

Apothecaries' system

The **apothecaries' system**, or **apothecaries' weights and measures**, is a historical system of mass and volume units that were used by physicians and apothecaries for medical recipes and also sometimes by scientists.^{[1][2][3]} The English version of the system is closely related to the English troy system of weights, the pound and grain being exactly the same in both.^[4] It divides a pound into 12 ounces, an ounce into 8 drachms, and a drachm into 3 scruples of 20 grains each. This exact form of the system was used in the United Kingdom; in some of its former colonies, it survived well into the 20th century.^{[5][6]} The apothecaries' system of measures is a similar system of volume units based on the fluid ounce. For a long time, medical recipes were written in Latin, often using special symbols to denote weights and measures.



German postage stamp from 1991, commemorating 750 years of the apothecary profession

The use of different measure and weight systems depending on the purpose was an almost universal phenomenon in Europe between the decline of the Roman Empire and metrication.^[7] This was connected with international commerce, especially with the need to use the standards of the target market and to compensate for a common weighing practice that caused a difference between actual and nominal weight.^{[8][9]} In the 19th century, most European countries or cities still had at least a "commercial" or "civil" system (such as the English avoirdupois system) for general trading, and a second system (such as the troy system) for precious metals such as gold and silver.^[10] The system for precious metals was usually divided in a different way from the commercial system, often using special units such as the carat. More significantly, it was often based on different weight standards.

The apothecaries' system often used the same ounces as the precious metals system, although even then the number of ounces in a pound could be different. The apothecaries' pound was divided into its own special units, which were inherited (via influential treatises of Greek physicians such as Dioscorides and Galen, 1st and 2nd century) from the general-purpose weight system of the Romans. Where the apothecaries' weights and the normal commercial weights were different, it was not always clear which of the two systems was used in trade between merchants and apothecaries, or by which system apothecaries weighed medicine when they actually sold it.^{[11][12]} In old merchants' handbooks, the former system is sometimes referred to as the **pharmaceutical system** and distinguished from the apothecaries' system.^{[1][13][14]}

Contents

English-speaking countries

Medical recipes

Variants

Diversity of local standards

Basic variants

Origins[Roman weight system](#)[Weight system of Salerno](#)**Romance countries****Troyes, Nuremberg, and Habsburg**[Weight standards named after Troyes](#)[Nuremberg standard](#)[Habsburg standard](#)**Metrication**[Early metrication](#)[Prussia's path to metrication](#)[Metrication in countries using the troy and avoirdupois systems](#)**Notes and references****Further reading****External links**

English-speaking countries

The traditional English apothecaries' system of weights is as shown in the table, the pound, ounce and grain being identical to the [troy pound](#), ounce and grain. In the United Kingdom, a reform in 1826 made the troy pound the primary weight unit (a role in which it was superseded half a century later by the Avoirdupois pound), but this had no effect on apothecaries' weights. However, the Medicinals Act of 1858 completely abolished the apothecaries' system in favour of the standard Avoirdupois system. The confusing variety of definitions and conversions for pounds and ounces is covered elsewhere in a [table of pound definitions](#). In the United States, the apothecaries' system remained official until it was abolished in 1971 in favour of the metric system.

From the pound down to the scruple, the English apothecaries' system was a subset of the [Roman weight system](#) except that the troy pound and its subdivisions were slightly heavier than the Roman pound and its subdivisions. Similar systems were used all over Europe, but with considerable local variation described below under [Variants](#).^[15]

British Apothecaries' weights and conversions
(Pre-Imperial-based version, until 1864)^[16]

Weight (abbreviation)	Pound (lb, ℔)	Ounce (ʒ)	Dram (drachm) (ʒ)	Scruple (℥)	Grain (gr)
	1 lb	12 ʒ	96 ʒ	288 ℥	5,760 gr
		1 ʒ	8 ʒ	24 ℥	480 gr
			1 ʒ	3 ℥	60 gr
				1 ℥	20 gr
Metric equivalent	373 g	31.1 g	3.89 g	1.296 g	64.8 mg

British Apothecaries' weights and conversions
(Post-Imperial-based version, 1864–1971)^[17]

Weight (abbreviation)	Pound (lb)	Ounce (oz)	Grain (gr)
	1 lb	16 oz	7,000 gr
		1 oz	437.5 gr
Metric equivalent	455 g	28.3 g	64.8 mg

The English-speaking countries also used a system of units of fluid measure, or in modern terminology volume units, based on the apothecaries' system. A volume of liquid that was approximately that of an apothecaries' ounce of water was called a fluid ounce, and was divided into fluid drachms and sometimes also fluid scruples. The analogue of the grain was called a minim.

