor are to be numbered, and conducted in the same way, an example of one being sufficient for the whole.]

## NO. 2. RIGHT-HAND FRONT BED-ROOM.

- A 36-inch register stove, with black margin and winder.
- A high green wire-fender and fire-irons.
- Hearth-brush and hearth-rug.
- A Brussels carpet to plan of room.
- A handsome chimney-glass, 30 × 26 in gilt frame, 2 pair of buff chintz window-curtains and draperies, lined with blue calico, with black pole cornices and gilt ends, rosette ornaments; the draperies fringed with buff and blue silk and worsted fringe, with laths, brass curtain-rods, line, and 4 brass curtain-pins, complete.
- Two white Holland spring-blinds.
- Two pair of dwarf muslin curtains and brass rods.
- An elegant and lofty 6-feet 6-inch mahogany four-post bedstead, lath bottom, carved and reeded feet-posts, with rich buff chintz drapery, furniture lined with blue calico, and fringed with buff and blue silk, and worsted fringe; 3 black pole cornices with gilt ends, head-cloth, and base valance complete.
- A straw pallias in two parts.
- A bordered hair mattress, in striped case.
- A bordered flock mattress, in white case.
- A bordered feather-bed, bolster, 2 white fustian down pillows, 3 Bath coating blankets bound with silk.
- A white Marseilles quilt.
- Two 3-step mahogany bed-steps, lined with carpet.
- A mahogany wardrobe with folding-doors, 5 sliding tray shelves, 5 drawers under, locks and 2 keys.
- A mahogany double chest of 10 drawers, locks and key.
- A 3-feet 6-inch mahogany chest of 5 drawers, locks and key.
- A mahogany kneehole dressing-table, with 2 drawers, locks and key.

- A mahogany swing dressing-glass, 22 by 16.  
 A japanned tray-top wash-hand table, with basin, ewer, soap-glass, caraff, and tumbler.  
 Six japanned rush-seat chairs, with seat cushions in buff chintz cases, to match bed-furniture.  
 A Woburn chair in buff chintz case, to match.  
 A tub easy chair in buff chintz case, to match.  
 A satin-wood Pembroke table.  
 Two ditto corner tables with one drawer each.  
 A ditto folding two-leaf airing-horse.  
 A ditto tray-top pot cupboard.  
 Three shelves, a rail of 6 clothes-pins in closet, lock and key to door, 3 cracked squares, lock and key to room.

[This example is sufficient for any bed-room, observing to keep the furniture in regular rotation. In taking the inventory all small articles may be added after the principal furniture. All fixtures belonging to the house always come after the furniture, in their respective rooms.]

For the drawing-room furniture, the following will be sufficient to shew the proper situation in the inventory:—

NO. FRONT DRAWING-ROOM.

- A 34-inch handsome bright polished steel sarcophagus grate, ornamented with rich chased and burnished honeysuckle or molu ornaments, on a black polished marble plinth and black polished marble covings.  
 A rich polished steel fender, with cut standards and polished steel fire-irons; hearth-brush; an imperial hearth-rug; and a Brussels carpet as planned to room.  
 A handsome chimney-glass, in carved and gilt in matt and burnished gold frame, plate 80 inches by 46 inches.  
 Two handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, 3 plates each, top plate 20 by 30, middle plate 48 by 30, lower plate 28 by 30.  
 An elegant suit of 3 pair of chintz window-curtains, with handsome French draperies, to continue over the windows and piers, fringed with rich silk Parisian fringe; the whole lined throughout with pink calico; 3 carved and gilt poles with cornice ends, laths, lines, rods, drapery-pins, and six 3-inch brass curtain-pins, &c. complete.  
 Three white Holland spring-blinds.  
 Three pair of long muslin curtains to ditto, and brass-rods.  
 Three pair of dwarf muslin curtains and rods.  
 A costly diamond cut-glass drop chandelier suspended from the ceiling, with 8 cut-glass pans and nozles for candles, and icicle drops, complete.  
 Two or molu candelabras with 6 lights each, at the end of room, with handsome cut-glass icicle-drop ornaments.  
 A pair of gilt in burnished gold tripod pole-screens, with octagon mounts, filled blue silk.  
 Two velvet bell-pulls, with chased or molu handles.  
 A handsome carved and gilt console, with statuary marble slab, supported by two chimera figures, mounted on a plinth of rosewood and gold; the glass to continue to the plinth; lower plate 63 by 30; upper plate 60 by 63; in burnished gold frame.

[Then follow with a proper description of sofa-tables, sandwich-tables, loo-tables, writing-tables, trio-tables, pillar and claw-tables, work-tables, &c. After which all the sofas, particularly describing the number of squabs, bolsters, back-cushions, pillows, &c.; also couches, chaise-longues, Turkish sofas, Ottomans, &c.; easy-chairs and cushions, &c.; fauteil, hunting-chairs, Woburn chairs; and then the number and description of Trafalgar-chairs,

or other light drawing-room chairs, seat-cushions, &c. After this you may follow with sundry other small articles, as they may occur, describing mortice, locks, and keys; finger-plates to doors, cracked squares, &c. Observe when windows are glazed with plate-glass, which is often the case, particularly in the lower sashes of drawing-room windows, to be very circumspect in describing the number cracked; and to prevent disputes when the house is given up, it is often the practice to draw in the margin of the inventory book the representation of the window, shewing precisely, by lines, the number and direction of each crack: this is not always necessary in crown-glass.]

## NO. DINING-ROOM.

The same method with respect to taking the fixed furniture first, will answer as well for the dining-room as the drawing-room: then follow with the large articles, as side-boards, side-tables, dining-tables, chairs, and other sundries.

Breakfast-rooms, housekeeper's rooms, butler's and steward's rooms, may be regulated on the same principle.

Where China and glass occurs in any of these rooms, it is better taken altogether at the end of the inventory, and is usually separated from the furniture.

## NO. KITCHEN.

In taking the inventory of the kitchen, it is usual to take the range by the size and proper description, fender, and fire-irons. Then to take all tables, chairs, and other furniture; after which the kitchen utensils, and last of all the fixtures.

Let all the copper articles be kept separate in the inventory.

All the iron articles separate.

All the pewter articles separate.

All the tin articles separate.

All the wooden articles separate.

All yards, vaults, cellars, sculleries, gardens, and out-houses, to be mentioned in the inventory; and the several articles belonging to each to be particularly specified.

Ditto stables, lofts, groom's rooms, hay-lofts, coach-houses, &c. &c.

N. B. If any inventory is taken for valuation, it is necessary to take the size of such articles, where the value is governed by their dimensions, as bedsteads; bedding, blankets, counterpanes, window-curtains, and draperies, by the number of yards they contain, bed-furnitures ditto. Glasses, which should be taken at sight measure, and a half-inch allowed in width, and half-inch in the height for the part that is covered by the frame. All stoves to be taken in inches, observing to call them by their proper names; as the stoves with round bodies are termed Pantheon stoves; those with square or shaped bodies Bath stoves; those with elliptic fronts and slanting sides, and the hobs contracted in a slanting direction, after the manner of Count Rumford, are called Rumford stoves; those with margins and winders are termed register stoves; those with half-margins, without winders, are termed half register stoves; the loose grates standing complete, without setting in brick, are termed sarcophagus grates; some ancient grates of the same description are termed Stafford grates; others are termed cottage stoves; those without sides, but having only bars in front, are called skeleton grates; in kitchens they are

termed ranges, and measured in feet and inches, besides a great variety of warm-air, cabin, and other stoves. In taking all articles of furniture, observe to describe them in such way, that by their dimensions you may be able to ascertain the value when new, by the several tables, lists, and examples, published in this work for that purpose; from the price of which, an allowance must be made, which an appraiser valuing may, in his own judgment, think proper to make, taking into consideration the state such furniture may be in at the time the valuation is made. For the prices of all these articles of furniture, the reader is referred to the index of the general articles, arranged alphabetically.

PRICES OF STOVES.		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bath stoves and Pantheon stoves .....		0	6	to	1 0 per inch.
Elliptic or Rumford stoves .....		0	10	to	1 6
Register stoves, with cast-iron fronts .....		1	6	to	2 6
Ditto, with bright grates, japanned margins, &c. bright steel margins, side slips, &c. ....		3	6	to	4 6
Handsome bright-steel register stoves, with bright cut-steel fronts, margins, and slips .....		£.	s.	£.	s.
Other very ornamental grates, to new designs, may cost .....	from	50	0	to	250 0
Cottage stoves .....	from	0	15	to	3 10
Sarcophagus bright-steel grates, with ornaments of or molu .....	from	5	0	to	50 0
Cast-iron inclosed warm-air stove for halls, are from		1	0	to	12 0
Cabin stoves, German stoves, &c. ....	from	1	0	to	6 0
Iron pipe for ditto, per foot run, from 2 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>					
Elbows, from 2 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> each.					
If large pipes, with soot-doors and elbows, &c. included per foot run					5 <i>s.</i>
Furnace-doors and frames for coppers and hot plates, from 9 <i>s.</i> to 15 <i>s.</i>					
Small square stewing-stoves, from 7 <i>s.</i> to 9 <i>s.</i>					
Large cast-iron stewing-stoves, weighing 1qr. 8lbs. at 4 <i>d.</i> per pound, 12 <i>s.</i>					
Cast-plates for stewing-stoves, weighing 35lbs. each, at 3 <i>d.</i> per pound, 8 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>					
Wrought-iron curb-bars for ditto, and fitting, at 7 <i>d.</i> per pound.					

The value of all iron chests, ovens, and stoves, such as laundry or ironing-stoves, are all to be ascertained by measurement, as will appear by the following Examples: the measurement and thickness being ascertained, the weight will be found by the Tables, in this work. Observe, in the manufacture of iron chests, that the difference between wrought-iron and cast-iron can be ascertained as follows. In cast-iron all the stiles, rails, &c. to form the pannelled doors are put on separate and riveted to the flat plate, forming the pannels; the joints, therefore, and rivets cannot be totally hidden; also, if there are mouldings mitred round the pannels, the joints of the mitres will immediately shew whether the work is cast or wrought, as in cast-iron, no joint of any sort can be observed in the pannels and stiles.

*Valuation of Fixtures, Fixed Furniture, &c.*

*Valuation of Iron Chest. Cast-iron.*

Size 33 in. high } the inside fitted up with 3 drawers, and shelves and  
 32 in. wide } sliding partitions complete.  
 24 in. deep }

Dimensions,		Weight per foot superficial, by Table II. for Cast iron.	
2 9			lbs.
2 8			
2 9	7 4	½ in. thick door . . .	29 lbs. per foot. 210
2 8			
2) 2 9	7 4	½ in. back	} Weight, per foot. 19 lbs. 6 oz. 560
2 0			
2) 2 8	11 0	½ in. sides	
2 0			
	10 8	½ in. top and bottom	
	29 0	feet superficial	

	770 at 5d.	16 0 0
Lock and bars . . . . .		2 10 0
Casing, shelves and drawers, at 1s. per lb. . . . .		3 10 0
Price when new . . . . .		<u>£.22 0 0</u>

Box of wards, from 20s. to 40s.

Drawer locks, from 6s. to 12s.

If the whole is taken at 7d. per lb. it will include the expense of the internal fittings up and lock complete; or

770 lbs. at 7d. per lb. . . . .	22 9 0
In a valuation, deduct one-third as second-hand . . . . .	7 6 8
Price at second-hand . . . . .	<u>£.15 2 4</u>

Cast-iron plates of every description, ovens, &c. are to be measured, and the weight per foot will be found, on applying to the Iron Table No. II.; and the price per lb. or per cwt. will be found in the Blacksmith's Prices herewith published.

Large kitchen ranges will weigh from 4 cwt. to 6 cwt. and in price from 10l. to 15l. according to size and weight.

A strong bright kitchen-range, with double bright spit, racks, wind-up cheeks, swing trivets and fall-down bar, crane and table bar; weight 4cwt. 0qr. 27lbs. at 6d. per lb. or 56s. per cwt. is . . . . . £.11 17 6

A large cast-iron back for do. weighed separate, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs. at 21s. per cwt. . . . . 2 8 0

Value when new . . . . . 14 5 6

Deduct on valuation at second-hand one-third . . . . . 4 15 2

Value at second-hand . . . . . £.9 10 4

A self-oiling smoke jack, with bearing bar, door, and frame complete, 8 to 9 guineas.

Wrought-iron ties and wrought bars, from 5d. to 7d. per lb.; the weight to be ascertained from Table for Bar-iron.

Wrought-iron window guards; 28 ft. run of ½ square bars, weight, as per Table, 2 lb. per foot run; at 6d. per lb. new and fixed:

28	
2	
<u>56</u> lbs. at 6d. per lb. . . . .	£.1. 8s. 0d.



*Large Wrought-iron Chests, and Wrought-iron Pannel Doors, &c.*

Suppose the whole, on an average, as  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, or 10 lbs. weight to the foot superficial; see Table II. Wrought-Iron, about 40 feet superficial, or 400 lbs. varying in price from 10d. to 14d. per lb.

400  
1s. per lb.

2,0)40,0

20l. the original price when new.—Deduct one-third for the price of second-hand.

*Large Wrought-iron Six-Pannel Doors.*

6 ft. high, by 2 ft. wide—  
12 ft. superficial average of stiles and pannels,  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch thick, or weight per foot 15½ lbs. at 10d. to 13d. per lb.

186	15½ lbs.
1s. per lb.	12 ft.
2,0)18,6	180
9l. 6s. price when new.	6
	186

Where greater correctness is necessary, the thickness of the pannels must be ascertained, and the thickness of the rails and stiles separate; which must be brought into separate superficial quantities, to ascertain the true weight: the average will, however, be sufficiently correct for most purposes.

For other articles of ironmongery, see the Furnishing Ironmonger's Prices, published in this work.

*Valuation of Battened Lead Cistern.*

Measure all the sizes and the thickness of the lead, and refer to the Lead Table No. 1. For the weight per foot superficial, ascertain the weight of the back, front, bottom, sides, and cross-stays, and allow for the projection of the moulding, prints, and ornaments, as follows:

Size 6 ft. 2 in. high; 5 ft. wide; 4 ft. 6 in. deep.

	Weights.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.
Back, 6 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft.	}	2 2 20
Bottom, 5 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in.		2 0 0
2 Sides, 6 ft. 2 in. by 4 ft. 6 in.	}	4 3 0
Front, 6 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft.		2 2 20
Mouldings, prints and battens, one-eighth the weight of the front		0 1 10
Cross-stay		0 3 0
Waste pipe, 2 yards of $\frac{3}{4}$ pipe		0 0 18
		13 1 20
From 38s. to 40s. per cwt. when new; see Plumber's Prices		£.2
		26
		1
Of 10 lbs. lead, or one-sixth thick		27 new.

*Cisterns and Sinks, lined with lead.*

The superficial dimensions being taken, and the thickness of the lead, refer to Table for the weight, by which it will appear that lead one-eighth of an inch thick will weigh 7½ lbs. to the foot superficial: and in Table No. 2, we find the price of 7½ lbs. lead

will be 2s. 4d. per foot superficial, which price must be added to the price of the Joiners' work per foot :—

Or, 1½ wrought, 2 sides and dove-tailed . . . . .	s. d.
	1 4
7½ lbs. lead, per foot superficial . . . . .	2 4
	5 8

Suppose cistern 4 ft. long } 6 ft. end  
 3 ft. high } 6 end  
 2 ft. deep } 12 front  
 12 back  
 8 bottom

---

44 ft. superficial, @ 3s. 8d. . . £.s. 1s. 4d. new.

*Cisterns and Sinks, per foot superficial.*

1½ in. Deal, 2 sides and dovetailed cisterns . . . . .	s. d.
	1 4
1½ in. Deal, ditto, ditto . . . . .	1 6
2 in. Deal, ditto, ditto . . . . .	1 11
2½ in. Deal, ditto, ditto . . . . .	2 3
1½ in. Deal, proper ledged flap, and frames to cistern . . . . .	1 3
1½ in. Deal, bottoms and bearers to sinks . . . . .	1 2
1½ in. Deal, ditto, ditto . . . . .	1 5

The lead linings to add.

*Of Coppers and Boilers.*

Coppers and Boilers, under 24 gallons, generally weigh about 1½ lb. to the gallon: and all coppers from 120 gallons, and upwards, generally weigh about 2 lbs. to the gallon. If bespoke to be made stronger than common, the addition is generally a quarter of a lb. to a gallon, more than the weight above mentioned, without pipes and cocks.

Coppers without cocks, if they are made hollow in the bottom and sides, will contain something more than by the Tables, but do not weigh more.

*Dimensions of Coppers, &c. taken from Lag to Brim.*

Inches, Lag to Brim.	Gallons.	lbs. Weight.		Inches, Lag to Brim.	Gallons.	lbs. Weight.
9½	1	1½	8 lbs. 1½ in. bore. (the weight of cock.) 7 lbs. 1½ in. bore.	27	22	33
12½	2	3		27½	23	34½
14	3	4½		27½	24	36
15½	4	6		27½	25	37½
16½	5	7½		28	26	39
17½	6	9		28½	27	40½
18½	7	10½		29	28	42
19½	8	12		29½	29	43½
20½	9	13½		30	30	45
21	10	15		32	36	54
21½	11	16½		34	43	64½
22	12	18		35	48	72
22½	13	19½		36	53	79½
23½	14	21		37	58	87
24	15	22½		33	63	94½
24½	16	24		39	67	100½
25	17	25½		40	71	106½
25½	18	27		45	104	156
26	19	28½		50	146	219
26½	20	30		55	208	312
26½	21	31½				

*Of Pipes and Cocks.*

The pipe, if soldered, is generally computed to weigh 1-14th of the weight of the copper, before the pipe is put to it; but if the pipe is laid over and put together with nails, instead of being soldered, it is generally computed to weigh 1-12th of the weight of the copper before the pipe is put to it.

*Of the Bore and Weight of Cocks.*

	Gall.	In.	lbs.
In a copper of 30,		the bore of the cock will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,	and the weight of the cock 7
Ditto 50,		ditto . . . . . $1\frac{3}{4}$ ,	ditto . . . . . 8
Ditto 80,		ditto . . . . . 2,	ditto . . . . . 12
Ditto 120,		ditto . . . . . $2\frac{1}{4}$ ,	ditto . . . . . 19
Ditto 150,		ditto . . . . . $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,	ditto . . . . . 26
Ditto 200,		ditto . . . . . $2\frac{3}{4}$ ,	ditto . . . . . 30
Ditto 260,		ditto . . . . . 3,	ditto . . . . . 34
Ditto 340,		ditto . . . . . $3\frac{1}{4}$ ,	ditto . . . . . 44
Ditto 420,		ditto . . . . . $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,	ditto . . . . . 56
Ditto 420,		ditto . . . . . $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,	ditto . . . . . 70
and all above }		ditto . . . . . $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,	ditto . . . . . 70

Coppersmiths and Braziers take the diameter of the bore of these large cocks at the hind part of the cock; but when fixed, the bore cannot be taken there. Observe, that the diameter of the bore, at the mouth of the cock, is about 3-4ths of the diameter of the bore behind; viz. if 2 inches behind, the bore before will be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

The weight of the solder is rather uncertain, but is sometimes taken at double the weight of the cock.

When old coppers are much worn, it is usual to deduct a third from the weight when it was new; viz. if it weighed a pound and half when new, reckon it a pound to the gallon second-hand.

Brass coppers have no rivets, and therefore run lighter, viz. about a pound and a quarter to the gallon; and the metal is paler.

*Valuation of a Copper or Boiler.*

4	6		
4	0		
3	0		
	54	0	
Deduct for	3	0	
ash-hole }	51		
	8		
	9)408		
13	0	45	feet of reduced brickwork, @ 1s. 4d. (See Bricklayers' Prices.) . . . . .
2	0	26	feet superficial lead curb, 1-8th thick, which, by Table, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the foot superficial, and is 2s. 4d. per foot . . . . .
			If coppers or boilers measure $26\frac{1}{2}$ in. from lag to brim, the weight by Table is 30 lbs. at 21d. per lb. . . . .
			Pipe, 1-14th the weight of the copper, or 2 lbs. . . . .
			Case, 1 lb. . . . .
			Carried over $\underline{\underline{£. s. d.}}$

	Brought up	8	18	5
Cock, measuring at the bore 1½ in. weighs				
7 lbs. @ 20d. per lb. . . . .		0	11	8
Solder, 14 lbs. @ 1s. 2d. . . . .		0	16	4
Iron furnace, frame, and door . . . . .		0	10	0
Wood cover . . . . .		0	6	0
		<u>£.11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

The prices of copper boilers vary from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb.

The length of this boiler being 4 ft. 6 in., as will appear by the dimensions, the price, per foot run, will be 2l. 10s.

If the coppers are much larger, and the projection of brickwork more than 3 feet from the wall, the price may be taken at from 2l. 10s. to 3l. per foot run.

Common coppers with lead curbs, without cocks, may be taken from 2l. to 2l. 5s. per foot run.

For the weight of coppers, and other particulars, see the Tables.

### Valuation of Stewing Stoves.

5	0	
2	9	
2	0	
		27 6
Deductions	5	4 6
about		23 0
		8
	9)	184
20 feet reduced brickwork . . . . .	@ 1s. 4d. . . . .	1 6 8
3 cast-iron stewing stoves . . . . .	8s. 0d. . . . .	1 4 0
3 cast-iron plates, weighing 30 lbs. each, at 3d.		
per lb. or 7s. 6d. each . . . . .		1 2 6
9 feet run of curb bar wrought-iron, 60 lbs. @ 6d. . . . .		1 10 0
10 feet superficial tile-paving . . . . .	1s. 2d. . . . .	0 11 8
Colouring 10 feet superficial red . . . . .	3d. . . . .	0 2 6
19 ft. 9 in. superficial tuck painting . . . . .	8d. . . . .	0 13 2
		<u>£.6 10 6</u>

Stewing-stoves complete, per foot run, when of the usual size as above, 1l. 6s.; or, if numbered, per stove 2l. 3s. 6d. to 2l. 7s. each stove.

1	6	£.2	3	6
	5 feet run.		S,	number of stoves.
<u>£.6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>£.6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>

### Ovens, Coppers, &c.

Are measured as solid work, deducting only the ash-hole; and as these and other kinds of brickwork are taken in cubic feet, multiply by 8, and divide by 9, the quotient will be the number of feet reduced to a brick and a half; or divide cube feet by 306, which will produce rods.

An eight-bushel oven will measure 8 ft. deep and 7 ft. wide; and will cost building, 30l. to 35l.

A ten-bushel oven will measure 9 ft. deep, and 7 ft. 6 in. wide; and will cost building, 40l. to 45l.

A twelve-bushel oven will measure 10 ft. deep, and 8 ft. 6 in. wide; and will cost building, 48l. to 53l.

Or calculate, for every bushel, from 3l. 10s. to 4l. for almost all general sized ovens.

*Valuation of Fixtures.*

All shelves, dressers, drawers, closet-fronts, rail and pin, sinks, cisterns, and every other fixture, must be measured, to ascertain the original price; and from that alone the real value can be ascertained; and a certain proportional deduction must be made, to reduce the value to that of second-hand articles; much depending on the state or condition they may be in, at the time such valuation is made. For those who wish to go very minutely into business of this nature, we have given, in another part of this work, a correct list of the prices for new work; but for the greater dispatch, we will select a list of certain prices, for the general description of fixtures and sundry articles, which will include painting and fixing. As fixtures are articles of use to every family purchasing them, and as the family leaving a house has enjoyed the use of them during their term, where fixtures are in a good state, and legally to be purchased, it will not be unreasonable, on either side, if an appraiser should, in valuing them, allow a third less than the price when new: although some appraisers will offer only one-fourth the original value, owing to their not being sufficiently acquainted with the real value of these articles when first erected. The following list will give a just idea of these articles, which may be readily referred to in cases of valuations of fixtures; and further, to authorise which, where any dispute may arise, reference may be made to the other trade-prices contained in this work, to set the matter at rest. Observing in painted articles, as in closet-fronts, shelves, &c. they will be reckoned as having 3 coats (when new); and where both sides are painted, the price of paint will be doubled; the price of 3 oils being 11*d.* per yard, of 9 square feet: the 9th part of 11*d.* or 1½*d.* will be added, where one side only is done, per foot superficial; and where 2 sides is painted, 2½*d.* will be added to the price of the Joiners' work, including fixing, &c. complete. Where articles are not painted, this statement will give the proportionate deduction. Where painted articles have been fluted, observe, an addition of ¾*d.* per foot superficial will be added, as fluting is 7*d.* per yard extra, to common work.

## APPRAISER'S PRICES;

*Or, the Price of Fixtures when new, including Painting and Fixing.*

Painting on sides in 3 oils.	Joiner's.	For second-hand, deduct one-third.	Painted and fixed per, ft. superficial.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	SHELVES—fixed.	<i>s. d.</i>
2½	0 9	¾ in. deals, wrot, and painted complete . . . . .	0 11½
2½	0 11½	1 in. ditto, ditto . . . . .	1 2
2½	1 1	1½ in. ditto, ditto . . . . .	1 3½
2½	1 3	1½ in. ditto, ditto . . . . .	1 5½
2½	1 6	2 in. ditto, ditto . . . . .	1 8½
2½	2 1	3 in. ditto, ditto . . . . .	2 3½
		If astragal edges, add . . . . .	0 1
		Ditto cut-standards, add . . . . .	0 1
		Inch brackets, each . . . . .	0 8

DRESSERS.		<i>£. s. d.</i>
With potboards, legs, rails, runners, and drawers; 3 rows of shelves and cut-standards; per ft. run, including painting and fixing; under 3 ft. projection from the wall	21 0 0	1 4 0
If without shelves, including drawers and potboards, &c. ditto per ft. run	1 0 0	1 0 0
Dresser-tops, per ft. run	0 4 0	0 4 0
Per ft. superficial	0 1 3	0 1 3
Potboards and bearers, per ft. run, painted, &c.	0 3 6	0 3 6
Per ft. superficial	0 1 0	0 1 0
Framed and beaded legs, frame and runners, per ft. run, complete to the dressers, drawers, linings, &c.	0 3 0	0 3 0
Framed and beaded legs, per ft. run	0 0 6	0 0 6
Rabbeted runners, ditto	0 0 4	0 0 4
DRAWERS FOR DRESSERS, &c.		
3 ft. square, 1 ft. deep, dove-tailed, &c. painted front, each drawer	0 18 0	0 18 0
Or, per ft. run, in dressers, &c.	0 6 0	0 6 0
Dove-tailed drawers, 3 ft. long, 1 ft. 6 in. from front to back, and 1 ft. deep, each drawer	0 10 0	0 10 0
Or, per ft. run, in dressers, tables, &c.	0 3 6	0 3 6
DRESSERS complete.		
With drawers, potboard, shelves, &c. the lower part enclosed with dwarf-doors, per ft. run; fixed, and painted complete	1 9 0	1 9 0
CLOSET-FRONTS.		
Painted and fixed complete, per ft. superficial	0 1 6	0 1 6
2 in. Ditto ditto	0 1 9	0 1 9
IRONING BOARDS.		
Clamped and hung with hinges, &c. complete, including hanging stile, &c. per ft. run	0 5 3	0 5 3
Or, per ft. superficial	0 1 9	0 1 9
KITCHEN TABLES.		
4 inch elm tops, planed both sides, and framed, per ft. superficial	0 2 6	0 2 6
Ditto, including legs, stout rails, and stretchers, ditto	0 3 2	0 3 2
If with iron bolts, nuts, &c. ditto	0 4 0	0 4 0
A table as above, 12 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, with bolts and nuts	13 10 0	13 10 0
Ditto, without bolts and nuts	11 6 0	11 6 0
The drawers to add:—for the price, see Drawers for Dressers.		
COUNTERS.		
Per ft. run of deal and painted, the fronts with small doors, and top complete, 3 ft. high, 3 ft. wide	0 12 0	0 12 0
Or, per ft. superficial	0 1 4	0 1 4
Counters, as above, with wainscot tops, per ft. run	0 15 0	0 15 0
Ditto with mahogany tops, ditto, from 18s. to	1 0 0	1 0 0
FORMS.		
Per ft. run, including legs, &c. from 1s. to	0 1 4	0 1 4
Extra stout ditto, for kitchens, per ft. run	0 1 6	0 1 6
WASHING TROUGHS, KNEADING TROUGHS, &c.—splayed.		
3 ft. long, 1 ft. 6 in. wide, 1 ft. 6 in. deep, each	1 1 0	1 1 0
4 ft. Ditto, ditto, ditto	1 7 0	1 7 0
5 ft. Ditto, ditto, ditto	1 13 0	1 13 0
6 ft. Ditto, ditto, ditto	1 19 0	1 19 0
When longer, with divisions, measured per ft. run	0 7 0	0 7 0
Rail and pin, per ft. run, painted and fixed	0 0 3	0 0 3
Ditto, in mahogany, with brass cloak-pins	2s. 6d. to	0 2 6

SASHES.		s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
2 in. ovolo deal shop-front sashes, painted and fixed, per ft. sup.		0	11	0	3	11
	Glazing	3	0	0		
Wainscot ditto	ditto . . . . .	1	4	0	4	4
	Glazing	3	0	0		
Mahogany ditto	ditto . . . . .	1	7	0	4	7
	Glazing	3	0	0		

If circular, add half.

## SASHES AND FRAMES.

Per ft. superficial, painted . . . . .	2	2	0	5	2	
	Glazing	3	0	0		
French casements and frames . . . . .	2	0	0	5	0	
	Glazing	3	0	0		
Ditto, wainscot, add per ft. . . . .				0	1	6
If mahogany . . . . .	4	2	0	7	2	
	Glazing	3	0	0		

Per foot superficial,  
Painting. Joiners.

## DOORS.

s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
2½	1	1	1 in. deal 2 pannel sq. door, painted both sides, each	1 1 0
2½	1	3	1 Ditto, bead, butt, & square, or moulded & squared,	1 5 6
2½	1	4	1½ deal 4-pannel square door ditto . . . . .	1 7 0
2½	1	6	Ditto, moulded and squared . . . . .	1 10 0
2½	1	8	Ditto, 6-pannel ditto . . . . .	1 13 0
2½	1	11	Ditto, 6-pannel ditto, moulded both sides . . . . .	1 17 6
2½	2	3	2 in. ditto, ditto . . . . .	2 3 6

For other doors, see the Joiner's Prices, herewith published.

## OUTSIDE SHUTTER BLINDS, painted, &amp;c.

Per ft. superficial . . . . .	3s. to	0	3	6
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For all other blinds, see Furnishing.

## DRYING-RACKS, for Laundries.

Rails of drying racks and frames, measured per ft. superficial, on an average . . . . .	0	0	10
Wince, and fixing, including 8 pulleys in addition, each 8l. to . . . . .	10	0	0
Add the line, per yard . . . . .	0	0	6

## SKYLIGHTS, painted and glazed, per foot superficial.

Without glass, painted and fixed . . . . .	0	1	3
Skylights glazed, painted, and fixed, per ft. superficial . . . . .	0	4	3

## MEAT-SAFES.

6 ft. 0 in. high } Shelves and fly-wire, painted, &c. complete, fly-			
2 ft. 9 in. wide } wire in doors and at the sides . . . . .	from 8l.	to	. 9 0 0
2 ft. 0 in. deep } with fly-wire, &c. complete . . . . .	4l. 10s.	to	. 5 0 0
3 ft. high } . . . . .			
2 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. } . . . . .			

## ENCLOSED SEATS FOR STABLES, &amp;c. with Rising Flaps, Elbows, and Backs.

Stout 1½ in. flush and painted, per ft. run, complete . . . . .	1	3	0
Or, 5 ft. long; 3 ft. 6 in. high, back; 2 ft. high, seat; 1 ft. 6 in. deep from back to front . . . . .	5	15	0

## CORN-BINS, ENCLOSURES, CORNER-CUPBOARDS, OR OTHER FIXED CUPBOARDS.

Painted, &c. complete, per ft. superficial . . . . .	from 1s.	to	. 0 1 4
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## PARTITIONS.

1½ in. square-framed partition, painted and fixed, per ft. superficial, 0	1	6	
Ditto, moulded and square . . . . .	0	1	10
2 in. ditto, moulded two sides, and ditto . . . . .	0	2	0
If glazed sash partition fixed and painted, the sash and glazing, } per ft. superficial . . . . .	1	0	0
	Glazing	3	0

## CHIMNEY BOARDS.

	£.	s.	d.
Framed square, pannelled and painted, 3 ft. square each . . . . .	0	10	0
Ditto canvased, and papered with common paper and border . . . . .	0	8	0

Ebonized and Gilt Mouldings, see Cabinet Furniture and Mouldings.  
Marble and Scagliola Slabs, see Masons' and Scagliola Prices.

## VIRANDAS, with Balconies, painted, &amp;c. complete.

An Iron Viranda, with plain uprights or pilasters opposite each pier, a plain neat iron balcony, with a wood balcony bottom on cantalivres, painted and fixed complete, the top of the viranda covered with copper on iron ribs, from 3*l.* to 3*l.* 5*s.* per ft. run, painted and fixed complete—

Or, for a house of 30 feet front, 90*l.* to 95*l.*

The balcony bottom of wood, on cantalivres, will be 10*s.* per ft. run, including fixing.

The iron balcony or gallery, of a plain neat pattern, from 11*s.* to 13*s.* per ft. run, measuring the two return-ends in, and adding them to the lengths.

If of an expensive scroll pattern, from 13*s.* to 20*s.* per ft. run.

The value to be ascertained by measurement of length of bars and thickness; then, on referring to the Blacksmiths' Tables, we find the weight; and to the prices, for the price per lb.

A wood Viranda, covered with painted oil-cloth, and finished in stripes of green, with a slight trellis pilaster opposite each pier, a wood balcony on oak cantalivres, and fixing complete, for a house of 30-foot front, including a plain iron gallery or balcony, will cost 70*l.* to 80*l.*

Or, per ft. run, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*

Also, the prices of oil-cloth covering will be found in another part of this work.

Also, the prices and weight per foot of copper covering will be found in the prices herewith published.

A Viranda of wood with oil-cloth covering, finished in stripes of green, with a frieze and other ornaments, and a pilaster the width of each pier filled with trellis work, and an ornamental pattern between the two upright standards on each side the trellis, with an arch sprung over the openings, and the spandril part filled up with slight ornaments, as circles, &c. with a new iron gallery, plain and neat, and a stout wood balcony, bottom fixed on oak cantalivres, and painted complete, will cost, for a 30-foot front, from 90*l.* to 95*l.*

Or, from 3*l.* to 3*l.* 5*s.* per ft. run.

Other fancy patterns will be still more expensive, or from 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* per foot run.

### For Valuing Out-buildings, Out-houses, Sheds, and Temporary Erections

*In the easiest manner, by superficial measurement only, for the use of Appraisers, in valuing fixtures, &c.; calculated by the usual method adopted by Surveyors, and the value afterwards divided into superficial feet, expressly for this purpose; being rendered more comprehensive for the Appraiser's purpose than the usual method of cubing the dimensions, as cube fir framed, &c.*

	The price per ft. super.
	s. d.
Weather-boarding, with quartering of the scantling of $\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	0 11
Lathing and plastering the inside of quartering . . . . .	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pantiling to roofs . . . . .	0 5
Rafters to ditto, calculated for 12-ft. bearing, and of the scantling of $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. . . . .	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plain tiling to roofs . . . . .	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rafters to ditto, ditto . . . . .	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Slating to roofs . . . . .	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rafters to ditto . . . . .	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$



	The price per foot super.	
	s.	d.
Tie-beams, 7 by 3, introduced 5 feet apart . . . . .	0	2
Ceiling joists, 12 in. apart, 4 × 2 . . . . .	0	3½
Lath plaster ceiling . . . . .	0	2½
Lead flats, or roofs covered with lead, 6 lbs. to the foot, or 1-10th thick, 2 . . . . .	0	0
Boarding for ditto . . . . .	0	7½
Joists for ditto, 7 × 2½, 12 in. apart . . . . .	0	7½
Floors . . . . .	1	0
Joists . . . . .	0	7
Ceiling of the next floor of lath and plaster, set and white . . . . .	0	3
4-inch brick-nogged partitions, including quartering, 4 × 2½ . . . . .	0	4
Brickwork to ditto . . . . .	0	6½
Rendering or plastering on one side . . . . .	0	1½
4-inch brickwork, or ½ a brick thick . . . . .	0	5½
9-inch brickwork, or 1 brick thick . . . . .	0	11
1½ brickwork, or 14-in. work . . . . .	1	4
2 bricks thick; or 18-in. work . . . . .	1	10
Supposing the brickwork to cost per rod, 18l. 2s. 8d.		

By this new and easy system of reducing the comparative value of building materials and labour to a certain price per foot superficial, an Appraiser may value all the usual description of out-buildings, whether of bricklayer's or carpenter's work, including walls, partitions, floors, roofing, &c. and form a pretty correct idea of the value.

### THE LAW OF FIXTURES;

With the Decision of the Judges as to what are considered Fixtures, and what may or may not legally be removed by the Tenant.

Whatever does a lasting damage to the freehold or inheritance, is waste: therefore, removing wainscot, floors, or other things once fixed to the freehold of a house, is waste. With respect, however, to what shall be deemed fixtures, of such a nature or under such circumstances as that they can or cannot be removed by an outgoing tenant, or taken by his executor or by the heir, the law is much less strict at the present time than it formerly used to be.

The tenant cannot remove glass windows: but he may remove all chimney-pieces; also, he may take away a wainscot; also, beds fastened to the ceiling by ropes, or even nailed; also, he may take things necessary for trade, as brewing utensils, furnaces, coppers, fire-engines, cider-mills, vats, &c. for boiling soap, &c.; also, green and hot-houses are removable; also, a barn erected on the premises upon blocks of timber: and this, notwithstanding there may be a covenant to leave all buildings which then were or should be erected on the premises in repair, &c.; for such covenant means that the tenant should leave all buildings annexed to and become part of the reversionary estate: but if the tenant will build, &c. he must leave them for the benefit of the landlord.

It was held that the building taken away, which was of wood, was erected by him, as tenant of the premises, on a foundation of brick, for the purpose of carrying on his trade, and that he still continued in possession of the premises at the time when, &c.; though the term was then expired. Lord Kenyon observed, that the old cases

upon this subject lean to consider as realty whatever was annexed to the freehold by the occupier; but in modern times, the leaning has always been the other way, in favour of the tenant, in support of the interests of trade, which has become the pillar of the State. What tenant will lay out his money in costly improvement of the land, if he must leave every thing behind him which can be said to be annexed to it? Shall it be said, that the great gardeners and nurserymen in the neighbourhood of this metropolis, who expend thousands of pounds in the erection of green-houses and hot-houses, &c. are obliged to leave all these things upon the premises, when it is notorious that they are even permitted to remove trees, or such as are likely to become such, by the thousand, in the necessary course of their trade? If it were otherwise, the very object of their holding would be defeated.

It has been determined, that the executor of tenant for life was entitled to take away the fire-engine of a colliery.

The articles, however, must have been put up by him: also, they must be removed within the term, otherwise he will be deemed a trespasser; for after the term they become a gift of law to him in reversion. Tenant being in possession, is tantamount to the term continuing. What a sheriff may take in execution, the tenant it seems may remove. Trespass lies against a sheriff, if under an execution he take fixtures; but it does not lie against the party to the action.

Tenant for life, or in tail, may remove brewing utensils, furnaces, coppers, fire-engines, cider-mills, &c. erected by him and connected with his trade. If he does not remove them, they go to his executors. Matters of ornament or furniture go to the executor.

If a man sell a house where there is a copper or brewhouse having utensils, they will not pass, unless a consideration for them be given. A shelf is intended to be a fixture.

The lessee of a farm for twenty-one years had, during his term, erected a beast-house and other premises necessary for the purposes of husbandry, and at the expiration of his lease had taken them away. In delivering the solemn judgment of the Court of King's Bench, Lord Ellenborough took a distinction between erections necessary to the purposes of trade or manufactures, and those that were requisite in order to the enjoyment of the land demised: and held, that the latter description were not removable by the out-going tenant, but must remain for the benefit of the inheritance. *Moss v. Maule*, *Mich. T. 43 G. III.*

An action of trespass lies against the sheriff, if, in execution, he takes a furnace, vat, &c. fastened to the wall of a house; for it is become part of the freehold.

*Elwes v. Maw*, *M. 42 G. III.*, we have the decision rather different to the case before quoted; viz.—A tenant in agriculture, who erected at his own expense, and for the more necessary and convenient occupation of his farm, a beast-house, carpenter's shop, fuel-house,

cart-house, pump-house, and fold-yard wall, which buildings were of brick and mortar, and tiled, and let into the ground, cannot remove the same; though during his term, and though he thereby left the premises in the same state as when he entered. There appears to be a distinction between annexations to the freehold of that nature for the purposes of trade, and those made for the purposes of agriculture and better enjoying the immediate profits of the land, in favour of the tenant's right to remove the former; that is, where the superincumbent building is erected as a mere accessory to a personal chattel, as an engine: but where it is accessory to the realty, it can in no case be removed.

If a press-closet or cupboard has a back, although fastened to the wall, it is not considered as a fixture; but if the wall formed a part of such cupboard, either a back or a side, it would not be complete if removed; whereas a press, closet, or cupboard, having back or sides complete, is a perfect piece of furniture independent of the walls of the house, and is not considered a fixture.

All fixtures erected by the landlord, previous to the entrance of the tenant, if removed by such tenant, must be replaced before his departure, or he becomes liable to an action for waste.

Doors or windows, although erected by the tenant, must not be removed. Windows when broken, though glazed by the tenant, must be restored.

In a case where a tenant had erected a barn upon the premises, and put it upon pattens and blocks of timber lying upon the ground, but not fixed either in or to the ground; and upon proof that it was usual in that country to erect barns so, in order to carry them away at the end of the term; a verdict was given for the defendant. This decision was, however, founded upon the custom of the country. *Buller's Ni. Pri.* 4.

Ornamental marble, pier-glasses, hangings, and even wainscots, fixed only by screws, and chimney-pieces, are held to be removable, if put up by the tenant during his term. *Beck v. Rebow.* 1 Wms. 94. *Ex parte Quincey.* 1 Atk. 477; and *Lawton v. Lawton*, 3 Atk. 13.

In general, whatever a tenant has put up in a house for his convenience, he may remove, if done within the term, except such things as cannot be removed without injury to the premises.

## GAUGING TABLE,

*For Gauging Wine-Vessels.*

Inches in Diameter.	Head.	Bung.	Inches in Diameter.	Head.	Bung.
	G. Pts.	G. Pts.		G. Pts.	G. Pts.
1	0.001	0.002	31	1.089	2.178
2	4	9	32	1.160	2.321
3	10	20	33	1.234	2.468
4	18	36	34	1.310	2.620
5	28	56	35	1.388	2.776
6	41	81	36	1.469	2.938
7	56	111	37	1.551	3.102
8	72	145	38	1.636	3.272
9	92	183	39	1.722	3.444
10	113	226	40	1.813	3.625
11	137	274	41	1.904	3.809
12	163	326	42	2.000	4.000
13	192	383	43	2.096	4.191
14	222	444	44	2.194	4.388
15	255	510	45	2.295	4.588
16	290	580	46	2.398	4.796
17	328	657	47	2.504	5.007
18	367	734	48	2.611	5.222
19	409	818	49	2.721	5.442
20	453	906	50	2.833	5.665
21	500	1.000	51	2.948	5.895
22	548	1.097	52	3.065	6.129
23	600	1.199	53	3.184	6.367
24	653	1.305	54	3.305	6.609
25	708	1.416	55	3.428	6.856
26	766	1.532	56	3.554	7.108
27	826	1.652	57	3.682	7.364
28	888	1.777	58	3.813	7.625
29	953	1.906	59	3.945	7.890
30	1.020	2.040	60	4.080	8.160

Example of the above Table:—

Diameters in the clear, for 24 in. at the head . . . . .	Gls. Pts.
Ditto, ditto, for 30 in. at the bung . . . . .	0.653
	2.040
	2.693
Suppose the cask is in length . . . . .	48 inches.
	21544
	10772
129½ Gallons.	Galls. 129.246

*Example for Beer or Ale Gallons.*

The difference between 231 in. cube or wine gallon, and 282 in. cube or beer gallon, is as 4 to 5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 231 \text{ in.}} \\ \underline{57} \\ 288 \end{array}$$

Therefore, when the content is ascertained by the Wine Table, deduct one-fifth from the amount in gallons, and it will give the amount in beer gallons, as . . . . . 5)129 in.

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ \underline{104} \end{array}$$

Or, bring the gallons into inches, and divide by the number of cube inches in an ale or beer gallon; or

$$\frac{231 \times 129}{282} = 104 \text{ gallons beer or ale.}$$

The number of solid inches contained in a gallon, bushel, &c. as determined by Act of Parliament, is as follows:—

A gallon of ale or beer,	contains	282	solid inches.
Ditto, of wine,	ditto,	231	ditto.
Ditto, of corn,	ditto,	268.8	ditto.
A bushel of malt,	ditto,	2150.4	ditto.
A Scot's pint,	ditto,	102.3	ditto.

London Coopers' measure of a beer barrel, is

Diameter at the head,	19 in. 9 parts.
Ditto at the bung,	23 0
The length	27 4

The measure of a kilderkin, beer measure, is

Diameter at the head,	16 in. 1 part.
Ditto, at the bung	18 6
The length	21 1
Yielding	18 gallons.

*Ale and Beer, or Winchester Measure.*

35½	Cubic inches,	1 pint
2	Pints . . . . .	1 quart
4	Quarts . . . . .	1 gallon
4 or 5	gallons . . . . .	1 keg of sturgeons
8	Gallons . . . . .	1 firkin of ale or soap
9	Gallons . . . . .	1 firkin of beer
18	Gallons, or 2 firkins,	1 kilderkin
32	Gallons, a barrel of ale or herrings	
42	Gallons, a barrel of salmon or eels	
36	Gallons, or 2 klds. a barrel of beer	
54	Gallons, or 3 klds. a hogshead of beer	
108	Gallons 2 hhds. or 3 brs. a butt of beer.	

N.B. In all parts of England, except London, 34 gallons are a barrel of ale or beer.

*Wine Measure.*

28	Cubic inches,	1 pint
2	Pints . . . . .	1 quart
4	Quarts . . . . .	1 gallon
9 or 10	gallons,	1 anker
18	Gallons . . . . .	1 rundlet
31½	Gallons . . . . .	1 barrel
42	Gallons . . . . .	1 tierce
63	Ditto, or 1½ tierce,	1 hhd.
84	Do. or 2 tierce,	1 puncheon
126	Do. or 2 hhd. 1 pipe or butt	
252	Do. or 2 pipes,	1 tun.

By this, all spirits, cider, perry, and oil, are measured.

*Coal Measure.*

4	Pecks, make	1 bushel; 3 bushels	1 sack.
9	Bushels,	1 vat or strike.	
36	Bushels,	1 chaldron in London, but 32 in all other places.	
21	Chaldrons,	1 score:	

*Valuation of Coals.*

To ascertain the quantity of coals in a cellar, take the cube dimensions, and divide by the following numbers:—

For a chaldron, or 36 bushels, 58.644 cube feet.

For a bushel . . . . . 1.6290 ditto.

There is an allowance of 3 sacks over in every 5 chaldrons, which is the ingrain, or one-twentieth part more:—

12 sacks in one chaldron.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 20 \overline{)60} \text{ (3 sacks ingrain.} \\ \underline{60} \\ \dots \end{array}$$

5 chalds. with the ingrain, one-twentieth part more, is equal to 307.87 ft. cube.

5 Ditto, without the ingrain . . . . . 293.22 ditto.

10 Ditto, with the ingrain . . . . . 615.74 ditto.

N.B. The heaped-bushel coal measure is to contain, by Act of Parliament, 1 quart more than the corn bushel, which is 18½ in. diameter, and 8 in. deep; therefore the coal bushel should be 18.786 in. diameter in the clear, and heaped, in a conical direction, 6 in. high, the top of the measure forming the base.

A measure of 3.885 feet every way, will contain 1 chaldron.

Ditto . . . 6.643 ditto . . . . . 5 ditto.

Ditto . . . 3.949 ditto . . . . . 1 ditto, with the ingrain.

Ditto . . . 6.752 ditto . . . . . 5 ditto, ditto.

Ditto . . . 8.507 ditto . . . . . 10 ditto, ditto.

For further information on this subject, we refer to the Act of 47 G. III. c. 63. s. 2. and 13 and 14 W. III. c. 5. s. 28.

*Hay and Straw.*

A Truss of straw weighs . . . . . 36 lbs.

Ditto of old hay weighs . . . . . 56 lbs.

Ditto of new hay weighs . . . . . 60 lbs.

A Load is 36 trusses — 400 feet cube.

To ascertain the number of loads of hay a barn or other place will hold, take the cube dimensions and divide by 400, which is the cube dimension of a load of hay, containing 36 trusses; also, divide by 400, to ascertain the number of loads in a stack of hay.

**AUCTION DUTIES.**

Goods sold by auction, pay the following duties:—

Estates, annuities, farming-stock, ships and vessels, reversionary interests in the Public Funds, plate and jewels, 7d. *in the pound.*

Furniture, fixtures, pictures, books, horses, carriages, &c. 1s. *in the pound.*

*Exemptions.*

Farming-stock, if sold on the estate where it grows, and by the owner, is exempt; and goods distrained for rent or tithes.

To render this work as useful as possible, and to obviate the necessity of applying to other books, we have here introduced all the usual Tables useful for the Appraiser's purpose, and in which will be found necessary memorandums for reference, as occasion may require.

## USEFUL TABLES.

*Square, or Land Measure.*

144 Sq. inches . . .	1 sq. foot
9 Sq. feet . . .	1 sq. yard
100 Sq. feet . . .	1 sq. of flooring, &c.
272½ Sq. feet, or 30½ sq. yds.	1 rod or pole
40 Sq. rods, or 1210 sq. yds.	1 rood
4 Sq. roods, or 4840 yds.	1 acre land
640 Acres, or 3,097,600 yds.	1 mile do.
30 Acres . . . . .	1 yard do.
100 Acres . . . . .	1 hide do.

By this measure all things that have length or breadth, such as land, painting, plastering, flooring, thatching, plumbing, glazing, &c. are measured.

*Cubic, or Solid Measure.*

1728 Cubic inches,	1 cubic foot
231 Cubic inches,	1 gallon of wine
282 Cubic inches,	1 gallon of beer
2150½ Cubic inches,	1 bushel of malt
27 Cubic feet . . .	1 cubic yard
40 Cubic ft. of round	} is a ton or load
50 Cubic ft. of hewn	
108 Cubic feet	is a stack of wood
129 Cubic feet	is a cord of wood
1 Solid yard	of earth is called 1 load.

By this are measured all things that have length, breadth, and depth.

*Long Measure.*

3 Barley-corns . . . . .	1 inch
4 Inches . . . . .	1 hand
19 Inches, or 3 hands . . .	1 foot
18 Inches, or 1½ feet . . .	1 cubit
3 Feet, or 2 cubits . . .	1 yard
6 Feet, or 2 yards . . .	1 fathom
16½ Feet, or 5½ yards . . .	1 rod, pole, [or perch
40 Poles, or 220 yards . . .	1 furlong
8 Fur. or 1760 yards . . .	1 mile
3 Miles . . . . .	1 league
20 Leagues, or 60 geo- graphical, or 69½ En- glish miles . . . . .	} 1 degree
360 Degrees, or 21,600 miles the sup- posed circumference of the earth.	

N.B. This treats of length only.

*Dry Measure.*

33½ Cubic inches,	1 pint
2 Pints . . . . .	1 quart
2 Quarts . . . . .	1 pottle
2 Pottles . . . . .	1 gallon
2 Gallons . . . . .	1 peck
4 Pecks . . . . .	1 bushel

*Dry Measure continued.*

4 Bushels . . . . .	1 sack of corn
5 Bushels . . . . .	1 load of corn
8 Bushels . . . . .	1 quarter ditto
5 Quarters, or 40 bushels,	1 wey, or cart-load of corn.
2 Weys, or 10 quarters,	1 last of corn.

By this, salt, lead-ore, oysters, corn, and other dry goods, are measured.

N.B. 5 pecks make a bushel of water measure.

The standard bushel is 18½ inches wide, and 8 inches deep.

*Cloth Measure.*

2½ Inches . . . . .	1 nail
4 Nails . . . . .	1 quarter of a yard
4 Quarters . . . . .	1 yard
5 Quarters . . . . .	1 ell, English
3 Quarters . . . . .	1 ell, Flemish
6 Quarters . . . . .	1 ell, French.

Scotch and Irish linens are bought and sold by the yard English; but ell Dutch linens are bought by the ell Flemish, and sold by the ell English.

*Wool Weight.*

7 Pounds . . . . .	1 clove
2 Cloves, or 14 lbs.	1 stone
2 Stone, or 28 lbs.	1 todd
6½ Todds, or 182 lbs.	1 wey
2 Weys, or 364 lbs.	1 sack
12 Sacks, or 4368 lbs.	1 last
240 Lbs. . . . .	1 pack.

*Avoirdupois Weight.*

16 Drachms . . . . .	1 ounce
16 Ounces . . . . .	1 pound
28 Pounds . . . . .	1 qr. cwt.
4 Qrs. or 112 lbs.	1 cwt.
20 Cwt. or 2240 lbs.	1 ton.
24 Ounces	make a great pound.

Butter, cheese, flesh, grocery, and all goods that have waste, are weighed by this weight.

*Apothecaries' Weight.*

30 Grains . . . . .	1 scruple
3 Scruples . . . . .	1 drachm
8 Drachms . . . . .	1 ounce
12 Ounces . . . . .	1 pound

By this weight Apothecaries compound their medicines, but buy them by Avoirdupois.

*Troy Weight.*

24 Grains . . .	1 pennyweight
20 Dwts. . . . .	1 ounce
12 Oz. . . . .	1 pound.

By this weight are weighed jewels, gold, silver, electuaries, and all liquors.

A guinea weighs . . . . .	5 8
A half-guinea . . . . .	2 16
A seven-shilling piece . . . . .	1 18½

14 oz. 11 dwts. and 15½ grains troy, are equal to a lb. avoirdupois.

*The customary Weight of Goods.*

	<i>lbs.</i>
Firkin of butter is . . . . .	56
Firkin of soap . . . . .	64
Barrel of butter . . . . .	224
Barrel of soap . . . . .	256
Barrel of anchovies . . . . .	30
Barrel of gunpowder . . . . .	112
Barrel of raisins . . . . .	112
Barrel of Pot-ashes . . . . .	200
Barrel of Candles . . . . .	120
Barrel of figs, from 96 lb. to 2 c. 3 qrs.	
Puncheon of prunes is 10 or 12 cwt.	
Fother of lead, 19 cwt. or . . . . .	2184
[Horseman's weight.]	
Stone of iron shot . . . . .	14
Stone of butchers' meat . . . . .	8
Stone of butter and cheese . . . . .	16
Clove, or half stone of ditto . . . . .	8
Wey of do. in Suffolk, 32 cloves, or 256	
Wey of do. in Essex, 42 ditto, or 336	
Gallon of train-oil . . . . .	7½
Faggot of steel . . . . .	120
Burden of gad steel, 9 score, or. 180	
Quintal of fish, corn, hay, &c. . . . .	100
Stone of glass, . . . . .	5
Seam of glass, 24 stone, or . . . . .	120
Bushel of salt or flour . . . . .	56
Ton of wine is 18 cwt.	
12 Dozen, 1 gross.	

*Paper.*

24 Sheets 1 quire
20 Quires 1 ream
2 Reams 1 bundle.

*Bread and Flour.*

	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>dr.</i>
A peck loaf weighs . . . . .	17	6	2
Half-peck loaf . . . . .	8	11	1
A quarter loaf . . . . .	4	5	8
	<i>lbs.</i>		
A bushel of flour . . . . .	56		
A peck of flour . . . . .	14		
A quarter of flour . . . . .	3½		

*Ancient English Money.*

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A Noble . . . is . . . . .	0	6	8
An Angel . . . . .	0	10	0
A Mark . . . . .	0	13	4
A Carolus . . . . .	1	3	0
A Jacobus . . . . .	1	5	0
A Moidore . . . . .	1	7	0

*Value of Foreign Money in English currency.*

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A Shilling . . . . . Irish . . . . .	0	0	11
Sol . . . . .	0	0	0½
Livre . . . . .	0	0	10
Louis d'or . . . . .	1	0	0
Rial . . . . .	0	0	5½
Ducat . . . . .	0	6	9
Piastre . . . . .	0	3	7
Dollar . . . . .	0	4	6
Pistole . . . . .	0	16	9
Crusade of Ex . . . . .	0	2	3
Moidore . . . . .	1	7	0
Florin . . . . .	0	1	6
Ducat . . . . .	0	9	3
Rix Dollar . . . . .	0	3	6
Rix Dollar . . . . .	0	4	6
Stiver . . . . .	0	0	1½
Guilder . . . . .	0	1	9
Rupee . . . . .	0	2	3
Gold Rupee . . . . .	1	15	0
Rupee . . . . .	0	2	6
Pagoda . . . . .	0	8	9



LIST of SURVEYORS *within the Bills of Mortality, appointed by Act of Parliament; with their Districts and Residences.*

Mr. Samuel Acton, 30, Wil- son-street, Finsbury-square	{ St. Luke, Old-street. Glasshouse Yard Liberty.
Mr. Beazly, Whitehall .....	{ St. James's, Clerkenwell. St. John's, Clerkenwell.
Mr. Chawner, Guildford-street	{ St. Mary, Bermondsey, Southwark. St. Mary, Rotherhithe.
M. Cantwell, 370, Oxford-st.	{ St. Clement's Dane. St. Martin's-le-grand. St. Mary-le-Strand. St. Paul, Covent Garden.
Mr. Cockerell, Old Burlington- street .....	{ St. George, Hanover-square.
Mr. Craig, Great George-street, Westminster .....	{ St. Mary, Lambeth. St. Mary, Newington.
Mr. Cross, 18, Collingwood- street, Mile-end Road .....	{ St. Mary, Whitechapel.
Mr. Crunden, Hereford-street, May-fair .....	{ St. Luke, Chelsea. St. Pancras. Paddington.
Mr. Donaldson, Bloomsbury- square .....	{ St. Andrew, Holborn, above the Bars. St. George, the Martyr, Queen-square. Liberty of the Rolls.
Mr. Edwards, Duncan-place, City Road .....	{ St. Mary, Islington. St. Sepulchre's without.
Mr. Goff, Well-close-square.....	Tower Royalty.
Mr. Gibson, Grove-street, Hackney .....	{ Ward of Langhorn. Ditto of Lime-street. Ditto of Tower. Ditto of Aldgate. Ditto of Portsoken. Ditto of Billingsgate.
Mr. Hill, Scott's-place, Islington	{ Christ Church, Spitalfields. Mile-end, New-Town. St. Paul, Shadwell.
Mr. Hunt, Stable-yard, St. James's .....	{ Ely Rents. Hatton Garden Liberty. Precinct of the Savoy. St. Mary-le-Strand, within the Duchy of Lancaster. Saffron-hill Liberty.
Mr. Jupp, 37, Old Broad-street Chambers, and at Mr. May's, White Horse-lane, Stepney	{ St. Ann's, Limehouse. Ditto . . . Blackwall. St. Catherine's, Precinct. St. John, Wapping. Mile-end, Old-Town Ditto . . . Poplar. Hamlet of Ratcliff. Stepney.

Mr. Jeffery, Kennington-oval	{	Christ Church, Southwark. St. George . . . Ditto. St. Saviour . . . Ditto. St. John . . . . Ditto. St. Olive . . . . Ditto. St. Thomas . . Ditto.
Mr. Kinnaid, 309, Holborn	{	St. George, Bloomsbury. St. Giles in the Fields.
Mr. Lereux, Clapton .....	{	Bethnal Green. St. John, Hackney.
Mr. Mason, opposite Langley- place, New Commercial Road	{	St. Mary Bow, by Stratford. St. George in the East. St. Botolph, Aldgate without.
Mr. Montague, Guildhall .....	{	Ward of Aldersgate within. Ditto of Aldersgate without. Ditto of Cheap. Ditto of Farringdon without. St. Bartholomew the Great. St. Bartholomew the Less.
Mr. Pilkington, Scotland-yard,	{	St. John Evangelist, Westminster. St. Margaret . . . . Ditto.
Mr. Seward, 39, Craven-street, Strand .....	{	St. Martin's in the Fields. St. Ann, Soho.
Mr. Smith, 8, Bread-street-hill,	{	Ward of Bread-street. Ditto of Bridge. Ditto of Candlewick. Ditto of Castle Raynard. Ditto of Cordwainers. Ditto of Dowgate. Ditto of Farringdon within. Ditto of Queenhithe. Ditto of Vintry. Ditto of Walbrook. Bridewell Precinct.
Mr. White, Cannon-row, West- minster .....	{	St. Mary-le-bone.
Mr. Ward, Air-street, Piccadilly...	{	St. James's, Westminster.
Mr. Wharton, 29, Spital-square,	{	St. Leonard, Shoreditch. Liberty of Norton Falgate
Mr. Wright: office at Mr. Ac- ton's, Wilson-street, Fins- bury-square .....	{	Ward of Bassishaw. Ditto of Bishopsgate within. Ditto of Bishopsgate without. Ditto of Broad-street. Ditto of Coleman-street. Ditto of Cornhill. Ditto of Cripplegate within. Ditto of Cripplegate without.

## ABSTRACT OF THE BUILDING ACT,

14 Geo. III. c. 73.

By this Act, which reduces into one all former Acts, all buildings within the cities of London and Westminster, the weekly bills of mortality, the parishes of St. Mary-le-Bonne, Paddington, St. Pancras, and St. Luke's, Chelsea, are divided into the following seven rates or classes; viz.

*First-rate Building.*

Every church, chapel, meeting-house, or other place of worship, buildings for distilling or brewing of liquors for sale, making of soap, melting of tallow, dyeing, boiling, or distilling of turpentine, casting brass or iron, refining sugar, making glass for chemical works for sale, of any dimensions, and every warehouse, or other building, not being a dwelling-house, now built, or hereafter to be built, (except the 5th, 6th, or 7th rate or class of building,) which shall exceed three clear stories above ground, exclusive of the room (if any) in the roof, or which is of the height of thirty-one feet from the surface of the pavement or way, above the area before either of the fronts, to the top of the blocking-course or coping on the parapet; and every dwelling-house hereafter to be built, which, with the offices connected otherwise than by a fence or fence-wall, or covered passage open on one or both sides, when finished, shall exceed the value of 850*l.*; and also every dwelling-house which shall exceed nine squares of building on the ground-floor, including internal and external walls, shall be deemed the first rate or class of building, and must be built as follows; viz.

*Thickness of External Walls.*—Any first-rate building, addition, or enlargement, shall be built and remain, at the foundation, two bricks and a half; and may diminish on each side of the wall two inches and a quarter to the top of the footing, which shall not be less than nine inches high, and wholly below the upper surface of the pavement or flooring-boards of the cellar story two inches at the least; and from the top of such footing, of the thickness of two bricks in length, up to the under side of the one-pair-of-stairs floor; from thence, to the thickness of one brick and a half in length up to the under side of the blocking-course or coping on the parapet; except such parts as shall be of stone, which shall be of the thickness of fourteen inches below the ground floor, and nine inches above the ground floor; and except all recesses above the ground floor, which shall be arched over in every story, so that the end and the back of such recess shall be respectively of the thickness of one brick in length.

*Thickness of Party-Walls.*—Any first-rate building, addition, or enlargement, shall be at the foundation the thickness of three bricks and a half in length, and may diminish on each side of the wall four inches and a half to the top of the footing; such footing to be at least one foot high, and wholly below the upper surface of the pavement and flooring-boards of the cellar story two inches; and from the top of such footing, of the thickness of two bricks and a half in length, to the under side of the ground floor; from thence

of the thickness of two bricks in length, up to the under side of the floor of the rooms (if any) in the roof of the highest building adjoining; and from thence of the thickness of one brick and a half in length, to the height of eighteen inches in every part above the square of the rafter of the highest building adjoining, and one foot above the gutter.

*Second-rate Building.*

That every warehouse, stable, and other building, not being a dwelling-house, (except the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th rate or class of building,) hereafter to be built, which shall exceed two stories, and not contain more than three stories above ground, exclusive of rooms (if any) in the roof, or of the height of twenty-two feet, and shall not be of the height of thirty-one feet from the surface of the pavement or ground above the area, before either of the fronts, to the top of the blocking-course or coping on the parapet; and every dwelling-house hereafter to be built, with the offices connected otherwise than by a fence or fence-wall, or covered passage open on one or both sides, which when finished shall exceed the value of 350*l.* and shall not amount to more than 850*l.*; and every dwelling-house which shall exceed five squares of building on the ground plan, and not more than nine squares, including internal and external walls; shall be deemed a second rate or class of building, and must be built as follows; viz.

*Thickness of External Walls.*—Shall be built two bricks in length at the foundation, and may diminish on each side of the wall two inches and a quarter to the top of the footing, which shall not be less than nine inches high, and wholly below the upper surface of the pavement or flooring-boards of the cellar story two inches at the least; and from the top of such footing, one brick and a half in length, up to the under side of the one-pair-of-stairs floor; from thence to the thickness of one brick in length, up to the under side of the blocking-course or coping on the parapet; except such parts above the ground floor as shall be of stone, which shall be of the thickness of nine inches at the least; and except all recesses above the ground floor in the said walls, which shall be arched over, so as the arch and the back of each recess shall be of the thickness of one brick in length.

*Thickness of Party-Walls.*—Any second-rate building, addition, or enlargement thereof, shall be three bricks and a half in length at the foundation, and may diminish on each side to the top of the footing of such wall, which footing shall be nine inches high at the least, and wholly below the upper surface of the pavement or flooring-boards of the cellar story two inches at the least; and from the top of such footing, two bricks and a half in length, up to the under side of the ground floor; from thence two bricks in length, up to the under side of the floor of the two-pair-of-stairs story; and from thence one brick and a half in length, up to the full height of eighteen inches above the square of the rafter of the highest building adjoining, and one foot above the gutter.

*Third-rate Building.*

Every warehouse, stable, and other building, not being a dwelling-house, (except the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th rates of building,) hereafter to be built, which shall exceed one clear story, and shall not contain more than two clear stories above ground, exclusive of the rooms (if any) in the roof, or shall be of the height of more than thirteen feet, and shall not be of the height of twenty-two feet from the surface of the pavement or way, above the area before either of the fronts, to the top of the blocking-course or coping on the parapet; and every dwelling-house hereafter to be built, with the offices connected otherwise than by a fence or fence-wall, or covered passage open on one or both sides; when finished, shall exceed the value of 150*l.* and not exceed 300*l.*: and every dwelling-house which shall exceed *three squares* and a half of building on the ground plan, and not more than *five squares*, including internal and external walls, shall be deemed the third rate or class of building, and must be built as follows; viz.

*Thickness of External Walls.*—Shall be two bricks in length at the foundation, and from thence may diminish on each side of the wall two inches and a quarter to the top of the footing, which shall not be less than six inches; and below the upper surface of the pavement or flooring-boards of the cellar two inches at the least; and from the top of such footing, one brick and a half in length, up to the under side of the ground floor; from thence one brick in length, up to the under side of the blocking-course or coping on parapet.

*Thickness of Party Walls.*—These, or addition thereto, to be built, at the foundation, three bricks in length, and may diminish on each side of the wall four inches and a half at the top of the footing, which shall be nine inches high at the least, and below the upper surface of the pavement and flooring-boards of the cellar story two inches at least; and every such party wall shall, from the top of such footing, be two bricks in length up to the under side of the ground floor, and from thence one brick and a half in length up to the full height of eighteen inches above the square of the rafter of the highest building adjoining, and one foot above the gutter.

*Fourth-rate Building.*

That every warehouse, stable, and other building, not being a dwelling-house, (except the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th rate building,) which shall not exceed one clear story above ground, exclusive of the rooms (if any) in the roof, or which shall not be of the height of more than thirteen feet from the surface of the pavement or ground, above the area before either of the fronts, to the top of the blocking-course or coping on the parapet; and every dwelling-house, with the offices connected otherwise than by a fence or fence-wall, or covered passage open on one or both sides, which, when finished, does not exceed the value of 150*l.*; and also every dwelling-house that shall not exceed three squares and a half of building on the ground plan, including internal and external walls; shall be deemed a fourth rate or class of building, and must be built as follows; viz.

*Thickness of External Walls.*—Shall be two bricks in length at the foundation, and from thence may diminish on each side of the wall two inches and one quarter to the top of the footing, such footing to be six inches high at the least, and wholly below the upper surface of the pavement and flooring-boards of the cellar story two inches at least; from the top of such footing, of the thickness of one brick and a half in length to the under side of the ground floor; and from thence of the thickness of one brick in length up to the under side of the coping on the parapet.

*Thickness of Party Walls.*—These, or addition thereto, to be built, at the foundation, two bricks in length, and may diminish on each side of the wall two inches and a quarter to the top of the footing, which shall be nine inches high at the least, and wholly below the upper surface of the pavement and flooring-boards of the cellar story two inches at the least; from the top of such footing, of the thickness of one brick and a half in length, up to the under side of the ground floor; and from thence of the thickness of one brick in length, to the height of eighteen inches above the square of the rafter of the highest building, and one foot above the gutter.

All party walls above four stories high must be built as of the first rate; and party walls to fourth-rate houses, four stories high from the foundation to the roof, must be built as of the third rate.

In valuing buildings of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th rates, notwithstanding decay, they shall be estimated as if the materials were sound, at the same rate that the like materials and workmanship would be worth at the time of such valuation; but the squares shall be taken at the level of the entrance.

#### *Fifth-rate Building.*

That every building, except the first and seventh rate or class of building, which shall be at the distance of four and within eight feet from any public road, street, or causeway, and is detached from any other building, not in the same possession, full sixteen feet, and not thirty feet, or connected with any other building only by a fence or fence-wall, shall be deemed of the fifth rate and class of building, and may be built of any dimensions whatsoever.

#### *Sixth-rate Building.*

That every building, except such buildings as are hereby particularly declared to be of the first rate or class of building, which shall be at the distance of eight feet from any public road, street, or causeway, and shall be detached from any other building, not in the same possession, at least thirty feet, or connected with any other building only by a fence or fence-wall, shall be deemed of the sixth rate or class of building, and may be built of any dimensions or materials whatsoever.

#### *Seventh-rate Building.*

That every crane-house now or hereafter to be built upon any wharf or quay; and every shamble, wind-mill, or water-mill, and every building without London and Westminster and the liberties thereof; and workshops and drying-places for tanners, fell-mongers,

glue-makers, calico-printers, whisters, whiting-makers, curriers, leather-dressers, buckram-stiffeners, oil-cloth-painters, woolstaplers, throwsters, parchment-makers, and paper-makers, so long as they are and may be used for some one of those purposes, and no longer; shall be deemed the seventh rate or class of building, and may be built of any dimensions, and with any materials whatsoever: but no external part of any seventh-rate building shall, after the 24th of June 1774, be covered with pitch, tar, or any kind of inflammable composition or materials.

All chimneys and flues shall be built with brick or stone; and every breast, back, width, or partition of any flue, hereafter to be built, shall be rendered or pargetted within and without, except the outside thereof which shall be next to vacant ground intended to be built against; in which case, the back of every chimney and flue, next such vacant ground, shall be lime-whited, or in some durable manner shall be marked and distinguished; and every back of such chimney and flue, against such vacant ground, shall be rendered or pargetted as soon as any building shall be erected to such wall.

In building a fifth, sixth, or seventh-rate building, it must be observed, should any of the walls hereafter become a party-wall, they must be built agreeable to the rate the building will be of when another building is built against it; as the Act of Parliament expressly says, that no external wall shall become a party-wall, except the said wall shall be of a proper thickness.

And it is also further enacted, that before any building or wall on new or old foundations (within the limits of the Building Act) shall be begun, the master-workman, or other person causing such wall or building to be built, shall give twenty-four hours notice thereof, in writing, to the surveyor in whose district the same shall be situate; which surveyor shall view the said building or wall, and see that the rules and regulations in the said Act are well and truly observed; and such surveyor, for his trouble therein, shall be paid by such master-workman, or other person causing such wall or building to be built, such a sum of money, as a satisfaction for his trouble therein, as any two of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the city, county, or liberty, in which such building or wall is situate, shall, by any writing under their hands, order or appoint; not exceeding,

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every first-rate building	3	19	9
For every alteration or addition	1	15	0
For every second-rate	3	3	0
For every alteration or addition	1	10	0
For every third-rate	2	19	0
For every alteration or addition	1	6	0
For every fourth-rate	2	2	0
For every alteration or addition	1	1	9
For every fifth-rate	1	10	0
For every alteration or addition	0	15	0
For every sixth-rate	1	1	0
For every alteration or addition	0	10	6
For every seventh-rate	0	10	6
For every alteration or addition	0	5	0

*Chimneys.*

Back to back in party walls, first rate, cellar story, two bricks; second, third, and fourth rate, one and a half brick; and other stories one brick thick.

Chimney-backs in party or external walls, cellar story, one and a half brick: all other stories one brick thick.

Chimney-backs built against a wall, cellar story, one brick; and all other stories half a brick.

The whole of the above thicknesses to be continued to 12 inches above the mantel.

Partitions and widths between flues, not to be less than half a brick thick, unless of stone.

Chimney-breasts, to all chimneys, in cellar story, one brick; all others not less than half brick.

The breast of the chimney is not to be supported by timber, except such piling or planking as may be necessary; and all timber must be 18 inches below the hearth.

The hearth must be laid on brick or stone; and every chimney shall have a slab or foot pace of tile stone, or iron, 18 inches broad at least, and one foot longer than the opening of the chimney; except bedded in the cellar or ground floor, on the solid earth.

No timber shall be laid within two feet of the inside of any oven, copper, still, boiler, or furnace, nor within nine inches of the opening of any chimney, or five inches to the inside of the flue of any chimney, oven, stove, copper, or furnace, nor within five feet of the mouth of the same; and no nails, cramps, or holdfasts, shall be drove more than three inches into the wall against such chimney or flue, or within four inches of the inside of such flue, under the penalty of fifty shillings on the workmen offending against the said Act.

*Penalties.*—No building, addition, or alteration to any buildings, or cutting into any party-wall, either old or new, shall be begun without giving twenty-four hours' notice to the surveyor in whose district the same is situated, under the penalty of three times the sum the said surveyor would be entitled to receive for his trouble in viewing the same, and twenty pounds penalty to any person who shall sue for the same.

A penalty of ten pounds on persons neglecting to cause their buildings, additions, alterations, or cutting into a party-wall, to be certified by the surveyor, and oath filed with the clerk of the peace for the county, &c. in which such building is situate; and a further penalty of ten pounds per month, until such building, &c. is certified. Penalty of fifty shillings on workmen offending against the said Act.

Every building, addition, alteration, or cutting into any party-wall, contrary to the rules and regulations contained in the said Act, shall be deemed a public nuisance, and must be immediately altered, or the person or persons so offending shall be committed



to the common jail, there to remain, without bail or mainprise, till the nuisance is removed.

Detached offices, or such as are connected therewith only by a fence-wall open on both sides, shall be deemed to be of the rate of building such office would have been if not belonging to the dwelling-house.

Party-walls, not being of a sufficient thickness, shall be taken down when one of the houses is rebuilt.

In cases of intermixed property, the owners may be compelled to join in building party-walls, and a jury shall determine the expense to be paid by each owner of the adjoining houses; and within fourteen days after judgment, and payment or tender of the money awarded, the owner of the intermixed house may pull it down and enter the adjoining building, in the presence of a peace-officer, and may remove goods and furniture; and persons hindering the workmen, or damaging the work, shall forfeit ten pounds.

Builders shall be repaid a part of the expense of rebuilding party-walls, according to the verdict.

Old party-walls and party-arches, when decayed, may be rebuilt; the proprietors of the same giving three months' notice.

Owners of houses of the first, second, third, and fourth class shall give three months' notice, in writing, before pulling down old party-walls; and owners of houses having partitions of wood, may give also three months' notice to owners of adjoining premises to pull down the same, and may afterwards pull down the said partitions and remove furniture, &c. as before directed.

Persons building against party-walls, if the adjoining house is of a higher class of building, shall only pay one moiety of the thickness required for such class of building as is erecting against it, and 18 inches higher than the height, with the breadth of so much of the said wall as shall be made use of.

The expenses of building such party-walls or arches to be estimated after the rate of 7*l.* 15*s.* by the rod of 272 feet, for the new brick-work; deducting therefrom after the rate of 28*s.* by the rod for the materials (if any) of so much of the old wall or arch as belonged to the adjoining ground, and two-pence per foot cube for so much of the old-timber partitions as may have belonged to the adjoining ground or building.

*N.B.* Those prices being inadequate at this time, it is usual to ascertain the value by surveyors appointed by each party.

An account to be left with the owner of the adjoining building, of what he is liable to pay, within ten days after the party-wall is finished.

All party-walls shall be such as required for the highest rate of the adjoining building, and they may be raised by the owner of one side; but owners of either side, making use of them, must contribute proportionably.

Party fence-walls may be raised by the owner of either side; but must not be used as a party-wall, unless of a sufficient thickness. Owners of either side may build; but owners, using such wall, must also contribute to the expense.

The first builder shall have no right of soil, on account of party-wall not being half on each ground.

*N.B. If the fore or back fronts of any old building shall hereafter be built as low as the brestsummer, or one-pair-of-stairs floor, within five years of each other, then the party-walls shall be subject to the regulations of the said Act.*

Party timber partitions to be taken down when one house or one front is rebuilt; or when two-third parts of one of such fronts are taken down to the brestsummer, or one-pair-of-stairs floor, and rebuilt; or when condemned, pursuant to the said Acts.

Proprietors of a house or ground to give three months' notice to pull down old party-walls, party-arches, party fence-wall, or quarter partition, when decayed, or of insufficient thickness; to be left with the owner or occupier of such house; and if empty, such notice to be stuck up on the front-door, or front of such house.

## COPY OF NOTICE.

*Apprehending the party-wall, party-arch, or fence, (as the case may be,) between the house, building, or ground, (as the case may be,) situated*  
*and my house, ground, or building, (as the case may be,) adjoining thereto, to be so decayed, or of insufficient thickness, (as the case may be,) as to render it necessary to repair, pull down, or rebuild the same; take notice, that I intend to have the same surveyed, pursuant to an Act of Parliament for that purpose; and that I have appointed*  
*A. D. of* \_\_\_\_\_ *and C. D. of* \_\_\_\_\_ *my*  
*surveyors, to meet at* \_\_\_\_\_ *of the clock, in the* \_\_\_\_\_ *of the same day*  
*(being between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening); and I do hereby require you to appoint two other surveyors or able workmen on your part, to meet them at the time and place aforesaid, to view the same, and to certify the state and condition thereof, and what is requisite to be done with the same.*

*Dated this* \_\_\_\_\_ *day of*

18

A. B.

External walls may be of brick, stone, copper, tin, slate, tile, or lead; all sash-frames and door-frames shall be set in reveals, four inches at least from the front of the building; all story-posts and brestsummers are to be two inches in party-walls; and all corner story-posts shall be of oak or stone, and 12 inches square at least.

Flats, gutters, or roofs, of the first, second, third, fourth, or fifth class, and every external part of the same, shall be covered with copper, glass, lead, tin, slate, tile, or stone, except the doors, windows, and frames on such roof.

*N.B. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1809, for covering the roofs of houses with Patent Tessera.*

Every coping, cornice, fascia, window, dressing, balustrade, or other external decoration or projection of the preceding rates or classes of building, and every frontispiece to any building of the first rate, shall externally be of brick, stone, burnt clay, or artificial stone, stucco, lead, or iron, except the cornices and dressings to shop-windows (the covered ways not extending beyond the original line of the houses in the same street), and such covered ways shall be covered with stone, lead, copper, slate, tile, or tin; and neither the covered way, nor the cornice or dressings of any shop-window, nor the roof of any portico, shall be higher than the under side of the sill of the window-frame of the one-pair-of-stairs window to which it belongs: and no water shall be suffered to drain near to any public street, square, or court, from the roof of any building of the first, second, third, or fourth classes; but shall be conveyed by lead, copper, tin, or iron gutters or pipes, or by wooden trunks, or brick or stone funnels, to the drains or channel-stone below the surface of the ground for that purpose, or to some reservoir, or to any front of such buildings not abutting upon any public street, place, court, or way; and every brick and stone funnel shall be in every part below the pavement, and every wooden trunk below the top of the windows in the ground story.

No front-windows shall extend beyond the line of the street, except projections for decorations for shop-windows and stall-boards, which, in streets or places thirty feet wide, must not project more than ten inches, and the covering eighteen inches; and in streets less than thirty feet wide, only to project five inches, and covering thirteen inches, from the upright of the building. Old external walls or inclosures may be repaired with the same materials.

No bow-window or projection to be rebuilt, otherwise than agreeable to the projection above stated,

No stack of warehouses to be above thirty-five squares, including internal and external walls; no communication to be made through party-walls, unless by stone door-cases and iron doors; and no timber to be laid in the brick-work of any wall, in such stack of warehouses, nearer than eighteen inches to the opening of such communication.

No building for stables to contain more than twenty-five squares of building, including internal and external walls; and no communication door without having stone door-cases and iron doors.

All buildings divided into distinct tenures on the ground floor shall be deemed separate buildings; except with respect to warehouses or stables, which may be divided, under certain restrictions, by stone door-cases and iron doors.

Buildings of the fifth and sixth rates, in separate and distinct tenures, and not at the requisite distances, shall be deemed nuisances, and pulled down accordingly.

No iron or other pipe or funnel for the conveyance of smoke or steam shall be fixed next any public street, square, court, place, or

way, in the front of any building of the first, second, third, or fourth rate of building; nor any funnel withinside, nearer than fourteen inches to any timber; nor any brick funnel in the front, extending beyond the line of the street, court, way, or place. Every building contrary to this regulation shall be deemed a common nuisance; and the builder or owner shall be compelled to enter into a recognisance to demolish it, and the materials may be sold to pay the expenses of removal.

This Act, though excellent in its general principle, it is much to be hoped some able surveyor or builder will undertake to arrange on a new plan, in order that it may be repealed, and a new one made on a more eligible and equitable scale; as the whole of those most numerous and useful classes of houses of the third and fourth rate are literally spoiled, by reason of the cramped space allotted to them on the ground plan, which necessarily compels the builder either to make the back-rooms so small that they are nearly useless, or the staircase so narrow that goods of any size cannot be got up them: and it is rather astonishing, that though 499 at least of every 500 of such classes of houses are extended even to the last inch allotted to them, that it should not at this day even be generally known from whence the evil arises, but that the builders should bear the blame; which, as a body, they justly deserve, for not having long since endeavoured to have the injury remedied. There are many other defects in this Act which want regulating, particularly the projecting and boarded fronts of houses, dripping eaves, &c. in public ways; and, according to the present system of allowing them to be repaired, it may take centuries before this nuisance can be eradicated. There are also several other inconsistencies, which might easily be regulated in forming a new Act; for instance, the stating the value of the new brick-work in party-walls at 7*l.* 15*s.* per rod of 272 feet, in one and a half brick-work, deducting 28*s.* for the old, and 2*d.* per foot cube for such old fir as shall be fit for use. These prices would form but a very inadequate part of the value at this time, and ought to be determined by surveyors appointed by each party.

#### ABSTRACT OF THE PAVING ACT.

That no person shall, without license or authority from the commissioners, alter, or cause to be altered, the form of the pavement of any of the streets, lanes, squares, yards, courts, alleys, passages, or places, which, by virtue of this act, shall be under their management; or in any way encroach upon, or break up the same, without leave, except for the purpose of taking up, laying down, or repairing any water-pipe or pipes under the same: and every person offending, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds, over and above the expense of relaying the same according to the orders and directions of the said commissioners; the penalty and expenses to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or within

the city of London, in the name of the principal clerk to the commissioners for the time being, to be commenced within six calendar months next after the commission of such offence; in which action or suit no protection, privilege, essoin, or wager of law, nor more than one imparlance, shall be allowed.

*Duties on Inhabited Houses.*

For every inhabited house, worth, with the offices, gardens, &c. attached, 5*l.* per annum, and under 20*l.* the yearly sum of 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.

From 20*l.* to 40*l.*, 2*s.* 3*d.* in the pound.

From 40*l.* and upwards, 2*s.* 10*d.* in the pound.

*Extract from the Act of 48 Geo. III. relative to Surveyors, &c.*

In the aforesaid Act, it is enacted, that the valuation of any estate or effects, real or personal, or of any interest therein, or of the annual value thereof, or of any dilapidations or repairs wanted, or of the materials and labour used or to be used in any building, or of any artificer's work whatsoever,

	A Stamp of
	£. s. d.
Where the amount of such valuation or appraisement } shall not exceed 50 <i>l.</i> - - - - - }	0 2 6
50 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding 100 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	0 5 0
100 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding 200 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	0 10 0
200 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding 500 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	0 15 0
All above 500 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	1 0 0

And it is enacted in clause the 5th, that no person shall exercise the calling or occupation of an appraiser, or make any valuation as above, without taking out a license (which shall state the name and place of abode of the person taking out the same), under the penalty of 50*l.*; such license to commence on the 6th day of July, yearly.

Penalty on persons neglecting to insert any valuation on a proper stamp, 50*l.*; and on persons receiving the same, 20*l.*

Surveyors being employed to measure off work, and not delivering the same within fourteen days after such measurement, is liable to a penalty of 50*l.*

Annual Licence, 10*s.*

**EXEMPTIONS.**—Auctioneers may act as Appraisers. Any valuation made in pursuance of the order of any Court of Admiralty, is exempt from the Stamp Duty.

**BUILDER'S PRICES.**

*Digging.*

The cube dimensions are taken in feet and inches, and squared, to bring them into cube feet: this is divided by 27; as 27 feet cube is one cube yard.

24 Cube feet of sand, weighs 1 ton.

18 Cube feet of earth, ditto 1 ton.

17 Cube feet of clay, ditto 1 ton.

1 Yard cube of solid gravel or earth, contains 18 heaped bushels before digging, and 27 heaped bushels when dug.

27 Heaped bushels, one load.

Digging in common soils, and throwing out, not exceeding 6 ft. in depth, per ft. cube, according to the soil . . . . .	s. d.
Digging to trenches, including levelling and ramming to walls . . .	6d. to 1 6
Basketting out ground, extra . . . . .	1 3
Digging and wheeling, add for every 50 or 60 feet in length . . . .	0 4
Carting away, within half-a-mile of the work, per yard cube . . . .	4 0
Ditto, not exceeding one mile . . . . .	5 6
Levelling ground, not exceeding 1 ft. deep, per yard superficial . . .	0 5
Tempering clay, and claying over vaults 6 in. deep, and beat into a solid body, per yard superficial (the clay brought to the spot) . . .	3 3

*Wells.*

Digging wells depends on the quality of ground through which they are dug.