The Imperial and U.S. systems differ in the size of the basic unit (the gallon or the pint, one gallon being equal to eight pints), and in the number of fluid ounces per pint. Apothecaries' systems for volumes were internationally much less common than those for weights.^[18] Before introduction of the imperial units in the U.K., all apothecaries' measures were based on the wine gallon, which survived in the US under the name *liquid gallon* or *wet gallon*.^[19]

The wine gallon was abolished in Britain in 1826, and this system was replaced by a new one based on the newly introduced imperial gallon.^[20] Since the imperial gallon is 20% more than the liquid gallon, the same is true for the imperial pint in relation to the liquid pint. This explains why the number of fluid ounces per gallon had to be adjusted in the new system so that the fluid ounce was not changed too much by the reform. Even so, the modern U.K. fluid ounce is 4% less than the US fluid ounce, and the same is true for the smaller units. For some years both systems were used concurrently in the U.K.^[21]

Measures: U.K. (Imperial; 1864–1971)^[23]

Imperial gallon	Imperial pint	Fluid ounce	Fluid drachm	Minim
1 C	8 O	160 fl oz	1280 fl dr	38,400 min
	1 O	20 fl oz	160 fl dr	9,600 min
		1 fl oz	8 fl dr	480 min
			1 fl dr	60 min
				20 min
4546 mL	568 mL	28.4 mL	3.55 mL	0.059 mL
Key: imp pt = imperial pint; fl = fluid; C = <i>congius</i> (imp gallon); O = <i>octavius</i>				
[24]:27 [25]:582 [26]:43 or <i>octarius</i> [27]:60 [28]:57 [29]:145 ($\frac{1}{8}$ <i>congius</i>)				

Measures: U.S.^[22] (& U.K. pre-1864)

Pint	Fluid ounce	Fluid dram	Fluid scruple	Minim
1 pt	16 f ζ	128 f ζ	384 f \ominus	7,680 \mathfrak{m}
	1 f ζ	8 f ζ	24 f \ominus	480 \mathfrak{m}
		1 f ζ	3 f \ominus	60 \mathfrak{m}
			1 f \ominus	20 \mathfrak{m}
473 mL	29.6 mL	3.70 mL	1.23 mL	0.062 mL
Key: pt = pint; fl = fluid				

There were also commonly used, but unofficial divisions of the Apothecaries' system, consisting of:^[30]

- Glass-tumbler 8 fl oz
- Breakfast-cup about 8 fl oz
- Tea-cup 5 fl oz
- Wine-glass 2 fl oz
- Table-spoon $\frac{1}{2}$ fl oz
- Dessert-spoon 2 fl dr (same as $\frac{1}{4}$ fl oz)
- Tea-spoon 1 fl dr (same as $\frac{1}{8}$ fl oz)

In the U.S.A., similar measures in use were once

- Tumblerful — $f\text{℥} \text{ viii}$ (240 mL)
- Teacupful — $f\text{℥} \text{ iv}$ (120 mL)
- Wineglassful — $f\text{℥} \text{ ij}$ (60 mL)
- Tablespoonful— $f\text{℥} \text{ ss}$ (20 mL) (once codified in the U.S.P. IX)
- Dessertspoonful— $f\text{℥} \text{ ij}$ (10 mL)(once codified in the U.S.P. IX)
- Teaspoonful — $f\text{℥} \text{ j}$ (5 mL)(once codified in the U.S.P. IX)

The cited book states, "In almost all cases the modern teacups, tablespoons, dessertspoons, and teaspoons, after careful test by the author, were found to average 25 percent. greater capacity than the theoretical quantities given above, and thus the use of accurately graduated medicine glasses, which may be had now at a trifling cost, should be insisted upon."^[31]

Apothecaries' measures eventually fell out of use in the U.K. and were officially abolished in 1971. In the U.S., they are still occasionally used, for example with prescribed medicine being sold in four-ounce ($\text{℥} \text{ iv}$) bottles.^[32]

Medical recipes

Until around 1900, medical recipes and most European pharmacopoeias were written in Latin. Here is a typical example from the middle of the 19th century.^[33]

Infusion of Dandelion, &c.

R Infusi Taraxaci, $f\text{℥} \text{ iv}$.	4 fluid ounces of <u>dandelion infusion</u>
Extracti Taraxaci, $f\text{℥} \text{ ij}$.	2 fluid drachms of <u>dandelion extract</u>
Sodæ Carbonatis, $\text{℥} \text{ ss}$.	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of <u>sodium carbonate</u>
Potassæ Tartratis, $\text{℥} \text{ iij}$.	3 drachms of <u>potassium tartrate</u>
Tincturæ Rhei, $f\text{℥} \text{ iij}$.	3 fluid drachms of <u>rhubarb tincture</u>
———— Hyoscyami, gtt. xx.	20 drops ^[34] of <u>henbane tincture</u>
Fiat mistura. <i>Signa</i> .—One third part to be taken three times a day. In dropsical and visceral affections.	Make mixture. <i>Write</i> : "One third part to be taken three times a day. In dropsical and visceral affections."

The use of Latin ensured that the recipes could be read by an international audience. There was a technical reason why $\text{℥} \text{ ℥}$ was written $\text{℥} \text{ iij}$, and $\frac{1}{2} \text{ ℥}$ as $\text{℥} \text{ ss}$: Writing *iii* as *ijj* would prevent tampering with or misinterpretation of a number after it is written. The letters "ss" are an abbreviation for the Latin "semis" meaning "half", which were sometimes written with a β . In Apothecaries' Latin, numbers were generally written in Roman numerals, immediately following the symbol. Since only the units of the apothecaries' system were used in this way, this made it clear that the civil weight system was not meant.^[35]

Variants

Diversity of local standards

The basic form of the apothecaries' system is essentially a subset of the Roman weight system. An apothecaries' pound normally consisted of 12 ounces. (In France this was changed to 16 ounces, and in Spain the customary unit was the *marco*, a mark of 8 ounces.) In the south of Europe and in France, the

Variation in standards for apothecaries' weights

12 ounces	1 ounce	Standard
300 g	25 g	Venice
325 g	27 g	<u>Roman Empire</u>
340 g	28 g	Early modern Rome
345 g	29 g	Iberian Peninsula
350 g	29 g	Prussia
360 g	30 g	Nuremberg
370 g	31 g	Troy
420 g	35 g	Habsburg monarchy

It is most convenient to compare the various local weight standards by the metric weights of their ounces. The actual mass of an ounce varied by $\pm 17\%$ (5 g) around the typical value of 30 g. The table only shows approximate values for the most important standards; even the same nominal standard could vary slightly between one city and its neighbour. The range from 25 g to 31 g is filled with numerous variants, especially the Italian range up to 28 g. But there is a relatively large gap between the troy ounces of 31 g and the Habsburg ounce of 35 g. The latter is the product of an 18th-century weight reform.

Even in Turkey a system of weights similar to the European apothecaries' system was used for the same purpose. For medical purposes the tcheky (approx. 320 g) was divided in 100 drachms, and the drachm in (16 kilos or) 64 grains.^{[36][37]} This is close to the classical Greek weight system, where a *mina* (corresponding roughly to a Roman *libra*) was also divided into 100 drachms.^[38]

With the beginning of metrication, some countries standardized their apothecaries' pound to an easily remembered multiple of the French gramme.^[39] E.g. in the Netherlands the Dutch troy pound of 369.1 g was standardized in 1820 to 375.000 g, to match a similar reform in France. The British troy pound retained its value of 373.202 g until in 2000 it was legally defined in metric terms, as 373.2417216 g.^[40] (At this time its use was mainly confined to trading precious metals.)

Basic variants

In the Romance speaking part of Europe the scruple was divided in 24 grains, in the rest of Europe in 20 grains. Notable exceptions were Venice and Sicily, where the scruple was also divided in 20 grains.^[41]

scruple was generally divided into 24 grains, so that one ounce consisted of 576 grains. Nevertheless, the subdivision of an ounce was somewhat more uniform than that of a pound, and a common feature of all variants is that 12 ounces are roughly 100 drachms (96–128 drachms) and a grain is roughly the weight of a physical grain.



Map showing examples of the weight of 1 apothecaries' ounce in grammes around 1800, before metrication and the Prussian weight reform. The dashed lines indicate three different ways to subdivide the ounce.

Non-Romance variant ^[42]					Romance variant ^[42]				
<i>Libra</i>	<i>Uncia</i>	<i>Drachma</i>	<i>Scrupulum</i>	<i>Grana</i>	<i>Libra</i>	<i>Uncia</i>	<i>Drachma</i>	<i>Scrupulum</i>	<i>Grana</i>
1 <i>Lb.</i>	12 <i>Unc.</i>	96 <i>Dr.</i>	288 <i>Scr.</i>	5,760 <i>Gr.</i>	1 <i>Lb.</i>	12 <i>Unc.</i>	96 <i>Dr.</i>	288 <i>Scr.</i>	6,912 <i>Gr.</i>
	1 <i>Unc.</i>	8 <i>Dr.</i>	24 <i>Scr.</i>	480 <i>Gr.</i>		1 <i>Unc.</i>	8 <i>Dr.</i>	24 <i>Scr.</i>	576 <i>Gr.</i>