3 ft. diameter in the clear of steening, 20 ft. deep, at per ft. . . . .	s. d.
3 ft. 6 in. ditto . . . . .	3 0
4 ft. ditto . . . . .	3 6
4 ft. 6 in. ditto . . . . .	4 0
For every 10 ft. extra in depth, add, per ft. . . . .	5 0
Bricks used in steening to be charged extra.	1 0

A well, 3 ft. diameter in the clear between the brickwork, will contain, for each foot in depth . . . . . 43 Gallons of water.

4 ft. ditto . . . . .	77 ditto.
5 ft. ditto . . . . .	120 ditto.
6 ft. ditto . . . . .	170 ditto.
7 ft. ditto . . . . .	230 ditto.
8 ft. ditto . . . . .	308 ditto.
9 ft. ditto . . . . .	390 ditto.
10 ft. ditto . . . . .	480 ditto.

*Bricklayer's Work.*

Brick-work is valued per rod of 272 feet of reduced brick-work, or 1½ brick thick; therefore, if dimensions are taken in ½ brick, 1 brick, &c. they are to be reduced by the following way to the standard thickness of 1½ brick thick, as follows:—

*Reducing Brick-work Abstract.*

1 brick add.	1½ brick add.	1 brick deduct.	1½ deduct.
5000	8974	154	8642
8497	6423	14	243
4560	15397	168	8885
18057	8885		
168	6512		
3)17889			
5963			
11926			
6512			
272)18438(67 rods, 214 feet.			
1632			
2118			
1904			
214			

Dividing the 1 brick by 3, is the same as multiplying by 2 and dividing by 3, as is used by some.

$$\begin{array}{r} 720 \\ \underline{\quad 2} \\ 3 \overline{) 1440} \\ \underline{480} \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 720 \\ \underline{\quad 2} \\ 3 \overline{) 240} \\ \underline{480} \end{array}$$

As the prices of bricks, &c. often vary, the following is the method by which a rod of brick-work is calculated.

	£.	s.	d.
4500 Stocks, at 38s. per thousand		8	11 0
Cartage, at 8s. ditto		1	16 0
1½ Hundred of lime = 37½ struck bushels, at 14s. 6d. per hundred, containing 27 ft. cube to the hundred		1	1 9
2 Loads of sand, at 5s.		0	10 0
Labour and scaffolding		2	10 0
		<u>14</u>	<u>8 9</u>
20 Per cent. profit		2	19 0
		<u>17</u>	<u>7 9</u>
	£.	s.	d.
		17	7 9
		20	
272)347(1s. 3¼d. per foot reduced; or, the price may be ascertained by referring to the Table, p. 264.		75	
		12	
272)909(3		816	
		93	
		4	
272)372(1		272	
		100	

Per rod . . . . . £. 17 7 9

Lime and labour, per rod, is ascertained by deducting the bricks from the above; as,

	£.	s.	d.
1½ Hundred of lime, at 14s. 6d.		1	1 9
2 Loads of sand, at 5s.		0	10 0
Labour and scaffolding		2	10 0
		<u>4</u>	<u>1 9</u>
20 per cent. profit		0	16 0
		<u>£. 4</u>	<u>17 9</u>
Place-bricks, per thousand		1	8 0
Cartage		0	8 0
		<u>Delivered</u>	<u>£. 1 16 0</u>
4500 Place-bricks, at 28s.		8	2 0
Cartage . . . . . 8s. } 36s. }		8	2 0
1½ lbs. lime, at 14s. 6d.		1	1 9
2 Loads of sand, at 5s.		0	10 0
Labour and scaffolding		2	10 0
		<u>12</u>	<u>3 9</u>
20 Per cent. profit		2	9 0
		<u>£. 14</u>	<u>12 9</u>

If bricks are laid dry, as in cestpools, it will take 4750 bricks to one rod.

Ovens, coppers, &c. are measured as solid work, deducting only the ash-holes; and as these are taken in cube, multiply by 8 and divide by 9, to bring it into  $1\frac{1}{2}$  brick-work.

Every four course of brick-work not to exceed  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in. in height.

All chimneys, when new, to be measured as solid, for the trouble of working and pargetting the flues; and deduct the opening only as a cube dimension.

#### *Old Materials.*

Take the brick-work only in its own substance, deducting flue and rubbish in pockets, so as to purchase only the number of bricks.

Old bricks will be allowed at the price of place-bricks; the cube dimensions of old stacked bricks to be taken as near as possible, and the product divided by 80, which will give the number of 1000 old bricks to be allowed as place-bricks, if used on the premises; if not, add cartage.

All quarters in brick-nogging to be measured in:

All gauge-work to be measured and paid for; first, as common brick-work; then the price upon the face and soffite to be charged extra.

Sills, stone-strings, and timber inserted in walls, not to be deducted, as the delay occasioned thereby would equal it.

Two inches to be allowed in the height of the brick-work, for bedding plates; where no brick-work is over them.

All cuttings to be measured per foot superficial, except to cut splays, birds-mouths, or squint quoins, which are to be run.

For footings, suppose the top course to be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bricks thick, and the bottom course to be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bricks thick, add them together, and take the half, which is 3 bricks for the thickness of the footings.

Levelling and preparing the ground for paving to be charged by the day, if more than 6 in. on an average; but if not 6 in. deep, then not to be allowed.

Clearing away rubbish to be charged day-work.

In measuring ovens, all fire-stone Welch lumps, tiles, &c. to be measured alone, but not to be deducted out of the brick-work.

17 Bricks to each foot of reduced brick-work.

8 Bricks to one foot superficial of marble facing, laid Flemish bond.

A stock brick is  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in. long, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick; and weighs about 4 lbs. 15 oz.

25 Striked bushels, or 100 pecks, is 1 hundred of lime.

18 Heaped bushels, 22 striked bushels, or 1 yard cube, a single load of sand, mortar, &c.

36 Heaped bushels, 2 yards cube, a double load of ditto.

$\frac{1}{4}$  A hundred of lime, with a proportionate quantity of sand, will make 1 load of mortar.

1134 Cube inches, or 8 duodecimal inches, 1 hod of mortar, or  $9 \times 9$  and 14 in. long.

2 Hods of mortar to a bushel.

1 Ft 3 in. cube, 1 bushel.

4 Hods of mortar will lay 100 bricks.

120 Hods, or 96 bushels of mortar to 1 rod.

A load of statute bricks is 500.

Ditto of plain tiles is 1000.



- 1 Rod of brick-work weighs 13 tons.  
 450 Stock bricks weigh 1 ton.  
 1000 Plain tiles weigh 1 ton 1 cwt.  
 1000 Pantiles weigh 2 tons 2 cwt.  
 A square of plain tiling weighs about 14½ cwt.  
 A square of pantiling weighs about 7½ cwt.

*Duties on Bricks and Tiles.*

	£.	s.	d.
Bricks, not above 10 in. long, 5 in. wide, and 3 in. thick, duty per thousand . . . . .	0	5	10
Ditto, exceeding the above size . . . . .	0	10	0
Bricks, if smoothed or polished on one side, not exceeding 10 in. long, and 5 in. wide . . . . .	0	12	0
Ditto, larger than the above . . . . .	1	4	2
Plain tiles . . . . .	0	5	8
Pan or ridge tiles . . . . .	0	12	10
Paving tiles, not exceeding 10 in. square . . . . .	1	4	2
Ditto, exceeding ditto . . . . .	2	8	4
For all other tiles, not above mentioned . . . . .	2	8	4

*The Value of a Rod of Reduced Brick-work,*

From the one-eighth part of a penny, to 18d. per foot; and also the price of a foot from 2s. 10d. per rod, to 20l. per rod.

Per Ft.	Per Rod.	Per Ft.	Per Rod.	Per Ft.	Per Rod.
d.	£. s. d.	d.	£. s. d.	d.	£. s. d.
0½	0 2 10	6	6 16 0	12	13 12 0
0¾	0 5 8	6½	7 1 8	12½	13 17 8
0⅞	0 11 4	6¾	7 7 4	12¾	14 3 4
0⅞	0 17 0	6¾	7 13 0	12¾	14 9 0
1	1 2 8	7	7 18 8	13	14 14 8
1¼	1 8 4	7¼	8 4 4	13¼	15 0 4
1½	1 14 0	7½	8 10 0	13½	15 6 0
1¾	1 19 8	7¾	8 15 8	13¾	15 11 8
2	2 5 4	8	9 1 4	14	15 17 4
2¼	2 11 0	8¼	9 7 0	14¼	16 3 0
2½	2 16 8	8½	9 12 8	14½	16 8 8
2¾	3 2 4	8¾	9 18 4	14¾	16 14 4
3	3 8 0	9	10 4 0	15	17 0 0
3¼	3 13 8	9¼	10 9 8	15¼	17 5 8
3½	3 19 4	9½	10 15 4	15½	17 11 4
3¾	4 5 0	9¾	11 1 0	15¾	17 17 0
4	4 10 8	10	11 6 8	16	18 2 8
4¼	4 16 4	10¼	11 12 4	16¼	18 8 4
4½	5 2 0	10½	11 18 0	16½	18 14 0
4¾	5 7 8	10¾	12 3 8	16¾	18 19 8
5	5 13 4	11	12 9 4	17	19 5 4
5¼	5 19 0	11¼	12 15 0	17¼	19 11 0
5½	6 4 8	11½	13 0 8	17½	19 16 8
5¾	6 10 4	11¾	13 6 4	17¾	20 2 4
				18	20 8 0

The above Table is useful in moneying out a Bricklayer's bill, where there are any odd number of feet beyond the quantity of rods.

	£.	s.	d.
Place brick-work, laid dry in cest-pools, &c. per rod . . . . .	13	13	0
Stock brick-work, per rod . . . . .	17	8	0
Place brickwork, per rod . . . . .	14	13	0
Ditto, in garden walls, worked fair on both sides, and jointed, add per rod . . . . .	0	10	0
If sharp Thames-sand is used, add per rod . . . . .	0	12	0
If left for pointing, or to be composed, deduct per rod . . . . .	0	5	0
Circular on plan, add extra . . . . .	0	12	0
Second Malm stock-facing, in addition to the brick-work, measured on the face, per foot, superficial laid Flemish bond . . . . .	0	0	4
Best marle stock-facings, the purpends kept . . . . .	0	0	8
Parapet-walls, chimney-shafts, &c. pulled down, using the old bricks, making good with new stocks, scaffolding, &c. included, per ft. reduced . . . . .	0	1	0
Ditto, with all new grey stocks . . . . .	0	1	5
Underpinning with old bricks, 4 course, 1 brick thick, per ft. run . . . . .	0	0	9
Ditto, with all new hard-stocks, at per ft. run . . . . .	0	1	5
Beam filling with place-bricks, ditto . . . . . 4d. to	0	0	6
Kitchen-ranges, grates, coppers, &c. faced with new stocks, per ft. reduced . . . . .	0	1	5
Chase-cut and parjetted, per ft. superficial . . . . .	0	0	6
Cutting to rakes or ramps, per ft. superficial . . . . .	0	0	3
Sash-frames, and door-frames, bedded and pointed, each . . . . .	0	2	6
Large, or Venetian ditto . . . . . 3s. to	0	3	6
Large size chimney-moulds, and setting, each . . . . .	0	7	6
Second size, ditto . . . . .	0	6	6
Third size, ditto . . . . .	0	5	0
If set in plain tiles, add . . . . .	0	1	0
Making good brick-work to window-sills, each . . . . .	0	2	0
Ditto to long or Venetian windows . . . . .	0	3	0
Coach-head trimmers, to be taken as a brick thick, per ft. super. . . . .	0	0	10
Points to groins of Malm stocks, per ft. run . . . . .	0	0	8
Inside splays, ditto . . . . .	0	0	2½
Outside ditto, or birdsmouth . . . . .	0	0	3
Where bricks are gauged and aaked off to a length for perpendiculars, per ft. superficial . . . . .	0	0	2
Run of rubbed footlance . . . . .	0	0	6
Ditto of tile creasing, 2 course under a brick on edge . . . . .	0	0	4
Ditto, including brick on edge . . . . .	0	0	8
Ditto, plain tile heading . . . . .	0	0	4
Ditto, flaunch course . . . . .	0	0	4
Ditto, sailing course . . . . .	0	0	3
Ditto, filleting . . . . .	0	0	2
Ditto, cutting to moulds of inverted external arches . . . . .	0	0	4
Ditto, internal ditto . . . . .	0	3	0
Ditto, over circular, elliptic, or Gothic external arches . . . . .	0	0	3
Ditto, to pediments or gable-ends . . . . .	0	0	3
N.B. Where the grey stocks are found by the bricklayer, and pulling down and cleaning old bricks of fronts is charged by the day, the brick-work being laid Flemish bond (as they usually are), the outside facing must then be taken two-thirds of a brick, and worth, per ft. reduced . . . . .	0	1	4
The remaining thickness will be the whole thickness of the wall, abating two-thirds of a brick for the facing; and must be measured and valued as labour and mortar only.			
LABOUR, MORTAR, AND SCAFFOLDING—			
To party-walls, per rod . . . . .	4	17	9
In external-walls, jointed, add per rod . . . . .	0	5	0
Ditto, in garden-walls, neat joint on both sides, add, per rod . . . . .	0	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
4-in. brick-work, in terras, extra, per ft. superficial on the face,	0	0	6
9-in. ditto ditto . . . . .	0	1	2
Old brick-work of houses, &c., to be measured as it stands; to pull down and to use the old bricks on the spot, is worth per rod . . . . . from 60s. to	3	10	0
Pulling down old brick-work, including cleaning and stacking of bricks, per rod . . . . .	1	0	0
Clearing and carting away rubbish, extra.			

## TUCK-POINTING.

To new work, per ft. superficial . . . . .	0	0	4
Ditto, including scaffolding . . . . .	0	0	5
Ditto to old work, including scaffolding, washing, mending, &c. 6d. to	0	0	7
Flat joint pointing . . . . .	0	0	3
Ditto, and scaffolding . . . . .	0	0	4
Ditto, in cement . . . . .	0	0	5½
If to chimney-shafts, add to either of the above . . . . .	0	0	1
If coloured, add per ft. super., raking out and dubbing included,	0	0	1
Colouring and drawing to old fronts, including scaffolding and mending . . . . . 3d. to	0	0	4

## ARCHES.

Extra for second Malm stock arches and tuck pointing, per ft. superficial . . . . .	0	0	10
Best washed Malm stock arches, either cambers, segments, or semicircular, gauged, rubbed, and set, per ft. superficial . . . . .	0	3	0
Faced, ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	3	0
Elliptic arches set in putty, per foot superficial . . . . .	0	3	3
If circular on plan, add . . . . .	0	1	0
Tuscan cornices, and all straight mouldings set in putty, per ft. superficial . . . . .	0	4	0
Brick dental cornices, add for the dental per ft. run . . . . .	0	1	0
O. G. Gothic arches set in putty . . . . .	0	3	6
If soffite more than 4 inches . . . . .	0	3	9
If circular on plan, add . . . . .	0	1	3
Ten bricks to one foot superficial, of gauged arches			

## SEMICIRCULAR NICHES.

Bodies of semicircular niches, per foot superficial . . . . .	0	3	9
Heads of ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	9	0
Poll block to ditto, carved . . . . .	0	14	0
Elliptic bodies, per foot superficial . . . . .	0	5	0
Crowns on heads to ditto . . . . .	0	10	6
Moulding cut to spring from, per foot superficial . . . . .	0	4	6

## OLD GAUGED ARCHES.

Taken out, cleaned, and reset, per foot superficial . . . . .	0	1	0
Rubbed and gauged brick-work to face stoves, ovens, coppers, &c. or imposts, cut square and set well, to piers, &c. per foot superficial . . . . .	0	2	6

## RUBBED AND GAUGED WORK, LAID IN MORTAR.

Red returns, one course a stretcher, the other a header and closer, per ft. run . . . . .	0	0	6
Common foot-lace . . . . .	0	0	5
Groins done with red or grey stocks, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	9
Beaded and quirked quoins, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	9
Outside splays ditto . . . . .	0	0	3
Inside splays ditto . . . . .	0	0	2
All gauged work is measured with, and paid for, as common brick-work.			

BUILDER'S PRICES.

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BRICK-NOGGING, PER YARD SUPERFICIAL.

	£	s.	d.
Place-bricks edgeways	0	2	8
Ditto, laid flat	0	3	10
Stocks edgeways	0	3	2
Ditto flat	0	4	6

In measuring Bricknogging, the quartering is not to be deducted.

PAVING.

It requires 36 stocks laid flat, 42 on edge, 32 paving-bricks laid flat, 32 on edge, 9-foot tiles, 13 10-inch tiles, and 144 clinkers, to pave one yard.

A paving-brick is 9 inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 1½ thick; weighs about 3 lbs. 13 oz.

A foot paving-tile is 11½ inches square, and 1½ thick; weighs 12 lbs. 4 oz.

A 10-inch ditto is 9½ inches square, and 1 inch thick; weighs 8 lbs. 9 oz.

	£	s.	d.
Grey stocks, dry in sand, laid flat, per yard	0	2	9
Ditto, on edge	0	3	4
Flat, in mortar	0	3	0
Edge, in ditto	0	3	9
Flat, in Roman cement	0	3	7
Edge, in cement	0	4	6
Malm clinker-bricks flat	0	3	3
Ditto on edge	0	4	3
Flat, in mortar	0	3	6
Edge, in mortar	0	4	7
Flat, in cement	0	4	0
Edge, in cement	0	5	3
Paving-bricks flat in sand	0	3	8
Edge, in ditto	0	7	3
Flat, in mortar	0	4	1
Edge, in ditto	0	7	9
Ditto, in cement	0	8	6
If either of the above are laid herring-bone, add per yard	0	0	9
Ten-inch tiles, in mortar, per ft. superficial	0	0	8
Ditto, in cement	0	0	10
Twelve-inch tiles, in mortar	0	0	10
Ditto, in cement, add per ft. superficial	0	0	2
Dutch-clinker paving, per yard	0	12	0
Ditto, laid herring-bone	0	13	0
Old 10 or 12-inch tile-paving relaid, per ft. superficial	0	0	2
And the new tiles to make good, charged separate.			
Preparing and levelling ground to be charged by the day.			
Oven tiles 3-inch thick, or Welch tiles, each	0	1	6
If the tops are rubbed smooth of tiles and gauged, add per ft. superficial	0	0	6

COPINGS, PER FOOT RUN.

One course on edge, one brick thick, in cement	0	0	9
Ditto, with double plain tile creasing, on one side, all in cement	0	1	2
Ditto, ditto, on both sides	0	1	6
Twelve-inch tile coping, laid and pointed in cement	0	1	0
Twelve-inch tiling or coping, in mortar	0	0	10

BRICKWORK, in Roman Cement, per foot superficial.

Half-a-brick thick, worked entirely in cement	0	0	9
Three quarters ditto	0	1	1
One brick ditto	0	1	6
One course of plain tiles, entirely in cement	0	0	5
Two course ditto	0	0	7
Rendering finished from the trowel	0	0	4

One course of plain tiles, set in cement, and rendered over with cement, per foot superficial . . . . .	£	s.	d.
White galley-tiles, set in cement . . . . .	0	0	8
	0	1	6

## GALLEY TILES SET.

White common, per foot superficial . . . . .	0	1	6
Best white ditto . . . . .	0	2	2
Blue and white, best ditto . . . . .	0	4	8
Old ditto, cleaned and reset . . . . .	0	0	8
Preparing the chimney, to be charged extra.			
White common tiles for baths, dairies, &c. 5-in. square, per gross	1	10	0
Ditto, per doz. . . . .	0	2	6
Best ditto, per doz. . . . .	0	4	0
6-in. square ditto . . . . .	0	5	0
Blue and white, 5-in. per doz. . . . .	0	8	0
6-in. do. do. . . . .	0	12	0
7-in. Botanical, per doz. . . . .	0	14	0

## PANTILING.

The following are the estimated quantities, &c. calculated for a square.

	Pantiles		
At 11-in. gauge, 1 square requires . . . . .			160
12-in. gauge, ditto ditto . . . . .			150
13-in. gauge, ditto ditto . . . . .			135
	£.	s.	d.
160 pantiles at 10s. 6d. . . . .	0	16	9
1 bundle of laths . . . . .	0	4	6
120 nails . . . . .	0	0	6
Labour, scaffolding, and ladders . . . . .	0	4	0
		1	5
Profit and risk of breaking . . . . .	0	6	3
		1	12
			0

## PANTILING, PER SQUARE.

Laid dry, (the filleting and heading extra) . . . . .	1	12	0
Ditto, bedded in hair and ash mortar . . . . .	1	15	0
Filleting of hair and Smith's ash mortar, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	2
Ditto, of cement . . . . .	0	0	2½
Pointed outside, filleting and heading included . . . . .	2	0	0
Ditto inside, ditto . . . . .	2	1	0
Ditto both sides, ditto . . . . .	2	6	0
Heading to dry pantiling, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	3
Cutting to hips and splays ditto . . . . .	0	0	2
Ridges and hips, ditto . . . . .	0	0	5
Hip-hooks, painted three times, and nails, each . . . . .	0	2	0
Painted T nails each . . . . .	0	0	2
Old pantiling stripped, new lathed, and re-tiled dry, per square . . . . .	0	16	0
Pointing pantiling outside, per square . . . . .	0	5	0
Ditto inside . . . . .	0	6	0

A pantile is 13½ in. long, 9½ in. wide, and ½ in. thick, weighs 4 lb. 11 oz.  
12 pantile-laths, 10 feet long, 1 bundle.

Pantile-laths are 1½ in. wide, and 1 in. thick.

## GLAZED PANTILING.

Dry, including hips and ridges in mortar, per square . . . . .	2	10	0
Beam filling, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	4
Plastering the verge . . . . .	0	0	2

PLAIN TILING.

Plain tiles.

At 6-in. gauge, 4 square requires . . . . .	760
6½ ditto ditto . . . . .	700
7-in. ditto ditto . . . . .	650
100 plain-tile laths 5 feet long, or 500 feet running, of any length, is one bundle.	
125 ditto, 4 feet long, is one bundle.	
167 ditto, 3 feet long, ditto.	
30 bundles of plain-tile laths, one load.	
Plain-tile laths are 1½ in. wide and ¾ in. thick.	

Calculation of a Square of Plain Tiling.

£. s. d.

700 plain tiles at 44s. per thousand . . . . .	1 10 9
1 bundle double fir laths . . . . .	0 4 4
6 hundred nails . . . . .	0 1 6
1 peck of tile pins . . . . .	0 1 0
2 bushels of lime . . . . .	0 1 2
1 ditto sand . . . . .	0 0 4
Labour, scaffolding, and ladders . . . . .	0 7 0
	<hr/>
	2 6 1
Profit and risk of breaking . . . . .	0 9 6
	<hr/>
	£2 15 7

In measuring plain tiling—

4 inches to be allowed for eaves.

6 inches for dripping eaves.

12 inches for valleys, and no cutting to be measured.

Plain tiling on double fir laths, and wrought nails per square . . . . .	2 15 7
On oak laths ditto . . . . .	2 18 0
Old plain tiling stripped off new double fir laths, and retiling . . . . .	1 1 0
Ditto, and allowing on the average to the whole roof 100 new tiles to a square (the usual quantity wanted) . . . . .	1 6 0
Barge, or verge, per foot run . . . . .	0 0 3
If the ridge-tiles are fastened with painted T nails, each . . . . .	0 0 2
Hip-hooks, each . . . . .	0 0 9
A plain tile is 10½ in. long, 6½ in. wide, and ½ of an inch thick; weighs 2 lbs. 5 oz.	

BRICK-ROGGING.

With place-bricks on edge, per yard . . . . .	0 2 6
Ditto, flat . . . . .	0 3 8
Ditto, stocks on edge . . . . .	0 3 5
Ditto, flat . . . . .	0 4 8

DRAINS, half-brick rims, per foot run.

Weeping-drains, two courses high, pantiled bottom, and covered with brick flat . . . . .	0 0 11
9-in. drains, 3 courses high, paved, and arched . . . . .	0 1 4
12-in. ditto, 4 courses high . . . . .	0 1 8
12-in. gun-barrel drain . . . . .	0 1 9
15-in. ditto . . . . .	0 2 1
12-in. gun-barrel, 4 in. bottom, 9 in. arch . . . . .	0 2 6
15-in. ditto 9 in. all round . . . . .	0 5 0
18-in. ditto . . . . .	0 5 8
24-in. ditto . . . . .	0 7 6
30-in. ditto . . . . .	0 9 0

It is customary to measure large drains as brick-work reduced to 1½ brick thick.

Moulds and centres, and all digging and filling in, to be charged in addition.

## SEWERS, per foot running.

	£	s.	d.
A 3-ft. wide by 4-feet oval sewer, 9-in. sides . . . . .	0	13	0
3-ft. 3-in. wide, 4-ft. 6-in. high ditto . . . . .	0	14	0
3-ft. 6 in. wide, 5-ft. high ditto . . . . .	0	17	0

*Bricklayer's Day-Prices.*

Bricklayer from Lady-Day to Lord-Mayor's Day, per day . . . . .	0	5	6
Labourer ditto ditto . . . . .	0	3	10
Bricklayer from Lord-Mayor's Day to Lady-Day, ditto . . . . .	0	5	3
Labourer ditto ditto . . . . .	0	3	6
Bricklayer, one hour . . . . .	0	0	6
Labourer, ditto . . . . .	0	0	4
Mortar, per load of 30 hods, including the cartage . . . . .	0	19	0
Ditto, per hod . . . . .	0	0	7
Lime and hair per load, including cartage . . . . .	1	6	0
Ditto, per hod . . . . .	0	0	10
Fine stuff, per hod . . . . .	0	1	4
Blue ash pointing mortar, well beat and tempered, per hod . . . . .	0	1	6
Merstham lime, per bushel . . . . .	0	1	7
Dorking lime, ditto . . . . .	0	2	0
Lime, per hundred . . . . .	0	18	0
Ditto, per bushel . . . . .	0	0	10
Roman cement, per bushel . . . . .	0	4	0
Sand, per single load, or per yard cube . . . . .	0	6	0
Ditto, per bushel . . . . .	0	0	4
Glazed pantiles each . . . . .	0	0	3
Oven foot-tiles, each . . . . .	0	1	3
Nails to be charged, 5 score to the hundred, from 2d. to 5d.			
Oak laths, per bundle . . . . .	0	6	0
Ditto, and nails . . . . .	0	7	0
Tile-pins, per bushel . . . . .	0	2	0
Hiphooks, each . . . . .	0	0	9
Hip and ridge nails . . . . .	0	0	2
Bricklayer employed in fire-work per day . . . . .	7s.	to	0 8 0
Dutch terras, per bushel . . . . .	0	7	0
Profit allowed for common grey stocks, charged per thousand . . . . .	0	6	0
Thames sand, per double load . . . . .	0	14	0
Ditto, per bushel . . . . .	0	0	6
Stock-bricks, per hundred . . . . .	0	5	6
Second Malm stocks and clinkers . . . . .	0	8	6
Paving-bricks . . . . .	0	7	0
Fire-bricks and red rubbers . . . . .	0	16	0
Dutch clinkers . . . . .	0	9	0
Welch fire-brick . . . . .	1	10	0
Welch tiles, 16 inches each . . . . .	0	3	6
Ditto, 18 inches . . . . .	0	4	7
Ditto, 20 inches . . . . .	0	5	6
Ditto, 22 inches . . . . .	0	6	6
Ditto, 24 inches . . . . .	0	9	0
Place-bricks, per hundred . . . . .	0	4	6
Best Malm stocks, ditto . . . . .	0	14	0

	WELCH LUMPS.	£.	s.	d.
16 inch		0	3	0
18 ditto		0	3	9
20 ditto		0	4	6
22 ditto		0	5	0
24 ditto		0	6	0
26 ditto		0	7	0
28 ditto		0	8	0
30 ditto		0	9	0
33 ditto		0	10	0
36 ditto		0	11	6

	TILES.	£.	s.	d.
Plain tiles, per hundred		0	6	0
Each tile		0	0	1
Pantiles, per hundred		0	13	0
Each		0	0	2
Ridge-tiles, each		0	0	2½
10-inch, ditto		0	0	4
12-inch, ditto		0	0	6
Five-hole sink-tile		0	1	0
Sugar-pots, each		0	1	0
Bracket-pots		0	12	0
Plain arm		0	8	0
Caps, each		0	4	0
Chimney-pots, first size		0	6	0
Second ditto		0	5	0
Third ditto		0	4	0
Fourth ditto		0	3	0
Hovelled pots		0	9	0
Hovel and arm pots		0	10	6
Windsor loam, per bushel		0	1	9
Double fir laths, per bundle		0	5	2
Ditto with nails		0	6	6
Single fir laths and nails		0	3	7
10 feet pantile laths and nails		0	5	0
12 feet ditto laths		0	5	6
Ditto, with nails		0	6	6
Hair, per bushel		0	1	9
Baskets, each		0	1	9
Tile heads, per basket		0	0	6
Carting away rubbish, single load		0	3	6
Two-horse load		0	5	6
Three-horse load		0	7	6
Clay and cartage for vaults, per 3-horse load		0	13	0
Rubbish taken away, per basket		0	0	2
Large size chimney mould, with tin vane on top, and setting		1	5	0
Ditto double bracket, ditto and ditto		0	13	0
Ditto bracket or hovel, and arm, ditto and ditto		0	15	6
Ditto plain hovelled ditto		0	14	0

DRAIN OR WATER-PIPES.

3-inches diameter, in 2-feet lengths, at per foot	0	1	10
6-inch diameter	0	2	9
9-inch ditto	0	4	6

For stink traps, See Plumber's Prices.

WATER-PIPES, to be had at Whisker's Stone Manufactory, Vauxhall, Surrey, at the following prices.

2½-inch water-pipe in 3 feet lengths, at per foot	0	0	3
4-inch ditto, ditto.	0	1	2



	£.	s.	d.
Cistern-heads for 2½-inch pipes . . . . .	0	3	0
Ditto for 4-inch ditto, each . . . . .	0	4	6
BRICKLAYERS' WORK, LABOUR, &c. &c.			
Brick-work labour only, per rod . . . . .	2	10	0
Ditto labour and mortar . . . . .	4	17	0
Ditto ditto, half old bricks . . . . .	5	10	0
Ditto ditto, all old bricks . . . . .	6	5	0
Facings, either of picked grey, or second marle stocks, per foot super . . . . .	0	0	1
Ditto of best Malms, the purpends kept . . . . .	0	0	1½
Circular work, measured extra on the face . . . . .	0	0	1
Gauged arches, cut only . . . . .	0	0	8
Ditto, cut and set . . . . .	0	1	4
Brick-nogging labour only, on edge, per yard . . . . .	0	0	8
Ditto, labour and mortar . . . . .	0	1	6
Ditto, labour only, flat . . . . .	0	1	0
Ditto, labour and mortar . . . . .	0	2	1
Paving flat, in sand . . . . .	0	0	5
Ditto edge, ditto . . . . .	0	0	8
Ditto, with paving-bricks . . . . .	0	0	9
Dutch-clinkers, on edge . . . . .	0	1	4
Ditto, herring-bone . . . . .	0	1	8
Flat-joint pointing, labour only, per foot super . . . . .	0	0	1½
Tuck ditto, old work . . . . .	0	0	3
Ditto, new work, if scaffold remains . . . . .	0	0	2
New plain tiling, labour only, per square . . . . .	0	7	0
Dry pantiling, labour only, per square . . . . .	0	4	0
Ditto, pointed inside . . . . .	0	6	0
Ditto, pointed outside . . . . .	0	5	0
Labour to splays, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	1½
Cuttings, per foot super . . . . .	0	0	2
Setting-on chimney-pots, each . . . . .	0	1	0
Sash and door frames, bedded and pointed, labour only, each . . . . .	0	0	9

## NIGHT-WORK.

In measuring cest-pools and bog-holes, divide the cube feet by 18 (as 18 cube feet is one ton). If there is a small remainder, another ton must be reckoned in the quantity: as the carts measure 6 feet long, 3 feet 5 in. wide, and 2 feet 4 in. deep, they are capable of carrying away 45 feet cube, or 2½ ton.

At per ton . . . . .	0	6	0
Allowance for the men extra, each . . . . .	0	1	0

## Carpenters' and Joiners' Day-Prices.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
A carpenter or joiner per day . . . . .	5	8	Battens are 6 inches wide		
Ditto, per single hour . . . . .	0	7	Deals 9 inches		
A pair of sawyers per day . . . . .	8	0	Planks 11 inches		
Timber used in shoring, to be charged one-third for use and waste:—if in large quantities, one-fourth.			Feather-edge deals are equal to ¾-in. yellow deals; if white, equal to slit deal.		
WEDGES, per pair.			Common red and white line, s. d.		
	Oak.	—	per yard . . . . .	0	1½
	s. d.	s. d.	Good white ditto . . . . .	0	2½
Small size . . . . .	1	6	Best ditto . . . . .	0	3
15 by 9 . . . . .	2	6	Patent ditto . . . . .	0	6
18 12 . . . . .	3	8			
24 12 . . . . .	5	6	SASH-PULLEYS.		
			2-inch wood . . . . .	0	3
			Ditto boxed pulleys . . . . .	1	0



Boxes of guards for iron-doors, from 17. 9s. to 10 guineas.	£. s. d.
Spring-bolts for folding-doors, including 1 key . . . . .	1 19 0
Common stock-locks . . . . .	0 2 0
4-inch ditto, dead or closet locks . . . . .	0 2 0
6 ditto, iron rim, brass knob . . . . .	0 5 0
7 ditto, ditto, ditto . . . . .	0 6 0
8 ditto drawback-locks . . . . .	0 8 6
10 ditto ditto . . . . .	0 12 0
Mortice plain furniture . . . . .	0 10 6
10-inch stock and plate wine-locks, copper wards, pipe key . . . . .	0 10 6

To all Ironmongery, not here inserted, add 25 per cent. on the prime cost.

*A Table for calculating the Cube Quantity of Timber in a Square of Rafters, Joists, Quarter-Partitions, or other Framing.—The Timbers 12 inches apart in the clear.*

3 by 2 will contain 3 7 cube	8 by 2 will contain 9 7 cube
3 2½ . . . . . 4 2	8 2½ . . . . . 11 1
3 3 . . . . . 5 0	8 3 . . . . . 13 4
4 2 . . . . . 4 9	9 2 . . . . . 10 8
4 2½ . . . . . 5 7	9 2½ . . . . . 12 6
4 3 . . . . . 6 8	9 3 . . . . . 15 0
5 2 . . . . . 6 0	10 2 . . . . . 11 11
5 2½ . . . . . 7 0	10 2½ . . . . . 13 11
5 3 . . . . . 8 4	10 3 . . . . . 16 8
6 2 . . . . . 7 2	11 2 . . . . . 13 2
6 2½ . . . . . 8 4	11 2½ . . . . . 15 3
6 3 . . . . . 10 0	11 3 . . . . . 18 4
7 2 . . . . . 8 4	12 2 . . . . . 14 4
7 2½ . . . . . 9 9	12 2½ . . . . . 16 8
7 3 . . . . . 11 8	12 3 . . . . . 20 0

### Carpenters' Work.

100 feet superficial, 1 square of boarding, flooring, &c.	
50 feet cube, one load of timber.	
120 deals make 1 hundred.	
1 hundred (120) 12 feet 2½-in. deals, 9 in. wide, equal to 4½ loads] of timber, each deal containing 1 ft. 10½ in. cube.	
1 hundred (120) 12-feet 3-in. deal, 9 in. wide, equal to 5½ loads of timber, each deal containing 2 ft. 3 in. cube.	
A load of inch plank or deals is 600 feet superficial.	
A load of 1½ ditto	400 ditto.
A load of 2 in. ditto	300 ditto.
A load of 2½ ditto	240 ditto.
A load of 3 in. ditto	200 ditto.
A load of 3½ in. ditto	170 ditto.
A load of 4 in. ditto	150 ditto.
Duty on timber per load, 3s. 10s.	
Duty on 1 hundred of deals (or 120), 22s. 10s.	
24 10-ft. boards at 5-in. gauge, will finish a square.	
20 ditto 6-in. ditto.	
17 ditto 7-in. ditto.	
15 ditto 8-in. ditto.	
13 ditto and 2 ft. 6 super. at 9-in. gauge will finish a square.	
12 ditto 10-in. ditto.	
20 12-ft. boards, at 5-in. ditto.	
16 ditto, and 4 ft. super. at 6-in. ditto.	
14 ditto, and 2 ft. super. at 7-in. ditto.	

12-ft. boards, and 4 ft. super. at 8-in. gauge will finish a square.  
 11 ditto, and 1 ft. super. at 9-in. ditto.  
 10 ditto, at 10-in. ditto.

	<i>Tons.</i>
64 cube feet of fir timber . . . . .	1
39 cube feet of oak . . . . .	1
60 cube feet of elm . . . . .	1
45 cube feet of ash . . . . .	1
35 deals, 12 feet long, 2½ in. thick . . . . .	1

The following is the prime-cost price of materials, together with the increased price, from which the several articles of *Carpenters' and Joiners' work* are calculated; according to the prices of materials at the present time:—

	Prime Cost.	Increased or Decreased price.
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Fir timber, per load . . . . .	8 0 0	1 0 0
2½ yellow best deals, per hundred . . . . .	50 0 0	10 0 0
Inch wainscot, per foot, super. . . . .	0 1 6	0 0 1
Inch Honduras mahogany . . . . .	0 2 0	0 0 1
Inch Spanish ditto . . . . .	0 2 8	0 0 1

*N.B.*—The price of wainscot is from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9d. per ft. super.

Inch Honduras mahogany, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. ditto

Inch Spanish, 2s. to 3s. 6d. and very fine up to 7s. or 8s. per ft. super.

Example, shewing the application of the supplement:  
 suppose the increase price of deals to be 10*l.* or 60*l.* per hundred.

A sq. of 1½ in. yellow wrought folding-floor, (vide p. 296.)	4 14 4
Increased price per square, in adjoining column . . . . .	0 10 8
	<i>£.5 5 0</i>

Example, shewing the application of the supplement:  
 suppose the decrease price of deals to be 10*l.*, or 40*l.* per hundred.

A sq. of 1½ in. yellow wrought folding-floor, (vide p. 296.)	4 14 4
Decreased price per square . . . . .	0 10 8
	<i>£.4 3 8</i>

Example, shewing the application of the supplement:  
 suppose the increase price of deals to be 10*l.* or 60*l.* per hundred, and the increase of wainscot to be 1*d.* or 19*d.* per foot super.

Deal cased frames, oak sunk-sills, wainscot pulley, pieces and beads, 2-inch wainscot ovolo sashes, double hung brass-cased pulleys and patent lines, (vide p. 288.) per foot super . . . . .	0 3 5½
Increased price on wainscot in adjoining column, per foot super. . . . .	0 0 1
Ditto, ditto, on deal . . . . .	0 0 0½
	<i>0 3 7</i>

*Baulks, or Uppers, each.*

	<i>s. d.</i>
40 feet long . . . . .	14 0
35 feet long . . . . .	12 0
30 feet long . . . . .	10 6
25 feet long . . . . .	8 0

## TABLE.

To the prime cost at the timber-yard, the cartage, sawing, and waste, amounting to £.2.2s. 4d. per load, and 20 per cent. profit, is added, and included in the following prices per foot cube. The prices at the head of the columns are the several prices in the timber-yard.

	£5	£6	£7	£8	£9	£10	£11	£12
Fir, without labour	3 3	3 9	4 4	4 10	5 4	5 11	6 5	7 0
Do. inbond and plates, &c.	3 10	4 4	4 11	5 5	5 11	6 6	7 0	7 7
Ditto, framed	4 2	4 8	5 3	5 9	6 3	6 10	7 4	7 11
Do. wrought and framed	4 7	5 1	5 8	6 2	6 8	7 3	7 9	8 4
Do. do. and rebated	4 10	5 4	5 11	6 7	6 11	7 6	8 0	8 7
Do. do. do. and beaded	5 3	5 9	6 4	7 0	7 4	7 11	8 5	9 0
Proper door-cases	6 3	6 9	7 4	8 0	8 4	8 11	9 5	10 0

Upon the increase or decrease of 1l. per load, add or deduct 6d. per foot cube.

## Prices of Carpenters' and Joiners' Work.

LABOUR AND NAILS, ROOFING, PER SQUARE.	Fixed. £. s. d.
Common shed, not exceeding 12 feet high	0 5 0
Ditto, 2 stories	0 5 6
Ditto, 3 stories	0 6 3
Common shed, with purlins	0 6 0
Ditto, 2 stories	0 6 6
Ditto, 3 stories	0 7 3
Common span, not exceeding 12 feet high	0 6 6
Ditto, 2 stories	0 7 0
Common span, 3 stories	0 7 9
Common span, with purlins	0 7 3
Ditto, 2 stories	0 7 9
Ditto, 3 stories	0 8 6
Hips and valleys, per foot run	0 0 6
Common kerb roofing	0 9 6
Girt roofing, with framed principals, collar-beams, and purlins	0 17 0
Span ditto, with framed principals, beams, king-posts, purlins, braces, and common rafters	1 1 0
Ditto, with kings and queens	1 5 0
Hips and valleys, per foot run	0 1 0
<i>N.B.</i> —If any of the aforesaid are on irregular plans, to be paid for accordingly.	
Diagonal and dragon-pieces, as fir, framed.	
Fixing common bolts, labour only, each	0 0 9
Ditto, hanging ditto, nuts inserted	0 2 0
Other iron work, per lb.	0 0 1½

In measuring Carpenters' work, allow for the length of the tenons. The timbers to be measured as cube fir, no labour, at per foot cube; the price of which will be regulated by the prime cost of the timber at the time, per load; adding the cartage, sawing, waste, and profit, as appears by the last Table.

Measure all trusses, tie-beams, binders, gutter-plates, diagonal dragging pieces, wind-braces, as framed timber or cube fir, framed at the price per foot cube, as per Table.

Deduct one side of king-posts between shoulders.  
Halving bond-timber is not sufficient to authorise its being considered as framed.

Floors.

Measure girders and binders, in bridged floors, as framed timbers.

NAKED FLOORS, per square.	Fixed.		
	£.	s.	d.
Common ceiling floor . . . . .	0	5	0
Ditto, with binders . . . . .	0	8	0
Single-framed floors, trimmed to chimneys, and well-holes . . . . .	0	9	0
Ditto joists, above 9 inches deep . . . . .	0	10	3
Ditto, trimmed to parties and well-holes, extra . . . . .	0	1	3
Ditto, with one girder . . . . .	0	13	0
Ditto, with cased bays . . . . .	0	15	0
Framed floors, with girders, binding, bridging, and ceiling joists, . . . . .	1	5	0
Ground joists, bedded only . . . . .	0	4	6
Ditto on sleepers, framed to chimneys . . . . .	0	7	0
Truss put in girders, 4 inches by 4 inches, labour only, per foot run, . . . . .	0	1	3
Kings, each, labour and materials . . . . .	0	7	6
Queens and wedges, each . . . . .	0	7	6

Labour in raising timbers in all difficult places, or heights above 20 feet, to be charged extra, according to circumstances.

QUARTER-PARTITIONS, per square.	£.	s.	d.
4-inch, common . . . . .	0	7	0
5-ditto . . . . .	0	7	9
6-ditto . . . . .	0	9	0
Ditto, truss, with king-post . . . . .	0	12	0
Ditto, ditto, and queens . . . . .	0	15	0

BATTENING, per square.	£.	s.	d.
Quarter battening . . . . .	0	4	0
Ditto to window-fronts . . . . .	0	5	9
Ditto to ceilings . . . . .	0	5	3
If with plugs, or wall-hooks, extra . . . . .	0	1	6

All blockings to be paid for, per foot run.

Fir, per foot cube.	Fixed.	Upon the increase or decrease of 11. per load, add or deduct,	
		s.	d.
Fir, without labour . . . . .	4 10	0	6
Ditto, bond, &c. . . . .	5 5	0	6
Ditto, framed . . . . .	5 9	0	6
Proper door-cases, not less than 4 inches by 4 . . . . .	2 0	0	6
CIRCULAR HEADS, three times the straight.			
Planing fir, per foot super . . . . .	0	1½	
Rebates up to 2 inch, by ¼-inch, per foot run . . . . .	0	0½	
Ditto, 3 inches by 1½ inch . . . . .	0	1½	
Beads to ½ inch . . . . .	0	0½	
Ditto above, to 1½ inch . . . . .	0	0½	
Beads returned, to be charged double price.			
The above labour in oak, add one-fourth.			
Circular heads to door-cases and widow-frames, glued up in 2 thicknesses, and beaded, per foot run . . . . .	1	4	
Ditto, Elliptical or Gothic . . . . .	1	6	

BATTENING, labour and materials, per square.	Fixed.			Upon the increase or decrease of 10% per hundred, add or deduct.	
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
½-inch deal battenning . . . . .	0	12	6	1	0
Inch deal battenning . . . . .	0	15	8	1	4
1½-inch ditto . . . . .	0	17	10	1	8
1¾-inch ditto . . . . .	1	1	0	2	0
If plugged to walls, extra per squares . . . . .	0	1	4	0	2
If to ceilings, laid crossways . . . . .	0	2	0	0	0
GUTTERING, per foot super.					
Inch deal and bearers . . . . .	0	1	4½	0	1
1½ inch ditto ditto . . . . .	0	1	6½	0	1½
If to kerb roofs, extra . . . . .	0	0	2½	0	0½
BRACKETING, per foot super.					
Common cornices . . . . .	0	0	10½	0	0½
Cove, ditto . . . . .	0	0	11	0	1
Ditto, in two thicknesses of ribs . . . . .	0	1	2½	0	1½
Groins in passages, exceeding 4 feet wide . . . . .	0	1	7½	0	1½
Ditto under ditto . . . . .	0	1	10½	0	1½
All ties to ceilings to be paid for extra.					

In Joiners' work, small or difficult work is to be valued at an extra price per foot.—The neat quantity to be exactly ascertained, and the several descriptions of work to be kept entirely separate; observing, the tenons in Joiners' work is not to be added to the dimensions, but is considered in the price. The judgement of the Surveyor must be exercised as to the goodness or badness of the work, which will govern the price.

CENTERING, per square.	Fixed.			Add or deduct.	
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Centering to vaults . . . . .	2	0	6	4	6
Ditto to groins . . . . .	2	14	0	6	0
Ditto trimmers and bridgeways, per ft. super . . . . .	0	0	8½	0	0½
Ditto circular-heads to arches . . . . .	0	0	11	0	1
Ditto to apertures, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	5½	0	0½
Ditto circular-heads . . . . .	0	0	7½	0	0½
Gauged arches, with struts . . . . .	0	0	11	0	1
Circular do. 4 in. soffit . . . . .	0	1	12½	0	1½
Ditto exceeding 4 in. soffit, per foot super . . . . .	0	2	9	0	3
Elliptical ditto . . . . .	0	3	3	0	3

If very little is done, add on the above prices: sometimes the ribs are measured and charged, and the prices charged for shifting, fixing, and boarding extra.

SLIT DEAL, labour and nails included, per foot super.	From the beach.					
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Rough . . . . .	0	0	0	5½	0	0½
Ditto, edges shot, and waste . . . . .	0	0	0	6	0	0½
Wrought one side . . . . .	0	5½	0	7	0	0½
Ditto, and grooved . . . . .	0	7	0	8½	0	0½
If beaded, add . . . . .	0	0½	0	0	0	0
If with bearers, add . . . . .	0	0	0	1	0	0½
Wrought two sides . . . . .	0	6½	0	8	0	0½
Ditto, and dovetailed in drawers, not less than 18 in. long . . . . .	0	0	0	11	0	0½
Ditto ditto, smaller ditto . . . . .	0	0	0	1	1½	0½
Cover and bearers to door and chimney caps . . . . .	0	0	0	10½	0	0½

THREE-QUARTER INCH-DEAL, labour and nails included, per foot super.

	From the bench.		Fixed.		Add or deduct.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Rough . . . . .	0	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto edges shot, and waste . . . . .	0	0	0	7	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wrought one side . . . . .	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	8	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, and grooved . . . . .	0	8	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
If beaded, add . . . . .	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0
If with bearers, add . . . . .	0	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wrought two sides . . . . .	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, and dovetailed in drawers not less than 18 in. long . . . . .	0	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, smaller ditto . . . . .	0	0	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
If plugged, add per foot extra . . . . .	0	0	0	1	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cover and bearers to door and chimney caps . . . . .	0	0	1	0	0	1

INCH DEAL, labour and nails included, per foot super.

Rough . . . . .	0	0	0	8	0	1
Ditto edges shot, and waste . . . . .	0	0	0	9	0	1
Ditto plowed and tongued . . . . .	0	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wrought one side . . . . .	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	0	1
Ditto and tongued . . . . .	0	10	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto and feather-tongued . . . . .	0	11	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
If beaded, add . . . . .	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0
If with bearers; add . . . . .	0	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wrought two sides . . . . .	0	10	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
Ditto and framed . . . . .	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1
Ditto keyed or mortice clamped . . . . .	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wrought two sides, and dovetailed . . . . .	0	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
Ditto ditto, in drawer fronts not less than 18 inches long . . . . .	0	0	1	5	0	1
All less than 18 inches . . . . .	0	0	1	5	0	1

INCH-AND-QUARTER DEAL, labour and nails included, per foot super.

Rough . . . . .	0	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto edges shot, and waste . . . . .	0	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
Ditto plowed, and tongued . . . . .	0	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wrought one side . . . . .	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, and tongued . . . . .	1	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, and feather-tongued . . . . .	1	0	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
If beaded, add . . . . .	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0
If with bearers, add . . . . .	0	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Water-closet, seat, risen, and bearers, feather-tongued . . . . .	0	0	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto, clean deal . . . . .	0	0	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wrought two sides . . . . .	1	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, framed or clamped . . . . .	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, keyed or mortice clamped . . . . .	1	3	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, framed and beaded frame, and mortice clamped flaps to water-closets . . . . .	0	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto, clean deal . . . . .	0	0	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wrought two sides, and dovetailed . . . . .	0	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto, in drawer fronts, not less than 18 inches long . . . . .	0	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
If plugged, add . . . . .	0	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beaded, add on each face . . . . .	0	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0



INCH-AND-HALF DEALS, labour and nails included, per foot super.	From the bench.		Fixed.		Add or deduct.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Rough	0	0	0	11½	0	1½
Ditto edges shot, and waste	0	0	1	1	0	1½
Ditto plowed and tongued	0	0	1	2½	0	1½
Wrought one side	1	0½	1	2	0	1½
Ditto and tongued	1	2	1	4	0	1½
Ditto and feather-tongued	1	3½	1	5	0	1½
If beaded, add	0	0½	0	0	0	0
Wrought one side, and framed	1	2	1	3½	0	1½
Ditto two sides	1	2	1	3	0	1½
Ditto and framed or clamped	1	3½	1	5	0	1½
Ditto mortice clamped	1	5	1	6	0	1½
Ditto dovetailed	0	0	1	6½	0	1½
Ditto ditto in drawer-fronts	0	0	1	8	0	1½
Clean deal dresser-tops	0	0	2	0	0	2½
Mortice clamped ends, per ft. run	0	0	0	9	0	0
TWO-INCH DEAL, labour and nails included, per foot super.						
Rough	0	0	1	3	0	2
Ditto edges shot, and waste	0	0	1	4½	0	2
Ditto plowed and tongued	0	0	1	6	0	2½
Wrought one side	1	3½	1	5½	0	2
Ditto, tongued	1	5½	1	7	0	2½
Ditto, feather-tongued	1	7	1	9	0	2½
If beaded, add	0	0½	0	0	0	0
Wrought one side, and framed	1	5½	1	7½	0	2½
Ditto two sides	1	5	1	6½	0	2½
Ditto, and framed or clamped	1	7	1	8½	0	2½
Ditto, and mortice clamped	1	9	1	10	0	2½
Ditto, and dovetailed	0	0	1	11½	0	2
Clean deal dresser-tops	0	0	2	6	0	3
Mortice clamped ends, per ft. run	0	0	0	10	0	0
TWO-AND-HALF-INCH DEAL, labour and nails included, per foot super.						
Rough	0	0	1	6½	0	2½
Ditto edges shot, and waste	0	0	1	7½	0	2½
Ditto plowed and tongued	0	0	1	9	0	2½
Wrought one side	1	7½	1	9	0	2½
Ditto, and tongued	1	9	1	11	0	2½
Ditto, and feather-tongued	1	10½	2	0½	0	2½
If beaded, add	0	0½	0	0	0	0
Wrought one side, and framed	1	9½	1	11½	0	2½
Wrought two sides	1	8½	1	10½	0	2½
Ditto, and framed or clamped	1	10½	2	0½	0	2
Ditto, and mortice clamped	2	0½	2	2½	0	3
Ditto, dovetailed	0	0	2	3	0	2½
Mortice-clamped ends, per foot run	0	0	0	11	0	0
THREE-INCH DEAL, labour and nails included, per foot super.						
Rough	0	0	1	9	0	3
Ditto edges shot, and waste	0	0	1	10½	0	3
Ditto plowed and tongued	0	0	2	0	0	3½
Wrought one side	1	8	2	0	0	3
Ditto, and tongued	2	0	2	2	0	3½

	From the bunch.		Fixed.		Add or deduct.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wrought and feather-tongued . . . . .	2	1½	2	3½	0	3½
If beaded, add . . . . .	0	0½				
Wrought one side, and framed . . . . .	2	0	2	2	0	3½
Wrought two sides . . . . .	1	11	2	1	0	3
Ditto, and framed or clamped . . . . .	2	1	2	3	0	3½
Ditto, and mortice clamped . . . . .	2	3½	2	5½	0	3½
Ditto, dovetailed . . . . .	0	0	0	2	0	3
Mortice clamped ends, per ft. run . . . . .	0	0	1	0	0	0

ROUGH BOARDING, per square.

	£.	s.	d.	
¾-inch deal, rough . . . . .	1	18	3	3 9
Ditto, edges shot . . . . .	2	1	1	3 11
½-inch deal, rough . . . . .	2	5	8	5 9
Ditto, edges shot . . . . .	2	8	2	5 10
Ditto, plowed and tongued . . . . .	2	11	9	6 3
Inch deal, rough . . . . .	2	18	6	7 6
Ditto, edges shot . . . . .	3	2	2	7 10
Ditto, plowed and tongued . . . . .	3	6	10½	8 1½
1¼-inch deal, rough . . . . .	3	14	7½	9 4½
Ditto, edges shot . . . . .	3	18	3	9 9
Ditto, plowed and tongued . . . . .	4	3	10½	10 1½
1½-inch deal, rough . . . . .	4	6	9	11 3
Ditto, edges shot . . . . .	4	11	2½	11 9½
Ditto, plowed and tongued . . . . .	4	16	11	12 1

SOUND BOARDING, per square.

¾-inch deal, with single fillets . . . . .	2	10	9	6 3
Ditto, double ditto . . . . .	2	19	9	7 3
Inch deal, with single fillets . . . . .	3	5	8	8 4
Ditto, double ditto . . . . .	3	15	8	9 4

WEATHER BOARDING, per square.

¾-inch deal, rough . . . . .	2	11	8	6 4
Ditto, edges splayed . . . . .	2	12	6	6 6
Ditto, wrought . . . . .	2	15	5	6 7
½-inch rough battens . . . . .	2	17	3	6 9
Ditto, edges splayed . . . . .	2	18	6	7 0
Ditto, wrought . . . . .	3	1	10	7 2

In measuring floors, if there is any border to the slab, some surveyors do not deduct the deficiency; but if there is no border, they deduct the size of the slab from the floor: others deduct the slab, and measure the mitre and glued borders at 1s. per foot run.

An allowance is to be made for raking angles and splays, labour, and waste of stuff.

Floors,

per square.

Inch white deal, rough-folding, edges shot . . . . .	3	2	2	7 10
Ditto yellow ditto . . . . .	3	7	10	8 2
Ditto white wrought folding . . . . .	3	8	10	8 2
Ditto yellow ditto . . . . .	3	15	6	8 6
Ditto white, straight joint . . . . .	3	13	6	8 6
Ditto yellow, ditto . . . . .	4	1	2	8 10
1¼-inch white deal, rough-folding, edges shot . . . . .	3	18	2	9 10

	Fixed.			Add or deduct.	
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1½-inch yellow deal, rough folding edges, shot . . . . .	4	4	9	10	3
Ditto white, wrought folding . . . . .	4	5	9	10	3
Ditto yellow, ditto . . . . .	4	14	4	10	8
Ditto white, straight-joint, tongued headings, and edge-nailed . . . . .	4	12	4	10	8
Ditto yellow, ditto . . . . .	5	1	11	11	1
1½-inch white, rough folding, edges shot . . . . .	4	13	3	11	9
Ditto yellow, ditto . . . . .	5	0	9	12	3
Ditto white, wrought folding . . . . .	5	0	9	12	3
Ditto yellow, ditto . . . . .	5	10	3	12	9
Ditto yellow, straight joint . . . . .	5	17	9	13	3
2-inch rough yellow, edges shot . . . . .	6	5	9	16	3
If any of the above are plowed and tongued, add . . . . .	0	9	6	0	6
If splayed headings, deduct . . . . .	0	3	0		

## BATTEN FLOORS, per square.

1½-inch deal, straight joint . . . . .	5	13	6	12	6
Ditto, tongued headings . . . . .	5	17	3	12	9
Ditto, dowelled . . . . .	6	17	0	13	0
Ditto, wainscot-dowelled floors . . . . .	15	4	0	16	0

## COUNTRY WORK, per square superficial.

Barn floors laid with two-inch oak plank, clear of sap, per square . . . . . 4l. 10s. to	6	10	0		
Ditto, with two-inch yellow deal, clear of sap, per square . . . . . 4l. 15s. to	6	0	0		
Oak joists, per foot cube, and labour, and laid not more than one foot apart . . . . . 7s. to	0	8	0		
[It is unnecessary to set down the price of joists per square, as they may be of various scantlings, for which reason cubing them is best.]					
Common five-bar gate of oak is generally each from 1l. to	1	3	0		
Five-bar gates of oak, with sawing included, each . . . . .	1	7	0		
Oak joists, new, to barn floors, one foot apart to one foot four inches, at per foot cube . . . . .	0	7	0		
Two-inch oak plank, listed clear of sap, to barn floors, all materials, per square . . . . .	6	10	0		

## SKIRTINGS, with fillets and backings, per foot super.

¾-inch deal, square . . . . .	0	0	9½	0	0½
Inch ditto . . . . .	0	0	11	0	1
Ditto torus, ditto . . . . .	0	1	0	0	1
¾ plain raking . . . . .	0	0	14	0	0½
Inch ditto . . . . .	0	1	3	0	1
Ditto torus ditto . . . . .	0	1	4	0	1
1¼-inch torus, level . . . . .	0	1	14	0	1½
Ditto, ditto raking . . . . .	0	1	54	0	1½
¾-inch deal rebated plinth, fitted to base moulding . . . . .	0	0	10½	0	0½
Inch ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	1	0	0	1
¾-inch raking ditto . . . . .	0	1	24	0	0½
Inch ditto . . . . .	0	1	4	0	1
If scribed to moulded nosings, add . . . . .	0	0	0½	0	1
If plugged to walls, add . . . . .	0	0	0½	0	1½

	Fixed.	Add or deduct deal.
	£. s. d.	s. d.
If to stone stairs, add . . . . .	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch level circular plain plinth . . . . .	0 1 2	0 1
Ditto, raking ditto . . . . .	0 1 11	0 1
Ditto, ditto, grooved and backed on cylinder . . . . .	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, raking ditto ditto . . . . .	0 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch level circular torus plinth . . . . .	0 1 5	0 1
Ditto, raking ditto . . . . .	0 2 2	0 1
Ditto, level circular torus plinth, grooved and backed on cylinder . . . . .	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, raking ditto . . . . .	0 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cylinders to be paid for extra.		

Sash Frames.

SASH FRAMES, per foot super.

	From the bench.		
	s. d.		
Deal-cased frames for $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sashes, oak sunk sills, and brass pulleys, prepared to hang single . . . . .	1 0	— —	0 1
Ditto, prepared to hang double . . . . .	1 1	— —	0 1
Ditto, circular head, measured square . . . . .	2 2	— —	0 2
Ditto, circular, on plan $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— —	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deal-cased frames for 2-inch sashes, oak sunk sills, and brass pulleys, prepared to hang single, . . . . .	1 1	— —	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto prepared to hang double . . . . .	1 2	— —	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto circular head, measured square . . . . .	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	— —	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto circular, on plan $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— —	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

	From the bench.	Add or deduct wainscot and mahogany.	Add or deduct deal.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Deal-cased frames for 2-inch sashes, oak sunk sills, and brass pulleys, prepared to hang single, circular, on plan $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, circular, circular head, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto . . . . .	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deal-cased frames for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sashes, oak sunk sills, and brass pulleys, prepared to hang single . . . . .	1 3	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ditto prepared to hang double . . . . .	1 4	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ditto, circular head, measured square . . . . .	2 8	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ditto, circular on plan $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	1 10	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	2 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ditto circular, circular head $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	5 4		0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto . . . . .	6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deal-cased frames for 2-inch sashes, oak sunk sills, wainscot pulley-pieces and beads, brass pulleys and boxes, prepared to hang double . . . . .	1 9	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto, circular head, measured square . . . . .	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deal-cased frames for 2-inch sashes, oak sunk sills, wainscot pulley-pieces and beads, brass pulleys and boxes, prepared to hang double, circular, on plan $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto . . . . .	2 9	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto, circular, circular head $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	6 3	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 3
Ditto, ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto . . . . .	7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

	From the bench.		Add or deduct wainscot and mahogany.		Add or deduct deal.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Deal-cased frames for 2½-inch sashes, oak sunk sills, wainscot pulley-pieces and beads, and axle-pulleys, prepared to hang double . . . . .	2	1½	0	0½	0	0½
Ditto, circular heads, measured square . . . . .	3	7	0	0½	0	2
Ditto, circular, on plan ¼ inch to the foot . . . . .	2	11	0	0½	0	0½
Ditto, ⅜ inch ditto . . . . .	3	4	0	1	0	1½
Ditto circular, circular head, ¼ inch to the foot . . . . .	6	7	0	1	0	3½
Ditto, ⅜ inch ditto . . . . .	7	9	0	1½	0	3½
Deal-cased frames for 2-inch sashes, oak sunk sills, mahogany pulley-pieces and beads, brass pulleys and boxes, prepared to hang double . . . . .	1	11½	0	0½	0	0½
Deal-cased frames for 2-inch sashes, oak sunk sills, mahogany pulley-pieces and beads, brass pulleys and boxes, prepared to hang double, circular head, measured square . . . . .	3	1½	0	0½	0	1½
Ditto, circular, on plan ¼ inch to the foot . . . . .	2	0½	0	0½	0	0½
Ditto, ⅜ inch ditto . . . . .	2	11½	0	0½	0	0½
Ditto circular, circular head ¼ inch to the foot . . . . .	6	11	0	0½	0	3
Ditto, ⅜ inch ditto . . . . .	8	0	0	1½	0	3½
Deal-cased frames for 2½-inch sashes, oak sunk sills, mahogany pulley-pieces and beads and axle-pulleys, prepared to hang double . . . . .	2	4½	0	0½	0	0½
Ditto, circular, heads measured square . . . . .	4	0	0	0½	0	2
Ditto, circular on plan ¼ inch to the foot . . . . .	3	2	0	0½	0	0½
Ditto, ⅜ inch ditto . . . . .	3	8	0	1	0	1½
Ditto circular, circular head ¼ inch to the foot . . . . .	7	3	0	1	0	3½
Ditto, ⅜ inch ditto . . . . .	8	6	0	1½	0	3½
Venetian deal-cased frames for 1½-inch sashes, oak sunk sills, and brass pulleys, prepared to hang double . . . . .	1	4½			0	1½
Ditto ditto for 2-inch sashes . . . . .	1	7			0	1½
Palladian deal-cased frames for 1½-inch sashes, oak sunk sills, and brass pulleys, prepared to hang double . . . . .	1	8½			0	1½
Ditto ditto for 2-inch sashes . . . . .	1	10½			0	1½
Venetian deal-cased frames for 2-inch sashes, oak sunk sills, wainscot pulley-pieces and beads, brass pulleys and boxes prepared to hang double, Ditto, ditto, mahogany pulley-pieces and beads . . . . .	2	2½	0	0½	0	0½
Palladian deal-cased frames for 2-inch sashes, oak sunk sills, wainscot pulley-pieces and beads, brass pulleys and boxes prepared to hang double, Ditto, mahogany pulley-pieces and beads . . . . .	2	5½	0	0½	0	0½
Plain solid frames, beaded and mitred, with oak sunk sills, weathered and throated, for French casements . . . . .	1	0			0	1
Ditto, circular, on plan . . . . .	2	0½			0	1½
Deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, wainscot stiles and beads for French casements . . . . .	1	9	0	0½	0	0½
Ditto, circular on plan . . . . .	2	7	0	0½	0	1
Deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, mahogany stiles and beads for French casements . . . . .	1	11	0	0½	0	0½
Ditto, circular, on plan . . . . .	2	11	0	0½	0	1

SASHES, per foot super.	From the bench.		Add or deduct wainscot and mahogany.		Add or deduct deal.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1½-inch deal ovolo sashes	0	8	-	-	0	0½
Ditto circular head, measured square	1	10½	-	-	0	1½
Ditto ditto with chord bar in thicknesses down to meeting-rail	2	10	-	-	0	1½
Ditto, with straight and circular top-rail, and spandrills	2	4½	-	-	0	1½
1½-inch deal ovolo sashes, with straight and circular top-rail and spandrills, and chord bar down to meeting-rail	3	4	-	-	0	2½
Ditto, circular, on plan ¼ inch to the foot	1	1	-	-	0	0½
2-inch deal ovolo sashes	0	9	-	-	0	0½
Ditto circular head, measured square	2	1½	-	-	0	1½
Ditto ditto with chord bar in thicknesses down to meeting-rail	3	1	-	-	0	2
Ditto, with straight and circular top-rail, and spandrills	3	8½	-	-	0	2½
Ditto, circular, on plan ¼ inch to the foot	1	3	-	-	0	1
Ditto, ½-inch ditto	1	6½	-	-	0	1½
Ditto, circular circular, ¼ inch to the foot	5	4	-	-	0	2½
Ditto, ditto ½ inch ditto	6	0½	-	-	0	2½
2-inch wainscot ovolo	1	4½	0	0	0	0½
Ditto, circular head, measured square	3	6	0	0	0	1½
Ditto, ditto with chord bar in thicknesses down to meeting-rail	4	6	0	0	0	1½
Ditto, with straight and circular top-rail, and spandrills	5	4	0	0	0	1½
2-inch wainscot ovolo, circular, on plan ¼ inch to the foot	2	6	0	0	0	0½
Ditto, ½ inch ditto	3	8	0	0	0	1½
Ditto circular circular, ¼ inch to the foot	7	6	0	0	0	2½
Ditto ditto ½ inch ditto	8	6	0	0	0	2½
2-inch mahogany ovolo	1	8½	0	0	0	0½
Ditto circular head, measured square	4	3	0	0	0	1½
Ditto ditto, with chord bar in thicknesses, down to meeting-rail	5	3	0	0	0	1½
Ditto ditto, with straight and circular top-rail, and spandrills	6	3	0	0	0	1½
Ditto circular, on plan ¼ inch to the foot	3	0	0	0	0	0½

[In measuring sashes, some surveyors only take the clear dimensions, others add one inch in height for the meeting bar.]

Ditto ½ inch ditto	3	7	3	1½	-	-
Ditto circular circular, ¼ inch to the foot	8	3	0	2½	-	-
Ditto ditto ½ inch ditto	9	4	0	2½	-	-
2½-inch deal ovolo	0	10½	-	-	0	0½
Ditto circular head, measured square	2	5	-	-	0	1½
Ditto ditto, with chord bar in thicknesses down to meeting-rail	3	8½	-	-	0	2½
2½-inch deal ovolo, with straight and circular top-rail, and spandrills	4	0½	-	-	0	2½
Ditto circular on plan, ¼ inch to the foot	1	6	-	-	0	1½
Ditto ½ inch ditto	1	10½	-	-	0	1½
Ditto circular circular, ¼ inch to the foot	5	7	-	-	0	2½
Ditto ditto ½ inch ditto	6	7	-	-	0	2½

	From the beech.	Add or deduct wainscot and mahogany.	Add or deduct deal.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2½-inch wainscot ovolo	1 8	0 0	
Ditto circular head, measured square	3 10	0 1½	
Ditto ditto, with chord bar in thicknesses down to meeting-rail	4 10	0 1½	
Ditto ditto, with straight and circular top-rail, and spandrills	5 9	0 1½	
Ditto circular, on plan ½ inch to the foot	2 11	0 1½	
Ditto ½ inch ditto	3 6	0 1½	
Ditto circular circular, ¼ inch to the foot	8 0	0 2½	
Ditto ditto ½ inch ditto	9 3	0 2½	
2½-inch mahogany ovolo	2 2	0 0½	
Ditto circular head, measured square	4 9	0 1½	
2½-inch mahogany ovolo, circular head, measured square, with chord bar in thicknesses down to meeting-rail	5 9	0 1½	
Ditto with straight & circular top-rail & spandrills,	6 10	0 1½	
Ditto circular, on plan ¼ inch to the foot	3 7	0 1½	
Ditto ½ inch ditto	4 3	0 1½	
Ditto circular circular, ¼ inch to the foot	9 0	0 2½	
Ditto ditto ½ inch ditto	10 4	0 2½	
[If any of the aforesaid are stuck with astragal and hollow, add per foot super to the straight 1½d., and to the circular 2d.]			
2-inch deal French casements	1 1	- -	0 1
Ditto circular, on plan	1 8	- -	0 1½
2-inch wainscot French casements	2 0	0 1	
Ditto circular, on plan	3 0	0 1½	
2-inch mahogany French casements	2 6	0 1	
Ditto circular on plan	3 9	0 1½	
2½-inch deal French casements	1 4	0 1½	
2½-inch deal French casements, circular on plan	1 10½	0 0	0 1½
2½-inch wainscot French casements	2 6	0 1½	
Ditto circular, on plan	3 9	0 1½	
2½-inch mahogany French casements	3 0	0 1½	
Ditto circular, on plan	4 6	0 1½	
SHOP-FRONT SASHES, per foot super.			
2½-inch deal ovolo	0 9	- -	0 0½
Ditto circular, on plan, flat sweep	1 3	- -	0 0½
Ditto ditto, quick ditto,	1 8	- -	0 0½
Ditto circular head	2 2½	- -	0 1½
Ditto circular ends	2 1½	- -	0 1½
2-inch wainscot ovolo	1 3	0 0½	
Ditto circular on plan, flat sweep	2 0	0 0½	
Ditto ditto quick ditto	2 8	0 1	
Ditto circular head	3 9	0 1½	
Ditto circular ends	3 9	0 1½	
2-inch mahogany ovolo	1 6	0 0½	
Ditto circular on plan, flat sweep	2 5	0 0½	
Ditto ditto, quick ditto	3 2	0 1	
2-inch mahogany ovolo, circular head	4 6	0 1½	
Ditto circular ends	4 6	0 1½	
If astragal and hollow, to the straight add	0 1½		
Ditto ditto to the circular add	0 2		

	From the bench.	Add or deduct wainscot and mahogany.		Add or deduct deal.
		s. d.	s. d.	
2-inch deal ovolo cant-bars, per foot run . . . . .	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto astragal and hollow, ditto . . . . .	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2-inch wainscot ovolo cant-bars, per foot run . . . . .	1 0	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Ditto astragal and hollow, ditto . . . . .	1 2	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
2-inch mahogany ovolo cant-bars, per foot run . . . . .	1 3	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Ditto astragal and hollow, ditto . . . . .	1 6	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
2-inch deal ovolo angle bars, per foot run . . . . .	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto astragal and hollow ditto . . . . .	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2-inch wainscot ovolo angle bars, per foot run . . . . .	1 6	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Ditto astragal and hollow, ditto . . . . .	1 8	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
2-inch mahogany ovolo angle bars, per foot run . . . . .	1 9	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Ditto astragal and hollow, ditto . . . . .	2 0	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-

SASHES AND FRAMES, per foot super.

	Fitted in and hung.	
	s. d.	s. d.
Deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deal ovolo sashes single hung, with brass wheel pulleys, lines and weights . . . . .	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, double hung . . . . .	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1
Ditto, circular head, measured square . . . . .	2 8	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, with chord-bar in thickness, to meeting-rail . . . . .	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, with straight and circular top-rails and spandrills, square head inside . . . . .	4 7	0 3
Ditto circular, on plan $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	3 0	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deal cased frames, oak sunk sills, 2-inch deal ovolo sashes, single hung, with brass-wheel pulleys, lines and weights . . . . .	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, double . . . . .	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, circular head, measured square . . . . .	4 3	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, with chord-bar in thicknesses, to meeting rail, . . . . .	5 0	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, 2-inch deal ovolo sashes, single hung, with brass-wheel pulleys, lines and weights, and with straight and circular top-rails and spandrills, square head inside . . . . .	5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto circular on plan, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	3 4	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto . . . . .	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto ditto circular circular head, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the ft. . . . .	8 11	0 6
Ditto ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto . . . . .	10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deal cased frames, oak sunk sills, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deal ovolo sashes, double hung, with brass-axle pulleys, lines, and weights . . . . .	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto circular heads, measured square . . . . .	4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

[In measuring sashes and frames, take the dimensions for the width in the clear of pulley pieces, and add 8 inches for the width; for the height take the dimensions in the clear of head and sill, and add 7 inches, which is 4 for the sill, and 3 for the head.]

Ditto, with chord bar, in thicknesses to meeting-rail . . . . .	5 8	0 4
Ditto, with straight and circular top-rails and spandrills, square head inside . . . . .	6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deal cased frames, oak sunk sills, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deal ovolo sashes, double hung with brass-axle pulleys, lines and weights, circular on plan $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	3 8	



	From the bench.		Fitting in and hung.		Add or deduct deal.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto . . . . .	4	6			0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, circular, circular head, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$			0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto . . . . .	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, wainscot pulley-pieces and beads, 2-inch wainscot ovolo sashes double hung, brass-cased pulleys, and patent lines . . . . .	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto circular head, measured square . . . . .	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, with chord bar, in thicknesses to meeting-rail, Ditto, with straight and circular top rails, and spandrills, square head inside . . . . .	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, circular on plan $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	6	11	0	1	0	1
Ditto, circular on plan $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, wainscot pulley-pieces and beads, 2-inch wainscot ovolo sashes double hung, brass-case pulleys, and patent lines, circular, on plan $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	5	11	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, circular, circular head, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	11	7	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto . . . . .	13	6	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, wainscot pulley-pieces and beads, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wainscot ovolo sashes double hung, axles, pulleys, and patent lines . . . . .	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, circular heads, measured square . . . . .	6	9	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
Ditto, with chord bar, in thickness to meeting-rail, Ditto, with straight and circular top-rails, and spandrills, square head inside . . . . .	7	6	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
Ditto circular, on plan $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto circular, on plan $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	6	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto . . . . .	7	1	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Fitted in and hung.	Add or deduct wainscot and mahogany.	Add or deduct deal.	
Deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, wainscot pulley-pieces and beads, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wainscot ovolo sashes double hung, axle-pulleys, and patent lines, circular circular head, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	12	5	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ditto . . . . .	14	6	0	3	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deal-cased frames oak sunk-sills, mahogany pulley-pieces and beads, 2-inch mahogany ovolo sashes, double hung, brass-pulleys, and patent lines . . . . .	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto circular head, measured square . . . . .	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, with chord-bar, in thicknesses to meeting-rail . . . . .	7	2	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, with straight and circular top-rails, and spandrills, square head inside . . . . .	7	9	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
Ditto, circular, on plan $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto . . . . .	6	7	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, circular circular head, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot . . . . .	10	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto . . . . .	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, mahogany pulley-pieces and beads, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mahogany ovolo sashes double hung, brass-axle pulleys, and patent lines . . . . .	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, circular head, measured square . . . . .	7	9	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
Ditto, with chord bar in thicknesses to meeting-rail . . . . .	8	6	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2

	Fitted in and hung.		Add or deduct wainscot and mahogany.		Add or deduct deal.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ditto, with straight and circular top-rails and span-drills, square head inside . . . . .	9	0½	0	2½	0	1½
Ditto, circular on plan, ¼ inch to the foot . . . . .	6	10	0	1½	0	0½
Ditto, ditto, ½ inch ditto . . . . .	8	0	0	1½	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, circular circular head, ½ inch to the foot, . . . . .	13	11	0	2½	0	3½
Ditto, ditto, ¾ inch ditto . . . . .	16	0	3	0	0	3½
Venetian deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, 1½-inch deal ovolo sashes double hung, brass-wheel pulleys, lines and weights, complete . . . . .	2	3½			0	1½
Venetian frames, and 2-inch deal ovolo-sashes as last . . . . .	2	7			0	1½
Palladian deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, 1½-inch deal ovolo-sashes double hung, brass-wheel pulleys, lines and weights, complete . . . . .	2	9			0	1½
Ditto, ditto, and 2-inch sashes . . . . .	3	1			0	2
Venetian deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, wainscot pulley-pieces and beads, 2-inch wainscot ovolo-sashes double hung, brass pulleys and patent lines . . . . .	3	10½	0	1½	0	0½
Ditto, ditto, mahogany pulley-pieces and beads, and 2-inch mahogany ovolo-sashes double hung, brass pulleys and patent lines . . . . .	4	5½	0	1½	0	0½
Palladian deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, wainscot pulley-pieces and beads, 2-inch wainscot ovolo sashes double hung, brass pulleys and patent lines . . . . .	4	6	0	1½	0	0½
Palladian deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, mahogany pulley-pieces and beads, and 2-inch mahogany ovolo sashes double hung, brass pulleys, and patent lines . . . . .	5	1	0	1½	0	0½
If astragal and hollow, to the straight add 1d. to the circular add 1½d.						
Plain solid frames, beaded and mitred, oak sunk sills, weathered and throated, and 2-inch deal French casements . . . . .	2	0			0	1½
Ditto, circular on plan . . . . .	3	3½			0	2½
Deal-cased frames, wainscot stiles and beads, and 2-inch wainscot French casements . . . . .	3	6	0	1	0	0½
Ditto, circular, on plan . . . . .	5	5	0	1½	0	1
Deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, mahogany stiles and beads, and 2-inch mahogany French casements . . . . .	4	1	0	1	0	0½
Ditto, circular, on plan . . . . .	6	5	0	1½	0	1
Deal solid frames, and 2½-inch deal French casements . . . . .	2	4			0	2
Ditto, circular, on plan . . . . .	3	9½			0	2½
Deal-cased frames, wainscot stiles and beads, and 2½-inch wainscot French casements . . . . .	4	2	0	1½	0	1
Ditto, circular, on plan . . . . .	6	4	0	1½	0	1½
Deal-cased frames, mahogany stiles and beads, and 2½-inch mahogany French casements . . . . .	4	11	0	1½	0	1
Ditto, circular, on plan . . . . .	7	5	0	1½	0	1½
[All extra sinkings, tongues, or beads, on the edge hanging stiles, to be charged per foot run.]						

Skylights, per foot super.	From the bench.		Fixed.	Add or deduct oak.		Add or deduct deal.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
1½-inch-deal ovolo	0	3½	0	10		0	0½
Ditto, on irregular plan	0	9½	0	10½		0	0½
Ditto, ovolo hipped	1	3	1	6		0	0½
Ditto, on irregular plan	1	5	1	8		0	1
2-inch deal ovolo	0	10	1	0		0	0½
Ditto, on irregular plan	0	11½	1	1½		0	1
2-inch deal ovolo hipped	1	5	1	8		0	1½
Ditto, on irregular plan	1	7½	1	10½		0	1½
2½-inch oak ovolo	1	0	1	2		0	1½
Ditto, on irregular plan	1	2	1	4		0	1½
Ditto, hipped ditto	1	8	1	11		0	1½
Ditto, on irregular plan	1	10½	2	1½		0	1½
1½-inch oak ovolo	1	2	1	3½	0	0	½
Ditto, on irregular plan	1	3½	1	5	0	0	½
Ditto, hipped	1	9	2	0	0	1	½
Ditto, on irregular plan	2	0	2	3	0	1	½
2-inch oak ovolo	1	5	1	7	0	1	½
Ditto, on irregular plan	1	7½	1	9½	0	1	½
Ditto, hipped	2	3	2	6	0	1	½
Ditto, on irregular plan	2	7	2	10	0	1	½
2½ inch oak ovolo	1	8	1	10	0	1	½
Ditto, on irregular plan	1	11½	2	1½	0	1	½
Ditto, hipped	2	8	2	11	0	1	½
Ditto, on irregular plan	3	0½	3	3½	0	1	½

FRAMED BACK LININGS, per foot super.—measured 2 inches longer than the shutter, and the same width.

Inch deal, 2 pannels, square	1	1	1	3	—	—	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt	1	2½	1	4	—	—	0	1½
Inch-deal, 3 pannels, square	1	1	1	3½	—	—	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt	1	3	1	5	—	—	0	1½
Ditto, 4 pannels, square	1	2	1	4	—	—	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt	1	3	1	5	—	—	0	1½
If splayed, add	0	0	0	0½	—	—	0	0

BACKS, ELBOWS AND SOFFITS.—Run the capping, and number the elbow caps.

Per foot super.	From the bench.		Fixed.	Add or deduct deal.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Inch-deal, square framed backs, only	0	11	1	0½	0	1
1½-inch ditto	1	0	1	2	0	1½
Ditto moulded	1	2	1	4	0	1½
Ditto, raised moulding	1	4	1	4½	0	1½
1½-inch deal square framed back only, circular on plan, flat sweep	1	7½	1	9½	0	1½
Ditto, and moulded	1	10½	2	0	0	1½
Ditto, raised moulded	1	11½	2	1½	0	1½
1½-inch deal square, framed back only, circular on plan, quick sweep, veneered rails, and canvassed back	2	7	2	10	0	2½
Ditto, moulded ditto	3	1	3	4	0	2½
Ditto raised moulded	3	4	3	7	0	2½

	From	Fixed.		Add or
	the	s.	d.	deduct
	bench.	s.	d.	'deal.
Inch deal plain keyed backs and elbows	0 11½	1 1	0	1½
1½-inch ditto	1 1	1 3	0	1½
1½-inch deal square-framed backs, elbows, and soffits	1 5	1 7	0	1½
Ditto moulded ditto	1 8	1 10	0	1½
1½-inch deal square ditto	1 6	1 8	0	1½
Ditto moulded	1 9	1 11	0	1½
If splayed, add	0 0	0 0	0	0
If raised mouldings, add	0 2	0 1	0	0½
1½-inch deal square-framed, soffit circular one edge	1 11	2 2	0	1½
Ditto, moulded	2 4	2 7	0	2½
Ditto, raised moulded	2 6	2 9	0	2½
Ditto, circular two edges ¼ inch to the foot	2 6	2 10	0	2½
Ditto, moulded	3 4	3 8	0	2½
Ditto, raised moulded	3 7	3 11	0	2½
Ditto, circular two edges, quick sweep	3 0	3 4	0	2½
Ditto, moulded	4 0	4 4	0	2½
Ditto, raised moulded	4 3	4 7	0	3
Semicircular moulded soffit, in two pannels, veneered rails, and canvassed back	7 2	7 8	0	4½
Semicircular moulded soffit in two pannels, veneered rails, and canvassed back, splayed	10 1	10 11	0	4½
Ditto, ditto, level at the crown	11 7	12 7	0	5
If raised mouldings to the last three articles, add	0 6		0	0½
Elbow cappings, each	0 0	0 9	0	0½
[If raised or bolection mouldings, measure the work as square framing, and run the mouldings.]				
Beaded cappings, per foot run	0 2	0 2½	0	0½
Moulded ditto, or double-reeled	0 3	0 3½	0	0½
BOXINGS TO WINDOWS, per foot run.				
Inch-deal, splayed	0 4	0 5	0	0½
Ditto, proper	0 3	0 6	0	0½
1½-inch deal, splayed	0 4½	0 5½	0	0½
Ditto, circular on plan, or semicircular head	0 10½	1 1	0	1
Ditto, proper	0 5½	0 6½	0	0½
Ditto, circular on plan, or semicircular head	1 1	1 3½	0	1
Ditto, to sliding shutters with pulley-pieces, linings, beads, and fillets	1 5	1 6	0	1½
(When super measure, nett tenons not to be taken.)				
<i>Window Shutters.</i>				
INSIDE SHUTTERS OF DEAL, per foot super.				
¾-inch deal, clamped flaps	0 11	1 1	0	0½
Inch ditto	1 1	1 3	0	1½
1¼-inch ditto	1 3	1 5	0	1½
If mortice clamped, add	0 1½			
If hung in 2 heights	0 2	0 3	0	0½
Inch-deal, 2 pannels, square	1 3	1 5½	0	1½
Ditto, bead butt, and square	1 5	1 7½	0	1½
Ditto, bead flush, and square	1 6	1 8	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and bead butt	1 8	1 10½	0	1½
If in 2 heights, add	0 1½	0 3		
1½-inch deal, 2 pannels, square	1 5	1 7	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, and square	1 7	1 9½	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and square	1 8	1 10½	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and bead butt	1 10	2 0½	0	1½
Ditto, three reeds, flush, and square	1 9	1 11½	0	1½

	From	Fitted	Add or
	the	and	deduct
	bench.	hung.	deal.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1½-inch deal, 2 pannels, moulded, and square . . . . .	1 8	1 10	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, and bead butt . . . . .	1 10	2 0½	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, and bead flush . . . . .	1 11	2 1½	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 2 pannels, moulded, and square . . . . .	1 10	2 0½	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 2 pannels, moulded, and bead butt . . . . .	2 0½	2 2	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, and bead flush . . . . .	2 0	2 3	0 1½
Ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and square . . . . .	1 10	2 0½	0 1½
If raised mouldings . . . . .	0 2		0 0½
If in 2 heights . . . . .	0 1½	0 3	
Inch-deal, 3 pannels, square . . . . .	1 4½	1 7	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, and square . . . . .	1 6	1 9	0 1½
Ditto, bead flush, and square . . . . .	1 7½	1 10	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 3 pannels, square . . . . .	1 6	1 8½	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, and square . . . . .	1 8	1 10½	0 1½
Ditto, bead flush, and square . . . . .	1 9	1 11½	0 1½
Ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and square . . . . .	1 10½	2 1	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded, and square . . . . .	1 9	2 0	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, and bead butt . . . . .	1 11	2 1½	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, and bead flush . . . . .	2 0	2 2	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 3 pannels, moulded and square . . . . .	1 11	2 1	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, and bead butt . . . . .	2 0	2 3	0 2
Ditto, ditto, and bead flush . . . . .	2 2	2 4	0 2
Ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and square . . . . .	2 1	2 3	0 1½
If raised mouldings, add . . . . .	0 2½		0 0½
If in 2 heights . . . . .	0 1½	0 3	
1½-inch deal, 4 pannels, square . . . . .	1 8	1 10	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, and square . . . . .	1 10	2 0	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and square . . . . .	1 10	2 0½	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and square . . . . .	2 0	2 3	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 4 pannels, moulded, and square . . . . .	1 11	2 1	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, and bead butt . . . . .	2 0	2 3	0 1
Ditto, ditto, and bead flush . . . . .	2 1	2 3	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 4 pannels, moulded, and square . . . . .	2 0	2 2½	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, and bead butt . . . . .	2 2	2 4½	0 2
Ditto, ditto, and bead flush . . . . .	2 3	2 5½	0 2
Ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and square . . . . .	2 2½	2 5	0 1½
If raised mouldings, add . . . . .	0 2½		
If in 2 heights, add . . . . .	0 1½	0 3	
1½-inch deal, 5 pannels, square, in 2 heights . . . . .	1 10	2 2	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, and square . . . . .	2 0	2 4	0 1½
Ditto, bead flush, and square . . . . .	2 1	2 5	0 1½
Ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and square . . . . .	2 4	2 7½	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded, and square . . . . .	2 1	2 5	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, and bead butt . . . . .	2 3½	2 7½	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, and bead flush . . . . .	2 4½	2 8½	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 5 pannels, moulded, and square, in 2 heights . . . . .	2 3	2 7	0 2
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and bead butt . . . . .	2 5½	2 9	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and bead flush . . . . .	2 6	2 10	0 2½
Ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and square . . . . .	2 9	3 1	0 2
If raised mouldings, add . . . . .	0 3		
If in 3 heights, add . . . . .	0 1½	0 3	

[If raised or bolection mouldings, measure the work as square and bead-work, butt, or bead flush, as the work may be, and run the mouldings by the girth.