		1 <i>Dr.</i>	3 <i>Scr.</i>	60 <i>Gr.</i>			1 <i>Dr.</i>	3 <i>Scr.</i>	72 <i>Gr.</i>
			1 <i>Scr.</i>	20 <i>Gr.</i>				1 <i>Scr.</i>	24 <i>Gr.</i>
360 g	30 g	4 g	1.3 g	60 mg	360 g	30 g	4 g	1.3 g	50 mg

The Sicilian apothecaries' ounce was divided in 10 drachms. Since the scruple was divided in only 20 grains, like in the northern countries, an ounce consisted of 600 grains. This was not too different from the situation in most of the other mediterranean countries, where an ounce consisted of 576 grains.^[41]

In France, at some stage the apothecaries' pound of 12 ounces was replaced by the larger civil pound of 16 ounces. The subdivisions of the apothecaries' ounce were the same as in the other Romance countries, however, and were different from the subdivisions of the otherwise identical civil ounce.

Origins

Roman weight system

Roman weights

<i>Libra</i>	<i>Uncia</i>	<i>Drachma</i> ^[43]	<i>Scrupulum</i>	<i>Obolus</i> ^[43]	<i>Siliqua</i>	<i>Chalcus</i>
1 pound	12 ounces	96 drachms	288 scruples	576 oboli	1,728 siliquas	4,608 chalci
	1 ounce	8 drachms	24 scruples	48 oboli	144 siliquas	384 chalci
		1 drachm	3 scruples	6 oboli	18 siliquas	48 chalci
			1 scruple	2 oboli	6 siliquas	16 chalci
327 g	27.3 g	3.41 g	1.14 g	568 mg	189 mg	71 mg

The basic apothecaries' system consists of the units pound, ounce and scruple from the classical Roman weight system, together with the originally Greek drachm and a new subdivision of the scruple into either 20 ("barley") or 24 ("wheat") grains (Latin: *grana*). In some countries other units of the original system remained in use, for example in Spain the *obolo* and *siliqua*. In some cases the apothecaries' and civil weight systems had the same ounces ("an ounce is an ounce"), but the civil pound consisted of 16 ounces. *Siliqua* is Latin for the seed of the carob tree.

Many attempts were made to reconstruct the exact mass of the Roman pound. One method for doing this consists in weighing old coins; another uses the fact that Roman weight units were derived from Roman units of length similarly to the way the kilogramme was originally derived from the metre, i.e. by weighing a known volume of water. Nowadays the Roman pound is often given as 327.45 g, but one should keep in mind that (apart from the other uncertainties that come with such a reconstruction) the Roman weight standard is unlikely to have remained constant to such a precision over the centuries, and that the provinces often had somewhat inexact copies of the standard. The weight and subdivision of the pound in the Holy Roman Empire was reformed by Charlemagne, but in the Byzantine Empire it remained essentially the same. Since Byzantine coins circulated up to Scandinavia, the old Roman standard continued to be influential through the Middle Ages.

Weight system of Salerno

The history of mediaeval medicine started roughly around the year 1000 with the school of medicine in Salerno, which combined elements of Latin, Greek, Arabic and Jewish medicine. Galen and Dioscorides (who had used the Graeco-Roman weight system) were among the most important authorities, but also Arabic physicians, whose works were systematically translated into Latin.

Doctors of Salerno^[42]

<i>Libra</i>	<i>Uncia</i>	<i>Drachma</i>	<i>Scrupulum</i>	<i>Granum</i>
1 <i>Lb.</i>	12 <i>Unc.</i>	108 <i>Dr.</i>	324 <i>Scr.</i>	6480 <i>Gr.</i>
	1 <i>Unc.</i>	9 <i>Dr.</i>	27 <i>Scr.</i>	540 <i>Gr.</i>
		1 <i>Dr.</i>	3 <i>Scr.</i>	60 <i>Gr.</i>
			1 <i>Scr.</i>	20 <i>Gr.</i>
360 g	30 g	3.3 g	1.1 g	56 mg

According to *De ponderibus et mensuris*, a famous 13th century text that exists in numerous variations and is often ascribed to Dino di Garbo, the system of weights

used in Salerno was different from the systems used in Padua and Bologna. As can be seen from the table, it was also different from the Roman weight system used by Galenus and Dioscorides and from all modern apothecaries' systems: The ounce was divided into 9 drachms, rather than 8 drachms.

Centuries later, the region around Salerno was the only exception to the rule that (except for skipping units that had regionally fallen out of use) the apothecaries' ounce was subdivided down to the scruple in exactly the same way as in the Roman system: It divided the ounce into 10 drachms.

Romance countries

While there will naturally have been some changes throughout the centuries, this section only tries to give a general overview over the situation that was recorded in detail in numerous 19th century merchants' handbooks.

Iberian Peninsula

On the Iberian Peninsula, apothecaries' weights in the 19th century were relatively uniform, with 24 grains per scruple (576 grains per ounce), the standard in Romance countries. The weight of an apothecaries' pound was 345.1 g in Spain and 344.2 g in Portugal. As in Italy, some of the additional subdivisions of the Roman system, such as the *obolo*, were still in use there. It was standard to use the *marco*, defined as 8 ounces, instead of the pound.^{[41][49]}

France

In 18th century France, there was a national weight standard, the *marc de Paris* of 8 ounces. The civil pound of 16 ounces was equivalent to 2 marks, and it was also used as the apothecaries' pound.^[50] With 30.6 g, the ounces were considerably heavier than other apothecaries' ounces in Romance countries, but otherwise the French system was not remarkable. Its history and connections to the English and Flemish standards are discussed below under Weight standards named after Troyes.

Italy

Due in part to the political conditions in what would become a united Kingdom of Italy only in 1861, the variation of apothecaries' systems and standard weights in this region was enormous. (For background information, see History of Italy during foreign domination and the unification.) The *libbra* (pound) generally consisted of the standard twelve ounces, however.

The civil weight systems were generally very similar to the apothecaries' system, and since the *libbra* (or the *libbra sottile*, where different systems were in use for light and heavy goods) generally had a suitable weight for an apothecaries' pound it was often used for this purpose. Extreme cases were Rome and

Some Romance apothecaries' weight standards in the 19th century

1 pound	1 ounce	State or city
301.2 g	25.1 g	Venice ^{[44][45]}
320.8 g	26.7 g	Kingdom of the Two Sicilies ^[46] (1816–1861) ^{[37][44][45][47]}
325.7 g	27.1 g	Bologna ^{[37][44]}
326.8 g	27.2 g	Milan (–1815) ^{[37][45]}
328.0 g	27.3 g	Parma ^[45]
332.0 g	27.7 g	Sardinia ^{[45][47]}
334.5 g	27.9 g	Duchy of Lucca (1815–1847) ^{[37][44]}
339.2 g	28.3 g	Rome ^{[37][45][47]}
339.5 g	28.3 g	Florence ^[45]
339.5 g	28.3 g	Grand Duchy of Tuscany (–1859) ^{[37][44][48]}
340.5 g	28.4 g	Duchy of Modena (1814–1859) ^{[37][44][45]}
344.2 g	28.7 g	Kingdom of Portugal ^{[44][47]}
344.8 g 345.1 g	28.7 g 28.8 g	Kingdom of Spain ^{[37][44][45][47]}

Genoa, where the same system was used for everything, including medicine. On the other hand, there were relatively large differences even between two cities in the same state. E.g. Bologna (in the Papal States) had an apothecaries' pound that was less than the local civil pound, and 4% lighter than the pound used in Rome.

The weight of an apothecaries' pound ranged generally between 300 g and 320 g, slightly less than that of a pound in the Roman Empire. An important exception to this rule is that the Kingdom of Lombardy–Venetia was under rule of the Habsburg monarchy 1814–1859 and therefore had the extremely large Habsburg apothecaries' pound of 420 g. (See below under Habsburg standard.) E.g. in the large city of Milan the apothecaries' system based on a pound of 326.8 g was officially replaced by the metric system as early as 1803, because Milan was part of the Napoleonic Italian Republic. Since the successor of this little state, the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy, fell to Habsburg in 1814 (at a time when even in France the *système usuel* had been introduced because the metric system was not accepted by the population), an apothecaries' system was officially introduced again, but now based on the Habsburg apothecaries' pound, which weighed almost 30% more.^{[37][51]}

The apothecaries' pound in Venice had exactly the same subdivisions as those in the non-Romance countries, but its total weight of 301 g was at the bottom of the range. During the Habsburg reign of 1814–1859 an exception was made for Venice; as a result the extreme weights of 301 g and 420 g coexisted within one state and in immediate proximity. The Venice standard was also used elsewhere, for example in Udine. In Dubrovnik (called "Ragusa" until 1909) its use was partially continued for a long time in spite of the official Habsburg weight reform.^[37]

Sicilian variant^[42]

<i>Libra</i>	<i>Uncia</i>	<i>Drachma</i>	<i>Scrupulum</i>	<i>Grana</i>
1 <i>Lb.</i>	12 <i>Unc.</i>	120 <i>Dr.</i>	360 <i>Scr.</i>	7,200 <i>Gr.</i>
	1 <i>Unc.</i>	10 <i>Dr.</i>	30 <i>Scr.</i>	600 <i>Gr.</i>
		1 <i>Dr.</i>	3 <i>Scr.</i>	60 <i>Gr.</i>
			1 <i>Scr.</i>	20 <i>Gr.</i>
360 g	30 g	3 g	1 g	50 mg