Astragals, extra beads, grooves, sinkings, mouldings on the pannels, &c. to be measured extra.]

	From	Fitted	Add or
	the	and	deduct
	bench.	hung.	deal.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>OUTSIDE SHUTTERS.</b>			
Measure the hanging stiles and head all together, with the shutters at the following prices, at per foot super.			
1½-inch deal, mortice clamped	1 3	1 5	0 1½
1½ ditto, ditto	1 5	1 7	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 2 pannels, square	1 2	1 4	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, and square	1 4	1 6	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and square	1 5	1 7	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and bead butt	1 7	1 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and square	1 6	1 8	0 1½
Ditto, 3 pannels, square	1 3	1 5	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, and square	1 5	1 7	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and ditto	1 6	1 8	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and bead butt	1 8	1 10	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and square	1 8	1 10	0 1½
1-inch deal, 3 pannels, square	1 5	1 7	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, and square	1 7	1 10	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and square	1 8	1 11	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and square	1 10	2 0	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and bead butt	1 11	2 1	0 1½
(Circular heads to the aforesaid shutters to be charged double the price of straight.)			
		Fitted in and beaded.	
<b>SHUTTERS TO SHOP FRONTS, per foot super.</b>			
		s. d.	
1½-inch deal, 2 pannels, bead butt, and square	1 4	1 5	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	1 9	1 11	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	2 3	2 5	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and square	1 5	1 6	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	1 11	2 0	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	2 5	2 6	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and bead butt	1 7	1 8	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 3	2 5	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	2 10	2 11	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 2 pannels, circular on plan, flat sweep, 3 reeds, flush, and square	1 6	1 7	0 1½
Ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 2	2 3	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	2 8	2 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and bead butt	1 8	1 9	0 1½
Ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 6	2 8	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	3 1	3 2	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 2 pannels, bead butt, and square	1 5	1 7	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 0	2 2	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	2 6	2 8	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and square	1 7	1 8	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 2	2 3	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	2 8	2 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and bead butt	1 9	1 10	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 6	2 8	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	3 0	3 1	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and square	1 8	1 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 5	2 6	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 2 pannels, bead butt, and square, circular on plan, flat sweep, 3-16ths of an in. to a foot, 2 11	3 0	3 0	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and bead butt	1 10	1 11	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 9	2 11	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	3 3	3 4	0 1½

	From the branch.	Fitted in and beaded.	Add or deduct deal.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1½-inch deal, 3 pannels, bead butt, and square	1 5	1 6	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	1 11	2 1	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	2 6	2 7	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and square	1 6	1 7	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 1	2 1	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	2 7	2 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and bead butt	1 8	1 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 5	2 7	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	3 0	3 2	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and square	1 8	1 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 4	2 6	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 3 pannels, bead butt, and square, cir- lar on plan, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	2 10	3 0	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 3 pannels, 3 reeds, flush, and bead butt	1 10	1 11	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 9	2 10	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	3 3	3 5	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 3 pannels, bead butt, and square	1 7	1 8	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 2	2 4	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	2 9	2 10	0 1½
Ditto, 3 pannels, bead flush, and square	1 8	1 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 4	2 5	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	2 10	3 0	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush and bead butt	1 11	2 0	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 8	2 10	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	3 2	3 4	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and square	1 10	1 11	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	2 7	2 9	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 3 pannels, bead butt, and square, circular on plan, flat sweep, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	3 1	3 3	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and bead butt	2 0	2 1	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	3 0	3 1	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3-16ths of an inch to a foot	3 4	3 7	0 2½
(Circular heads to the aforesaid, double the price of straight.)			
(Circular corners to stallboard, twice and half the straight.)			
		Fitted in and hung.	
SHUTTERS, hung with lines and weights, per foot super.		s. d.	
1½-inch deal, 2 pannels, square	1 2	1 8	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan	1 11	2 5	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, and square	1 4	1 11	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan	2 2	2 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and square	1 5	2 0	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan	2 3	2 10	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and bead butt	1 7	2 3	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan	2 7	3 3	0 1½
1½-in., 2 pannels, square, 3 reeds, flush, and square	1 6	2 1	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan	2 4	2 11	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and bead butt	1 8	2 4	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan	2 8	3 4	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded, and square	1 4	1 11	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan	2 2	2 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded, and bead butt	1 6	2 2	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan	2 5	3 0	0 1½

	From the bench.		Fitted in and hung.		Add or deduct deal.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1½-inch deal, 2 pannels, square	1	3	1	10	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan	2	1	2	8	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, and square	1	5	2	1	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, circular on plan	2	4	3	0	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and square	1	6	2	2	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, circular on plan	2	5	3	1	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and bead butt	1	9	2	5	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, circular on plan	2	8	3	4	0	2
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush, and square	1	6	2	3	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, circular on plan	2	7	3	3	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and bead butt	1	10	2	6	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, circular on plan	2	9	3	5	0	2
Ditto, ditto, moulded, and square	1	6	2	1	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, circular on plan	2	5	3	0	0	1½
1½-in. deal, 2 pannels, square, moulded, and bead butt	1	8	2	3	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, circular on plan	2	6	3	2	0	2

FRAMED GROUNDS, per foot super.

		Fixed.	
		s.	d.
Inch deal	0	11	1
Ditto, head circular on plan	1	10	2
1½-inch deal	1	1	3
Ditto, circular head	2	9	3
Ditto, head circular on plan	2	2	6
1½-inch deal	1	3	5
Ditto, circular head	3	2	6
Ditto, head circular on plan	2	6	10
1½-inch deal, skeleton grounds for pilasters	0	11	1
1½-inch ditto, ditto	1	1	3
2-inch ditto	1	4	6

DOOR LININGS, back rebating for grounds included, per foot super.

Inch-deal, single rebated	0	11	1	0	0	1
Ditto, ditto, and beaded	1	0	1	1	0	1
Inch-deal, single rebated head only, circular on plan	1	7	1	9	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, beaded	1	9	2	0	0	1½
Ditto, double rebated	1	1	1	2	0	1
Ditto, ditto, beaded	1	2	1	4	0	1
Ditto, ditto, both edges	1	3	1	5	0	1
Ditto, circular on plan	1	11	2	3	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, beaded	2	1	2	5	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, both edges	2	3	2	7	0	1½
1½-inch deal, single rebated	1	1	1	2	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, and beaded	1	2	1	3	0	1½
Ditto, head only, circular on plan	1	10	2	0	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, beaded	2	0	2	3	0	1½
Ditto, double rebated	1	3	1	6	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, and beaded	1	4	1	6	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, both edges	1	5	1	7	0	1½
Ditto, circular on plan	2	2	2	5	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, beaded	2	4	2	8	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, both edges	2	6	2	9	0	1½
1½-inch deal, 3 pannels, square	1	5	1	9	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt	1	6	1	8	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush	1	7	1	9	0	1½
Ditto, moulded	1	6	1	8	0	1½



	From the bench.	Fixed.	'Add' or deduct deal.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1½-inch deal, 3 pannels, square, raised moulded . . . . .	1 8	1 10	0 1½
1½-inch deal, single rebated . . . . .	1 3	1 5	0 1½
Ditto, circular on plan . . . . .	2 0	2 3	0 2
Ditto, double rebated . . . . .	1 5	1 4	0 1½
Ditto, circular on plan . . . . .	2 4	2 7	0 2
Ditto; 3 pannels, square, framed . . . . .	1 7	1 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan . . . . .	2 4	2 7	0 2
Ditto, ditto, bead butt . . . . .	1 8	1 10	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan . . . . .	2 9	3 0	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush . . . . .	1 9	1 11	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, circular on plan . . . . .	2 11	3 2	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, moulded . . . . .	1 8	1 10	0 1½
Ditto, circular on plan . . . . .	2 9	3 0	0 2½
Ditto, raised moulded . . . . .	1 10	2 0	0 1½
Ditto, circular on plan . . . . .	3 0	3 3	0 2½
If beaded, add, each edge, to the straight . . . . .	0 1		
Ditto, ditto, to the circular . . . . .	0 2		
For every extra pannel in square work, add . . . . .	0 1		
Ditto, in flush or moulded . . . . .	0 1½		

(Semicircular head to be charged four times the straight.)

### Doors, framed,

per foot super.

[Dwarf Doors.—The present variety in the design of doors will sometimes render it necessary to measure the door as originally framed from the bench, which is generally square, bead butt or bead flush, then run all the extras as groove beads, fillets, flutes, mouldings, &c.—value them distinctly, add this price to the framing, and divide the amount by the number of feet superficial the door may contain, which will give the true price per foot superficial.]

Inch-deal, 1 pannel, square . . . . .	1 2	1 4	0 1
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, and square . . . . .	1 4	1 6	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and square . . . . .	1 5	1 7	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded, and square . . . . .	1 4	1 6	0 1½
If folding, add . . . . .	0 1½		
Ditto, 2 pannels, square . . . . .	1 0	1 1	0 1
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, and square . . . . .	1 2	1 3	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and square . . . . .	1 3	1 4	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded, and square . . . . .	1 2	1 3	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 1 pannel, square . . . . .	1 4	1 6	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, and square . . . . .	1 6	1 8	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and square . . . . .	1 7	1 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded, and square . . . . .	1 6	1 8	0 1½
If folding, add . . . . .	0 1½		
Ditto, 2 pannels, square . . . . .	1 1	1 2	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, and square . . . . .	1 3	1 4	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush, and square . . . . .	1 4	1 5	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded, and square . . . . .	1 3	1 4	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 4 pannels, square . . . . .	1 2	1 3	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, and square . . . . .	1 4	1 5	0 1½
1½-in. deal, 4 pannels, square, bead flush, and square . . . . .	1 5	1 6	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded, and square . . . . .	1 4	1 5	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 4 pannels, square . . . . .	1 3	1 4	0 1½

BUILDER'S PRICES.

	From the bench.	Fitted in and hung.	Add or deduct deal.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1½-inch deal, 4 pannels square, bead butt and square	1 5	1 0	0 0½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush and square	1 6	1 7	0 0½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush and square	1 8	1 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt, both sides	1 9	1 10	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush both sides	1 10	1 11	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded and square	1 5	1 6	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded both sides	1 8	1 9	0 1½
1½-inch deal, 6 pannels square	1 4	1 5	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt and square	1 7	1 8	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush and square	1 8	1 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush and square	1 10	1 11	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt both sides	1 11	2 0	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush both sides	2 0	2 1	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded and square	1 7	1 8	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded both sides	1 10	1 11	0 1½
2-inch deal, 4 pannels square	1 6	1 8	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt and square	1 10	1 11	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush and square	1 11	2 0	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush and square	2 0	2 2	0 1½
2-inch deal, 4 pannels square, bead butt both sides	2 1	2 2	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush both sides	2 3	2 4	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, moulded and square	1 9	1 11	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and bead flush	2 1	2 2	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, moulded both sides	1 11	2 1	0 2
2-inch deal, 6 pannels square	1 8	1 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt and square	1 11	2 0	0 2
Ditto, ditto, bead flush and square	2 0	2 1	0 2
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush and square	2 2	2 3	0 2
Ditto, ditto, bead butt both sides	2 3	2 5	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush both sides	2 5	2 7	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, moulded and square	1 10	2 0	0 2
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and bead flush	2 3	2 5	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, moulded both sides	2 2	2 3	0 2½
If raised mouldings, add	0 2		0 0½
If doubled-margined, add	0 4		0 0½
If hung folding, add	0 2		
2½-inch deal, 6 pannels square	1 10	2 0	0 2
Ditto, ditto, bead butt and square	2 3	2 4	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush and square	2 4	2 5	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush and square	2 7	2 8	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt both sides	2 8	2 10	0 3
2½-inch deal, 6 pannels square, bead flush both sides	2 10	3 0	0 3
Ditto, ditto, moulded and square	2 1	2 3	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and bead flush	2 7	2 9	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, moulded both sides	2 5	2 6	0 2½
If raised moulding, add each side	0 2½		0 0½
If double margined, add	0 6		0 0½
If hung folding, add	0 2		

[If any of the above doors are framed in more than 6 pannels, add for every extra 2 pannels one-tenth.]

*Fancy Doors,*

per foot super.

2½-inch deal, 6-pannel door, 4 upper pannels quirk-ovolo bead, bottom bead flush; and bead butt back	2 8	2 10	0 2½
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	From the bench.	Fitted in and hung.	Add or deduct deal.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ditto, ditto, and bead flush back . . . . .	2 9	2 11	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, with the four upper pannels raised moulded . . . . .	3 0	3 2	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, with coved raisings to pannels . . . . .	3 0	3 2	0 3
2½-inch deal, 6-pannel door, 4 upper pannels quirk. ovolo bead, bottom bead flush, and bead butt back, with cove and moulded raisings . . . . .	3 2	3 4	0 3
If 3 reeds to the bottom pannel, add . . . . .	0 1½		
If any of the above doors are framed circular on plan, flat sweep, double the price of straight.			
If exceeding ½-inch to the foot, and rail veneered, three times the price of straight.			
Circular heads twice, and half the price of straight.			
Wainscot or mahogany doors to be valued according to the quality of the materials and mode of workmanship.			

### Doors and Shutters having Rebates and Mouldings.

Rebates, per foot . . . . .			0 0½
Shallow sinkings under 1½-in. wide . . . . .			0 1
Reeds, exceeding ½-in. and under an inch girth, plowed out, each per foot run . . . . .			0 1
Cables out of the solid, above 1-inch and under 2-inch girth . . . . .			0 3
Bole ditto, plowed out under 3-inch girth . . . . .			0 5
Deep ¾-flutes, worked through . . . . .			0 1
Shallow inch flutes, ditto . . . . .			0 1½
Ditto, 1½ ditto, ditto . . . . .			0 2
Guaged fillets . . . . .			0 3
Astragal, 3 reeds, or any fancy mouldings laid on pannels, to shew margin . . . . .			0 3½
Ditto, plowed in . . . . .			0 4½
Bolection, or raised mouldings, worked by hollows and rounds, to designs, girth, and charged per foot super . . . . .			1 11
Circular or elliptic pannels, guilochi angles, &c. to be valued by inspection.			

### Sash Doors, per foot super.

	From the bench.	Fitted in and hung.	Add or deduct deal.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1½-inch deal ovolo, 2 pannels, square bottom . . . . .	1 3	1 5	0 1
Ditto, ditto, bead butt and square bottom . . . . .	1 4	1 6	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush and ditto . . . . .	1 5	1 6	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded and square . . . . .	1 5	1 6	0 1½
2-inch deal ovolo, 2 pannels, square bottom, dimi- nished stiles . . . . .	1 6	1 7	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt and square . . . . .	1 7	1 8	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush and ditto . . . . .	1 7	1 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded and square . . . . .	1 7	1 9	0 1½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, both sides . . . . .	1 9	1 10	0 1½
If raised mouldings, add per foot super, on each side . . . . .	0 0½		
If astragal and hollow sash, add . . . . .	0 1		
If margined lights, add as per value.			
If folding, add . . . . .	0 2		
2-inch deal ovolo, 2 pannels, bead butt and square bottom, and 4-pannel shutter . . . . .	2 4	2 6	0 2

	From the bench.	Fitted and hung.	in Add or deduct deal.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ditto, ditto, bead flush . . . . .	2 5	2 7	0 2
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and moulded . . . . .	2 6	2 8	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 3 reeds, flush and square . . . . .	2 8	2 10	0 2
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deal ovolo, 2 pannels, bead butt and square bottom, and 4-pannel shutter . . . . .	2 7	2 9	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto, bead flush and square bottom, and 4-pannel shutter . . . . .	2 8	2 10	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto, ditto and moulded . . . . .	2 9	2 11	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, 3 reeds, flush and square . . . . .	2 11	3 1	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
If hung folding, add . . . . .	0 3		
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deal sash door, framed in the solid, bead butt and square, and 4-pannel shutter . . . . .	3 0	3 2	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto, bead flush . . . . .	3 1	3 3	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and moulded . . . . .	3 2	3 4	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
If raised mouldings, add . . . . .	0 1		
If astragal and hollow, add . . . . .	0 2		
If folding, add . . . . .	0 3		

*Ledged Doors,*  
per foot super.

2-inch deal, rough, edges shot . . . . .	0 9	0 10	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto, plowed and tongued . . . . .	0 11	0 11	0 1
Ditto, wrought . . . . .	0 10	0 11	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, proper . . . . .	1 0	1 1	0 1
Inch-deal rough, edges shot . . . . .	0 11	1 0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, plowed and tongued . . . . .	1 1	1 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto, wrought . . . . .	1 1	1 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, proper . . . . .	1 2	1 3	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deal, rough, edges shot . . . . .	1 3	1 4	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto, plowed and tongued . . . . .	1 5	1 6	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, wrought . . . . .	1 5	1 6	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, proper . . . . .	1 6	1 8	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deal, rough, edges shot . . . . .	1 6	1 7	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto, plowed and tongued . . . . .	1 7	1 8	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, wrought . . . . .	1 8	1 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, proper, and in cellar flaps, &c. . . . .	1 8	1 10	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
If hung folding, add . . . . .	0 1		
If hung in 2 heights, add . . . . .	0 2		
If braced, add . . . . .	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Gates and Coach-house Doors,*  
per foot super.

2-inch deal framed and braced, and filled in with inch deal plowed, tongued, and beaded board- ing . . . . .	1 10	2 0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2-inch deal framed and braced, and filled in with inch-deal plowed, tongued, and beaded battens Ditto, if half boards . . . . .	1 11	2 1	0 2
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deal framed and braced, filled in with inch deal plowed, tongued, and beaded boarding . . . . .	2 0	2 2	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, if battens . . . . .	2 2	2 4	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, if half boards . . . . .	2 4	2 6	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
3-inch deal framed and braced, filled in with inch deal plowed, tongued, and beaded boarding . . . . .	2 6	2 8	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, if battens . . . . .	2 8	2 10	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, if half boards . . . . .	2 10	3 0	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

	From the bench.	Fitted in and hung.	Add or deduct deal.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2½-inch deal gates, framed bead flush and square, in 16 pannels . . . . .	2 7	2 9	0 2½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush both sides . . . . .	3 2	3 4	0 3
3-inch deal gates, framed bead flush and square, in 16 pannels . . . . .	2 11	3 1	0 3
Ditto, ditto, bead flush both sides . . . . .	3 7	3 9	0 3½
Any of the aforesaid gates, framed with a wicket, add . . . . .	0 2		

*Right Wainscot Doors,*

at per foot superficial.

2-inch wainscot sash-door, the bottom ovolo and flat, and beaded flush . . . . .			3 0
Ditto, folding hatch-doors, ovolo, flat, bead flush back . . . . .			4 0
Ditto, ovolo, or quirk OG. and bead with double margin in the middle, raised pannels, both sides with astragal mouldings on ditto, the raisings cross-banded . . . . .			4 6
2½-inch, and ditto . . . . .			5 2
Ditto, ditto, one side raised, and square back . . . . .			4 6
Ditto, ditto, ovolo and flat pannels . . . . .			4 6
Ditto, ditto, wainscot sash-door, the bottom part bead and flush both sides . . . . .			3 4
Ditto, ditto, bead and flush wainscot hatch-doors . . . . .			4 6
Ditto, ditto, wainscot sash-door, framed vased pannel, ovolo on the raising bead and flush on the back, and sashes stuck with two members . . . . .			4 9

*Mahogany Doors,*

at per foot superficial.

		£. s. d.
2½-inch solid mahogany folding-doors, with ovolo and quirk OG and bead, raised pannels both sides, face of pannel ve- neered one side, face and raisings veneered on the other side, with an astragal moulding and bead put on round all the pannels . . . . .	16s. to	1 0 0
Ditto, 2-inch blank doors, one side . . . . .	9s. to	0 12 0
Ditto, jambs and soffits . . . . .	9s. to	0 12 0
2½-inch solid mahogany folding, or double margin doors, framed quirk OG. and bead both sides, raised pannels, with astragal or ovolo mouldings round ditto; raisings cross-banded or fluted; face of pannels, stiles, munnions, rails, and edges of the stiles, veneered on both sides alike with curious ve- neers . . . . .	20s. to	1 5 0
Ditto, 2-inch blank doors to ditto . . . . .	12s. to	0 14 0
Jambs and soffits ditto . . . . .	12s. to	0 14 0
2½-inch doors framed ovolo, or quirk O. G. and bead, raised pannel both sides, veneered on face with an astragal moulding round one side, and solid raisings on the other . . . . .	13s. to	0 17 0
Blank doors one side . . . . .	9s. to	0 10 0
Ditto, 2½-inch mahogany door, flat-pannel veneered on both sides, with a small moulding round ditto . . . . .	12s. to	0 16 0
2-inch mahogany doors, OG, flat on both sides . . . . .	10s. to	0 16 0

N. B. Although the above prices are stated, it may happen that the veneers with which they are finished may be too expensive to be included in the above price, and some are frequently used of a more inferior description; therefore the judgment of the surveyor must be exerted in making the proportionable difference; as the finest curls will run to an exorbitant price in the veneer, per foot superficial.

*Wainscoting,*  
including plinths, per foot super.

	From the bench.		Fixed.		Add or deduct deal.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1½-inch deal, square framed . . . . .	1	0	1	1	0	1½
Ditto, bead butt and square . . . . .	1	1	1	2	0	1½
Ditto, bead flush and square . . . . .	1	2	1	3	0	1½
Ditto, moulded and square . . . . .	1	1	1	2	0	1½
Ditto, 3 reeds flush and square . . . . .	1	3	1	4	0	1½
(Circular on plan, flat sweep, one and half the price of straight.)						
(Ditto, quick sweep, twice the price of straight.)						
If raised mouldings, add . . . . .	0	1				
Inch-deal, one pannel square, dwarf wainscoting	0	11	1	0	0	0½
1½-inch deal, one pannel square, dwarf wainscoting	1	1	1	2	0	1½
Ditto, one pannel, bead butt and square dwarf wainscoting	1	2	1	3	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush and square ditto . . . . .	1	3	1	4	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded and square ditto . . . . .	1	2	1	3	0	0½
Ditto, ditto, 3 reeds, flush and square . . . . .	1	4	1	5	0	0½
If raised mouldings, add . . . . .	0	1½	1	0	0	0½
If raking to stairs, add . . . . .	0	1½				
Inch deal, 2 pannels square, dwarf wainscoting . . . . .	1	0	1	1	0	1½
1½-inch deal, ditto, ditto . . . . .	1	2	1	3	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, bead butt ditto . . . . .	1	4	1	5	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, bead flush ditto . . . . .	1	5	1	6	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, moulded ditto . . . . .	1	4	1	5	0	1½
1½-inch deal, 2 pannels, 3 reeds, flush ditto . . . . .	1	6	0	7	0	1½
If raised mouldings, add . . . . .	0	2			0	0½
If raking, add . . . . .	0	2	0	2½		
(Circular on plan, flat sweep, once and half the of straight.)						
Ditto, quick sweep, twice the price of straight.						
Cappings to be measured per foot run.)						

*Partitions,*

including plinths and fascias, per foot super.

1½-inch deal, square framed . . . . .	1	2	1	3	0	1½
Ditto, moulded and square . . . . .	1	4	1	5	0	1½
Ditto, bead butt and square . . . . .	1	4	1	5	0	1½
1½-inch deal, bead flush and square . . . . .	1	5	1	6	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, and moulded . . . . .	1	7	1	8	0	1½
Ditto, 3 reeds, flush and square . . . . .	1	6	1	7	0	1½
If raised mouldings, add, on each face . . . . .	0	1½	0	0	0	0
2-inch deal, square framed . . . . .	1	5	1	6	0	1½
Ditto, moulded and square . . . . .	1	7	1	8	0	1½
Ditto, bead butt and square . . . . .	1	8	1	9	0	1½
Ditto, bead flush and square . . . . .	1	9	1	10	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, and moulded . . . . .	1	11	2	0	0	1½
Ditto, moulded 2 sides . . . . .	1	9	1	10	0	1½
Ditto, 3 reeds, flush and square . . . . .	1	10	1	11	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, and moulded . . . . .	2	0	2	1	0	1½
If raised mouldings, add, on each face . . . . .	0	2				
(Circular on plan, flat sweep, once and half the price of straight.)						
Ditto, quick sweep, twice the price of straight.						
Ditto, to small corners, three times the price of straight.)						

	From the bench.		Fixed.		Add or deduct deal.		
	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<i>Dado,</i>							
per foot super.							
Inch deal, keyed . . . . .	1	0	0	1	2	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, raking . . . . .	1	1	0	1	3	0	1½
1½-inch deal, keyed . . . . .	1	3	0	1	4	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, raking . . . . .	1	4	0	1	5	0	1½
If plowed and tongued, add . . . . .	0	1					
If feather-tongued, add . . . . .	0	1½	0	0	0	0	0½
Ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep . . . . .	2	5	0	2	7	0	2
Ditto, ditto, quick ditto . . . . .	2	10	0	3	0	0	2½
Ditto, wreathed . . . . .	3	9	0	4	0	0	3
(If small circular ends to dado, add extra as per value.)							
<i>Staircases,</i>							
per foot super.							
Inch deal steps, risers and carriage . . . . .			0	1	10	0	1½
1½-inch deal steps, risers, and carriage . . . . .			0	1	11	0	2½
Ditto, moulded nosings to close string . . . . .			0	2	1	0	2½
1½-inch deal, second best steps, risers and carriage, moulded nosings to mitred strings, and dove-tail for ballusters . . . . .			0	2	9	0	3
If tongue-bottom edge, add . . . . .			0	0	3	0	0½
Ditto, both edges, add . . . . .			0	0	6	0	0½
Ditto, winders, circular one end . . . . .			0	3	0	0	3½
Ditto, ditto, 2 ends . . . . .			0	3	6	0	3½
If clean deal, add . . . . .			0	0	8	0	1
1½-inch deal rough steps, risers, and carriage . . . . .			0	2	1	0	2½
Ditto wrought . . . . .			0	2	3	0	2½
Common quarter curtains glued upright, each . . . . .			0	2	9	0	3
Ditto, block and veneer . . . . .			0	6	6	0	6
Proper curtail step and riser . . . . .			1	3	9	1	3
Returned moulded nosings, each . . . . .			0	1	3	0	0½
Ditto, tongued . . . . .			0	1	6	0	0½
Ditto, circular ditto . . . . .			0	2	4	0	2
Ditto, ditto, tongued . . . . .			0	2	10	0	2½
Plain cut brackets . . . . .			0	1	6	0	0½
Circular ditto . . . . .			0	2	11	0	1
Housings to common step and riser . . . . .			0	0	8		
Ditto, to moulded nosings . . . . .			0	0	10		
Ditto, glued and wedged to bridge-board . . . . .			0	1	4		
Housings to winders . . . . .			0	1	6		
Ditto, to circular ends . . . . .			0	2	0		
Inch deal plain string-board framed, rebated and beaded . . . . .			0	1	3	0	1
1½-inch deal plain string boards, rebated and beaded . . . . .			0	1	5	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, mitred to risers . . . . .			0	1	8	0	1½
Ditto ditto, sunk and moulded . . . . .			0	1	8	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, mitred to risers . . . . .			0	1	11	0	1½
1½-inch deal, rebated and beaded string . . . . .			0	1	8	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, sunk and moulded . . . . .			0	1	11	0	1½
Ditto, ditto, mitred to risers . . . . .			0	2	2	0	1½
Ditto, level circular, rebated and beaded . . . . .			0	4	7	0	2½
Ditto, ditto, sunk and moulded . . . . .			0	5	4	0	2½
Ditto, solid wreathes glued upright . . . . .			0	7	9	0	3½
Ditto, sunk and moulded ditto . . . . .			0	9	3	0	3½
Plain string, under 12 inches opening, to be charged .4d. for every inch less.							
Ditto, moulded ditto, 6d.							

	Fixed from the bench.	Add or deduct deal.	Add or deduct mahogany.
(All string boards, under 12 inches wide, to be charged as per foot super.)	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2-inch deal bridge board, or outside string	0 2 0	0 2	
Ditto, wreathed ditto	0 6 3	0 3	
All mouldings laid into sunk strings, to be charged extra.			
Deal moulded hand-rails, grooved for ballusters	0 1 3	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ditto, ramp ditto	0 3 8	0 1	
Ditto, circular ditto	0 3 11	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ditto, wreathed ditto	0 10 4	0 2	
Honduras mahogany moulded hand-rail, grooved for ballusters	0 3 6		0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ramp ditto	0 10 6		0 2
Ditto, swan-necked ditto	0 13 0		0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, circular ditto	0 11 6		0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, wreathed	1 1 0		0 3
Ditto, twist	1 3 0		0 4
Ditto, glued in thicknesses (exclusive of cylinder)	1 10 0		0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, under 12 inches opening	1 15 0		0 4
Spanish mahogany moulded hand-rail, grooved for ballusters	0 4 6		0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ramp ditto	0 13 6		0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish mahogany hand-rail, grooved for ballusters, swan-necked	0 16 6		0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, circular ditto	0 14 6		0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, wreathed	1 7 0		0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, twist	1 9 0		0 4
Ditto, glued in thicknesses (exclusive of cylinder)	1 15 0		0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, under 12 inches opening	2 0 0		0 4
(All half-rails, two-thirds the price of straight.)			
Mitered caps of deal, each	0 2 6	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ditto, mahogany	0 4 0		0 $\frac{1}{2}$
(All rails to be measured 3 inches beyond the springing of the sweep, wherever it arises.)			
Joint screws, and fixing, each	0 3 0		
Deal newels, per foot run	0 0 10	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mahogany Honduras ditto	0 2 6		0 1
Ditto, Spanish	0 3 6		0 1
Turnings, each, in deal	0 1 0		
Ditto, mahogany	0 1 6		
Fixing each iron column	0 2 6		
Fixing each iron balluster	0 0 0	2 3	
Square balluster, per foot run	0 0 0	0 3	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dove-tailed ditto	0 0 0	0 4	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moulded planceer	0 0 0	0 5	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extra sinking to hand-rails for iron rails	0 0 0	0 3	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, circular or ramped	0 0 0	0 6	
Ditto, wreathed	0 0 0	1 0	

(All cylinders to be charged extra.)

In measuring hand-rails, keep the line along the centre of the top of the rail.



	Fixed.	Add or deduct	Add or deduct
	<i>s. d.</i>	deal.	mahogany.
<i>Warne's Hand-rails.</i>			
2½-inch Hispaniola-mahogany rail, plain or rounded			
straight . . . . .	0 4 8		
Ramps . . . . .	0 7 0		
Swan neck . . . . .	0 8 6		
Circular rails . . . . .	0 6 6		
Wriathed . . . . .	1 1 0		
Ditto, under a 12-inch opening . . . . .	0 16 6		
Ditto, to a sugar-loaf well-hole . . . . .	0 14 6		
Ditto, to a circular elliptical or irregular well-hole . . . . .	0 12 6		
[Specimens of this hand-rail are to be seen at several houses; one, in particular, at Covent Garden Theatre, on the private-box staircase. They are said to be stronger than when glued up in thicknesses; and no heading-joint is possible to be seen, whatever the length of the hand-rail may be.]			
<i>Cradling,</i>			
per foot super.			
	From the bench.	Fixed.	Add or deduct deal.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Straight to entablature . . . . .	0 0	1 2	0 1½
Ditto, with tongued blockings . . . . .	0 0	1 5	0 1½
Circular flat sweep . . . . .	0 0	1 7	0 1½
Ditto, with tongued blockings . . . . .	0 0	1 11	0 1½
Ditto, quick ditto . . . . .	0 0	1 11	0 1½
Ditto, with tongued blockings . . . . .	0 0	2 4	0 2
Ditto, ends only . . . . .	0 0	3 3	0 3
<i>Circular Work,</i>			
per foot super.			
¾-inch deal rough cover and bearers . . . . .	0 0	1 5	0 1½
Semi-circular soffit glued on cylinder, filled in with stuff the same way of the grain . . . . .	0 0	3 7	0 2½
<i>Columns,</i>			
per foot super.			
Columns glued up and blocked, 14 inches diameter . . . . .	3 4	3 6	0 2½
For every inch under 14 inches, add . . . . .	0 1½		
1¼-inch plain pilasters 10-inch face, 14-inch girth . . . . .	1 5	1 6	0 1½
Ditto, diminished . . . . .	1 10	1 11	1½
1½-inch deal plain pilasters, 10-inch face, 14-inch girth . . . . .	7	1 8	1½
Ditto, diminished . . . . .	2 0	2 1	1½
Fluting to columns, not exceeding 1½-inch wide . . . . .	0 3		
Arris, ditto . . . . .	0 3½		
For every ¼ inch wider in the flutes, add . . . . .	0 0½		
Fluting to common pilasters, not exceeding 1½ inch wide . . . . .	0 2		
Ditto, diminished . . . . .	0 2½		
Arris, ditto . . . . .	0 3		
Each heading to flutes or reeds . . . . .	0 4		
Caps and bases, glued upright, per foot super. . . . .	0 0	8 5	0 4
Ditto, in thicknesses . . . . .	0 0	7 2	0 4
<i>Mouldings,</i>			
per foot super.			
Common . . . . .	1 7	1 8	0 1
Quirked . . . . .	1 10	1 10	0 1
Ditto by hand . . . . .	2 0	2 0	0 1
Semi-circular heads to architraves, three times the price of straight.			

	From	Fixed.		Add or
	the			deduct
	bench.			oak.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Circular on plan, flat sweep, twice the price of straight.				
Ditto, quick sweep, three times the price of straight.				
Ditto, quick corners only, four times the price of straight.				
Housings to base and surbase, each . . . . .	0 0	0 6		
For every mitre above 8, add, each . . . . .	0 0	0 6		
Mahogany or wainscot mouldings to be charged as per value.				

RUNNING ARTICLES.

Rough fillets . . . . .	0 0	0 1½	0 0½
Beads or fillets . . . . .	0 1½	0 2	0 0½
Beaded capping . . . . .	0 2	0 2½	0 0½
Moulded ditto . . . . .	0 3	0 3½	0 0½
Square angle, stuff rebated, and plugging . . . . .	0 5	0 7	0 0½
Beaded, ditto . . . . .	0 7	0 9	0 0½
Common OG. . . . .	0 2½	0 3	0 0½
Ditto, and bead . . . . .	0 3	0 3½	0 0½
Quirk OG., or ovolo . . . . .	0 3	0 3½	0 0½
Ditto, and bead . . . . .	0 3½	0 4	0 0½
Astragals . . . . .	0 0	0 3½	0 0½
Labour to each small reed in mouldings . . . . .	0 0½		
Ditto, ditto, and grooved space . . . . .	0 1		
Ditto, ¾-reeds, and grooved space . . . . .	0 1½		
Grooves . . . . .	0 0½		
Single cornice or architrave . . . . .	0 8	0 9	0 0½
Narrow grounds . . . . .	0 2½	0 3½	0 0½
Ditto, rebated or grooved . . . . .	0 3	0 4	0 0½
Narrow framed grounds to chimneys . . . . .	0 5½	0 6	0 0½
Rounded, moulded, and mitred stops . . . . .	0 3	0 3½	0 0½
Double-beaded chair rail . . . . .	0 3½	0 4½	0 0½
(If any of the above are worked circular, double the price of straight.)			
Legs, rails, and runners . . . . .	0 6	0 7	0 0½
Rule joint . . . . .	0 0	0 6	

WATER-TRUNKS, per foot run.

Inch deal, 5-inch . . . . .	1 5	1 6	0 1½
1½-inch, ditto . . . . .	1 8	1 9	0 1½
Ditto, 6-inch . . . . .	1 10	1 11	0 2½
If plowed and tongued, including white lead, add per foot . . . . .	0 4	0 0	0 0
Inch aris, or fillet gutters, per foot super . . . . .	0 11	1 1	0 1
1½-inch, ditto . . . . .	1 1	1 3	0 1½
Rounded, weathered, and moulded caps, each . . . . .	0 0	1 11	0 1

For each shoe, add one foot; ditto hopper, add two feet.

All holdfasts and wall-hooks to be numbered.

PILE DRIVING; labour, engineer, and scaffolding, per foot cube.

- Trimming, ringing, and shoeing rough oak, elm, or beech, from 1s. to 2s.
- Sawed ditto, 9d. to 1s.
- Driving ditto, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
- Preparing sheeting piles, 4d.
- Ditto, grooved or gauge ditto, 1s. 4d.
- Ringing ditto, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

*Sawyer's Prices.*

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Timber, per load, 4 cuts	7	6	18-feet, per dozen	4	0
This applies to all timber, exceeding 12 inches square.			20-feet	4	4
Norwaytimber, per load, 2 cuts,	7	6	PLANKS, 10 inches wide.		
KROKERY BALKS, UPHERS, and			10-feet, per dozen	3	6
CANT RAILS.			12-feet	4	0
Under 6-in. deep, per ft. run	0	0½	14-feet	4	8
Above 6-in.	0	0½	16-feet	5	4
14-feet clapboards, per dozen,	8	6	18-feet	6	0
			20-feet	7	0
DEALS.			PLANKS, 11 inches wide.		
8-feet, per dozen	2	6	10-feet, per dozen	3	9
10-feet	3	0	12-feet	4	4
11-feet	3	3	14-feet	5	0
12-feet	3	6	16-feet	5	9
13-feet	3	9	18-feet	6	6
14-feet	4	0	20-feet	7	6
16-feet	4	8	FLAT CUTS.		
18-feet	5	4	10 and 12 feet, per dozen	1	4
20-feet	6	0	14 and 16 feet	1	6
14-feet, Stockholm	4	6	18 and 20 feet	1	8
Half deals	2	0	Pale boards, per dozen	1	6
Deal ends	1	6	Battens, flat cuts and pale boards, tailed out (that is, cut through), and not broke out, per dozen		
BATTENS.			Deals and planks, ditto		
10-feet, per dozen	2	3		0	2
12-feet	2	6		0	3
14-feet	2	9			
16-feet	3	4			

*Prices of Painter's Work.*

A Painter is entitled to be paid for wherever his brush goes; the allowance for edges to be in height, and returns in the width.

To distinguish what should be taken superficial, and what running, observe that the latter must be cut in both edges.

## PARTY COLOURS.

Only apply where the framing is of one colour and the pannels another.—Mouldings cut-in different from framing or ground, to be taken distinctly a running dimension.

Where imitations of fine woods occur, the ground-work or preparation is measured and brought into bill, at a certain price per yard; and the imitation or graining is taken per foot superficial, and the varnishing in a separate quantity, per yard.

*Painter's Prices.*

## COMMON COLOURS, including KNOTTING and STOPPING.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One coat in-oil, per yard super	0	5	For every additional coat, add	0	3
2 oils	0	8	Flattening dead colours, once	0	7
3 oils	0	11	Ditto, twice	1	0
4 oils	1	2			

*N. B.* These prices fluctuate according to the prices of materials and labour.

Common colours are considered to be white lead, stone colours, lead colours, cream colours, pearl colours, wainscot colours, chocolate colours, and are all done at the prices above, per yard.

All wainscot, dado, doors, window-shutters, linings, mouldings, architraves, &c. are measured by the yard square.

Chimney-pieces, ornamented ceilings, and other enriched work picked in, and small detached pieces done with variegated or fancy colours, &c. by the foot superficial.

Ornamental figures, carved mouldings, cornices, fascias, skirting, water-trunk, &c. by the foot running.

Sash-frames, window-lights, casements, &c. per piece or numbered.

Sash-squares, per dozen.

Where inside work is very dirty or greasy, as soiled by the fingers, &c. it is best to give it a coat of size or clear cole.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Priming in size or clear cole, per yard . . . . .	0	1
Clear cole, and finish, per yard . . . . .	0	6

Where sashes and frames exceed the size of 36 feet superficial, to be charged double, or add in proportion..

Ladder-work, enriched mouldings, cornices, &c. to be charged as per value; and you may sometimes add one-fourth, &c., where difficult to get at. External cornices depend in value so much upon their situation and difficulty to be got at, that it may be necessary to ascertain the number of hands employed in the job, and add the extra time to the common price obtained by girting it; and then divide this value (which includes profit, labour, and materials) by the feet run which it may contain, and you will have the true price per foot run, without injuring the tradesmen. On day-work (in middling circumstances), estimating 5 per cent. on the amount of the measured work is found generally satisfactory to the parties, as sufficient to cover any extra, preparing work in jobs of the very best description; as, pumicing and preparing the stiles and pannels of shutters, previous to the imitation of satin-wood, air-wood, mahogany, or other very fine imitations.

VINE COLOURS.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Extra, per yard, for drabs, French greys, fawns, and olive-green, it is usual to add . . . . .	0	4
Warm tints, lilacs, light greens, peach colours and the like, it is usual to add . . . . .	0	5
French green, patent greens, and yellows, blue verditer, scarlet, it is usual to add . . . . .	6	d. to 0 9

*N. B.*—For lakes, ultramarine, brown pink, indigo, and other fancy colours, it is necessary to compare the prime costs per lb., and add the labour and profit to ascertain the price per yard; as is afterwards shewn.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ground colours for imitations of woods, &c. per yard . . . . .	0	3
Sanding to imitate stone, add on the price per yard . . . . .	0	6

For ladder-work, under common circumstances, 3*d.* to 6*d.* extra;

but much depends on the difficulty of getting at the work ; and to be regulated accordingly.

SKIRTINGS, per foot run.		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Skirtings and plinths, not exceeding 1 foot girth, once in oil . . . . .		0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto, twice in oil . . . . .		0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 times . . . . .		0	2
4 times . . . . .		0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
For every additional coat . . . . .		0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
If flatted, add . . . . .		0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
If clear-coled, add . . . . .		0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
HAND RAILS TO STAIRS, per foot run.			
Handrails to stairs, grained mahogany . . . . .		0	3
Ditto, grained and varnished . . . . .		0	4
CORNICES.			
Single cornices plain, not exceeding 9-inch girth, per foot run, once in oil . . . . .		0	1
Ditto, 2 oils . . . . .		0	2
Ditto, 3 oils . . . . .		0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
For every additional coat . . . . .		0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
If flatted, add . . . . .		0	1
Ditto, flatted, if enriched, add. . . . .		0	2
Plain cornices, from 9 inches to 18 inches girth, 1 oil . . . . .		0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 oils, ditto . . . . .		0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 oils, ditto . . . . .		0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 oils . . . . .		0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
For every additional coat . . . . .		0	1
If flatted, add . . . . .		0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cornices and fascia by the above girths, if cornices with blocks, add per foot run . . . . .		0	1
RAIL AND PIN.			
2 oils, per foot run . . . . .		0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 oils, ditto . . . . .		0	2
WATER-TRUNK.			
Once in oil . . . . .		0	2
2 coats, ditto . . . . .		0	3
3 oils . . . . .		0	4
If finished green, add . . . . .		0	1
OUTSIDE CORNICES.			
3 oils, 3-feet girth . . . . .		1	0
Or per foot super . . . . .	4d. to	0	5
COPING EDGE, STRINGS, STONE PLINTHS, and WINDOW SILLS, per foot run.			
Once in oil . . . . .		0	2
2 oils . . . . .		0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 oils . . . . .		0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 oils . . . . .		0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Add for each coat . . . . .		0	1
If the top of coping done, add . . . . .		0	1
WINDOW SILLS, when numbered.			
Once in oil . . . . .		0	5
2 oils . . . . .		0	8
3 oils . . . . .		0	10
REVEALS, when numbered to windows.			
1 oil . . . . .		1	0
2 oils . . . . .		1	6
3 oils . . . . .		2	0

WINDOW LIGHTS, and CASEMENTS.		<i>s. d.</i>
3 oils . . . . .		0 8
Iron bars . . . . .		0 1
Squares painted black, each . . . . .		0 4
Chequers, per dozen . . . . .		0 6
Shields painted and shadowed . . . . .		0 2

COMMON WORK, per yard.

Twice in oil, and grained wainscot . . . . .	1 6
Ditto, and varnished, per yard . . . . .	2 0
2 oils, grained mahogany . . . . .	2 0
Ditto, and varnished . . . . .	2 6

VARNISHING.

Cleaning and varnishing to wainscoting, ballusters, &c. per yard . . . . .	1 0
Ditto, to squares, per dozen . . . . .	1 0
Ditto, to window beads, per set . . . . .	0 6
Ditto, to beads and pulley-pieces . . . . .	0 10
Pulley-pieces only . . . . .	0 4

SASHES.

Cleaned with soap-lees and varnished, done in the best manner, per dozen squares . . . . .	2 0
Ditto, beads and pulley-pieces, per set, when the beads are taken down by the tradesman, and put up again . . . . .	2 0

SKYLIGHT.

Squares per dozen, if no cross-bars, two-thirds the other squares per dozen.

FRENCH CASEMENTS, SQUARES.

Once in oil, per dozen . . . . .	1 6
2 ditto . . . . .	2 3
3 ditto . . . . .	3 0
4 ditto . . . . .	3 9
If flatted, add . . . . .	1 2
Real wainscot, or mahogany sashes, cleaned with soap-lees and varnished . . . . .	3 0

BEADS AND PULLEY-PIECES.

Beads per set, one-half the price of the squares per dozen; pulley-pieces one-third ditto; beads and pulley-pieces together, three-fourth the price of the squares per doz.

SASH FRAMES.

	<i>s. d.</i>
Once in oil, each . . . . .	1 0
2 oils . . . . .	1 6
3 oils . . . . .	2 0
4 oils . . . . .	2 6
For every additional coat, add . . . . .	0 6
If flatted, add from whence it arises . . . . .	0 9

The above are not exceeding 36 feet superficial; where they exceed that quantity, add in proportion.

French casements, half as much again as common size squares, per dozen.

		s. d.
SQUARES, per dozen.		
Once in oil, each . . . . .		1 0
2 oils . . . . .		1 6
3 oils . . . . .		2 0
4 oils . . . . .		2 6
For every additional coat, add . . . . .		0 6
If flatted, add . . . . .		0 9
If clear-coled and finished to inside . . . . .		1 3
Squares grained wainscot, . . . . .		2 0
Ditto, air-wood, ditto . . . . .		3 0
Ditto, satinwood, ditto . . . . .		4 0
Add the varnishing.		

## WINDOW LIGHTS.

3 times in oil, each . . . . .	0 8
SQUARES, per dozen, cleaned, stained, and varnished.	
Cleaned with soap-lees, or pearlash, in the best manner, per dozen, . . . . .	1 0
Stained, or coloured with a size colour for varnishing . . . . .	1 0
Varnished, one coat . . . . .	1 0
Ditto, second coat . . . . .	0 9

*Enrichments and Carving,*  
per foot superficial.

In this the chief expense is in the immense time or quantity of labour, enriched members, friezes, strings, base and impost mouldings, to be girt and brought into superficial measure, in addition to the ground-work, and charged per foot superficial.

Once in oil, per foot superficial . . . . .	0 2½
2 oils . . . . .	0 4
3 oils . . . . .	0 5½
4 oils . . . . .	0 7
For every additional coat . . . . .	0 1¼
If flatted, add . . . . .	0 3½

*N. B.*—The price of carving, per foot superficial, is one-half the price of the work per yard, whether in oil or flatted.

## PARTY-COLOURS.

	s. d.
Picked in, &c. or twice in oil, and flatted window-fronts, and door faces; the pannels grey, the rails and stiles white, per foot superficial . . . . .	0 2½
Ditto, green and white . . . . .	0 3
Ornamented ceilings, 5 oils and flatted, ground variegated, picked in with rich colours, as finished with 2 greens, all of the best sort, and the ornaments dead white, per foot super . . . . .	5d. to 0 9
Ditto, 4 oils, and flatted, the ground picked in with French greys, and the ornaments dead white . . . . .	4d. to 0 5
Distemper on stucco, with enriched mouldings, ground straw, lemon, or pink colours, &c. and the mouldings white, per yard . . . . .	0 8

*Imitations.*

The value depends entirely upon the execution and ability of the Artist, and on the capability of the Surveyor to judge of the workmanship, if executed in the most perfect manner.

## NEW WAINSCOT.

s. d.

Per foot superficial on the plain face, extra to the ground, &c. which is first measured at per yard, and charged in another quantity . . 0 4

*N. B.*—Although the price of imitations may appear very high, it must be considered the number of times graining it requires to imitate the grain of any particular wood. The imitation of oak is best managed in the following way: the ground being flatted of the lightest tint in the wood, or a light fawn colour, cover the whole over with a thin coat of brown umber unburnt; then use a bone comb with broad square teeth, and a separation between them, the teeth about 1-8th of an inch wide, and the comb 5 or 6 inches wide, fitted into a handle, and moved over the brown-umber coat whilst wet, in a waving direction, which stripes the whole surface; then another comb or tool is used with close small teeth, in a contrary waved direction, to remove the regularity of the first wave; and afterwards it is to be drawn straight down over the whole, which separates the two waves, and successfully represents the pores of the wood: then, while the work is wet, take a clean piece of linen on the end of the finger, and mark out the light spotted grain in the shape of commas, and after the whole is thoroughly dry, you may, on the other side of the pannel, put in with a small pencil the dark-spotted grain or commas in brown unburnt umber, of nearly the same shape as the light parts before taken out: always keep the grain clear by wiping the comb in forming the grain, to prevent too much colour corroding. The stiles and rails may be relieved by wiping off a straight stripe or two of the second colour before you use the comb, which has a good effect. When this work is all dry, take a thin wash of light umber, and shade in a straight direction, from top to bottom of the pannel, in broad streaks; and when dry, it is ready to varnish. This description will account for the expense or time occupied in graining.

*Satin-wood* requires an Artist of some ability to imitate, in high perfection: it is performed by first laying on the shading colour, out of which the lights are washed up and softened, shewing the first flatted coat or brightest tint in the wood; then two, and sometimes three, other fine grainings are necessary, which require great delicacy of hand, and much judgment to imitate: all the cross-bandings of mouldings should be carefully executed. Some Artists have different methods of executing, and often produce a very different effect when finished. The method before noticed is found the most successful, and gives the greatest satisfaction; the ground being first flatted with a proper proportion of bright patent yellow in the tint: the work when dry is ready to varnish.

Where this wood is required in its greatest perfection, the ground must be well prepared with pumice-stone and water, till a fine even surface is produced, which greatly enhances the expense of day-work; and which, on old painted window-shutters, where ex-



posed to the sun, is unavoidable ; for the fine effect of the work will depend on the ground.

*Air-wood*.—Nearly the same may be said as to the preparation of the ground, fineness of the grain, &c. as of satin-wood. Some Artists will make a very good imitation of grey air-wood in two grains ; and others will occupy much more time.

*Spanish mahogany*.—This wood is attempted by many, but successfully accomplished by few. We have seen lately, from the hand of one Artist in particular, that it is capable of very close and beautiful imitation, in even the finest curls or pannels of the wood : it is performed by the washing out the lights, and beautifully softening them off in nearly the same manner as satin-wood ; the flatted ground being the lightest tint, the second coat the darkest, and the third and fourth coat, consisting of the different grainings ; it is afterwards varnished.

*Coromandel-wood* and *rose-wood*, are difficult, and not often perfectly imitated.

*Amboyna-wood* is a wood of very great difficulty to imitate, owing to the quantity of small eyes in the wood, apparently penciled ; and the same may be said of yew-tree : they are best imitated in the Artist's small shew-patterns, where time has been expended over them, but seldom well done in large quantities, owing to the tedious method of graining.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
White oak . . . . .	0	5
Old, or dark oak . . . . .	0	4
Air-wood . . . . .	0	6
Satin-wood . . . . .	0	8
Spanish mahogany, or Hispaniola . . . . .	0	10
Coromandel-wood . . . . .	0	9
Amboyna-wood . . . . .	1	0
Yew-tree . . . . .	1	0
Black rose-wood . . . . .	0	10
If either of the above are on pannelled-work, add per foot superficial, 0	1	

Where the painting is cut in, run the rails and stiles at one-half the superficial price.

Mouldings cut in, of either of the above woods, per foot run . . . 0 3

Per foot run:

Cross-banded margin, of either of the above woods, mitred, per foot run, 0	4
Edges . . . . .	0 1½
Single lines to beads, or to form pannels . . . . .	0 1
Light and shadowed lines, to form pannels, per foot run . . . . .	0 2
Broad ebon lines to ditto, per foot run . . . . .	0 1½
Athenian scroll and lotus corners to ditto, each . . . . .	2 6

Other ornaments, as per value.

MARBLING, per foot superficial.

Veined, on a dead-white ground, per foot superficial . . . . .	0 2
Dove, or burdilla . . . . .	0 4
Sienna, or brocattelli . . . . .	0 6

Gialla antico	s. d.
French	1 0
Green verd, or Egyptian green	0 8
Venetian	1 0
Verd antique	0 8
Oriental	1 6
If on columns, add	1 0
Ditto, fluted	1 0
	1 6

Then the varnishing in another quantity, at per yard.

VARNISHING, per yard.

Once in best copal, per yard	1 0
Twice	1 9
Three times	2 6
Spirit varnish, for every coat	0 6

HAND-POLISHING,

With copal varnish, as a coach pannel, will at first take 6, and afterwards 3 coats, making 9 coats.	
1st coat, per yard	1 0
8 additional coats, at 9d.	6 0
Hand-polishing, with flower and tripoli	4 6

11 6

If with spirit varnish, finished, cut down, and hand-polished, as above	9 0
Hand-polishing, with the French polish, per yard	7 6
Cleaning, repairing, and varnishing to graining, per yard	1 6

CORNICES, and ENRICHED FRIEZES, per foot run.

Single cornices, 2 oils, and flatted	0 3
Double ditto	0 4
Enriched ditto	0 6
Single cornice, 3 oils, and flatted	0 4
Double ditto	0 5
Enriched ditto	0 7
Single cornice, 4 oils, and flatted	0 5
Double ditto	0 6
Ditto enriched ditto	0 8
Ditto, fully enriched with blocks, and roses between	0 10
Enriched friezes, 7 in. wide, 5 oils, and flatted, picked in, and finished with two greens, or any other rich colours; ornaments dead white, per foot run	0 8
Ditto, 6-in. wide, 6 oils and flatted, picked in with fine greens; ornaments, white and pink colours	0 8
Ditto, 5½ inches wide, 5 oils, and flatted; picked in and finished with 2 French greys; ornaments fine orange and white	0 8
Frieze, 1 oil and flatted, and picked in with green, per foot superficial.	0 4
Architraves in stucco, 2½ in. girth, 5 oils, and flatted, 1 member enriched, per foot run	0 3½
Carved astragal, girth 2 inch, 5 oils, and flatted	0 3
Astragal, hollow and bead, 1 member enriched, 5 oils and flatted, 2-inch girth	0 3

## WRITING,

Is measured by the inch in height, and the number of letters counted; and is done at the following prices:

Plain letters or figures, one halfpenny per inch, as follows.

	s.	d.
Capital letters, 4 inch high, each . . . . .	0	2
Ditto, 3½ inches high, each . . . . .	0	1½
Ditto, 3 inches high, each . . . . .	0	1½
Ditto, 2½ inches high, each . . . . .	0	1½
Ditto, 2 inches high, each . . . . .	0	1
Ditto, 1½ inches high, each . . . . .	0	0½
Ditto, 1 inches high, each . . . . .	0	0½
If back-shadowed, add per inch to the price of plain . . . . .	0	0½
Making 4-inch back-shadowed letters, each . . . . .	0	4
If double-shaded, add per inch to the price of plain . . . . .	0	1
Making 4-inch double-shaded letters, each, three times the price of plain . . . . .	0	6
If sunk or indented, one halfpenny per inch more than the last.		
Above 12 inches, add to the above prices . . . . .	0	0½
Bronze letters, relieved with gold, at per inch in height . . . . .	0	2

## GOLD LETTERS, per inch.

Under 4 inches high, per inch . . . . .	0	1½
From 4 to 8 inches, ditto . . . . .	0	2
From 8 to 12 inches, ditto . . . . .	0	2½
If shaded, add . . . . .	0	0½
If double-shaded add, or indented . . . . .	0	1
Letters enamelled in gold, on glass, per inch . . . . .	0	6

German Text, Old English, and Ornamental Writing, to be charged as per value.

Labour to Painter's work is usually taken at one-third the whole amount of the bill, for all materials where no day-work is allowed for stopping, pumicing, and preparing the work. Many surveyors refuse to allow beyond the measure and value price, which includes knotting and stopping.

## DAY WORK.

Painter, per day, preparing the work, for extra fine imitation of woods, when finished nearly as a coach-pannel, allow for pumice-stone and water, and white lead stopping, 9s. or 10s. per day, viz.

	s.	d.
Labour, including profit . . . . .	6	0
Materials, including profit . . . . .	4	0
Or profit, labour, and materials . . . . .	10	0

## GILDING.

Per foot superficial . . . . .	5s. to	6	6
Burnished, ditto . . . . .	6s. to	8	0
Enriched carved-work . . . . .	7s. to	11	0

In a book of gold there are twenty-five leaves, 3 in. by 3½ in. square, or 1 foot, 6 inches, 6-8ths superficial; therefore, in gilding

BUILDER'S PRICES.

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plain work, nearly 1 foot 6 inches of gilding may be allowed to a book of gold. Some allowance should be made for waste, either in the measurement or price per foot superficial.

For gilding centres to ceilings, &c. in oil gold, see *Paper-hanging and Gilding*.

OIL GOLD, per foot run.		s.	d.
Mouldings in oil gold, 1-16th girth; ditto, 1-8th		0	1
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch girth		0	4
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch girth		0	6
1-inch ditto		0	8
$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ditto		0	10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ditto		1	0
For every 1-8th girth, add per foot run		0	1
In oil gold, per foot super, for plain work	2s. 6d. to	3	0

EDGES OR SHELVES, per inch run.

Gilders often charge in the following manner:—3s. 6d. per book for oil gold, and labour to plain work; 5s. ditto, for burnished gold, ditto; and from 5s. to 8s. ditto, carved work.

*To estimate the Gilding of Chairs, in Oil Gold, and varnished.*

Suppose the elbows, backs and seats, caned, and all to be gilt; take the dimensions in the following way:

Seat	1 9	Super.	
	1 9	3 0	
Legs	4 ) 1 6		
	3	1 6	
Caned elbows	} 4 ) 1 4		
both sides		1 0	5 4
Back	2 ) 1 10		
	1 10	6 8	
		16 6	

A book of gold contains as follows; 24 leaves, 3 in. by 3 in. } 18 198 11 books;  
or 18 in superficial } 18 ( 5s. per book.  
18 55s. each chair.

The gilding of any chair can be valued in the above manner, omitting such parts as are not to be gilt in the measurement.

The difference between the price of oil gilding and gilding in matt and burnished gold, is 1s. 6d. per book, or 1s. per foot superficial for the extra price of preparation.

SANDING.

Sanding to stairs is measured per foot superficial; and where they have not been done before they require a deal of stopping, which should be considered a little extra in the price: if not, day-work must be allowed.

The landings are bordered and taken per foot superficial; and the ends of steps are sometimes numbered; but the preferable plan is to bring them into superficial feet altogether.

Sanding is 6d. per yard; some allow 8d.; and this is added to the number of times done.

## ORNAMENTED RAILING, BALCONIES, &amp;c. IN OIL.

In measuring common railing, double measure is allowed for the work, and included with the other work at the same price per yard; but, in ornamented scroll ballusters to staircases, balconies, &c. an extra price must be allowed beyond the above as extra blue to ditto, in addition to the price of the flat-work per yard, according to the nature and difficulty of the work. Some ornamented railing, not very full of scroll work, &c. as common balconies, with scrolls, is from *3d.* to *6d.* per yard extra.

## TRELLIS IN OIL.

Lathing in trellis work to summer-houses and virandas, when close and difficult, may be allowed from *6d.* to *9d.* owing to the additional time it occupies beyond the price per yard; and some work may well be allowed treble measurement, where the work is close and small, and will require great additional labour.

Where painted blank-windows are to be measured, the first ground is to be measured in one quantity per yard, and then the run of frame white. All lines, whether of light or shade, are to be taken a separate run dimension, as in forming the mouldings round the sash frame, or OG.; or in framing the bars of the sashes, two lines of light and shade are necessary, and will be brought into the bill at per foot run.

In measuring frontispieces to doors, when they are included in the numbers of the bill, where the total value only will be set down.—To ascertain the value, bring the columns, pilasters, &c. into a certain quantity per yard; also the jamb linings and soffit: and if there are any carved ornaments or friezes, ascertain the exact quantity, and value it per foot superficial; also, if there are mouldings to the door cut in, take the ground first, and run the mouldings. By this method alone a just value can be found.

*N. B.*—In valuing and taking dimensions of every nature, dissect the work as much as possible: by this means, an experienced surveyor is assisted against the imposition of a tradesman, if any such should offer.

Where large iron-guard balconies are numbered, it is necessary to ascertain the price per yard at double measure; and add a sufficient price in proportion to the difficulty of getting at it.

*Painter's Prices.*

All colours that are considered as extra colours, should proportionably increase per yard, according to their price per lb.—The quantity the several sorts of paint will cover are as follows, as also the prices.

1 lb. of first primer will cover from 18 to 20 square yards, as also the finest deep greens and other light-powdered colours.

Second primer, as also chocolate, mahogany, cedar, and walnut-tree colours; 1 lb. will cover from 10 to 12 square yards.

Third coat of white-lead or pearl-lead colour, cream colour,

stone colour, oak-wainscot colour, gold, olive, pea, fine sky blue, orange, lemon, straw, pink, and blossom colours; 1 lb. will cover 8 square yards.

To ascertain the prices of all the extra colours per yard, or all that are above 1s. per lb. prime cost, supposed to be ground up in oil ready for use, we have, above, a statement of the quantity 1 lb. of the severals sorts of paint will cover; and, in the former prices, we have the price per yard, including the labour and profit, as well as the price of the common colour per lb. which, at most, may be considered 1s. for each coat; the price then to add will be the extra intrinsic value of the colours per lb. as the labour will be considered in the first price per yard, of 5d. for 1 oil, 8d. for 2 oils, and 11d. for 3 oils. Suppose, for instance, the price of the best lake is required per yard, which is 112s. per lb. and suppose the work to be twice in oil and flatted lake; deduct 2s. on the prime cost of a common colour, 2 oils, per lb., and add to the price found (from the intrinsic value of the extra colour, &c. including the profit) the price of 2 oils, which will give the full price per yard of 2 oils flatted lake: we find lake to be a light colour when in powder, and that the divisor will be 18 yards.

Deduct . . .	$\begin{array}{r} \text{\textsuperscript{s.}} \\ 112 \\ \underline{\quad 2} \\ 110 \end{array}$	
	$\begin{array}{r} 18 \overline{) 110} \\ \underline{108} \\ 2 \end{array}$	(6s. 1d. the extra intrinsic value, per yard.
	$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{\quad 2} \\ 13 \end{array}$	
	$\begin{array}{r} 18 \overline{) 24} \\ \underline{18} \\ 6 \end{array}$	(1d.
	per yard.	
	$\begin{array}{r} \text{\textsuperscript{s.}} \\ 0 \\ \text{\textsuperscript{d.}} \\ 8 \end{array}$	
2 oils . . . . .	0 8	
Extra prime cost of lake,		
per yard . . . . .	6 1	
Profit on ditto . . . . .	2 0	
	<hr/>	
	3 9	per yard, 2 oils, and flatted lake.

All other colours may be obtained the same way, on reference to the quantity or number of yards such extra colour will cover.

It will be sufficiently near if the price of the extra colours per yard are added as follows:

For the colours that cover from 18 to 20 square yards, for every 1s. per lb. extra to the price of common colours, add per yard,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

For the colours that cover from 10 to 12 square yards, for every 1s. per lb. extra to the price of common colours, add per yard, 1d.

For the colours that cover about 8 square yards, for every 1s. per lb. extra to the price of common colours, add per yard,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

It is usually supposed that in Painter's work, one-third is for materials, one-third for labour, and one-third profit; but if the correct statement of the labour and materials is taken, it will be found not to

be the fact, as will appear by the statement of labour to common house-painting.

We have here given a simple system of ascertaining the fair price of the extra colours, and which we considered quite necessary, when we find in a certain Price-Book, that the extra price for lake is set down at only *9d.* per yard (and which we suppose to be more the error of the Printer than of a Surveyor), it will be found that at the lowest price of lake (*2s. 6d.* per ounce), the price per yard is an extra of *2s. 8d.* or thereabouts; and if the better sort of lake is used, at *7s.* per ounce, the price per yard extra is *8s. 1d.*

An extra allowance should always be made where only small quantities of the extra colours are used; as in trifling abstracted jobs, where much time has been expended, and a waste of particular extra colours will arise.

	LABOUR.	s.	d.
Painter, per day . . . . .		5	6
Putty, per lb. . . . .		0	6
Linseed oil, per gallon . . . . .	5s. 6d. to	8	6
Drying oil, ditto . . . . .	11s. to	13	0
Spirits of turpentine . . . . .	6s. to	9	0
Brushes and tools . . . . .	6d. to	3	6
Double size, per firkin, for clearcoling . . . . .		8	0
Ditto, per quart . . . . .	5d. to	0	6
Single size, per firkin . . . . .		4	0

COLOURS either ground in oil for use, or in powder, per lb. prime cost.

	BLUES.	£.	s.	d.
Prussian blue, per lb. . . . .		0	10	6
Indigo blue . . . . .		0	10	6
Blue verditer . . . . .		0	4	6
Ultramarine . . . . .		3	12	0
Sky blue . . . . .	2s. to	0	5	0

	YELLOWS.	s.	d.
Yellow ochre, per lb. . . . .		1	0
Spruce ochre . . . . .		0	6
Dutch pink . . . . .		1	0
Straw yellow . . . . .		1	6
Patent yellow . . . . .		1	9
Raw terra Sienna . . . . .		2	6
Naples yellow . . . . .		6	0
Yellow orpiment . . . . .		2	6
King's yellow . . . . .		5	0
Gamboge (picked) . . . . .		12	0

	COLOURS.	s.	d.
White lead, in oil, per lb. . . . .	8d. to	0	10
Ditto, in spirits . . . . .	10d. to	1	0
Blacks, per lb. in oil . . . . .		1	0
Brown umber, ditto . . . . .		1	0
Vandyke brown, ditto . . . . .		4	0
Orange, per lb. in oil . . . . .		1	0
Greens . . . . .		3	0
Olives . . . . .		2	0
Light mineral green . . . . .		3	0
Fowler's green . . . . .		3	6

	£.	s.	d.
Verdigris . . . . .	0	8	0
Grass green . . . . .	0	2	0
Ditto, in spirits, per lb. . . . .	0	2	6
Ditto, in varnish, per lb. . . . .	0	2	6
PENS, per lb. in oil.			
Red lead and vermilion . . . . .	6s. to	0	7 0
Rose pink . . . . .		0	1 0
Chinese vermilion, per packet . . . . .		0	7 0
Lake, per ounce, 2s. 6d.; or per lb. . . . .		2	0 0
Ditto, ditto, 5s.; or per lb. . . . .		4	0 0
Ditto, ditto, 7s.; or per lb. . . . .		5	12 0

The prices will be less if the quantity is large.

*Painter's Prices.*

AROMATIC OIL PAINT.

- 1 Coat, per yard, 5½d
- 2 Coats, ditto, 9d.
- 4 Ditto, ditto, 1s. 0½d.

The aromatic oil paint may be considered an invention of public utility, being freed from those pernicious qualities so justly to be dreaded in common paint, while it embraces, in an eminent degree, all the perfections that paint should possess, viz. brilliancy and durability of whiteness, uniformity and solidity of texture; preserving the beauty and sharpness of the most delicate carved work; attended with little smell in the operation, and that little (which is not unpleasant) quickly dissipating: when soiled, it will, like other oil paint, endure washing and scouring.

Although this paint be sold at 2s. per lb. the price will not be thought exorbitant when it is considered that it covers a much larger surface than common paint; and that from the great body which it possesses, two coats will be found to answer the purpose of three of any other kind.

It is of importance to notice, that any paint, into the composition of which oil has been admitted, must necessarily throw off some effluvia; but the proprietor of this can with truth affirm, that it diffuses the least of any. Where there is a variety of formulæ in a mixture of this kind, the chemical action of the ingredients upon each other, produces, with the assistance of the air, decompositions, which are the cause of different gases being evolved; and the slower this is effected, the more unpleasant it will prove. The purpose of the aromatic oil paint is, therefore, to accelerate this decomposition of the materials, and cause a rapid evaporation of the gases. For this system, the inventor is indebted to the improved state of modern chemistry.

The aromatic oil paint, of all colours, ready-prepared for use (in which state it will keep for years), may be had in jars of 14 lbs. and upwards, price 2s. per lb., excepting pink and green, (which are 3s. per lb.): a small proportion of liquid accompanies each jar of paint, at 2s. per pint, to thin it occasionally.



*Directions for using the Aromatic Paint.*

## FOR OLD WORK.

If the work is much soiled, it will be proper to have it scoured with soap and water (taking care to wash the soap clean off); then rub down with pumice-stone all the roughness of the surface, and lay on the first coat with No. 1 gloss; and when dry, finish with No. 2 flat; which will be quite sufficient, unless the work is in very bad condition. If there are blisters, or any parts chipped or broken off, they should be filled up first with two coats of No. 1 gloss; and when the work is finished it will appear all alike. If the work is intended to have a gloss when finished, No. 1 only is to be used: unlike the usual mode of painting, it is absolutely necessary that the windows should be kept open, to have all the air possible during the operation.

## FOR NEW WORK.

First, kill the knots with size colour, made of three parts white lead, one fourth red lead, and weak glue or strong size; then prime over the work with No. 1 gloss; and when dry, fill up with common putty the nail-heads, &c. and give the second coat with No. 2 flat: when this is dry, lay on the third with No. 1 gloss; and as soon as this is perfectly dry, finish with No. 2 flat.

If the paint becomes too thick for laying smoothly, add a little of the liquid to keep it to the proper temper, observing first to shake the bottle.

*Recipe for an American Paint of a fine Pea-Green.*

To 4 lbs. of Roman vitriol, add a tea-kettle of boiling water; and when dissolved, add 2 lbs. of pearlash; stir this mixture till its effervescence ceases; then add  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. pulverized yellow arsenic; stir the whole together (carefully avoiding the vapour arising from the poisonous composition). Apply this to walls of rooms and staircases, giving them two or three coats with a brush, as usual.—To vary the colour, put more or less arsenic.

*The Impenetrable Anti-Corrosive Paint,*

Honoured by a Medal from the Society of Arts.

The anti-corrosive paint, in powder, is packed in casks of 56 lbs. and upwards, at the subjoined prices, with prepared drying-oil for mixing; accompanied with such plain directions that any person will be found competent to use it.

Per cwt.	£.	s.	d.	Per cwt.	£.	s.	d.
Bright olive-green . . .	3	14	0	Chocolate . . . . .	2	6	0
Invisible green . . . . .	2	16	0	Yellow . . . . .	2	6	0
Lead colour . . . . .	2	6	0	Red . . . . .	1	17	0
Stone colour . . . . .	2	6	0	Black . . . . .	2	6	0

Outside white, ready prepared in oil, in jars, 10d. per lb.

Prepared drying oil, at 6s. per gallon; one gallon of which requires 6 lbs. of the colour in powder.

*Directions for using the Anti-Corrosive Paint.*

To one pound of the powder add one pint of the prepared oil, observing first to shake the bottle; stir it well with the brush, and it is fit to use. All work should receive two coats, and three will last for many years. If the work is intended to be bright olive, or subdued green, the first coat must be lead colour. Brick, tile, and plaster-work, should previously be well absorbed with lime water, and the paint laid on while the lime-water is wet.

N. B. Be very careful to shake the oil well always before pouring it out; as the drier in it, being a chemical liquid, is apt to subside.

*To make the Lime-Water for Brick, Tile, or Plaster-work.*

Throw a pound of slacked lime into a pan or tub, containing about twenty gallons of water; stir it well, and suffer it to settle two or three hours; pour off the clear, which only is the part to use.

N. B. One pound of the paint in powder, added to one pint of oil, will make two pounds of paint, and will cover 6 square yards twice over, or 12 square yards.

*The German Oil Paint,*

Recommended to surveyors, builders, carpenters, cart and waggon painters, boat and ship builders, painters, &c. ready prepared for use at 2s. per quart, or 8s. per gallon; being nearly half the price of white lead.

This paint mixes kindly with all colours, to form the various tints required in painting, and dries quickly.

*Anti-Corrosion,*

Patronized by the Honourable the Board of Ordnance.

Lead, Stone, and Copper Colours.	} Sold in casks of 100 lbs. each 54s.— or smaller, of 50 lbs. each, 28s.
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The peculiar properties of this paint consist in its readiness of use, inflexible adhesion to whatever it is applied, resisting every species of damp, water, or marine acid; never blistering with the sun, or being easily rubbed off; being infallible against the destructive effects of worms in timber, and not being susceptible of taking fire.

Applied to stone, brick, wood, stuccoed or plastered buildings, park and garden paling, coach-houses, barns, stables, windmills, waggons, carts, ploughs, and farming utensils, wooden bridges, piers, locks, &c. ships, barges or boats' bottoms, &c. its cheapness and durability cannot be equalled.

It is of infinite utility in the West Indies, America and Africa, for shingles, weather-boards, wooden roofs, fences, and buildings in general; answering equally well on rough as smooth boards, thereby saving the time, trouble, and expense of plaining any inclosure in wood,

leather, canvass, paper, cement, or other substance; properly done over with this paint, will be effectually preserved from every injury to which it would otherwise be subject by worms, ants, or other destructive reptiles.

For copper, iron, or other metal, it is an effectual preservative; being unlike paint, which, by clipping and peeling off, leaves the part to rust or corrode: on the contrary, this never blisters with the sun, nor will it peel off; it is therefore much used for iron bridges, anchors, ships' bolts, railing, cranes, lead gutters, and various other articles.

It is far superior to paint for covers of waggons, corn, or hayricks, and other canvass, as it closely adheres, and will fold up without peeling off, at the same time rendering it perfectly water-proof.

## DIRECTIONS.

Its application is as simple as other paint, viz. to about two pounds and a half of the anti-corrosion powder, add one quart or more of cold linseed-oil (taking care that it is genuine); mix it to the consistency of thick cream, and, while using, keep it frequently stirred up: apply it with a short hair or stiff painting-brush, for the purpose of rubbing it in (strength of arm is indispensable): if mixed a few hours before using, it will require less labour, go farther, dry quicker, and last considerably longer than any other paint.

*Slater's Work.*

- 1 Square of Westmoreland slates, will require half a ton of slates.  
 1 Square of Welch rugs, will require from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 ton of slates.  
 1 Square of Dutchess slates, will require about 110 slates.  
 1 Square of Countess slates, will require about 200 slates.  
 1 Square of Ladies' slates, will require about 308 slates.  
 1 Square of Tavistock slates, will require about 360 slates.

} will weigh from  
6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt.

The average sizes of slates are nearly as follows:

	Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.
Doubles . . . . .	1 ..	2	by 0 ..	6
Ladies . . . . .	1 ..	3	0 ..	8
Countesses . . . . .	1 ..	10	0 ..	11
Dutchesses . . . . .	2 ..	2	1 ..	3
Rags and Queens . . . . .	3 ..	3	2 ..	3
Imperials and patent . . . . .	2 ..	8	2 ..	2

*Slating.*

Measure eaves as they appear, taking the extreme width where they run off to nothing for currents of gutters; take all cuttings to hips, valleys, or irregular plans, as they may occur (but not to eaves), and make a dimension, the length by 6 inches.

	£.	s.	d.
Doubles, per square . . . . .	2	2	0
Ladies . . . . .	2	3	0
Countesses . . . . .	2	5	0
Dutchesses . . . . .	2	7	0
Queens . . . . .	3	0	0
Rags . . . . .	3	5	0
Imperials . . . . .	3	14	0
Patent . . . . .	3	7	0

	£.	s.	d.
Tavistock . . . . .	2	3	0
Dennybole . . . . .	3	0	0
Westmoreland . . . . .	3	14	0
Patent ribs and cement, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	6
STRIPPING and RELAYING, per square.			
Doubles . . . . .	0	18	0
Ladies, countesses, dutchesses, queens, rags, Tavistock, denny- bole or Westmoreland . . . . .	0	16	0
Patent . . . . .	0	18	0
Imperials . . . . .	1	0	0
LABOUR only, on NEW SLATING, per square.			
Doubles . . . . .	0	10	0
Ladies and Tavistocks . . . . .	0	8	0
Countesses, imperials, and dennybole . . . . .	0	7	6
Dutchesses and queens . . . . .	0	6	0
Rags and Westmorelands . . . . .	0	9	6

DAY-WORK.

Slater, per day . . . . .	0	5	6
Labourer, ditto . . . . .	0	3	6

SLATINAS.

For covering the roofs of houses, particularly all buildings of a light construction, sixty of which will cover a square of ten feet, the weight of which does not exceed forty pounds; whereas the same surface will require one hundred and twenty pantiles, whose weight will be upwards of six hundred weight. This must be an object of no small importance, where a light covering is desirable, and a considerable saving.

They are sold at one guinea per hundred, with directions for laying them on.

PATENT TINNED-COPPER COVERINGS, per foot super.	s.	d.
16 ounces to the square foot . . . . .	2	6
18 ditto ditto . . . . .	2	9
20 ditto ditto . . . . .	2	0

Tinned copper sheets, 2s. per lb. of all weights.

COPPER COVERING AND GUTTERS.

Copper sheets, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. avoirdupois weight.		
18 ounces copper-covering, per foot super . . . . .	1	10
16 ditto, ditto . . . . .	1	8
12 ditto, ditto, equal in strength to 10 lb. lead . . . . .	1	5
Seams, labour, copper-ties, and nails included; measured on face when finished.		
Copper-covering to domes and virandas, 2d. to 4d. per foot additional.		

COPPER GUTTERS, FOR DRIPPING EAVES.

Semi-circular gutter, wired complete, 10 inches girth, per foot run . . . . .	1	10
Ditto, 8 inches girth . . . . .	1	6
Ditto, 6 inches girth . . . . .	1	2
Tinned ditto, 2d. to 3d. per foot additional.		
Spike and screw brackets, prepared with copper slips, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.		

Man's time fixing, extra.—Cornice gutters to any pattern.

## COPPER PIPE.

3½-inch diameter, with moulded rings, and tacks complete, per foot run . . . . .	s. d.
Ditto, 3 inches . . . . .	2 2
Ditto, 2½ inches . . . . .	2 0
Copper cistern-heads, 7s. to 12s. each.—Copper vanes, &c.	1 7

*Wire-Worker's Prices.*

Iron fly wire-work for safes, per foot super . . . . .	2 3
Copper ditto . . . . .	4 6
Brass trellis wire-work, for book-cases, 1½ nett . . . . .	3 3
Octagon ditto . . . . .	3 6
Strong brass trellis square wire-work, to fill in to frames for window-guards, &c. . . . .	5s. to 6 0
Gothic wiring for cabinet and book-case doors, per foot superfl. . . . .	4 6

Wire-workers have recently introduced a great variety of beautiful work in window-guards, book-case doors, office inclosures, &c.; which, depending upon the designs for price, cannot be introduced in this work.

*Paper-Hanging and Gilding.*

The superficial quantity being ascertained, divide by five for the number of yards; as papering is only 1 foot 8 inches wide, one yard or 3 feet, multiplied by 1 foot 8 inches, is 5 feet superficial; an allowance must be made where any waste occurs in each breadth for bringing in the pattern. A piece of paper runs in length twelve yards; therefore any quantity of superficial feet, being divided by 60, will give the number of pieces necessary.

## PRICES.

Canvass, per yard . . . . .	1 1
Tacks, per thousand . . . . .	1 8
Brown paper and hanging, per quire . . . . .	4 6
Elephant lining and hanging, per piece . . . . .	4 6
Blue elephant and hanging, per piece . . . . .	5 0
Stamped elephant and hanging, per piece . . . . .	7 0
Re-colouring a fine green or blue with verditer, per piece . . . . .	7 6
Stamped elephant, hanging, and colouring tea-green, grey, drab, or fawn colour, per piece . . . . .	13 6
If done white, per piece . . . . .	3 0
If re-coloured tea-green, grey, drab, or fawn, per piece, without stamped elephant and hanging . . . . .	6 6
Plain black flock-stripe, per dozen, without hanging . . . . .	2 6
Hanging paper, per piece . . . . .	1 6
Ditto, canvass, ditto . . . . .	1 6

*N. B.*—A ream of stamped paper, of 20 quires, 24 sheets to a quire, is equal to 28 pieces of paper; or 17 sheets is equal to one piece.

Hanging borders, per dozen yards, from . . . . .	9d. to 1 0
Stamped elephant, hanging, and colouring pearl blue or sky colour, on ceilings, per piece . . . . .	12 0
Re-colouring, without hanging, &c. per piece . . . . .	5 0
Coloured stiles, to form pannels on walls and ceilings, per doz. yards, . . . . .	3 6
Painted and shaded lines, per dozen yards . . . . .	4 0

Leaf and tongue, carlo marat, and other ornamental mouldings, vary in price.

The prices of paper and bordering differs so much, that the pattern must first be fixed on before the price per yard can be ascertained.

	£.	s.	d.
Green flower on grey, per piece . . . . .	0	8	0
Veined marble, per piece . . . . .	0	8	0
Sprigs on green, &c. per piece . . . . .	0	10	0
Satin papers, 12s. to 1l. and upwards.			
Ornamental corners for ceilings, walls, &c. each, from 2s. 6d. to	1	1	0
Leafage paper, per piece . . . . .	0	12	0
Yellow-sprig paper on white, per piece . . . . .	0	7	0
Flock damask paper, per piece . . . . .	1	2	0
Crimson-stripe flock, on a pink satin, or crimson ground, per piece,	0	18	0

The prices of border vary with the pattern, as from 1s. 6d. per dozen yards to 5s., and upwards.

	£.	s.	d.
Stamped stiles and hanging, per dozen yards . . . . .	0	4	6
Lines painted and shaded on ceiling, per dozen yards . . . . .	0	4	6
Green and grey shaded moulding border, per dozen . . . . .	0	4	0
Broad handsome ornamental flock, cut out border, per doz. yards	1	3	0
Handsome scroll shaded border, enriched with gold, per yard . . . . .	0	4	6
Corners, enriched with gold, to suit each, from 10s. to	0	16	6
Gothic cut out border, per dozen . . . . .	0	7	0
Honeysuckles . . . . .	0	2	6

For gilding cornices, mouldings, and centre enriched ornaments for ceilings, see the *Gilder's Prices* in this work.

GILT CENTRES.

	£.	s.	d.
A centre enrichment to ceiling, of 2 feet diameter, gilt in oil gold,	1	10	0
Ditto, 2 feet 6 inches diameter, ditto . . . . .	2	2	0
Ditto, 3 feet diameter, ditto . . . . .	3	3	0
Ditto, 4 feet diameter, ditto . . . . .	5	12	0

In the valuation of the above by the diameter, the girth is not considered; but the price at 7s. per foot superficial, on the square of the diameter is taken, which pays very well for fully-enriched work.

*Thatching.*

Although thatching (is not suffered within the districts of the Building Act) the prices of its workmanship may be serviceable in the country.

The best thatching is done with long stiff wheat-straw, the ears of which are cut off, and the straw bound up in bundles unbruised; and bound on with rope yarn, well pitched, in preference to withes.

In measuring thatching, an allowance of one foot is to be made for gables, &c. and the whole work measured per square, of 100 feet superficial.

	£.	s.	d.
Thatching with wheat straw, including all materials, per square	1	1	0
Workmanship only, per square . . . . .	0	8	6
Reed thatching, per square, all materials . . . . .	2	10	0
Labour only . . . . .	0	10	0

Materials to one square of straw thatching, as two good loads of straw finishes five squares.

Say for one square, one-third of a load of wheat straw, one bundle of laths.

Forty withes, or which is better, one pound of well-pitched rope yarn, and about forty thatching rods.

Bolts of reeds, each . . . . .	sd. to	£. s. d.
100 ditto . . . . .		0 0 10
		3 15 0

Fifty bolts of reeds will complete one square.

### Patent Zinc Pipes.

#### RAIN WATER-PIPES.

2-inch diameter, per yard . . . . .	s. d.
3-inch ditto, ditto . . . . .	5 6
4 inch ditto, ditto . . . . .	8 0
	12 6

#### EXTRA STRONG PIPE, for underground.

½-inch, per yard . . . . .	2 9
1-inch . . . . .	4 3
1½-inch . . . . .	6 0
2-inch . . . . .	12 0
3-inch . . . . .	14 3

Gutters and flats, covered at 1s. 9d. per foot superficial.

#### PATENT TESSEBA, for covering roofs, gutters, floors, &c.

Per foot, at the wharf . . . . .	0 6
If laid down in gutters, per foot superficial . . . . .	1 0
In flats, &c. under 100 feet superficial . . . . .	0 10
Above 100 and under 200 feet superficial . . . . .	0 9
200 feet and upwards, per foot superficial . . . . .	0 8

The sheets are four feet long, and two feet three inches wide.

Weight per foot superficial, from 4 lbs. to four and a half.

### Carving.

The prices for carving has been considered unnecessary, since the introduction and prevalent use of composition, mouldings, and other ornaments.

Carving the Corinthian capitals, or Composite capitals, valuing by the diameter 10s. per inch.

Suppose the diameter of the Composite, or Corinthian cap, to be

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \text{ inches} \\ 10 \\ \hline 20 \overline{)160} \end{array}$$

The carving would be . £.8 0 0

For a half cap, half the price, per inch, &c.—Ionic capitals, per inch diameter, 5s. 6d.