The measure and weight systems for the large mainland part of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies were unified in 1840. The area consisted of the southern half of the Italian Peninsula and included Naples and Salerno. The subdivision of apothecaries' weight in the unified system was essentially the same as that for gold, silver, coins and silk. It was the most excentric variant in that the ounce was divided in 10 drachms, rather than the usual 8. The scruple, like in Venice but unlike in the rest of the Romance region, was divided into 20 grains. The existence of a unit called *aureo*, the equivalent of 1½ *dramme*, is interesting because 6 *aurei* were 9 *dramme*. In the original Salerno weight system an ounce was divided into 9 drachms, and so an *aureo* would have been ⅓ of an ounce.^{[37][44]}

Troyes, Nuremberg, and Habsburg

Weight standards named after Troyes

As early as 1147 in Troyes in Champagne (in the Middle Ages an important trading town) a unit of weight called *marc de Troyes* was used.^[52]

The national French standard until 1799 was based on a famous artefact called the *Pile de Charlemagne*, which probably dates back to the second half of the 15th century. It is an elaborate set of nesting weight pieces, with a total metric weight of 12.238 *kg*. The set is now shown in the Musée des Arts et Métiers in Paris.^[53] The total nominal value of the set is 50

marcs de Troyes or *marcs de Paris*, a mark being 8 ounces. The ounce *poids de marc* had therefore a metric equivalent of 30.59 g.^[54] The *poids de marc* was used as a national French standard for trading, for gold, silver and jewels, and for weighing medicine. It was also used in international communications between scientists. In the time before the French Revolution, the civil pound also played the role of the apothecaries' pound in the French apothecaries' system, which otherwise remained a standard system of the Romance (24 grains per scruple) type.

1 ounce	Standard	12 ounces
?	<i>Marc de Troyes</i> (Troyes)	?
30.60 g	<i>Poids de marc</i> (Paris)	367 g
30.76 g	Trooisch pond (Flanders)	369 g
31.10 g	Troy pound (London)	373 g

In Bruges, Amsterdam, Antwerpen and other Flemish cities, a "troy" unit ("trooisch pond") was also in use as a standard for valuable materials and medicine. As in France, the way in which the Flemish troy ounce was subdivided depended on what was weighed. Unlike the French, the Flemish apothecaries divided the scruple in 20 grains. The Flemish troy pound became the standard for the gold and apothecaries' system in the United Kingdom of the Netherlands; it was also used in this way in Lübeck. (The London troy pound was referred to as the 'trooisch pond', after metrification.)

The Dutch troy mark consisted ^[55] of 8 Flemish troy ounces, with each ounce of 20 engels, and each engel divided into 32 assen. The Amsterdam Pound of two marks, used in commerce, weighed 10,280 assen, while the Amsterdam Troy pound weighed 10,240 assen, i.e. exactly two troy marks.^{[56][57]}

In 1414, six years before the Treaty of Troyes, a statute of Henry V of England gave directions to the goldsmiths in terms of the troy pound. (In 1304 it had apparently not yet been introduced, since it did not appear in the statute of weights and measures.) There is evidence from the 15th century that the troy pound was used for weighing metals and spices.^[9] After the abolishment of the Tower pound in 1527 by Henry VIII of England, the troy pound was the official basis for English coin weights. The British apothecaries' system was based on the troy pound until metrication, and it survived in the United States and Australia well into the 20th century.

Since the modern (English, American and Imperial) troy ounces are roughly 1.5% heavier than the late Paris ounce, the exact historical relations between the original *marc de Troyes*, the French *poids de marc*, the Flemish trooisch pond and the English troy pound are unclear. It is known, however, that the numerical relation between the English and French troy ounces was *exactly* 64:63 in the 14th century.^{[9][58]}

Nuremberg standard

Late French variant^[42]

<i>Libra</i>	<i>Uncia</i>	<i>Drachma</i>	<i>Scrupulum</i>	<i>Grana</i>
1 <i>Lb.</i>	16 <i>Unc.</i>	128 <i>Dr.</i>	384 <i>Scr.</i>	9,216 <i>Gr.</i>
	1 <i>Unc.</i>	8 <i>Dr.</i>	24 <i>Scr.</i>	576 <i>Gr.</i>
		1 <i>Dr.</i>	3 <i>Scr.</i>	72 <i>Gr.</i>
			1 <i>Scr.</i>	24 <i>Gr.</i>
480 g	30 g	4 g	1.3 g	50 mg

In the Middle Ages the Imperial Free City of Nuremberg, an important trading place in the south of Germany, produced large amounts of nesting weight pieces to various European standards.^[9] In the 1540s, the first pharmacopoeia in the modern sense was also printed there. In 1555, a weight standard for the apothecaries' pound of 12 ounces was set in Nuremberg.^{[60][61]} Under the name *Nuremberg pharmaceutical weight* (German: *Nürnberger Medizinalgewicht*) it would become the standard for most of the north-east of Europe. However, some cities kept local copies of the standard.

Nuremberg standard (regional variation, c. 1800)

1 ounce	Standard	1 pound
29.69 g	Sweden	356.2 g
29.82 g	Nuremberg	357.8 g
29.83 g	Lucerne	358.0 g ^[37]
29.86 g	Russia	358.3 g ^[59]
29.88 g	Poland	358.5 g

As of 1800 all German states and cities except Lübeck (which had the Dutch troy standard) followed the Nuremberg standard. It was also the standard for Denmark, Norway, the Russian Empire and most cantons of Switzerland. Poland and Sweden had their own variants of the standard, which differed from each other by 0.6%.

In 1811, Bavaria legally defined the apothecaries' pound as 360.00 g (an ounce of 30.00 g). In 1815, Nuremberg lost its status as a free city and became part of Bavaria. From now on the Nuremberg apothecaries' pound was no longer the official apothecaries' pound in Nuremberg; but the difference was only 0.6%. In 1836 the Greek apothecaries' pound was officially defined by this standard,^[62] four years after Otto, the son of the king of Bavaria, became the first king of Greece. But only few German states followed the example of Bavaria, and with a long delay.^[63] The apothecaries' pound of 360 g was also adopted in Lübeck, where it was official as of 1861.^[64]

Austria and the states of the Habsburg monarchy officially had a different standard since 1761, and Prussia, followed by its neighbours Anhalt, Lippe and Mecklenburg,^[65] would diverge in the opposite direction with a reform in 1816. But in both cases apothecaries continued to use the Nuremberg standard unofficially for a long time after it became illegal.^[66]

In Russia the apothecaries' system survived well into the 20th century. The Soviet Union officially abolished it only in January 1927.^[59]

Habsburg standard

Empress Maria Theresia of Austria reformed the measures and weights of the Habsburg monarchy in 1761.^[49] The weight of an apothecaries' pound of 12 ounces was increased to a value that was later (after the kilogramme was defined) found to be 420.009 g; this was called the *libra medicinalis major*. It was defined as ³/₄ of the unusually heavy Habsburg civil pound (defined as ⁶/₅ of the civil pound of Cologne) and corresponded to a record ounce weight of 35 g.

Before the reform, in the north of the empire the Nuremberg standard had been in effect, and in Italy the local standards had been even lighter. It is not surprising that an increase by 17% and more met with some inertia. The 1770 edition of the pharmacopoeia *Dispensatorium Austriaco-Viennense* still used the Nuremberg standard *libra medicinalis minor*, indicating that even in the Austrian capital Vienna it took some time for the reform to become effective. In 1774, the *Pharmacopoea Austriaco-provincialis* used the new standard, and in 1783 all old apothecaries' weight pieces that were still in use were directed to be destroyed.^[61]

Venice was not part of these reforms and kept its standard of approximately 25 g per ounce.

When Austria started producing scales and weight pieces to the new standard with an excellent quality/price ratio, these were occasionally used by German apothecaries as well.

Metrication

Early metrication

Name	Exact	<i>Système usuel</i>	Very early (replaced)
<i>Libra</i>	489.506 g	500.00 g	
<i>Uncia</i>	30.594 g	32.00 g	31.25 g
<i>Drachma</i>	3.824 g	4.00 g	3.906 g
<i>Grana</i>	0.053 g	50 mg	65.4 mg

At the time of the Industrial Revolution, the fact that each state had its own system of weights and measures became increasingly problematic. Serious work on a "scientific" system was started in France under Louis XVI, and completed in 1799 (after the French Revolution) with its implementation.

The French population, however, was initially unhappy with the new system. In 1812, Napoleon Bonaparte reintroduced some of the old measurements, but in a modified form which was defined with respect to the metric system. This *système usuel* was finally abolished in 1837 and became illegal in 1840.

Due to the large expansion of the First French Empire under Napoleon I, French metrication also affected what would be (parts of) France's neighbour countries after the Congress of Vienna.