*Composition Ornaments, and enriched Mouldings.*

Flowers, rosetts, &c. from 1 inch to 2½ diameter each, according to pattern, from	4d. to	0 6
Bold twisted flowers, scallop shells, or other ornaments, from 2 to 3 inches diameter		0 6
Gothic plain flowers, from 2 to 4 inches diameter, each	6d. to	0 9
Heads and plain pattras 2½ to 4 inches diameter	6d. to	0 10
Enriched bold foliage pattras, 4 to 6 inches diameter, from	2s. to	3 0
Large head, or lion masks, 6 by 4 inches diameter, from	3s. to	4 0
Wreaths, 8 to 10 inches diameter	2s. 6d. to	3 6
Water leaves, 6 inches by ¾ of an inch	from 5d. to	0 10
Carlo marat moulding, with one fully enriched and one plain leaf between, 1½-inch in girth, per foot run		0 6
Enrichments of the like sort, per inch girth, ditto, from	4d. to	0 5

*Plasterer's Work.*

In measuring plasterer's work, number all angles to cornices above 6 inches in a room, as extra.

Pattras, which save mitreing of enriched soffits, not to be taken unless in a frame or coffer.

In measuring ceilings take out one projection of cornice for the mien; and the length of cornices to be taken on the mien and girth from the nose of the moulding to wall, running the enriched members separate by the girth.

WALL WORK.

As materials so often fluctuate in price, the following is a statement how the value per yard may be found.

Render set, for 50 yards superficial, took nearly as follows:

	£. s. d.
2 bushels of hair, @ 1s. 4d.	0 2 8
¾ load of lime, @ 14s.	0 10 6
1½ loads of sand, @ 5s.	0 8 9
Plasterer, 1 day	0 5 8
Labourer, 1 day	0 3 8
	1 11 3
Profit	0 6 0
	1 17 3
	20
	37
	12
	50)447 (8d.
	400
	47
	4
	50)188 (½d.
	150
	38

Or price per yard, for render and set, or plastering on walls, 9d.

	s. d.
Rough render	0 6
Render set	0 9
Circular render set	1 0
Floated render set	1 0



Circular floated render set	s. d.
Floated render set, to groins	1 4
Bastard stucco	1 8
Trowelled stucco	1 5
Circular ditto	2 2
Trowelled stucco dadoes, add	3 0
Circular ditto	0 3
Dubbing-out and roughing-in is not to be allowed, unless the work is out of an upright.	0 3
Chimneys render set, and blacked, each 1s. 6d.	

## RUSTICS.

Raised chamfer, per foot	s. d.
Old ditto, ditto repaired ditto	1 2
Plain raised fascia	0 2
Ditto key-stone	0 6
	1 3

## LATH WORK, per yard.

Calculation for 50 yards of lath plaster set.	£. s. d.
12 bundles of laths and nails, @ 2s. 9d.	1 13 0
$\frac{3}{4}$ load of lime @ 14s.	0 10 6
$1\frac{1}{2}$ load of sand @ 5s.	0 7 6
2 bushels of hair @ 1s. 4d.	0 2 8
Plasterer, $1\frac{1}{2}$ days @ 5s. 8d.	0 9 11
Labourer, $1\frac{1}{2}$ days @ 3s. 8d.	0 6 5
	<u>3 10 0</u>
Profit	0 14 0
	<u>£. 4 4 0</u>

	20
50) 84 (1s.	50
	<u>34</u>
	12
50) 408 (8d.	400
	<u>. 8</u>

Or price per yard of lath plaster, and set, 1s. 8d.

Lathing only, with single fir laths	£. s. d.
Lath and plaster, one coat, with ditto	0 0 10
Lath and plaster, set with single fir laths	0 1 5
Circular lath and plaster, set	0 1 8
Lath and plaster, set to groins	0 2 0
Lath and plaster, two coats, and set	0 2 4
Circular lath and plaster, two coats, and set	0 1 11
Lath and plaster, two coats, and set to groins	0 2 4
Floated lath and plaster, set	0 2 7
Circular floated lath and plaster, set	0 1 9
Floated lath and plaster, set to groins	0 2 3
Bastard stucco	0 2 8
Trowelled stucco	0 2 4
Ditto, in ceilings	0 3 1
Ditto, circular on plan	0 3 4
Trowelled stucco dadoes	0 3 9
Circular ditto	0 3 4
	3 10 0

	£.	s.	d.
Quirks to wood beads, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	1
Circular quirks to ditto . . . . .	0	0	1½
Arrises to groins, floated and set . . . . .	0	0	1½
Ditto, to stucco groins . . . . .	0	0	2½
Straight bead and double quirks . . . . .	0	0	6
Circular bead and double quirks . . . . .	0	0	9
Elliptical ditto . . . . .	0	0	11
Small stucco groins on brick, per foot super. . . . .	0	0	5
Ditto, on single fir laths . . . . .	0	0	7
Circular stucco, single fir laths to backs of niches, &c. . . . .	0	0	7
Spherical stucco, on single fir laths to heads of niches, &c. . . . .	0	1	0
Straight stucco reveals to windows, 4 inches face, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	4½
Circular ditto . . . . .	0	0	6
Straight stucco reveals to windows, 8 inches face . . . . .	0	0	6
Circular ditto. . . . .	0	0	8
Arris edges . . . . .	0	0	1½

CORNICES.

The dubbing-out and laths (if bracketed) included.

Plain cornices, or impost, under four inches girt, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	6
Circular ditto . . . . .	0	0	8
Plain cornices, or impost, from 4 inches to 12 inches girt, per inch . . . . .	0	0	1
Circular ditto . . . . .	0	0	1½
Cornices or mouldings above 12 inches girt per foot super. . . . .	0	1	0
[All angles to cornices, above 6 in a room, to be charged each one-third more than the price per foot.]			
Where reed mouldings occur in the cornices, add for each reed per foot run . . . . .	0	0	0½
Where flutes or grooves are introduced in cornices, add for each flute or groove, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	1

ARCHITRAVES, FRIEZES, AND CORNICES, ENRICHED.

Measure the cornice from the nose of the mould next the ceiling, and girt down to the frieze, which will be a dimension by the main length taken on the fascia or centre of the cornice, and is superficial of plain moulded cornice. The same may be done with the architrave, and taken at per foot super. . . . . 1s. to 0 1 4

The frieze is to be measured separate, as lath plaster floated and set per foot super. . . . . 0 0 4

Enrichments to be measured in addition to the above per inch girt, taking each member separate, according to its value—as leaf and honeysuckle per inch girt, from . . . . . 3d. to 0 0 5

Leaf and tongue, per inch . . . . . 0 0 3

Pattra and tongue, per inch . . . . . 0 0 3

Dental or blocks, per inch . . . . . 2d. to 0 0 3

Egg and tongue, or egg and arrow . . . . . 0 0 3

Raffle and tongue, fully enriched, and well executed, per inch . . . . . 0 0 5

Moulding, enriched with one Vitruvian scroll, per inch girt . . . . . 0 0 2½

Antique ogee and bead, per inch girt . . . . . 0 0 3½

Plaster being 1½d. per lb. the materials to a foot super of Corinthian fully enriched cornice laths, &c. measured on an average (from whole rooms), will be 1s. 8d., and labour to ditto 1s. 4d., making the intrinsic value, per foot super. . . . . 0 3 0

Enriched friezes are so various in workmanship, that a price must be fixed in proportion, which will vary according to the nature of the work, per foot super. . . . . from 4s. to 7s. or 8 0

Floated lath and plaster soffits in sunk pannels, with enriched mouldings, if measured all together, per foot super. from 2s. 10d. to 3 2

ORNAMENT WORK BY HAND FOR FRIEZES, &c.		£.	s.	d.
Husks cast and fixed in festoons and drops, per foot run . . .		0	1	0
Festoons to husks or indented leaves, by hand, in stucco . . .		0	1	6
Laurel leaves and berries, worked by hand . . .		0	2	8
Oak leaves and acorns, or ivy leaves and berries, and such like ornaments . . .		0	3	2
Vine leaves and grapes . . . . . from 3s. to		0	3	9
Foliage, per foot super. . . . .		0	3	9
Fan ornaments, common size ditto . . . . .		0	1	6
Ribbons and roses, per foot super. . . . .		0	2	6
Corinthian and Composite cornices, including full enrichments, medallions, &c. complete, and measured all together by the girt, per foot superficial . . . . . from 4s. to		0	4	6
Ionic ditto, measured in the same way, fully enriched, per foot super. . . . . from 2s. 8d. to		0	3	0
Doric cornices, with mutules and bells, &c. per foot super. 2s. 8d. to		0	3	0
Doric friezes, with ox-heads and proper enrichments, per foot super. . . . . 6s. to		0	6	9
Other enriched friezes, per foot super. . . . . 4s. 6d. to		0	7	6
Corinthian and Composite capitals per foot super. according to execution . . . . . from 6s. to		0	7	6
Ionic capitals, per foot superficial . . . . . 5s. 6d. to		0	6	9
Large centres, executed of bold foliage for ceilings, per foot super. . . . . 5s. to		0	6	0
Smaller ditto of foliage . . . . . 3s. to		0	4	9
Trophies, quivers with arrows, &c. per foot superficial . . . . .		0	7	6

## ENRICHMENTS TO FRIEZES, SOFFITES AND STRINGS, per foot run.

Members cast solid and trimmed, for every inch girt . . . . .	0	0	3
Ditto undercut . . . . .	0	0	4
Ditto circular and elliptical on the plan . . . . .	0	0	5
Hollow members, or enrichments put up single, per inch in girt . . . . .	0	0	5
Ditto, circular or elliptical on the plan . . . . .	0	0	5½
Enriched soffites, per inch wide . . . . .	0	0	4
Ditto, circular or elliptical . . . . .	0	0	4½
Gollos, frets, or flutings 1½-inch wide, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	5
3 inches wide ditto . . . . .	0	0	9
4 ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	1	0

## SOFFITES AND FRIEZES, per foot super.

Floated frieze on lath . . . . .	0	0	3
Floated or set on lath . . . . .	0	0	4
Circular ditto . . . . .	0	0	6
Ditto, elliptical . . . . .	0	0	8
Floated grounds to friezes, per inch in width . . . . .	0	0	1
Circular ditto . . . . .	0	0	1½
[Modelling not to be charged where the length of the member exceeds 50 feet.]			
Circular soffites bead and flush, 3 pannels on lath, per foot super	0	1	0
Ditto, ogee and bead sunk, and 3 pannels on lath, 1 foot wide . . . . .	0	1	6
[If these two last articles are only 6 inches wide, add to the above one-fourth per foot super.]			

## SMALL PLAIN MOULDINGS.

Astragal ogee or ovolos at the foot of friezes, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	3
Ditto, ditto, circular . . . . .	0	0	4
Reed mouldings to form pannels on stucco . . . . .	0	0	4
Ditto, circular . . . . .	0	0	5
Compound mouldings, 3 inches girt . . . . .	0	0	5½

BUILDER'S PRICES.

	£.	s.	d.
Compound mouldings 5 inches girt . . . . .	0	0	5
6 inch ditto . . . . .	0	0	6

N. B. If circular, add one-third.—If elliptical, add one-half.

RAISED MARGINS TO FORM PANNELS.

4 inches wide, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	6
Circular ditto . . . . .	0	0	7½
5 inches ditto . . . . .	0	0	6½
Circular ditto . . . . .	0	0	8
6 inches ditto . . . . .	0	0	7
Circular ditto . . . . .	0	0	9

[Trusses, blocks, and other ornaments, are to be valued by inspection; as much will depend on the workmanship and manner of finishing.]

PLASTER FLOORS.

Grey, 2 inches thick, on single fir laths, per square . . . . .	4	0	0
Red ditto . . . . .	4	10	0
Counter floors on reeds or laths, one strong coat of lime and hair, per yard . . . . .	0	0	10
Ditto with burnt plaster, 1 inch thick, per square . . . . .	1	15	0

OUTSIDE WORK.

The scaffold to be charged above the reach of the server, or where the hawk cannot be served from the floor.			
Rough-cast, on brick, per yard . . . . .	0	1	8
Circular ditto . . . . .	0	2	0
Rough-cast on lath, per yard . . . . .	0	2	6
Circular ditto . . . . .	0	3	2

*Bayley's Composition Stucco.*

Plain face on brick jointed, per foot super . . . . .	0	0	5
Ditto circular on plan . . . . .	0	0	6
Ditto, to fascias, pilasters, &c. . . . .	0	0	6
Plain mouldings, per foot super . . . . .	0	2	1
Circular ditto . . . . .	0	2	8
Arris edges, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	2½
Reveals, margins, &c. . . . .	0	0	4½
Brick-work set in the cement and cut, per foot cube . . . . .	0	2	8

*Roman Cement.*

- 1 rod of brick-work in cement, requires from 65 to 70 bushels.
- 1 yard or 9 feet super. of 14 inches, or 1½ brickwork in cement, requires about 2½ bushels.
- 1 yard superficial of pointing to brick-work in cement, requires about ½ of a bushel.
- 1 yard square of plastering in cement, ¾ bushel.

Raking out joints of brick-work to be allowed day-work; also, erecting scaffolding, &c. to be charged extra.

Where reveals and returns, or narrow widths occur, the arris should be allowed; although it is the custom of some to take the deduction of windows the width of the reveals less, in compo fronts, not allowing any thing extra for arrises, supposing the price per yard to intend the work to be finished to an arris; it is, however, more prevalent to take all narrow widths as margins, reveals, &c. at an extra price running; also all small mouldings and arrises, —allowing intersections of mouldings in returns of cornices and other extras.

	£.	s.	d.
Roman cement on brick, per yard . . . . .		0	4 6
Plain face on brick, coloured and jointed to imitate stone, per yard	0	5	6
Circular ditto, additional . . . . .	0	1	3
To fascias, pilasters, or narrow widths, per foot super . . . . .	0	0	8
Plain mouldings, per foot super. . . . .	0	2	10
Circular ditto . . . . .	0	3	4
Arris edges, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	2
Circular ditto ditto . . . . .	0	0	3
Reveals, margins, &c. 4 inches wide, ditto . . . . .	0	0	6
Circular ditto . . . . .	0	0	8
5-inch reveals . . . . .	0	0	7
Ditto circular . . . . .	0	0	9
Quirks to wood beads, per foot run) . . . . .	0	0	3
Beads and quirks, or either of them, ditto . . . . .	0	0	3
Double quirks, and straight beads, ditto . . . . .	0	0	6
Circular ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	0	8
Elliptic ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	0	10
Run of block or dentles, per inch girt . . . . .	0	0	3
Compo sills strung and nailed, &c. per foot run . . . . .	0	1	0
Compo coping, per foot run . . . . .	0	1	9
Run of narrow returns, 1½-inch wide, and arris . . . . .	0	0	5
Run of compo square skirting, inch projection, 4-inch high and arris . . . . .	0	0	7
Ditto, ditto 6-inch to 9-inch high ditto . . . . .	0	1	0

*Atkinson's Cement.*

(This cement is of a better colour than the Roman cement.)

Plain face and jointed, per foot super . . . . .	0	0	7
Mouldings . . . . .	0	2	10
Fresco staining, when executed in a masterly style, per yard . . . . .	0	1	0
Where any of the above cements are done upon a single lath, add, per yard . . . . .	0	1	0
Ditto, upon lath and a half . . . . .	0	1	6

## RUGGING, per yard.

Coarse stuff and chopped hay 1½ inch thick, on sound boarding . . . . .	0	0	6
On single fir laths, with lime, sand, and hair . . . . .	0	1	3

## REPAIRS, per yard.

Washing and stopping . . . . .	0	0	2
Wash, stop, and white, to new work . . . . .	0	0	1½
Ditto, to old work . . . . .	0	0	3½
Ditto, in distemper . . . . .	0	0	6
Wash, stop, and lime white . . . . .	0	0	2½
Ditto, common colour . . . . .	0	0	4
Ditto, straw colour . . . . .	0	0	5
Ditto, buff colour . . . . .	0	0	5
Ditto, lemon colour . . . . .	0	0	6
Ditto, grey colour . . . . .	0	0	7
Clearcoling . . . . .	0	0	1½
Stone colour for outside work, with Dorking lime beer-grounds and Russia tallow, 2 coats, per yard . . . . .	0	0	4½

*Wash, Stop, and Whiting Cornices,*  
per foot run.

Wash, stop, plain cornice, for painters, &c. up to 9-inch girt . . . . .	0	0	1
Wash, stop, and white plain cornices, up to 9-inch girt, with common white . . . . .	0	0	1½
Ditto, plain cornices, up to a foot girt, in distemper . . . . .	0	0	2

	£.	s.	d.
Or per foot super, in distemper . . . . .	0	0	2
Per foot super, W. S. and white plain cornices . . . . .	0	0	1½
Wash, stop, and white to enriched cornice, with two members, up to a foot girt, with common white . . . . .	0	0	2½
Ditto, cornice, with two members, up to a foot girt, in distemper . . . . .	0	0	3½
Ditto, enriched cornice, with two members, and enriched soffit, with common white, up to a foot girt . . . . .	0	0	3
Ditto, in distemper . . . . .	0	0	4

Patches in repairing old work, not to be measured but allowed day-work.

All under 1 foot 6 inches super, are considered in the price of washing and stopping.

Plain cornices, washed and stopped for painters, from 12-in. to 18-inch girt . . . . .	0	0	1½
Cornices and enriched friezes, per foot super, W. S. and white . . . . .	0	0	3
Ditto, plain Ionic, block cornice, up to a foot girt, in common white . . . . .	0	0	2
Ditto, in distemper . . . . .	0	0	3
Ditto, enriched Ionic block cornice, up to a foot girt, in common white . . . . .	0	0	3½
Ditto in distemper . . . . .	0	0	4½
Ditto, enriched Corinthian block cornice, up to a foot girt in common white . . . . .	0	0	5
Ditto, in distemper . . . . .	0	0	6½
Ditto, to ornaments, with common white, per foot super . . . . .	0	0	2½
Ditto in distemper . . . . .	0	0	3½
For every enrichment well cleaned out, not above 3 inches girt, add per foot run . . . . .	0	0	0½
Ditto, from 3 to 6 inches girt . . . . .	0	0	1½

PICKING-OUT, per foot run.

To grounds of either hollow or solid members, any colour, per inch girt . . . . .

The enrichments being all measured in the cornice by the girt, and then the picking-in of the ground, &c. of another colour, per inch girt extra, as above.

Picking-out to friezes or soffites ditto, per inch girt . . . . .

Much depends upon the quantity of work, and whether the friezes or soffites are slightly or fully enriched.

CORNICES, WASH, STOP, AND COLOUR, per foot run.

Under 6-inch girt . . . . .	0	0	1
From 6 to 12-inch girt . . . . .	0	0	1½
From 12 to 18-inch girt . . . . .	0	0	2
For every enrichment, well cleaned out and coloured, per foot run, not exceeding 3 inches in girt . . . . .	0	0	1½
Ditto from 3 to 6-inch girt . . . . .	0	0	1½

OLD CEILINGS ORNAMENTED.

Slightly ornamented, per yard . . . . .	0	0	4
Ditto, with compartment frames, and slightly ornamented . . . . .	0	0	9
Ditto, with rich compartment frames, and rich ornaments . . . . .	0	1	8

DISTEMPERING TO WALLS OF HIGH ROOMS, OR LARGE DRAWING ROOMS, &c.

Distemper, white, per yard . . . . .	0	0	6
Drab ditto, cream-colour . . . . .	0	0	8
Fawn ditto, grey ditto . . . . .	0	0	9

	£.	s.	d.
Lilacs, warm tints for ceilings, as peach blossoms, &c., or pink, with lake and white	0	0	10
Fine light blue	0	1	2
Sea green, with verditer	0	1	2
Clearcole, add	0	0	1½
Once in turps, add	0	0	5
[For other colours, see the price of the colours per lb. in <i>Painter's Work</i> ; from which the price per yard may be obtained when compared with the above.]			
Plain cornices in distemper, white, per foot super.	0	0	2
Ditto, enriched Corinthian, per foot super	0	0	4½
If coloured, add per foot super	0	0	0½
Oil compo, per yard	5s. 3d. to	0	5 9

*Hamlin's Mastic, or Cement.*

Plain face on brick, per yard	5s. to	0	5 6
Ditto, circular		0	6 9
Moulded work, per foot super		0	3 0
Circular, add ditto		0	0 8
Arris, per foot run		0	0 3
Reveals, margins, and narrow widths, ditto fascias, &c.		0	0 8

## PLASTERER'S DAY WORK.

Plasterer, per day		0	5 8
Labourer, ditto		0	3 8
Boy, ditto		0	1 9
Single laths and nails, per bundle.		0	4 6
Lime and hair, per hod		0	0 10
Outside lime and hair, per hod		0	1 0
Fine stuff, ditto		0	1 4
Putty, ditto		0	2 0
Stucco, ditto		0	2 6
Plaster, per bag, 14 lb.		0	1 6
Roman cement, per bushel		0	4 0
Dorking lime, ditto		0	2 0
Thames washed sand, per bushel		0	0 6
Whiting, per dozen		0	0 4
Best ditto		0	0 6
Double size, per firkin		0	5 0
Ditto, per gallon		0	0 9
Blue black, per lb.		0	0 4
Wax for moulds to match enrichments, per lb.		0	4 0
Twopenny nails, per thousand		0	1 8
Ditto cast		0	0 11
Size and whiting, per pail		0	1 9
Cartage of scaffolding to and from, to be charged per single load		0	4 6
Ditto, per double load		0	7 6

*Glazier's Prices.*

Glazier's work is measured by superficial feet, the dimensions to be taken in the clear of the rebate.

	s.	d.
Plate glass, cut from 1 foot to 2 feet, per foot superficial	10s. to	12 0
Ditto, from 2 feet to 3 feet	12s. to	14 0
Ditto, from 3 feet to four feet	14s. to	16 6

Other sizes to be regulated by the tariff of plate glass.

BEST NEWCASTLE CROWN GLASS in new sashes.

The extreme dimensions taken in irregular squares.

	s.	d.
Squares of 3 feet, per foot super	4	0
Ditto of 2½ feet	3	6
Ditto of 2 feet	3	4
Ditto, common sizes	3	0
Ditto, in irregular sky-lights, measured the extreme each way	8	0

Bent glass double the price of straight.

SECOND NEWCASTLE CROWN GLASS, in new sashes.

Squares of 3 feet, per foot super	3	6
Ditto, of 2½ feet	3	3
Ditto, of 2 feet	2	10
Ditto, common sizes	2	6
Ditto, in irregular sky-lights	2	6

THIRD NEWCASTLE CROWN GLASS, in new sashes.

Squares of 3 feet, per foot super	3	0
Ditto, of 2½ feet	2	9
Ditto, of 2 feet	2	6
Ditto, common sizes	2	2
Ditto, in irregular sky-lights	2	2

GROUND GLASS.

In squares not exceeding 3 feet, per foot super	5	6
Ditto, 2 feet, and not exceeding 2 feet 6 inches	5	0
Ditto, under 2 feet	4	8

NEWCASTLE GREEN GLASS.

Squares in new sashes, per foot super	1	6
Ditto, in old sashes	2	0

NEWCASTLE GLASS, stopped in old sashes.

Squares not exceeding 3 feet, per foot super	4	6
Ditto, not exceeding 2 feet 6 inches	4	0
Ditto, not exceeding 2 feet	3	6
Ditto, under 2 feet	3	0
Ground glass, stopped in old sashes	5	6

LEADED LIGHTS, CROWN, OF GREEN GLASS.

In quarries or squares, 6 by 4, per foot super	1	6
In squares above, 6 by 4, and under 8 by 6	1	9
In ditto, 8 by 6, to 10 by 8	1	10

QUARRIES AND SQUARES, stopped in old lights.

Quarries, each	0	3
Squares, under 7 by 5	0	4
Ditto, 7 by 5, to 8 by 6	0	6
Ditto, above 8 by 6, to 9 by 7	0	8
Ditto, above 9 by 7, to 10 by 8	0	10
50lb. of lead, to 100 feet quarry glass.		

REPAIRING LIGHTS.

New leading old lights, per foot super	0	10
Repairing, and part new leading	0	8
Cementing lights	0	3
Casements pinned in, each	from 8d. to	1 3
Old glass, reglazed in new sashes, at the risk of the employer, per foot super	0	9



## DAY WORK.

Glazier, per day	s. d.
Puttying windows and sky-lights both sides, per dozen squares	5 6
Ditto, one side only	1 3
Cleaning windows, common size, each	0 9
Ditto, Venetian ditto	0 9
Ditto, leaded lights	1 3
Putty, per pound	0 3
	0 6

To allow for ladders, stages, and scaffolding, where the work is difficult to get at.

*Blacksmith's Prices.*

TABLE I.

Showing the Weight of One Foot of Square Bar Iron, from Half-inch Square to Three Inch and a Half Square.

LIGHT HAMMERED.				CLOSE HAMMERED.			
Side of Square.		Weight.		Side of Square.		Weight.	
Inches.	Eighths.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Inches.	Eighths.	Pounds.	Ounces.
0	4	0	13	0	4	0	13
0	5	1	4	0	5	1	5½
0	6	1	13	0	6	1	15
0	7	2	8	0	7	2	10
1	0	3	5	1	0	3	7
1	1	4	3	1	1	4	5½
1	2	5	3	1	2	5	6
1	3	6	4	1	3	6	8¼
1	4	7	7	1	4	7	11¼
1	5	8	12	1	5	9	1
1	6	10	2	1	6	10	8½
1	7	11	9	1	7	12	1½
2	0	13	4	2	0	13	12
2	1	14	15	2	1	15	8
2	2	16	12	2	2	17	6
2	3	18	10	2	3	19	6
2	4	20	10	2	4	21	7¼
2	5	22	12	2	5	23	10
2	6	24	15	2	6	26	0½
2	7	27	4	2	7	28	8½
3	0	29	11	3	0	30	15
3	1	32	4	3	1	33	9
3	2	34	14	3	2	36	4
3	3	37	10	3	3	39	5½
3	4	40	8	3	4	42	2

## EXAMPLE.

1-inch square bar weighs, per foot run	lbs.
2-inch ditto,	3½
3-inch ditto,	13½
ditto	31
3½-inch ditto,	42
ditto	42

TABLE II.

Shewing the Weight of One Foot of Flat Bar Iron; from One Inch broad and One-eighth of an Inch thick, to Four Inches broad and One Inch thick, CLOSE HAMMERED.

Inches and parts of an in. in breadth.	Parts of an Inch in thickness.															
	1/8		1/4		3/8		1/2		5/8		3/4		7/8		1	
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
1	0	6 1/2	0	13 1/2	1	4 1/2	1	11 1/2	2	2 1/2	2	9 1/2	3	0 1/2	3	7
1 1/8	0	7 1/2	0	15 1/2	1	7 1/2	1	15	2	6 1/2	2	14 1/2	3	6 1/2	3	13 1/2
1 1/4	0	8 1/2	1	1 1/4	1	9 1/2	2	2 1/2	2	10 1/2	3	3 1/2	3	12 1/2	4	4 1/2
1 1/2	0	9 1/2	1	3	1	12 1/2	2	3 1/2	2	15 1/2	3	8 1/2	4	2 1/2	4	11 1/2
1 3/4	0	10 1/2	1	4 1/2	1	15	2	9 1/2	3	3 1/2	3	13 1/2	4	8 1/2	5	2 1/2
1 7/8	0	11 1/2	1	6 1/2	2	1 1/2	2	12 1/2	3	7 1/2	4	3	4	14 1/2	5	9 1/2
1 7/8	0	12	1	8	2	4	3	0 1/2	3	12 1/2	4	8 1/2	5	4 1/2	6	0 1/2
1 7/8	0	12 1/2	1	9 1/2	2	6 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	13 1/2	5	10 1/2	6	7 1/2	6	7 1/2
2	0	13 1/2	1	11 1/2	2	9 1/2	3	7	4	4 1/2	5	2 1/2	6	0 1/2	6	14 1/2
2 1/8	0	14 1/2	1	13 1/2	2	11 1/2	3	10 1/2	4	9	5	7 1/2	6	6 1/2	7	4
2 1/4	0	15 1/2	1	15	2	14 1/2	3	13 1/2	4	13 1/2	5	12 1/2	6	12 1/2	7	11 1/2
2 1/2	1	0 1/2	2	0 1/2	3	1	4	1 1/2	5	1 1/2	6	2	7	2 1/2	8	2 1/2
2 3/4	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	4 1/2	5	6	6	7 1/2	7	8 1/2	8	9 1/2
2 3/4	1	2	2	4	3	6 1/2	4	8 1/2	5	10 1/2	6	12 1/2	7	14 1/2	9	0 1/2
2 3/4	1	2 1/2	2	5 1/2	3	8 1/2	4	11 1/2	5	14 1/2	7	1 1/2	8	4 1/2	9	7 1/2
2 3/4	1	3 1/2	2	7 1/2	3	11 1/2	4	15	6	2 1/2	7	6 1/2	8	10 1/2	9	14 1/2
3	1	4 1/2	2	9 1/2	3	13 1/2	5	2 1/2	6	7 1/2	7	11 1/2	9	0 1/2	10	5
3 1/8	1	5 1/2	2	11	4	0 1/2	5	6	6	11 1/2	8	0 1/2	9	6 1/2	10	11 1/2
3 1/4	1	6 1/2	2	12 1/2	4	3	5	9 1/2	6	15 1/2	8	6	9	12 1/2	11	2 1/2
3 1/2	1	7 1/2	2	14 1/2	4	5 1/2	5	12 1/2	7	4	8	11 1/2	10	2 1/2	11	9 1/2
3 3/4	1	8	3	0 1/2	4	8 1/2	6	0 1/2	7	8 1/2	9	0 1/2	10	8 1/2	12	0 1/2
3 3/4	1	9	3	1 1/2	4	10 1/2	6	3 1/2	7	12 1/2	9	5 1/2	10	14 1/2	12	7 1/2
3 3/4	1	9 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	13 1/2	6	7 1/2	8	1	9	10 1/2	11	4 1/2	12	14 1/2
3 3/4	1	10 1/2	3	5 1/2	5	0	6	10 1/2	8	5 1/2	9	15 1/2	11	10 1/2	13	5 1/2
4	1	11 1/2	3	7	5	2 1/2	6	14	8	9 1/2	10	5	12	0 1/2	13	12
12	5	2 1/2	10	5	15	7 1/2	20	10	25	12 1/2	30	15	36	1 1/2	41	4
Cast Iron according to above Thickness.																
12 in. wide.	4	13 1/2	9	10 1/2	14	8	19	5 1/2	24	2 1/2	29	0	33	13 1/2	38	10 1/2

Blacksmith's work is charged by the hundred weight, viz. 112 lbs.

	£.	s.	d.
All hanimered work, as iron rails, chimney bars, framed gates, bolts, upright window bars, &c. per lb.		0	0
Shutter bars, cross bars, stays, cramps, holdfasts, dogs, gudgeons, hoops, pump-work, screw bolts, and nuts, &c.		5	0
Casements to windows, stays to casements, saddle bars, pins, hooks, chains to doors, &c.		7	0

	£.	s.	d.
Iron-wrought doors, with pannels, &c. as directed by Act of Parliament, for dividing large warehouses and stables, and window-shutters, &c. per lb. . . . .	0	0	10
Ornamental iron work, as balconies, balusters to stair-cases, gates, brackets, lamp-irons, &c. . . . .	10d. to	0	1 6
Cast-iron rails, sash weights, per cwt. . . . .	14s. to	1	0 0
Cast-iron columns, per lb. 3d. or per cwt. . . . .	25s. to	1	3 0
Cast-iron railing, of the best soft grey pig iron, wrought top-rail and lead work, all weighed in together, fixed complete at per cwt. from . . . . .	1l. 10s. to	1	18 0
Rail holes cut in Portland curbs . . . . .		0	0 3
Ditto, in Yorkshire . . . . .		0	0 4
Standard holes, double price.			
Wrought-iron railing, lead, and fixing, complete, per cwt. . . . .	2	16	0
Wrought-iron moulded-in doors, or sashes, per lb. . . . .	0	1	0
All patterns or models to be paid for in addition.			
Wrought-iron chests, per lb. . . . .	0	0	10
Cast-iron ditto . . . . .	0	0	5
Cast-iron chest, including the internal fittings up of shelves, drawers, lock, &c. averaged at per lb. . . . .	0	0	7
Kitchen grates, of wrought-iron, per lb. . . . .	6d.	0	0 8
Cast-iron hearths, backs, plates, stewing-stoves, ash-grates, &c. . . . .	4d. to	0	0 6
Large iron castings; soap-makers, dyers, &c., pans for manufactories, per cwt. from . . . . .	1l. to	1	5 0
Fisher's Patent Smoke Conductor . . . . .	2	12	6

## CAST-IRON PIPES.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
2½-inch, per yard . . . . .	6	9	1	6
3-inch ditto . . . . .	9	6	1	10
4-inch ditto . . . . .	12	0	2	2
5-inch ditto . . . . .	15	6	2	6
6-inch ditto . . . . .	18	0	2	9

Laying.

## Paver's Prices.

Paving is measured by the yard square; Yorkshire and Purbeck paving, &c. by the foot superficial, and curb stone by the foot running.

	£.	s.	d.
7-inch pebble paving, per yard . . . . .	0	6	0
9-inch ditto . . . . .	0	6	3
7-inch granite paving . . . . .	0	9	0
9-inch ditto . . . . .	0	12	0
New Purbeck squares . . . . .	0	9	3
Maidstone rag . . . . .	0	4	6
Labour and gravel in relaying paving . . . . .	0	1	0
2½-inch Yorkshire paving, per foot super . . . . .	0	1	2
3-inch ditto . . . . .	0	1	4
3-inch moor-stone paving . . . . .	0	1	6
Moor-stone curb, per foot running . . . . .	0	2	10
York curb . . . . .	0	2	10
Purbeck channel . . . . .	0	1	10
Yorkshire ditto . . . . .	0	1	6
Old paving squared and re-laid, per foot super . . . . .	0	0	3
Old curb re-act . . . . .	0	0	3
Coal-hole plates let in, each . . . . .	0	2	0

	DAY WORK.	£. s. d.
Pavier, per day . . . . .		0 4 6
Labourer . . . . .		0 3 6
Gravel, per load, or yard cube . . . . .		0 6 6
Pebbles, per ton . . . . .	1l. to	1 5 0
Rag stones . . . . .		0 13 0
Aberdeen, or Guernsey granite, per ton . . . . .		1 8 0

N. B.—For Portland and marble paving, see *Mason's Prices*; and for brick paving, see *Bricklayer's Prices*.

*Plumber's Work.*

To ascertain the weight of water in any cistern, divide the cube dimension of the cistern by 36, the quotient will be the number of tons; as 36 cube feet of water is one ton, or 1 foot cube of water weighs 62 lbs. 8 oz.

*Plumber's Prices.*

Cast sheet lead 7 lb. weight to the foot superficial is used for roofs, gutters, terraces or flats, at 112 lb. to the cwt. the laying of which is 4s. to 5s. per cwt. including solder and labour, but generally charged by the day, and solder per lb.

Milled lead under 7 lb. weight, is used for ridges, flashings, &c.

Old lead in exchange, per cwt. 26s. If not in exchange, 20s.

Old lead flats will lose, where much worn, one-third of their original weight; therefore they should be weighed to regulate the fair allowance.

Sash weights are 2s. per cwt. more than sheet lead.

TABLE I.

*Showing the Weight per Foot Superficial of Lead, from One-sixteenth of an Inch thick to One Inch thick.*

Thickness.	Weight per Foot Super. lb.
$\frac{1}{16}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{8}$	5
$\frac{1}{4}$	6
$\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	10
$\frac{5}{8}$	12
$\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{7}{8}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 inch	59

TABLE II.

Shewing how many Feet Superficial a Hundred Weight of Sheet Lead will cover, on a flat roof, or gutter, &c. from 4lb. to 12lb. weight per foot; the value of each superficial foot, or square, according to the several weights (viz.) at 4d. per lb. or 1l. 17s. per cwt. for all under 7lb. per foot superficial: and 3d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. or 1l. 15s. per cwt. for 7lb. per foot superficial, and all above, including labour, solder, &c.

Weight per foot, superfic.	Milled lead per cwt.	A Cwt. will cover superfic.	Expense per foot superfic.	Ditto, per square, or 100 ft. sup.
lb.	£. s. d.	Ft. In.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4	1 17 0 or per lb.	28 0	0 1 4	6 13 4
5			0 1 8	8 6 8
6			0 2 0	10 0 0
7	Cast lead	16 0	0 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 18 9
8			0 2 6	12 10 0
9			0 2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 1 3
10	1 15 0 or per lb.	12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 12 6
11			0 3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 3 9
12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	10 2	0 3 9	18 15 0
		9 4	0 3 9	18 15 0

N. B. By the above Table any quantity of covering may be easily estimated according to the thickness of the Lead.

TABLE II.

Shewing the Value of a Hundred Weight of Lead from One Penny per lb. to Sixpence per lb.

d.	£. s. d.	d.	£. s. d.
1	0 9 4	4	1 17 4
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 0
2	0 18 8	5	2 6 8
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11 4
3	1 8 0	6	2 16 0
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 12 8		

Cast lead, per cwt.	1l. 13s. to	1 15 0
Milled lead, ditto	1l. 15s. to	1 17 0
Solder, per lb.		0 1 0
In exchange for cast lead, per cwt.		0 8 0
Waste allowed on old lead, per cwt. 4 lb. for dross.		
Milled lead exchanged		0 10 0
Run of solder to cracks, per foot		0 1 10
Battened cisterns, ornamented complete, per cwt.	1l. 15s. to	2 0 0

## RAIN-WATER PIPES.

3-inch, per foot	0 3 0
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	0 3 6
4 ditto	0 4 0

## CAST-LEAD PIPES.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch per foot, 1 yard weighing 10 lb.	0 0 10
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ditto, ditto	0 1 4
1-inch ditto, ditto 12 lb.	0 1 8
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ditto, ditto 16 lb.	0 2 2
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ditto, ditto 20 lb.	0 2 9
2-inch ditto, ditto 28 lb.	0 4 0

BUILDER'S PRICES.

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	<i>s. d.</i>
JOINTS for ditto.	
¾-inch . . . . .	2 0
1-inch . . . . .	2 6
1½-inch . . . . .	3 0
1¾-inch . . . . .	3 6
1½-inch . . . . .	5 0
2-inches . . . . .	6 6

SOLDERED PIPES.	
1½-inch, per foot . . . . .	2 6
1½-inch, ditto . . . . .	3 0
2-inch, ditto . . . . .	4 0

JOINTS for ditto.	
1½-inch . . . . .	3 6
1½-inch . . . . .	5 0
2-inch . . . . .	6 6

FUNNEL PIPES.	
4-inch, per foot . . . . .	4 3
4½-inch, ditto . . . . .	4 9
5-inch, ditto . . . . .	6 3
5½-inch, ditto . . . . .	7 3

JOINTS to ditto.	
4-inch . . . . .	9 0
4½-inch . . . . .	11 0
5-inch . . . . .	13 0
5½-inch . . . . .	16 0

SOCKET PIPES FOR SINKS.	
2-inch, per foot . . . . .	2 2
2½-inch, ditto . . . . .	2 8
3-inch, ditto . . . . .	3 0
3½-inch, ditto . . . . .	3 4
4-inch, ditto . . . . .	3 10

BRASS GRATES.	
2-inch . . . . .	1 8
2½-inch . . . . .	2 7
3-inch . . . . .	3 2
3½-inch . . . . .	3 8
4-inch . . . . .	4 8
4½-inch . . . . .	5 8
5-inch . . . . .	6 8
6-inch . . . . .	7 8

BOSSES.	
1-inch . . . . .	2 6
¾-inch . . . . .	2 4
¾-inch . . . . .	1 10
¾-inch . . . . .	1 7

WASHERS and WASTER.	
2-inch . . . . .	14 3
1½-inch . . . . .	9 0
1½-inch . . . . .	7 6
1-inch . . . . .	6 6
¾-inch . . . . .	5 0

## FERRULES, &amp;c.

	s.	d.
2-inch . . . . .	14	0
1½-inch . . . . .	10	0
1¼-inch . . . . .	8	0
1-inch . . . . .	6	0
¾-inch . . . . .	3	6
A brass socket, plug, and strainer . . . . .	3	0
A bucket guard . . . . .	2	6
A new bucket . . . . .	2	6
A bucket and box . . . . .	6	6

## BRASS VALVES.

2-inch . . . . .	14	6
1½-inch . . . . .	10	0
1¼-inch . . . . .	8	0
1-inch . . . . .	6	6
¾-inch . . . . .	5	6

## SQUARE WATER WAY COCKS.

	£.	s.	d.
1½-inch stop cock, or bibb . . . . .	1	4	0
1¼-inch, ditto . . . . .	1	0	0
1-inch, ditto . . . . .	0	13	0
¾-inch, ditto . . . . .	0	8	6
½-inch, butt cock . . . . .	0	10	0
¾-inch, stop, bibb, or ball, extra . . . . .	0	7	0
¾-inch ball-cock, ball and boss . . . . .	0	13	0
¾-inch butt, ditto . . . . .	0	7	6
¾-inch bibb, ball, or ½-inch butt, each . . . . .	0	5	0
½-inch ball cock, ball and boss . . . . .	0	9	0

Bosses and Cementing to be charged for extra.

## STOP, OR BIBB-COCKS, ROUND WATER-WAYS.

1½-inch . . . . .	1	14	0
1¼-inch . . . . .	1	6	0
1-inch . . . . .	1	0	0
1-inch cock, ball, and fixing . . . . .	1	10	0
¾-inch ditto, and ditto . . . . .	1	1	0
¾-inch stop cock . . . . .	0	14	0

Large brass cocks are sometimes made from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb.

4-inch bore elm pipe, hooped and properly jointed, per foot run . . . . .	0	2	3
5-inch bore, ditto . . . . .	0	2	9
6-inch, ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	3	5

Advancing 6d. for every inch bore.

## STINK TRAPS.

1½-inch, butler's stink traps, with brass screw waster, &c. . . . .	0	18	0
3-inch best kitchen, or scullery ditto . . . . .	1	8	0

## COMMON HOUSE PUMPS, in lead.

2½-inch pump, with rod and handle . . . . .	2	12	6
3 ditto . . . . .	3	15	0
3½ ditto . . . . .	4	18	0
4 ditto . . . . .	5	7	6
Iron work, with bucket and sucker, extra . . . . .			
2½-inch bucket, leathered . . . . .	0	4	0

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	£.	s.	d.
Sucker leathered	0	3	6
3-inch bucket, ditto	0	5	6
Sucker ditto	0	3	0
3½-inch bucket ditto	0	5	6
Sucker, ditto	0	3	6
4-inch bucket ditto	0	6	0
Sucker, ditto	0	4	6
Time taking up and putting down, charged extra.			
2-inch lift-pump	8	8	0
2½-inch hydraulic pump, on plank	9	9	0
Patent valve water-closet	10	10	0
3-inch ditto	10	10	0
3½-inch ditto	12	12	0
Plumber, per day	0	6	0
Labourer	0	4	0
Wall hooks, each	0	0	2
Small articles, cast-lead sash-weights, per lb.	0	0	6

BRAMAN'S LIFT PUMPS.

3½-inch brass barrel	12	12	0
3-inch ditto	10	10	0
2½-inch ditto	9	9	0
2-inch ditto	8	8	0
A cock fixed to either of ditto, to draw water occasionally and empty main pipe	0	9	6
3 screw bolts, and washers to fix each pump	0	6	0

CISTERN PUMPS.

First size rotative cistern pumps	10	10	0
Second size ditto	13	13	0

PATENT IMPROVED COCKS.

½-inch bibb, waste ditto	0	7	0
¾-inch ditto	0	9	6
1-inch ditto	0	17	6
1½-inch ditto	1	8	0
1¾-inch ditto	2	2	0
2-inch ditto	3	3	0
Beer cock, screw shank	0	6	0
Tasting cock for vat, screw, cap, and chain	1	0	0
Key to ditto	0	12	0

PATENT SLIDE COCKS OF CAST-IRON,

with flaunches at each end, and racks and pinions to move them.

2½-inch bore	5	5	0
3-inch ditto	6	0	0
4-inch ditto	6	10	0
5-inch ditto	8	0	0
6-inch ditto	9	0	0
7-inch ditto	10	10	0
8-inch ditto	12	12	0
9-inch ditto	13	13	0
10-inch ditto	14	14	0
11-inch ditto	15	15	0
12-inch ditto	16	16	0

PATENT WATERCLOSETS.

N.B. Including what is usually sent to the country.

Patent apparatus	8	8	0
Ditto loaded handle	6	6	0
2 feet 1 inch pipe, and joint to valve	0	8	0



	£.	s.	d.
Service box complete . . . . .	1	1	0
Air trap ditto . . . . .	1	15	0
Packing-case, battens, screws, &c. . . . .	0	18	0
Cartage to inn, booking, &c. . . . .	0	5	0
Ship watercloset apparatus . . . . .	7	7	0
The price of cistern, seat, and pipes, depends on the situation, and is to be added to the above.			
Portable water-closets, fitted in a neat mahogany seat, with cistern at back . . . . .	21	0	0

*Mason's Prices.*

15 feet cube of Portland, 1 ton.			
13 feet cube of marblé, 1 ton.			
20 feet cube of chalk, 1 ton.			
50 feet superficial of Purbeck paving, 1 ton.			
70 feet super. of 3-inch York paving, 1 ton.			
	s.	d.	
Cube Portland stone . . . . .	5	6	
Ditto, above 6 feet long . . . . .	5	9	
Superficial of plain work to ditto . . . . .	1	2	
Sunk work . . . . .	1	6	
Moulded work . . . . .	1	8	
Circular plain work . . . . .	1	7	
Ditto, sunk . . . . .	1	9	
Ditto moulded . . . . .	2	4	
Inch Portland slab . . . . .	2	2	
1½-inch ditto . . . . .	2	4	
2-inch ditto . . . . .	2	7	
2½-inch ditto . . . . .	2	9	
3-inch ditto . . . . .	3	0	
Old Portland chimneys, sawed, sanded, squared, and re-set	0	10	
Ditto, sauded and re-set . . . . .	0	8	
Ditto, jointed and re-set . . . . .	0	6	
Portland sink, 6 inches thick . . . . .	6	6	
Ditto, 7 inches ditto . . . . .	7	3	
Ditto, 8 inches ditto . . . . .	8	0	
Old Portland paving re-laid . . . . .	0	6	
Ditto re-laid in compo or tarris . . . . .	0	8	
Ditto sanded, squared, and re-laid . . . . .	0	10	
New diagonal paving, 2-inches thick, in 2-feet squares . . . . .	3	0	
Ditto in 20-inch octagon, two inches thick, black dots 4 inches square . . . . .	4	6	
Old ditto, with dots, sanded and re-laid . . . . .	1	8	
Run of new Portland coping, 12 inch, 3 in. and 1½ in. . . . .	3	0	
Ditto, ditto 13 inch 3 × 1½ . . . . .	3	3	
Ditto, ditto 13 inch 3½ × 2 inch . . . . .	3	6	
Ditto, 13 inches, 2 inches parallel . . . . .	3	0	
Extra labour to quoins . . . . .	3	0	
Old Purbeck, or Portland steps, re-set, per foot run . . . . .	0	8	
Old ditto, re-set in flights . . . . .	0	10	
Old window-sills, re-set . . . . .	0	6	
Sunk jogging to 5 inches landing . . . . .	1	6	
Grooving for lead . . . . .	0	3	
Pluggings to sills . . . . .	0	2	
Run of 12-inch coping, squared and re-set . . . . .	0	7	
Of ditto, cleaned and re-set . . . . .	0	10	
18-inch coping, squared and re-set . . . . .	0	10	

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13-inch coping, cleaned and re-set	s. d.
Old kirb, re-set	1 0
Cutting out and pinning to steps and landings	0 7
Air-traps let in, each	1 11
Single holes for irons, each	2 6
Washers let into stone sinks	0 2½
New coping, cramps and letting in	2 0
Lead to ditto, per lb. extra.	0 10
Chimney cramps, each	0 6
Copper ditto, ditto	1 0
Mason, per day	5 8
Polisher	4 0
Labourer	3 8
Mortar, per hod	0 8

FIRE-STONE.

Whole firestone	2 6
Slit hearth and coverings	1 10
3-inch firestone	2 9
Double block firestone	4 8
Old coverings re-set	0 6
Plain work to firestone	0 8
Sunk work to ditto	1 0

YORKSHIRE PAVING.

New York paving	1 2
Ditto rubbed	1 8
Slabs and hearths	1 6
Landings, 4-inch, properly rubbed	4 0
5-inch ditto, ditto	5 0
6-inch ditto, ditto	6 0
Extra, if more than 30 feet super. in one stone	0 6
3-inch thick, tooled paving	1 6
Ditto, ditto, catacombs	1 9
New paving laid on brick courses	1 4
Yorkshire sinks	6 0
Run of York step and curbs	3 4
Ditto, ditto, 12-inch channel	2 1
12 and 13-inch feather-edge coping	2 6
Ditto coping, 12 x 2	2 0
Ditto ditto, 17 and 18-inch ditto	4 0
Ditto ditto 21 x 3. inch ditto	4 6
Ditto kirb 7 x 6	2 6
Ditto window-sills, 8 x 3	1 10
Sink stones, 12-inches square	3 6
Holes for irons, single, each	0 4
Super. old paving, re-laid	0 3
Ditto, ditto, in compo or tarris	0 4
New Purbeck paving	1 4
Ditto in courses	1 5
Ditto, rubbed, in courses	2 0
Ditto, laid on brick courses, 3d. per foot extra.	
Purbeck sink, same as Portland.	
Plain work to ends of steps, extra	1 4
Run of Purbeck channel	2 2
Ditto, step and kirb	3 6
Moorstone kirb	3 0
Edge kirb	3 3
Moorstone or granite paving	2 2

	£.	s.	d.
Purbeck paving, laid in terras, extra per foot	0	0	2
Coal-hole plates, let in, each	0	3	6
Cube statuary marble, of a middling quality	2l.	10s.	to 3 0 0
Ditto, ditto, fine, four guineas.			
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch statuary, per foot super.	0	9	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ditto	0	10	6
1-inch ditto	from 12s.	to	0 18 0
Cube vein marble	2	5	0
Super. ditto, slab	0	10	0
Ditto, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	0	14	0
Ditto, 2 ditto	0	18	0
Plain work to vein or statuary	0	4	6
Sunk work, ditto	0	10	0
Moulded work, ditto	0	14	0
Circular plane work	0	10	6
Ditto, moulded ditto	0	18	0
Old chimney-pieces, sanded and polished	0	3	3
Ditto, and ripped	0	3	6
Ditto, jointed and re-set	0	1	0
Ditto, cleaned and re-set	0	1	3
Run of small moulded hollow, to edge of shelves	0	1	6
2 reeds to shelves, per foot run	0	2	0
3 reeds, ditto	0	3	0
4 reeds to pilasters, &c.	0	3	4
5 ditto	0	4	2
Run of back joint to pilaster, &c.	0	0	9
Astragal and single fillet	0	2	6
Ditto, with two ditto	0	3	6
Of $\frac{3}{4}$ bead and quirks	0	2	6
Of small bead and flush	0	1	6
Of sunk rebates	0	1	0
Turned pattras, per pair	0	10	6
Super. of black and white squares, re-laid in halls	0	1	0
Ditto, sanded and re-laid	0	2	2
Black marble coverings and nosings to stoves, &c.	from 6s. 6d.	to	0 12 0
Babicombe	from 5s. 6d.	to	0 10 0
Mona marble	from 9s.	to	0 14 0
Bullock's green Mona marble, 1 inch thick			1 1 0
Ditto, red ditto			1 1 0
Flemish, or variegated marble	from 8s. 6d.	to	0 11 0
Palladian	from 8s. 6d.	to	0 11 0
Entrochael, or shelly marble	from 7s.	to	0 9 0
Burdilla, inferior	0	12	6
Kilkenny	0	7	6
Agate			1 0 0
Per foot, best Italian black and gold slabs	from 20s.	to	1 10 0
Old ditto, sanded and re-polished			0 4 6
Pitzaver, or black and yellow polished slabs	from 8s.	to	0 15 0
Purple, ditto, ditto			0 13 6
Wyatt's slate-coverings, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick, charged by the set			0 3 6
Dove marble, per foot cube	2l.	to	3 10 0
Ditto super. polished slab			0 12 0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ditto			0 16 0
2-inch ditto			1 0 0
Old ditto, sanded and re-polished			0 4 0
Brocatellian veneers			1 5 0
Sienna ditto			1 5 0
Egyptian verd green			1 5 0

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	£.	s.	d.
Giallo antique . . . . .	3	3	0
Jasper . . . . .	1	10	0
Verd antique . . . . .	3	3	0
Grey spar, or Lapis inilis . . . . .	1	15	0
Verona . . . . .	1	17	0
Burdella (fine) . . . . .	0	15	0
Old Sienna Brocatelli, and other coloured marbles, stopped, sanded, and re-polished . . . . .	0	7	6
All stone hoisted above 25 feet high, per ft. cube . . . . .	0	0	6
Ditto, 40 feet . . . . .	0	0	9
Ditto, 50 feet . . . . .	0	1	0
Ditto, 60 feet . . . . .	0	1	3
Edges to marble, per foot run . . . . .	0	0	6

N. B. As marbles vary so much in quality, the judgment of the surveyor must be exercised in fixing the price, on inspection.

LEDGERS, &c.

3-inch Portland head-stone . . . . .	0	4	6
4½ and 5-inch ditto . . . . .	0	6	6
6-inch ditto . . . . .	0	7	6
7-inch ditto . . . . .	0	8	6
Ogee moulding to ledger . . . . .	2	2	0
6-inch York ledger . . . . .	0	6	0
York head-stone . . . . .	0	3	6
5-inch dove ledger . . . . .	2	2	0
Welch ogee moulding to ditto, and black ledger, per foot run . . . . .	0	5	6
Black ledger, per foot super. . . . .	1	0	0
Double ogee to ditto, edge . . . . .	0	7	0

BATH STONE.

Per foot cube . . . . .	0	4	2
If exceeding 6 feet in length, add extra . . . . .	0	0	6
Plain work, per foot super. . . . .	0	0	8
Sunk work . . . . .	0	0	10
Moulded work . . . . .	0	1	0
Inch thick . . . . .	0	1	3
Edges . . . . .	0	0	2
7-inch washing sinks, per foot super. . . . .	0	2	10
Ballusters, 3 feet high, turned . . . . .	0	6	0

PAINSWICK STONE.

Per foot cube . . . . .	0	5	6
Plain work, and setting, per foot super. . . . .	0	0	10
Sunk work . . . . .	0	1	1
Moulded work . . . . .	0	1	4
Inch thick . . . . .	0	1	10
Edges per foot run . . . . .	0	0	2
2-inch hall paving . . . . .	0	2	2

N. B. As the prices of stone per foot cube alter, an addition or deduction must be made to or from the above prices.

*Scagliola.*

The perfection and beauty of this Imitation Marble deserves encouragement, especially when used in columns for large dining-rooms, niches, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Imitation verd antique, when made in slabs, per foot super. . . . .	0	10	0
Jasper . . . . .	0	9	6
Brocatelli . . . . .	0	9	0
Giallo antico . . . . .	0	8	0
Porphyry . . . . .	0	7	6
Dove . . . . .	0	8	0
Sienna . . . . .	0	9	0
Pitzaver, or black and gold . . . . .	0	8	0
Vein . . . . .	0	6	6
Statuary . . . . .	0	8	6
Green granite . . . . .	0	9	6
Red granite . . . . .	0	9	6
Bianco Nero, or black and white . . . . .	0	8	6
Flemish . . . . .	0	9	6
Black . . . . .	0	6	6

If any of the above are done on slate, add per foot run, extra, 1s.

SCAGLIOLA COLUMNS OF SHAFTS,

With plinth and base mouldings complete.

4 ft. high, 1 ft. diameter, for holding busts, vases, or other ornaments--

Porphyry, each . . . . .	8½ guineas.
Verd antique . . . . .	10½ ditto
Yellow antique . . . . .	9½ ditto
Red Egyptian granite . . . . .	10 ditto
Sienna . . . . .	9 ditto
Statuary, with black plinths . . . . .	7 ditto

Large handsome Scagliola columns for rooms of the Corinthian or Composite order, 12 feet high from floor to soffit, may be executed for 60*l.* each; the cap to be of imitation statuary, the shaft of a handsome variegated marble, the base to be of imitation statuary, and the plinth of real statuary marble, fixed complete; including the wood skeletons and core for the shaft, &c., or per foot run . . . . . £.5 0 0

Ionic, or other orders not so much enriched, may be executed as above, for . . . . . 50 0 0  
Or per foot run . . . . . 4 4 0

## PART THE SECOND.

### *Agreement Stamps.*

AGREEMENTS denote legal instruments, whereby the subscribing parties are bound to the performance of some act, or covenant, therein specified. Written agreements are not valid, unless legally stamped within a limited time (21 days); or after that period, by paying an additional duty. An agreement, consisting of 15 common law sheets, the same not containing more than

	£. s. d.
1080 words, or 72 words to each sheet . . . . . the stamp	1 0 0
Containing above that number . . . . . ditto	1 15 0
And for every 15 sheets above the first . . . . . ditto	1 5 0

The form of agreements, and all particulars relating to them, are fully explained in another part of the work.

### *Appraisers.*

Persons who shall appraise or value any estate or effects, for or in expectation of any hire or reward, without a license, and not being licensed auctioneers, shall forfeit 50*l.*

Appraisers neglecting to set down every appraisement made by them, on paper duly stamped, forfeit 50*l.*; and persons employing appraisers shall not receive their appraisements without they are duly stamped, on pain of 20*l.*; and one stamp only is sufficient for appraisements on more sheets than one.

Appraisers are generally auctioneers, brokers, surveyors, house or land agents, and upholsterers in general for furniture of houses, &c. &c.—the above being more generally connected with a greater variety of business than trades in general; and of course, more capable of valuing the interior as well as exterior of dwellings, dilapidations, repairs of buildings, land, &c. &c. For these, the full instructions will be found under their several heads. The valuing of books, plate, jewels, and all other description of articles comes under the same signification.

### *Appraisement Stamps.*

	Duty. £. s. d.		Duty. £. s. d.
The value of effects, not exceeding 50 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	0 2 6	100 <i>l.</i> and not 200 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	0 10 0
From 50 <i>l.</i> , and not 100 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	0 5 0	200 <i>l.</i> and not 500 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	0 15 0
		500 <i>l.</i> and upwards . . . . .	1 0 0

### *Annuities.*

Releases and conveyances of annuities, and rent charges, on the re-purchase thereof, are exempt from the *ad valorem* duty, and chargeable only with the ordinary duty on deeds.

The granting annuities, affords a resource against old age, sickness, and infirmity, and also the various casualties of life.

In obtaining provisions of this nature from individuals, great inconveniences oftentimes arise, from insufficient security, or irregularity in the payments: the Life Assurance Offices are therefore best

adapted for this purpose, being generally accomplished on the fairest principles.

Among the various classes of society, many individuals are desirous of augmenting their annual income, by purchasing annuities for their own use, or increasing the income of their relations at a future period: these, with many other similar arrangements, may be fairly accomplished.

To effect these purposes,—1st, The grant of an annuity on the life of one person, to commence immediately; 2dly, On the lives of two persons, to commence immediately, and to continue either wholly or in part during the life of the survivor, or to cease upon the death of either; 3dly, On the lives of infants, to commence at any period, and to continue for a number of years, or the remainder of life.

For every 100 <i>l.</i> a person of the age of 50 will now receive annually, until his decease . . . . .	from	£. s.	to	£. s.
Age of 60, will annually receive . . . . .		8 0		8 5
70, ditto . . . . .		10 0		10 8
80, ditto . . . . .		13 10		13 15
		20 0		

A TABLE OF PREMIUMS.

For insuring the Sum of One Hundred Pounds upon the Life of any healthy Person, from the Age of Eight to Sixty-seven.

Age not exceeding	One Year.	Seven Years, at an annual payment of	For the whole Life, at an annual payment of	Age not exceeding	One Year.	Seven Years, at an annual payment of	For the whole Life, at an annual payment of
8 to 14	0 17 9	1 1 5	1 17 7	8 to 41	2 2 0	2 5 4	3 9 9
15	0 17 11	1 2 11	1 18 7	42	2 3 6	2 6 6	3 11 8
16	0 19 2	1 4 7	1 19 8	43	2 4 6	2 7 9	3 13 8
17	1 1 2	1 6 1	2 0 8	44	2 5 6	2 9 2	3 15 9
18	1 3 3	1 7 5	2 1 8	45	2 6 8	2 10 10	3 17 11
19	1 5 0	1 8 6	2 2 8	46	2 7 10	2 12 6	4 0 2
20	1 7 3	1 9 5	2 3 7	47	2 9 0	2 14 4	4 2 7
21	1 8 10	1 10 1	2 4 6	48	2 10 3	2 16 4	4 5 1
22	1 9 3	1 10 6	2 5 4	49	2 12 3	2 18 6	4 7 10
23	1 9 8	1 11 0	2 6 3	50	2 15 1	3 0 8	4 10 8
24	1 10 2	1 11 6	2 7 1	51	2 17 4	3 2 8	4 13 6
25	1 10 7	1 12 1	2 8 1	52	2 19 1	3 4 9	4 16 5
26	1 11 1	1 12 7	2 9 1	53	3 1 0	3 7 0	4 19 7
27	1 11 7	1 13 2	2 10 1	54	3 3 0	3 9 5	5 2 10
28	1 12 1	1 13 9	2 11 1	55	3 5 0	3 12 0	5 6 4
29	1 12 8	1 14 4	2 12 3	56	3 7 3	3 14 8	5 10 1
30	1 13 3	1 14 11	2 13 5	57	3 9 7	3 17 6	5 14 0
31	1 13 9	1 15 7	2 14 7	58	3 12 3	4 0 6	5 18 2
32	1 14 4	1 16 3	2 15 9	59	3 15 1	4 3 2	6 2 8
33	1 15 0	1 16 10	2 17 1	60	3 18 1	4 7 1	6 7 4
34	1 15 8	1 17 8	2 18 5	61	4 1 5	4 10 1	6 12 4
35	1 16 4	1 18 5	2 19 10	62	4 3 11	4 15 0	6 17 9
36	1 17 0	1 19 7	3 1 4	63	4 7 8	4 19 8	7 3 7
37	1 17 9	2 0 8	3 2 10	64	4 10 9	5 4 10	7 9 10
38	1 18 6	2 1 9	3 4 6	65	4 15 2	5 10 10	7 16 9
39	1 19 3	2 2 1	3 6 2	66	5 0 1	5 17 7	8 4 1
40	2 0 8	2 4 1	3 7 11	67	5 5 6	6 5 2	8 12 1

EXAMPLE.—The sum of 100*l.* may be insured on a life not exceeding the age of 25, in case of its failure within

One year, for . . . . .	£. s. d.
Within 7 years, by paying annually . . . . .	1 10 7
Whenever the death shall happen, by paying annually till that event . . . . .	1 12 1
	2 8 1

And so in proportion for a greater or lesser sum. Thus 3000*l.* may be insured one year, at the above age, for 45*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

When the object to which the insurance refers will certainly terminate within one or seven years, which is frequently the case in money transactions, it will be advantageous to limit the policy to one of those terms, as the rates are then much lower than when the insurance extends to the whole duration of life (see the Table); but unless these terminations are well ascertained, it is most prudent to insure for the whole term of life, because a change in the health of the life insured may render him uninsurable, should a subsequent policy be wanted; or he may not be accessible for the necessary inquiries.

*Premium of Insurance of 100*l.*, payable on the Death of One Life named out of Two.*

Life to be insured.	Life against which the insurance is to be made.	Premium per annum.	Annuity equivalent to 100 <i>l.</i> to be paid from the death of the Life insured during the remainder of the other life.
Age.	Age.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
20	20	1 17 0	6 4 1
	50	1 13 6	10 1 9
30	20	2 6 0	6 2 9
	30	2 4 6	6 19 6
	50	2 0 11	10 0 6
40	30	2 18 2	6 16 8
	40	2 15 11	8 1 0
	60	2 9 4	12 14 3
50	30	4 0 1	6 12 2
	50	3 13 10	9 12 8
	60	3 7 7	12 6 8
60	30	5 16 3	6 7 7
	50	5 10 7	9 8 0
	60	5 2 4	12 5 6

EXAMPLE.—A man not exceeding 30 years of age, by paying an annual sum of 2*l.* 6*s.* may secure to his wife (or other person) not less than the age of 20 years, the sum of 100*l.* should she survive him, and *pro rata*, or, if it should be desired, an annuity of 6*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

The Assurance Policy, upon Life or Lives, where the sum insured shall not amount to 500 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	Duty.
	£. s. d.
From 500 <i>l.</i> and not 1000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	1 0 0
1000 <i>l.</i> and not 3000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	2 0 0
3000 <i>l.</i> and not 5000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	3 0 0
5000 <i>l.</i> and upwards . . . . .	4 0 0
	5 0 0

Property Insurance, See Insurance of Houses, &c.

Bargain or sale (or lease for a year, upon sale or mortgage), the consideration not amounting to 20 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	0 10 0
20 <i>l.</i> and not 50 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	0 15 0
50 <i>l.</i> and not 150 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	1 0 0
150 <i>l.</i> or upwards . . . . .	1 15 0
Upon any other occasion . . . . .	1 15 0
To be enrolled on any other occasion than mortgage or sale . . . . .	5 0 0
And for every 1080 words above the first . . . . .	1 5 0

Bills of Exchange, &c. See *Stamps*.



BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION TABLES,

very serviceable in Business.

	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	2	3	4	5
1	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 7	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 2	0 0 1 7	0 0 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 7	0 0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	0 0 1	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 7	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 7	0 0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 2	0 0 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 1 0	0 0 2 0	0 0 3 0	0 0 4 0	0 0 5 0
6	0 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 7	0 0 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5 7	0 0 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 7	0 0 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	0 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 4	0 0 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 7	0 0 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 7 2	0 0 8 11
10	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 1 0	0 0 1 6	0 0 2 0	0 0 4 0	0 0 6 0	0 0 8 0	0 0 10 0
20	0 0 6	0 0 1 0	0 0 2 0	0 0 3 0	0 0 4 0	0 0 8 0	0 0 12 0	0 0 16 0	0 0 20 0
30	0 0 9	0 0 1 6	0 0 3 0	0 0 4 6	0 0 6 0	0 0 12 1	0 0 18 0	0 0 24 0	0 0 30 0
40	0 0 1 0	0 0 2 0	0 0 4 0	0 0 6 0	0 0 8 0	0 0 16 0	0 0 24 0	0 0 32 0	0 0 40 0
50	0 0 1 3	0 0 2 6	0 0 5 0	0 0 7 6	0 0 10 0	0 0 20 1	0 0 30 0	0 0 40 0	0 0 50 0
100	0 0 2 6	0 0 5 0	0 0 10 0	0 0 15 0	0 0 20 0	0 0 40 3	0 0 60 0	0 0 80 0	0 0 100 0

EXAMPLE.—For the purchase of 100L stock at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (the usual price), look down the Table for 100L, and then down the column of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; in the angle opposite is 2s. 6d.—Again, For the commission on the sale of 1000L. in property, merchandize, &c. at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. look for 100L and down the column  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent is

Then down the  $\frac{1}{2}$  column; and opposite 100L. is £. s.  
2 0  
0 10  
 Multiplying by 10 2 10  
0 10  
 is the sum sought 25 0  
 and so of any intermediate sum or sums.

*The House Agent's usual Commission,*

on making Valuations of Furniture, Fixtures, &c. and all description of House Agency, is as follows :

Terms.—On the first 100 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	5 per cent.
From . . . 100 <i>l.</i> to 1000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	2½ do.
Above . . . 1000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	1 do.

These terms are exclusive of all disbursements, for advertisements, postage, travelling expenses, &c.

The account is generally made out in the following manner.—  
Suppose for 1300*l.*

	£.	s.	d.
5 per cent on the first 100 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	5	0	0
2½ per cent on . . . 900 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	22	10	0
1 per cent above, viz. 300 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	3	0	0
Sum . . . . .	£.30	10	0

All property sold, in consequence of the information gained at any of the offices for that purpose, the disposer is considered equally liable to the charge, the same as if the sale was completed at that office. This seems intended to prevent private dealing, in consequence of the information thus acquired.

The Commission for Letting Houses is as follows :

On the first year's rent . . . . .	2½ per cent.
And when under 100 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	5 per cent.

Lease of lands, granted in consideration of money, without any yearly rent, or with any yearly rent under 20*l.* (except leases for lives not exceeding 3; or for years determinable on lives, and ecclesiastical leases for not exceeding 21 years), the same duty as for a conveyance on the sale of lands for money.

Leases of lands, at a yearly rent, without any sum of money by way of fine :

	£.	s.	d.	
Where the yearly rent shall not amount to 20 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	Duty,	1	0	0
20 <i>l.</i> and not 100 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	£.1	10	0	
100 <i>l.</i> and not 200 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	2	0	0	
200 <i>l.</i> and not 400 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	3	0	0	
Amounting to 1000 <i>l.</i> and upwards . . . . .	10	0	0	
400 <i>l.</i> and not 600 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	4	0	0	
600 <i>l.</i> and not 800 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	5	0	0	
800 <i>l.</i> and not 1000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	6	0	0	

Lease granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of fine, and also of the yearly rent amounting to 20*l.* or upwards (except leases before excepted), both the *ad valorem* duties payable for a lease in consideration of a fine only, and for a lease in consideration of rent only, of the same amount; lease not otherwise charged — 1*l.* 15*s.*

Counterpart of lease, the same.

An exemption from the stamp duty, where leases of waste lands to poor or labouring persons, not exceeding 3 lives or 99 years, the fine not exceeding 5*s.* nor the reserved rent one guinea per annum; and the counterpart of all such leases.

Mortgage, conditional surrender by way of mortgage, further charges of or affecting any lands, estate or property, real or personal :

Also any conveyance of any lands, estate, or property whatsoever, in trust, to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as a security, and shall be redeemable before the sale or other disposal thereof, either by express stipulation or otherwise ; except where such conveyance shall be made for the benefit of creditors generally, or for the benefit of creditors specified, who shall accept the provision made for the payment of their debts, in full satisfaction thereof, or who shall exceed 5 in number :

Where the same shall be made as a security for the payment of any certain sum, lent at the time or previously owing, or forborne to be paid, being payable :

	£.	s.	d.
Not exceeding 50 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	1	0	0
Exceeding 50 <i>l.</i> and not 100 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	1	10	0
Ditto 100 <i>l.</i> ... 200 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	2	0	0
Ditto 200 <i>l.</i> ... 300 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	3	0	0
Ditto 300 <i>l.</i> ... 500 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	4	0	0
Ditto 500 <i>l.</i> ... 1000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	5	0	0
Ditto 1000 <i>l.</i> ... 2000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	6	0	0
Ditto 2000 <i>l.</i> ... 3000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	7	0	0
Ditto 3000 <i>l.</i> ... 4000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	8	0	0
Ditto 4000 <i>l.</i> ... 5000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	9	0	0
Ditto 5000 <i>l.</i> ... 10,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	12	0	0
Ditto 10,000 <i>l.</i> ... 15,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	15	0	0
Ditto 15,000 <i>l.</i> ... 20,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	20	0	0
Ditto 20,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	25	0	0

Conveyance, whether grant, assessment, transfer, release, renunciation, or of any other kind, upon the sale of any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other property, real or personal, heritable or moveable, where the purchase or consideration shall not amount to 20*l.* 10*s.* duty.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
20 <i>l.</i> and not 50 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	1	0	0	8000 <i>l.</i> and not 9000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	85	0	0
50 <i>l.</i> . . . 150 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	1	10	0	9000 <i>l.</i> . . . 10,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	95	0	0
150 <i>l.</i> . . . 300 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	2	0	0	10,000 <i>l.</i> . . . 12,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	110	0	0
300 <i>l.</i> . . . 500 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	3	0	0	12,000 <i>l.</i> . . . 14,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	130	0	0
500 <i>l.</i> . . . 750 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	6	0	0	15,000 <i>l.</i> . . . 20,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	170	0	0
750 <i>l.</i> . . . 1000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	9	0	0	20,000 <i>l.</i> . . . 30,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	240	0	0
1000 <i>l.</i> . . . 2000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	12	0	0	30,000 <i>l.</i> . . . 40,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	350	0	0
2000 <i>l.</i> . . . 3000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	25	0	0	40,000 <i>l.</i> . . . 50,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	450	0	0
3000 <i>l.</i> . . . 4000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	35	0	0	50,000 <i>l.</i> . . . 60,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	550	0	0
4000 <i>l.</i> . . . 5000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	45	0	0	60,000 <i>l.</i> . . . 80,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	650	0	0
5000 <i>l.</i> . . . 6000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	55	0	0	80,000 <i>l.</i> . . . 10,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	800	0	0
6000 <i>l.</i> . . . 7000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	65	0	0	100,000 <i>l.</i> and upwards . . . . .	1,000	0	0
7000 <i>l.</i> . . . 8000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	75	0	0				

With progressive Duty for every 1080 words, £.1.

And where freehold lands in England shall be conveyed by a deed of feoffment, with or without letter of attorney to deliver or receive seisin, or by a deed of bargain and sale inrolled, such deed of feoff-

ment, or bargain and sale, unless accompanied with a lease and re-lease, shall be charged with a further duty as follows :

	<i>£. s. d.</i>
The consideration money being under 20 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	0 10 0
Amounting to 20 <i>l.</i> and not to . . . 50 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	0 15 0
50 <i>l.</i> and not to . . . 150 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	1 0 0
150 <i>l.</i> and upwards . . . . .	1 15 0

Surrenders relating to copyhold estates, whose clear yearly value shall not exceed 1*l.*, are exempt from the above duties.

Copyhold, and customary estates, passing by surrender and admittance, or admittance only, and not by deed; instruments relating thereto, not otherwise charged under the head mortgage, or conveyance upon the sale of lands, viz.

	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Any surrender out of Court, the yearly value exceeding 20 <i>s.</i> . . . . .	1 0 0
And when it shall not exceed 20 <i>s.</i> . . . . .	0 5 0

Any admittance out of Court the same as above.

*N. B.* For the Duties on Law proceedings, and a General List of ditto and Stamps, &c. (see the End). We shall follow now with the Furnishing Department, and continue the various trades.

### THE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

In the furnishing department, the Cabinet and Upholstery business are so connected with such a variety of others, that there is some difficulty in properly selecting and arranging a sufficient quantity of serviceable matter, as by a simple description to make it generally useful, which should be the case with respect to furniture. We have, therefore, endeavoured to avoid the extremes; and as far as the various style of manufactory allows, (and which every house has peculiar to itself,) given the best and plainest statements we could, for the intended purpose of judging by the new prices (which we trust will be found generally correct) the value of the second-hand; well knowing the difficulties many have to encounter in attempting to value various descriptions of furniture, without a sufficient previous knowledge of their real value, or some guide in the first instance; and this often occasions considerable delays in getting the valuations arranged, by being frequently obliged to call in a third party to settle it, adding thereby unnecessarily to the expense, when the two parties should always be near enough the truth, to finish it themselves. In the following statements, the best materials and workmanship are considered: the appraiser must judge when furniture is inferior in quality, and also if any considerable advance or depression in the price of labour or materials generally, a certain per centage either way may then regulate that; also, where expensive carving, or other embellishments are introduced, gilding, &c. &c.

We are sorry the duties on French furniture are not much greater, to prevent the importation: the introduction of so great a quantity

of late, has much injured the cabinet business in particular. We are however indebted to them, as usual, either for invention, or introduction of some set off, as in this case the French polish has proved to all cabinet furniture, whereby a great quantity of very inferior articles has been purchased by the English since the peace, partly on account of the fine polish. It is true, a great alteration in fashion has taken place, and by which means it is shewn off to considerable advantage; we have seen several receipts for this purpose but decline giving any, as serious accidents are very likely to occur in the manufactory of it; and also, from the specimens seen at a manufacturer's in Carlisle-Street, Soho Square, it appears to us equally as good as any we have seen in France.

### Cabinet Furniture.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Basin stand of mahogany, square, with a drawer, and on 4 legs, top for basin, soap glasses, &c. . . . .	1 5 0	to 1 10 0
Basin stand of mahogany, angular and round front for corner of room, with a drawer in ditto, and splash boards on the sides, a shelf at bottom for ewer, top for basin, soap cups or glasses . . . . .	2 15 0	... 3 0 0
Basin stand, common square ditto, plain japanned, on legs with drawer, &c. as above . . . . .	0 12 0	... 0 15 0
Basin stand, a japanned corner ditto, with drawer, and splash boards, for angle of room, shelf, &c. from	2 5 0	... 2 10 0
Basin stand, mahogany circular ditto, top to receive basin, a shelf under for ewer, water-bottle, &c. triangular bottom, 3 legs and balls, &c. . . . .	2 0 0	... 2 5 0
Basin stand, circular as above, japanned and varnished, with legs turned as bamboo, &c. . . . .	1 15 0	... 2 0 0
Basin stand, deal japanned, on 4 turned legs, for 2 basins, and a drawer, ledge round back and ends, with or without shelf at bottom . . . . .	2 5 0	... 2 15 0
Basin stand, mahogany, good wood, lift-up top, prepared for basin, water-bottle, soap cups, and tooth brush tray, on turned legs, part enclosed with a door in front for ewer, vase, &c. . . . .	4 10 0	... 5 0 0
N. B.—Furniture always considered plain polished; basons, ewers, &c. considered extra.		
Bed steps, mahogany, 2 steps high, turned legs and framed steps, covered with carpet . . . . .	2 5 0	... 2 10 0
Bed steps as above, with convenience, &c. . . . .	2 10 0	... 3 0 0
Bed steps, mahogany, as above, made 3 steps high, and open framed tops, carpeted, &c. . . . .	2 10 0	... 2 15 0
Bed steps, mahogany, 3 steps high, and made solid, with night convenience, top to lift up as cupboard, and steps carpeted, turned legs, fronts paneled, all complete . . . . .	4 0 0	... 4 10 0
Bed steps, as above, with 3 steps and convenience, and the sides caned, &c. each . . . . .	4 10 0	... 5 0 0
Bidet, mahogany, with box tops to drop over the frame, and pan of tin, painted, or Wedgewood ware, on 4 turned or tapered legs, good size . . . . .	2 5 0	... 2 10 0
Ditto, of small size, all plain . . . . .	1 16 0	... 2 0 0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bidet, mahogany, very large size, circular, &c. from	3	0	0	to	4	0
Ditto, common ditto, with fiddle-shape frames, and a drop-on lid, tin pan, tapered legs . . . . . from	1	12	0	...	1	16
Ditto, portable ditto, the legs to fold out, the top to fold over, tin japanned pan all complete, or the legs screw off and put inside . . . . . from	2	12	0	...	3	0
Book cases.—Dwarf of good Spanish mahogany, from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches high, 1 foot deep, made from 4 feet to 7 feet in length or width, for side of room, the front open, plain top, neat frieze, and pilasters, on a plinth or turned stump feet, sliding shelves and upright divisions for books; at per foot in length, or width . . . . . from	2	0	0	...	2	10
Book case, of the above description in wainscot, ditto	1	10	0	...	1	15
Ditto, made in deal for japanning, &c. . . . . from	1	2	0	...	1	6
Book cases ebonized, or stained rose-wood, and polished, about the price of wainscot.						
Book case, of good mahogany, all open in front, 7 feet to 8 feet high, 4 feet to 5 feet wide, 12 inches deep, neat frieze, moulded or paneled pilasters, a cornice to ditto, and on plinth or turned feet, plain sliding shelves, when the full width an upright partition, paneled backs, &c. per foot in width . . . . . from	4	0	0	...	4	10
Book case, as above, made in wainscot, ebonized, or in stained rose-wood, ditto . . . . . from	3	0	0	...	3	10
Book case, in deal, &c. as above, prepared for japanning . . . . . from	2	5	0	...	2	100
The above with folding doors from top to bottom, trellis wire panels, locks, hinges, &c. complete, and ebonized, or stained rose-wood, will cost per foot . . . . . from	4	0	0	...	4	10
And with doors finished in mahogany, as described, wire panels, &c. per foot in width . . . . . from	5	0	0	...	5	10
Book case of Spanish mahogany, neat paneled pilasters, plinth, and frieze, shifting shelves all mahogany, open front, top moulded, ditto the base and plinth, on turned feet, ornament in frieze and pattras, paneled back and polished, size about 5 feet high, and from 3 to 4 feet wide, at per foot in width . . . . . from	3	10	0	...	4	0
Book case of Spanish mahogany, fine wood, upper and lower parts, neat moulded cornice and frieze, and ditto surbase and plinth, or turned and reeded feet, with folding paneled doors to the lower part, with reeds and pattras, to the upper, folding doors, brass trellis wiring, and green silk curtains, or glazed with Newcastle glass, columns at the corners over, with moulded capitals and bases, a neat scroll pediment on top, shifting shelves inside, paneled back, brass astragals, good locks, and knobs, and polished, size about 7 feet to 7 feet 6 high, and from 4 feet to 5 feet wide, at per foot in width . . . . . from	6	10	0	...	7	0
Book cases, with secretary drawers in the lower parts for writing, doors paneled with reeds or mouldings, and shelf inside; the book case with						

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
shelves, glazed doors and silk curtains, neat frieze, cornice and mouldings, all good mahogany, brass astragals, and locks, knobs, &c. pigeon-holes, and small drawers inside the secretary, polished, &c. about 7 feet high, and from 3 feet to 4 feet wide, at per foot in width . . . . . from	5	10	0	to	6	0	0
Book case library in wainscot, with centre and wings, the lower table part to project before the upper part, breaks to ditto, framed and paneled doors at bottom, with pilasters, moulded plinth and surbase, and shelves inside to the upper part, and folding doors, filled trellis wire and silk curtains, neat cornice, frieze, &c. paneled pilasters and backs, ornamented black in-laying and varnished astragals, locks and knobs complete, size 8 feet high, and from 8 to 10 feet wide, at per foot in width . . . . . from	4	10	0	...	5	10	0
Bookcase library, with wings as above, made of good Spanish mahogany, with breaks, the lower part to project, a plinth and paneled doors at bottom, surbase moulding and folding doors above, glazed with best Newcastle glass, or with stout square brass trellis pannels, neat frieze and cornice, (no pilasters), paneled backs, sliding shelves inside, locks, brass astragals, knobs, &c. complete, and polished, from 7 to 8 feet high, and from 8 to 10 feet wide, at per foot in width . . . . . from	5	0	0	...	6	0	0
When cotton curtains to the upper doors, made full, will add per pair . . . . . from	1	0	0	...	1	10	0
When silk curtains for ditto, made full and handsome, according to size, &c. will add per pair to ditto . . . . . from	3	5	0	...	4	0	0
Panneled pilasters to the upper and lower parts, or quartered columns, &c. to ditto, will add, per foot, according to the work it may introduce . . . . . from	0	5	0	...	0	10	0
Book cases of very fine mahogany or rose-wood, rich with brass, or-molu, and chased mouldings and ornaments, carved truss supports to the lower part, and columns, with or-molu caps and bases to the upper part, or broad pilasters paneled, the lower doors flush in front, finished with a lozenge and honeysuckle ornaments, or paneled with or-molu mouldings, and the upper doors en suite, and filled plate glass, one plate each door, mahogany shelves and backs, and made from 16 feet to 20 feet in length, and the lower or table part having marble. The real value of such book cases cannot well be ascertained, excepting by those making similar pieces of furniture; as carving and gilding is also frequently introduced, and therefore may average per foot in width, being French polished, locks, &c. complete . . . . . from	15	0	0	...	20	0	0
The marble may be measured according to the sort, quality, and price. See Table of ditto.							
Book cases, deal, all plain, doors paneled to the upper and lower carcases, or the upper filled wire work shelves inside, neat cornice, plinth, &c. plain							

Painted, from 7 feet to 7 feet 6 inches high, and from 10 feet to 12 feet in width, at per foot, from	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Book cases, as above, in wainscot, all plain, for libraries, doors to fold with brass wire pannels, paneled backs, plinth and cornice, sliding shelves, locks, and keys, sizes, &c. as above, at per foot, from	3 0 0	to 3 10 0
Book cases made low, of deal, quite plain, a plinth or feet, 3 sliding shelves in grooves, no pilasters or frieze, a top to ditto, prepared for painting, &c. about 3 feet high, and from 3 to 5 feet wide, at per foot . . . . . from	3 10 0	... 4 0 0
Book cases, as the above, in wainscot, at per foot in width . . . . . from	0 12 0	... 0 15 0
Book cases, as ditto, all plain, and made in mahogany, at per foot in width . . . . . from	0 15 0	... 1 0 0
Book-carrier, or Canterbury, in mahogany or rose-wood, on 4 legs turned, with divisions for books, drawer, or drawers at bottom, on casters, &c. from	3 10 0	... 4 10 0
Book shelves, to hang up or fix against a wall, with solid ends, shaped in front, and made in mahogany, 3 shelves high, open in front and back, brackets top and bottom, and from 2 feet to 3 feet 6 inches wide, at per foot in width . . . . . from	0 12 0	... 0 15 0
Book shelves, as above, made in deal, any plain japanned, per foot in width . . . . . from	0 10 0	... 0 12 0
Book shelves, of rose-wood or mahogany, made ornamental to hang for drawing-rooms, 3 shelves, supported by brass turned columns, brackets, plates, and rings, and polished, &c. per foot . . . . . from	2 0 0	... 2 10 0
Book shelves, as above, made solid, turned wood columns, &c. at per foot . . . . . from	1 0 0	... 1 10 0
Book shelves, plain japanned, smaller size, supported with line or painted wiring, per foot, from	1 0 0	... 1 5 0
To Form Sham Books, for Bookcases, Doors, &c.		
1st price: Folios, at per back . . . . . from	0 4 6	... 0 5 0
Quartos ditto . . . . .	0 3 0	... 0 3 6
Octavos ditto . . . . .	0 2 6	... 0 3 0
Twelves ditto . . . . .	0 2 0	... 0 2 6
2d price: Folios superior . . . . .	0 5 6	... 0 6 0
Quartos ditto . . . . .	0 3 6	... 0 4 0
Octavos ditto . . . . .	0 2 9	... 0 3 6
Twelves ditto . . . . .	0 2 3	... 0 3 0
The above 1st in roan or calf, plain gilt, lettered, &c. the 2d price done superior and full gilt, all complete. When finished in Morocco or Russia, something extra.		
Bottle-carrier of mahogany, with divisions for ditto, and handle, each . . . . . from	0 10 0	... 0 16 0
Butler's fall-down oval supper tray, of Spanish mahogany, and paneled bottom, strong brass hinges, &c. according to size, each . . . . . from	2 10 0	... 3 10 0
Butler's square fall-down ditto, to answer the above purpose, to size, each . . . . . from	2 5 0	... 3 0 0
Butler's mahogany dinner trays, one low side or end, from 26 to 30 inches long, each . . . . . from	1 6 0	... 1 10 0
Smaller sizes in proportion. Brass corner plates and handles extra.		



Butler's mahogany tray stands, parts turned, finished, with wco, and to fold, each . . . . . from	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ditto, stained black, and polished . . . . . from	0	14	0	to	1	0
Wainscot butler's trays, a few shillings less than the above mahogany ones, &c.	0	12	0	...	0	16
Cabinets, for the sides of rooms, and under glasses, &c. made plain, and ebonized or stained rose-wood, and polished, generally considered about 3 feet high, and from 14 to 18 inches deep, the top of the same, a moulding underneath, with a frieze and plinth, or on turned feet, a pair of folding doors, filled brass trellis square wire pannels, and full silk curtains inside, a shelf, and finished brass mouldings and ornaments: from 3 to 5 feet long or wide, lock, key, &c. per foot in width . . . . .	2	10	0	...	3	0
Cabinet, handsome open front ditto, with frieze, plinth, and shelf inside, the top of the same, mouldings round the above, and the whole finished in black japan, varnished and polished, the mouldings all gilt matt and burnish, and supported by 2 carved chimera figures, at the ends, all gilt, from 5 to 7 feet long, at per foot in width or length . . . . .	3	0	0	...	3	10
When marble slabs are introduced as tops, refer to the prices of ditto, as finished and polished per foot super.—Mason's Work.						
Cabinet, of rose-wood, a frieze under top and brass or molu moulding, a plinth at bottom and moulding en suite, framed folding-doors, all of fine wood, mouldings and brass rosettes to ditto, best square brass work pannels to doors and full silk curtains, pilasters, outside doors, with brass ornamental columns in front, polished and finished with plain shelves inside, and paneled back, the top the same size, from 4 feet to 5 feet in width or length, at per foot . . . . . from	7	0	0	...	7	10
Cabinet, ebonized or stained rose-wood, with frieze and or molu mouldings, on turned feet, plinth, with mouldings round ditto, with open front in 2 divisions and 2 shelves, with 3 pilasters, and half brass ornamental columns in front, or the same carved and gilt, complete, from 5 feet to 7 feet long, at per foot . . . . . from	3	10	0	...	4	0
When brass or molu fretted mouldings for tops of Cabinets, &c. are used, refer to Brass Founder for the general prices of ditto.						
Tops for Cabinets highly japanned, varnished, polished, and finished, as black marble, with plain or moulded edges, at per foot super. . . . . from	0	7	0	...	0	9
Cabinets, richly finished in bronze and gold, all open, chimeras or foliage, ornamental supports, with frieze and top of statuary vein or dove marble, parts gilt, shelves for books finished, from 5 to 8 feet in length, at per foot . . . . . from	6	0	0	...	6	10
Small open Cabinets:—See Pier Tables. Common mahogany and deal ditto:—See Dwarf Bookcases.						
Cabinet of mahogany, all plain, flat pilasters, good wood, narrow frieze and plinth, a sett-off for books						

on top, supported by small columns, backs to ditto, shelves, and open front, wax polished, when very long a division in centre, and 6 small columns on top, from 5 feet to 7 feet in width, at per foot in width . . . . . from 2 0 0 to 2 5 0

All hollow, or circular-fronted, and sweep work, will generally average nearly double the above prices.

Cabinet, a pair of rose-wood folding doors for Cabinet, 3 feet wide, gothic or trellis wiring, and filled full fluted silk curtains, brass moulding, locks, hinges, bolts, &c., per pair . . . from 4 10 0 ... 5 0 0

Fine mahogany ditto, nearly the above prices.

Ditto, a pair of stained rose-wood ditto, ebonized ditto, or common mahogany filled, common wiring, &c. as above . . . . . from 3 10 0 ... 4 0 0

Cabinet, a handsome rose-wood cheffioneer ditto, with frieze and plinth, brass mouldings and ornaments, a folding door, filled blue silk, fluted to the centre, a set-off on top, with scroll side supports, and small shelf for china, &c., lower space for books, shelves inside, polished, &c., size from 3 to 4 feet wide, and about 5 feet high, at per foot . . . . . from 6 0 0 ... 6 10 0

When silvered looking-glass is used at the backs, &c., see the size and value of the plates, and also when transparent plates are put into doors, &c.

In giving this statement and prices of Cabinets, and indeed all other furniture, it is with a view of keeping in mind the probable price, agreeably to the description given, to enable the appraiser, who must, at all times, judge of the difference of materials and workmanship, either of greater or less value. We know many are not in such full practice, or in possession of the real prices of valuable furniture, as to estimate even near the truth, equal to those of the London practice.

Canterbury.—See Book-carrier and What-not.

Ditto, mahogany, for dinner and supper waiter, on turned legs and castors, with trays to ditto, &c. . . 4 10 0 ... 5 0 0

Cellaret, of mahogany, good Spanish wood for under side-boards, on frame and turned legs, made oval, with top to lift up, mouldings and hoops round, small size, with divisions inside for bottles, lined with lead, and polished, complete lock, &c. from 9 0 0 ... 10 10 0

Ditto, ditto, large size, of the above description, from 12 0 0 ... 13 10 0

When with carved mouldings, carved paw feet, and castors, extra . . . . . from 1 0 0 ... 3 0 0

Open Tubs.—See Wine Cooler.

When Canted Corners, &c.—See Sarcophagus.

Cheffioners, or moving Book-stands, from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches wide, by 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches high, on turned feet, with folding doors at bottom, and shelf inside, made in mahogany or stained wood, or japanned, paneled doors, or brass wir-

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
ing, and silk curtains, the upper part of ends shaped with two shelves above the top, all complete . . . . . from	4	0	0	to	6	0	0
Cheffioneers, in real rose-wood, with white lines or brass beads, rosettes, &c., extra . . . . . from	1	0	0	...	2	0	0
Cornices for Windows and Draperies.—See Upholstery.							
Clothes' Horses, mahogany, plain, with rails on standards, and cross feet, each . . . . . from	0	10	0	...	0	12	0
Ditto, larger size, each . . . . . from	0	12	0	...	0	15	0
Ditto, small size, made to fold, all mahogany, each	0	12	0	...	0	15	0
Ditto, large size, with folding wings, each . . . . . from	1	0	0	...	1	5	0
Colours in boxes, for drawing, with sliding top, 6 cakes to 12, each . . . . . from	0	7	0	...	0	12	0
Ditto, in ditto, ditto, 18 cakes to 24, each . . . . . from	0	18	0	...	1	4	0
Ditto, in boxes to lock, 12 colours, and pencils, and to 18 and 24 ditto, with drawer and saucers, each . . . . . from 1 <i>l.</i> to	1	8	0	...	1	14	0
Colours in boxes, slab glasses and brushes, drawer and palletes, up to 18 colours, all plain, each, from	1	1	0	...	2	2	0
Colours as above, in best boxes, of various descriptions, with tin chalk boxes, and chalks, each . . . . . from	1	11	6	...	3	13	6
Ditto, ditto, in extra finished inlaid boxes, colours and crayons, pencils, &c. . . . . from	2	12	6	...	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, in fine woods, complete . . . . . from	5	0	0	...	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, with desks, and every requisite for drawing . . . . . from	7	7	0	...	20	0	0
Chests of Drawers.—These may be had at all prices and all qualities: however, we shall select those of good wood and workmanship.							
Drawers, Chest of, a good mahogany, straight or round front, 3 long drawer dressing chest, all mahogany, and cedar bottoms, on French or turned feet, good locks and brass knobs, polished, &c. . . . . from	5	10	0	...	6	10	0
Ditto, as above, 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches long, and 3 feet 6 inches high, 5 drawers, 3 long and 2 short ditto, on feet or brackets of good mahogany, insides part cedar, backs, locks and knobs to ditto, reeded edge to top and drawers, lock beads complete . . . . . from	6	10	0	...	7	10	0
Ditto, made extra size, very fine wood, and moulded top and surbase, black beads, &c. . . . . from	8	0	0	...	9	0	0
Ditto, high chests of the above, in good mahogany, with 5 long and 2 short drawers, moulded top, French feet, mahogany drawer sides, cedar bottoms, &c., and pannel backs, &c. good locks, knobs, &c. . . . . from	10	10	0	...	12	12	0
Ditto, double chests of ditto, good mahogany, the lower part 2 long and 2 short drawers, upper ditto 3 long and 2 short ditto, as above, on French brackets, moulded base and surbase, and neat cornice above, good locks, brass knobs or handles, all complete . . . . . from	15	15	0	...	17	17	0
Drawers, large size wainscot chest of, with 3 long and 2 short ditto, on brackets, handles, locks, &c. according to size . . . . . from	5	5	0	...	6	6	0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.						
Dressing-cases, for ladies travelling, fitted up in various ways, of mahogany, rose-wood, &c. . . . . from	2	0	0	to	5	0	0					
Ditto, ditto for gentlemen, with the necessary apparatus complete . . . . . from	1	10	0	...	3	10	0					
Dressing and shaving stand, gentlemen's, with lift-up tray-tops and glass in ditto to draw up, basin and water-bottle, drawer and folding-doors, good mahogany, parts paneled, turned or tapered legs, according to size, and fittings up, complete . . . . . from	6	10	0	...	8	0	0					
Dumb-waiter, with two tier of tops of mahogany, with mouldings, on turned pillar, and 3 claws and castors, complete . . . . . from	3	10	0	...	4	0	0					
Ditto, ditto, with 3 tops, and mouldings extra pillar, larger size, &c. . . . . from	4	0	0	...	5	0	0					
Dumb-waiter, large size, fine Spanish wood, 3 tier of tops, finished with black mouldings, best brass castors, &c. . . . . from	4	14	6	...	5	15	6					
Frames for dressing-glasses, and for large looking-glasses.—See Glasses.												
Gilt mouldings.—See Glasses and Glass Frames.												
Ink-stands, rich ornamental ditto, for drawing-rooms or library, to various designs, of fine rose-wood, ebony, or mahogany, inlaid bhul or finished with rich bronzed or chased or-molu ornaments, small feet, &c. a drawer in stand for paper, hollows for wax pens, &c. or sweep-tray all round, with centre ink of cut glass, and 2 side ditto for wafers, sand, &c. complete, and polished . . . . . from	12	0	0	...	15	0	0					
Ditto, handsome ditto as above, made of tortoise-shell, and bhul borders, or fine woods, inlaid, pearl, ivory, &c. a drawer to ditto, hollows, glass ink silver tops, or-molu handles and paw feet, according to size, complete . . . . . from	10	to	15	guineas,	and	to	20	0	0			
Ditto, ditto, a variety of plain ditto of different descriptions . . . . . from	2l.	to	5l.	and	from	8	0	0	...	10	0	0
Ink-glasses, silver tops and patent stops, Bramah's, per pair . . . . . from	1	15	0	...	2	10	0					
Ditto, ditto, real silver ditto, stops, &c. per pair . . . . . from	2	10	0	...	3	0	0					
Ditto, ditto, glass inks, common, with brass or silvered tops, various sizes, per pair . . . . . from	0	2	6	...	0	4	0					
Liquor-case of Spanish mahogany, made plain, to contain 4 glass bottles and stoppers, lined with green cloth, brass handles, and corner plates, good lock and key, polished, complete . . . . . from	4	0	0	...	4	10	0					
Liquor-case, as above, mounted with heavy cut-glass bottles and stoppers, finished with brass bands, round corner plates, lined with cloth, patent lock, &c. . . . . from	6	0	0	...	7	10	0					
Liquor-case, mahogany, as above, brass bound, 4 stout cut-glass bottles for liquor, glass sugar-basin and water-jug in suite, stout handles, good lock, inside wadded for travelling, &c. . . . . from	9	9	0	...	12	12	0					
Library-steps of mahogany, about 3 steps high, and back-support, rails, &c. tops of steps carpeted, &c. each set . . . . . from	2	0	0	...	3	0	0					

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Library-steps, in mahogany, made higher, from 6 to 8 steps, according to the article . . . . .	5	0	0	to	6	0
Ditto, ditto, deal, made light and strong, all plain, with rest at back, 9 or 10 steps high, each set, from	1	10	0	...	2	0
Ditto, ditto, step made very lofty for the use of house and various purposes, from 12 to 15 steps high, and painted, with back-rest to fly out, or steps both sides, each set . . . . .	2	10	0	...	4	0
Gilt Mouldings, &c.—See Glass Frames and Glasses.						
Mouldings for rooms, picture-frames, &c. ebonized, or stained rose-wood, and polished.						
Mouldings, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch flat OG., ebonized to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wide, for bordering, per foot . . . . .	0	0	2	...	0	2
Ditto, ditto, and squares, ditto, 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	0	3	...	0	4
Ditto, ditto, with reeds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, ditto, ditto, from	0	0	4	...	0	5
Ditto, with a round, fillet and hollow, ditto, ditto						
Prepared with rabbet for pictures, extra.						
Stained as rose-wood from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per foot extra.						
Mitring and putting together for ditto, extra.						
Mouldings, bold moulding, 1-inch stained rose-wood and polished, per foot, in length . . . . .	0	0	8	...	0	10
Ditto, stout GO., and bead, 2-inch for rooms, per foot . . . . .	0	1	4	...	0	10
Ditto, ditto, 3-inch, as above, ditto . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	6
Ditto, ditto, 4-inch, ditto, ditto, with double mouldings each side . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	0
Night-stool, plain mahogany lift-up top, Wedge-wood pan, on tapered legs, &c. . . . .	1	4	0	...	1	0
Ditto, ditto, made circular in mahogany, turned legs, Wedge-wood pan and cover . . . . .	1	10	0	...	1	15
Night-table, tray top and doors, with convenience to draw out, pan, &c. tapered legs of mahogany, &c.	3	10	0	...	4	10
Packing-cases for furniture are expensive articles, and of no very apparent value. Every means should be thought of to reduce as much as possible this expense, both by using the materials as thin as can be admitted of, and with as little labour as possible; certainly only with moderate profit, instead of an enormous one, which often prevents the sale of furniture for the country, on account of that frequently heavy expense.						
The French pack much of their furniture in straw, after it has been papered; this may save a trifling expense of battens and time in fixing furniture in the case, baize, &c. &c.						
On taking the average of a number of close packing cases, time making, nails, battens, &c. it will amount (with a fair profit, and made with $\frac{1}{2}$ pine, at the present price, of about 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per load), to						
per 100 feet super . . . . .	3	0	0	...	3	6
Or, at per superficial foot . . . . .	0	0	7	...	0	8

EXAMPLE.—A Case measuring 3 feet high, 3 feet wide, and 5 feet long, extreme size, will contain about 90 superficial feet, viz.

Length	<sup>ft.</sup>	5	0	mult. by the height,
		15	0	feet.
		15	0	gives one side,
		15	0	the opposite side.
		15	0	the top, by same rule.
		15	0	the bottom.
		18	0	the two ends, containing 9 feet each.
		12	0	for cross battens, &c.
Superficial feet		90	0	
		8		mult. by the pence per foot.
	12)	720	0	
		60	0	reduced to shillings, and gives the
		60	0	price of the case.

This is always exclusive of packing; for that to some furniture is trifling; but when a variety of articles are introduced in one case, it is considerable.

The above prices may vary a trifle, when the price of wood rises or falls, and where thinner can occasionally be used.

Packing-cases, Skeleton, for lighter articles, chairs, &c. made only with battens, and not filled in close, but frequently must have mats to line the inside to keep the weather off, or the lighter chairs or tables hay-banded before they are put in, which will be much the same thing as to expense, the open spaces not filled in wood being about 9 or 10 inches by 12 or 14 inches, and will average per foot super. including the above . . . . . from

Packing-mats are now reasonable, according to size and quality, each . . . . . from 0 1 4 ... 0 1 6

Half price is usually allowed by the trade for the return of all cases free of expense.

When a quantity of furniture is going a considerable, or indeed any, distance in the country, we think it the most advisable way, and now getting somewhat general, since the caravans have been brought to so much perfection, by the addition of springs, that glass, pictures, and nearly every description of furniture, &c. can be removed without packing-cases or packing, when they can go and unload direct: the prices of which can be seen under the article *Cartage*, and generally saves considerable expense.

Pot-cupboards, various, of mahogany, tray top, on 4 tapered or turned legs; door hinged to fold or reeded to slide, complete . . . . . from 1 8 0 ... 1 15 0

Ditto, made as a Pembroke table for dining-rooms, with a flap to fall down, with brass quadrant, turned legs; one flap to rise, and brackets of mahogany . . . . . from 3 0 0 ... 3 10 0

Pedestals for busts, &c. in wood, turned and finished, with base moulding and plinth, prepared for japanning, per foot super. . . . . from 0 4 0 ... 0 4 6

Ditto, japanned in imitation of marble, and varnished to various patterns, per foot super. from 0 3 6 ... 0 4 6

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Pedestals for busts, gilt in oil gold, the gliding per foot superficial . . . . . from	0	3	3	10	0	3
Pedestal.—EXAMPLE, 4 feet high, 1 foot diam. will contain 12 feet super. at 4s. 6d. . . . .				2	14	0
Japanning ditto, vein, dove, &c. marble, at 3s. 6d. . . . .				2	2	0
Each column or pedestal . . . . .				4	16	0
Pedestals or columns, fluted and finished as above, complete, will be extra on the whole, per foot, from	0	1	0	...	0	2
Pedestals for busts, of imitation scagliola marble of various description, statuary or black marble plinths and tops, about 4 feet, and from 10 inches to a foot diameter, each, 10s. to 12s. per foot, from	6	0	0	...	7	10
Plate-warmers, pedestal ditto, for the ends of side-boards, solid Spanish mahogany, about 20 inches square, and 3 feet to 3 feet 3 inches high, framed double pannel doors, moulded top friezes under and plinth, plain pilasters in front, inside lined tin, plate-racks and heater, polished complete, and with some variations of work, each . . . . . from	12	0	0	...	14	0
Ditto, frequently made double the above width, for pier of dining-room, handsomely finished, double pannel in front door, at each end; two heaters, and lined throughout, the inside tin, truss foliage pilasters, parts carved, and brass mouldings or gallery above, and all French polished, will frequently cost . . . . . from	35	0	0	...	40	0
Port-folio stand, for books of drawings, made in black or stained wood, as rose-wood, with straight turned legs or parts turned, and the lower parts swept out, with castors, light framing in the centre of sides, or a frame to rise from each side to meet and form a desk over the books, about 3 feet long, and 2 feet 9 inches high, sometimes made in mahogany . . . . . from	5	10	0	...	6	10
Pier table, open framed, with plain moulded top, and frieze under, supported with plain turned and gilt columns in front, or scroll foliage legs, and plain pilasters at back, and on plinth stained rose-wood with brass ornaments, the back filled full, fluted silk to the centre, from 2 feet 6 inches wide to 3 feet 6 inches, at per foot in width . . . . . from	2	5	0	...	2	15
When marble slabs are used to the above pier tables.—See the prices of ditto in Marbles.						
When looking-glass is used at back, add price of ditto, and blind frames, deducting the silk, &c.						
Ditto, with moulding under top, japanned or stained, and polished and supported by a single truss-shaped support in the centre to stand on the floor, the lower end scroll or paw foot, from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet wide, each . . . . . from	2	10	0	...	3	0
Enclosed pier tables.—See Cabinets.						
Portable desks, various, plain ditto, with lift-ups, inside of mahogany, &c. 18 inches . . . . . from	1	4	0	...	1	10
Ditto, with brass corner plate, and extra work, from	1	16	0	...	2	0
Ditto, of good mahogany, 20 inches long, with drawer and lift-ups, and lined cloth partition for ink-stand, wafers, and wax, complete . . . . . from	2	5	0	...	2	10

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Portable desks, brass corner plates, and banded brass, for travelling, patent lock, &c. . . . .	3	0	0	to	3	10	0
Ditto, of rose-wood, bound and finished, brass as above, and corner plates, the inside fitted up in the best manner, and with secret drawers for ladies, &c. complete . . . . .	4	4	0	...	5	5	0
Sarcophagus cellarets, of Spanish mahogany, with canted corners, a moulded cove in top, the fronts and ends paneled, on carved feet, large size, inside fitted up for 10 bottles, and lined lead, with patent lock and rack, each . . . . .	12	0	0	...	14	0	0
Ditto, smaller sizes of the above, for 6 or 8 bottles, from . . . . .	10	0	0	...	12	0	0
Ditto, made quite plain, of good wood, with turned legs and castors, for 6 to 8 bottles . . . . .	8	0	0	...	10	0	0
Secretary, in Spanish mahogany, with folding doors at bottom, with 1 plain shelf inside, or 3 sliding shelves, on French feet or brackets; a secretary drawer above the doors, to draw out, and the front to fall down, lined cloth, and pigeon-holes and drawers in ditto, moulded top, good wood, locks, &c. complete, from 3 feet 6 inches, to 4 feet long, each . . . . .	12	0	0	...	14	0	0
Ditto, French, of fine mahogany, the front of top part to fall down for writing, and lined leather, drawers, and open spaces inside for papers, the lower part folding-doors, shelf inside and a strong well at bottom, on plinth, with surbase mouldings, a frieze round under top with drawer in ditto, handsome columns or pilasters, or-molu caps and bases, the whole French polished, made from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches wide, and about 4 feet 6 inches high, plain square top, good locks, &c. per foot in width, when of the best description of work and materials . . . . .	10	0	0	...	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, made with marble slab on top, looking-glass, and columns inside, per ft. . . . .	14	0	0	...	18	0	0
Sideboard-table, on 4 turned legs, plain square top, and frame under (no drawers), made of good Honduras mahogany, and polished, from 5 to 6 feet long; about 3 feet high and 27 inches wide, at per foot in length . . . . .	1	0	0	...	1	5	0
Sideboards, of good Honduras mahogany, with cellaret drawer at one end, at the other an open drawer or fall-down front to ditto, a narrow drawer in the centre for napkins, all cock beads, &c. on 4 turned legs, polished, &c. and about 5 ft. long, at per foot . . . . .	1	10	0	...	2	0	0
Ditto, when made with circular front, per foot, from . . . . .	1	15	0	...	2	10	0
Sideboards of Spanish mahogany, on 6 turned legs, deep drawer, at one end lined, lead for bottles and partitions, a plain drawer or cupboard in suite at the other end, and a long drawer in the centre with breaks in frame, and a plate-drawer under, moulding under the top, tray at back, and polished, 8 feet long, 2 feet 4 in. wide, 3 feet 2 or 3 inches high, will cost about 25. per foot, or from . . . . .	23	0	0	...	25	0	0
Sideboard, Spanish mahogany, as above, with pedestals at ends, folding doors and drawers to ditto, a . . . . .							



	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
drawer in centre, a plain cupboard and shelf to one pedestal, and the other fitted up as a plate-warmer, lined tin, racks, and heater, all fine wood, scroll moulding and ornaments, edge of top moulded and ditto the plinth, and shaped out at the bottom for sarcophagus, to size about 7 feet 6 in. long by 2 feet 6 in. wide, and 3 feet 2 in. high, from	38	0	0	to	40	0	0
Sideboard, Spanish mahogany as above, fine wood, the top framed with mouldings, breaks, and ornaments, one long drawer in the centre of frame, supported by 2 carved chimeras in mahogany or scroll foliage, truss ornament, supports, &c. flat pilasters at back, on a plinth, with breaks or hollowed out in the centre, about 8 feet long, finished and polished, about 5 <i>l.</i> per foot, or from	36	0	0	...	40	0	0
Ditto, plain, of the above description, supported on bold turned and carved legs, and plinth-shaped out at bottom; a tablet in frame, and two drawers complete, about 8 feet in width, at 4 <i>l.</i> per foot, or . . . . . from	30	0	0	...	34	0	0
If less in length, deduct about 2 <i>l.</i> per foot, and when sweep-fronted, add per foot . . . . . from	1	0	0	...	1	10	0
Sideboard: brass rods for backs of ditto are made at all prices; but if handsome, and extending from 7 to 9 feet in length, with pillars and vases complete, centre branches for lights, &c. will cost, from	7	7	0	...	10	10	0
When made circular or hollow fronted, will add to the expense, per rod . . . . . from	3	0	0	...	4	0	0
Common rods, of the above description, all plain, pillars and vases, 6 to 7 feet long, from 12 <i>s.</i> to 16 <i>s.</i> per foot, or . . . . . from	4	0	0	...	5	10	0
Sideboard flaps, to fix against the wall, and hinged to fold down, supported with fly legs or brackets, made of plain mahogany, wainscot, or stained wood, from 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet in width, complete, at per foot in width . . . . . from	0	15	0	...	1	0	0
Screens, common or plain, stained black and polished pole fire-screens, mounts papered and coloured, on turned bottoms, &c. the pair . . . . . from	3	0	0	...	3	10	0
Ditto, a pair of handsome turned bottom pole-screens, stained rose-wood, ebonized and polished, or plain japanned, ornamented brass and paw feet, the mounts filled silk, &c. the pair . . . . . from	5	10	0	...	6	0	0
Ditto, stained rose-wood, or black as above, with triangular bottoms, turned standards, canted corner, mounts of the same, filled silk, &c. on brass balls, paw feet, &c. the pair, and ornamented . . . . . from	6	10	0	...	7	0	0
Ditto as above, of good Spanish mahogany and black mouldings, mounts with silks, &c. extra per pair . . . . . from	0	15	0	...	1	0	0
Ditto of the above description, made light for bed-rooms, on turned bottoms, or on 3 claws, stained or japanned, without ornaments, the mounts plain silk, &c. the pair . . . . . from	4	10	0	...	5	0	0
Ditto, tripod bottoms, the pillars, &c. turned and carved, the parts gilt and japanned or stained rose-wood, with brass feet, or parts inlaid, shaped							

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
mounts, and filled silk, the poles burnished brass and ornamental vases on top, the pair . . . . .	8	0	0	to	10	0
Screens of the above description made handsome, of real rose-wood, parts gilt or brass, burnished rings and ornaments, poles and vases ditto, complete rose-wood mounts, filled silk, the bottoms bold turned mouldings, or triangular plinths, balls, feet or brass ornaments complete and polished, the pair . . . . .	10	0	0	...	15	0
Ditto, ditto: the above, and a variety of other shaped screens, are frequently made very expensive, carving and gilding, brass sliding mounts, with silk banner draperies, and fringed at bottom, &c. the pair, from 15 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	20	0	0	...	25	0
Ditto, with one sliding mount, upright pannel, stained rose-wood, or ebonyed, with brass ornaments or parts gilt, on turned standards and claws, the mount filled silk, &c. . . . .	4	0	0	...	4	10
Ditto, ditto, in real rose-wood or mahogany, and finished as above, complete, each . . . . .	5	0	0	...	6	0
Ditto, for dining-rooms or library, with 4 folding leaves of mahogany, from 3 ft. 6 inch. to 4 ft. 6 inch. high, about 14 inch. wide, turned rails at bottom, and the pannels filled serge or tammy, about 1 <i>l.</i> each leaf, or each . . . . .	3	10	0	...	4	10
Ditto, as above, made about 5 feet high, from 16 to 18 inches wide, double moulded joints to keep off the wind, made to fold both ways, double pannels and filled with tammy to the floor, of good Spanish mahogany, all complete, from 2 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i> per leaf, or each . . . . .	11	0	0	...	12	0
Ditto, ditto, when made with 6 leaves, and about 7 feet high, and 1 ft. 9 in. wide, per leaf . . . . .	3	0	0	...	3	10
Ditto screens, common, 2-leaf mahogany ditto, filled tammy . . . . .	1	10	0	...	2	0
Screens, cheval of mahogany, 3 slides of mahogany for libraries, &c. filled tammy on turned pillar and claws, or cross standards and truss feet, the frame moulded, all complete . . . . .	5	0	0	...	5	10
A common description of the above . . . . .	4	0	0	...	4	10
Ditto, a new description of screens, and chimney ornaments, mounted with silk, that when drawn out forms a circular fan or screen, with border, &c. on metal Gothic ornamental standards, &c. each . . . . .	6	0	0	...	7	7
Ditto, candle shades and screens for the table, ornamented as above . . . . .	1	0	0	...	3	3
Brass burnished poles and vases for pole fire-screens, will add per pair . . . . .	1	10	0	...	1	15
A variety of cheval drawing-room screens are now frequently made up for the best rooms, richly carved and gilt, with one slide, and filled silk, on standard and cross stretchers, truss feet, &c. often finished bhul work and real or-molu mouldings, &c. each . . . . .	20	0	0	...	30	0
Chair-back screens, covered tammy or serge, with a bag for the chair back according to size . . . . .	0	18	0	...	1	2

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Screens:—plain 6-leaf screens of deal, framed, canvassed and papered on one side, and coloured on both sides, about 6 feet high, by 1 foot 9 inches to 2 feet wide, at 1 <i>l.</i> per leaf, or at about 2 <i>s.</i> per foot super. or . . . . . from	5	10	0	to	6	0	0
When both sides are canvassed and papered, and coloured or covered with figured paper . . . from	6	10	0	...	7	10	0
Tables, Bagatelle, lined cloth, made of mahogany to fold, with balls, mace, &c. complete, of various sizes, quite plain, each . . . . . from	3	10	0	...	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, largest sizes, with mississippi table complete to ditto, to open 7 feet, each . . . . . from	6	10	0	...	8	8	0
Table, Billiard, full size, 12 feet by 6, of good mahogany, lined green cloth, pockets silk stuffed, &c. complete, with cues, maces and balls, turned, moulded legs, and well made, each . . . . . from	80	0	0	...	85	0	0
Tables, ditto, as above, made with additional work; the frame inlaid and panneled, rose-wood, &c. mouldings of legs black and polished, legs reeded, &c. all Spanish mahogany, fine wood, with drawer, balls, maces, cues, all finished in the best manner, . . . . . from	100	0	0	...	120	0	0
When made with marble tops for the East or West Indies, &c. extra . . . . . from	10	0	0	...	15	0	0
Cues or maces, per dozen . . . . . from	3	0	0	...	3	10	0
Ivory 2-inch balls, per set of 3 . . . . . from	1	6	0	...	1	10	0
Tables of the above description may be had of various sizes and prices, from 10 to 70 guineas.							
Screw brass feet are frequently used to bring them to a true level, which adds to the expense; and this is also the case when made portable.							
Tables for Backgammon and Chess, made with sliding top in the centre, a frame under, on standards, claws and castors, finished all round the frame in pannels with beads, the ends shaped, and the tops to lift up for the chess and drafts-men, the top to reverse, and finished in leather for chess, drafts, &c., (without men), all complete . . . . . from	10	0	0	...	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, made as a sofa-table, with flaps to fold, and finished in fine mahogany or rose-wood, and brass mouldings on standards, claws, and castors, polished and finished in the best manner, centre of top to reverse and slide, lined leather for chess, and inside for backgammon, &c. . . . . from	14	0	0	...	16	16	0
Table for Chess only, of good mahogany, rose-wood, &c. a narrow frame and drawer for men, round corners, on a pillar and shaped plinth, balls at bottom, the squares inlaid black and white holly on the top, and not to reverse, moulded edge, and either circular or oblong, leaving a space each side for the men . . . . . from	4	10	0	...	5	10	0
Tables, for the bed, couch, or sofa, during illness very convenient, made generally in mahogany, with a top to slide forward on lopers, and on a square or turned pillar, fixed nearest one end of							

	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
the triangular plinth, on turned stump feet and castors, made low to go underneath the rail of bed, sofa, &c. the top made to rise out of the pillar, and occasionally to form desk for writing, &c. . . . . from	5 0 0	to 6 0 0
Tables as above, made frequently very large and strong, 3 feet in length, supported by bracket, and every thing in proportion as to strength, for dining on, &c. &c. will cost, each, . . . from	7 0 0	... 8 0 0
Tables, Card, made of fine mahogany, with turned moulded legs, and tops to fold, lined green cloth, moulded edge or reeded, the frame paneled with bead or line, and at bottom round or canted corners, a band on top, fly legs, or on a pillar and 4 claws, the tops to turn, polished, &c. complete, the pair . . . . . from	11 11 0	... 13 13 0
Ditto, as above, finished in rose-wood, &c. as above described, with brass bead mouldings, parts inlaid, and bordered and polished, complete, the pair . . . . . from	14 14 0	... 16 16 0
Tables, Chamber, in mahogany, with a drawer in ditto, 3 feet, turned legs and beads, good wood . .	2 5 0	... 2 15 0
Ditto, ditto, with 2 drawers, turned legs and moulded top, &c. about 4 feet long . . . . . from	4 0 0	... 4 10 0
Ditto, ditto, each size, circular fronts extra, each	0 15 0	... 1 0 0
Ditto, ditto, 3 feet dressing-table japanned, buff or grey air-wood with lines, ledge round back and ends, &c. . . . . from	2 10 0	... 3 0 0
Ditto, ditto, 3 feet 6 inches, to 4 feet long, as above, and shelf under, finished with two drawers in the best manner, turned legs, japanned and varnished, tray round, &c. . . . . from	4 10 0	... 5 0 0
Ditto, ditto as above, prepared for washing, with holes for basins, shelf, sweep out tray, round, &c. size, 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet . . . . . from	3 10 0	... 4 10 0
Tables for Dressing, as the above, with knee hole, and 2 drawers deep, each side, ditto, and one in the centre, turned legs and castors, shelf underneath swept out, tray round back and ends, japanned in the best manner, with ornaments, from 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches long, each . . . . . from	7 0 0	... 7 10 0
Any of this description of Tables, made as real bamboo and japanned, as such will add an additional half.		
Table as above, made in mahogany, with knee-hole drawers or cupboards, legs turned, castors, and about 4 feet 6 inches, will cost each . . . from	7 10 0	... 8 10 0
Tables.—Dining Table, on a large single pillar, good Spanish mahogany and mouldings, top of fine wood, 4 sweep claws and brass castors, round or canted corners, strong clamps and ketch, top about 3 feet 6 inches, by 4 feet 6 inches . . . from	10 0 0	... 12 0 0
Ditto, ditto, made quite plain, and of Honduras wood, smaller size, &c. . . . . from	8 0 0	... 10 0 0
Table, Dining.—The tops of wide fine Honduras mahogany, large turned and moulded pillars, with 4 claws to each, and best castors, made in 3 pieces,		

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

clamps, lopers and catches, with two wide loose flaps, and fastenings to the set, from 14 to 18 feet in length, and about 5 feet in width, at per foot in length . . . . . from 2 15 0 to 3 0 0  
 Or, at per foot superficial, measuring the top, from 0 11 0 to 0 12 0

EXAMPLE.

14 ft. @ £.2 15 = 14 ft. by 5 ft. = 14ft. @ £.3 0 0 = 14 ft. by 5.

2	5	3	5
28	70	£.42 0 0	70
7	11		12
3 10	2,0770		2,0840
£.38 10	£.38,10		£.42,0

The tops being above 5 feet wide, viz. 5 feet 6 inches wide, will require an advance, and be about 3l. 6s. per foot in length.

The Tables on pillars and claws for Dining Tables, are deemed so unsteady, that those on sliding frames have nearly superseded them, being superior for that purpose.

Table, Dining, smaller size, good Honduras, tops of fine wood, made plain, on turned pillars, 2 pieces with 3 claws each, brass castors, clamps and lopers, or fly brackets to support wide flaps, when with 2 flaps, 2 turned legs screwed under, catches and fastenings, from 9 to 12 feet long, and about 4 feet 6 inches wide, at per foot in length, from viz. 12 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, viz. 54 feet . . from

£. s. d.    £. s. d.  
 2 0 0 to 2 4 0  
 0 9 0 ... 0 9 6

By measuring Tables in this manner, their values may be more readily found than by guessing in the usual way, and can be ascertained within a few shillings.

Tables.—A set of good Spanish mahogany Imperial Dining Tables, with sliding frames, 3-inch reeded legs and brass castors, loose flaps and brass fastenings, edge of tops reeded, size from 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches in width, and from 9 to 12 feet in length, at per foot in length . . . . . from

2 10 0 ... 2 15 0

Tables, Imperial, made with sliding frames as above, from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet in width, and from 12 to 20 feet in length, at per foot in length, from

2 18 0 ... 3 0 0

Ditto, flap case, made of mahogany, to stand on a plinth, a top and moulding round ditto, back to ditto, and slips for shelves, according to size, from

4 0 0 ... 5 0 0

When the tops of Tables are thickened up from the underside, and moulding worked round ditto, there will be a very considerable extra expense on the above prices: we have seen some of fine mahogany worth 10s. per foot in the inch thick, the tops alone.

When the surfaces or tops of the above Tables are French polished, we understand they are generally done by the trade, at per foot super . . from

0 1 0 ... 0 1 3

Tables, with 2 flaps, 4 feet 6 inches wide, good Spanish mahogany, on turned legs and castors, opened to 6 feet . . . . . from

6 10 0 ... 7 0 0

Table, Wainscot dining with flaps for the

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
kitchen from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches, fly legs, &c. . . . .	2	5	0	to	2	10
Table, Dining, of deal, as above . . . . .	1	5	0	...	1	10
Table, common mahogany dining, 2-flap ditto, turned legs, 3 feet 3 inches, to 3 feet 6 inches long . . . . .	3	10	0	...	4	10
Ditto, ditto, larger sizes, ditto, when the 4 legs fly, and 2 fast, deep flaps, from 3 feet 6 inches, to 4 feet 6 inches long, &c. . . . .	5	10	0	...	6	10
Ditto, ditto, of good Spanish mahogany, large size, Tables, mahogany, loo ditto, breakfast ditto, &c. on turned pillar, plain triangular bottom and truss feet, finished with pattras, or turned stumps, good wood, block and clamps, the top 3 feet 6 inches by 4 feet, complete . . . . .	11	11	0	...	12	12
Ditto, ditto, loo drawing-room ditto, of handsome Spanish mahogany, the top bordered, from 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches diameter, with rim under, turned pillar and mouldings, triangular plinth, sweep claws, and paw castors, &c. . . . .	14	0	0	...	16	0
Ditto, ditto, as above, finished, in very fine wood, a reeded or triangular pillar, brass truss feet, rim under top, &c. &c. polished . . . . .	18	0	0	...	20	0
Ditto, ditto, made of rose-wood as the above, ornamented brass mouldings, trusses and castors, &c. . . . .	21	0	0	...	24	0
Ditto, ditto, as above, of fine rose-wood, large size, and ornamented, inlaid brass or wood bordering, round top, on a quadrangular plinth, best large chased ornamental brass paw, feet and castors, or carved rose-wood feet, double clamp and catch all finished in the best manner, with turned, reeded, and carved foliage, or shaped to the plinth, all complete and polished, &c. . . . .	30	0	0	...	35	0
Brass mouldings round the edges of table tops, instead of being finished in the wood, per foot in length, extra . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3
Ditto, ditto, with brass fret above, and attached to the moulding for round tops, per foot extra, from . . . . .	0	4	6	...	0	5
Table of rose-wood, for drawing-room, made with frame and 4 drawers, pannels and mouldings to ditto, shaped standards, claws and castors, or cross rails with truss feet, top veneered or covered leather for writing, and finished with brass mouldings and ornaments, 4 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches wide, &c. . . . .	15	0	0	...	16	0
When table-tops are covered leather, and neat border round ditto, frequently gilt, the table will cost about the same price as when finished with fine veneered mahogany or rose-wood.						
Table ditto, as above, made in mahogany, and finished in the best manner . . . . .	12	0	0	...	14	0
Ditto, when the above rose-wood tables are made with bhul, inlaid, and brass ornaments or or-molu on the drawers, and ends and standards;—or, when carving is introduced, will add frequently double the above price, or when with 6 drawers, breaks and mouldings round . . . . .	25	0	0	...	30	0

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Table, rose-wood as above, with 2 drawers, 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches long, finished with beads, &c., as above, locks, keys, &c. . . . . from	12	0	0	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, in mahogany, as above . . . . . from	10	0	0	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, occasional, or Supper Tables, of plain rose-wood, no frame, with standards, claws, and castors . . . . . from	5	0	0	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, in plain mahogany . . . . . from	4	0	0	4	10	0
Table, rose-wood Sofa, ditto, with 2 drawers, and flaps, panneled at back, shaped standards, sweep claws and brass castors, or cross stretcher rails, and truss feet, &c. top of fine wood, with border finished, beads and ornaments, about 5 feet open, and 2 feet 3 inches wide, polished . . . . . from	12	0	0	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, as above, in fine mahogany, finished in fine wood, and polished . . . . . from	10	0	0	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, of plain mahogany, standards, claws, and castors, drawers, &c. . . . . from	8	0	0	10	0	0
Tables, Trio.—A set of rose-wood ditto, made handsome, and good wood, brass beads or white lines, on turned pillars and claws, turned feet or balls, and to slide out, polished, &c. per set, from	7	0	0	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, plain mahogany, made as above, on standards, to draw out with beads, and on claws, polished, &c. per set . . . . . from	5	0	0	5	10	0
Table, Pembroke; mahogany, good wood, with flaps, and drawer, on turned legs, double fly brackets, and on castors, knobs, lock, &c. about 2 feet 9 inches, and to open about 3 feet. . . . . from	5	0	0	5	15	0
Tables, as above, smaller sizes, and plain . . . . . from	4	5	0	5	0	0
Tables, for drawing-rooms or libraries, made circular, with frame and 4 drawers, round, of fine rose-wood, white lines or beads, on stout turned or moulded pillar, 3 claws, and castors, or a triangular plinth and truss feet, top covered leather and border, or veneered and moulded, good locks and knobs, size from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches diameter, to turn on its centre, polished, finished brass moulding . . . . . from	25	0	0	30	0	0
Ditto, made plain, without beads, and not to turn on the pillar, common castors, and covered cloth, and 4 drawers, &c. . . . . from	15	0	0	18	0	0
Ditto, in mahogany, made circular, as above, good wood, and bead to drawers, on pillar and claws, locks, &c., complete, 3 feet 6 inches diameter . . . . . from	14	0	0	16	0	0
Tables.—Smaller circular drawing-room, rose-wood or fine mahogany, &c., tables, with turned or reeded pillars, with claws, or triangular plinth truss feet, castors, &c., brass let-in border, round top, and moulded, from 1 foot 9 inches to 2 feet diameter . . . . . from	3	0	0	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, finished with brass mouldings, a narrow frame or rim under top . . . . . from	4	10	0	5	10	0
Tables.—Ladies' writing-tables, made of rose, king, or other woods, about 2 feet 6 inches long, the top covered leather to rise as desk, or veneered, with drawer for ink and sand, and a flap covered leather in ditto, on one or two turned pillars, moulded or						

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
reeded, a plinth at bottom, shaped all round, or finished as footstool, on brass feet or balls, and castors, beads, &c. . . . . from	12	0	0	to	14	0	0
Tables.—Ladies' writing-tables, as above, finished for backgammon and chess, with silk bag under, part of the top at each end to lift up, and made circular, all complete, polished, &c. . . . . from	16	0	0	...	18	0	0
Tables, plain.—Small size Ladies' work-table, on pillar and 3 claws, or plinth and balls . . . . . from	2	5	0	...	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, with work bag of silk, top to lift up, on pillar and plinth, small claws, or brass paw feet and castors, top edge moulded, and polished, lock and key . . . . . from	6	6	0	...	8	8	0
Tables, to form desk for writing and reading, to draw up from the pillar or standards, the top with back rest, and a drawer in frame, with ink and sand, made in good mahogany or plain rose-wood, and lines or bead, on claws and castors . . . . . from	4	10	0	...	6	0	0
Table.—Library writing-table, the top covered with black Spanish leather plain, or green cloth, or finished solid or veneered, with rounded or moulded edge, on 4 bold turned moulded legs, round corners, and 4 drawers in frame, all of good mahogany, locks, and castors, from 4 to 5 feet long, with beads, and polished . . . . . from	15	0	0	...	18	0	0
When Bramah's locks are used, the end rails panned, the legs carved and reeded, a rising flap in the top, will add considerably to the above.							
This description of tables are at times made very large and expensive, with carved bold truss foliage legs, and on a shaped oak plinth at the bottom, and when finished with or-molu beads and mouldings, will frequently amount to double, and even to treble the above price.							
Table.—Library table, with pedestals at the ends, and drawers in front, of good wood, mouldings, &c. the top covered black leather, and panned back, locks and knobs, or handles, beads, &c. complete, to size, from 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches, by 3 feet wide, polished, &c. . . . . from	20	0	0	...	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, as above, larger size, with doors and shelves at back, and the drawers in front, locks, and knobs, beaded and finished in the best manner, from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet long, &c. complete . . . . . from	35	0	0	...	40	0	0
Tables as the above, of fine wood and ornamented, with parts inlaid and frequently 6 feet long, and when finished in the best manner, complete, will cost . . . . . from	70	0	0	...	80	0	0
Table, Wash-hand; full size, of deal, with 2 drawers, on turned legs and castors, japanned and finished, with line ornaments and varnished, high tray, round back and ends, sweep shelf at bottom, prepared for 2 basins, &c., the Wedgewood ware basins, cariff, ewer, tumbler, soap cups, and brush-tray, from 3 feet 9 inches to 4 feet 3 inches long . . . . . from	6	10	0	...	7	0	0



The Wedgewood ware and dressing service is generally charged extra, as it frequently differs considerably in quality and value.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Table; a wainscot kitchen ditto, 3 feet to 3 feet 3 in. with flaps for dinner, fly legs . . . . .	2	5	0	to	2	10	0
Table; deal ditto, as above, one flap and fly leg, size, &c. . . . .	1	5	0	...	1	10	0
Table; a wainscot 3-feet round, on pillar and claws . . . . .	1	10	0	...	1	15	0
Table; 2 feet 6 in. to 3 feet, dressing or chamber, no drawer, legs turned or plain . . . . .	0	18	0	...	1	0	0
Table; ditto, ditto, with drawer . . . . .	1	5	0	...	1	10	0
Table, ditto, made strong, with 2 drawers for butler's pantry, &c. about 3 feet 6 in. long . . . . .	1	10	0	...	1	15	0
Tea poy, mahogany, of good wood, on pillar and claws, top to lift up, all plain, 2 tea canisters inside, and sugar glass, complete . . . . .	6	10	0	...	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, rose-wood, parts inlaid brass ornament, on turned reeded pillar, shaped plinth, small claws and castors, canisters and sugar glass, basin, &c. . . . .	11	11	0	...	12	12	0
Tea-chest, 12 inches long, of fine mahogany, black beads, 2 tea canisters, cut glass basin, toplined leather, small feet, &c. . . . .	2	0	0	...	2	5	0
Ditto as rose-wood, inlaid brass, and handsomely finished . . . . .	2	10	0	...	3	10	0
A great variety of the above at all prices, according to the quality and work introduced.							
Tea-tray; mahogany oval ditto, with rim round, brass handles, and the bottom lined green cloth, from 32 to 28 inches long, and 21 wide . . . . .	2	0	0	...	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, smaller size ditto . . . . .	1	4	0	...	1	10	0
Table Tops.—Stamped leather covers, for table tops, lined underside, and bound gilt leather, making included, at per foot super. . . . .	0	2	6	..	0	3	0
Lining table-tops black Spanish leather, printed border not gilt, per foot super. . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	3	6
Ditto red, blue, green, &c. Moroccos for table tops, lined complete, and finished with handsome gilt borders, per foot super. . . . .	0	6	0	...	0	8	0
What-not, or music-carrier, mahogany, 4 shelves high, turned standards, stump feet, and brass castors, drawer at bottom, and the top to rise as a desk . . . . .	5	10	0	...	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, in rose-wood, made as above, and ornamented, brass beads, moulding, &c. . . . .	7	0	0	...	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, rose-wood, with brass pillar, standards polished and finished in the best manner, with 2 drawers at bottom, locks and knobs, &c. from Japanned or stained rose-wood What-nots, rather less than mahogany.	10	0	0	...	12	0	0
Wardrobe of plain good mahogany, with paneled doors to the upper part, and 5 clothes-press shelves inside, 2 long and 2 short drawers to the lower part, on French feet or brackets, neat cornice and surbase moulding, locks and knobs, complete, polished, &c. 4 feet wide, from 4l. to 4l. 10s. per foot in width, or . . . . .	16	0	0	...	18	0	0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Wardrobe, made of good Spanish wood, circular tops to the upper doors, and fine curls, the drawers and shelves of mahogany and part cedar, a frieze to cornice, &c. complete, from 5l. 10s. to 6l. per foot, or . . . . . from	22	0	0	to	24	0	0
Wing wardrobe of good mahogany, with breaks, the lower part drawers, the centre of upper part shelves, one wing open for clothes, and a linen cupboard at bottom, the other wing with plain shelves, or 2 deep drawers at bottom, about 8 ft. wide by 7 feet 6 inches high, good locks and knobs, brass astragals and neat cornice, polished, with plinth, complete, at per foot in width from	5	0	0	...	5	10	0
Ditto, of very fine wood, with columns at the corners, frieze and cornice on plinth, &c. best tumbler locks, polished, &c. at per foot . . . . . from	5	10	0	...	6	10	0
Wardrobe or press of deal ditto, as above, with 9 drawers in lower part, and 6 sliding shelves in the centre of the upper part, the wings with pegs or plain shelves, locks and knobs or handles, and painted plain white, 9 feet 6 inches long by 7 feet high . . . . . from	30	0	0	...	33	0	0
Or from 8 to 10 feet in width, at per foot . . . . . from	3	0	0	...	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, for recesses, press or closet fronts only, made in deal, folding doors from top to bottom, fascia cornice, plinth, and hanging styles, from 6 to 9 feet in width, with plain shelves inside, and a centre upright, from 7 to 8 feet high, at per foot in width . . . . . from	1	6	0	...	1	10	0
Water-closets, portable, fitted up with neat mahogany seat, and a cistern at back, all apparatus complete, by Messrs. Bramah, and Blades and Palmer, Piccadilly . . . . . from	16	10	0	...	21	0	0
Wine-cooler, or open cellaret, tub of Spanish mahogany, lined with lead, on turned legs and castors, canted corners or oval, with hoops and handles, polished, &c. . . . . from	7	0	0	...	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, made handsome, with nulled mouldings round top and frame of stand, lined with lead, carved paw feet and castors, well finished, &c. brass handles . . . . . from	10	0	0	...	11	0	0

WOOD.

Fine Spanish mahogany,—the prices always considered in the inch board, unless mentioned otherwise, dry and fit for use,—worth, per foot . . . . . from	0	5	0	...	0	5	6
Ditto, sound good wood, ditto . . . . . from	0	3	6	...	0	4	0
Ditto, plain, ditto . . . . . from	0	2	6	...	0	3	6

These prices, as well as all others, are constantly liable to vary; but they are near enough for general purposes; the tradesman's profit included.

The very finest of the above description of mahogany will frequently sell in the inch board, for cutting in veneers, from 8s., to 10s., 12s., and even 15s. per foot super.

Good wide Honduras mahogany (inch) per foot, from	0	3	6	...	0	4	0
Ditto plainer, ditto, dry ditto . . . . . from	0	2	6	...	0	3	6
Common ditto, ditto . . . . . from	0	2	0	...	0	2	6

Both the above, when bought in logs, will of course be considerably less in price; but the sawing is then to be considered, and the length of time necessary for it to be kept before it is fit for use: the value of the tradesman's money, and the profit then to be added, and an allowance for the frequent disappointment in the quality of the article when bought.

Fine rose-wood in plank, will fetch, on the average,	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
per ton, being picked . . . . .	from	90	0	0	to	100 0 0
Common ditto, centre planks, ditto . . . .	from	50	0	0	...	60 0 0
Good rose-wood in the inch board, per foot .	from	0	5	6	...	0 7 6
Ebony, good, per ton . . . . .	from	60	0	0	...	65 0 0
King-wood, ditto . . . . .	from	70	0	0	...	80 0 0

This considered clear of all duties.

Satin-wood in the log, when it looks well, per foot super. inch . . . . .	from	0	3	0	...	0 4 0
Ditto, in the inch board, according to the quality,	0	3	6	...	0 5 0	
Beech, in the plank or board, per ft. super. in.	from	0	0	5	...	0 0 6
Birch, ditto, ditto, ditto,	from	0	0	7	...	0 0 8
Cedar, ditto, ditto, ditto,	from	0	1	4	...	0 1 6
Deal, ditto, ditto, ditto,	from	0	0	6	...	0 0 7
Lime-tree, ditto, ditto, ditto,	from	0	0	8	...	0 0 9
Pine, ditto, ditto, ditto,	from	0	0	4	...	0 0 5
King-wood, per lb. . . . .	from	0	0	7	...	0 0 9
Sycamore inch board . . . . .	from	0	0	8	...	0 0 9
Tulip-wood, and ebony, per lb. . . . .	from	0	0	7	...	0 0 9
Wainscot, inch board, ditto . . . . .	from	0	1	0	...	0 1 3

Very fine wainscot is worth more.

Cedar in the log, with all faults, inch ditto .	from	0	1	0	...	0 1 2
Deals, best Christiana, 12 feet 3-inch whites, and dry, per hundred . . . . .	from	50	0	0	...	60 0 0
Ditto, best 3 in. yellow, 12 feet, per hundred,	from	45	0	0	...	50 0 0
Inferior deals, of course, less in price.						
Pine plank according to quality, 12 feet 3 inches, per hundred . . . . .	from	35	0	0	...	40 0 0
Pine, per load of 50 cube feet, for common purposes, cases, &c. . . . .	from	4	10	0	...	5 10 0
When very good, clear, and wide . . . . .	from	6	0	0	...	6 10 0

The above prices are as high as we can average them, including a fair profit for the tradesman; but they must vary according to the market, and circumstances. Some woods in particular are liable to considerable loss and waste; as beech, wainscot, cedar, and also the measurement of pine by the load, &c.

*Prices of Sawing Veneers by the Saw Mills.*

Mahogany—to 10 inches in width, per foot run,	1d.
to 14 inches, ditto, ditto .	1½
to 18 inches, ditto, ditto .	2
to 24 inches, ditto, ditto .	2½
to 30 inches, ditto, ditto .	3
Above 30 inches, ditto, ditto .	4
The curls one halfpenny advance.	
Hard woods—not exceeding 6 inches in width, per foot run	1½d.
10 inches ditto, ditto .	2
14 inches ditto, per foot super. .	3
18 inches ditto, ditto .	4
24 inches ditto, ditto .	5
Above 24 inches ditto, ditto .	6

The tradesman is entitled to 20 per cent. on the above, for loss of time, waste of wood, paying for the above long before the article is consumed, frequently two or three years, when any quantity is cut.

*Sawyer's Prices,*

Including a small profit to the Employer for loss, waste, &c.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Spanish mahogany, per 100 feet . . . . .	from	0	7	0	to	0 9 0
Ditto ditto, 2 feet to 30 inches deep, ditto . . . . .	from	0	8	0	...	0 10 0
Ditto ditto, above 30 inches deep, ditto . . . . .	from	0	11	0	...	0 13 0
Honduras ditto, per 100 feet . . . . .	from	0	6	0	...	0 8 0
Ditto ditto, 2 feet to 30 inches deep, ditto . . . . .	from	0	7	0	...	0 9 0
Ditto ditto, to 36 inches and upwards, ditto . . . . .	from	0	10	0	...	0 12 0
Mahogany veneers, 18 inches deep, per 100ft. . . . .	from	0	9	0	...	0 10 0
Ditto . . . . . 18 inches to 30 inches, ditto . . . . .	from	0	10	0	...	0 14 0
Rose-wood per 100 feet . . . . .	from	0	18	0	...	1 0 0
Satin-wood, ditto . . . . .	from	0	16	0	...	0 18 0
Wainscot, ditto . . . . .	from	0	10	0	...	0 12 0
Cedar, pencil, and Havannah ditto, ditto . . . . .	from	0	5	0	...	0 7 0
King-wood, tulip-wood, ebony and holly veneers, per 100 feet . . . . .	from	0	10	0	...	0 12 0
Pine, per 100 foot . . . . .	from	0	4	6	...	0 5 0
Deals, per dozen cuts . . . . .	from	0	4	0	...	0 4 6
Flat cuts in ditto, when with 3 upright cuts for battens, &c. for cases, per dozen cuts . . . . .	from	0	3	6	...	0 4 0

The Duties on Wood, we believe to be nearly as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Satin-wood, per ton . . . . .	about	22	0 0
Rose-wood, ditto . . . . .		25	0 0
Ebony, ditto . . . . .		8	0 0
Coromandel, ditto . . . . .		4	0 0

For East-India rose-wood but a trifling duty is paid: very little of it, however, is fit to use for cabinet furniture.

N. B. One foot superficial of inch ebony will weigh 6 lb. One foot superficial of inch satin-wood will weigh 5½ lb.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Fine Spanish mahogany veneers . . . . .	from	0	2	0	to	0 3 6
Ditto ditto, curls . . . . .	from	0	2	0	...	0 2 6
Fine Honduras ditto veneers . . . . .	from	0	1	0	...	0 2 6
Ditto, curls . . . . .	from	0	1	6	...	0 2 0
Fine rose-wood veneers . . . . .	from	0	2	6	...	0 3 6
Plainer ditto . . . . .	from	0	1	6	...	0 2 0
Fine satin-wood veneers . . . . .	from	0	3	0	...	0 4 0
Plainer ditto . . . . .	from	0	2	0	...	0 3 0
Black holly } . . . . .	from	0	0	8	...	0 1 0
White ditto }						

*Japanner's Prices,*

For certain Cabinet Furniture.

High press bedsteads, &c. japanned French grey, or air-wood, with black lines—Ditto buff and ornaments, black lines, &c. and varnished . . . . .	from	0	16	0	...	1 0 0
Ditto, ditto, small size, and finished as above, . . . . .	from	0	10	0	...	0 15 0
Tables; dressing and wash ditto, large size, in grey, buff, &c. ornamented, or lines, the top in suite, or marbled and varnished, with shelves and splash boards to ditto, complete, each . . . . .	from	0	16	0	...	1 0 0
Ditto, ditto, smaller size . . . . .	from	0	10	0	...	0 15 0
Ditto, very large, and knee-hole, with drawers on each side to the floor, finished all around alike, . . . . .						

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
and varnished in air-wood or French grey, lines, or ornaments . . . . .	1	5	0	to	1	10	0
Book-case, with doors, from 4 to 5 feet wide, and about 7 or 8 feet high, all buff or grey, or air-wood, with shaded lines, rosettes, &c. and varnished, each . . . . .	2	0	0	...	2	10	0
Ditto, without doors; rest as above . . . . .	1	10	0	...	1	15	0
Wardrobes, japanned in various ways, French grey, air-wood, buff, &c. with lines and ornaments, and varnished, each . . . . .	1	5	0	...	1	15	0
Bed cornices, japanning in various ways, and varnishing ditto, generally from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per foot; or the set . . . . .	1	10	0	...	2	0	0
Window cornices, as above, finished, each . . . . .	0	15	0	...	1	0	0
Screens.—Japanning pole-screens, rose-wood and gold, the mouldings and parts gilt, all varnished, and finished handsomely, the pair . . . . .	2	0	0	...	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, common, or done plain, ditto . . . . .	1	5	0	...	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, cheval, with one upright sliding screen mount, the rings and mouldings gilt, the rest finished rose-wood, varnished, &c. each, from . . . . .	1	10	0	...	1	15	0
Basin stands.—Corner ditto inclosed, or square inclosed, japanned grey or buff, lines, &c. each . . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	18	0
Basin stand, common square ditto, and open, corner ditto, japanned plain, &c. . . . .	0	7	0	...	0	10	0
Chairs.—Japanning chairs in a plain manner, black, or rose-wood and gold for drawing-room, and varnished, each . . . . .	0	8	0	...	0	11	0
Ditto, elbow ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	10	0	...	0	13	0
Ditto, plain bed-room ditto, in various ways, and varnished . . . . .	0	4	0	...	0	6	0
Swing glass frames, japanning ditto, in various ways, and ornamented . . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	15	0
Cornices for French beds, made circular, with moulded cornice, fascia, &c., japanned in various ways, lines, and ornaments, each . . . . .	1	10	0	...	2	0	0
The crests on hall chairs, japanning and well shading ditto, with the ground and varnishing ditto, complete, each . . . . .	0	15	0	...	1	0	0
Japanning, &c. the arms in the centre of hall chairs, and seats, with supporters and crest, complete, and finished in the best manner, each . . . . .	1	5	0	...	2	0	0
The above may be considered as done all in the best manner. There is a great deal of under-working in this business, as well as all other arts. Re-japanning old work is generally more expensive than new, if well done, because of scraping down the old japan, and repairing and making all good before the japanning can be effected.							
Chalking and ornamenting floors for balls, routs, dancing, &c., each room generally . . . . .	1	10	0	...	2	0	0
When very large and much ornamented, will average, each room . . . . .	2	5	0	...	2	10	0
When done in a very superior style, we have known the expense to be from 40 <i>l.</i> to 50 <i>l.</i>							

*Cabinet and Brass Founder, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Astragal brass mouldings, and double bead ditto, for doors, &c. per foot . . . . .	0	1	6	to	0	2	0
Bead mouldings, plain and figured for cabinets, chairs, &c. ditto . . . . .	0	0	9	...	0	1	6
Brads, ½-inch to 1 inch long, per thousand . . . . .	0	1	6	...	0	2	0
Ditto, 1½-inch to 2 inch ditto . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Bell-rings and handles, brass, for ropes and ribbons, various sorts, per pair . . . . .	0	4	6	...	0	6	6
Ditto, of ivory or glass, ditto . . . . .	0	7	6	...	0	10	0
Ditto, handles richly gilt, various, ditto . . . . .	1	5	0	...	2	0	0
Bolts for bookcase doors, brass, from 18 inches to 30 inches, each . . . . .	0	4	6	...	0	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, from 3 inches to 12 inches, at per inch . . . . .	0	0	2	...	0	0	3
Branches, brass ornamental ditto, for the sides of glasses, with nozels, &c. complete, per pair, from	0	10	0	...	0	18	0
Ditto, ditto, made to slide on rods, for horse glasses and jointed branches, per pair . . . . .	2	0	0	...	2	10	0
Balls, brass, with screws, various sizes, from 1 inch to 4 inches diameter, each . . . . .	0	0	9	...	0	4	0
Ditto, ivory balls, 1½-inch to 1¾-inch diameter, the pair . . . . .	0	5	0	...	0	7	0
Brackets, brass, for curtain rods, made strong, and various sizes, the pair . . . . .	0	5	6	...	0	8	0
Ditto, ditto, for lamps on staircase, each . . . . .	1	0	0	...	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, swing arm brass bracket, to carry a rising desk of chair, with socket and plate, each	1	0	0	...	1	10	0
Brackets, iron tinned, for curtain laths, angle and driving ditto . . . . .	0	0	9	...	0	1	0
Ditto, ditto, large size, ditto, from 9 inches to 16 inches, each . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	5	0
Ditto, ditto, blind brackets, various, and ditto blind movements for dwarf blinds, per pair . . . . .	0	0	9	...	0	1	6
Castors, brass, round socket, for table legs of various sizes, from ¾-inch to 1½-inch diameter, the set of 4 ditto . . . . .	0	4	0	...	0	10	0
Ditto, ditto, square socket, ditto, as above . . . . .	0	5	0	...	0	11	0
Claw castors for the sweep legs of sofa tables, loo ditto, &c., from 1 inch to 1½-inch, per set of 4 . . . . .	0	8	6	...	0	15	0
Lion's paw castors, for table claws of various descriptions, 1 inch to 1½-inch, per set . . . . .	0	11	0	...	1	8	0
Castors with bevel sockets, for chair legs, &c., made strong, per set of 4 . . . . .	0	15	0	...	0	18	0
Ditto, ornamental ditto, as above, with foliage, from Water-gilt, will bear generally double the price when done in the best manner.	1	0	0	...	1	10	0
Patent castors, extra per set . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	5	0
Castors, with 3 wheels, and plates, for bottoms of large tables, per set . . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	16	0
Ditto, with plates round or square, for chairs, sofas, &c., large size, per set . . . . .	0	6	0	...	0	8	0
Ditto, smaller size, ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	5	0
French castors, small sizes, for single beds, couch beds, &c. per set of 4 . . . . .	1	0	0	...	1	10	0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
French castors, very large and strong, for 6 or 7 feet bedsteads, per set of 4 . . . . .	1	15	0	2	5	0
Wood castors for common beds, ditto . . . . .	0	2	6	0	5	0
Large handsome brass paws, with castors to ditto, for plinths of loo tables, the set of 3, and well finished, parts chased, &c. . . . .	3	0	0	7	0	0
Ditto, truss feet, with castors, various, per set of 3 . . . . .	1	10	0	3	0	0
Cornice fastenings, various sorts and sizes, with keepers, the pair . . . . .	0	2	6	0	4	6
Common ditto, with plates only, the pair . . . . .	0	1	6	0	2	0
Cloak pins, brass, for hats, &c., various sorts, long and short shanks, per dozen . . . . .	0	8	0	0	12	0
Curtain pins, great assortment, in brass foliage, parts chased, burnished and matt, from 3 inches to 5 inches diameter, each . . . . .	0	3	6	0	6	0
Ditto, as above, from 5 to 7 inches, each . . . . .	0	6	0	0	10	0
Curtain holders, to inclose the curtain in ornamental brass, ditto, various sorts of foliage, and plain, the pair . . . . .	0	10	0	0	15	0
Curtain rings, various, from 1 inch to 1½-inch, per gross . . . . .	0	2	6	0	6	6
Drapery holders, circular, in brass, as above, from 7 to 10 inches diameter, and rich, each . . . . .	0	10	0	0	15	0
Ditto, in wood, carved and gilt to various designs, from 7 to 10 inches diameter, and rich, each, from . . . . .	0	15	0	1	5	0
Ditto, very bold and richly carved and gilt, in matt and burnished gold foliage, &c., with plain screw, complete, each . . . . .	3	0	0	4	0	0
Door porters, various, with short and long handles, filled with lead, &c. each . . . . .	0	12	0	0	16	0
Door springs, various descriptions, common, each . . . . .	0	15	0	1	0	0
Ditto, ditto, the best patent, according to size and strength of brass, &c., each . . . . .	1	5	0	1	10	0
Ditto, double ditto, of brass, for doors opening and shutting each way, each . . . . .	1	10	0	3	3	0
Drawer knobs, brass ornamental ditto, various, from 1 inch to 2 inches diameter, screws, nuts and roses, per dozen . . . . .	0	6	0	0	9	0
Drawer handles, plain ditto, with knobs and roses, per dozen . . . . .	0	9	0	0	12	0
Ditto, ditto, larger size, ornamental ditto, ditto, from . . . . .	0	12	0	0	16	0
Fastenings for dining tables, patent brass ditto; each fastening and keeper according to size, &c. . . . .	0	2	0	0	3	0
Ditto, with forks and keeper, each . . . . .	0	2	6	0	3	6
Finger plates for doors, to various patterns, the long plates, each . . . . .	0	2	6	0	3	6
Ditto, short ditto . . . . .	0	1	6	0	2	0
The above, made full size, and very richly embossed (cast, &c.) and chased, water-gilt in the best manner, parts burnished, will cost, each, from . . . . .	2	10	0	3	3	0
Glass plates, according to size, per dozen . . . . .	0	3	0	0	4	0
Handles for baize doors, brass, each . . . . .	0	1	6	0	2	6
Ditto, iron, for street doors, each . . . . .	0	0	9	0	1	6
Ditto, flush or let-in portable desk handles, various sorts and sizes, brass, the pair . . . . .	0	3	0	0	4	6
Ditto, lifting brass handles, all sizes, very strong, the pair . . . . .	0	1	6	0	7	6

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Hinges, brass butts, from 1 to 2 inches, per dozen pair	0	4	0	0	8	0
Ditto, ditto, from 2 to 3 inches, ditto	0	8	0	0	12	0
Ditto, ditto, from 3 to 3½ inches, very strong ditto,	0	12	0	0	18	0
Iron Hinges of all sorts,—See <i>Carpenter's Ironmongery.</i>						
Hinges, brass, dolphin, centre, and card table, various, per dozen pair	0	8	0	0	16	0
Ditto, for fall-down butlers' trays, various, to very strong ditto, the pair	0	4	6	0	16	0
Hooks, best brass driving, and screw, all sizes, &c. per dozen	0	2	0	0	6	0
Ditto, common iron, and best tinned; rod hooks for curtain rods, per dozen	0	1	6	0	2	6
Ink and sand glasses, with silvered tops, from 1½-inch to 1¾-inch, and to 2 inches square, the pair	0	3	0	0	4	6
Joint stays, brass, for fall-down flaps, of various sorts and sizes, each	0	2	0	0	3	6
Catches, brass, for tables, plain without handle, various, each	0	1	6	0	3	0
Ditto, ditto, with single handle for loo table, from	0	4	6	0	6	0
Ditto, ditto, double long handles, with plates, &c. complete	0	8	0	0	12	0
Catches, sideboard, as locks for doors or drawers, pin and spring key, &c.	0	6	0	0	7	6
Ditto, ditto, for doors, &c. to act with knob from centre	0	7	6	0	10	0
Ditto, with 2 keys and spring, for closets	0	0	8	0	1	0
Knob turnbuckles, brass, various, each	0	1	6	0	5	6
Ditto, centres for large swing glasses, the pair, from	0	4	0	0	8	0
Knobs ornamental, brass, for drawers, various sizes, with rosettes, screws, and nuts, from ¾-inch diameter to 1¾-inch, per dozen	0	2	0	0	4	0
Knobs, plain brass, small sizes, ditto	0	3	0	0	4	0
Ditto, brass, 2-inch strong ditto, for baize doors, screw, nut, and rosette, each	0	5	0	0	15	0
Knockers, all sizes, plain iron, ditto brass, cast and wrought, each	0	15	0	1	10	0
Ditto, very handsome, bold and ornamental ditto,	0	1	3	0	2	0
Locks, small size drawer or cupboard locks, each	0	3	0	0	4	6
Ditto, best tumbler ditto, ditto	0	1	6	0	2	6
Ditto, large plain drawer locks, and ditto	0	4	0	0	5	6
Ditto, tumbler ditto, ditto	0	6	0	0	7	0
Ditto, small patent drawer and cupboard ditto, from	0	7	0	0	8	0
Ditto, large ditto, ditto, ditto	Bookcase locks are nearly all of the above prices.					
Ditto, Bramah's patent locks, small size, with 4 guards, as desk locks, each	0	10	0	0	11	0
Ditto, ditto, patent large desk locks, with 4 guards, each	0	12	0	0	13	0
Ditto, up to 8 guards, each	1	11	6	0	14	0
Ditto, for bookcases, from 4 to 8 guards, each, from	0	10	0	0	13	0
Ditto, ditto, drawer locks, from 4 to 8 guards, as above, each	0	10	0	1	10	0
Ditto, link plate and cupboard, ditto	0	14	0	1	15	0
Ditto, single and double link box and chest, ditto, with guards, &c.	0	12	0	1	16	0



	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Locks, iron and brass padlocks, on the same principle as above, each . . . . .	from	0	9	0	to	1 4 0
Ditto, letter bag and portfolio, ditto, ditto, . . . . .	from	0	10	6	...	0 16 6
Ditto, trunk padlocks, brass, ditto . . . . .	from	0	16	0	...	1 6 0
Ditto, link gate and mortice-gate locks, with 4 guards . . . . .	from	0	17	0	...	1 8 0
Ditto, common iron padlock and key, various sizes, each . . . . .	from	0	2	6	...	0 5 6
Nails, brass, for various descriptions of stuffed chairs, generally covered with leather or hair cloth, according to size, per thousand . . . . .	from	0	5	6	...	0 7 0
Ditto, real gilt head ditto, ditto . . . . .	from	0	18	0	...	1 5 0
Stucco nails for pictures, &c. various sizes, from 1 to 3 inches, per gross . . . . .	from	0	4	0	...	0 7 6
Ditto, ditto, from 3 to 5 inches, ditto . . . . .	from	0	7	6	...	0 14 0
Clasp nails, 4-penny to 6-penny, per thousand, from . . . . .	from	0	3	6	...	0 4 0
Ditto, ditto, 10-penny to 20-penny, ditto . . . . .	from	0	4	6	...	0 6 0
Spike ditto, per lb. . . . .	from	0	0	5	...	0 0 7
Clout and sacking nails, per thousand . . . . .	from	0	2	0	...	0 3 0
Pulleys, rack, for window blinds, from 4 inches to 5½ inches long, per dozen . . . . .	from	0	9	0	...	0 14 0
Ditto, side, ditto . . . . .	from	0	5	0	...	0 5 6
Ditto, ditto, with screws, ditto . . . . .	from	0	4	6	...	0 5 0
Quadrants, brass, for writing drawers of desk, secretary, &c. various, each . . . . .	from	0	3	0	...	0 4 0
Ditto, very large size, for tables, each . . . . .	from	0	7	0	...	0 10 6
Pulley window rods, brass, ½ to ¾-inch diameter, complete, each, at per foot run . . . . .	from	0	1	6	...	0 2 0
Plain brass window rods, ½ to ¾ inch diameter, without pulleys, per foot . . . . .	from	0	1	3	...	0 1 6
Iron tinned pulley rods, ditto . . . . .	from	0	1	4	...	0 1 6
Plain ditto, hole at each end, ditto . . . . .	from	0	0	9	...	0 1 0
Iron picture rod for rooms, ditto . . . . .	from	0	1	3	...	0 1 6
The hooks, supports, and bearers, for picture rods, iron, each . . . . .	from	0	0	9	...	0 1 0
Brass picture rods, according to size, per foot, from . . . . .	from	0	1	6	...	0 2 0
Bearers, hooks, and supports, each . . . . .	from	0	1	0	...	0 1 6
Iron filed, and tinned, &c., four-post bed rods, various sizes, each . . . . .	from	0	9	0	...	1 5 0
Hollow brass curtain rods, 1½-inch diameter, plain without pulleys, at per foot . . . . .	from	0	5	0	...	0 5 6
Ditto, ditto, finished with pulleys inside, and groove to ditto, 1½-inch diameter, ditto . . . . .	from	0	6	0	...	0 6 6
Ditto, 2 inches diameter, hollow brass pulley rod, ditto . . . . .	from	0	9	0	...	0 10 0
Ditto, 2½-inch ditto, ditto, ditto . . . . .	from	0	12	0	...	0 14 0
Ornamental brass rod or cornice ends for the above rods, various patterns, ditto . . . . .	from	0	12	0	...	1 0 0
Brass brackets to support the above rods, various sizes, per pair . . . . .	from	0	5	6	...	0 10 0
Large ornamental rings of various descriptions for sliding over the above rods and carrying the curtains suitable to the rod, per dozen . . . . .	from	1	4	0	...	2 8 0
Ditto, when ornaments on top of rings, ditto, from . . . . .	from	1	10	0	...	3 0 0
Picture rings, various, ditto . . . . .	from	0	1	6	...	0 3 0
Hooks to ditto, at per dozen . . . . .						
Stair rods, large hollow brass ditto, with ornamental ends, per foot . . . . .	from	0	1	6	...	0 2 0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Stair rods, solid wire ditto, with ornamental ends, per foot . . . . .	0	0	9	to	0	1	0
Brass stair eyes, per dozen . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	3	0
Tinned stair rods, per foot . . . . .	0	0	4	...	0	0	6
Ditto stair eyes, per gross . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	3	0
Screen springs, the best barrel ditto, with screw at back, complete, various, each . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	3	0
Ditto, plain ditto, double ring, ditto . . . . .	0	1	0	...	0	2	0
Ditto, single ring, ditto . . . . .	0	0	8	...	0	1	0
Screen pillars or poles, for mounting the standards and bottoms, with vase, &c. each . . . . .	1	5	0	...	1	12	0
Screws, various; gilt head, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to 1 inch, per gross . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	4	0
Ditto, ditto, from 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, ditto . . . . .	0	4	0	...	0	5	6
Ditto, ditto, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to 2 inch ditto . . . . .	0	5	6	...	0	6	6
Screws, iron ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to 1 inch, ditto . . . . .	0	1	6	...	0	3	0
Ditto, from 1 inch to 2 inch, ditto . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	6	0
Ditto, from 2 inch to 3 inch, ditto . . . . .	0	6	0	...	0	14	0
Spring blind barrels, at per foot in length, according to size . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Tacks, various sorts, tinned and black, at per thousand . . . . .	0	1	6	...	0	2	0
Ditto, ditto, small sizes, ditto . . . . .	0	1	0	...	0	1	6
Web for tray stands, &c. common, and according to the quality, per gross . . . . .	0	10	0	...	0	12	0
Ditto, silk ditto, ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	15	0	...	1	0	0
Grindstones, the best Bilson, &c. 24-inch diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick, per inch . . . . .	0	0	5	...	0	0	6
29-inch ditto, 5-inch ditto, per ditto . . . . .	0	0	6	...	0	0	8
30-inch to 36-inch ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	0	8	...	0	0	10
Every additional inch 3d.							
4 feet 6 inches diameter, 8 inches thick, 1s. 6d. per inch							
Spindle and crank . . . . .	0	10	0	...	0	15	0
Mounting ditto, according to size . . . . .	1	0	0	...	1	10	0

### Ornamental Brass Furnishing.

Brass and ebony stamp bordering for tops of tables, various patterns, from 1 in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. wide, per yard . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	3	0
Capitals and bases in brass, and finished as or-molu in lacker, for turned columns, &c. in sizes from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, the pair . . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	16	0
The above description of capitals and bases, finished as or-molu and water-gilt, the pair, from . . . . .	2	0	0	...	3	10	0
Columns of brass for front corners of cabinets, about 2 feet 6 inches long, parts turned and carved, chased, &c. to various designs, matt and burnished, each . . . . .	2	0	0	...	3	10	0
Ditto half columns for ditto, to fix flat against pilasters, each . . . . .	0	16	0	...	1	0	0
Columns of scagliola for cabinets as above, without the or-molu caps or bases, each . . . . .	1	10	0	...	1	15	0
Ditto, when for tables, of course less, being according to the marble, per foot . . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	14	0
A great variety of brass and stamped ornaments for cabinet furniture, chairs and sofas, friezes, &c. from 3 to 6 inches long, may generally be taken from 1s. 6d. to 3s. each; patterns in							

foliage, handsome rosettes, &c. But these are not much in fashion now.

Wire-work for cabinet and book-case doors, of two sorts: the round sort is the cheapest, as follows:

1½-inch mesh brass round wire diamond work, according to the size of wire, per foot super.	from	£. s. d.	to	£. s. d.
The above varies according to the size of mesh:				
1¼-inch ditto to 4s. 6d.—2-inch ditto	from	0 3 0	...	0 3 6
Octagon ditto	from	0 3 0	...	0 4 0
Gothic pattern wiring for ditto	from	0 4 0	...	0 4 6
The strong square brass trellis wire-work, for doors, window-guards, &c. per foot super.	from	0 5 0	...	0 6 6
Iron fly wiring for safes, &c. according to size and mesh, per foot	from	0 1 6	...	0 2 6
Copper ditto, ditto	from	0 4 0	...	0 5 6
Very fine and small wiring for window-blinds, for painting, and ornamenting in frames, per foot	from	0 2 0	...	0 2 6
Galleries, brass arch gallery, with rabbeted bead moulding for tops of tables, fronts of cabinets, &c., various, per foot	from	0 6 6	...	0 8 6
Ditto, galleries to stand on the tops of tables, &c. &c. nuts and screws, per foot	from	0 4 6	...	0 6 6
Mouldings.—Or-molu torus mouldings for table-tops, with ¾ rabbet parts foliage or nulled, chased, matt and burnished, at per foot	from	0 7 0	...	0 8 6
Ditto, ditto, plain with 2 beads or fillets, and burnished	from	0 3 6	...	0 4 6
When the rabbets are inch deep, 2s. per foot extra.				
Bhul in-laid band or border of brass, for table-tops, 2 to 2½-inch wide, per foot	from	0 5 0	...	0 6 0
Lackering furniture in general is but a trifling expense, and the articles are so various, that we shall not endeavour to particularize them.				
Valuable foliage ornaments, candle branches, or mouldings, either to re-gild, or to clean and re-lacker well is expensive; and the trade should be consulted.				
Water-gilding, foliage sofa castors or chair or table ditto, per set	from	£. s. d.	to	£. s. d.
Gilding inch moulding, real or-molu, to 1½-inch, per foot	from	0 7 0	...	0 12 0
½-inch ditto, ditto	from	0 4 0	...	0 4 6

### Looking Glass.

Looking Glass is an article of great luxury, yet very useful, and very desirable; and as an article of furniture, cannot be omitted, where elegance with cheerfulness are requisite. Its late high price may be considered as alone the cause of its not being more in general use; but at present, there being a great competition in the trade, and Government having reduced part of the duty, it is certainly very considerably lower. All competition should be well supported, it being the only means of bringing the price of the article to its fair value, and much more for the benefit of the public, than when there is a great monopoly. Whether the present price

will be stationary is doubtful. We should like to hear of a sufficient reduction of the duties for exportation, as we could then meet our neighbours in the market; the quality of the article, we are now well convinced, is every way equal, if not superior, to the French plate.

No tariff having been published for many years, it is difficult to calculate the price of glass by the old one, even by those who have it; and the Trade themselves are not very regular in it, particularly as the prices have so varied of late. We shall take the earliest opportunity, in some future edition, of giving to the Public any new statement that may be made: at present, we must do the best we can with the old one, by showing as clearly as possible, how to arrive at the truth by the original tariff, with the present reductions.

In the calculation of the prices of silvered plate glass, some tariff or table will always be essentially requisite, the more simply that is constructed, the better.

In adverting to and taking a view of the tariff and prices as established by the British Glass Warehouse, which received a regular advance, by an additional table published in December 1807, and acted on to the middle of 1819, we find it nearly as follows:

Transparent Plate-Glass under 2 feet 6 inches, super. measurement, add 50 per cent. advance.

ft. in.	ft. in.	per cent.	ft. in.	ft. in.	per cent.
2 6 to 3 0	super. add	45	4 2 to 4 6	super. add	25
3 0 to 3 6	ditto,	40	4 6 to 4 11	ditto,	22½
3 6 to 3 10	ditto,	35	4 10 to 10 7	ditto,	20
3 10 to 4 2	ditto,	30	Above 10 7	ditto,	15

This on the rough plate.

Then the 20 per cent. silvering to be added, and the Government duty of 4s. per foot super.

Gentlemen to be at their own risk of moving, unless a profit is allowed to an agent for taking this risk: It is therefore no wonder it has in the end produced competition.

On showing the usual practice prior to 1819, take a 17 by 15 plate. 50 per cent. on all glass under 2 feet 6 inches.

	£. s. d.
17 by 15.—Tariff	0 10 1
50 per cent.	0 5 0
	<hr/>
	0 15 1
Silvering 20 per cent.	0 3 0
Government duty, 4s. per foot, 1 ft. 9 inch.	0 7 0
	<hr/>
	1 5 1

This was charged by the trade to the upholsterer 1*l.* 11s. The tariff price, therefore, required to be doubled, or 100 per cent., to bring it to the sum charged by the glass dealer, independent of the

upholsterer's profit. By a gentleman's looking at the tariff, he would suppose he ought to have the plate at 30s. at most.

Taking the next size, from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet super., the table directs 45 per cent. advance; but 50 per cent. will come nearer the truth, for the cost price, without the least profit to the upholsterer or dealer.

	£.	s.	d.	
Say 24 by 18.—Tariff	1	5	2	
50 per cent. advance	0	12	6	This should be about 80 per cent. the trade price charged being 2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>
		1	17	8
20 per cent. silvering	0	7	0	
Duty 4 <i>s.</i> on 3 feet	0	12	0	
	£	2	16	8

Whereas with a fair profit, it should be 3*l.* 6*s.*, the risk and all considered.

Slips, as a 42 by 9, will bear the same proportion and advance of 80 per cent. instead of 45, to pay the dealer a profit; this size being charged 3*l.* 1*s.*, which should have been at least 3*l.* 10*s.*

Gentlemen may be as exact in the calculation as they think proper; although we have not entered so minutely into it, but merely pointed out the usual method; and such we think is particularly necessary: it is to be recollected that 5 per cent. is still to be added to the cost, or taken from the profit of the tradesman, for the shop, warehouse, foreman, clerks, and other expenses.

Glass from 3 feet super. to 4 feet super. say at 35 per cent. advance.—This by the same reason should be 70 per cent.

	£.	s.	d.	
Say 27 by 20.—Tariff	1	16	0	
35 per cent.	0	12	8	Say 70 per cent.
		2	8	8
20 per cent. silvering	0	9	4	
Duty of 4 <i>s.</i> on 3 feet 9 inches	0	15	0	
	£	3	13	0

Should have been 4*l.* 6*s.*

Here the trade charge was 3*l.* 12*s.*

Glasses from 4 feet to 5 feet super.—30 per cent. advance, although 60 would be nearer the truth.

	£.	s.	d.
Plate 33 by 20.—Tariff	2	12	0
30 per cent. advance	0	15	6

	3	7	6
20 per cent. silvering	0	13	6
Duty of 4 <i>s.</i> on 4 feet 7 inches	0	18	0

£.4 19 0

With fair profit should be from 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.*

The charge to the trade was 5*l.*

The trade may perceive the reason for calculating the charge in the foregoing manner, as by adding a certain per centage it answers to the various advances on the tariff, and profit also.

Glass from 5 feet super. to 7 feet 6 inches—at 20 per cent. advance.

	£. s. d.	
Plate 36 by 26.—Tariff . . .	4 10 0	
20 per cent. advance . . .	0 18 0	This should be 50 per cent.
	<hr/>	
	5 8 0	
20 per cent. silvering . . .	1 1 6	
Duty of 4s. on 6 feet 6 inches .	1 6 0	
	<hr/>	
	£.7 15 6 = 9l. 8s.	

Add 20 per cent. to this sum, for the profit, risk, and incidental expenses. Surely not too much.

Glasses, from 7 feet 6 inches super. to 10 feet 7, may follow the rule of the table, in the following manner for the charge:

	£. s. d.	ft. in.
Say, plate 48 by 24.—Tariff . . .	6 17 0	4 0
20 per cent. advance . . .	1 7 0	2 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8 4 0	8 0
20 per cent. silvering . . .	1 13 0	
Duty of 4s. on 8 feet . . .	1 12 0	
	<hr/>	
Near enough the truth . . .	£.11 9 0	for the charge.

Glass calculated at the selling price above 10 feet 7 inches, 15 per cent. advance.

	£. s. d.	ft. in.
A 67 by 36-inch plate.—Tariff . . .	28 10 0	
15 per cent. advance . . .	4 5 6	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	32 15 6	5 7
20 per cent. silvering . . .	6 11 0	3 0
Duty 4s. on 16 feet 9 inches . . .	3 7 0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£.42 13 6	16 9

	£. s. d.	ft. in.
Again: A 99 by 38 plate.—Tariff . . .	68 8 0	8 3
15 per cent. advance . . .	10 5 0	3 2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	78 13 0	24 9
20 per cent. silvering . . .	15 14 0	1 4 6
Duty 4s. on 26 feet, . . .	5 4 0	feet 26 1 6
	<hr/>	
Selling price . . . . .	£.99 11 0	

And so of any other.

N. B. When above 7 feet 6 inches super., the 15 per cent. advance may be omitted in the cost: however, it is better for those in the upholstery, &c. trade to receive their further instructions from a glass warehouse, as to the making up their charge for larger glasses.

The next thing to be considered, is the scale of reductions on glass that have taken place;—First, in July, 1819, 2s. 9d. per foot

super. Government duty, on all plates, large and small; this deduction being made from the 4s. leaves 1s. 3d. duty on the quantity of superficial feet; and will make, in a 67 by 36 plate, about 2l. 6s. less to a customer. But as there has been also further reductions on glass by the British Glass Warehouse, in June 1820, agreeably to the following scale, we will try it all together.

## Reduction on all Plates of Glass.

Measuring under	ft.	in.	to	ft.	in.	or	ft.	ft.	per cent.
	2	10		2	10		24	by 17	2½
Ditto measuring	4	9		4	9		36	19	5
	7	0		7	0		42	24	7½
	10	0		10	0		48	30	10
	15	0		15	0		60	36	12½
	20	0		20	0		60	48	15
	25	0		25	0		60	60	17½
	30	0		30	0		72	60	20
	35	0		35	0		84	60	22½
	35	0	and upwards						25

It matters not, for instance, what size a glass measures,—30 feet, or any other quantity; whether 72 by 60 or 80 by 54, so as not to exceed the allowed total stated by that certain per centage; but it must then go to the other higher or lower scale.

The reader may now perceive, that a new tariff, or some more certain easy scale is necessary, for a correct and general rule; as every tradesman is not supposed to have a clerk at his elbow to calculate the price of a plate of glass; and whoever does it, must have constant practice to be ready at it.

We will give another example, with the deductions to November 1820. The charge,

A plate 67 by 36 . . . . .	£.	s.	d.	as before.
Advance 15 per cent. . . . .	28	10	0	
	4	5	6	
	<hr/>			
Silvering, 50 per cent. . . . .	32	15	6	
	6	11	0	
	<hr/>			
	39	6	6	
By the scale, deduct 15 per cent. on this rough plate, being 16 ft. 9 inches, or between the 15 ft. and 20 ft. scale . . . . .	4	5	6	
	<hr/>			
	35	1	0	
Reduced duty, at 1s. 3d. 16 ft. 9 inches . . . . .	1	1	0	
	<hr/>			
	36	2	0	
Being less on the whole amount . . . . .				£.6 11s. 6d.

Large glasses, above 90 by 60, or 35 feet superficial, the silvering may be calculated at 15 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. The same principle will hold good on all glasses, having regard to the sizes and per centage; but every one must make several trials before he depends too much on his calculations.

The charge for risk, by the warehouses, is 5 per cent. moving, in town and ten miles round, by their own people and vans.

Five per cent. risk while a glass is warehoused, independent of the warehouse charge for the same.

Ten per cent. for risk of packing and moving to any distance in the country beyond ten miles, by machine or van, furnished by the person moving it, and attended by his own people.

The risk of moving, when sent by any common waggon, caravan, boat, &c. to be delivered at the proprietor's house, 15 per cent.

A rough list of a few plates of Looking-Glass, shewing the difference of price in 1819 and 1820.

Size of Plates.			To 1819.			To July 1820. Reduced Duty.			Size of Plates.			To 1819.			To July 1820. Reduced Duty.				
In.	In.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	In.	In.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
26	by 21	..	4	8	6	..	3	10	0	73	by 42	..	63	14	0	..	52	3	0
32	21	..	6	0	0	..	4	10	0	77	26	..	35	7	6	..	30	1	0
41	27	..	10	0	0	..	8	7	0	81	50	..	100 <sup>a</sup>	17	0	..	81	2	0
43	35	..	17	11	0	..	14	15	9	82	66	..	163	4	6	..	124	4	6
47	29	..	15	3	0	..	12	18	6	85	40	..	79	8	6	..	65	7	9
52	45	..	37	18	0	..	31	16	3	89	28	..	52	5	6	..	44	11	6
53	28	..	18	10	0	..	15	19	0	90	61	..	175	0	0	..	138	3	6
56	30	..	22	4	6	..	18	16	9	91	25	..	52	5	6	..	44	12	0
60	36	..	34	4	6	..	28	15	9	95	50	..	136	0	0	..	107	2	9
62	54	..	70	7	6	..	63	3	9	100	40	..	109	0	0	..	90	3	0
65	63	..	98	15	6	..	79	10	0	100	72	..	342	7	0	..	272	12	6
70	25	..	27	6	0	..	23	1	3	116	74	..	522	10	0	..	417	16	0

The Trade has generally moved glasses, bought of them in town, without charging for risk; only carriage, portorage, and fixing.

Some put a regular per centage on the tariff price, as a selling price; and if done with judgment, may be sufficient to value by, or to answer a momentary question when the prices are stationary; but the same average price will not answer for a 41 by 27 that is requisite for a 90 by 61.

We have been informed of a further reduction of glass, in addition to the two others that have taken place, viz. the one at the manufactory, and the Government duty; this may be considered owing to the establishment of the New Plate Glass Warehouse in Conduit Street: the competition being very great, it may possibly not last long. The reduction being a per centage, and nearly similar to the last, a rough calculation may at any time be made by doubling those per cents, and proceed nearly as before laid down; but as it makes a very considerable difference in the total amounts, we shall lay down two or three examples, more suitable to the present system; as the first advance duty on small plates is not now required to be so much as before specified, but may be done with the assistance of the original printed table.

We shall also give a list of the before-mentioned plates, with a few others, as general sizes to the present prices, with the tariff price and superficial measurement, which may be useful, as the



value of a plate seldom differs much, where the superficial measurement and tariff price are nearly the same; where it does, it falls in one of the other sections of the advance or reduction on the plate; but on making valuations will always be near enough the truth: indeed on the middling size plates, it will be seen that the tariff price is sufficiently exact for that purpose; and where the polishing or silvering is defective, the value of the rough plate, only as a transparent glass, can be taken; even modern gilt frames are at times thrown in as an equivalent, old frames, and blind frames, always given in for the risk of moving, &c.

A rough List of a few Silvered Plates of Looking-Glass, with their present selling price to the end of 1822, &c., but now in 1823, subject to some further reduction.

Size of Plates.		Super. Measure.		Tariff Price.			Real Price.		
In.	In.	Ft.	In.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
26	by 16	...	2 10	...	1	5	4	...	2 2 0
26	18	...	3 3	...	1	8	8	...	2 7 6
26	21	...	3 9	...	1	16	9	...	2 19 0
30	20	...	4 2	...	2	3	2	...	3 2 0
32	21	...	4 8	...	2	13	0	...	4 0 0
36	20	...	5 0	...	3	1	0	...	4 8 0
38	21	...	5 6	...	3	12	0	...	5 1 0
36	28	...	7 0	...	5	0	0	...	6 12 9
40	22	...	6 1	...	4	4	0	...	5 15 0
40	30	...	8 4	...	6	15	0	...	8 17 10
41	27	...	7 8	...	5	18	0	...	7 15 6
42	24	...	7 0	...	5	4	0	...	6 17 9
43	35	...	10 5	...	10	15	0	...	13 5 0
47	29	...	9 5	...	9	4	0	...	11 17 6
48	28	...	9 4	...	9	1	0	...	11 15 0
46	34	...	10 10	...	11	15	0	...	13 12 6
50	22	...	7 7	...	6	12	0	...	8 13 6
50	36	...	12 6	...	15	11	0	...	18 6 6
52	35	...	16 3	...	25	0	0	...	26 12 0
53	28	...	10 3	...	11	8	0	...	14 5 6
55	28	...	10 8	...	12	8	0	...	14 17 0
53	41	...	15 1	...	22	0	0	...	23 12 0
55	40	...	15 3	...	22	14	0	...	25 8 9
56	30	...	11 8	...	14	9	0	...	17 0 0
56	29	...	11 3	...	13	14	0	...	16 14 0
60	24	...	10 0	...	11	17	0	...	14 0 0
60	36	...	15 0	...	22	13	0	...	24 18 0
60	44	...	18 4	...	31	13	0	...	35 6 6
62	54	...	23 3	...	47	14	0	...	50 13 3
65	63	...	27 5	...	67	12	0	...	64 2 0
66	48	...	22 0	...	43	19	0	...	44 2 0
70	25	...	12 1	...	18	1	0	...	20 3 0
70	26	...	12 7	...	19	2	0	...	22 7 6
72	50	...	25 0	...	55	7	0	...	52 11 9
73	42	...	21 3	...	43	3	0	...	43 6 0
75	54	...	28 1	...	67	12	0	...	64 0 6
77	26	...	13 10	...	23	13	0	...	27 0 9
80	28	...	15 6	...	23	11	0	...	31 15 10
80	60	...	33 4	...	90	0	0	...	80 0 0
81	50	...	28 1	...	69	2	0	...	69 10 0

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Size of Plates. In.	Super. Measure.		Tariff Price.			Real Price.			
	In.	Ft. In.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
82 by 66	...	37 7	...	117	15	0	...	99 3 4	
85	40	...	23 7	...	54	4	0	...	57 3 4
86	62	...	37 0	...	116	0	0	...	97 11 3
89	28	...	17 3	...	36	0	0	...	40 0 0
90	30	...	18 9	...	40	10	0	...	44 17 0
90	61	...	38 1	...	126	12	0	...	106 9 6
91	26	...	16 5	...	35	10	0	...	39 5 0
92	64	...	40 10	...	152	7	0	...	127 17 6
95	50	...	33 0	...	98	0	0	...	90 11 3
98	66	...	45 0	...	196	9	0	...	164 8 3
100	34	...	23 7	...	59	19	0	...	63 4 0
100	40	...	27 9	...	75	1	0	...	74 5 0
100	72	...	50 0	...	251	6	0	...	209 13 6
108	69	...	51 9	...	230	17	0	...	237 11 6
116	74	...	59 7	...	386	2	0	...	321 13 6
117	75	...	61 0	...	404	12	0	...	336 11 6
120	72	...	60 0	...	...	...	...	...	330 0 0

To the size of the plate take the tariff price, add to it the per centage from the Table of advance as before given; calculate the silvering on that, and then add the duty: from these sums, deduct the sum of the reduction, agreeably to the scale on the rough plate.

	Tariff.	Super.
	£. s. d.	
EXAMPLE.—Say a 26-inch by 16-inch . . . . .	1 3 4	3 feet.
From 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. as Table, 45 per cent. . . . .	0 10 6	
	<u>1 13 10</u>	
20 per cent. silvering . . . . .	0 6 11	
Duty 4s. per foot, less by 2s. 9d. is 1s. 3d.; 3 feet . . . . .	0 3 9	
	<u>2 4 6</u>	
10 per cent. or 2s. in the pound on £.1. 3s. 4d. . . . .	0 2 6	
	<u>2 2 0</u>	

	Tariff.	Super. Measure.
	£. s. d.	
36-inch by 23-inch . . . . .	5 0 0	7 feet.
As per Table, 20 per cent. advance . . . . .	1 0 0	s. d.
	<u>6 0 0</u>	1 3
Silvering, 20 per cent. . . . .	1 4 0	<u>7</u>
Duty . . . . .	0 8 9	8 9
	<u>7 12 9</u>	
Deduct 20 per cent. reduced . . . . .	1 0 0	
	<u>6 12 9</u>	

From 8 feet superficial to 10 feet 7 inches, the 20 per cent. may be struck out when the silvering is gained, as per example, and added to the first sum.

	Tariff.	Super. Measure.
	£. s. d.	
To a 40-inch by 30-inch . . . . .	6 15 0	8 ft. 4 in.
20 per cent. advance . . . . .	1 7 0	s. d.
	<u>8 2 0</u>	1 3
Silvering, 20 per cent. . . . .	1 12 6	<u>8</u>
	<u>9 14 6</u>	10 0
Duty . . . . .	0 10 4	<u>4</u>
	<u>10 4 10</u>	10 4
Reduced 20 per cent. on £.6 15s. . . . .	1 7 0	
	<u>8 17 10</u>	

Rule:—Above 10 feet 7 inches, take 15 per cent. on the Tariff, as follows:—

	Tariff.	Super.
	£. s. d.	
EXAMPLE.—55-inch by 40-inch . . . . .	22 14 0	15 ft. 3 in.
15 per cent. . . . .	3 8 0	
	26 2 0	1 3
20 per cent. silvering . . . . .	5 4 0	15 3
	51 6 0	18 9
Duty, 1s. 3d. . . . .	0 18 9	
	32 4 9	
Reduced 30 per cent. . . . .	6 15 0	
	25 9 9	

	Tariff.	Super.
	£. s. d.	
EXAMPLE.—65-inch by 63-inch . . . . .	67 12 0	27 ft. 5 in.
15 per cent. advance . . . . .	10 2 6	
	77 14 6	
20 per cent. silvering . . . . .	15 11 0	27 ft. 5 in. at 1s. 3d.
	93 5 0	£.1. 14s. 5d.
Duty, 1s. 3d. . . . .	1 14 5	
	94 19 5	
Reduced 40 per cent. . . . .	27 0 0	
	67 19 5	

	Tariff.	Super.
	£. s. d.	
EXAMPLE.—92-inch by 64-inch . . . . .	152 7 0	40 ft. 10 in.
15 per cent. advance . . . . .	22 16 0	
	175 3 0	41 ft. super.
15 per cent. silvering . . . . .	26 15 0	1s. 3d.
	201 18 0	£.2. 11s. 3d.
Duty 1s. 3d. . . . .	2 11 3	
	204 9 3	
Reduced 50 per cent. on £. 152. 7s. . . . .	76 3 6	
	128 5 9	

There being sufficient, we think, on the above subject, we shall proceed to

CHEVAL DRESSING GLASSES, in mahogany frames.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
A 36 by 20 plate, in neat mahogany frame, turned pillars, and claws . . . . . from	9 0 0	to 9 9 0
A 38 by 21 ditto, ditto . . . . . from	10 0 0	... 10 10 0
A 40 by 20 ditto, ditto, with parts carved, sweep claws, handsome castors, &c. . . . . from	11 11 0	... 12 0 0
A 42 by 24 plate in handsome frame, turned, moulded, and reeded standards, parts carved, claws and castors . . . . . from	13 0 0	... 15 0 0

These glasses at times made with very expensive frames, cost from 25*l.* to 30*l.* and sometimes to 50*l.* each.

DRESSING GLASSES.

A 10-8 silvered plate, 5s. 6d. in hanging frame, from	0 7 0	... 0 8 0
12-9 ditto 7s. ditto . . . . . from	0 9 0	... 0 10 0
10-8 ditto swing frame . . . . . from	0 7 6	... 0 8 0
12-10 ditto 8s. 6d. ditto . . . . . from	0 11 0	... 0 12 0

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
14-10 silvered plate, 10s. 6d. swing frame, from		0	15	0	0	16	0
16-12 ditto 17s. 6d. ditto . . . . . from		1	5	0	1	7	6
17-13 ditto 1 <i>l</i> . ditto . . . . . from		1	8	0	1	10	0
18-14 ditto 1 <i>l</i> . 5s. ditto . . . . . from		1	13	0	1	15	0
20-16 ditto 1 <i>l</i> . 13s. ditto . . . . . from		2	10	0	2	12	0

The variation of price is owing to extra work in the frames, and ornaments.

Handsome swing dressing glasses, in mahogany frames, shaped bottoms, and standards turned flat, tray bottoms, &c. according to size of plate:—

A 22 by 18 . . . . . from	4	0	0	4	15	0
A 17 by 14 swing dressing glass, in a mahogany frame, box and drawers in ditto, on feet . . . . . from	2	10	0	3	0	0
A 14 by 12 ditto, ditto . . . . . from	2	0	0	2	10	0

The above glasses in swing frames, to a very large size, and finished handsomely, with extra work, brass branches, &c., veneered columns, and French polished, with shaped bottoms, will vary . . . . . from

6	6	0	7	7	0
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Japanned bamboo frames, much the same as common mahogany.

20 per cent. is allowed on the value of all glass for the silvering, which will average about 2s. per foot super. to 2 feet.

From 2 feet to 4 feet super. of glass, will cost from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per foot super.

To 6 feet super. of glass, 3s. 6d. per foot.

But when glasses require re-silvering, they very often require sanding and repolishing, which, of course, adds considerably to the expense, frequently to half the value of the plate, as completely silvered.

MIRRORS.

Concave and convex mirrors, from 4 inches to 8 inches diameter, in black spandle frames, will

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
cost, each . . . . . from	0	8	0	0	18	0
A 12-inch to 15-inch ditto . . . . . from	2	0	0	3	0	0
18-inch to 21-inch ditto . . . . . from	4	0	0	6	0	0
24-inch to 28-inch . . . . . from	8	0	0	14	0	0
30-inch ditto . . . . . from	20	0	0	21	0	0

The above includes the black spandle frame.

The gilt frames, with ornaments and branches although not at present much in fashion, may be had at any price from 3*l*. to 10*l*. or 15*l*. each, according to size, enrichments, and pattern.

TRANSPARENT PLATES OF GLASS FOR BOOKCASE AND CABINET-DOORS, &c. &c.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
A 24-inch by 16-inch, to 22-inch by 18-inch, plates, from	1	11	6	1	14	0
24-inch by 19-inch, to 26-inch by 18-inch, ditto, from	1	17	6	1	19	6
28-inch by 20-inch, to 25-inch by 22-inch, ditto, from	2	11	0	2	12	6
34-inch by 21-inch, transparent plate . . . . .	3	4	0			
40-inch by 22-inch, ditto . . . . .	4	10	0			
46-inch by 23-inch, ditto . . . . .	5	10	0			
50-inch by 24-inch, ditto . . . . .	6	16	0			

All bent plate glass considered as double the price: the risk of breakage, &c., in many cases is very great. Window glass generally two-thirds extra price above the straight; unless when large, then double.

This year (1823) a still further reduction has taken place: but so uncertain is the price of glass at present, and so unlikely is it to remain, that we shall say but little on the subject. The Table is nearly on the same scale as the first table from the Factory, which will form a further deduction from the sum total of the list of glasses given, or on any other calculated, of course as long as it may continue in use.

*Time-Pieces and Clocks.*

	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
French 8-day time-pieces, to strike, in real or-molu, supported by figures, or allegorical device, made very large, richly chased and ornamented, with chimes or tunes, each . . . . . from	20 0 0	to 60 0 0
Some of the very magnificent will cost from 50 to 100 guineas; but should be judged of by the trade, as to the value.		
Smaller sizes of the above 8-day time-pieces, to strike, finished in or-molu, parts marble or alabaster, mountings supported in suite, chased and ornamented . . . . . from	10 10 0	... 21 0 0
Glass shades to ditto, with black plinths at bottom; according to size, from 2 to 4 guineas, and from	6 6 0	... 10 10 0
English 8-day time-pieces in mahogany, and ebony cases, to strike, well finished . . . . . from	10 10 0	... 15 15 0
Small size ditto, of the above description, with watch movements, &c. . . . . from	5 0 0	... 7 0 0
These frequently selling from 4 <i>l.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> each.		
English 8-day clocks, in good mahogany cases, warranted, well finished . . . . . from	12 12 0	... 21 0 0
This article is seldom finished so expensively as formerly.		
Large size 8-day dials . . . . . from	7 7 0	... 10 10 0
Smaller size ditto, about 12 inches diameter on the face, complete . . . . . from	6 6 0	... 8 8 0
Frequently selling from 5 <i>l.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> each.		
Expensive large size Dutch clocks, with brass wheels and figures, movements, &c. complete . . . . .	5 5 0	... 21 0 0
Common size best made Dutch clocks, 24-hour, to strike with and without alarm, various descriptions, with and without brass wheels, &c. . . . .	1 10 0	... 3 0 0
Handsome small sized Dutch clocks, in miniature, complete . . . . . from	1 5 0	... 1 15 0

*Gilt and Moulded Glass and Picture Frames.*

A rich and handsome moulded glass frame, about 6 inches wide, prepared to receive the glass and blind frame, the whole ornamented composition mouldings, or a scroll, or other running ornamental foliage, composition border down the centre, and other mouldings, plain finished, to mitre at the top, corners, or with blocks, and rosettes, small blocks, and a moulded slip at bottom; the whole gilt in the best manner in matt and burnished gold, for the top of a cabinet or chimney-piece, will cost per foot run . . . . . from	0 14 0	to 0 16 0
Mouldings for glass frames, as above, gilt in matt and burnished gold, 7 inches to 8 inches wide,		

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
very richly ornamented, open carved composition and bold projecting foliage mouldings, or reeded and moulded pillars, or carved columns, will vary per foot run, when all prepared for the glass and blind frame, and finished in the best manner . . . . . from	1	0	0	1	10	0
Mouldings for glass frames, from 4 to 5 inches wide, moulded and small compo ornament on the edge, or cheese moulding in the centre, finished as above, per foot run . . . . . from	0	10	0	0	12	0
Glass frames, 4 to 5 inches wide, flat centre, moulded edges, stained as rose-wood or ebony, varnished and polished corner blocks and slip, brass rosettes and foliage ornaments in centre of sides and top, or brass mouldings on the edges, prepared for glass blind frame, &c. &c. per foot run . . . . . from	0	8	6	0	10	6
Mouldings for glass frames, from 3 to 4 inches wide, bold moulded, all plain, return sides over the blind frame, gilt in burnish and matt, per foot run . . . . . from	0	5	0	0	6	6
To 2, 4, or 6-panneled blind frames for glass, per foot super . . . . . from	0	1	3	0	1	6
Very stout, ditto, ditto . . . . . from	0	1	6	0	1	9
Rich bold, moulded, gilt in oil gold, picture frames, the moulding from 8 to 9 inches wide, the projection nearly about the same, richly relieved with compo ornament, and finished handsomely, cut out corners, &c. as French frames, per foot run . . . . . from	2	0	0	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, from 5 to 6 inches wide, and finished, with rich compo ornament, all in oil gold, per foot run . . . . . from	1	0	0	1	10	0
Handsome ditto, enriched, 3 to 4 inches wide, per foot . . . . . from	0	12	0	0	16	0
Plain gilt moulded picture or mirror frame, gilt, from 2 to 3 inches wide, per foot run . . . . . from	0	3	0	0	4	0
Re-gilding picture frames in oil gold, from 5 to 6 inches wide, when done in the best manner, per foot run . . . . . from	0	5	0	0	7	0
When ditto are enriched with compo ornament, or cut out French frames, and re-gilt in oil gold, per foot run . . . . . from	0	6	0	0	8	0

In gilding in matt and burnish, when done in the best manner, the matts must always be double gilt.

*Gilt Mouldings for Rooms, &c. &c.*

2½-inch to 3-inch bold OG. mouldings, in matt and burnish, for bordering, per foot run . . . . . from	0	3	0	0	3	6
2-inch to 2½-inch ditto, ditto . . . . . from	0	2	0	0	3	0
1½-inch to 2-inch, lighter ditto, ditto . . . . . from	0	1	0	0	1	9
1-inch to 1½-inch ditto, ditto . . . . . from	0	0	7	0	1	0
¾-inch to 1-inch ditto, ditto . . . . . from	0	0	6	0	0	8

When any of the members or mouldings are blacked and varnished, extra, about 1d. per foot.

1 inch plain flat gilding, per foot, 3d.; mouldings gilt in oil gold, from 1d. 2d. to 3d., per foot, according to their width.

Angular mouldings for rooms, nearly double the above prices.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
2-inch broad moulding, gilt only in matt and burnish, at per foot run . . . . .	from	1	9	to 2 0
2½-inch ditto, to 3-inch ditto . . . . .	from	2	0	to 2 6
Plain flat surfaces, gilt in oil gold, at per foot super. . . . .	from	3	0	to 3 6
Ditto, in matt gold, (single) . . . . .	from	4	0	to 4 6
Ditto, in burnish . . . . .	from	5	0	to 5 6

To ascertain the value or price of any moulding, including the usual allowed trade profit, as worked in wood, prior to blacking or gilding, staining, &c. 1s. 8d. per foot super. is the allowed price: therefore, suppose a moulding 2½-inches wide, with an OG. two beads or hollows on out edge,—press a piece of twine in the profile of the moulding to each outside edge where the plane goes. And suppose it measures three inches, which being the fourth part of a foot, gives the fourth part of 1s. 8d. for the price, five pence per foot, including wood and labour.

BLACK STAINED AND POLISHED, OR EBONIZED MOULDINGS FOR ROOMS, &c.

	d.	d.
1½-inch wide OG. and bead, or according to the moulding, per foot run . . . . .	from	4 to 5
1-inch to 1½ ditto, ditto . . . . .	from	3 to 4
¾-inch ditto to 1 ditto . . . . .	from	2 to 3
½-inch to ¾ ditto . . . . .	from	1½ to 2

For more on this,—See *Mouldings in Cabinet Furniture.*

*Musical Instruments.*

Little is required to be said on this subject, but to give the general statement of prices, which are as follows:—

No.	SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. <sup>1</sup>	Guineas.
1.	New patent piano-forte, with additional keys, and pedal, 6 legs,	32
2.	Ditto . . . . . ornamented . . . . .	36
3.	Ditto . . . . . plain, with 2 drawers . . . . .	36
4.	Ditto . . . . . with 3 drawers . . . . .	38
5.	Ditto . . . . . ornamented . . . . .	42 to 60
6.	New patent piano-forte, elegant, with rounded corners . . . . .	40
7.	Ditto . . . . . with 2 drawers . . . . .	45
8.	Ditto . . . . . with 3 drawers . . . . .	47 to 80

N.B. Four guineas extra for each of the above, when with six octaves, upto FF.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO-FORTES.

9.	Upright grand piano-forte, with six octaves . . . . .	105
10.	Ditto . . . . . elegantly ornamented . . . . .	110 to 150
11.	Ditto . . . . . with six octaves and a half . . . . .	120
12.	Ditto . . . . . elegantly ornamented . . . . .	130 to 200

HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO-FORTES.

13.	Horizontal grand piano-forte, with 6 octaves and 3 strings,	90
14.	Ditto . . . . . elegantly ornamented . . . . .	100 to 180
15.	Ditto . . . . . with six octaves and a half . . . . .	105
16.	Ditto . . . . . elegantly ornamented . . . . .	120 to 250

CABINET PIANO-FORTES.

17.	Cabinet piano-forte, with 2 strings and square front . . . . .	55
18.	Ditto . . . . . with ditto, and circular front . . . . .	60
19.	Ditto . . . . . with 3 strings and circular front . . . . .	65
20.	Ditto . . . . . with ditto . . . ditto, and crescent doors below . . . . .	75

No.		Guineas.
21.	Cabinet piano-forte, according to the extent of the keys, and elegance of ornament . . . . .	80 to 150
22.	A newly-invented patent piano-forte, called the Celestine, with 6 octaves . . . . .	60
23.	Ditto . . . . . elegantly ornamented . . . . .	70 to 100

Some profess to sell instruments equal to the above (but we doubt it) at the following prices:—

	Guineas.	Guineas.
Cabinet pianos . . . . .	usually 55	at 45
Patent square ditto, elegant, with circular corners . . . . .	45	36
Ditto, plain ditto . . . . .	36	32
Ditto, without drawers, ditto . . . . .	32	28

Allowing three months on trial; if approved, and bought in that time, no hire charged.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
A 3-feet 6-inch upright cabinet piano-forte, plain mahogany, square top, full silk curtains in front, and 58 keys . . . . .	47	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto, as above, banded and ornamented, rose-wood . . . . .	52	10	0	55	0	0
Ditto, with a cylinder or serpentine sweep-shaped top, and extra work . . . . .	57	15	0	60	0	0
Ditto, ditto, to stand much higher, and in width to contain 70 keys, plain . . . . .	52	10	0	73	10	0

When lent out to hire, generally, at per month, from 16s. to 1*l.* 15s. according to the value of the instrument. When lent for a few nights only, it is more in proportion; expenses of tuning and moving included.

HARPS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Most elegant harps of the best construction and make, with double movement, and finished in a superior manner . . . . .	100	0	0	105	0	0
Superior made harps, with single movement, and full size . . . . .	75	0	0	80	0	0
Small size harps . . . . .	12	12	0	15	15	0
Harp-lutes of the best description . . . . .	7	7	0	10	10	0
English-made guitars, with elastic spring strings, various, according to ornament . . . . .	2	12	6	6	6	0

VIOLINS, &c.

Violins, all prices, according to the real value in tone of the instrument . . . . .	2	2	0	10	10	0
And from 10 to 50 or 100 guineas.						
Violoncello or bass viol, also varies much in price, according to the superior tone of the instrument . . . . .	3	3	0	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto . . . . .	6	6	0	12	12	0
Double bass, ditto . . . . .	10	10	0	15	15	0
Grand violoncellos of superior tone . . . . .	21	0	0	42	0	0

ORGANS.

The price of this excellent piece of music depends much on the exterior decoration, as well as the superiority of tone. Church organs may be had from 500*l.* to 1 or 2000*l.*, and should be judged of by persons in the profession; as indeed should the best of



those fitted up for the chamber, frequently very expensive, at from 60 to 150 or 200 guineas.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
In the plain way, very excellent toned finger organs, fitted up with mahogany or wainscot fronts, stop diapason, dulciana, principal and fifteenth, shifting movement, &c. will sell as second-hand from 50 to 70 guineas, that will cost new . . . from	80	0	0	to	100	0	0
Handsome large size barrel organs for the chamber, neat mahogany front, with the proper stops, drum and triangle, and 3 barrels, about 6 feet high, 3 feet wide, best materials, tone, and workmanship, and from 3 to 4 octaves, playing 30 tunes . . . . . from	50	0	0	...	60	0	0
A size smaller . . . . . from	40	0	0	...	50	0	0
Third size less, without drum and triangle, but excellent good instruments . . . . . from	15	0	0	...	20	0	0
Large size bird organ, on a stand, from 1 to 3 barrels, good music, &c. . . . . from	5	0	0	...	10	0	0
Small size ditto, ditto . . . . . from	3	3	0	...	5	5	0
Small German or Dutch organs . . . . . from	1	11	6	...	2	2	0
Street organs, various . . . . . from	7	7	0	...	10	10	0
Good organs, as second-hand, generally sell for, per barrel . . . . . from	1	10	0	...	2	0	0
But when required to be new or re-set to music, the large barrels will cost, each . . . . . from	2	12	6	...	3	3	0
Smaller size ditto . . . . . from	2	10	0	...	2	15	0

Any number of barrels can be had.

#### FLUTES OF EBONY OR COCOA WOOD,

For concert, with 8 silver keys, metal or silver tube, and ivory or silver mounted, all perfect and finished in the best manner . . . . . from	7	7	0	...	10	10	0
Each extra key, more or less, half-a-guinea.							
Box-wood concert flutes, plain, with sliding tube, 4 silver keys, &c. . . . . from	2	2	0	...	3	3	0
Ditto, with 1 silver key, and without the tube from	0	16	0	...	1	10	0
Mahogany cases for ditto, lined, &c. . . . . from	0	10	0	...	2	0	0
Elegant ivory concert flutes, fine tone, or in ebony or cocoa, studded with silver and richly ornamented, with from 6 to 8 silver keys, and all silver mounted . . . . . from	10	to	20	or	30	guineas.	
Some ivory ditto, to be met with now as low as (but not warranted by a real maker) . . . from	5	15	6	to	7	7	0
Smaller flutes, thirds, and octaves, in proportion, and from 1 to 4 keys, either brass or silver, from	0	10	0	...	1	1	0

#### CLARIONETS,

With 5 or 6 brass keys, of box-wood, of the best description . . . . . from	1	5	0	...	2	10	0
Ditto of ebony, &c. and with extra keys, silver, and richly finished . . . . . from	5	5	0	...	10	10	0

Hautboys nearly as above.

#### FLAGEOLETS.

Various, single ditto . . . . . from	0	10	0	...	0	15	0
Ditto, ditto, of the best description, as a double instrument, various sizes, silver mounted, &c.	3	13	6	...	5	5	0

*Music, &c. SECOND-HAND.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Good grand pianos, with turned legs, pedals, mahogany case, &c. &c. generally sell . . . . .	from	25	0	0	to	40 0 0
Cabinet pianos, ditto, ditto . . . . .	from	20	0	0	...	35 0 0
Square pianos, with additional keys, turned legs, drawers, inlaid, &c. . . . .	from	15	0	0	...	26 5 0
MODERN HARPS, of the best description.						
Swell, key and cover . . . . .	from	31	10	0	...	42 0 0
Small harps . . . . .	from	3	0	0	...	7 0 0
Harp lutes . . . . .	from	3	3	0	...	5 5 0
Fine toned violoncellos . . . . .	from	7	7	0	...	10 10 0
Ditto guitars . . . . .	from	2	2	0	...	3 3 0
Violins, fine tone . . . . .	from	10	10	0	...	15 15 0
Ditto, very good ditto . . . . .	from	5	5	0	...	10 10 0
Common ditto . . . . .	from	1	1	0	...	2 2 0
Stamped leather covers, lined and bound for music (new) for grand piano . . . . .	from	3	10	0	...	4 0 0
Ditto, leather cover for square piano . . . . .	from	2	12	6	...	3 3 0
Ditto, ditto, for harp, about the same as for the grand pianos.						
Or take the size, and make out the quantity of superficial feet, including making and binding, at per foot super. . . . .		0	2	6		
Handsome music-stools, of various descriptions, (new) in mahogany or rose-wood and brass, leather seats, &c. . . . .	from	2	10	0	...	5 0 0
Ditto, music chairs with a circular revolving seat, if stained woods, rose-wood, &c. leather seat, &c. . . . .	from	4	10	0	...	7 7 0
Various descriptions of music desks, on pillars and claws, and what-nots, or Canterburys, for ditto . . . . .	from	3	3	0	...	8 8 0

*Hire of Furniture.*

Furniture bought within a month, the hire not charged.  
 When furniture has been above twelve weeks on hire, there should be some deduction on the charge, per month.

*Hire of Shower Baths.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Upright shower baths, with machine and oil skin, or canvas sides . . . . .	per month	from	0	18	0	to 1 4 0
Large tub baths . . . . .	ditto	from	0	15	0	... 0 18 0
Ditto, tin slipper baths . . . . .	ditto		0	15	0	
Ditto, hip baths . . . . .	ditto		0	13	0	
Large upright ditto . . . . .	ditto		0	13	0	
Ditto, for children . . . . .	ditto		0	13	0	
Small ditto, and leg baths . . . . .	ditto		0	10	0	

For the price of baths, See p. 406.

*The Hire of Furniture, per month, or as otherwise stated.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The hire of dinner and supper tables of deal, for routs, with the trestles, &c. at per foot run in length . . . . .	from	0	1	0	...	0 1 2
The hire of forms, for ditto, covered baize, and caned seats, &c. per foot run . . . . .	from	0	0	3	...	0 0 4

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
The hire of mahogany dining tables, from 5 to 6 feet wide, and from 18 to 22 feet long, on frames, or pillars and claws . . . . .	1	5	0	to	1	10	0
Ditto as above, from 4 feet 3 inch. to 4 feet 9 wide, by 16 feet in length, more or less . . . . .	0	16	0	...	1	0	0
Ditto, about 4 feet wide by 12 feet long . . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	15	0
Rout chairs for one day or night, per dozen, from . . . . .	0	5	6	...	0	6	0
Drawing or dining-room chairs, do. per dozen, from . . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	15	0
Knives and forks, per dozen . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	6	0
Handsone tripods, per pair . . . . .	0	10	0	...	0	14	0
Ditto with lamps, per pair . . . . .	0	14	0	...	0	16	0
Music-desks, with lights, single, per pair . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Ditto, ditto, double ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	3	6	...	0	4	0
Card-tables, various, per pair . . . . .	0	5	0	...	0	6	0
Bell shades for candles, per dozen . . . . .	0	12	0				
Gilt girandoles, one light, per pair . . . . .	0	1	0	...	0	1	6
Ditto, double lights, per pair . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Chimney lustres, plated, &c. per pair . . . . .	0	5	0	...	0	7	0
See Glass, &c. for Chandeliers; &c. per month.							
A best very elegant large and handsome full drapey 4-post bedstead and furniture, with bedding, palliase, mattresses, feather bed, bolster, and pillows, blankets, and counterpane, complete; mahogany posts, cornices, &c. will be per month . . . . .	4	0	0	...	5	0	0
Best mattresses ditto, each . . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	14	0
Ditto, feather-bed, bolster, and pillows . . . . .	0	14	0	...	0	18	0
A good full size 4-post bedstead and furniture, complete, per month . . . . .	1	4	0	...	1	10	0
Bedding; feather-bed, mattresses, bolster and pillows, blankets, and counterpane, complete, to ditto, per month . . . . .	2	0	0	...	2	5	0
Handsone cottage bedstead, with the furniture to ditto, per month . . . . .	1	0	0	...	1	5	0
Bedding complete to ditto, as above . . . . .	2	0	0	...	2	5	0
Tent bedstead and furniture, per month . . . . .	0	14	0	...	0	18	0
Ditto, ditto, including the bedding, complete, per month . . . . .	1	8	0	...	1	12	0
Press bedstead and bedding, complete, per month, . . . . .	1	5	0	...	1	10	0
Crib bedstead and bedding, complete, per month, . . . . .	1	0	0	...	1	4	0
Sofa beds, according to size, per month . . . . .	0	18	0	...	1	0	0
Ditto, with bedding, complete, per month . . . . .	0	12	0	...	1	16	0
Chair-beds, each to fold, &c., per month . . . . .	0	16	0	...	0	18	0
Ditto, with bedding, complete, per month . . . . .	1	4	0	...	1	8	0
Bed chairs, &c., per month . . . . .	0	12	0				
Easy chairs, with cushions, per month . . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	14	0
Square sofas, squabs and cushions, complete, from . . . . .	0	18	0	...	1	0	0
Couches, various, complete, per month . . . . .	0	16	0	...	0	18	0
Mahogany wardrobes, drawers, and shelves, from . . . . .	1	0	0	...	1	5	0
Common ditto, or japanned ditto, per month from . . . . .	1	17	0	...	0	18	0
Mahogany chest of drawers, per month . . . . .	0	10	0	...	0	12	0
Common servants ditto, per month . . . . .	0	7	0	...	0	8	0
Chamber horses, for exercise, per month . . . . .	0	14	0	...	0	16	0
Mahogany dressing-tables, and wash-tables, with drawers, of the value of chest of drawers, from . . . . .	0	10	0	...	0	12	0
Small common ditto, ditto, per month . . . . .	0	5	0	...	0	10	0
Pedestal sideboards, with cellaret and plate drawers, per month . . . . .	1	10	0	...	1	12	0
Sideboard-tables, per month . . . . .	0	16	0	...	0	18	0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Pembroke tables, various, and small leaf dining tables, per month . . . . .	0	8	0	to	0	10	0
Common mahogany or japanned dressing-tables, Basin stands, and pot-cupboards, per month	0	4	0	...	0	6	0
Bidets, various, and Wedgewood pans . . . . .	0	4	0	...	0	5	0
Dressing-glasses, various sizes in mahogany and japanned frames, per month . . . . .	0	5	0	...	0	8	0
Common servants' hanging and swing ditto, from Brussels carpeting, per carpet, according to the value, per month . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	5	0
Wool mattresses, and hair ditto . . . . .	0	6	0	...	0	10	0
Blankets, various, per pair . . . . .	0	6	0	...	0	8	0
Rout chairs sent to the country, charged 1s. per dozen extra, being liable to damage.	0	8	0	...	0	12	0

For the above prices, we consider the furniture to be of the best description, and perfectly clean. The variation of price is in consideration of the difference of value, according to size and quality. For the price of any article wanted, and not enumerated in this list, take the value of any similar article,—the hire of course will be much the same.

#### *On the General Hire of New Furniture.*

There are but few in the Trade that will furnish whole houses; and we think it very right, particularly until a law of sufficient severity is in force, to put a stop to the villanous system of swindling, which has so much of late taken place, where the entire new and second-hand furniture has disappeared as soon as got possession of. Transportation for life might in time put a stop to these gentlemen's depredations—for they must be all thought gentlemen; and it hurts their consequence very much, if a reference for their respectability is required. No wonder it should: and yet they manage that at times. However, we confess it appears to us very much like downright robbery, when industrious tradesmen are, by regular concerted plans, tricked so infamously out of their property, and frequently ruined for years, if not altogether.

The doubts, therefore, of a tradesman obliges him to demand a very high per centage for new furniture, even where good references are given, because so seldom required; as also the quantity of all descriptions of furniture that must be kept for the purpose, and the few that can afford to pay for such hire; indeed certain articles can hardly ever be supplied; such as carpets, druggets, when cut, and fitted down to lay close over the floors of rooms, not being like a square carpet, there will always be considerable waste; as such will never fit another room. Also, the same objection holds good with curtains and draperies, &c. as they seldom will come into use a second time without loss; therefore 25 per cent. per annum is charged on the full value of new furniture for the first three years' wear.

Twenty per cent. per annum for the following three years.

Fifteen per cent. for the two or three succeeding years.

The furniture now having eight or nine years wear, of course wants very considerable repairs, and all thoroughly new doing up again, before 10 per cent. can be charged on the value afterwards for hire.

But good second-hand furniture will not be let on hire generally under from 15 to 20 per cent. for the first three years: then proceeding agreeably to the above scale.

All expense,—porterage, cartage, moving in house, fitting and fixing, &c.,—paid for extra, as well as the taking away.

### Oil or Floor-Cloth.

The following Table will exhibit at one view, the various prices of the different widths to any proportional price, per yard square, from 5s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.

	At 5s. 3d. per Sq. Yard.	At 6s. per Sq. Yard.	At 6s. 3d. per Sq. Yard.	At 6s. 6d. per Sq. Yard.	At 7s. per Sq. Yard.	At 7s. 3d. per Sq. Yard.	At 7s. 6d. per Sq. Yard.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ell-wide .....	6 7	7 6	7 10	8 6	8 10	9 2	9 6
Yard .....	5 3	6 0	6 3	6 9	7 0	7 3	7 6
Three Quarters .....	4 0	4 6	4 8	5 2	5 4	5 6	5 8
Half Ell .....	3 4	3 10	4 0	4 4	4 6	4 8	4 10
Half Yard .....	2 8	3 2	3 3	3 6	3 8	3 9	3 10

Some variation has of late taken place as to price which is lower than in the war.

Patterns with 2 prints, on yellow grounds, per square yard	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ditto, on other grounds, fancy ditto, ditto	0	5	6			
Ditto, on blue and green grounds, ditto	0	5	9			
Ditto, 3 prints on yellow grounds, ditto	0	6	3			
Ditto, on fancy grounds, ditto	0	5	9			
Ditto, on blue and green, ditto	0	6	3			
Ditto, 4 prints on yellow, ditto	0	6	6			
Ditto, rich and variegated colours, ditto	0	6	9			
Plain red, per yard	0	7	0			
				0	5	0

Painting old carpets should be about 2s., and that of old floor cloths about 2s. 3d. per yard square, less than the price of new oil cloth, according to the pattern.

A great variety of table covers, the patterns printed in oil colours, as marbles, morocco leather, &c. on Holland, by a person at Hoxton, per square yard about	0	12	0				
Table covers, painted in oil on baize, to several designs, per square yard	0	10	0	to	0	12	0
Dyed water-proof flexible canvas, and linen made at Ryder-Street, St. James's, to resist the weather, as tilts to waggons, ricks, outhouses, tarpaulins, &c. per square yard	0	3	6	...	0	5	0
Large waggon tilts, &c. as in common use, per yard	0	5	0	...	0	7	0

## SUNDRY ARTICLES OF TURNERY.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Banister brushes, stove ditto, scrubbing ditto, clothes' brushes, and dusting brushes, each, from	0	2	6	to	0	3	6
Blackening brushes, shoe ditto, stove ditto, plate brushes, and sundry ditto, each . . . . .	0	1	6	...	0	2	0
Black matted stools, various sizes, each . . . . .	0	6	0	...	0	10	0
Ditto, with caned bottoms . . . . .	0	7	0	...	0	12	0
Baskets for plate, with partitions, various . . . . .	0	12	0	...	1	0	0
Ditto, bottle baskets . . . . .	0	10	0	...	0	12	0
Hair brooms, various . . . . .	0	4	6	...	0	7	6
Frail carpet brooms . . . . .	0	5	0	...	0	8	0
Hearth brooms, black and mahogany handles, from	0	4	0	...	0	5	6
Double banister brushes . . . . .	0	6	6	...	0	7	6
Turk's Head brooms, various . . . . .	0	10	0	...	0	14	0
Large size, with long jointed handles . . . . .	0	18	0	...	1	2	0
Hand bowls, all sizes . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	6
Large elm ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	4	6	...	0	5	6
Chopping blocks, each . . . . .	0	15	0	...	1	0	0
Hall-door brush, for floor, with side brushes, &c. various . . . . .	1	10	0	...	2	5	0
Bed cord, per lb. and for packing, 28 yards, from	0	1	0	...	0	1	6
Knife boards, common sort . . . . .	0	6	0	...	0	10	0
Large ditto, with leather and box, from 10s. . . . .	1	0	0	...	1	10	0
Caning chair seats, each . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	4	6
A deal coat stand, or beating horse . . . . .	0	8	6	...	0	9	6
Cinder sieves or sifter . . . . .	0	3	6	...	0	4	0
Chopping trays . . . . .	0	6	0	...	0	7	0
Clothes flasks, various . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	6	0
Glass tubs, ditto . . . . .	0	4	0	...	0	5	6
Dish tubs, all sizes, each . . . . .	0	4	6	...	0	9	0
Glass trays, plain, various, each . . . . .	0	17	6	...	1	5	0
Flour tubs, ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	4	0	...	0	7	0
New matting chair seats, ditto . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Dust shovels, and hair sieves, ditto . . . . .	0	1	6	...	0	3	6
Sugar hammers, and Lemon squeezers, ditto . . . . .	0	1	6	...	0	2	0
Trenchers . . . . .	0	1	0	...	0	1	6
Lignum Vitæ rolling-pins, each . . . . .	0	4	0	...	0	5	0
Common ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	1	6	...	0	2	0
Towel rollers and brackets . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	4	0
Mahogany knife trays, various . . . . .	0	9	6	...	0	12	0
Wainscot knife trays, and salt boxes, each . . . . .	0	5	0	...	0	7	0
Tinned knife trays . . . . .	0	14	0	...	0	16	0
Joint stools . . . . .	0	6	0	...	0	7	6
Mops, various . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	6
Rope door mats, all sorts, from 5s. to 7s., and from	0	8	0	...	0	10	0
Common pails . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Ditto, wainscot, and stable ditto . . . . .	0	5	0	...	0	6	6
Pails with wooden hoops . . . . .	0	6	6	...	0	7	0
Oval tubs for icing wine, each . . . . .	0	16	0	...	0	18	0
Wash tubs, various, each . . . . .	0	7	0	...	0	12	0
Hassocks for pews . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	2	6
Plate skins, or leather, each . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	3	6
Small size packing cord, per ball . . . . .	0	1	3	...	0	1	6
Large size, mop cord, ditto . . . . .	0	1	9	...	0	2	0
Packing mats, according to size, each . . . . .	0	1	6	...	0	2	0
Spanish door mats, various . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	3	6

## FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Spanish matting, for covering floors, passages, &c., per yard square . . . . .	from	0	1	6	to	0 2 6
This varies much in war time.						
Binding ditto with red leather, per yard . . . . .	from	0	0	7	...	0 0 9
India matting, according to the width, being 2 yards in length, varies per mat . . . . .	from	0	9	0	...	0 14 0
The mats being from 3 feet 6 inches, to 4 feet 6 inches wide.						
The ends being wove together, to make them to any length requisite, each join according to the width . . . . .	from	0	2	0	...	0 2 6
The edges then being seamed together, to make the width required, per yard . . . . .	from	0	0	2	...	0 0 3
According to the trouble of matching, &c.						
The whole being bound round with red skiver, or common morocco leather, (not the Basil used for Spanish mat,) either fitted or left square, at per yard . . . . .	from	0	0	2	...	0 0 3
The above exclusive of the leather.						
Red skiver skins, or morocco ditto, each . . . . .	from	0	9	0	...	0 10 0
The whole made up complete, will average gene- rally, per square yard . . . . .	from	0	7	0	...	0 8 0
The mats were very lately at 16s. and 18s. each.						
Whisk carpet brooms, each . . . . .	from	0	9	0	...	0 12 0
Wicker plate baskets, lined baize, various . . . . .	from	0	14	0	...	1 0 0
Wainscot napkin press, with screw, on 4 legs, from	2	15	0	...	3	0 0
A small size birch ditto . . . . .	from	2	0	0	...	2 10 0
A 4-pair mahogany boot stand, with shelf . . . . .	from	1	10	0	...	1 15 0
Deal clothes' horses, various . . . . .	from	0	5	0	...	0 10 0
Ditto, ditto, with 4 leaves . . . . .	from	1	0	0	...	1 5 0
Deal low standing steps . . . . .	from	0	6	0	...	0 7 6
Light high folding deal steps . . . . .	from	0	18	0	...	1 10 0
Black tray stands, and ditto in mahogany, web- bing, &c. complete, each . . . . .	from	1	0	0	...	1 5 0
Hall forms, various . . . . .	from	0	14	0	...	0 16 0
A 4-foot beer stand . . . . .	about	0	16	0		

*Price of Baths.*

Improved shower baths, upright, with engine framed sides, lined oil skin case, and apparatus, all complete . . . . .	from	6	10	0	...	8 8 0
Plain ditto, with sheeting walls, &c. . . . .	from	5	10	0	...	6 0 0
Large tub baths, according to size, &c. . . . .	from	5	5	0	...	5 10 0
Tin slipper baths, various . . . . .	from	2	12	0	...	2 16 0
Hip baths . . . . .	from	1	10	0	...	1 15 0
Large upright baths . . . . .	from	1	12	0	...	1 16 0
Ditto, for children . . . . .	from	1	8	0	...	1 10 0
Small ditto, ditto . . . . .	from	1	3	0	...	1 5 0
Leg bath . . . . .	from	0	12	0	...	0 15 0

For the Hire of ditto, See *Hire of Furniture*, p. 401.

*The Upholstery Business,*

like the Cabinet business, is also connected with many others; and it will be necessary to call in their aid and assistance to complete it, and take a view of them as we proceed; for without the chair

and sofa-maker, the furniture-warehouse, bedstead-maker, fringe-maker, &c. &c., we should make but a very sorry figure. Here, however, we shall endeavour to use them all so liberally, as not to infringe on the fair profit every tradesman is lawfully and rightfully entitled to.

BEDSTEAD-MAKER.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
A strong full sized four-post bedstead, made of the best materials, Spanish mahogany feet posts, 8 feet to 9 feet high, double pannelled, and screwed, from 6 feet 6 inches to 7 feet wide, the posts turned, reeded, and carved, lath bottom, head-board, large French castors, with a fascia tester, tinned rods, and a stuffed foot-board, all complete . . . . .	26	0	0	to	28	0	0
Small size, French castors . . . . .	1	15	0	...	2	0	0
Large size, ditto . . . . .	2	10	0	...	3	0	0
A foot-board to bed, finished in a mahogany frame, and stuffed, finished in canvas, according to size, &c. . . . .	3	10	0	...	4	0	0
A cove tester, extra, &c. . . . .	2	15	0	...	3	0	0
A 5-feet 6-inches to 6-feet, four-post bedstead, with mahogany feet posts, 8 feet high, lath bottom, French castors, foot-board, &c. as above . . . . .	18	0	0	...	20	0	0
A plain description of bedstead, as above, with Honduras posts and plain foot-board, without French castors, about 5 feet 6 inches wide, &c., plain tester rods, &c. the posts pannelled, lath bottom, &c. . . . .	12	0	0	...	14	0	0
A 5-feet, four-post bedstead, as the above, plain Honduras posts, single screwed, and a plain pannelled foot-board, lath bottom, tester and rods, complete . . . . .	9	0	0	...	11	0	0
A four-post ditto, as above, all plain, with mahogany feet posts turned, lath bottom, tester and rods, rails coloured, common castors, double head-board, from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches wide . . . . .	5	10	0	...	7	10	0
The value of the above bedsteads depends much on the posts, for the posts may be put from 3½ or 4 inches square, to 7 inches square, which is very considerable in wood alone, independent of good carving, &c., being either of Spanish or Honduras mahogany,							
A common four-post bedstead, as above, with stained posts, sacking bottom, tester, lath, and rods, from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet wide . . . . .	4	10	0	...	5	0	0
For moulded fascias to bedsteads, fitted to tester, either mahogany or japanned, per set . . . . .	1	15	0	...	2	10	0

This trade is in the general situation of all others; they ruin one another by under-selling. We suppose the distress of the times obliges them to it; for every contrivance is resorted to, that appearance and description should make inferior articles appear equal to good ones, and catch those having a little ready money: the future result is of no consequence; nothing like the time present. We have a puffing



bill of this kind before us, which would make it appear that a 6-foot four-post bedstead, as above described, worth 18*l.* or 20*l.*, could be sold by him for less than 10*l.* About once every two years these people take leave for three months to pay their creditors.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
A 4-foot 6-inch wide tent bedstead, mahogany feet posts, elliptic sweep tester, best sacking or lath bottom, and on brass socket castors, base slips, and all complete . . . . . from	3	10	0	to	3	15	0
A common 4-foot 6-inch ditto tent bedstead, with coloured posts, sweep top, common castors, and base slips . . . . . from	2	15	0	...	3	0	0
A 3-foot 6-inch plain best made field bedstead, as above, sweep tester, base laths, and good sacking bottom, &c. . . . . from	2	5	0	...	2	10	0
A half tent bedstead, 4 feet 6 inches wide, with rule joints, posts stained, and to fold up, sacking bottom, waggon top, tester, &c. . . . . from	2	4	0	...	2	8	0
A 3-foot 6-inch bracket or half tester bedstead, to fold with square or shaped tester, sacking bottom . . . . . from	2	2	0	...	2	7	0
A 3-foot horse bedstead, with sacking to ditto, from Stump bedsteads, various . . . . . from	1	8	0	...	1	12	0
A set of new tester laths to bedstead, from 4 feet to 5 feet wide . . . . . from	0	10	0	...	0	12	0
Mahogany sweep, or elliptic tester to tent bedstead, according to size, &c. . . . . from	1	5	0	...	1	10	0
A set of large size filed and tinned four-post bed rods, for tester, complete . . . . . from	0	12	0	...	0	18	0
Plain filed ditto, less.							
Burnished ditto, considerably more.							
Bed sackings of the best sort, tape, nails, and various . . . . . from	0	12	0	...	0	15	0
Base slips, per set . . . . . from	0	3	6	...	0	4	0
A child's mahogany crib, of the best description, double blinds, all caned, sweep tester, lath bottom, and socket castors, complete . . . . . from	10	0	0	...	12	0	0
A child's swing cot, of good mahogany, double stretchers, and standards, hoop head, valance bottom, and wire swing, &c. . . . . from	4	0	0	...	4	10	0
A high mahogany press bedstead, 4 feet wide, folding doors, and drawer, neat cornices, and on brackets, beech bedstead, and tester, to ditto, to fold, sacking bottom, complete . . . . . from	14	14	0	...	15	15	0
This piece of furniture has sometimes a cotton or chintz, lined or unlined, furniture to ditto, and valance, with a sliding jointed tester rod, and including also the bedding, complete, goose feather bed, bolster, and pillar, mattress, 3 blankets, and counterpane, will cost . . . . . from	35	0	0	...	38	0	0
A 3-foot 6-inch high wainscot press bedstead, folding doors, and drawer at bottom, cornice and brackets, and sacking bottom, &c. . . . . from	9	0	0	...	10	0	0
With bedding, complete, feather bed, bolster, and pillow, mattress, 3 blankets, and quilt . . . . . from	21	0	0	...	22	0	0
A low mahogany press bedstead, of the best description, 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet wide, 2 drawers,							

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
and sacking bottom, doors in front, the top to lift up, &c. . . . . from	8	10	0	to	10	0	0
A 3-feet to 3-feet 6-inch low wainscot press bedstead, as above, folding paneled doors, &c. from	5	10	0	...	6	16	6
A deal painted ditto, on brackets, with doors, and sacking bottom, no drawer . . . . . from	3	0	0	...	3	10	0
A 4-feet deal painted servants' ditto, with a drawer, &c. . . . . from	4	0	0	...	4	5	0
Iron bedsteads, 3 feet 6 inches wide, by 6 feet 3, posts 5 feet 3 inches high, brass castors, according to their finishing, various . . . . . from	3	0	0	...	10	0	0
A child's swing cot bed, with a plain moulded mahogany stand, dimity furniture, and muslin to ditto, a hair mattress in Holland case, a pillow, 3 fine blankets, and a fine quilt, will cost . from	8	0	0	...	9	0	0
Plain mahogany, or stained frames, without muslin, and plain cotton furniture . . . . . from	7	0	0	...	8	0	0
A sofa bed, 3 feet 6 inches wide, lath bottom, square ends, stuffed in canvas with best hair and materials, a well to ditto, and a folding frame over, with a thick best hair and wool squab or mattress, feather bolster and pillow, turned mahogany posts, and plain tester . . . . . from	14	0	0	...	16	0	0
A cotton furniture to the above, lined through and bound, with 3 blankets and counterpane, sofa, &c. all complete, will cost . . . . . from	25	0	0	...	28	0	0
Sofa beds, without furniture, stuffed generally with cow-hair, &c. &c., are common enough for about 7 <i>l.</i> to 8 <i>l.</i> and passable ones are to be bought, of good materials, but not the best . . . . . from	10	0	0	...	12	0	0
A handsome mahogany 3-feet 6-inch French bedstead, with veneered front columns, fine wood, and sweep sides, broad lower rails, and common French castors, the ends solid or veneered, lath bottom, or a loose frame webbed for the bedding, circular rails on top of ends, brass or-molu caps and bases, one side to the wall finished plain, all French polished, complete . . . . . from	30	0	0	...	35	0	0

When both sides are finished alike, there will be a difference of about 5*l.* to 6*l.* extra.

These are also made to a different design, with broad pilasters on the front side, and finished with a serpentine shape above, and roll over top rails; but the difference of price is but little either way; those that can afford them may consult their fancy, and not the difference of price.

They are sometimes made with double columns at each end, mouldings and real or-molu, and become very expensive, being richly carved in the Grecian style of ornament, from 70 to 80 guineas.

French couch bedsteads, with plain turned posts all round, the ends solid, lath bottom, broad rails, French castors, 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet wide, japanned in the best manner to suit the furniture, and varnished, complete . . . . . from	10	0	0	...	13	0	0
Common japanned single bedsteads of this description, or stained as rose-wood, are now much in use, and make up very well to appearance, from	4	10	0	...	5	0	0
A serpentine shape tester to a French couch, or sofa bed, with a fascia and moulded top, all japanned							

and varnished in suite of furniture, rod, &c., complete, 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches wide, . . . from	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Plain moulded shaped testers, for the above purpose, rod, &c., according to size, japanned, &c. . .	6 0 0	to 7 0 0
A new sort of sliding testers for this purpose, used by the upholsterers at the West End, to fix against the wall, and to slide forward, by having the sides jointed and worked with cords and pulleys of an elliptic sweep shape in front, without mouldings, and shews a plain lath for attaching the furniture to as a Roman drapery, &c., 4 feet to 5 feet wide . . . . . from	4 10 0	... 5 0 0
Spanish mahogany full sized bed pillars, turned, and parts carved, from 4 to 5 inches square, and about 8 feet high, per pair . . . . . from	4 0 0	... 5 0 0
Honduras, finished nearly as the above, and of the same size, &c. . . . . from	3 0 0	... 3 15 0
Bed pillars are sometimes made of fine Spanish mahogany, 6, 7, or 8 inches square, parts turned and carved, moulded or thiered, with panuels, and French polished, will cost double the above.		
Waggon-top bed testers, with moulded fascias, japanned in colours to suite, and of large size, will cost,	3 0 0	... 3 10 0
The prices of a few advertized best and common bedsteads are given, to enable the appraiser to put a proper value on such description of furniture.		
A 4-foot 6-inch to 5-foot four-post bedstead, mahogany posts, with all et cæteras, and finished in the best manner . . . . . from	7 10 0	... 8 10 0
A 5-foot 6-inch, to 6-foot ditto, ditto, and Spanish posts, foot-board, &c. &c., complete, French castors, &c. . . . . from	8 10 0	... 9 0 0
A 4-foot 6-inch best tent bedstead, mahogany posts, and all finished, complete, &c. . . . . from	3 0 0	... 3 5 0
A common ditto, (common enough) . . . . . from	1 12 0	... 1 15 0
A double size half-tester bed, to turn up, . . . . . from	1 10 0	... 1 12 0
A stump ditto, to turn up . . . . . from	1 1 0	... 1 5 0

It is certain many are caught by this system of advertising, for in the above bedsteads the first charge is from 4*l.* to 5*l.* for a handsome four-post bedstead, (and of course considered, French castors, foot-board, and all complete,) but that is not the case. The French castors are an extra, and so is also the footboard; and then again, the foot-board is to be stuffed, also a further addition; double screwed, the same; the posts panneled, again an extra; the size of the posts, and many other material things, requisite to give it the appearance of value and consequence, still omitted, and the ready money to be paid on delivery: therefore, to those who can afford a good article, this, like many other things, is but little cheaper and not at all equal in value.

#### *Bedsteads, Furniture, and Bedding.*

A single-sized tent or field bedstead, with a Holland or common cotton unlined furniture, and bound; a feather bed, bolster, and pillow, plain mattress, 3 blankets, and a coloured counterpane, will cost . . . . . from	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
A 4-foot 6-inch plain tent bedstead, sweep tester, plain cotton unlined furniture, feather bed, bol-	20 0 0	to 21 0 0

ster, and 2 pillows, 3 blankets, and a coloured counterpane, will cost . . . . . from £. s. d. £. s. d. 26 0 0 to 28 0 0

The difference of price will allow for a difference of the article, as to size or quality.

A best double size 4-feet 6-inch tent bedstead, mahogany foot-posts, lath bottom, elliptic tester; a chintz furniture to ditto, lined all through, white calico, all good materials, will cost, from 26 0 0 ... 28 0 0

A bordered goose-feather bed, bolster, and 2 pillows, a bordered wool mattress, 3 Witney blankets, and a white cotton counterpane, will make the whole of the bedstead, furniture and bedding cost . . . . . from 50 0 0 ... 52 10 0

A single size, or 3-feet 9-inch to 4-feet four-post bedstead, stained posts, lath or sacking bottom, tester and rods; with a check valance furniture, a feather bed, bolster, and pillow, plain mattress, 3 blankets, and a coloured quilt, will cost, from 26 0 0 ... 28 0 0

And ditto, with a good stout unlined cotton furniture . . . . . from 30 0 0 ... 33 0 0

A double size, or 4-feet 6-inch to 5-feet four-post bedstead, stained, or common plain mahogany posts, with a full or shaped valance, morine furniture, bound, lined head-cloth and tester, and bases plain or shaped, inside valance, bedstead lath-bottom, and castors, a good feather bed, bolster, and pillow, plain mattress, 3 blankets, and coloured quilt, will cost . . . . . from 30 0 0 ... 32 0 0

With a good unlined yard-wide furniture there would be very little difference.

A large size 6-feet handsome four-post bedstead, Spanish mahogany pillars, &c. as before described, French castors, lath bottom, cove-tester, stuffed foot-board, &c. &c. with a bordered straw pal-lasse, a bordered hair, and a ditto wool, mattress, white goose-feather bed, bolster, and 2 large pillows, the whole will cost . . . . . from 65 0 0 ... 70 0 0

The above, including a handsome chintz drapery bed-furniture, lined all through, and bound ove, or with silk binding, the inside neat draperies, the head-cloth and tester full fluted, rosettes to ditto, and 3 neat pole cornices, with mahogany or black balls, or brass ornamental ends, or light carved and gilt, or japanned ditto in suite; the draperies all fringed with fringe from 3s. to 4s. per yard; the whole will cost, including bedstead and bedding, and according to the quality of the articles, which are here supposed to be of the best description . . . . . from 100 0 0 ... 110 0 0

Now, if to the whole of the above, a pair of the best swan's down blankets are added, bound with silk, a Witney under-blanket, and a Mar-sellois quilt of the best quality, according to size, there will be a farther additional charge of from 18l. to 20l. viz. . . . . from 118 0 0 ... 150 0 0

The very elegant mahogany French bedsteads, richly carved and finished in the first stile of fashion, with a full assortment of the best of

bedding, complete, handsome tester and chintz *L. s. d.* *L. s. d.*  
 drapery furniture, lined and fringed, and finished  
 in suite, fit for a nobleman, will cost complete, 100 0 0 to 120 0 0

**BEDDING.**—6 feet to 6 feet 6 inches wide.

Abordered four-thread tick bed, from 6 feet to 6 feet 6 inches wide, filled with the best white goose-feathers, and bolster to ditto . . . . . from	17	0	0	...	20	0	0
Large pillows for these best beds, being usually of white fustian, and filled with down, according to the large sizes, will cost, each . . . . . from	1	10	0	...	1	15	0
Smaller size ditto, for 5-feet or 5-feet 6-inch beds, . . . . . from	1	4	0	...	1	8	0
Best bordered hair mattresses of the above sizes, and bound case, tied down with tufts, and in a striped mattress tick, will cost . . . . . from	8	8	0	...	9	9	0
When made thin, and part wool . . . . . from	6	6	0	...	7	7	0
Best flock, or fine carded wool mattresses, as above, bordered and bound in a white linen case, tied down with tufts, &c. . . . . from	7	7	0	...	8	8	0
Straw palliasses to fold, with tick border, strong sheeting, and bound as above . . . . . from	2	15	0	...	3	10	0

For blankets, quilts, counterpanes.—See *Upholstery Warehouse*.

**BEDDING.**—4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet wide.

A best goose-feather bed and bolster, as above described, and five feet wide, with 2 white fustian pillows, filled with down . . . . . from	16	0	0	...	18	0	0
Best bordered hair mattress, in a striped case, as above . . . . . from	6	10	0	...	7	10	0
A bordered fine wool ditto, as above described, . . . . . from	5	10	0	...	6	6	0
Straw palliase to ditto . . . . . from	2	5	0	...	2	10	0
Large size swan's down blankets, per pair, according to size . . . . . from	9	0	0	...	10	0	0
Large size bed and bolster; ticks of the best four-thread cotton or linen tick, bordered and bound . . . . . from	3	5	0	...	4	0	0
A 4-feet 6-inch bordered feather bed, bolster, and 2 pillows, filled with goose-feathers, and in a good tick, &c. . . . . from	11	0	0	...	12	0	0
A 4-feet 6-inch bordered hair mattress, in a striped case, tied down, &c. . . . . from	5	10	0	...	6	0	0
A ditto, wool ditto . . . . . from	5	0	0	...	5	5	0
Common mattresses of the above description, from	3	0	0	...	4	0	0
Ditto 4-feet 6-inch bordered palliase . . . . . from	1	15	0	...	2	0	0

*To 3-feet and 3-feet 6-inch Bedding.*

A 3-feet to a 3-feet 6-inch bed, bolster, and pillow, of goose or best grey feathers, good tick . . . . . from	8	0	0	...	10	0	0
A 3-feet to 3-feet 6-inch hair mattress in a striped case . . . . . from	3	10	0	...	4	0	0
A 3-feet to 3-feet 6-inch wool mattress to ditto, . . . . . from	2	10	0	...	3	0	0
Very common ditto ditto . . . . . from	1	0	0	...	1	10	0
Palliasses of the above size . . . . . from	1	10	0	...	1	15	0

3-feet to 3-feet 6-inch bedding being filled with good grey or goose feathers, there will be a difference of about 3s. to 40s.—and so of others.

A single feather bed, bolster, and pillow, will take from 30 to 35 lbs. of feathers. Double beds, bolster, and 2 pillows, will take from 45 to 50 lbs. of ditto.

Large handsome bordered bed and bolster, from 5 to 6 feet wide, will take from 55 to 65 lbs. of white goose feathers.

The above are very often scantily filled, to keep the price low; but good seasoned, dry, light, sweet and wholesome feathers, are not obtained at the cheap prices often advertised.

The same may be said of all parts of bedding, it depends so much on the value of the material; and in a second-hand state, the judgment must be well and quickly made in valuations, as therein shews the knowledge of business.

The cuttings of carpets, blankets, and cow-hair, are used by makers of the cheap mattresses, which run 3 or 4 feet wide, and sell for a pound each; and, in a few weeks, by the breeding of vermin, are a drug instead of a benefit to the buyer.

Bed-furnitures are made of a variety of materials, and to a vast number of designs. We shall endeavour to describe a few of them.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
When made with silk outsides, they are in general lined with cotton or tummy. The making up a silk drapery furniture to a 6-feet four-post bedstead, lined as above, with lofty cove-tester and cornices, the inside fluted and gathered, and handsomely fringed, bound with silk lace, &c. frequently taking from 70 to 80 yards of each, according to the style of drapery, and fullness of curtains, will of course be expensive, and probably average, for the furniture and materials, complete . . . . . from	80	0	0	100	0	0
A large-sized handsome ell-wide chintz bed-furniture for a 5 to 6-feet four-post bedstead, as above, drapery inside and out; with fringe about 3s. 6d. per yard, and chintz from 5s. to 5s. 6d., and coloured lining from 1s. 6d. to 2s. lined all through-out, bound over, &c. bases and fluted head-cloth and tester, waggon top, the quantity from 60 to 70 yards, and making up, complete . . . from	40	0	0	45	0	0
A large white dimity furniture for a 5-feet wide four-post bedstead, made full, with deep valance, or neat Roman draperies, with full head-cloth and tester, the curtains lined white, fringed with white fringe, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per yard, the quantity about 100 yards of dimity to about 70 yards of calico lining, bound, lace, &c. will cost with materials . . . . . from	28	0	0	30	0	0
A 4-feet 6-inch to 5-feet four-post bedstead, good yard-wide printed cotton furniture, with coloured lining, full valance inside and out, and plain fringe, or with neat small draperies, will cost, complete	18	0	0	20	0	0
A 4-feet 6-inch or 5-feet four-post bedstead, a good morine bed-furniture for ditto, with shaped valance and bases, all bound, velvet inside and out, and ornamented, &c. . . . . from	14	0	0	16	0	0
A double size four-post bed-furniture of common morine and bound, worsted binding, with cases and valance, for servants' beds, various . . . from	9	0	0	10	0	0
A full size tent bed-furniture, for a 4-feet 6-inch bedstead, waggon-top tester, made of good yard-wide furniture cotton, with bases, &c. made up complete, and lined all through, white calico binding, &c. to ditto, according to furniture, from	7	10	0	9	0	0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
A 3-feet to 3-feet 6-inch tent bed-furniture, all plain printed furniture, unlined, except the head cloth, bases to ditto, and bound lace, complete,	5	0	0	to	6	0	0
A white dimity bed-furniture for the above 3-feet to 3-feet 6-inch bedstead, unlined, bound lace, complete . . . . . from	4	10	0	...	5	0	0
A tent or throw-over bed-furniture for either the above sized bedsteads, of check tammy or brown Holland, bound lace, plain bases, &c. . . . . from	3	10	0	...	4	0	0

*Baize Doors.*

An article of greater expense than generally considered, particularly when made solid and heavy, which are the best, and papered all over, and covered with good second cloth; barrel, or patent springs to ditto, both sides of the door finished alike with plain mouldings, and pattras at the corners, will cost per door . . . . . from

When one side is only ornamented, and that frequently with narrow velvet ribbon, and the frame canvassed and papered, instead of being all solid, and using common springs to ditto, and second cloth, will cost . . . . . from	5	10	0	...	6	0	0
Ditto, made very thin and light, and covered with plain or napped baize, and brass nails, either one or two rows, &c. . . . . from	3	0	0	...	3	10	0
These doors are frequently made with plates of transparent plate-glass as a circular pannel, finished in scarlet serge or second cloth, and with brass mouldings, and may vary, per door . . . . . from	7	0	0	...	10	0	0
Re-covering baize doors, full size, in the best manner with serge or second cloth, and flat stained black mouldings, and pattras, re-done up either one or both sides, all complete . . . . . from	4	0	0	...	5	0	0
Re-covering common baize doors, napped baize, and re-brass nailing ditto . . . . . from	1	15	0	...	2	0	0

*Blinds, various.*

Venetian inside blinds, the laths painted green, taped and lined, complete, at per foot, super. from	0	1	6	...	0	1	9
Venetian outside blinds, strong laths, painted and in case, tapes and thread lines, per foot super. from	0	2	9	...	0	3	0
Venetian outside-shutter blinds, to turn on fixed laths, and case, all painted, at per foot super.	0	3	6	...	0	4	0
Dwarf parlour blinds, in Spanish mahogany frames, at per window, the pair . . . . . from	1	10	0	...	1	15	0
Brass ferrule, &c. extra, per window . . . . . from	0	5	0	...	0	7	6
Common wood, the parlour blinds, a few shillings less.							
White or brown Holland spring blinds, with box and fastenings, including the Holland, complete, the measurement, per foot super. . . . . from	0	2	0	...	0	2	3
White or brown Holland roller-blinds, including the linen, at per foot super. . . . . from	0	1	3	...	0	1	6
New painting and taping Venetian blinds, lined, &c., per foot super, as above . . . . . from	0	0	10	...	0	1	0
Dwarf parlour blinds, painted and repaired, and fixed, complete, per window . . . . . from	0	10	0	...	0	12	0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Dwarf parlour blinds ditto, with new ferrule, large size . . . . . from	0	15	0	to	1	0	0
The best description of transparent blinds, well painted, and full of subject, will cost per foot sup.	0	4	6	...	0	5	0
Common transparent ditto, and prepared as above for mounting . . . . . from	0	3	0	...	0	3	6
The spring barrel, complete, for fixing with box, &c. to window, will average per foot run . . . from	0	4	0	...	0	4	6
Patent blinds or sun-shades, made with duck, to slide down, boxes and lines complete, per foot super. . . . . from	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Cleaning and repairing the outside shades, as above, oiling the rods, new lines, and taking down and fixing, each . . . . . from	1	0	0	...	1	5	0
Roller blinds, with pulleys and stick, complete, per foot run . . . . . from	0	1	6	...	0	1	9
Mahogany blinds, fitted to windows, and filled with green canvas, beads and bolts, per foot super.	0	2	0	...	0	2	6
When a pair of ditto, made to fold with hinges, standing piece, turn buckle, and filled as above, 3 feet 6 inches wide, by 2 feet high;—7 feet about 1l. 12s. or per foot super. . . . . from	0	4	6	...	0	4	9

*Chairs, Couches, Sofas, &c.*

Chairs are of such various descriptions, that they cannot be described singly. We shall, therefore, only say, that, light drawing-room chairs, japanned, stained rose-wood, or ebonized, with cane seats and backs, and scroll over, or flat top rails, shaped back, Grecian or turned and reeded front feet, or with Trafalgar seats, will vary as the parts, &c. may be carved, each, from

When elbow chairs are introduced to any of the above sort, it will add, per chair . . . . . from	0	12	0	...	0	15	0
Real rose-wood drawing-room chairs, of designs similar to any of the above description; excepting where parts are carved, and in the top or rails are introduced bhul work, or in various woods, ivory or brass, or framed seat prepared for stuffing, and the back also stuffed; this description of chairs will frequently vary much in price, and few persons, except those much in practice, or the trade itself, can value them fairly: we may take them however, generally, at per chair,	4	14	6	...	6	16	6
And, where much gilding and carving has been introduced, will frequently double that sum, independent of the frames being stuffed, and probably covered with silk;—the seat and backs, or a French bordered seat cushion, &c. covered as above.—Cord, gimp, or various ornaments, &c. will enhance the value of it in addition, to each,	1	10	0	...	2	10	0

This may answer for satin-wood, fine mahogany or oak, or chairs of plain wood for drawing-rooms, made with very little carving, and gilt in oil gold all over.

Dining-room chairs, generally made of mahogany, with various designs, in the plain way, of Hon-



duras wood; the seat round, stuffed all over, covered in hair-cloth, and finished with brass moulding; will cost, when well finished, and good materials, per chair . . . . .	from	2 10 0	to	3 0 0
Elbow ditto, extra, each . . . . .	from	0 12 0	to	0 16 0

The above sort of chairs, finished in a very inferior manner, and made also with inferior materials, may be frequently met with at half the above prices.

Spanish mahogany dining-room chairs, with shaped backs or broad top rails, parts carved, turned and reeded front legs, frame stuffed and finished plain, and in Spanish leather and brass mouldings, each . . . . .	from	3 0 0	to	3 10 0
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The above chairs made with loose frames for stuffing, Trafalgar seats, the back legs and top rails moulded, ditto on seat, with Grecian front feet moulded, and the several parts carved, and seats covered with Morocco leather, &c. each, from	4 4 0	to	5 10 0
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We have seen some very handsome circular French dining-room chairs highly polished and expensively finished in leather, probably double the amount of the above.

Bed-room chairs of various descriptions, good quality, either as japanned, stained rose-wood, or ebonized, caned-seats, parts turned, with scroll over backs, or sweep top rails, and splats, &c., generally, per chair . . . . .	from	0 18 0	to	1 5 0
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Common bed-room chairs, either rush or caned seats, turned rails, and plain stained black, or japanned bamboo, and with flat splats, or scroll over top rails, &c. each . . . . .	from	0 6 0	to	0 12 0
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Large size easy or fauteuil chairs for drawing-rooms, with elbows, back and sides, all stuffed with horse-hair, and finished in canvas, turned legs either mahogany or black, with large castors, high back and 2 square bordered cushions, for the seat and back, filled with horse-hair, &c. as above; various descriptions of these chairs as to shape, &c. will cost, each . . . . .	from	6 6 0	to	7 7 0
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Chintz cases to these chairs lined, &c., complete,	3 0 0	to	4 0 0
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Fauteuil chairs of the above description, of a smaller size, lower backs, some with one seat cushion, and others with a back and seat ditto, all complete, in good horse-hair and fine canvas, each . . . . .	from	5 5 0	to	6 6 0
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When extra cushions, each . . . . .	from	0 14 0	to	0 18 0
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Large bed-room chairs of the above description, with circular upright backs, called Wobourn, and tub chairs, stuffed all round and over elbows with horse-hair and canvas, thick seat cushion, turned legs and castors, each . . . . .	from	7 0 0	to	9 0 0
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A plain easy drawing-room chair, low seat, about 26 inches wide by 32, deep and caned; the back turned rails, with a thick French bordered seat cushion, and a back cushion in hair and canvas, the frame in stained wood or mahogany and on castors, each . . . . .	from	3 10 0	to	4 0 0
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The above chair made with elbows and tops of

ditto, stuffed and finished in canvas, and complete, as above, each . . . . . from  $\begin{matrix} \text{£. s. d.} \\ 5 \ 0 \ 0 \end{matrix}$  to  $\begin{matrix} \text{£. s. d.} \\ 5 \ 10 \ 0 \end{matrix}$

These made of common wood and thin cushions much lower.

- A cottage chair, with a hollow back to come round the sides, and swept over, shaped down to the seat, all caned, the back, sides, and seat, turned or swept legs and castors, made in stained wood, each . . . . . from  $\begin{matrix} 4 \ 10 \ 0 \\ \dots \\ 5 \ 0 \ 0 \end{matrix}$
- A chair of the above description, made of Spanish mahogany, higher in the back, with carved work introduced, and parts moulded, Grecian legs and castors, all caned, generally called Regency and shell chairs, each . . . . . from  $\begin{matrix} 7 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \dots \\ 8 \ 0 \ 0 \end{matrix}$
- French thin bordered cushions, made for the seats of any of the above chairs, and covered in Morocco leather, &c. each . . . . . from  $\begin{matrix} 2 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \dots \\ 2 \ 10 \ 0 \end{matrix}$
- A very low Grecian chair with broad top rail and shaped back, the seat stuffed and covered, (generally cloth), sweep front legs on castors, in stained wood or mouldings gilt . . . . . from  $\begin{matrix} 4 \ 10 \ 0 \\ \dots \\ 5 \ 0 \ 0 \end{matrix}$
- A great variety of drawing-room lounging easy chairs to various designs, and must be judged of according to the work and wood, gilt or carving, —stuffing and covering in cloth, chintz or silk, and frequently when complete, will average, each,  $\begin{matrix} 12 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \dots \\ 20 \ 0 \ 0 \end{matrix}$

Indeed we have been shewn some executed very richly, and cost double that amount per chair.

- Very thick bordered seat cushions, for easy chairs, French stuffed in best horse-hair, double gilt, and finished on fine canvas, each . . . . . from  $\begin{matrix} 0 \ 18 \ 0 \\ \dots \\ 1 \ 5 \ 0 \end{matrix}$
- Library elbow chairs in mahogany, some with easy upright backs, others crooked and shaped, ditto the sides, back, and bottom generally caned, sweep or turned and reeded legs with castors, pads on elbows, with stuffed and covered leather, a thick seat bordered cushion, and ditto bordered cushion to back, the frame moulded, &c. all complete and covered in Morocco leather, according to the size and description, will cost, each sort . . . . . from  $\begin{matrix} 10 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \dots \\ 14 \ 0 \ 0 \end{matrix}$
- Circular high back ditto, (by some called Wobourn, Gondola, or curricie library chairs), with elbows all stuffed, best hair, and covered in Morocco leather all round, a bordered seat cushion, turned legs and castors, large size, each . . . . . from  $\begin{matrix} 16 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \dots \\ 18 \ 0 \ 0 \end{matrix}$
- Small size, low back ditto, in leather . . . . . from  $\begin{matrix} 10 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \dots \\ 12 \ 0 \ 0 \end{matrix}$
- Large fauteuil chairs, sometimes finished and covered in leather for the library, with cushions, &c. as before observed, will cost, each . . . . . from  $\begin{matrix} 11 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \dots \\ 12 \ 0 \ 0 \end{matrix}$

The frames generally mahogany.

Small chairs for library may be in general considered as the dining-room chairs.

- A mahogany desk for writing, reading, &c. made to rise with back, rest, and an iron or brass swing bracket arm to ditto, with sockets to attach on top of the elbows, all complete . . . . . from  $\begin{matrix} 2 \ 5 \ 0 \\ \dots \\ 2 \ 15 \ 0 \end{matrix}$
- The large mahogany Merlin chair, with all apparatus and wheels, complete, cushions and high

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
back to ditto, and foot-board stuffed in best horse-hair, and finished in Morocco leather, brass mouldings, new, each . . . . .	30	0	0	to	35	0	0
The above frequently sells, when in very good order, and second-hand, all complete . . . . .	20	0	0	..	25	0	0
A small sort of Merlin chair without the apparatus, but double wheels outside, to move by hand, low backs caned ditto and seat with seat cushion in leather, mahogany frame, complete . . . . .	11	0	0	..	12	0	0
Music chairs, japanned, and with stuffed seat in cloth, various, each . . . . .	2	10	0	..	3	0	0
Ditto, in mahogany or stained rose-wood, and ornament, seat to rise on screw, and covered leather, &c. each . . . . .	4	10	0	..	5	0	0
Music stools on legs or claws, seat to rise, and stuffed covered leather, mahogany or stained, &c. various, each . . . . .	2	0	0	..	3	0	0
Sir Astley Cooper's chairs for children . . . . .	0	15	0	..	0	17	0
Children's mahogany Berjeir chair, and stool or table part under, the seat of chair caned or stuffed, each, . . . . .	3	10	0	..	4	10	0
Restuffing old dining-room chairs, and covering ditto with hair-cloth, and brass nails or mouldings, cleaning up and repairing the frames, &c. generally will cost, per chair . . . . .	0	16	0	..	1	0	0
Ditto, fre-done up with new leather to seats, brass beads, each . . . . .	1	4	0	..	1	10	0
Large porter's hall chairs, with circular back and head, stuffed cushion on the seat, folding mahogany doors under, with a bottom and foot-board, the inside all stuffed and covered inside and out with Spanish or Morocco leather, front of elbows plain mahogany paneled, large castors . . . . .	30	0	0	..	35	0	0
The above is often made very expensive with carved figures in front, brass work, &c. . . . .	45	0	0	..	50	0	0
Hall chairs, a variety of patterns, the plainer sorts made in mahogany with little carving, backs shaped, seat hollowed, turned or sweep legs, &c. wax or oil polished, back prepared for the arms or crest, these will vary in price according to the work and wood, each . . . . .	1	15	0	..	2	10	0
Wainscot hall chairs, made similar to the former, but with less work in proportion, good wood, &c. will cost, each . . . . .	1	5	0	..	1	12	0
Hall seats in mahogany or wainscot, made plain, from 5 to 6 feet long, shaped feet or large turned legs, framed with pattras, and finished from top of seat over the legs; from 16s. to 17s. per foot, or each . . . . .	4	0	0	..	6	0	0
Best yew-tree Windsor chairs, each . . . . .	0	12	0	..	0	15	0
Best common ditto ditto . . . . .	0	9	0	..	0	11	0
Country made ditto ditto . . . . .	0	7	0	..	0	8	0
Wood bottom kitchen chairs, each . . . . .	0	7	0	..	0	8	0
Black matted nursing chairs, each . . . . .	0	8	0	..	0	9	0
Plain black spotted bedroom chairs, various sorts, with matted seats, and the best town-made . . . . .	0	7	0	..	0	8	6
Common ditto ditto . . . . .	0	5	6	..	0	6	6
Black matted town-made children's chairs, each . . . . .	0	6	0	..	0	7	0
Common ditto . . . . .	0	4	0	..	0	5	0
Mahogany stools for desks, each . . . . .	0	18	0	..	1	2	0
Wainscot ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	14	0	..	0	16	0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Rustic large size garden couch or seat, from 5 to 6 feet long, back and elbows, &c. complete, and painted green . . . . . from	2	5	0	to	3	0	0
A ditto garden seat, with back to turn over, and painted green, from 4 to 5 feet in size . . . . . from	2	10	0	...	2	15	0
A ditto garden settee, with back and elbows painted green, and about 6 feet in length, &c. . . . . from	2	10	0	...	2	15	0
A ditto straight settee, . . . . . about	2	5	0				
A ditto long stool . . . . . from	0	14	0	...	0	16	0
A ditto square stool . . . . . from	0	10	0	...	0	12	0
A hollow seated ditto . . . . . from	0	12	0	...	0	14	0
A rustic chair, painted green for the garden, from	0	14	0	...	0	16	0
A plain painted garden chair . . . . . from	0	10	0	...	0	12	0
Ditto, with elbows . . . . . from	0	18	0	...	1	1	0
Rustic tables, various . . . . . from	1	0	0	...	1	10	0
Grecian couches or chaise lounges, made to a great variety of designs, but the plainer sort with light and low end, stained as ebony and rose-wood, a moulded frame or ornamented; the ends made to scroll over, and a shifting back, squab French stuffed, and filled with hair for the seat, with a bolster and feather pillow, Grecian shaped feet or turned legs and castors, &c. all complete exclusive of the carving, generally . . . . . from	12	0	0	...	14	0	0
When made in real rose-wood, satin-wood, or fine Spanish mahogany, and French polished, with parts carved or ornaments inlaid, &c. will cost, exclusive of covering, double the above price, viz. . . . . from	25	0	0	...	30	0	0
Ditto, very rich and massy and bhul work, or real or-molu, will cost, each . . . . . from	50	0	0	...	55	0	0
When covered with chintz covers, lined throughout and corded; or with second cloth and velvet border will add to the above, with the tassels, &c. complete, each cover . . . . . from	8	0	0	...	10	0	0
When covered in silk, such as tabaret or Morocco leather, all probably welted, corded, or gimped, will add further to the expense of the couch, &c.,	12	0	0	...	15	0	0
The whole of the above articles may always be made up at a price to suit the customer; and a couch may be had complete, with cotton covers, good squab, bolster, &c. in the plainest way, from	16	0	0	...	20	0	0
A good plain couch of the above description, complete, squabs, bolsters, and pillows . . . . . about	12	0	0				
A good chintz cover lined through, containing about 15 yards—cord materials, tassels and making up complete . . . . . about	6	0	0				
Together about . . . . .					18	0	0

Sofas, as to description, will vary as much as couches; but we shall endeavour to particularize two or three sorts.

A large easy sofa for drawing-room, bed-room, or sitting-room, with back and ends all square, the whole stuffed all over, and finished in fine canvas, with a thick bordered squab, 2 bolsters and 2 feather pillows, made deep, and about 7 feet long, stout legs and castors . . . . . from 16 10 0 ... 18 0 0

When intended to have 3 bordered cushions at the back, or 3 feather pillows to ditto, the sofa gene-

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
rally is 3 inches deeper, and will then add to the expense . . . . . from	4	0	0	to	5	0	0
The above is intended for the cover to drop all over to the floor.							
The above sofas made as sofa-bed, by adding a cotton throw-over cover lined and corded, a circular front tester lath, rod and a pair of curtains, a head cloth, tester ditto, plain inside and outside valance, all lined, &c., will add to ditto,	20	0	0	...	22	0	0
A sofa made nearly as above, but more ornamental, by the elbows and back being scrolled over, but stuffed and covered, the rail below not covered, but paneled in the wood, and stained as rose-wood, &c., Grecian or turned legs and castors, to the above size, with 2 bolsters and 2 pillows, bordered hair squab and in canvas, &c. . . . . from	18	0	0	...	20	0	0
A chintz cover for ditto, with 2 bolsters and 2 pillow-cases, fitted close over, and lined throughout with strong white calico, bound, &c., with a complete cord, tassels, &c. &c. extra . . . . . from	7	10	0	...	8	10	0
A handsome drawing-room sofa, in real rose-wood, moulded rails, elbows and back parts screwed, or inlaid with bhuil work in the frame, or real ormolu, Grecian moulded, or turned and reeded legs, with the best brass foliage castors, a squab, 2 bolsters and 2 pillows, all finished in the best manner, and of the best materials, horse-hair and fine canvas, and polished . . . . . from	55	0	0	...	60	0	0
Cover of tabaret silk for a full-sized sofa of the above description, with silk welting cord, tassels to the bolsters and to the pillows, finished with gimp, will vary according to the work introduced,	20	0	0	...	25	0	0
Ditto, as above, to a couch . . . . . from	16	0	0	...	20	0	0
A rose-wood sofa, full size, of the above description, all the beads and mouldings gilt in matt and burnished gold, parts carved and paneled, ditto the legs and gilt in suite, the sofa with squab bolsters and pillows, as above, filled with feathers, and in fine canvas . . . . . from	28	0	0	...	30	0	0
Ditto, covered in good second cloth, all welted, and bordered velvet in pannels, tassels and materials, complete, &c., will cost . . . . . from	48	0	0	...	50	0	0
A handsome mahogany scroll over double end large sofa, with a high shaped back, front and end, rails all paneled, parts carved, legs and castors as before, bordered squab, 2 bolsters and 2 feather pillows all stuffed over for a library, and finished in Morocco leather, welted and tied down, silk tufts, &c. . . . . from	42	0	0	...	45	0	0
Plain Grecian drawing-room sofas of the above or similar descriptions as to shape, &c., but made in stained wood, and ornamented brass rosettes, pattras, &c.; ditto, ornaments on the frame, turned legs and castors, squab bolsters and pillows, &c., stuffed over in fine canvas, and materials, complete, polished, &c. . . . . from	16	0	0	...	18	0	0
Covers as before.							
A large square seat Hassock or Ottoman, for centre of drawing-room, the seat stuffed on strong frame							

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
in best hair, and finished in fine canvas, and castors at bottom, about 3 feet square . . . from	4	0	0	to	4	10
Ottoman plain, covered in chintz, corded and lined, . . .	5	10	0	...	6	10
If covered with good second cloth, bordered with velvet, the edge with cord, and tassels to the corners, making it complete . . . . . from	6	10	0	...	7	0
Or at 9s. 12s. and 15s. per foot super. on top, according as finished.						
Above this size they may average high enough, at about 7s. per foot square, measuring on the top, for instance, a 4-feet by 5-feet, 20-feet at 12s. finished in canvas, or . . . . . about	12	0	0			
The Turkish sofas, without back cushions, round a room, may be taken in the same way, as 10 feet in length, by 2 feet wide, 20 feet at 7s. as before . . . . .	7	0	0			
With back cushions, at about 10s. per foot run.						
Straw squabs for the above purpose, with 4-inch border, and in strong sheeting cases, will cost new, per foot . . . . . from	0	1	6	...	0	2
Smaller sized seat hassocks of the above description, for a single person, about one-half yard square, and the same height, the frames stuffed and covered with canvas, and generally in cloth, with a cord and tassels at the corners, and castors, each . . . . . from	3	0	0	...	3	10
Small sized square Hassock foot-stools, covered with cloth, cord and tassels to ditto, about 6 inches high and 14 inches square, on brass balls, feet or castors complete, each . . . . . from	1	10	0	...	1	15
The above, made with handsome cut out velvet ornaments on the top, &c. each . . . . . from	2	0	0	...	2	15
Circular foot-stools, moulded and shaped on 4 turned legs, stuffed and covered in canvas and carpet, frame stained, or in mahogany . . . from	1	10	0	...	1	15
The above are made very plain and square, of a small size, each . . . . . from	0	15	0	...	1	0
Carriage stools for warmth, with a flat frame, and a bag of eider down attached, with covering of tammy or serge, &c. . . . . from	1	10	0	...	1	15
Bevel foot-stools for the gout, &c., of mahogany or stained wood, stuffed with hair, and covered with cloth, to answer a similar purpose, and about the same price as the ease and comfort stools, from	1	15	0	...	2	0
Stained rose-wood, ebonized or plain mahogany window seats, plain shaped, with sweep cross legs, and stretcher rails, with ornamented brass or carving, finished in cloth with gimp, &c., each	3	10	0	...	4	10
When the above are carved and gilt, or carved and finished in mahogany, with small draperies at the ends of the seat, and fringed with cord and tassels, they will frequently cost double the above price.						

*Window Curtains and Draperies.*

A pair of window curtains and draperies for a bed-room window, made of yard wide printed furniture, plain colour, or embossed and unlined, with draperies to ditto over the window, fringed

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
with neat fringe about 3s. per yard, bound with all plain binding, a window lath, and tinned rods, a small black drapery pole cornice, and brass ends or brass rosettes and bows, and a pair of brass curtain pins for a window about 4 feet wide by 10 feet high, all complete, at per window . . . . .	7	0	0	8	0	0
Or measuring over the architraves, at per foot in width . . . . .	1	16	0	2	0	0
When lined with white, will add per window, from . . . . .	1	10	0	1	15	0
Or by measurement when lined, per foot . . . . .	2	5	0	2	10	0
When lined with plain coloured calico, lining glazed, &c., will add per window . . . . .	1	15	0	2	0	0
Or at per foot measurement . . . . .	2	10	0	2	15	0
An average of about 2l. per foot, will be in general sufficient for this description of windows and furniture, making some extra allowance when a drapery is continued over the piers, from 5s. to 10s. per foot in width, in addition.						
A pair of ell wide chintz window curtains, made up to the above description, and lined throughout, including the laths and rods, curtain and drapery pins, will cost per foot in width, from 2l. 15s. to 3l.; windows being from 4 feet to 5 feet in width over the architraves, but not quite so much in Venetian windows, per foot, all complete and materials . . . . .	11	0	0	14	0	0
Handsome chintz window curtains and draperies, for over 2 windows to a drawing-room, and continued over pier, all lined throughout with plain coloured calico ell wide, and fringed with handsome fringe from 6s. to 8s. per yard, and bound with silk binding, or the lining turned over with drapery, pole cornices, and gilt ends, a muslin curtain to each window, laths, rods, and 4 curtain pins, the size of the windows about 5 feet wide, and pier 3 feet, and 12 feet high, complete, from . . . . .	35	0	0	40	0	0
Or at per foot in width, measuring over all . . . . .	3	0	0			
When silk fringe is put to such as the above draperies, from 16s. to 20s. per yard, and the cornices with handsome carved and gilt foliage, drapery ends; with handsome rope and tassels to the above windows, per window . . . . .	20	0	0	25	0	0
To handsome silk tabaret window curtains and draperies for drawing-room, carried over the 2 windows and pier as above, lined all throughout with tammy, and bound with silk lace, bordered with ditto, or velvet ornaments, with muslin curtains, and finished in suite with silk fringe to the drapery, and cornice with carved and gilt ends, laths, brass rods, and cloak pins, will average per set, complete, with all materials, from . . . . .	50	0	0	60	0	0

The whole of this last article will entirely depend on the quality of the various materials used, and the decoration, with the expensive fringe, &c. as from 25 to 30 guineas per window, is, when considered, no great sum where real elegance is desired. We shall now, however, endeavour to give a description and price of a suite of elegant and rich curtains and draperies, with all the fittings up and

ornaments as follows, which will absolutely look when finished, worth 100 guineas per window.

A very handsome and elegant set of rich damask silk window curtains and draperies, made full for 3 lofty windows, and over 2 piers to a handsome design, all lined with tammy inside, the facing of the inside the curtains part silk, rich French fringe about 30s. per yard, the curtains and draperies bound with silk lace, with a broad border, and rich broad open gimp in the centre, the large tails continued down the sides of the curtains, with damask pattern, flowered muslin curtains to ditto, large foliage, carved and gilt drapery, supports to cornices, and wreaths to the centre, with carved and gilt ornaments to the drapery tails, rich drapery rope above, and silk tassels in suite, with olives and tassels of the same description for the curtains, laths, and brass pulley, rods and materials, complete, for the 3 windows and pier . . . . . from 300 0 0 to 350 0 0

All this depends, in this case, on the taste and fancy of the customer: it is selected and shewn, to enable a number of those who are young in experience, and in making valuations, to form a proper judgment; and at the same time it will give them an idea of the expense attending the well fitted up and elegant furnished mansions of the great.

Large handsome muslin window curtains, full size, for drawing-room, bound with lace, rings, and brass pulley rods, line, &c., each curtain . . . from 1 10 0 to 2 0 0  
 Dwarf muslin curtains, with a brass rod, per window, each pair, or in one, made large and full, . . . 0 10 0 ... 0 15 0  
 Dining-room, parlour, or library window curtains, made of morine for 2 windows; the draperies continued over the pier or not makes but little difference in the expense, the whole unlined and made to a plain and neat design, the fringe about 3s.6d. per yard, bordered and bound with plain velvet or figured lace, and fixed with a neat pole cornice, the whole length, or in the centre of the pier a brass cornice, ends and curtain pins, lath and rods all complete, about 14 feet in width by 11 feet high . . . . . from 14 0 0 ... 16 0 0

Being about 7 or 8l., per window, in the plain way.

When the above are lined with tammy, and finished with handsome cut-out velvet ornaments to the curtains and draperies, or a border of figured lace part silk, or a neat worsted gimp, a better fringe part silk to the draperies, and all made full and handsome, the cornices and cloak pins all of a better description, the whole set complete for the 2 windows and pier will cost about double the above price, or . . . . . from 28 0 0 ... 30 0 0

Window curtains and draperies made up for the above windows and pier of fine scarlet cloth, bound and bordered with rich gold coloured silk lace or gimp, rich silk fringe, handsome draperies, and



cornice over window, carved and gilt foliage, end ornaments, laths, rods, and drapery holders, rope and tassels, handsome side-pins or olives and tassels. This is a grand style of finishing, when done in the best manner, although not so dear as silk, and is more suitable to some rooms, as there is not that necessity for lining them, although it is sometimes preferred, the windows being about 5 feet wide by 12 feet high, per window	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	35	0 0 to 40 0 0
When the curtains and draperies are not bordered, the difference of labour and materials will make, in all probability, per window . . . . . from	6	0 0 . . . 8 0 0

Handsome window-curtains have lately been made by the late Mr. Bullock for dining-rooms, libraries, &c., particularly where low ceilings are, and made of morine, morina Damask cloth, silk, &c. with large brass rods, sometimes with grooves and pulleys, sometimes without either; and if done on an economical plan, must be very plain; but if designed to look well and handsome, with full or shaped valance and fringe, will be equal in expense to a good drapery, and not so handsome, excepting for fashion sake; we shall not recommend it in preference to a drapery, where the height of the room will admit such.

A suit of handsome watered morine window-curtains, lined with fine tammy and bound with broad figured lace, bordered with ditto, or worsted gimp, the curtains gathered in and attached at top to large burnished brass rings about 14 inches in diameter, with ornaments on the top of rings, a rope from ditto of about one foot in length, with a French silk tassel at the bottom hanging from each ring, being about 3 to a foot, the whole to slide on a large hollow brass rod, about 2½ inches in diameter, made the width over the window, and architraves with large handsome brass bold ornaments at the ends, all complete with groove and pulleys, line and rings, strong brass brackets for fixing ditto, to act as French curtains generally with a full or cut and shaped valance bound and bordered, and fringed with handsome close fringe; the whole of the above, curtains, valance, rods, &c., will cost for windows, and fitted up in this style, from 6 <i>l.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per foot in width, or at per window . . . . . from	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	30	0 0 to 35 0 0

The whole of this will of course become less in the proportion according to the various deductions made in the quality or quantity of the materials: for instance, when unlined, or without bordering of lace or gimp, plain and smaller rods, without pulleys or ornaments on the rings, less expensive fringe, &c. will bring the curtains to nearly half the above price.

Scarlet morine window curtains, and draperies for 3 windows, and continued over the piers, the whole extending about 20 feet in width by 11 or 12 feet high, lined all throughout with fine tammy, and bound with velvet, with broad velvet cut-out border round the curtains, and draperies fringed with silk and worsted fringe about 6*s.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
per yard, lath, rods and drapery ornaments in brass, with 3 pole cornices, and large brass ornamental ends, or carved and gilt ditto, with 6 curtain pins of brass, all en suite, per set complete, from	80	0	0	to	85	0	0
Or, at per foot in width about 4 <i>l</i> .							
The above very much ornamented with additional corner cut-out ornaments, fringe all silk from 15 <i>s</i> . to 18 <i>s</i> . per yard, long drapery tails, &c. may be estimated at about 4 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . per foot in width, or the suit complete . . . . . from	90	0	0	...	95	0	0
When 3 windows of the above description are fitted up with drab or other plain morine, unlined, but bound with velvet and corner ornaments, neat worsted fringe of the best quality, with 2 pole cornices, brass ends, ditto drapery and curtain pins, laths and rods, complete . . . . . from	35	0	0	...	40	0	0
Or, at per foot in width, about 2 <i>l</i> .							
A pair of morine window-curtains for a large or Venetian window, with a Roman drapery or full valance fringed, about 4 <i>s</i> . per yard, a pole cornice or a moulded ditto with fascia, the curtains bound with lace and unlined, curtain-holders, laths and rods, &c., will cost, complete . . . . . from	8	0	0	...	10	0	0
Or, from 1 <i>l</i> . to 1 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> . per foot in width.							

*Carpet Warehouse.*

The article of carpeting has varied much in price lately; but at the regular warehouses is now selling at per yard, Brussels . . . . . from 0 6 9 ... 0 7 0

The scarlets are 6*d*. per yard extra.

The patent British carpeting, per yard . . . from 0 13 0 ... 0 14 0

The thick best real Turkey carpeting, calculated at the three-quarters width, as Brussels, per yd., about 0 15 0

At the pike, ditto, about 0 14 0

At the square yard, ditto, about 1 0 0

Real Axminster carpets, according to the fineness of the work, will vary per yard square . . . from 2 0 0 ... 2 10 0

Best superfine Kidderminster four-quarters carpet, per yard . . . . . from 0 4 6 ... 0 5 0

Common, or Scotch ditto, 6*d*. per yard less.

Venetian carpets, four-quarters, per yard . . . from 0 5 0 ... 0 5 6

Ditto, three-quarters stair, per yard . . . from 0 3 9 ... 0 4 0

Druggets, green and grey six-quarters, when very stout, per yard . . . . . from 0 5 0 ... 0 5 6

Scarlet or crimson 6*d*., per yard extra.

Ditto drabs, green and grey, common, five-quarters, per yard . . . . . from 0 3 6 ... 0 4 0

Common worsted rugs, per foot super. . . . . from 0 2 6 ... 0 2 8

Brussels figured ditto, ditto . . . . . from 0 2 10 ... 0 3 0

Superfine imperial ditto, ditto . . . . . from 0 3 2 ... 0 3 6

Fine worsted coach rugs . . . . . from 0 12 0 ... 0 15 0

Real sheep skin ditto . . . . . from 1 0 0 ... 1 5 0

Real Persian carpeting is not often seen in this country, and will sell from 3*l*. to 3*l*. 10*s*. per square yard.

The above article of Brussels carpeting can be purchased very low . . . . . from 0 4 6 ... 0 5 6

Generally money prices paid on delivery; the goodness we cannot

speak much in praise of. This cheap carpeting is, however, a great injury to the fair dealer; and the same may be said of the cheap rugs and Kidderminster.

Tapestry very good bought at sales from 14s. to 1l. per square yard.

Inferior ditto from 7s. to 12s. per yard.

### *Dyeing, Cleaning, and Glazing.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Dyeing and glazing calicoes, blues, greens, yellows, and puce colours, linings for furniture, four-quarters to five-quarters, at per yard . . . . .	0	0	5	to	0	0	6
Fine rose colour or geranium has varied much lately, being as high as 2s. per yard, but generally . . . . .	0	1	3	...	0	1	6
Morines, common colours, dyed and pressed, from . . . . .	0	1	3	...	0	1	6
Crimson and scarlet ditto, and watered . . . . .	0	1	8	...	0	2	0
Worsted damask cleaned and pressed . . . . .	0	0	9	...	0	1	0
Cleaning and pressing cloth . . . . .	0	1	4	...	0	1	6
Re-dyeing cloth as silk, per yard . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	2	3
Re-dyeing druggets, ditto . . . . .	0	1	3	...	0	1	6
Scarlets more.							
Re-dyeing tammies, per yard . . . . .	0	1	0	...	0	1	2
Cleaning morine beds . . . . .	0	1	0	...	0	1	2
Baize doors, cleaning, ditto . . . . .	0	10	0	...	0	12	0
Turkey carpets, cleaning, per yard . . . . .	0	1	6	...	0	1	9
Field beds, cleaning the furniture, each . . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	15	0
Cleaning and glazing a sofa-case, and a squab-case, bolster and pillow, ditto lined through, and according to size, each . . . . .	0	14	0	...	0	16	0
Easy chair and cushion-case, cleaned and glazed, . . . . .	0	4	6	...	0	5	6
Blankets, according to size . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	5	0
Counterpanes and quilts . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	5	0
Scouring and cleaning carpets, per yard . . . . .	0	1	3	...	0	1	6

### *Furniture Warehouse.*

Chintz ell-wide, formerly from 6s. to 6s. 6d. per yard, at present . . . . .	0	5	0	...	0	5	6
Cotton furniture, chintz patterns, four-quarters wide, . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	3	6
Cotton furnitures, common patterns, four-quarters, . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	2	6
Ditto, printed in drabs and common colours, from . . . . .	0	1	6	...	0	2	0
Stormont patterns, four-quarters wide . . . . .	0	1	8	...	0	2	2
Plain ell-wide, fast colours, five-quarters wide, from . . . . .	0	1	6	...	0	1	9
Ditto, ditto, embossed, per yard . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	2	3
Rose & geranium, ell-wide, five-quarters wide, from . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
False colours less.							
Common plain colours, four-quarters wide . . . . .	0	1	0	...	0	1	3
Glazing always charged extra, four-quarters and five-quarters wide, per piece . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Dimities, according to their widths and qualities, per yard . . . . .	0	1	6	...	0	2	6
Cloth furniture for window curtains, now reasonable, and of good quality, six-quarters wide, per yd. . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	15	0
Superior superfine furniture, ditto, ditto . . . . .	1	5	0	...	1	10	0
Stout second cloth for baize doors, &c. . . . .	0	16	0	...	0	18	0
The best stout five-quarters and six-quarters wide, napped baize, for doors, per yard . . . . .	0	3	6	...	0	4	6
Common baize, 1½ to 2 yards wide, per yard, from . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Baizes, of various colours, for table-covers, with borders, &c., according to size . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	12	0

Green card-table cloth, stout, and 2 yards wide, per yard . . . . .	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Very fine light green, or blue ditto . . . . .	from 0 12 0	to 0 14 0
Morines of all prices, the drabs, browns, blues, and greys, of common quality, watered or not, per piece, three-quarters wide, and about 24 yards long, from	2 10 0	... 2 16 0
Superfine ditto, per piece . . . . .	from 3 0 0	... 3 10 0
Ditto in orange, scarlet, and crimson . . . . .	from 3 0 0	... 3 10 0
Superfine ditto, ditto . . . . .	from 3 10 0	... 4 0 0

There is no certain rule for the above, or many of the following prices, as they are continually changing according to the market; however, the difference will not be great per yard, more or less.

Morine worsted damask, five-quarters wide, for curtains and furniture, according to colour, per yard	0 9 0	to 0 10 6
Serge, an article not much in use among upholsterers, per yard, generally . . . . .	0 3 6	... 0 4 0
Tammies, plain colours, used for lining silk curtains, &c., four-quarters wide, full, and per piece of 28 yards, superfine . . . . .	from 2 10 0	... 2 15 0
Common ditto, ditto . . . . .	from 2 5 0	... 2 10 0
Superfine scarlet and crimson ditto . . . . .	from 3 5 0	... 3 10 0
A new article of furniture in worsted, called Florentine, with satin stripes, five-quarters wide, and having a very good appearance, and silky, per yd. In grain colours 6d. per yard extra.	0 6 0	... 0 6 6

Table-covers, made of good second cloth, and bound with velvet, with tassels at the corners to hang to the floor, and about 14-yard square, will cost, each	2 0 0	... 2 10 0
Ditto, made of superfine cloth, table-cover, as above, bordered and bound, figured silk lace, with silk tassels, &c. complete . . . . .	from 5 0 0	... 6 0 0

The interference of the Legislature is very much wanted to regulate the measurement of chintzes, morines, tammies, blankets, quilts, and counterpanes; none of them ever measuring their proper lengths or widths.

Chintzes five-quarters, only measure four-quarters, or yard wide.  
 Ditto four-quarters ditto three-quarters.  
 And so on of others.

*Upholsterer's, and Blanket Warehouse.*

	BLANKETS, per pair.								
	Yorkshire.			Real Witney.			Superfine Witney.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
7-4	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	0	0
8-4	0	15	0	1	2	0	1	6	0
9-4	1	0	0	1	9	0	2	0	0
10-4	1	8	0	1	18	0	2	14	0
11-4	1	16	0	2	8	0	3	4	0
12-4	2	5	0	3	0	0	3	15	0
13-4	3	3	0	3	15	0	4	5	0
14-4	3	15	0	4	6	0	4	15	0
15-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0

N. B.—Blankets always measure one-quarter less than the size specified. The rose blankets, being a very inferior article, may be had at almost any price desired; but the above are considered the best articles of each sort.

Bath coating, or swansdown blankets, are fine light wear, and generally bound with silk binding when made up for best beds; the best are worth per yard, measuring 2 yards wide . . . . . from 0 10 0 to 0 12 0

Therefore, a large blanket of 2 breadths, or 4 yards wide by 4 yards long, will take 8 yards, at 10s. 6d. . . . . £. 4 4 0

The making up, and binding all round with the silk binding materials, time and profit . . . . . 1 6 0

Each blanket . . . . . £. 5 10 0

Other sizes in proportion.

COUNTERPANES and QUILTS, nearly as follows:—

	Common Quilts.			Fine Counterpanes.			Super Ditto.			Fine Marsella Quilts.			Superfine Ditto.						
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
8-4 ..	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
9-4 ..	0	13	0	...	0	16	0	...	1	4	0	...	1	3	0	...	1	5	0
10-4 ..	0	15	6	...	0	19	0	...	1	7	0	...	1	6	0	...	1	9	0
11-4 ..	0	19	0	...	1	4	6	...	1	13	0	...	1	10	0	...	1	15	0
12-4 ..	1	3	0	...	1	10	0	...	1	18	0	...	1	18	0	...	2	2	0
13-4 ..	1	10	0	...	1	18	0	...	2	10	0	...	2	6	0	...	2	10	0
14-4 ..	1	13	0	...	2	6	0	...	2	18	0	...	2	14	0	...	3	0	0
15-4 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	0
16-4 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	0

Some exceedingly rich and handsome Marsella quilts, of the largest size, as high as from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per quilt.

The coloured counterpanes are about the price of the fine ones; Brussels quilts the same.

The article called Field Quilts, on account of their warmth, being wadded and quilted, the upper side coloured, &c., are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
10-4 will cost about . . .	2	0	0
11-4 ditto . . .	2	2	0

and so on.

We think the coloured counterpane will supersede the use of these.

QUILTS or RUGS for Stable-beds.

	£.	s.	d.
8-4 will cost about . . .	0	14	0
9-4 ditto . . .	0	16	0
10-4 ditto . . .	0	18	0
11-4 ditto . . .	1	0	0

In the Upholsterer's Warehouse, a great variety of sundry minor articles may be added to this list; but we shall omit those which we do not consider essentially necessary for general purposes; and, as they are often varying much in price, it is not possible to give a correct estimate.

Bell-ropes, made rich and handsome, of twisted silk rope, and netted French tassels, top and bottom, according to their length, for drawing-rooms, about 8 feet long, per pair . . . . . from 3 10 0 to 4 0 0

Bell-pulls, made of broad rich silk riband or figured velvet, the backs lined with silk and stiffened, and bound over the edge with handsome brass or molu,

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
mat and burnished handles at bottom, and roses at the upper end, length as above, per pair . . . . .	2	10	0	to	3	0	0
Bell-ropes of twisted rope, silk and worsted, with bows and rosettes at the top end, and tassels at the bottom, 2 yards long, per pair . . . . .	1	16	0	...	2	0	0
Or, from 6s. to 8s. per foot, according to the manner of their being finished.							
Bell-ropes, plain worsted, with tassels at bottom, or brass handles and bows at the top end, about 2 yards long, the pair . . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	16	0
Bindings and ferrets, &c. &c. of all prices and qualities, per dozen yards, generally . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	4	0
Ditto, figured silk bindings, and broad laces for borders, per dozen yards . . . . .	0	4	0	...	0	6	0
Buckrams, according to the width, per yard . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	2	3
Canvas, various widths and qualities, four-quarters or yard wide, per yard . . . . .	0	1	0	...	0	1	6
Strong brown ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	1	6	...	0	2	0
Green canvas, four-quarters wide for blinds, ditto . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	3	6
Patent curtain-line, per dozen yards . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Common curtain-line, ditto . . . . .	0	1	3	...	0	1	9
Cord for draperies, or large worsted drapery rope, per dozen yards . . . . .	1	4	0	...	1	16	0
Ditto, when made in silk, per yard . . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	15	0
The above depends on the size and quality; for, when made very heavy of silk, they will often be double the price.							
Feathers, best white goose, dry and sweet, per lb. . . . .	0	4	6	...	0	5	0
Ditto, the second sort, per lb. . . . .	0	3	6	...	0	4	0
Best grey feathers . . . . .	0	3	6	...	0	4	0
Second greys . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	3	6
Common ditto . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
The best down feathers . . . . .	0	5	6	...	0	6	0
Flocks of the best description, per lb. . . . .	0	1	6	...	0	1	9
Common ditto . . . . .	0	1	0	...	0	1	6
Very Common ditto, will breed all manner of things . . . . .	0	0	6				
Fustian, white, for pillows of various widths, 22-inch to 24-inch, per yard . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Fringe, common, in worsted, with one row of ball and hangers, various patterns, in 2 colours, or plain English fringe, per yard . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	2	6
Ditto, as above, partly silk . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	4	0
Fringe, silk and worsted, made deep and handsome, 3 or 4 balls or hangers, and tufts, gimp head, &c. per yard . . . . .	0	7	0	...	0	10	0
Fringe, as above, when made entirely of silk, very rich and handsome, per yard . . . . .	0	14	0	...	0	18	0
This article of fringe is very expensive, when extremely rich and elegant: being all silk, full and heavy, very close, and with bullions and hanger, cross net, &c., it is per yard, from 30s. to 40s., and to real French designs . . . . .	3	0	0	...	4	0	0
Gimps, made of worsted, vary in their width and price, but generally, per yard . . . . .	0	1	0	...	0	5	0
Gimps, made rich in silk, as above, from 1 inch to 2 inches broad, per yard . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	8	0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
When much broader, from 2 to 3 inches, per yard . . . . .	0	8	0	to	0	12	0
Horse-hair, of the best quality, per lb. . . . .	0	1	8	...	0	2	0
Ditto, common ditto . . . . .	0	1	3	...	0	1	8
Horse-hair seating for chairs, from 20 inches to 24 inches wide, per yard . . . . .	0	5	0	...	0	6	0
Ditto, ditto, from 24 inches to 28 inches, per yard, . . . . .	0	6	0	...	0	8	0
Holland, white, for blinds, 36 inches wide . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 46 inches wide . . . . .	0	3	6	...	0	4	0
Holland, brown, four-quarters wide for covers, &c. . . . .	0	1	8	...	0	2	0
Striped four-quarters Holland, for mattresses, per yard . . . . .	0	1	6	...	0	1	9
Irish, four-quarters wide linen, for mattresses, generally, at per yard . . . . .	0	2	9	...	0	3	0
Laces of various widths, for binding and bordering, of figured silk, per yard . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	4	0
Ditto, ditto, made in an inferior manner, but which looks very well . . . . .	0	1	0	...	0	2	6
Leather, the best red or blue Morocco, per skin, . . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	15	0
Ditto, black Spanish, per skin . . . . .	0	10	0	...	0	12	0
Red skiver, or common Morocco, for binding, matting, &c. . . . .	0	8	6	...	0	9	6
Common Roan skins . . . . .	0	3	6	...	0	5	6
Leather shammy, for various purposes, according to size, per skin . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Ticks, striped for mattresses, per yard . . . . .	0	1	9	...	0	2	0
Ditto, cotton bed-tick, three-quarters wide, according to the quality, per yard . . . . .	0	2	0	...	0	2	6
Ditto, linen ditto, three-quarters ditto . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Ditto, ditto 4-thread seven-eighths wide, ditto . . . . .	0	3	6	...	0	4	0
Ditto, ditto four-quarters best, ditto, ditto . . . . .	0	4	0	...	0	4	6

## VELVETS, per dozen yards, for bordering and binding.

Velvet ribbon, black, 1-inch to 1½-inch wide . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Ditto in colours . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	4	0
Ditto black, 1½ to 2 inches . . . . .	0	3	0	...	0	4	0
Ditto in colours . . . . .	0	4	0	...	0	6	0
Ditto black to 3-inches wide . . . . .	0	6	6	...	0	7	6
Ditto in colours . . . . .	0	9	0	...	0	10	0
Ditto black, to 4-inches wide . . . . .	0	9	0	...	0	10	0
Ditto in colours . . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	14	0

When embossed and printed, the prices will be somewhat advanced.

*Furnishing Ironmonger, Tinman, and Coppersmith.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Kitchen-ranges, patent, as made on Ludgate Hill, with oven and boiler heated by the same fire, and made suitable for roasting, and all departments of cookery going on at the same time, 3 feet 6 inches wide, exclusive of the steamers . . . . .	11	0	0	...	12	0	0
Ditto, 3 feet 9 inches wide, ditto . . . . .	12	10	0	...	13	0	0
Ditto, 4 feet wide, ditto . . . . .	13	10	0	...	14	0	0
Spit-racks and cheeks extra . . . . .	0	10	0	...	0	12	0
Large kitchen ranges with falling bar, wind-up cheeks, swing trivets, and spit-racks, door to oven, boiler, &c., all complete, and weighing from 4 to 5 cwt. . . . .	11	11	0	...	14	0	0
Extra strong back, weighing 2 cwt. . . . .	2	5	0	...	2	15	0
A kitchen-range with falling bar, swing trivets, draw-							

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Out spit-racks, bright bar-ends, weight from 3 to 4 cwt. . . . .	7	0	0	to	8	0
A range, with heater, stove, sliding cheek, swing trivet, falling bar, and cast-iron back to ditto, weighing from 1½ cwt. to 2 cwt. . . . .	5	15	0	...	7	7
Small ranges may be had as low as . . . . .	4	10	0	...	5	10
A plate-iron oven, brass and bright mountings to heat from the range . . . . .	7	0	0	...	8	0
Double doors, and frame to boiler . . . . .	1	10	0	...	2	0
A kitchen-crane, pot-hooks, and the carriage, complete, at from 10 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> per lb. . . . .	1	0	0	...	1	10
Cast-iron hot plates, per cwt. . . . .	1	1	0			
Stewing-stoves, per cwt. . . . .	1	6	0			
Cast-iron furnace boilers, ditto . . . . .	1	4	0			
Wrought bearing-bars, per lb. . . . .	0	0	6			
Common stoves of various descriptions, Bath stoves, Pantheon stoves, &c. per inch in width . . . . .	0	0	10	...	0	1
Good second-hand 36-inch Pantheon stoves . . . . .	1	0	0	...	1	5
24-inch ditto, from 1 <i>s.</i> to 16 <i>s.</i> 30-inch ditto . . . . .	0	17	0	...	1	0
Or from 6 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>d.</i> per inch.						
Iron boilers, with cocks . . . . .	0	11	0	...	1	10
Large oval copper boiling-pots . . . . .	2	0	0	...	2	8
Large double copper boilers, with partitions, 2 brass cocks, weight from 1½ to 2 cwt. at about 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb. . . . .	17	17	0	...	22	0
Ditto copper boiler, large size, with cock, tinned inside and planished cover, at about 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb. . . . .	7	10	0	...	8	10
Boilers generally average from 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.						
Large octagon oven and shelves . . . . .	7	0	0	...	8	0
Best-made jacks, with outside movement, turned spindles, brass wheels, bright boxes, door and frame, &c. . . . .	10	0	0	...	16	0
Best smoke-jacks, with doors and frames . . . . .	7	0	0	...	10	0
Jack iron chains, from 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> . . . . .	0	7	6	and	0	12
Trivets and stands . . . . .	0	8	0	to	0	9
Spits in general . . . . .	0	12	0	...	2	0
Long spits with iron wheels . . . . .	0	12	0	...	0	18
Ditto wooden wheels . . . . .	0	6	0	...	0	9
Cradle spits . . . . .	2	0	0	...	2	5
Saddle-plate . . . . .	0	10	0	...	0	14
Long return iron fender, with sliding bar, bright flat top, &c. . . . .	2	0	0	...	2	5
Various sizes as above, plain . . . . .	1	5	0	...	1	15
Large sets of town-made kitchen fire-irons, dust pan, &c. . . . .	1	4	0	...	1	10
Common sets, ditto . . . . .	0	15	0	...	1	0
Kitchen trivets, with sliding bars . . . . .	0	8	0	...	0	12
21-inch hall stoves . . . . .	1	3	0	...	1	10
Circular fenders and bottom plates fixed . . . . .	0	10	0	...	0	15
Harness-room stoves . . . . .	0	16	0	...	0	18
Fenders to ditto . . . . .	0	7	0	...	0	10
Funnels for stoves, about 4 inches in diameter, per foot, run . . . . .	0	2	6	...	0	3
Hall-stoves, of the best description, to be found in another part of this work.						
Bell-hanging may be averaged per pull, taking one with another throughout a house . . . . .	0	15	0	...	1	5
Bells with carriage and spring, each . . . . .	0	8	0	...	0	10



Drawing-room stoves or grates are so various as to make it difficult to give a useful description; but they will be found in another part of this work.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Handsome elliptic steel fenders, richly ornamented and polished, on balls or feet with slant pan, &c. per foot . . . . . from	0	9	0	to	0	12	0
Best elliptic polished steel fenders with mouldings, the front pierced, and with ornamental rings, &c., mounted on balls or feet, slanting plate, &c., per foot . . . . . from	0	12	0	...	0	15	0
Fenders in general, according to their pattern, quality and finish, per foot, run . . . . . from	0	4	6	...	0	10	6
The best description of case-hard fire-irons, with cut-steel head, ornamented joints, and cut-steel pans, &c., the set . . . . . from	2	5	0	...	3	10	0
Ditto, of a secondary description, per set . . . . . from	1	16	0	...	2	6	0
Case-hard fire-irons, according to the finish, per set . . . . . from	1	6	0	...	1	16	0
Common and bed-room sets of fire-irons, of various description, per set . . . . . from	0	6	6	...	1	6	0
Case-hard fire-iron steel standards, the pair, from	1	0	0	...	1	15	0
Large size brass lacquered fire-guards, with double Gothic work, bright bead, and burnished tops, from	1	0	0	...	1	10	0
Brass lacquered ditto, of various patterns . . . . . from	0	10	0	...	1	0	0
Fire-guards, painted green wire, with bright tops, from	0	14	0	...	0	18	0
Iron tinned wire fire-guards . . . . . from	0	5	0	...	0	8	0
A gallery or balcony to front of house, about 18 feet long, cast-iron framed, bottom and top rail, 6 cantalivres, 3 ditto screwed ends and nuts, according to pattern . . . . . from	30	0	0	...	35	0	0
Being about 8 cwt. wrought-iron, and from about 1 cwt. to 1½ cwt. cast, or at per foot, run . . . . . from	1	15	0	...	2	0	0
Framed window-guards 4 feet 6 inches wide, 6 bars from 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches long, flap ends for fixing, at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per foot super. from	1	15	0	...	2	0	0
Iron chests with 2 keys, lining and partition, 2 drawers and patent lock . . . . . from	8	0	0	...	10	0	0
Small-sized ditto, various . . . . . from	5	0	0	...	8	0	0
Cast-iron book-case, with wrought lining drawers, and best locks, hinges, knobs, bolts, &c. according to size . . . . . from	25	0	0	...	35	0	0
Iron window-casements for sash window, panes to hinge and turn-buckle . . . . . from	0	8	0	...	0	10	0
To double scroll standard scraper for doors, complete . . . . . from	0	16	0	...	1	0	0
To a circular scraper, and fixing . . . . . from	0	5	0	...	0	7	6
Kitchen or meat screens; a 4-feet circular-end screen, lined with tin, door shelves, and on castors . . . . . from	5	0	0	...	5	10	0
About 6 inches more or less each way . . . . . from	0	10	0	...	0	12	0

## SUNDRY TIN AND COPPER WARE.

Sauce-pans, tin, various sizes, each, . . . . . from	0	0	10	...	0	7	6
Block-tin ditto, ditto ditto . . . . . from	0	1	0	...	0	12	0
Sauce-pans and steamers, ditto ditto . . . . . from	0	12	0	...	0	18	0
Iron sauce-pans ditto ditto . . . . . from	0	3	0	...	0	8	0
Stew-pans, ditto ditto . . . . . from	0	2	6	...	0	18	0
Stew-pans and covers, copper, ditto, ditto . . . . . from	0	7	0	to	1	6	0

	£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.
Kettles, oval tin, boiling ditto, various sizes, from	0	3	6	to	0	10	6
Ditto, very strong and large, ditto . . . from	0	14	0	...	1	0	0
Fish-kettles, ditto . . . from	0	4	6	...	0	15	0
Ditto ditto, very large and strong, ditto . . . from	0	14	0	...	1	0	0
Strong copper fish-kettles, ditto . . . from	1	5	0	...	2	5	0
Turbot-kettles, to size, ditto . . . from	0	4	0	...	1	10	0
Tea-kettles, tin, various, ditto . . . from	0	2	0	...	0	10	0
Tin ditto, heater and stand, ditto . . . from	0	12	0	...	0	16	0
Copper tea-kettles, ditto . . . from	0	9	6	...	0	17	0
Dutch ovens, tin, ditto . . . from	0	2	6	...	0	10	6
Ditto, cheese-toasters, ditto . . . from	0	1	6	...	0	4	6
Tin dripping-pans and stands, ditto . . . from	0	8	0	...	0	12	0
Tin dripping-pans, ditto . . . from	0	3	6	...	0	8	6
Frying-pans, ditto . . . from	0	1	0	...	0	5	0
Copper preserving-pans, various, ditto . . . from	1	0	0	...	1	10	0
Ditto, omelet-pans, various ditto . . . from	0	8	0	...	0	12	0
Tin dish-covers, ditto . . . from	0	3	0	...	0	8	0
Best deep ditto, ditto . . . from	0	4	6	...	0	10	0
A set of 7 best block tin bordered, ditto . . . from	2	10	0	...	3	0	0
Plate-warmers, japanned, &c. ditto . . . from	0	14	0	...	2	0	0
Ditto, japanned and gilt, ditto . . . from	2	0	0	...	3	0	0
Coffee-pots, various sizes, ditto . . . from	0	1	0	...	0	5	0
Copper ditto, ditto ditto . . . from	0	6	6	...	0	15	0
Chocolate-pots, ditto ditto . . . from	0	2	0	...	0	3	6
Teapots, tin, ditto ditto . . . from	0	1	6	...	0	5	0
Queen's metal, ditto, ditto ditto . . . from	0	4	6	...	0	10	6
Tin japanned jugs, various, ditto . . . from	0	2	6	...	0	7	6
Footmen, brass-mounted, &c. ditto . . . from	0	3	0	...	0	4	6
Candle-safes, ditto . . . from	0	4	0	...	0	5	6
Candle-boxes, ditto . . . from	0	1	6	...	0	3	0
Candlesticks, common, ditto . . . from	0	0	6	...	0	1	6
Ditto for bed-room ditto . . . from	0	3	0	...	0	4	6
Ditto metal ditto, per pair, ditto . . . from	0	5	0	...	0	12	0
Tea-canisters, ditto ditto . . . from	0	3	0	...	0	5	0
Spice-boxes, and pepper-boxes, ditto . . . from	0	3	0	...	0	8	0
Flour-boxes, and slices, ditto . . . from	0	0	6	...	0	1	6
Basting-ladles, various, ditto . . . from	0	0	9	...	0	3	0
Spoons, tea and table ditto, ditto . . . from	0	0	3	...	0	1	3
Italian irons, ditto . . . from	0	3	0	...	0	4	6
Japanned iron waiters, ditto . . . from	0	2	0	...	0	5	0
Ditto, tea-trays, ditto . . . from	0	6	0	...	0	12	0
Ditto, paper tea-trays, various sizes, ditto . . . from	0	15	0	...	3	0	0
Ditto best large size, ditto with paintings . . . from	6	0	0	...	16	0	0
Best town-made large japanned and well-ornamented tea-trays on iron, ditto . . . from	1	0	0	...	2	10	0
Copper blazing-pans, ditto . . . from	2	0	0	...	2	10	0
Copper blazing-pans, end handle and plate inside, ditto . . . from	2	10	0	...	3	10	0
Warming-pan and handle . . . . . from	0	14	0	...	1	5	0
House-pails, painted green, &c. . . . . from	0	5	0	...	0	8	6
Coal-scoop or scuttle . . . . . from	0	2	6	...	0	7	6
Ditto, japanned and gilt . . . . . from	0	8	0	...	0	10	0
Ditto, in copper . . . . . from	1	0	0	...	1	11	6
Copper soup-pots . . . . . from	0	18	0	...	2	8	0
Office candlesticks and snuffers, . . . . . from	0	3	6	...	0	4	6
Water-pots, all sizes . . . . . from	0	1	0	...	0	7	0
Cinder-shovels and charcoal-tongs . . . . . from	0	6	20	...	0	3	6
A set of iron tinned skewers . . . . . from	0	3	0	...	0	5	0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Iron candlesticks, the pair . . . . .	from	0	4	0	0	5	0
Japanned back lanterns, each . . . . .	from	0	7	0	0	15	0
Flour-dredgers, ditto . . . . .	from	0	0	9	0	2	0
Plate-baskets, various, ditto . . . . .	from	0	7	6	0	15	0
Kitchen knives and forks, per dozen . . . . .	from	0	12	0	0	1	0
Cork screws, each . . . . .	from	0	2	0	0	7	6
Strong steels, and balance-skewers, ditto . . . . .	from	0	1	6	0	3	0
Cook-hold, ditto . . . . .	from	0	2	6	0	3	6
Toasting-forks, beef-forks, basting-ladles, soup-ladles and skimmers, small butter-saucepans, slices, &c. each . . . . .	from	0	1	6	0	3	6
Cooks' chopping-knives, ditto . . . . .	from	0	7	0	0	9	0
Marble mortars and pestles, ditto . . . . .	from	1	10	0	0	3	0
Japanned single lamps, ditto . . . . .	from	0	2	0	0	4	6
Double wicker knife-baskets, lined, ditto . . . . .	from	0	8	0	0	14	0
Strong colanders, ditto . . . . .	from	0	4	6	0	7	0
Large graters, butter-forcer, baster, dust-pans, sugar-tongs, ragout-spoon, snuffer-trays, &c. . . . .	from	0	1	6	0	3	6
Drinking-horns, ditto . . . . .	from	0	2	0	0	2	6
Japanned beer-jugs, ditto . . . . .	from	0	3	0	0	6	6
Best cheese-toaster, with water-bottoms . . . . .	from	0	4	6	0	6	6
Venison-dishes, ditto . . . . .	from	1	14	0	0	2	0
Copper scales, the pair . . . . .	from	1	0	0	0	1	10
Tin scales, ditto . . . . .	from	0	7	0	0	12	6
Japanned candlesticks and extinguishers . . . . .	from	0	7	0	0	12	0
Brass weights, per set . . . . .	from	0	10	0	0	14	0
Flat irons, and shaving-pots, each . . . . .	from	0	1	6	0	2	6
Iron-hangers, ditto . . . . .	from	0	2	0	0	4	6
Large square japanned sugar-boxes and padlock, each . . . . .	from	1	0	0	0	1	6
Meat-saws . . . . .	from	0	6	0	0	8	6
Small copper moulds . . . . .	from	0	3	0	0	6	6
Large copper jelly-moulds . . . . .	from	0	12	0	0	1	0
Tin ditto . . . . .	from	0	4	0	0	7	0
Best coffee and pepper mills . . . . .	from	0	8	0	0	10	0
Large dinner-bells . . . . .	from	0	10	0	0	14	0
Tea-urns, various, ditto . . . . .	from	1	10	0	0	3	0
Coffee-urns, ditto, ditto . . . . .	from	2	0	0	0	3	0
Japanned office-boxes for books and papers, lift-up top, lock and key, handles, and lettered, from 12 to 18 inches long, and 12 or 15 inches wide, from . . . . .	from	1	5	0	0	1	10
Common sets of table knives and forks, per dozen, . . . . .	from	0	15	0	0	1	10
Dessert ditto, ditto, per dozen . . . . .	from	0	12	0	0	1	5
Green-handle table-set, ditto . . . . .	from	2	0	0	0	2	10
Dessert ditto, ditto . . . . .	from	1	15	0	0	2	0
Ivory mounted ditto, a table-set of best knives and forks, per dozen . . . . .	from	2	10	0	0	3	0
Ditto, dessert ditto . . . . .	from	2	0	0	0	2	10
Ditto ivory table-set, silver mounted, best steel, &c., per dozen . . . . .	from	4	0	0	0	5	0
Dessert ditto, ditto, ditto . . . . .	from	3	0	0	0	4	0

*Braziers' Goods.*

New copper from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. in the sheet, allowing in exchange about 10d. for old.

	lb.	oz.
Copper basins, 8 inches diameter, and 2 inches deep, weigh, each, . . . . .	1	8
Ditto, 10 inches ditto, 2½ ditto, ditto, . . . . .	2	0
Ditto, 12 inches ditto, 3 ditto, ditto, . . . . .	2	12

And so on in proportion, deducting  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. for wire. From 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. wrought, of 16 oz.

## DRINKING-CANS, of copper. lb. oz.

A 2-quart can is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and weighs	. 2 6
1-quart do. $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches ditto ditto	. 1 4
Deducting about 1.6th for wire, &c. Price as above.	

## CHOCOLATE-POTS. lb. oz.

A copper chocolate-pot of 2 quarts is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and weighs	2 0
Ditto 3 pints is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches ditto ditto	. 1 8
Ditto 1 quart is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches ditto ditto	. 1 3

Deduct one-fourth for metal, wire, handle, &c. According to the work, price from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

## COFFEE-POTS, copper. lb. oz.

A 1-quart coffee-pot, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, weighs	. . 1 4
3-pint ditto, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ditto, ditto	. . 1 12

For handle, &c., deducting from 1 to 3 oz.

In some cases, 4s. per lb. is not too much for coffee or chocolate-pots; as also for tea-kettles and tea-urns.

A 3-pint coffee-pot, stand and waiter, weighs	. . . 3 8
2-pint ditto, ditto, ditto	. . . 2 12
$1\frac{1}{2}$ -pint ditto, ditto, ditto	. . . 2 6
1-pint ditto, ditto, ditto	. . . 2 0

## COAL-SCOOPS, copper.

15 inches deep, weigh	. 7lb.
16 inches ditto, ditto	. 8lb.
18 inches ditto, ditto	. 9lb.

From 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb. deducting about 1.8th for bail, &c.

## COAL-SCUTTLES, copper. lb. oz.

11 inches in diameter, by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, weigh	. . 6 0
13 inches ditto, by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches ditto, ditto	. . 7 0
15 inches ditto, by 11 inches ditto, ditto	. . 8 8

And so on in proportion, deducting 1.6th. From 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

## DISTILLERS' CANS, copper. lb. oz.

A 5-gallon can is 20 inches deep, and weighs	. . 15 0
4-gallon 18 inches ditto, ditto	. . 13 0
3-gallon 16 inches ditto, ditto	. . 11 0
2-gallon 14 inches ditto, ditto	. . 9 8
$1\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon 13 inches ditto, ditto	. . 8 12
1-gallon ditto $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches ditto, ditto	. . 8 0

Deducting one-fourth for bail and metal, &c., about 3s. per lb.

## FISH-KETTLES, copper, with plates and covers. lb. oz.

21 inches long by 12 inches wide, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, weighs,	18 0
19 inches ditto 11 inches ditto $6\frac{3}{4}$ ditto ditto	16 0
17 inches ditto 10 inches ditto $6\frac{1}{2}$ ditto ditto	14 0
15 inches ditto 9 inches ditto $5\frac{3}{4}$ ditto ditto	12 0

And so on in proportion for any intermediate size, deducting one-sixth for wire, bail, &c.

If the ears or lugs are iron, deduct one-half for the net weight of copper. Kettles and sauce-pans generally, about 3s per lb.

## FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

## SAUCE-PANS, copper.

Measured as coppers, from lag to brim.

			lb.	oz.
A 2-gallon sauce-pan,	12 inches from lag to brim,	weighs with cover,	10	0
6-quart ditto,	10½ inches	ditto	8	0
1-gallon ditto,	9 inches	ditto	6	4
2-quart ditto,	7 inches	ditto	3	12
1-quart ditto,	5½ inches	ditto, no cover	1	12
1-pint ditto,	4½ inches	ditto	1	0

1-gallon covers weigh 1lb. and 2-gallon ditto, 2lb., and so on in proportion.

If the handle is iron, as here supposed, deduct one-half for that and the wire, and the remainder is the net weight. If of copper, deduct one-eighth; large sauce-pans, with copper handles, weigh 8oz. lighter; small ditto about 1oz. lighter.

## PAILS, copper.

			lb.	oz.
A copper pail 13 inches diameter,	14¼ inches lag to brim,	weighs,	14	0
Ditto 12 inches ditto,	14 inches ditto,	ditto,	12	0
Ditto 11 inches ditto,	13 inches ditto,	ditto,	10	0

Deduct one-eighth for wire top and bottom. From 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.

## STEW-PANS, copper.

			lb.	oz.
Stew-pan and cover,	14 inches diameter,	4½ inches deep,	weighs,	8 3
Ditto,	12 inches ditto,	3½ inches ditto,	ditto	6 0
Ditto,	10 inches ditto,	3 inches ditto,	ditto	4 8
Ditto,	8 inches ditto,	2 inches ditto,	ditto	3 4

Covers to stew-pans from 8 inches to 12 inches diameter, weigh from 1lb. to 2lb. Ditto, from 12 to 14 inches diameter, from 2lb. to 2lb. 8oz. deducting one-eighth for wire when copper handles; but if the handle is iron, deduct one-fourth; the largest stew-pans, with iron handles, will weigh about 8oz. more than when of copper, and the smallest about 1oz.; when with wired covers, instead of rimmed covers, deduct for wire from 3 to 5oz. according to size. From 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb. with covers.

## SOUP-POTS, and covers, price as above.

			lb.	oz.
A 17-gallon soup-pot,	being 22 inches from lag to brim,	will weigh,	30	8
13-gallon ditto,	20 inches ditto,	ditto	25	12
9-gallon ditto,	18 inches ditto,	ditto	21	4
6-gallon ditto,	16 inches ditto,	ditto	17	8
4-gallon ditto,	14 inches ditto,	ditto	14	12
2-gallon ditto,	11 inches ditto,	ditto	10	0
1-gallon ditto,	9 inches ditto,	ditto	8	0

The smallest covers weigh 1lb., the largest 4½lb., and so on in proportion.

If the ears are iron, as here supposed, deduct one-half for the ears, hail and wire; and if the ears are copper, deduct 1-6th, which leaves the new net weight.

The hails and ears are worth from 3d. to 4d. per lb.

			lb.	oz.
A 9-gallon pot,	measuring 20 inches from lag to brim,	will weigh	24	0
8-gallon ditto,	ditto 19 inches ditto,	ditto	22	0

## PUDDING-PANS, copper.

			lb.	oz.
15 inches in diameter,	3¼ inches deep,	weigh	4	0
13 inches ditto,	2¾ inches ditto,	ditto	3	4
11 inches ditto,	2¼ inches ditto,	ditto	2	12
9 inches ditto,	1¾ inches ditto,	ditto	1	12
7 inches ditto,	1¼ inches ditto,	ditto	1	4
6 inches ditto,	1 inch ditto,	ditto	1	0

From 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb., deducting one-eighth for wire, &amp;c.

## PRESERVING PANS. lb. oz.

14 inches diameter, 4½ inches deep, weigh	. 6 8
12 inches ditto, 3½ inches ditto, ditto	. 5 8
10 inches ditto, 2½ inches ditto, ditto	. 3 6
8 inches ditto, 2 inches ditto, ditto	. 2 4

If the handles are copper, as supposed, deduct one-fourth; if iron, deduct half. Price as above.

## PATTE-PANS. lb. oz.

26 inches long, 14 inches wide, 6 inches deep, weighs	. 14 0
24 inches ditto, 13½ inches ditto, 5½ inches ditto, ditto	. 11 8
22 inches ditto, 13 inches ditto, 5 inches ditto, ditto	. 9 8
20 inches ditto, 12½ inches ditto, 4½ inches ditto, ditto	. 7 0
18 inches ditto, 12 inches ditto, 4 inches ditto, ditto	. 6 0

Deducting one-eighth leaves the net weight. Price as above.

## FRYING-PANS, iron handles. lb. oz.

14 inches diameter, 3 inches deep, weighs	. . 5 8
12 inches ditto, 2½ inches ditto, ditto	. . . 4 8
10 inches ditto, 2 inches ditto, ditto	. . . 3 8
8 inches ditto, 1½ inches ditto, ditto	. . . 2 0

Deduct one-half for handle, wire, &c. If the handle is copper, deduct one-fourth, and the weight is about half a pound less than with iron. 8s. per lb.

## WARMING-PANS.

## Measuring across the bottom. lb. oz.

12 inches diameter, weigh	. . . . . 4 6
11 inches ditto, ditto	. . . . . 3 6

3s. per lb.

## TEA-KETTLES, copper.

1 gallon tea-kettle is 6½ inches deep, and weighs, 4 lb.	
3 quarts ditto	5½ inches ditto ditto, 3
2 quarts ditto	4½ inches ditto ditto, 2

From 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb., and when much wrought 4s.

## BROWN TEA-KETTLES, STAND AND WAITER.

1 gallon kettle 2 lb. 4 oz., stand 2 lb. 2 oz., waiter 2 oz., complete,	4 8
3 quarts ditto, complete	3 10
2 quarts ditto, complete	2 10

## COFFEE-HOUSE COPPER BOILERS.

A 4-gallon boiler is 18 inches deep, and weighs, 19 lb.	
3-gallon ditto	16 inches ditto, ditto, 15
2-gallon ditto	14½ inches ditto, ditto, 11
1-gallon ditto	12½ inches ditto, ditto, 7

For iron, &c. deduct 1s. 6d.

Including the bail, about 2s. 6d. per lb.

Without bail . . . ditto 3s. 3d. ditto.

Double boilers, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.

Coppers will be found under another head.

*Tinning Goods.*

Patty-pans and fish-kettles, including the plates and covers, are 2d. per inch, measuring the diameter the longest way.

Without cover, abate 4d. to 6d.; the plate tinned only 1s.

## FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

In the following articles the price is regulated by the size; viz., pudding-pans, stew-pans and covers, and frying-pans.

The diameter from 6 to 9 inches, 10*d.* each.

10 to 12 inches, 1*s.* each.

13 to 15 inches, from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

Or at 1*s.* per foot super. for tinning.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Tea-kettles, various, each . . . . .	from	2	6	3 0
Ditto, when browned, each . . . . .	from	3	6	4 0
Coffee and chocolate pots tinned and browned, each . . . . .	from	3	0	4 0
Tinning only . . . . .	from	1	0	1 6

## TINNING SAUCE-PANS AND DRINKING-CANS.

From 1 gallon to 2 gallons . . . . .	from	1	0	2 0
1 quart to 1 gallon, each . . . . .	from	0	6	1 0
1 quart to 2 quarts drinking can . . . . .	from	0	9	1 0

All done with the best pure grain tin.

A 20 gallon copper, tinned, will weigh 11 oz. more.

Coppers, per lb. 1*s.* 9*d.*; in exchange allow for old 10*d.* Vessels having necks, to find their content, measure from lag to brim to the bottom of the neck; but to know their weight, measure to the top of the neck.

Coffee-pots, chocolate-pots, tea-kettles, and distillers' cans are made to wine measure; other braziers' goods are made to Winchester measure.

For the content of coppers and cisterns, see another part of the work.

## Pewterers' Table of Prices.

Articles of pewter are not so much in request as formerly.

Pewter plates.—A middle-sized plate, weighs 1 lb.

	lb.	oz.
Plates 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, per dozen weigh . . . . .	16	0
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches ditto, ditto, ditto . . . . .	14	0
9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches ditto, ditto, ditto . . . . .	13	0
8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches ditto, ditto, ditto . . . . .	11	0
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches ditto, ditto, ditto . . . . .	9	10
7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches ditto, ditto, ditto . . . . .	7	8

Best pewter plates manufactured at 2*s.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb.

	lb.	oz.
Pewter dishes 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, will weigh . . . . .	19	12
26 inches ditto, ditto . . . . .	16	8
24 inches ditto, ditto . . . . .	13	0
22 inches ditto, ditto . . . . .	11	0
20 inches ditto, ditto . . . . .	7	12
18 inches ditto, ditto . . . . .	5	8
17 inches ditto, ditto . . . . .	5	0
15 inches ditto, ditto . . . . .	3	4
14 inches ditto, ditto . . . . .	3	0
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches ditto, ditto . . . . .	2	4

All oval pewter dishes are first made round, and then manufactured into oval forms.

	lb.	oz.
A round dish of 20, when cut and worked to an oval, will weigh about	16	0
ditto 16 ditto . . . . .	12	0
ditto 12 ditto . . . . .	9	8
ditto 10 ditto . . . . .	8	0
ditto 7 ditto . . . . .	5	8
ditto 4 ditto . . . . .	3	8

Oval dishes being made more or less round, will vary considerably.

PEWTER WINE MEASURES.

Tankards with covers.			Ale-house Pots.		
	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1 gallon weighs . . . . .	9	: 0	1 gallon weighs . . . . .	6	: 4
2 quart ditto . . . . .	5	: 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon ditto . . . . .	3	: 4
1 ditto ditto . . . . .	3	: 0	1 quart ditto . . . . .	1	: 12 to 2 : 4
1 pint ditto . . . . .	1	: 14	1 pint ditto . . . . .	1	: 1 to 1 : 7
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint ditto . . . . .	1	: 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint ditto . . . . .	0	: 11 to 1 : 1
1 gill ditto . . . . .	0	: 9		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ gill ditto . . . . .	0	: 5	1 gallon measure . . . . .	11	0 to 12 0
Small covers from 4 oz. to 13 oz.			$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon ditto . . . . .	6	0 to 6 6
	lb.	lb. oz.	1 quart ditto . . . . .	2	6 to 3 6
Pint and quart ditto from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$		: 0	1 pint ditto . . . . .	1	3 to 1 9
2 quart ditto . . . . .		: 8	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint ditto . . . . .	1	0 to 1 6
2 gallon ditto . . . . .	8	: 8			

The best metal is generally marked with a crown.

Best ale-tankards and covers, pint measure, 6s. 6d.  
 Hard metal is the best pewter, and generally used for plates and dishes ;  
 and worth 2s. per lb. *£. s. d. £. s. d.*  
 A pocket map-mater . . . . . 1 15 0 to 2 0 0

The wine measures are generally made heavier than the ale-house pots ; the difference of hard metal is but a trifle less, but the lay metal looks like lead, and is not worth above half the value of the best hard metal. *£. s. d. £. s. d.*

Beer machines, with mahogany case, pipe, engine,  
 motion, all complete . . . . . from 3 13 6 to 4 14 6  
 From 7d. to 8d. per lb. is allowed for old metal.

Observations on Copper, Brass, and Bell-metal.

Old copper is worth from 9d. to 10d. money, and *s. d. s. d.*  
 in exchange . . . . . from 0 11 to 1 0  
 New copper, in sheet or plate, when strong, about . . . . . 1 5  
 Ditto, when slight . . . . . 1 6

Copper rolled or hammered, in plates of 4 feet long and 2 feet wide,  
 and weighing 10 lb. and upwards, is strong copper ; and when under, is  
 slight.

Old brass is worth 6d. per lb. money, and from 8d. to 9d. in exchange ;  
 being lower at present, and like other metals, subject to variation.

*s. d. s. d.*  
 New brass in plate, is worth, per lb. . . . . from 1 6 to 1 8  
 Ditto, when 4 feet 6 inches long by 24 inches wide, about 1 10

New wrought brass depends on the work, if circular or flat.  
 Circular wrought work of course bears the highest price, from 2 0 to 3 6

BELL-METAL.

New bells for churches are worth, per lb. . . . . about 1 5  
 Old bell-metal, per lb. 6d. and in exchange from 8d. to 9d.  
 Mortars, per lb. . . . . from 1 0 to 1 2  
 Including the clappers, a trifle less.

NEW BELL-METAL FOR BELLS.

Turret-clock, alarm-bell, or small church-bells.

		cwt.	qrs.	lb.
A bell 10 inches diameter in the mouth, weighs . . . . .		0	0	20
11 inches ditto . . . . .		0	0	30
12 inches ditto . . . . .		0	0	40
13 inches ditto . . . . .		0	0	50
14 inches ditto . . . . .		0	0	60
15 inches ditto . . . . .		0	0	70



		cwt.		qrs.		lb.	
A bell	16 inches diameter in the mouth, weighs . . .	0	0	0	80		
	18 inches ditto ditto . . .	1	1	0			
	20 inches ditto ditto . . .	1	3	0			
	22 inches ditto ditto . . .	2	1	14			
	24 inches ditto ditto . . .	3	0	0			

*Silver Plate.*

The value of silver plate is ascertained by the ounce, and of course, as well as in other metals, it varies considerably, according to circumstances; also, in respect to the fashion, when second-hand, the article, being good, will fetch a better price, having regard to the quantity of solder it contains, and whether it is of very old fashion.

It is sold by troy weight—

24 grains to	1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights,	1 ounce.
12 ounces,	1 pound, troy.

New-wrought silver plate is at present worth, according to the article, from 6s. to 10s. per ounce, depending entirely on the work introduced; therefore but little dependence can be placed on the opinion of any person, excepting such as belong to the trade, who are proper judges of the manufacture of the articles; which, if bought one day, and sold the next, will come under the denomination of second-hand. The weight may be always ascertained, and the silversmith will allow at present for second-hand plate, according as it may be modern or old-fashioned, from 4s. 9d. to 5s. and 5s. 6d. per oz. Where plate has not been assayed, it is of an uncertain value.

A list of a few general articles, with their prices, as follows, is intended to give the young Appraiser an idea of the probable value of those things in common use, and the means of judging nearly, where the value is not very great, or any of the trade at hand conveniently to be consulted.

Silver plate, as generally sold new in the shops, from 6s. to 7s., and where there is extra work, to 8s. per ounce,

		£. s. d.			£. s. d.				
Butter and cheese knives . . .	each . . .	from	0	12	0	to	1	0	0
Castors, with 4 cut-glass cruets, and with silver stands . . .		from	4	0	0	..	6	0	0
Ditto, with 6 ditto cruets . . .		from	6	0	0	..	10	0	0
	Or, per ounce . . .	from	0	7	0	..	0	9	0
Cream-jugs . . .	each . . .	from	1	0	0	..	2	0	0
Pepper-boxes . . .	ditto . . .	from	1	10	0	..	2	10	0
Punch-bowls . . .	ditto . . .	from	1	0	0	..	1	10	0
Half-pint mugs . . .	ditto . . .	from	1	10	0	..	2	0	0
Ditto, gilt inside . . .	ditto . . .	from	2	0	0	..	2	10	0
Smaller mugs . . .	ditto . . .	from	1	5	0	..	1	10	0
Large gravy-spoons . . .	per pair . . .	from	3	0	0	..	4	0	0
Fish-knives . . .	each . . .	from	2	0	0	..	2	10	0
Skewers, silver ditto . . .	ditto . . .	from	2	0	0	..	2	10	0
Small soup-ladles . . .	per pair . . .	from	2	0	0	..	2	10	0
Large, ditto . . .	ditto . . .	from	2	10	0	..	3	10	0

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Large salad-fork and spoon	from	1	10	0	to	2	0	0
Sugar-tongs	each	0	8	0	...	0	12	0
Salt-spoons	per pair	0	10	0	...	0	15	0
Ditto, gilt	ditto	0	15	0	...	1	0	0
Salts	from	2	0	0	...	3	0	0
Ditto gilt	ditto	2	10	0	...	5	0	0
Small sauce-pans	each	2	0	0	...	3	0	0
Sugar-basins	ditto	3	0	0	...	6	0	0
Table-spoons and table-forks, per half dozen	from	5	10	0	...	6	0	0
Large dessert-spoons	ditto	4	0	0	...	5	0	0
Small ditto, ditto	ditto	2	10	0	...	3	0	0
Tea-spoons, various	ditto	1	10	0	...	2	10	0
Tea-caddy spoons	each	0	5	0	...	0	10	0

Tea-pots, coffee and chocolate-pots, with stands to ditto, from 4*l.* to 5*l.*, 8*l.*, 10*l.*, 15*l.*, and 20*l.* each.

Or per ounce, from 8*s.* to 10*s.* and frequently 12*s.*

Tea-kettle and stand, from 10*l.* to 15*l.* and 25*l.* each.

Small waiters any price, from 5*l.* to 20*l.*

Ditto, chased and highly wrought.

Plates and dishes, per ounce . . . . . from 0 8 0 to 0 12 0

Bread-baskets, from 8*l.* to 10*l.* each.

Silver handsome embossed candlesticks, per pair, from 10 to 14 guineas

Rich pint tankards and covers, each . . . . . from 5 ... 6 ditto

Rich quart ditto, ditto . . . . . from 8 ... 10 ditto

6-inch round, or octagon, stout embossed and chased silver waiters, each . . . . . from 5 ... 6 ditto

12-inch ditto ditto . . . . . from 14 to 16 ditto

Tureens and covers, silver-chased candlesticks, and ditto branches for lights, and many other fashionable articles, vary greatly in price, according to the work introduced.

Valuable and modern articles, handsome and elegant tureens and covers, and dinner-services, considered as second-hand, are now regularly selling by the trade, at from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per ounce.

The trade, in making exchange for old silver plate, and furnishing handsome and modern new ditto, will allow for the old silver from 2*s.* to 3*s.*, per ounce.

They also allow from 5*s.* to 6*s.* per ounce, in buying old silver not in exchange.

### Plated Articles.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
A plated set of castors, with silver edges, 6 or 7 cut-glass cruets, new	from	5	5	0	to	6	6	0
Ditto, second-hand	from	3	3	0	...	4	4	0
A set of new castors, plain as above, with 4 cut cruets, &c.	from	2	2	0	to	3	3	0
Silver-mounted candlesticks, with solid silver edges, various patterns, new, per pair	from	0	18	0	...	1	10	0
Very superior embossed edges, ditto, ditto	from	1	10	0	...	2	10	0
Coffee-pots, silver mounted edges, each	from	4	0	0	...	5	0	0
Tea-pots, ditto, ditto	from	3	0	0	...	4	0	0
Sugar-basins and cream-jug, mounted as above	from	1	0	0	...	1	10	0
Bread-baskets	from	3	0	0	...	4	0	0
Ice-pails, with very handsome silver-mounted edges, per pair	from	8	8	0	...	10	10	0
Bottle-waiters, as above, per pair	from	0	18	0	...	1	0	0

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Plated toast-racks,	each . . . . .	from	0	8	0	to	0 12 0
Plated meat-skewers	ditto . . . . .	from	0	3	6	...	0 4 6
Cruet-frames, finished in red leather, with from							
4 to 6 glass cruets, tops plated, or silver .	from	1	5	0	...	1	15 0
Liquor-stands, finished in red leather, as above,							
with 3 liquor bottles, plain tops, &c. . . . .	from	2	0	0	...	3	0 0

When plated articles, with solid silver edges and mountings, are of the same pattern as those of silver, they will average about one-third the price of the silver second-hand, and about one-fourth or one-fifth of the silver ditto new, when light articles; but from about one-sixth to one-eighth, when weighty, will be nigher the truth.

Liquor-stands, as above, mounted with silver edges,							
and plated, with 3 cut-glass liquor-bottles, and							
stopples . . . . .	from 3 <i>l.</i> to	5	5	0	and	6	6 0
Large size ditto, and with quart bottles . . . . .	from	6	6	0	to	8	8 0
Silver-mounted epergne, with 4 branches, silver							
edges, and a castor chased, and mat-cut glass							
pans and dishes . . . . .	from	6	0	0	...	9	0 0
A ditto, with 2 branches . . . . .	from	4	0	0	...	6	0 0
Second-hand candle-branches, with silver edges,							
mounted, 2 lights each, the pair . . . . .	from	4	0	0	...	6	0 0
Ditto, when new, ditto each, the pair . . . . .	from	6	0	0	...	9	0 0

In having the above, or any articles made to order, it is only necessary to specify the price you intend to give, and the article will be made with more or less work accordingly.

### Staffordshire and Earthen Ware.

CHINA and GLASS.

These articles of furniture vary so much in price and quality, that there is no means of ascertaining their true value by description, particularly in the superior articles of china and glass, table-services, lamps, girandoles, and chandeliers. We shall therefore only give a list of some common-place articles generally, for the superior fashionable articles of cut glass chandeliers, &c., decrease so much in value in a few years, as to render it impracticable to offer a fixed estimate of their worth when second-hand.

The following list may, nevertheless, be serviceable in valuations.

		WHITE STAFFORDSHIRE WARE.		s.	d.
Large plates . . . . .	per doz.	2	0	Covered dishes . . . . .	each 2 0
Pie ditto . . . . .		1	9	Salad-bowls . . . . .	1 6
Cheese ditto . . . . .		1	6	Baking-dishes, 9-inch . . . . .	0 5
Dishes, 9-inch . . . . .	each	0	5	10-inch . . . . .	0 6
10-inch . . . . .		0	6	11-inch . . . . .	0 8
11-inch . . . . .		0	7	12-inch . . . . .	0 10
12-inch . . . . .		0	9	13-inch . . . . .	1 3
14-inch . . . . .		1	0	14-inch . . . . .	1 6
16-inch . . . . .		1	6	Wash-hand basins, from 1 <i>s.</i> to	2 0
18-inch . . . . .		2	3	Ewers . . . . .	1 <i>s.</i> to 2 0
20-inch . . . . .		3	6	Pint basins . . . . .	each 0 2
Soup-tureens . . . . .		7	0	Quart ditto . . . . .	0 4
Ladles . . . . .		1	6	2-quart ditto . . . . .	0 7
Sauce-tureens . . . . .		2	0	3-quart ditto . . . . .	0 10
				Chambers . . . . .	1 <i>s.</i> to 2 0

## BLUE-EDGED STAFFORDSHIRE WARE.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Soup-plates . . . per doz.	2	6	Salad-bowl . . . . .	2	0
Pie ditto . . . . .	2	3	Cheese-stand . . . . .	2	0
Cheese ditto . . . . .	1	9	Baking-dishes, 9-inch each	0	8
Dishes, 9-inch . . . each	0	5	10-inch . . . . .	0	10
10-inch . . . . .	0	7	11-inch . . . . .	1	2
11-inch . . . . .	0	10	12-inch . . . . .	1	6
12-inch . . . . .	1	2	13-inch . . . . .	1	9
14-inch . . . . .	1	6	14-inch . . . . .	2	3
16-inch . . . . .	2	3	Wash-hand basins, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to	2	6
18-inch . . . . .	3	3	Ewers . . . from 2 <i>s.</i> to	3	0
20-inch . . . . .	4	6	Pint basins . . . . . each	0	3
Soup-tureen and stand	8	6	Quart ditto . . . . .	0	5
Ladle . . . . .	1	9	2-quart ditto . . . . .	0	9
Sauce-tureen . . . . .	2	6	3-quart ditto . . . . .	1	0
Ladle . . . . .	0	6	Chambers . . . . . 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> to	2	3
Covered dish . . . . .	2	6			

## BROWN, BLUE, OR GREEN LINED WARE.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Soup-plates . . . per doz.	4	0	Soup-tureens . . . . . each	8	0
Pie ditto . . . . .	3	6	Ditto stand . . . . .	2	0
Cheese ditto . . . . .	2	6	Ditto ladle . . . . .	2	0
Dishes, 9-inch . . . each	0	6	Baking-dishes, 9-inch . . .	0	10
10-inch . . . . .	0	9	10-inch . . . . .	1	0
11-inch . . . . .	1	0	11-inch . . . . .	1	6
12-inch . . . . .	1	3	Egg-cups . . . . .	0	4
14-inch . . . . .	2	0	Hand-basins, 12-inch . . .	2	0
16-inch . . . . .	3	0	13-inch . . . . .	2	9
18-inch . . . . .	4	0	14-inch . . . . .	3	9
20-inch . . . . .	5	6	15-inch . . . . .	4	6
Covered dishes . . . . .	3	0	Large ewers . . . . .	3	0
Sauce-tureens complete	3	0	Small ditto . . . . .	2	0
Ditto ladles . . . . .	0	6	Chambers . . . . . 2 <i>s.</i> to	2	6
Salad-bowls . . . . .	3	0			

## BLUE-AND-WHITE FLOWERED WARE.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Soup-plates . . . per doz.	6	0	Soup-tureens . . . . .	11	0
Pie ditto . . . . .	5	0	Ditto stand . . . . .	4	6
Cheese ditto . . . . .	4	0	Ditto ladle . . . . .	2	6
Dishes, 9-inch . . . each	1	4	Baking-dishes, 9-inch each	1	9
10-inch . . . . .	1	6	10-inch . . . . .	2	6
11-inch . . . . .	2	3	11-inch . . . . .	3	6
12-inch . . . . .	3	0	Egg-cups . . . . .	0	4
14-inch . . . . .	4	6	Hand-basins, 12-inch . . .	2	6
16-inch . . . . .	5	6	13-inch . . . . .	3	6
18-inch . . . . .	7	0	14-inch . . . . .	4	6
20-inch . . . . .	8	6	15-inch . . . . .	5	6
Covered dishes . . . . .	5	0	Large ewers . . . . .	3	6
Sauce-tureens complete	5	0	Small ditto . . . . .	2	6
Ditto ladles . . . . .	0	9	Chambers . . . . . 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to	3	6
Salad-bowls . . . . .	5	0			

Fish-drainers, the price of the dishes they fit.

*Stone, or Earthen Ware.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
Water pitchers, various sizes, each . . . . .	from	0	1	0	to	0	3	0
Pickling jars, ditto, ditto . . . . .	from	0	1	0	...	0	5	0
Common pans, ditto, ditto . . . . .	from	0	0	6	...	0	2	0
Large best glazed strong ditto, from 2 to 8 gallons,		0	2	0	...	0	4	6
Dutch dairy tiles, square white ditto, per gross, from		1	10	0	...	1	15	0
Dinner, tea, and breakfast services, in Queen's ware . . . . .	from	3	15	0	...	4	4	0
Table services, blue and white ware . . . . .			4	4	0			
Ditto, brown lined, ditto . . . . .	from	3	3	0	...	6	6	0

Containing from 100 to 140 pieces.

Brown lined ware as follows, to 6*l.* 6*s.* the whole set, from 180 to 200 pieces.

42 large fish-plates.	6 ditto coffee cups, &c.
18 soup ditto.	2 slop-basins.
18 pie ditto.	2 cake-plates.
18 cheese ditto.	1 butter-table.
2 large flat dishes.	1 black tea-pot.
6 ditto ditto less.	1 sugar-basin.
8 ditto ditto ditto.	1 cream-ewer.
1 soup-tureen and ladle.	4 vases.
2 sauce ditto complete.	2 ewers.
1 square salad-bowl.	2 basins.
4 pie dishes, sizes.	12 kitchen basins, sizes.
1 fish-drainer.	4 jugs.
2 vegetable dishes and covers.	4 mugs.
6 blue and white breakfast cups and saucers.	2 mustard-pots.
6 blue and white tea cups and saucers.	2 pepper-boxes.
	2 salts.

Handsome white flowered services, upwards of 200 pieces for dinner . . . . .	from	£.	9	9	0	to	£.	10	10	0
Green leaf dessert service, consisting of 2 dishes, 1 centre, and 12 plates . . . . .	from	1	8	0	...	1	15	0		
Handsome dinner services in stone china . . . . .	from	0	10	0	...	12	12	0		
Tea and coffee cups and saucers, various, plain patterns, per dozen . . . . .	from	0	12	0	...	0	18	0		
Ditto, ditto, better Wedgewood ware ditto, ditto,		0	18	0	...	1	4	0		
Ditto, china cups and saucers, per dozen, and 10 coffee ditto, in sets, various . . . . .	from	3	10	0	...	5	0	0		

It is advisable to consult the trade on all very expensive dinner or tea services, in order the better to ascertain their value; the same may be said of very valuable jugs and vases. The English manufactories have improved so much within the last few years, that plates not worth more than from 15*s.* to 20*s.* each, might frequently be valued at 2 or 3 guineas, from their resemblance to those imported from the Continent.

*Lamps and Chandeliers.*

On the subject of chandeliers, lustres, lamps, and various denominations of ornamental glass, no rule has ever been given to judge of their value; we shall, therefore, take the liberty of offering a few articles, with their sizes and prices as sold by the trade, as it may assist the judgment in similar articles, either new or second-hand.

A large sized elegant diamond cut glass chandelier, 36 inches in diameter, with 8 patent burners of rich cut glass, icicle drops and festoons, the under part all diamond cut, balance weights and pulleys, complete, new, cost . . . . .	£.	s.	d.	
	250	0	0	
A handsome diamond cut chandelier, as above, 33 inches in diameter, with 8 patent burners, or-molu branches, and richly mounted, chain, and cut glass bottom and drops, complete, weight and pulleys, new, cost . . . . .	200	0	0	
A ditto, as above, with 6 burners, and 28 inches in diameter, diamond cut bottom, upright spires, border and festoons, drops, &c., complete to ditto, weights and pulleys, new, cost . . . . .	150	0	0	
The whole of the above, of the best description, have been known in a very few years to be valued and sold at less than half their original price.				
An 8-light cylinder sweep lustre, with festoons and icicle drops, complete, chain and branches, part or-molu ornament, of the best description, from	£.	s.	d.	£.
	60	0	0	to 80 0 0
A 4- or a 6-light ditto lustre, as above, cut glass, various . . . . . from	25	0	0	... 40 0 0
A 14- or 16-inch cut and plate glass Grecian lamp, with icicle drops, and from 2 to 3 lights, burners, pulleys, balance weight, &c. . . . . from	20	0	0	... 30 0 0
A 2-light back lamp, angular scroll bracket, squat antique fluted vase, bronzed or lacquered . . . . . from	3	10	0	... 4 10 0
French standard ring lamps, various, with ornamental bottoms, flat globe burners, complete, from	3	3	0	... 4 4 0
A 1-light back lamp, large brackets, fluted fountain, bronzed, burnished, and lacquered, &c. . . . . from	3	0	0	... 4 0 0
A 2-light back lamp, plain . . . . . from	3	0	0	... 3 10 0
A low stand lacquered lamp, complete . . . . . from	2	0	0	... 2 10 0
Brass lamps for brackets, 1 light, and patent vase, 1-light back lamp, bronzed and fluted vase, plain rack . . . . . from	2	0	0	... 2 5 0
Bronzed and lacquered night lamp . . . . . from	0	9	0	... 0 12 0
In the hire of the above articles, particularly in expensive chandeliers, the putting up and taking down, cleaning and preparing, risks of moving, &c. form the principal expense, being generally hired only for a few evenings.				
A brilliant chandelier, from 3 to 500 <i>l.</i> value, with from 25 to 30 lights, the hire will be . . . . . from	£.	s.	d.	£.
	6	6	0	to 8 8 0
Smaller size, ditto, and lustres, with from 20 to 25 lights . . . . . from	5	5	0	... 6 6 0
For 4-light Grecian cut glass lamps, drops, &c. the value from 60 <i>l.</i> to 100 <i>l.</i> hire . . . . . from	1	10	0	... 2 0 0
New large glass shades, the pair . . . . . from	2	0	0	... 3 0 0
Plain globe glasses, or moons, the pair . . . . . from	0	18	0	... 1 0 0
Ditto, when engraved, per pair . . . . . from	1	2	0	... 1 8 0
Ditto, painted for patent lamps, per pair . . . . . from	2	0	0	... 3 0 0
Bell shades, various, sugar loaf, ditto, generally roughed, the pair . . . . . from	1	10	0	... 2 5 0
Painting any of the above, per pair . . . . . from	0	16	0	... 1 10 0
Sperm oil, per gallon . . . . . from	0	10	0	... 0 12 0
Lamp oil, ditto . . . . . from	0	4	0	... 0 7 0
Cottons, per dozen . . . . . from	0	0	9	... 0 1 0

	£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.
Patent and plain glass chimney lamps, per dozen,	0	15	0	to	0	18	0
Brass ceiling hooks, with roses for lamps, each, from	0	6	0	...	0	10	0
S. S. Hooks, each . . . . . from	0	2	0	...	0	3	0
Brass lamp chain, light, per foot . . . . . from	0	3	0	...	0	5	0
Strong ornamental ditto, lacquered or bronzed, per foot . . . . . from	0	5	0	...	0	7	6
The very large ditto, 8s. to 16s., and gilt in oil-gold, per foot . . . . . from	0	12	0	...	0	15	0
Large brass double screw pulleys each, per foot, . . . . .	0	7	0	...	0	10	0
Small ditto, ditto, ditto, per foot . . . . . from	0	3	0	...	0	5	0
Balance, ball, or weight, each . . . . . from	0	10	0	...	0	15	0
A 12-inch round hall lantern . . . . . from	3	0	0	...	5	0	0
Hexagon large Gothic, or ornamental hall lantern, 18 inches diameter, plate glass, and bronzed mouldings, including 3-light burners, &c. from	16	16	0	...	18	8	0
The above, of larger sizes, and 4 burners, richly ornamented, &c. various . . . . . to	26	5	0				
Cut glass chimney ornaments, as girandoles, &c., and to fix on sides of glasses, are now out of date, and sell for a trifle, frequently not one-sixth their original cost.							
Chimney candlestick ornaments, with glass drops, and ditto figures, per pair . . . . . from	1	5	0	...	2	0	0
Cut glass decanters and stoppers vary in price greatly, from their weight and cutting, from 1 <i>l.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> the pair, and sometimes double that amount.							
Large stout glass caraffs, or water-bottles each, from	0	5	6	to	0	6	6
Smaller size ditto . . . . . ditto, from	0	4	0	...	0	5	6
Heavy tumblers, large . . . . . ditto, from	0	3	0	...	0	4	0
Smaller ditto . . . . . ditto, from	0	2	0	...	0	3	0
Ale and beer-glasses . . . . . ditto, from	0	2	6	...	0	4	6
Light ditto . . . . . ditto, from	0	1	0	...	0	2	6
Good wine-glasses . . . . . per dozen, from	1	10	0				
Common ditto . . . . . ditto, from	0	9	0	...	0	18	0
Cut-glass salts . . . . . per pair, from	2	0	0				
Plain ditto <sup>o</sup> . . . . . ditto, from	0	5	0	...	1	0	0
Strong plain glass sugar-basins . . . . . each, from	0	5	0	...	0	7	0
Engraved and rich cut ditto . . . . . ditto, from	0	10	0	...	1	0	0
Essence-bottles and plain stoppers . . . . . each, from	0	7	6	...	0	12	0
Stout soap-glasses . . . . . per pair, from	0	1	6	...	0	2	0
<hr/>							
Winchester black flint stopped bottles, quart measure, each . . . . . from	0	1	6	...	0	3	0
Pint ditto, 1 <i>s.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> —Half-pint 10 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>							
<hr/>							
Painted and stained glass for windows, with flowers, fruit, &c., in the centre, and ornamental borders, per square about 8 inches by 10 . . . . . from	0	8	0	...	0	12	0
When the squares are all bordered and burnt in rosettes and ornamental centres, per square of 10 inches by 12 . . . . . from	0	12	0	...	0	16	0
Or handsome windows, according to size and ornament . . . . . from	9	to	12	guineas.			

*Mechanical Machines.*

Patent brewing-machine of wrought-iron, and portable, all complete.

			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To brew 1 bushel of malt, including 2 coolers,	2	2	0			10	10	0
2 ditto, ditto,	5	5	0			16	16	0
3 ditto, ditto,	7	7	0			22	0	0
4 ditto, ditto,	9	9	0			28	0	0
5 ditto, ditto,	12	12	0			33	12	0
6 ditto, ditto,	15	15	0			37	16	0
8 ditto, ditto,	21	0	0			46	4	0
10 ditto, ditto,	26	5	0			54	12	0
12 ditto, ditto,	31	10	0			63	0	0

IMPROVED WATER FILTERS.

Size.	In gallons.	Price with sponge.	Ditto without	The quantity each filters in 24 hours.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Gallons.
1	1	0 12 0	0 9 0	1
2	2	0 16 0	0 12 0	2
3	3	1 1 0	0 15 0	3
4	4	1 5 0	1 1 0	4 to 5
5	6	1 11 6	1 5 0	7
6	8	2 2 0	1 11 6	9 to 10
7	10	2 12 6	2 0 0	12
8	12	3 3 0	2 12 6	15
9	14	3 13 6	3 3 0	18
10	16	4 4 0	3 12 6	22

There are varieties of the above description in town.

Air-tight window-slides for top and bottom of sashes £. s. d. £. s. d.  
for preventing the admission of air . . . about 0 5 0

Materials at 6d. per yard.

Door-slides to prevent the admission of cold air, from 0 9 0 to 0 10 0

WATER ENGINES.

A 3-wheel water-engine, with suction-pipe, and rods and iron framing, will cost . . . from 50 0 0 ... 60 0 0  
Tortoise-shell ditto, silver jointed, cases ditto, . . . from 0 10 0 ... 1 0 0  
and in good order, will not produce more than 20 0 0 ... 25 0 0  
If in bad state not more than . . . from 8 0 0 ... 10 0 0

*Optical and Mathematical Instruments.*

Single-jointed steel spectacles . . . from 0 3 6 ... 0 5 6  
Best double-jointed ditto . . . from 0 6 0 ... 0 9 0  
Tortoise-shell ditto, silver jointed, cases ditto, from 0 10 0 ... 1 0 0  
Single-jointed silver ditto, and glasses . . . from 0 12 0 ... 0 15 0  
Ditto with pebbles . . . from . . . 1 10 0  
Double-jointed ditto, and pebble . . . from 1 1 0 ... 1 16 0  
Mounted in jewellers' gold . . . from 3 3 0 ... 5 5 0  
Ditto double-jointed . . . from 5 5 0 ... 7 7 0  
Single and double-jointed standard gold spectacles, with pebbles, case, &c . . . from 8 8 0 ... 12 12 0  
Concave or convex eye-glasses, in silver . . . from 0 6 0 ... 0 10 0  
Ditto in gold frames . . . from 1 6 0 ... 2 6 0  
Opera-glasses, various mountings . . . from 0 10 0 ... 3 0 0  
Refracting telescopes . . . from 0 12 0 ... 2 0 0  
2-feet day-and-night achromatic, ditto . . . from 3 0 0 ... 4 0 0



	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
Pocket telescope . . . . .	from	1	5	0	to	2	0	0
20-inch ditto, to 48-inch ditto, 3 and 5 slides, when with silver tubes, &c. . . . .	from	4	0	0	...	20	0	0
A 2½-feet achromatic refractor on brass stand, ma- hogany tube, and 3 sets of eye-pieces, 2 magnify- ing 40 and 50 times for terrestrial objects, and the other 75 times for astronomy, and case, from	from	10	0	0	...	12	0	0
Ditto brass tubes and motions, or with 3 feet 6-inch tube . . . . .	from	16	0	0	...	37	0	0
Ditto, fitted up completely, with arches and circles, equatorial motions, &c. . . . .	from	50	0	0	...	90	0	0
Celestial reflecting telescope, with the improved wood and metal stands, after Herschel, large metal, 15-inch length, 15 feet . . . . .	from	262	10	0	...	472	10	0
12-feet ditto . . . . .		200	0	0				
10-feet, ditto . . . . .		180	0	0				
8-feet, ditto . . . . .		140	0	0				
6-feet, ditto . . . . .		100	0	0				
4-feet, ditto, as above . . . . .	from	52	10	0	...	94	10	0
4-feet ditto, with additional apparatus . . . . .	from	85	0	0	...	110	0	0
3-feet long on common brass stand . . . . .		23	2	0				
With extra apparatus . . . . .	to	40	0	0				
2 feet long . . . . .	from	15	15	0	...	21	0	0
12-inch to 18-inch ditto . . . . .	from	6	6	0	...	9	9	0
Microscopes . . . . .	from	1	1	0	...	5	5	0
Compound and improved ditto . . . . .	from	5	5	0	...	12	12	0
Ditto, extensively improved, with lamp and appa- ratus . . . . .	from	15	15	0	...	31	10	0
Pocket and botanic ditto . . . . .	from	1	10	0	...	3	0	0
Magic lanterns . . . . .	from	1	10	0	...	6	0	0
Astronomical ditto, shewing the motions of the planets, &c. . . . .	to	15	0	0				
Small ditto, 12 sliders . . . . .	to	2	10	0				
Camera obscura, pocket . . . . .	from	0	15	0	...	3	0	0
Ditto, to shut up as a chest, the objects shewn on paper, &c. . . . .	from	5	15	6	...	6	16	6
Concave and convex glass mirrors, in black frames, from 4 to 7 inches diameter . . . . .	from	0	10	6	...	1	0	0
Theodolites of the common 4-sight construction, and best workmanship . . . . .	from	4	4	0	...	10	10	0
Portable theodolite, with telescope level and vertical arch . . . . .	from	8	8	0	...	12	12	0
Ditto, as above, with expensive apparatus, and achromatic telescope, rack-work, and repeating circles . . . . .	from	21	0	0	...	84	0	0
Circumferentors for woody countries . . . . .	from	2	2	0	...	4	4	0
Improved ditto to answer the purpose of common theodolite level, altitude instrument . . . . .	from	5	10	0				
Spirit levels, 6-inch, brass . . . . .	from	0	9	0	...	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, with achromatic telescope from 12 inches to 2 feet . . . . .	from	6	0	0	...	13	7	6
A pair of station 6-feet staves and sliding vanes for levelling . . . . .	from	2	10	0	...	3	0	0
Plane tables, with index . . . . .	from	4	4	0	...	6	16	6
Pentagraph to copy drawings, maps, &c. . . . .	from	2	0	0	...	6	0	0
Perambulators, or measuring wheels . . . . .	from	7	7	0	...	10	10	0
A pocket map-meter . . . . .	from	1	10	0	...	2	10	0
Gunter's 4-pole measuring-chain . . . . .		0	12	0				

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sundry scales for ditto . . . . .	from	0	4	0	to	1 10 0
Measuring tapes from 1 to 4 poles . . . . .	from	0	6	0	...	1 0 0
Pedometers to ascertain distances by carriages, from	from	2	10	0	...	10 0 0
Cases of drawing instruments . . . . .	from	0	10	0	...	6 0 0
Portable drawing-board and seat; the boards fold up for the pocket, and the legs of the seat form a stick . . . . .		1	1	0		
Hadley's quadrant, mahogany, with divisions on wood, and also on ivory, brass, &c. . . . .	from	2	2	0	...	9 0 0
A 10-inch common brass sextant . . . . .	from	9	0	0		
Sundry ditto, with apparatus, various . . . . .	from	10	0	0	...	25 0 0
Portable brass jointed stands for ditto, &c. . . . .	from	5	5	0		
Gunter's quadrant . . . . .	from	0	6	0	...	1 1 0
Horizontal sun-dials in brass 4, 5, or 6 inches diameter, divided into 5 minutes of time . . . . .	from	0	10	0	...	0 16 0
Ditto, 7, 8, 10, 12 inches, 15, 18, and 2 feet ditto, with table, &c. . . . .	from	1	0	0	...	18 0 0
12-inch globes, the pair . . . . .	from	4	4	0	...	6 6 0
Red leather covers, the pair . . . . .		0	13	0		
18-inch globes, the pair . . . . .	from	8	8	0	...	13 13 0
Pair of covers, red . . . . .		1	8	0		
28-inch ditto . . . . .		42	0	0		
3-inch to 6-inch, and to 9-inch ditto . . . . .	from	2	10	0	...	3 0 0
A single-barrel air-pump, with receiver . . . . .		3	3	0		
Small double-barrel ditto, with the gauge plated . . . . .		5	15	0		
Middle size ditto, with glass receivers . . . . .		7	10	0		
Large size table, ditto . . . . .		11	0	0		
Ditto, of the largest sort on an improved construc- tion . . . . .	from	20	0	0	...	40 0 0
Exhausting syringe, with a set of cupping-glasses, breast glass, and scarificator, complete . . . . .		4	14	6		
An electrical machine with apparatus for philoso- phical experiments and medical uses, packed in a box, the cylinder from 6 to 10 inches diameter, Barometers, plain mounted . . . . .	from	7	0	0	...	16 0 0
Barometers, thermometers and hygrometers, all in one neat mahogany frame . . . . .	from	2	0	0	...	3 0 0
A stick-barometer for the heights of mountains, depths of valleys, &c. . . . .	from	4	10	0	...	6 10 0
Thermometers for various purposes . . . . .	from	4	4	0	...	5 5 0
Hygrometer, shewing the moisture and dryness of the air . . . . .	from	0	9	0	...	3 0 0
Hydrometers on the best principle for brewing . . . . .		0	10	6		
		5	5	0		

*Patent Scales.*

	£.	s.	d.
Small size to weigh 7 lb. . . . .	2	0	0
28 . . . . .	3	0	0
56 . . . . .	4	0	0
112 . . . . .	5	0	0
Large single ditto . . . . .	6	0	0
Double ditto . . . . .	12	0	0
From that to . . . . .	20	0	0

The above are very convenient articles.

*Fire-Engines,*  
With 6-feet suction-pipe.

Sizes.	Men to work.	Price.	6 feet extra suction pipe.
1	6	5 <i>4</i> l. ...	3 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> .
2	8	6 <i>0</i> l. ...	3 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .
3	10	6 <i>8</i> l. ...	3 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .
4	14	7 <i>6</i> l. ...	3 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> .
5	16	8 <i>6</i> l. ...	4 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> .
6	18	9 <i>8</i> l. ...	5 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> .

*Patent Barrel Fire-Engines.*

Sizes.	Carrying water.	Price.
1	1 Hoghead.	7 <i>4</i> l.
2	1½	8 <i>0</i> l.
3	2	9 <i>0</i> l.
4	3	11 <i>3</i> l.
5	4	12 <i>5</i> l.
6	5	13 <i>9</i> l.

*Garden-Engines.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1st size . . . . .	12 12 0	} Extra suction . . . . . 1 size table lined copper } extra . . . . .	3 13 6 2 15 0
2d size, patent . . . . .	30 0 0		
4 wheels, and suction }			

6-feet suction pipe, extra 2*l*. 2*s*.

Leather buckets, ciphered and varnished, extra, each, 12*s*.

*Leather Hose Pipes.*

Sizes.	40 feet length each.	20 feet length each.	Garden size.
1 ..	4 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . ...	2 <i>l</i> . 9 <i>s</i> . ...	20 feet
2 ..	4 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . ...	2 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> . ...	2 <i>l</i> . 12 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .
3 ..	4 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> . ...	3 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . ...	
4 ...	6 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>s</i> . ...	3 <i>l</i> . 18 <i>s</i> . ...	40 feet
5 ...	7 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . ...	4 <i>l</i> . 1 <i>s</i> . ...	4 <i>l</i> . 18 <i>s</i> .
6 ...	7 <i>l</i> . 7 <i>s</i> . ...	4 <i>l</i> . 7 <i>s</i> . ...	

Patent letter-copying presses, with iron frame . . . . . 31 10 0

*Agricultural Implements.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Northumberland plough, Berwickshire, and Scotch ditto	4 8 0	
Wrought-iron and improved Scotch ditto	6 6 0	
Patent Hampshire ditto, various	from 4 14 6 to	6 0 0
E. Weir's ribbing plough, for wheat-sowing	3 3 0	
Ditto, with drill-machine attached	5 5 0	
One-horse wrought plough	4 14 6	
Lord Somerville's double-furrowed plough	8 8 0	
Breast-plough	1 1 0	
Mole-plough	from 4 14 6 ...	8 8 0
Ditto, with windlass, chain, and anchor, complete	25 0 0 ...	70 0 0
A pressing plough, with 2 wheels	6 0 0	
Improved ditto, with heavy wheels	8 8 0	
Trees, per pair	0 16 0	
The Northumberland hoe plough, with circular coulter and hoes	5 5 0	
The Flemish binot, recommended by Sir John Sinclair	5 5 0	
Ditto, with 1 wheel	5 15 6	

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	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Cooke's drilling-machine, for all sorts of grain . . . . .	18	18	0				
The improved lever drill . . . . . from	28	0	0	to	40	0	0
The expanding bean-drill, to sow 4 rows . . . . .	9	9	0				
Ditto, to sow 3 rows . . . . .	7	10	0				
Ditto, to sow 2 rows . . . . .	5	5	0				
Ditto, to sow 1 row . . . . .	3	3	0				
Ditto, to work by hand . . . . .	2	12	6				
The broad-cast drill, for grass seed . . . . .	4	18	0				
The Northumberland turnip-drill . . . . .	2	12	6				
Ditto, with hopper, for pulverized manure . . . . .	5	15	6				
Ditto, to sow 2 rows . . . . .	10	10	0				
The Scotch angled harrows . . . . .	4	14	6				
The drag harrow . . . . .	4	0	0				
Wrought-iron harrows . . . . . from	2	12	6	...	7	7	0
Improved grass-harrows . . . . .	5	5	0				
The cultivator, with 7 irons and 3 wheels . . . . .	7	17	6				
Ditto, with 9 irons and 4 wheels . . . . .	12	12	0				
Blaikie's inverted horse hoe . . . . . from	5	5	0	...	8	8	0
The Indian hoe plough . . . . .	3	0	0				
The scarificator, for grass land and gathering couch . . . . .	3	10	0				
E. Weir's improved ditto . . . . .	6	6	0				
Duchet's skim coulter . . . . .	0	18	0				
Major General Beatson's scarifier . . . . . from	5	5	0	...	10	10	0
E. Weir's machine for weighing live bullocks, on an entire new principle . . . . .	25	0	0				
Ditto for calves, sheep, &c. . . . . from	6	6	0	...	15	15	0
Weighing-machine for sacks . . . . .	5	5	0				
Sack barrows . . . . .	1	1	0				
E. Weir's improved hay-making machine . . . . .	16	16	0				
Ditto ditto, with extra-sized wheels . . . . .	18	18	0				
A machine for cutting carrots . . . . .	6	6	0				
The improved root-washer . . . . .	6	0	0				
Ditto, with basket attached . . . . .	6	10	0				
A turnip-slicer, with 1 knife . . . . .	4	4	0				
Gardener's patent ditto . . . . .	5	5	0				
The flexible tube for relieving cattle that are hoven or choaked . . . . .	1	1	0				
Ditto for sheep . . . . .	0	10	6				
Thrashing-machine, of 2-horse power . . . . .	52	10	0				
Ditto, of 3-horse ditto . . . . .	63	0	0				
Ditto, of 4-horse ditto, with winnowing-machine and rake . . . . .	150	0	0				
Ditto, of 6-horse ditto, with ditto . . . . .	200	0	0				
Ditto to work by water . . . . . from	250	0	0	...	300	0	0
Portable thrashing-machine, of 2-horse power, from	65	0	0	...	75	0	0
Ditto, with extra frame . . . . . from	80	0	0	...	90	0	0
A bruising-machine for all kinds of grain and malt . . . . .	6	16	6				
E. Weir's improved winnowing-machine . . . . .	11	11	0				
Ditto, with double sieve, and regulating screws . . . . .	13	13	0				
E. Weir's improved chaff-cutting machine, with 2 knives . . . . . from	9	9	0	...	15	15	0
The common ditto . . . . .	1	15	0				
A machine for cutting cane tops . . . . .	12	12	0				
Weir's improved family mill, with French burr- stones for grinding flour, &c. by hand . . . . .	16	16	0				
Ditto, to work by horse . . . . .	25	0	0				
A boulting machine, with patent brushes . . . . .	11	11	0				
A small ditto . . . . .	3	3	0				

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
A machine for bruising apples . . . . .		6	6	0		
Patent churns . . . . .	from	1	7	0	to	6 6 0
A corking-machine for bottling wine . . . . .		1	15	0		
E. Weir's machine for sifting cinders . . . . .		5	10	0		
A 1-horse power to work machinery . . . . .		25	0	0		
A machine for bruising oil-cake . . . . .		11	11	0		
Instruments for peeling the bark of fruit-trees, recommended by Sir John Sinclair . . . . .		0	12	0		
Garden-engines . . . . .	from	6	6	0	...	12 12 0

*Machines.*

Improved family corn-mill, (portable), patronized by the Society of Arts, and made by Stone, Warwick Street . . . . .		12	12	0		
A dressing-machine for flour . . . . .		8	0	0		
Beer-machine, with pipe and motion, complete for fixing . . . . .	from	3	13	6	...	4 14 6

*Mangles and Churns, &c. &c.*

5-feet patent mangle, with chain . . . . .	from	12	0	0	...	13 13 0
Ditto, with mahogany or hardwood beds, fitted with brass . . . . .	from	13	0	0	...	16 0 0
5-feet 6-inch patent mangle . . . . .	from	13	0	0	...	14 14 0
Ditto, with mahogany or hardwood beds, fitted with brass . . . . .	from	14	14	0	...	17 0 0
6-feet patent mangle . . . . .	from	14	0	0	...	15 15 0
Ditto, with mahogany or hardwood beds, fitted with brass . . . . .	from	16	0	0	...	18 0 0
6-feet 6-inch patent mangle . . . . .	from	15	0	0	...	26 16 0
Ditto, with mahogany or hardwood beds, fitted with brass . . . . .	from	17	0	0	...	19 10 0
7-feet patent mangle . . . . .	from	16	0	0	...	17 17 0
Ditto, with mahogany or hardwood beds, fitted with brass . . . . .	from	18	0	0	...	20 0 0
Mahogany patent mangles, brass mounted, or complete . . . . .	from	0	10	6	...	1 1 0
5-feet mangle, with multiplying wheel . . . . .	from	15	0	0	...	26 0 0
5-feet 6-inch mangle, with ditto . . . . .	from	10	0	0	...	11 0 0
6-feet mangle, with ditto . . . . .	from	11	0	0	...	12 0 0
6-feet 6-inch mangle, with ditto . . . . .	from	11	11	0	...	12 12 0
7-feet mangle, with ditto . . . . .	from	12	12	0	...	13 13 0
5-feet common mangle . . . . .	from	13	13	0	...	14 14 0
5-feet 6-inch ditto . . . . .	from	7	7	0	...	8 0 0
6-feet ditto . . . . .	from	8	8	0	...	9 0 0
6-feet 6-inch ditto . . . . .	from	9	9	0	...	10 0 0
7-feet ditto . . . . .	from	10	10	0	...	11 0 0
Packing mangles, from 10s. 6d. to 15s. Fixing and loading with stones, 10s. 6d. to 15s. . . . .		12	0	0	...	13 0 0
A washing-machine, with fly-wheel and crank, from . . . . .	from	5	0	0	to	6 10 0
A cylinder washing-machine . . . . .	from	4	0	0	...	5 10 0
A Scotch washing-machine . . . . .	from	2	10	0	...	3 10 0
Washing-trays . . . . .	from	0	4	0	...	5 5 0
Laundry jacks and pulleys, complete . . . . .	from	5	0	0	...	7 0 0
Handkerchief-presses . . . . .	from	0	10	6	...	1 1 0
Table-cloth press, no drawer . . . . .	from	1	0	0	...	1 6 0
Ditto, with drawer . . . . .	from	1	10	0	...	1 15 0
Ditto, with stand . . . . .	from	2	2	0	...	2 10 0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Ditto, on chest of drawers . . . . .	5	0	0	to	6	10	0
Fruit crushers . . . . .	0	18	0	...	3	0	0
Wine pressers . . . . .	1	10	0	...	3	10	0
Cheese pressers . . . . .	2	2	0	...	2	4	0
Cheese vats . . . . .	0	3	6	...	0	10	0
Box butter churns . . . . .	1	10	0	...	5	0	0
Sir Robert Vaughan's new invented cradle churn, . . . . .	1	5	0	...	3	3	0
Wedgewood churns . . . . .	0	10	0	...	1	1	0
Steel Mills for wheat, barley, malt, oats, pease, beans, &c. . . . .	3	3	0	...	6	6	0
Improved engines for cutting chaff, warranted not to choke . . . . .	10	10	0	...	12	12	0
Common chaff cutters . . . . .	1	15	0	...	2	5	0
Thrashing machines warranted to thrash clean, from 12 to 15 bushels per hour, with 2 horses, without injuring the straw . . . . .	52	10	0	...	73	10	0
Winnowing machines on an improved principle, . . . . .	12	12	0	...	14	14	0
Turnip cutters . . . . .	6	6	0	...	7	0	0
Mills for potatoes, arrow root, &c. . . . .	3	3	0	...	8	8	0
Sack and bale trucks, &c., . . . . .	1	0	0	...	5	0	0
Machines for sifting tea . . . . .	14	0	0	...	24	0	0
Boulting machines for flour . . . . .	3	0	0	...	10	0	0
Bruising machines for malt, beans, oats, &c. . . . .	6	6	0	...	8	8	0
Apple mills for making cider . . . . .	6	10	0	...	12	12	0
Butter churns, to make ½ lb. to 3lbs. . . . .	1	15	0				
Ditto, 1lb. to 6lbs. . . . .	2	2	0				
Ditto, 2lb. to 10lbs. . . . .	2	10	0				
Ditto, 3lb. to 14lbs. . . . .	2	16	0				
Ditto, 5lb. to 20lbs. . . . .	3	6	0				
Ditto, 7lb. to 30lbs. . . . .	4	4	0				
Ditto, 11lb. to 40lbs. . . . .	6	12	0				

*Cartage.*

A 4-horse strong 6-inch wheel van, will carry 4 ton 15 cwt. in Summer, and 4 ton in Winter, the charge, per mile . . . . .	from	0	5	6	...	0	6	0
A 3-horse van, 3½ ton in Summer, and 3 ton in Winter, charge, per mile . . . . .	from	0	4	6	...	0	5	0
A 2-horse ditto, 2½ ton in Summer, and 2 ton in Winter, charge, per mile . . . . .	from	0	3	0	...	0	3	6
A 1-horse ditto, 1 ton in Summer, and 15 cwt. in Winter, charge per mile . . . . .	from	0	2	6	...	0	3	0

This estimate includes men's expenses, carriage and horses, excepting toll, to any part of the country, from town, and unloaded back; hay, straw, mats, and cordage, in loading, are charged extra.

Tolls from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.* and 1*l.* 10*s.* per 100 miles out of town, according to the size of van, and number of horses.

Country waggons carry by the cwt., and about the above price of 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per mile.

*Carriages.*

We have been fortunately favoured with the price of the various carriages in use, and also with a number of requisite conveniences thereto belonging, which we shall discuss in separate parts, whereby

the new or second-hand price may, without much difficulty, be nearly ascertained.

When we speak of carriages, we mean the article complete; the manufacturer considers the carriage as the wheels and lower part only, that sustain and carry the body.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
A plain coach, complete, the carriage part with perch, common box, square trunk boot, and common wheels, axles and springs, plain body, lined with second cloth, double steps, seat-boxes, mahogany shutters, plate glass in frames, and silk curtains, spring rollers, and a livery hammer-cloth en suite, mouldings all round, varnished, will cost . . . . .				100	0	0
The above, with crane neck, will cost . . . . .				115	0	0
A handsome town carriage, as before described, with the difference of having a Salisbury coach-box, the body round sides, a sword-case back, Venetian window-blinds, the mouldings silver plated and ornamented, the hammer-cloth trimmed with lace and fringed, the painting of the carriage in two colours, the body polished, and arms painted with mantles, a footman's cushion, &c., complete, will cost . . . . .				180	0	0
If with crane neck, it will increase the price from 15 <i>l.</i> to 20 <i>l.</i> as before stated.				190	0	0

#### The Landau—

The carriage part, perch with carved standards, a footman's cushion, double returned springs for a square trunk boot, which forms the box, hooped tier wheels, and the rest as before described; the body, landau round sides, lined and trimmed, the sides quilted, sliding seat-boxes, and Venetian blinds, brass mountings, the painting of 2 colours, arms and crest parts plated, complete, will cost nearly as the above town carriage, from	180	0	0	190	0	0
The landau, made quite plain, as given in the first description for a carriage, will cost . . . . .	115	0	0	125	0	0
And when made with crane neck . . . . .	135	0	0	140	0	0
Travelling coach, made for strength and convenience, with crane neck, patent axles, and boxes, common coach-box and travelling-seat, a budget before, and trunk within, a trunk and chain belts behind, oiled covers, springs corded, a drag-chain &c., the body plain, and sword-case lined and trimmed, squab cushions, Venetian blinds and seat-boxes, double steps and composition mountings, a well at bottom, and two imperials, plain painted and varnished, mantles with ciphers, &c., complete, will cost . . . . .	200	0	0	220	0	0
Very elegant double crane-neck coach, handsomely carved, footman's cushions, iron coach-box, patent wheels and axletrees, extra side-lights to the body, and ditto back glasses and shutters, the inside lined with Morocco leather, with handsome trimmings, and festoon silk curtains and side draperies, front and back lights, the						

mountings silver plated, with ornaments to ditto, the hoops and hook ditto; the hammer-cloth superfine, richly trimmed and fringed, silk crests and mantles, the painting highly varnished and polished, with rich borders, and parts gilt, all complete, will cost . . . . . from  $\text{£. s. d. } 330 \text{ 0 0}$  to  $\text{£. s. d. } 350 \text{ 0 0}$

The price of a vis-à-vis, is about one-tenth less than that of the coach in the style of which it is constructed.

A plain post-chaise, with perch, carriage, part common wheels, axletrees, and boxes, body plain, lined with second cloth, and common trimmings, plate glass, frames covered, plain painted, &c., will cost . . . . . from  $90 \text{ 0 0}$  to  $95 \text{ 0 0}$

Ditto, when fitted up with conveniences, a square trunk boot in front, splashing leather, a seat for a third person, belts, and oil-cloth cover to boot, will cost . . . . . from  $105 \text{ 0 0}$  to  $115 \text{ 0 0}$

Very strong travelling post-chaise for the Continent, with all necessary conveniences, as before described, will cost . . . . . from  $170 \text{ 0 0}$  to  $180 \text{ 0 0}$

A plain chariot is formed from the chaise, by adding the box hammer-cloth, footman holders, &c. &c.; and, making some deductions, it will remain at a cost . . . . . from  $110 \text{ 0 0}$  to  $116 \text{ 0 0}$

A gentleman's chariot, with perch carriage, iron coach-box, square boot, footman's cushion, parts carved, common axles, and body round sides, sword-case, back lined with second cloth and trimmed, holders and silk squabs, plate glasses, spring silk curtains, and Venetian blinds, sliding seat-boxes, mountings silver plated, and 5 plated lamps, a livery hammer-cloth, laced and fringed, the painting in two colours, varnished and polished, arms and crests, all complete, will cost . . . . . from  $190 \text{ 0 0}$  to  $200 \text{ 0 0}$

If with crane neck, add from  $15\text{l.}$  to  $20\text{l.}$  as before.

The landaulet, or demi landau, being the chariot, with the upper part to fold back as a landau, and a coach-box of the smaller description, and when made in the plainer style, as described in the post-chaise or chariot, will cost . . . . . from  $105 \text{ 0 0}$  to  $110 \text{ 0 0}$

But when the landaulet is made handsome, as described for the gentleman's chariot, will cost, from  $150 \text{ 0 0}$  to  $160 \text{ 0 0}$

Elegant chariots, richly carved and gilt, double bowed cranes, every article of best materials, as before described, to the coach, patent wheels, and lined inside with Morocco, rich hammer-cloth, &c., will cost . . . . . from  $280 \text{ 0 0}$  to  $300 \text{ 0 0}$

A sulky, built as a chariot, but like a vis-à-vis, to hold only one person, is in value about a tenth less than the carriage it represents.

Phaetons, now not so fashionable as formerly, were made of three sizes, large, middling, and small, and averaged when made plain, from the small to the large, with perch carriages, &c., each, from  $40 \text{ 0 0}$  to  $50 \text{ 0 0}$   
 With crane-neck carriage, will average, each, from  $50 \text{ 0 0}$  to  $65 \text{ 0 0}$



	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
But according to the extras of lining, and trimming boots, and plated work, sword case, and the painting, varnishing, &c., the large perch phaeton may amount to . . . . . from	90	0	0	100	0	0
And the large crane neck ditto, with patent axles, lined with superfine cloth, trimmings, and other ornamental requisites, will be brought up to, from	170	0	0	180	0	0
The middle-sized perch phaeton, with the extras, will amount to . . . . . from	45	0	0	60	0	0
The crane neck ditto . . . . . from	55	0	0	100	0	0
The poney, or one horse phaeton, with perch, &c., and various extras, as may be thought necessary, will amount to . . . . . from	40	0	0	45	0	0
And when made with crane neck to ditto, well finished, extra lining, &c. . . . . from	50	0	0	65	0	0
Sociables, and shooting phaetons, are now not much used, but generally made up . . . . . from	60	0	0	100	0	0
Curricie for one horse, or curricie gig, made with shafts or pole, common wheels, axles, and boxes plain, lined with second cloth and trimmings, knee boot, and finished in the plainest manner, painted one colour, will cost, charged as gig, from	36	0	0	42	0	0
Ditto, when made with extra work, as sham doors, and stcp piece, sword case, the mountings plated, a splashing leather, a pair of middle-sized wings and flat seat at back, will cost . . . . . from	55	0	0	60	0	0
A 2-horse curricie, finished in the best manner, chair back, body long, springs lined and trimmed, quilted sides, extra thick cushions, driving box, a round or waggon head, curtains and knee boot, mountings plated all round, sword cases, and the head joints painted in three colours and varnished, arms, crest, and mantles, a platform budget, and splashing leather, patent wheels, sham doors, and sundry apparatus, will cost, from	95	0	0	105	0	0
Gig, or one horse chaise, of a plain description, and nearly as before stated, will cost . . . from	30	0	0	35	0	0
Gig, made with round head, lined with second cloth, and trimmings, a sliding seat box, knee boot, and platform budget, sham doors, silvered mountings, painted and picked out, one colour, with arms and crest varnished, cushions, &c., complete . . . . . from	55	0	0	60	0	0
Curricie gigs, in the first or second instance, as plain, or with the extras, will amount nearly to the same prices.						
A whiskey, made with plain body, caned, common axles and wheels, a drop seat box, and lined with second cloth, top rails trimmed, and a pair of wings, and painted one colour, complete, from	23	0	0	25	0	0
Ditto, when half panned, and a platform budget behind, splashing leather, &c., hoop tier wheels, sham doors, sword case, square head, lined with serge, knee boot mouldings, crest and ciphers, painted and picked out, &c. . . . . from	46	0	0	50	0	0
The tandem, buggy, tilbury, dennet, &c., may nearly class under the above descriptions, and according to the work and extras, will average generally . . . . . from	25	0	0	35	0	0

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Yarmouth-carts, as whiskey, but without springs, common ten-spoke wheels, and common axles, a cloth seat-cushion, and heel leather behind, will cost . . . . .	from 14 0 0 to 16 0 0
When made as a taxed-cart, will cost . . . . .	from 10 0 0 ... 12 0 0

Some of the principal Parts of Carriages in detail.

	Coch.	Landau.	Post-Chaise.	Post-Landau.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Body . . . . .	31 0 0	47 0 0	26 0 0	42 0 0
Carriage . . . . .	25 0 0	25 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0
Wheels . . . . .	7 15 0	— —	— —	— —
Linings . . . . .	16 0 0	18 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0

Ditto, for Two-wheel Carriages.

	Curricie.	Gig.	Whiskey.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Body . . . . .	7 10 0	— —	5 10 0
Carriage . . . . .	16 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0
Wheels straked . . . . .	3 15 0	3.10 0	3 0 0
Linings . . . . .	5 0 0	— —	— —

CARRIAGE SPRINGS.

A pair of S springs, complete . . . . .	from 3 10 0 to 4 0 0
Ditto, double return springs, or scroll springs, shackles, &c., complete . . . . .	from 5 10 0 ... 6 10 0
The above for a chariot or coach.	
The best long-tailed scroll, or whip spring, for phaeton, gig, curricle, &c., according to the sizes . . . . .	from 3 0 0 ... 5 0 0
Ditto, plainer sort, elbow, or French-horn ditto, from . . . . .	1 4 0 ... 2 0 0
Coach steps, double inside folding ditto . . . . .	from 3 3 0 ... 5 5 0
Outside ditto, for chaises, single or double . . . . .	from 1 5 0 ... 2 0 0
Hanging ditto, for phaetons, S sizes, per foot, from . . . . .	1 5 0 ... 3 0 0

AXLE-TREES.

Patent anti-attribution axle-trees, for phaeton, chariot, or coach, per pair . . . . .	from 19 0 0 ... 21 0 0
Ditto cylinder ditto, ditto, ditto . . . . .	from 26 0 0 ... 28 0 0
Common ditto, ditto, as above . . . . .	from 2 10 0 ... 3 10 0
Boxes, per set, ditto . . . . .	from 1 7 0 ... 2 0 0
Patent axles, as above, for gig, &c., each . . . . .	from 10 0 0 ... 13 0 0
Ditto, common, for curricle, gig, or whiskey, from . . . . .	1 10 0 ... 2 0 0
Boxes, per pair . . . . .	from 0.12 0 ... 0 16 0

Wheels, per pair, from 8, to 10, 12, and 14 spokes.

Strake rims, from 8 to 14 spokes, per pair . . . . .	from 2 10 0 ... 4 0 0
Hooped rims, ditto, ditto . . . . .	from 3 0 0 ... 4 10 0
Patent rims, ditto, ditto . . . . .	from 3 10 0 ... 5 10 0
When made heavy, from 5s. to 10s. extra per foot.	

COACH-BOXES.

Common coach-box . . . . .	from 3 10 0 ... 4 0 0
Salisbury ditto, with full-sized boot . . . . .	from 8 0 0 ... 9 0 0
Ditto in iron, and a budget to ditto . . . . .	from 5 0 0 ... 6 0 0
Carved blocks extra . . . . .	from 7 7 0 ... 8 8 0
Chariot or Chaise box, without boot . . . . .	from 9 9 0 ... 10 10 0
A coach-box, budget, &c., complete . . . . .	from 10 0 0 ... 11 0 0

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Common cushion-seat . . . . .	from	0	16	0	to	1	0	0
Coach-box seats, large size . . . . .	from	4	4	0	...	7	7	0

## HAMMERCLOTHS.

Plain hammercloths, without trimmings, containing about 7 yards of broad cloth, will vary from livery cloth to second and superfine . . . . .	from	5	0	0	...	7	0	0
Trimmed with lace, extra . . . . .	from	0	10	0	...	1	0	0
Ditto, trimmed with lace, and fringed, and made with second and superfine cloth . . . . .	from	8	0	0	...	12	0	0
Ditto, trimmed with rich deep fringe and silk droppings, with silk crest, and mantles on ends, all handsome . . . . .	from	12	0	0	to	18	0	0
					and	20	0	0

## SUNDRIES.

A set of real best joints, for landau, to fold . . . . .	from	12	0	0	...	13	0	0
Ditto, in composition or brass . . . . .	from	7	7	0	...	8	8	0
Ditto, for landaulet or curricule . . . . .	from	7	0	0	...	8	10	0
Ditto, composition, or brass . . . . .	from	3	10	0	...	4	10	0
Sham joints . . . . .	from	4	0	0	...	7	0	0
Plated pole-hooks . . . . .	from	2	0	0	...	3	0	0
Plain, 10s. to 15s. each.								

## LAMPS.

Globe-pattern coach-lamps, plain, with common backs, 3 sizes, the pair . . . . .	from	1	14	0	...	2	0	0
Ditto, with glass reflectors . . . . .	from	1	16	0	...	2	6	0
Ditto, with plated heads and barrels . . . . .	from	2	0	0	...	2	12	0
Plain Italian lamps, with flat sides, 3 sizes, as above . . . . .	from	1	12	0	...	1	18	0
Ditto, with round sides . . . . .	from	1	16	0	...	2	6	0
A pair ditto, lamps, with plated heads and barrels, Plain oval new-pattern lamps, with glass backs, per pair . . . . .	from	2	4	0	...	2	14	0
Plated extra, 4s. per pair.								
Ditto, extra large, with plated heads . . . . .	from	2	12	0	...	3	0	0

## PAINTING.

Painting and plain varnishing a chariot or coach . . . . .	2	10	0	...	3	0	0	
Polishing the panels . . . . .	from	2	0	0	...	2	10	0
High varnishing ditto . . . . .	from	4	10	0	...	5	10	0
Painting and plain varnishing whiskeys, curricles, and phaetons . . . . .	from	1	0	0	...	2	0	0
Polishing the panels . . . . .	from	1	0	0	...	1	4	0
High varnishing ditto . . . . .	from	2	10	0	...	3	0	0
Japanning carriage, boots, and budgets . . . . .	about	2	0	0				
Picking out the mouldings, one, two, or three colours, extra . . . . .	from	1	0	0	...	2	0	0
A single coat of arms . . . . .	from	0	7	6	...	0	12	0
Pair of supporters . . . . .	from	1	0	0	...	2	0	0
Crest, ciphers, one or two letters . . . . .	from	0	3	0	...	0	5	0
A duke, earl, or baron's coronet, mantle, &c. . . . .	from	0	8	0	...	0	15	0
Borders, per foot in length, according to the width, . . . . .	from	0	3	0	...	0	10	0
New coach body painting, is . . . . .	from	3	0	0	...	3	10	0
Ditto, old one ditto . . . . .	from	2	5	0	...	2	10	0
Ditto, japanning ditto . . . . .	from	2	0	0	...	2	10	0
Carriage painting . . . . .	from	1	15	0	...	2	5	0

## LININGS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Lining a chariot or coach body, with second cloth, and trimmed worsted lace . . . . .	from	12	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto, superfine cloth . . . . .	from	15	0	0	19	0	0
Ditto, Morocco leather, the sides quilted . . . . .	from	19	0	0	24	0	0
The body to open as a landau, extra . . . . .	from	1	0	0	2	0	0
False cover for lining . . . . .	from	3	0	0	4	0	0
Chaise with head lined, second cloth . . . . .	from	6	0	0	7	0	0
Ditto, superfine . . . . .	from	7	0	0	8	0	0
Ditto, Morocco, &c. . . . .	from	9	0	0	11	0	0
False cover for linings . . . . .	from	1	5	0	2	0	0

## BOOTS AND BUDGETS.

A platform, or luggage-budget . . . . .	from	5	0	0	8	0	0
A trunk boot . . . . .	from	3	0	0	5	0	0
A framed trunk boot, to open with seats . . . . .	from	8	0	0	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, for coach-box . . . . .	from	4	0	0	6	0	0
A footman's cushion, only . . . . .	from	2	10	0	3	10	0
Ditto, with lined standards . . . . .	from	6	0	0	8	0	0
Best welted leather trunk, lined with cloth, &c. . . . .	from	2	10	0	3	10	0
Common, ditto . . . . .	from	1	16	0	3	0	0
Trunk-covers, of neats' leather . . . . .	from	1	2	0	2	7	6
Ditto, oil or painted cloth . . . . .	from	0	6	0	0	12	0
A whole best imperial for roof of coach . . . . .	from	9	0	0	10	0	0
To two ditto, for ditto . . . . .	from	10	0	0	11	0	0
Small ditto, for middle . . . . .	from	5	5	0	6	6	0
A common description of the above, less . . . . .	from	1	1	0	2	2	0
A cap-box, complete . . . . .	from	3	0	0	4	0	0
Hat-box, ditto . . . . .	from	2	6	0	3	0	0
Large well, for the body of the crane-neck carriage . . . . .	about	2	15	0			
Ditto, two ditto, for perch carriage . . . . .	about	5	0	0			
Oil-cover for chariot or coach . . . . .	from	4	10	0	5	10	0

## PLAIN BREAST-COLLAR HARNESS.

Wheel harness for phaeton, chariot, or coach, from	11	0	0	13	0	0
A pair of leading harness, with long traces, &c. from	13	0	0	15	0	0
Riding or wheel postillion harness . . . . . from	11	0	0	13	0	0
Curricule harness, with bar and bearer, belly-bands, &c. . . . . from	14	0	0	16	0	0
Chaise or gig harness . . . . . from	5	0	0	6	0	0
Wheel-carriage harness, as above; but saddles instead of housings, and neck instead of breast-collars . . . . . from	14	0	0	16	0	0

## FASHIONABLE HARNESS.

With a number of extras and plated ornaments to ditto, silk roses, and saddle-cloths, rich and handsome, will cost, the pair . . . . . from	26	0	0	30	0	0
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The same of the leading-harness, and the riding or postillion wheel-harness.

The curricule harness, with rich mounting, will come up to the same price.

Therefore from 25*l.* to 30*l.* will be about an average price of the rich ornamental coach, chariot, or curricule harness, to a pair of horses, with all the usual extras of breechings, back straps, martingals, bridoons, double chains, silk roses and ear-bows, pad-cloths, centre-head turrets,

housings, and winter frames, moulded, a pair of plated duke bits, &c. &c. &c.

SECOND-HAND COACHES, &c.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Coach, second-hand, for hackney . . . .	from	30	0	0	to	35	0	0
Chariot, second-hand, ditto, ditto . . . .	from	20	0	0	... 25	0	0	
The above, in good condition, are frequently sold at half that price.								
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Curricles sold, second-hand . . . . .	from	12	0	0	to	20	0	0
Single-horse chaises various, and sold second-hand . . . . .	from	5	0	0	... 7	0	0	

### VALUATION OF LIBRARIES,

COMPOSED OF THEOLOGY, HISTORY, CLASSICS, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, PLAYS, &c., OR OF RARE AND ANCIENT AUTHORS.

In scarce and valuable works, regard must be had to their general state and condition. The works in foreign languages we attempt not to judge or value, but leave them entirely to the trade; as instances have occurred, where a book has been bought for 1200*l.*, which, in a few months after, sold for 800*l.*: we shall, therefore, only endeavour to assist the appraiser in general, and confine ourselves to the books in the English language.—The elegant binding of books should have some consideration in valuations between one gentleman and another; although it is of no importance whatever to the trade, who, in buying whole libraries, will frequently estimate them by weight, at about 6*d.* per pound.

Taking an average price of about 150 volumes (32*s.*), of various authors, this description of small works will not average more than from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per volume.

Small octavos, as Barbauld's Novelist, British Essayist, Inchbold's Drama, Bell's British Theatre, and a great variety of other works of light reading, generally found in libraries, are now selling, bound, from 5*s.* to 6*s.* per volume.

Therefore the works of the best English authors, as Shakspeare, Johnson, Dryden, Milton, Robinson, Gibbon, Beaumont and Fletcher, Langhorne, Paley, Hume, and Smollet, with a variety of others which are found in libraries, taken on a general scale, large and small together, as second-hand, will seldom fetch more than 3*s.* to 4*s.* per volume.

Common lighter works, and in an indifferent state, at not more than half the above value; and frequently appraised for waste paper.

The smaller works, twelves and eighteens, bought new, in boards, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per volume; and as second-hand, not more than from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*

Octavos, and royal ditto, in boards, may be purchased, new, from 5*s.* to 8*s.* per volume; such as, the Biographical Dictionary, Edinburgh Review, Mitford's Greece, &c. &c. These, with a great

number of other works, in the best condition and well bound, are selling at 10s. to 12s. per volume.

Quarto Works in boards, on the average of a considerable number, may be purchased from 20s. to 30s. per volume.

The best authors, with plates, 30s. to 40s. per volume.

The Quarto Encyclopædia Britannica, 20 vols. bound, at 30s. per volume; which is rather more than they would be valued at in a library.

Folios will average, per volume, from 30s. to 40s.; if with valuable plates, extra; but old works are not worth half the money.

Folios of Caricatures, containing about one hundred, may be taken from 2*l.* to 4*l.* according to age and condition.

## STAMP DUTIES.

RECEIPTS, given for, or upon the Payment of, Money.

The Receipt Stamp to be paid for by the Receiver.

				L. s. d.								L. s. d.			
For	2	and under	5	0	0	2	For	200	and under	300	0	4	0		
	5		10	0	0	3		300		500	0	5	0		
	10		20	0	0	6		500		1000	0	7	6		
	20		50	0	1	0		1000	and upwards		10	0	0		
	50		100	0	1	6		Receipts in full			10	0			
	100		200	0	2	6									

PROMISSORY NOTES.—To the Bearer, or otherwise, at any time exceeding Two Months after Date, or Sixty Days after Sight.

				L. s. d.								L. s. d.				
For	2	0	not exceed.	5	5	1	6	For	200	not exceed.	300	0	6	0		
	5	5		20	0	2	0		300		500	0	8	6		
	20	0		30	0	2	6		500		1000	0	12	6		
	30	0		50	0	3	6		1000		2000	0	15	0		
	50	0		100	0	4	6		2000		3000	1	5	0		
	100	0		200	0	5	0		3000			1	10	0		

These Notes are not to be re-issued, after being once paid.

To Bearer on Demand,

				L. s. d.								L. s. d.			
Not above	1	1	0	5			Above	10	not exceed.	20	0	2	0		
Above	1 <i>l.</i>	not exceed.	2	2	0	10		20		30	0	3	0		
	2 <i>l.</i>		5	5	1	3		30		50	0	5	0		
	5 <i>l.</i>		10	0	1	9		50		100	0	8	6		

Which said Notes may be re-issued after payment thereof, as often as shall be thought fit.

Notes for any sum exceeding 100*l.* may be drawn either payable to bearer on demand, or otherwise.

In any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand, but not exceeding Two Months after Date, or Sixty Days after Sight.

				L. s. d.								L. s. d.				
For	2	0	not exceed.	5	5	1	0	Above	30	not exceed.	50	0	2	6		
Above	5	5		20	0	1	6		50		100	0	3	6		
	20	0		30	0	2	0									

These Notes are not to be re-issued, after being once paid.

*Either to the Bearer on Demand, or in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand, but not exceeding Two Months after date, or Sixty Days after Sight.*

L.	L.	s.	d.	L.	L.	s.	d.
Above 100	and not exc.	200	.. 4	6	Above 1000	not exc.	2000 .. 0 12 6
200	.. . . .	300	.. 5	0	2000	.. . . .	3000 .. 0 15 0
300	.. . . .	500	.. 6	0	3000	.. . . .	.. 1 5 0
500	.. . . .	1000	.. 8	6			

These Notes are not to be re-issued, after being once paid.

Penalty for Post-dating Bills, 100*l.*

**INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.**—*Draft or Order for Payment to the Bearer, or to Order, either on Demand or otherwise, not exceeding Two Months after Date, or Sixty Days after Sight.*

L.	s.	L.	s.	s.	d.	L.	L.	s.	d.
For 2	0	not exc.	5	5	.. 1	0	Above 200	not exc.	300 .. 0 5 0
Above 5	5	.. . . .	20	0	.. 1	6	300	.. . . .	500 .. 0 6 0
20	0	.. . . .	30	0	.. 2	0	500	.. . . .	1000 .. 0 8 6
30	0	.. . . .	50	0	.. 2	6	1000	.. . . .	2000 .. 0 12 6
50	0	.. . . .	100	0	.. 3	6	2000	.. . . .	3000 .. 0 15 0
100	0	.. . . .	200	0	.. 4	6	3000	.. . . .	.. 1 5 0

*Inland Bill of Exchange exceeding Two Months after Date, or Sixty Days after Sight.*

L.	s.	L.	s.	s.	d.	L.	L.	s.	d.
For 2	0	not exc.	5	5	.. 1	6	Above 200	not exc.	300 .. 0 6 0
Above 5	5	.. . . .	20	0	.. 2	0	300	.. . . .	500 .. 0 8 6
20	0	.. . . .	30	0	.. 2	6	500	.. . . .	1000 .. 0 12 6
30	0	.. . . .	50	0	.. 3	6	1000	.. . . .	2000 .. 0 15 0
50	0	.. . . .	100	0	.. 4	6	2000	.. . . .	3000 .. 1 5 0
100	0	.. . . .	200	0	.. 5	0	3000	.. . . .	.. 1 10 0

**FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE.**—*Foreign Bills of Exchange, drawn in Sets, according to the Custom of Merchants, for every Bill of each Set where the Sum made payable thereby shall not exceed 100*l.*—1*s.* 6*d.**

L.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	
Above 100	not exc.	200	.. 3	0	Above 1000	not exc. 2000 .. 7 6	
200	.. . . .	500	.. 4	0	2000	.. . . .	3000 .. 10 0
500	.. . . .	1000	.. 5	0	3000	.. . . .	.. 15 0

*Bonds in England, and Personal Bonds in Scotland, given as a Security for the Payment of any definite and certain Sum of Money.*

L.	L.	s.	d.	L.	L.	s.	d.
Not exceeding 50	.. . . .	1	0	0	Not exceeding 3000	.. . . .	7 0 0
Ditto 100	.. . . .	1	10	0	Ditto 4000	.. . . .	8 0 0
Ditto 200	.. . . .	2	0	0	Ditto 5000	.. . . .	9 0 0
Ditto 300	.. . . .	3	0	0	Ditto 10,000	.. . . .	12 0 0
Ditto 500	.. . . .	4	0	0	Ditto 15,000	.. . . .	15 0 0
Ditto 1000	.. . . .	5	0	0	Ditto 20,000	.. . . .	20 0 0
Ditto 2000	.. . . .	6	0	0	Above 20,000	.. . . .	25 0 0

## NEW EXCISE LICENCES.

By 59 Geo. III. cap. 32. the additional duties imposed on Excise Licences by 55 Geo. III. cap. 30. to continue until the 5th day of July, 1822; excepting that persons selling gold or silver watches, but not dealing in or selling any other kind of gold or silver plate, shall not be liable to the licence-duty of 2*l.* 6*s.* imposed by the said-recited act on persons selling gold or silver plate.

The New Duty constitutes one-half of the total duty on the licences marked \*, and one-third of the total duty on those marked †.

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Ale, Beer, Cider, and Perry</i> , house rated under 15 <i>l.</i> a year . . . . .	2	2	0
Ditto, rated at 15 <i>l.</i> and under 20 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	3	3	0
Ditto, at 20 <i>l.</i> and upwards* . . . . .	4	4	0
<i>Auctioneers</i> * . . . . .	0	12	0
<i>Beer Colouring</i> , every maker, additional duty . . . . .	5	0	0
<i>Brewers</i> of table-beer* . . . . .	2	0	0
<i>Brewers</i> of strong beer, if the quantity brewed within the year ending the 5th of July, previous to taking out the licence, shall not exceed 1000† . . . . .	2	5	0
Exceeding 1000 and not exceeding 2000† . . . . .	3	0	0
Exceeding 2000 and not exceeding 5000† . . . . .	7	10	0
Exceeding 5000 and not exceeding 75000† . . . . .	11	5	0
Exceeding 7500 and not exceeding 10,000† . . . . .	15	0	0
And for every 10,000 up to 40,000, 15 <i>l.</i> . . . . .			
Exceeding 40,000† . . . . .	75	0	0
Every person who shall first become a brewer of strong beer shall pay 2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> and the remainder within ten days after the 5th of July next after taking out such licence† . . . . .			
<i>Hides and Skins</i> .—Every tanner within the bills of mortality* . . . . .	10	0	0
Every other tanner* . . . . .	5	0	0
<i>Tawer</i> * . . . . .	2	0	0
<i>Dresser</i> of skins in oil, and curriers* . . . . .	4	0	0
<i>Maker</i> of vellum or parchment* . . . . .	2	0	0
<i>Maltsters</i> .—If the quantity of malt within the year ending the 5th of July in each year (previous to taking out the licence) shall not exceed 50 quarters† . . . . .	0	7	6
And 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> extra for every 50 quarters+. . . . .			
Every person becoming a maltster, to pay 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , and the remainder within ten days after the 5th of July next after taking out such licence.† . . . . .			
<i>Spirits</i> .—Every distiller or maker of low wines or spirits, for sale or for exportation, within England* . . . . .	20	0	0
Every rectifier, within England* . . . . .	10	0	0
Every dealer in brandy or other spirituous liquors or strong waters, not being a retailer in any part of Great Britain* . . . . .	10	0	0
Every retailer of distilled spirituous liquors or strong waters, in Great Britain, if the dwelling-house, &c. shall be rated under 15 <i>l.</i> per annum . . . . .	5	5	0
Ditto 15 <i>l.</i> and under 20 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	6	6	0
20 <i>l.</i> . . . . . 25 <i>l.</i> † . . . . .	8	5	0
25 <i>l.</i> . . . . . 30 <i>l.</i> † . . . . .	8	17	0
30 <i>l.</i> . . . . . 40 <i>l.</i> † . . . . .	9	9	0
40 <i>l.</i> . . . . . 50 <i>l.</i> † . . . . .	10	1	0
50 <i>l.</i> or upwards† . . . . .	10	13	0
<i>Starch maker</i> * . . . . .	10	0	0
<i>Sweets</i> , or made wines, other than mead, every maker for sale* . . . . .	10	0	0

From April 5th, 1817, one-third of the duties of excise payable on sweets or made-wines are suspended till Oct. 10th, 1819, except arrcars.



	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Every retailer of British-made wines or sweets* . . . . .	4 8 0
<i>Tobacco and Snuff.</i> —Every manufacturer, if the manufacture, within the year ending the 10th of October (previous to taking out the licence), shall not have exceeded 20,000 lb. weight † . . . . .	3 0 0
And for every 10,000 lb. weight, 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> extra, up to 100,000 lb.	
Every dealer in tobacco, if within the limits of the chief office of excise in London or Edinburgh* . . . . .	0 10 0
In any part of Great Britain* . . . . .	0 5 0
<i>Vinegar.</i> —Every maker of vinegar, for sale* . . . . .	20 0 0
<i>Wine.</i> —Every retailer of foreign wines in England, who shall not have an excise licence for retailing distilled spirituous liquors, or a licence for retailing beer, ale, or other excisable liquors* . . . . .	10 8 0
If he shall have a licence for retailing beer or ale, but not for spirituous liquors* . . . . .	8 8 0
If he shall have taken out a licence for retailing distilled spirituous liquors* . . . . .	4 8 0

### NEW MALT DUTY.

59 Geo. III. cap. 53.

For and upon every bushel of malt which, from and after the 5th day of July 1819, shall be made in Great Britain, from barley or any other corn or grain, or shall be brought from Scotland into England, without a certificate from the proper officer that it hath paid the full duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* on every bushel thereof hereby imposed, an excise duty of 2*s.* 6*d.*

And for and upon every bushel of malt, whether ground or unground, made of barley or of any other corn or grain, belonging to any maltster or maker of malt, seller or retailer of malt, brewer, distiller, innkeeper, victualler, or vinegar-maker, which shall be either in his custody or possession, or in the custody or possession of any other person or persons whatever, in trust for him, her, or them, or for his, her, or their use, benefit or account, in Great Britain, on the 5th day of July 1819, an excise duty of 1*s.* 2*d.*

### THE NEW BREAD ACT.

Cap. xxxvi. Passed 14 June 1819.

That it shall be lawful for any person out of the city of London and the liberties thereof, and beyond the weekly bills of mortality, and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, to make, bake, and sell, any bread made of flour or meal of wheat, barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, Indian-corn, peas, beans, rice, and every other kind of grain whatsoever, and potatoes, or any of them, and with any common salt, pure water, eggs, milk, yeast, barm, leaven, and potatoe-yeast, and mixed in such proportions as the makers or sellers of bread shall think fit; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding;—and that no assize and priced bread shall be made at the same time and in the same place, under a penalty of 40*s.* nor less than 10*s.*

That bakers found using alum in the dough, or any other unwholesome ingredient in lieu of alum, to forfeit 5*l.*

That where no assize is set, the several loaves hereafter mentioned, of every sort of bread which shall be made for sale out of the city of London and the liberties thereof, and beyond the weekly bills of mortality, and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, shall always weigh, in avoirdupois weight, as follows;—every peck loaf shall weigh 17 lb. 6 oz.—every half peck loaf, 8 lb. 11 oz.—every quarter of a peck loaf, 4 lb. 5½ oz.—every half-quarter of a peck, 2 lb. 2¼ oz.; and that every baker and seller of bread shall cause to be fixed in a convenient part of the shop, a beam, scales, and proper weights, in order that every person may weigh the bread they purchase.

Penalty for neglect, not exceeding 40s.

### HOUSE AND WINDOW DUTIES.

*The House and Window Duties are collected together.*

TABLE OF THE REDUCED DUTY ON WINDOWS,  
commencing April 5, 1833.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Six windows, under 5 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	0	3	3	34 windows . . . . . yearly	11	10	3
yearly rent . . . . .	0	3	3	35 ditto . . . . .	11	18	3
Six windows above the				36 ditto . . . . .	12	6	9
aforsaid value . . . . . yearly	0	4	0	37 ditto . . . . .	12	15	0
7 windows, &c. . . . .	0	10	0	38 ditto . . . . .	13	3	6
8 ditto . . . . .	0	16	6	39 ditto . . . . .	13	12	0
9 ditto . . . . .	1	1	0	40 to 44 ditto . . . . .	14	8	9
10 ditto . . . . .	1	8	0	45 to 49 ditto . . . . .	15	16	9
11 ditto . . . . .	1	16	3	50 to 54 ditto . . . . .	17	5	0
12 ditto . . . . .	2	4	9	55 to 59 ditto . . . . .	18	13	9
13 ditto . . . . .	2	13	3	60 to 64 ditto . . . . .	19	17	3
14 ditto . . . . .	3	1	9	65 to 69 ditto . . . . .	21	0	3
15 ditto . . . . .	3	10	0	70 to 74 ditto . . . . .	22	2	6
16 ditto . . . . .	3	18	6	75 to 79 ditto . . . . .	23	5	0
17 ditto . . . . .	4	7	0	80 to 84 ditto . . . . .	24	7	6
18 ditto . . . . .	4	15	3	85 to 89 ditto . . . . .	25	10	0
19 ditto . . . . .	5	3	9	90 to 94 ditto . . . . .	26	12	3
20 ditto . . . . .	5	12	3	95 to 99 ditto . . . . .	27	14	9
21 ditto . . . . .	6	0	6	100 to 109 ditto . . . . .	29	8	6
22 ditto . . . . .	6	9	0	110 to 119 ditto . . . . .	31	13	3
23 ditto . . . . .	6	17	6	120 to 129 ditto . . . . .	33	18	3
24 ditto . . . . .	7	5	9	130 to 139 ditto . . . . .	36	3	0
25 ditto . . . . .	7	14	3	140 to 149 ditto . . . . .	38	8	0
26 ditto . . . . .	8	2	9	150 to 159 ditto . . . . .	40	12	9
27 ditto . . . . .	8	11	0	160 to 169 ditto . . . . .	42	17	9
28 ditto . . . . .	8	19	6	170 to 179 ditto . . . . .	45	2	6
29 ditto . . . . .	9	8	0	180 windows . . . . .	46	11	3
30 ditto . . . . .	9	16	3	And for every window or			
31 ditto . . . . .	10	4	9	light exceeding 180 . . . . .	0	1	6
32 ditto . . . . .	10	13	3				
33 ditto . . . . .	11	1	6				

The duties are charged for one year, from April 5. But where a tenant shall quit at the expiration of a lease or demise, and shall have given notice to the assessor, the duty shall be discharged for the remainder of that year, in case it shall appear to the Commissioners, at the end of such year, that such house has been wholly unoccupied for remainder of such year.

Every window is liable, if not stopped with the same materials as the outside walls. Six days' notice must be given, in writing, to the surveyor, of every window to be made or stopped up: the person or persons failing, liable to 10*l.* penalty.

No abatement for windows not stopped previous to the 5th of April.

Sky, cellar, staircase, and passage lights, are charged; likewise, kitchen, cellar, wash-house, and brew-house lights, whether within the dwelling contiguous, or disjoined, &c. &c.

Inns of Court, Colleges, Halls, Hospitals, and sets of Chambers, are chargeable as if separate houses. Every chamber containing not more than seven windows shall be charged at 1*s.* 6*d.* a light.

A dwelling-house divided into tenements pays the same duty.

When a division between windows is 12 inches broad, the light on each side shall be charged severally, and likewise windows giving light to more than one room or landing-place.

All windows, from the extremity of the opening of the wall, that shall exceed in height 12 feet, or in breadth 4 feet 9 inches, shall be charged as two windows, except such windows as have been made of greater dimensions, prior to April 5, 1785; except windows for shop, workshop, or warehouse, and those belonging to houses licensed to sell wine, ale, &c. by retail; also farm-houses, which are exempt by the provisions of inhabited houses.

## DUTY ON HOUSES.

£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
5	at	1	6	is	0	7	6	25	at	2	3	is	2	16	3
6					0	9	0	26					2	18	6
7					0	10	6	27					3	0	9
8					0	12	0	28					3	3	0
9					0	13	6	29					3	5	3
10					0	15	0	30					3	7	6
11					0	16	6	31					3	9	9
12					0	18	0	32					3	12	0
13					0	19	6	33					3	14	3
14					1	1	0	34					3	16	6
15					1	2	6	35					3	18	9
16					1	4	0	36					4	1	0
17					1	5	6	37					4	3	3
18					1	7	0	38					4	5	6
19					1	8	6	39					4	7	9
20	at	2 <i>s.</i>	3 <i>d.</i>	is	2	5	0	40	at	2 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	is	5	13	4
21					2	7	3	41					5	16	2
22					2	9	6	42	and	2 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	for	every	succeeding	
23					2	11	9						pound.		
24					2	14	0		Houses	under	5 <i>l.</i>	a-year	are	exempt.	

Houses let in different apartments, and inhabited by two families, the same shall be charged as if such house was inhabited by one; and the occupiers of such tenements shall be charged as if occupiers of such house.

Where the Landlord shall not reside within the limits of the collector, or pay in twenty days, it may be levied on the occupiers.

The landlord of a lodging-house shall be charged as occupier of the whole house. No dwelling &c. shall be rated at a less annual value than the last poor's rate.

*Exemptions from the House and Window Duties.*

By 57 Geo. III. cap. 25. tenements which have been formerly occupied as dwelling-houses shall not be charged to the duties on houses and windows, from and after the 5th day of April 1817, when used for the purposes of trade only; or as warehouses, for the purpose of lodging goods, wares, or merchandize therein, or as shops or counting-houses, no persons dwelling or abiding therein, except in the day-time only.

But such tenements may be assessed till notice is given to the assessor or surveyor, who may inspect them.

And by 53 Geo. III. c. 104, any window or light in any room of a dwelling-house used wholly for the purpose of carrying on any manufacture therein, and not having any internal communication with such dwelling-house, or any part thereof, although adjoining thereto, and in other respects a part thereof, shall be exempt from the duty on windows.

Mills, places of manufacture, or warehouses, not attached to a dwelling-house, are not liable to the duties on houses or windows, though a servant be appointed to watch and guard the same in the night-time; provided such servant be named in a licence to be obtained from the Commissioners of the district.

Dairies and Cheese-rooms, containing one window, whether glazed, or made of splines, laths, bars, or wires, are exempt, provided the words "Dairy" and "Cheese-room" are written on the outer door or window.

Houses belonging to his Majesty, or any of the Royal Family; public offices; hospitals, charity-schools, and poor-houses, except such apartments as are occupied by the officers and servants, which are to be assessed as separate dwelling-houses; and the windows in any room licensed for divine worship, and used for no other purpose.

*New Exemptions after April 5, 1823. (4 Geo. IV. 21.)*

Houses under 5*l.* a year, with not more than six windows, if inhabited by poor persons having three children born in wedlock.

Windows in shops and warehouses, not exceeding three, on the ground-floor of any dwelling-house.

[The Commissioners of Districts are to deduct so much of the duties compounded for, as are repealed by the late act, and to cause the reduced amount to be inserted in the assessments of composition; and contracts to be in foree for recovering payment of reduced instalments.]

## DUTY ON MALE SERVANTS.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1 servant . . . . .	1	4	0	7 servants . . . . .	18	7	6
2 ditto . . . . .	3	2	0	8 ditto . . . . .	22	8	0
3 ditto . . . . .	5	14	0	9 ditto . . . . .	27	9	0
4 ditto . . . . .	8	14	0	10 ditto . . . . .	33	5	0
5 ditto . . . . .	12	5	0	11 ditto . . . . .	42	1	6
6 ditto . . . . .	15	9	0	Every other, 3 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each.			

Servant employed by any male person never having been married, the further sum of 1*l.*

	£.	s.	d.
Every rider or traveller . . . . .	1	10	0
More than one . . . . . each	2	10	0
Clerk, book-keeper, or office-keeper, (except apprentices under 20 <i>l.</i> premium) . . . . .	1	0	0
More than one . . . . . each	1	10	0
Every person employed as a steward, bailiff, overseer, or manager, or clerk under a steward, bailiff, overseer, or manager . . . . .	1	0	0
Every shopman, warehouseman, porter, or cellar-man; and for every person so employed . . . . .	1	0	0
Every waiter (except occasional waiters) . . . . .	1	10	0
Occasional waiter for the period of six calendar months . . . . .	1	0	0
For lesser period . . . . .	0	10	0
Occasional waiter in any private house, not less than six times within the year . . . . .	0	10	0
Every person employed by any stable-keeper to take care of any race-horse, &c. . . . .	1	0	0
Every person employed in any of the above-mentioned capacities, and not being a servant to his employer or employers, where such employer or employers shall be chargeable to the higher duties on servants and carriages, or for more than one horse, the sum of . . . . .	1	4	0
And where such employer or employers shall not be chargeable to the last-mentioned duties . . . . .	0	10	0
Every coachman, groom, postillion, or helper, kept for hire, for any period of time less than one year, and not chargeable to the stamp-office duty, &c. . . . .	1	5	0
And for every coachman kept for driving any public stage, coach, or carriage; and for every person employed as a guard to such stage, coach, or carriage . . . . .	1	6	0

EXEMPTIONS.—Apprentices, not exceeding two, or any apprentice bound for the term of seven years. The whole of the duties on Gardeners, and on Servants in Husbandry or Trade, cease after April 5, 1823.

## COACHMAKERS.

Persons carrying on the trade, annually . . . . .	0	10	0
Carriages with four wheels, built for sale . . . . .	1	5	0
Ditto with two wheels, ditto . . . . .	0	12	6
Taxed cart . . . . . ditto	0	3	0

## DUTY ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS,

kept for a person's own use, or let out to hire.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1 carriage . . . . .	6	0	0	6 carriages . . . . .	49	4	0
2 ditto . . . . .	13	0	0	7 ditto . . . . .	59	10	0
3 ditto . . . . .	21	0	0	8 ditto . . . . .	70	8	0
4 ditto . . . . .	30	0	0	9 ditto . . . . .	81	13	6
5 ditto . . . . .	39	7	6	Every other carriage . . . . .	9	6	6

	£.	s.	d.
Every additional body used on the same carriage . . . . .	3	3	0
Carriages let to hire for less than twenty-eight days, having four wheels, stage-coaches, and post-chaises . . . . .	5	5	0
Ditto (not entered) . . . . .	6	0	0

CARRIAGES WITH TWO WHEELS.

Kept for a person's own use, or let out to hire, and drawn by one horse . . . . .	3	5	0
By two or more horses . . . . .	4	10	0
Every additional body used on the same carriage . . . . .	1	11	6

N. B. So much of the acts requiring the names of the owners, the price, and other particulars to be marked on taxed carts and other carriages, are repealed; and a husbandry horse drawing a taxed cart shall be exempted from duty.

The duty on Taxed Carts, and the Three-shilling duty on Horses used in husbandry and trade jointly, or kept by the occupier of small farms, severally cease and determine after April 5, 1823.

Persons having compounded for a two-wheel carriage may substitute a four-wheel carriage in the composition, paying only the difference of duty.

CARRIAGES SOLD BY AUCTION OR COMMISSION.

Every person selling, annually . . . . .	0	10	0
Carriages with four wheels . . . . .	1	5	0
With two ditto . . . . .	0	12	6
Taxed carts . . . . .	0	3	0

REDUCED HORSE DUTY.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1 horse . . . . .	1	8	9	11 horses . . . . .	34	18	6
2 ditto . . . . .	4	14	6	12 ditto . . . . .	38	2	0
3 ditto . . . . .	7	16	9	13 ditto . . . . .	41	8	9
4 ditto . . . . .	11	0	0	14 ditto . . . . .	44	12	6
5 ditto . . . . .	13	18	9	15 ditto . . . . .	47	16	3
6 ditto . . . . .	17	8	0	16 ditto . . . . .	51	0	0
7 ditto . . . . .	20	18	3	17 ditto . . . . .	54	8	0
8 ditto . . . . .	23	18	0	18 ditto . . . . .	58	1	0
9 ditto . . . . .	27	6	9	19 ditto . . . . .	61	15	0
10 ditto . . . . .	31	15	0	20 ditto . . . . .	66	0	0
	Every other horse, 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>						

Horses let to hire for less than a year, in any manner so that the stamp-office duty, payable on horses let to hire, shall not be payable, the sum of . . . . .	1	8	9
Race-horses . . . . .	1	8	9
Horses or mules for labour, 13 hands high . . . . .	0	10	6
Waggoners' and carriers' horses . . . . .	0	10	6
Butcher, for 1 horse used wholly in his trade . . . . .	1	8	9
But for a second horse . . . . .	0	10	6
Horses not exceeding 13 hands high, used for riding or drawing any carriage . . . . .	1	1	0

But former exemptions are to continue.

Mares, while kept for breeding, are exempt from duty.

All persons may sell horses bred or kept by them as farming-stock, upon lands in their occupation, for three months, without being liable to the duties on horse-dealers.

One horse employed by any bailiff upon the concern of any farms he may be entrusted with . . . . . 1 5 0

Lending or letting of horses for agriculture will not deprive farmers of the benefit of the reduced duties.

Tenants coming into occupation at Midsummer, are to be discharged from a moiety of the annual assessment.

#### HUSBANDRY HORSES,

*From April 5, 1822, to April 5, 1827.*

By 1 & 2 Geo. IV. cap. 110, horses "used *wholly* in husbandry" are exempted from the duties on horses.

And by 3 Geo. IV. cap. 50, the exemption is extended to farmers on estates under 200*l.* per annum, and making a livelihood solely thereby, for one horse used occasionally for riding, and also to the letting of their husbandry horses for hire or profit, for any other purpose than of drawing any carriage chargeable with duty in respect of such horses or carriages, or of letting the same to hire.

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS. — Post-horses, stage-coach horses, hackney-coach horses, horses kept for sale in the hands of dealers.

Horse, mare, or gelding, drawing any carriage, not liable to this Act, if rode when returning from or going for a load, medical assistance, market, place of public worship, election of members of parliament, courts of justice, or meetings of Commissioners of taxes.

#### HORSE-DEALERS

To deliver a list of horses kept for riding or drawing.

Annual licence in London, 25*l.* Ditto in the country, 12*l.* 10*s.*

#### DOG TAX.

	£.	s.	d.
For every greyhound . . . . .	1	0	0
For every hound, pointer, setting-dog, spaniel, terrier, lurcher, or other dog, where any person shall keep two or more, each . . . . .	0	14	0
And for every other, not being a hound, pointer, setting-dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier, having one such other dog and no more, for the use of any person inhabiting a dwelling-house assessed in any of the duties on houses or windows . . . . .	0	8	0

Persons not paying King's Taxes may keep one dog, if not a greyhound, hound, pointer, setting-dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier.

Those who keep two or more dogs, of whatever denomination, for each dog . . . . . 0 14 0

Whelps under six months old are exempt.

Composition for hounds, &c. . . . . 36 0 0

**GAME ACT.** 57 Geo. III. cap. 90.

*For the Prevention of Persons going armed by Night for the Destruction of Game.*

That if any person or persons, having entered into any forest, chase, park, wood, plantation, close, or other open or enclosed ground, with the intent illegally to destroy, take, or kill game or rabbits, or with the intent to aid, abet, and assist any person or persons illegally to destroy, take, or kill game or rabbits, shall be found at night, that is to say, between the hours of six in the evening and seven in the morning, from the 1st of October to the 1st of February; between seven in the evening and five in the morning, from the 1st of February to the 1st of April; and between nine in the evening and four in the morning for the remainder of the year; armed with any gun, cross-bow, fire-arms, bludgeon, or any other offensive weapon; every person so offending, being lawfully convicted, shall be sentenced to transportation for seven years; or shall receive such other punishment as may by law be inflicted on persons guilty of misdemeanour, and as the court shall adjudge.

**GAME DUTY.**

Gamekeeper, being an assessed servant . . . . .	1	5	0
Ditto, not being an assessed servant . . . . .	3	13	6
Every person, not being a gamekeeper . . . . .	3	13	6

**EXEMPTIONS.**—Persons may assist in killing game, if with one who has a licence.

Taking of woodcocks and snipes with nets or springs. Taking conies in warrens or enclosed grounds, or by any person in lands in his own occupation, with ferrets or nets.

**APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES.**

	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
A Premium under:	30	. . . . .	1	400 to 500	. . . . .	25
	30 to 50	. . . . .	2	500 . . . . .	600 . . . . .	30
	50 . . . . .	100 . . . . .	3	600 . . . . .	800 . . . . .	40
	100 . . . . .	200 . . . . .	6	800 . . . . .	1000 . . . . .	50
	200 . . . . .	300 . . . . .	12	1000 or upwards	. . . . .	60
	300 . . . . .	400 . . . . .	20			

Where no consideration as aforesaid, if the indenture does not contain more than 1080 words . . . . . 1 0 0  
 The same containing more than that quantity . . . . . 1 15 0

The duty on indentures for transferring apprentices, by assignment or turn-over, to a new master, is the same as at first, in proportion to any new consideration.

If duplicates be made, the same duty is charged for each, when it does not exceed 3s. If the duty exceed that, only one part is charged with the *ad-valorem* duty, and the other part with 3s.—The Indentures of Parish and Charity Apprentices are exempt.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** (Duty), each 3s. 6d.  
**NEWSPAPERS** (Stamp Duty), each 4d.

**ARMORIAL BEARINGS.**

Persons keeping a carriage charged with the assessed taxes,	2	8	0
Housekeeper, not keeping a carriage . . . . .	1	4	0
Other person . . . . .	0	12	0

**HAIR POWDER** (Annual Duty), 1l. 3s. 6d.

Payment for two unmarried Daughters will exempt the rest.





## TABLE OF INTEREST IN THE FUNDS;

Shewing, at one view, the intrinsic Value per Cent. of the Several PUBLIC FUNDS, in proportion to the Several Rates of INTEREST they bear; by which any person may know in what Fund it will be most advantageous to purchase.—The eighth column shows what proportion such purchase bears to the Value of ANNUED ESTATES.

Consols 3 per C.	Sou. Sea Stock 3½	Consols 4	Consols 5	8 per Cent.	Bank 10	India 10½	Year's purchase and esta.	Annual Int per Cent.
55½	64½	74	92½	148	185	194½	18½	5. 8. 1.
57	66½	76	95	152	190	199½	19	5. 5. 8.
58½	68½	78	97½	156	195	204½	19	5. 2. 6
60	70	80	100	160	200	210	20	5. 0. C
61½	71½	82	102½	164	205	215½	20½	4.17. 6
63	73½	84	105	168	210	220½	21	4.15. 2
64½	75½	86	107½	172	215	225½	21½	4.13. 0
66	77	88	110	176	220	231	22	4.10. 10
67½	78½	90	112½	180	225	236½	22½	4. 8. 10
69	80½	92	115	184	230	241½	23	4. 6. 11
70½	82½	94	117½	188	235	246½	23½	4. 5. 1
72	84	96	120	192	240	252	24	4. 3. 4
73½	85½	98	122½	196	245	257½	24½	4. 1. 7
75	87½	100	125	200	250	262½	25	4. 0. 0
76½	89½	102	127½	204	255	267½	25½	3.18. 5
78	91	104	130	208	260	273	26	3.16. 11
79½	92½	106	132½	212	265	278½	26½	3.15. 5
81	94½	108	135	216	270	283½	27	3.14. 0
82½	96½	110	137½	220	275	288½	27½	3.12. 8
84	98	112	140	224	280	294	28	3.11. 5
85½	99½	114	142½	228	285	299½	28½	3.10. 2
87	101½	116	145	232	290	304½	29	3. 9. 4

EXAMPLE.—If 100*l.* in the Three per cent. annuities is purchased for 57*l.* it will bring the purchaser the same annual interest, 5*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* as 100*l.* purchased in any of the other funds, at their respective prices in that parallel line.

Again, If the 3 per cent. sell for 70½, and Bank Stock 5 per cent. sell for 127½, which brings the greater interest?—I find 70½ in the first, or 3-per-cent. column; and in the last column, on the same line, I find 4*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* the produce of 100*l.* In the fifth column of the 5 per cent. I find 117½, which shows, that when the 3 per cent. is 70½, the 5 per cent. should be 117½; consequently, that stock is 10*l.* too dear; as against 127½, in

the same 5-per-cent. column, I find 3*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* the annual interest of 100*l.*

*An Act for the Costs of Distresses.*

An Abstract of an Act to regulate the Costs of Distresses levied for Payment of Small Rents. (57 Geo. III.)

Levying distress, 3*s.*—Man in possession, per day, 2*s.* 6*d.*—Appraisement, whether by one broker or more, 6*d.* in the pound on the value of the goods.—Stamp, the lawful amount thereof.—All expenses of advertisements, if any such, 10*s.*—Catalogues, sale and commission, and delivery of goods, 1*s.* in the pound on the net produce of the sale.

TABLE OF PRICES OF CORN, &c.

TABLE of the Price per Bushel, Sack, Quarter, Load, or Wey, of Oats, Barley, Beans, Pulse, Wheat, or other Grain, from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* the Bushel, according to the legal and established Winchester Measure.

Bush.	Sack.	Quarter.	Load.	S s h.	Sack.	Quarter.	Load.
<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i> <i>s.</i>	<i>£.</i> <i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i> <i>s.</i>	<i>£.</i> <i>s.</i>
1 9	0 7 0	0 14	3 10	5 3	1 1 0	2 2	10 10
1 10½	0 7 6	0 15	3 15	5 4½	1 1 6	2 3	10 15
2 0	0 8 0	0 16	4 0	5 6	1 2 0	2 4	11 0
2 1½	0 8 6	0 17	4 5	5 7½	1 2 6	2 5	11 5
2 3	0 9 0	0 18	4 10	5 9	1 3 0	2 6	11 10
2 4½	0 9 6	0 19	4 15	5 10½	1 3 6	2 7	11 15
2 6	0 10 0	1 0	5 0	6 0	1 4 0	2 8	12 0
2 7½	0 10 6	1 1	5 5	6 1½	1 4 6	9 9	12 5
2 9	0 11 0	1 2	5 10	6 3	1 5 0	2 10	12 10
2 10½	0 11 6	1 3	5 15	6 4½	1 5 6	2 11	12 15
3 0	0 12 0	1 4	6 0	6 6	1 6 0	2 12	13 0
3 1½	0 12 6	1 5	6 5	6 7½	1 6 6	2 13	13 5
3 3	0 13 0	1 6	6 10	6 9	1 7 0	2 14	13 10
3 4½	0 13 6	1 7	6 15	6 10½	1 7 6	2 15	13 15
3 6	0 14 0	1 8	7 0	7 0	1 8 0	2 16	14 0
3 7½	0 14 6	1 9	7 5	7 1½	1 8 6	2 17	14 5
3 9	0 15 0	1 10	7 10	7 3	1 9 0	2 18	14 10
3 10½	0 15 6	1 11	7 15	7 4½	1 9 6	2 19	14 15
4 0	0 16 0	1 12	8 0	7 6	1 10 0	3 0	15 0
4 1½	0 16 6	1 13	8 5	7 7½	1 10 6	3 1	15 5
4 3	0 17 0	1 14	8 10	7 9	1 11 0	3 2	15 10
4 4½	0 17 6	1 15	8 15	7 10½	1 11 6	3 3	15 15
4 6	0 18 0	1 16	9 0	8 0	1 12 0	3 4	16 0
4 7½	0 18 6	1 17	9 5	8 1½	1 12 6	3 5	16 5
4 9	0 19 0	1 18	9 10	8 3	1 13 0	3 6	16 10
4 10½	0 19 6	1 19	9 15	8 4½	1 13 6	3 7	16 15
5 0	1 0 0	2 0	10 0	8 6	1 14 0	3 8	17 0
5 1½	1 0 6	2 1	10 5				

N. B. Rape, and some other seeds, are sold by the Last; and, as two Weys make a Last, twice the price of a Load gives the price of a Last:—on the contrary, half the price of a Last, found in the column of Loads, will give, in the Quarter and Bushel columns, the price of those measures respectively.

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES.

Year.	Per Month.			Per Week.			Year.	Per Month.			Per Week.			Per Day.				
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.		
1	0	1	8	0	0	4½	0	0	2½	15	1	5	0	0	5	9	0	9½
2	0	3	4	0	0	9½	0	1	1½	16	1	6	8	0	6	1½	0	10½
3	0	5	0	0	1	1½	0	2		17	1	8	4	0	6	6½	0	11½
4	0	6	8	0	1	6½	0	2½		18	1	10	0	0	6	10½	0	11½
5	0	8	4	0	1	11	0	3½		19	1	11	8	0	7	3½	1	10½
6	0	10	0	0	2	3½	0	4		20	1	13	4	0	7	8	1	14½
7	0	11	8	0	2	8½	0	4½		30	2	10	0	0	11	6	1	7½
8	0	13	4	0	3	0½	0	5½		40	3	6	8	0	15	4	2	2½
9	0	15	0	0	3	5½	0	6		50	4	3	4	0	19	2	2	9
10	0	16	8	0	3	10	0	6½		60	5	0	0	1	3	0½	3	3½
11	0	18	4	0	4	2½	0	7½		70	5	16	8	1	6	10½	3	10
12	1	0	0	0	4	7½	0	8		80	6	13	4	1	10	8½	4	4½
13	1	1	8	0	4	11½	0	8½		90	7	10	0	1	14	6½	4	11½
14	1	3	4	0	5	4½	0	9½		100	8	6	8	1	18	4½	5	5½

The column of Months in the above Table is calculated at the ratio of only twelve months to the year.—If the yearly wages be guineas instead of pounds, for each guinea add one penny to each month, or one farthing to each week. Thus, six pounds per year are ten shillings per month, as in the above Table; but, if the wages be six guineas, add one penny for each guinea, that is, sixpence, and it will then be ten shillings and sixpence per month. In like manner, by adding six farthings to each week, the wages will be two shillings and five-pence per week.

## STATIONERY.

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Imperial, or large brown paper . . . . .	per quire, from	1	8	2	0
Small size ditto . . . . .	ditto from	1	0	1	3
Large small-hand and white-brown . . . . .	ditto from	1	0	1	3
Small size ditto, ditto . . . . .	ditto from	0	9	1	0
Cartridge paper . . . . .	ditto from	2	0	3	6
Lining elephant . . . . .	ditto from	1	9	2	0
Large copy or draft paper . . . . .	ditto from	1	6	2	0
Foolscap paper . . . . .	ditto from	1	0	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ruled . . . . .	ditto from	1	3	2	3
Copy and Bath post . . . . .	ditto from	1	6	2	0
Common ditto, and outside . . . . .	ditto from	0	0	1	10
Large marble paper . . . . .	ditto from	3	0	3	6
Blotting paper . . . . .	ditto from	1	0	1	4
Blue ditto, plain . . . . .	ditto from	1	0	1	4
Tissue ditto . . . . .	ditto from	1	0	1	6

## NAMES AND SIZES OF PAPER.

	Inches.		Price per Ream.	
	by	from	to	at
Grand eagle, or double elephant . . . . .	26½	by 40,	9	0
Atlas . . . . .	26½	34½	0	12
Colombier . . . . .	23½	34	0	9
Imperial . . . . .	22	30	0	0
Elephant . . . . .	23	28	5	0
Super-royal . . . . .	19½	27	0	6
Royal . . . . .	19½	24	3	10
Medium . . . . .	18	25	0	4
Demy . . . . .	17½	22	1	10
Copy, or Writing Post . . . . .			0	2
Crown . . . . .	15	20	1	4
Foolscap . . . . .	15	16	0	8

	OFFICE BOOKS.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Folio-demy, bound in vellum, and lettered .	per quire, from	7	0	to	8	0
Ditto, half-bound . . . . .	ditto, from	6	0	...	7	0
Ditto, in forrel . . . . .	ditto, from	4	0	...	5	0
Broad quarto medium, bound in green vellum, ditto,	from	10	0	...	12	0
Made generally from 3 to 10 quires, and price accordingly.						

**TERMS OF INSURANCE.**

Common Insurance of buildings, &c. from fire, is 2s. per cent.  
 Hazardous Insurance . . . . . 3s. per cent.  
 Double hazardous ditto . . . . . 5s.  
 Government duty, 3s. per cent., exclusive of the above.

**WINES AND SPIRITS.**

Although the prices of Wines and Spirits depend on the flavour and goodness of the article, still it may not be objectionable to give a few of the general prices; leaving it to the judgment of others to form their opinion by taste, &c. (market-prices considered) of the quality, real goodness, and value.

A large House in London professes to supply at the following prices from the largest stock in the kingdom: it must be observed, however, that they are ready-money prices; and that is generally the consideration in all valuations.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Port wine, full-bodied and high-flavoured . . . . .	48s. to 56s.	Claret, 2d growth . . . . .	53s.
Ditto . . . . .	39s. to 42s.	Champagne, Burgundy, Hock, . . . . .	96s. to 110s.
Old Lisbon . . . . .	39s.	Cape white wines . . . . .	24s.
Old Sherry, pale or brown, 42 to . . . . .	48s.	Hermitage . . . . .	110s.
Very fine Bucellas . . . . .	48s.	Red Pontac ditto . . . . .	29s.
Rich Mountain . . . . .	44s.	This price is exclusive of bottles, for which add 5s. per dozen more.	
Old West-India Madeira . . . . .	58s.	Old Port, per pipe . . . . .	£.100
Ditto direct ditto . . . . .	52s.	Sherry, ditto . . . . .	98
Ditto Vidonia ditto . . . . .	48s.	Madeira, ditto . . . . .	95
Claret, 1st growth, La Fitte, or Château Margot . . . . .	92s.	Cape, ditto . . . . .	30

If for exportation, the drawback of duty is allowed.

**SPIRITS.**

Cordial Gin . . . per gall.	10s. to 12s.	Cogniac-Brandy per gall.	24s. to 28s.
Jamaica Rum . . ditto	14s. to 17s.	Hollands . . . ditto	24s. to 28s.

**BRITISH WINES from Foreign and English Grapes.**

Fine British Champagne . . . . .	per doz.	56s.	
<b>BRITISH WINES from Foreign Grapes.</b>		<b>BRITISH WINES from English Grapes.</b>	
Madeira	} per dozen . . . 26s.	Frontinac	} per dozen . . . 24s.
Sherry		Orange	
Vidonia		Currant	
Lunelle		Raspberry	
Mountain		Ginger	

**ALES.**—Burton, Edinburgh, Windsor, and Stout, from 12s. to 18s. per doz.  
 Cider and Perry as above, 18s. per doz. bottles exclusive.