The Netherlands were partially metricated when they were French, in the years 1810–1813. With full metrication, effective January 1821, the Netherlands reformed the *troisich pond*. The apothecaries' new pound was 375.00 g. Apart from rounding issues concerning the subdivisions, this corresponded exactly to the French *système usuel*. (The reform was not followed in the north German city of Lübeck, which continued to use the *troisich pond*.) In Belgium, apothecaries' weight was metricated effective 1856.^[67]

From 1803 to 1815, all German regions west of the River Rhine were French, organised in the *départements* Roer, Sarre, Rhin-et-Moselle, and Mont-Tonnerre. As a result of the Congress of Vienna these became part of various German states. A large part of the Palatinate fell to Bavaria, but having the metric system it was excepted from the Bavarian reform of weights and measures.

Prussia's path to metrication

Apothecaries' weight in Prussia

1 ounce	Standard	1 pound
29.82 g	Nuremberg (initially)	357.8 g
29.23 g	Civil pound (from 1816)	350.8 g
31.25 g	Metric pound (from 1856)	375.0 g
<i>Abolished</i>	Metric pound (from 1867)	<i>Abolished</i>

reduction by 2%.^[70]

Another reform in 1856 increased the civil pound from 467.711 g to 500.000 g (the German civil pound defined by the Zollverein), as a first step towards metrication. As a consequence the official apothecaries' pound was now 375.000 g, i.e. it was increased by 7%, and it was now very close to the troy standards. §4

of the law that introduced this reform said: "Further, a pharmaceutical weight deviating from the civil weight does not take place." But this paragraph was suspended until further notice.^[71]

The abolishment of the apothecaries' system meant that doctors' prescriptions had to take place in terms of the current civil weight: grammes and kilograms. This was considered unfeasible by many, and the state received numerous protests and asked for expertises.^[72] Nevertheless, by 1868 §4 of the earlier reform was finally put into force.^[73]

Metrication in countries using the troy and avoirdupois systems

Britain was initially involved in the development of the metric system, and the US was among the 17 initial signatories of the Metre Convention in 1875. Yet in spite of enthusiastic support for the new system by intellectuals such as Charles Dickens, these two countries were particularly slow to implement it.^[74]

To unify all weight systems used by apothecaries, the Irish pharmacopœia of 1850 introduced a new variant of the apothecaries' system which subdivided a new apothecaries' pound of 12 avoirdupois ounces instead of the troy pound.^[12] To allow effective use of the new system, new weight pieces were produced. Since an avoirdupois ounce corresponds to 28.35 g, the proposed system was very similar to that in use in Portugal and Spain, and in some locations in Italy. But it would have doubled the value of the avoirdupois drachm (an existing unit, but by then only used for weighing silk).^{[35][75]} Therefore, it conflicted with other non-standard variations that were based on that nearly obsolete unit.^{[21][76]}

The Irish proposal was not widely adopted, but British legislation, in the form of the Medicinals Act 1858, was more radical: it prescribed the use of the avoirdupois system for the United Kingdom (then including Ireland), with none of the traditional subdivisions. This innovation was first used in the united British pharmacopœia of 1864.^[77] In practice the old apothecaries' system based on the troy pound was still widely used, however, until it was abolished by the Weights and Measures Act of 1976, since when it may only be used to measure precious metals and stones. (The troy pound had already been declared illegal for most other uses by the Weights and Measures Act of 1878.)

In the USA, the metric system replaced the apothecaries' system in the United States Pharmacopeia of 1971.

Notes and references

Proposed avoirdupois-based apothecaries' system, Dublin 1850^[42]

<i>Libra</i>	<i>Uncia</i>	<i>Drachma</i>	<i>Scrupulum</i>	<i>Grana</i>
1 <i>Lb.</i>	16 <i>Unc.</i>	128 <i>Dr.</i>	384 <i>Scr.</i>	7,000.00 <i>Gr.</i>
	1 <i>Unc.</i>	8 <i>Dr.</i>	24 <i>Scr.</i>	437.50 <i>Gr.</i>
		1 <i>Dr.</i>	3 <i>Scr.</i>	54.68 <i>Gr.</i>
			1 <i>Scr.</i>	18.22 <i>Gr.</i>
480 g	30 g	4 g	1.3 g	70 mg

- "Medicinal-Gewicht, Apotheker-Gewicht ist dasjenige Gewicht, nach welchem Aerzte und Apotheker die Quantitäten der Arzneimittel bestimmen. Nur an wenigen Orten werden beide Arten der Gewichte unterschieden und Medicinalgewicht bei dem Einkauf der Arzneiwaaren im Großen von dem Apothekergewicht bei der Anfertigung und dem Einzel-Verkauf in den Apotheken getrennt. In diesem Fall ist das Medicinalgewicht dem gewöhnlichen Landesgewicht beinahe oder völlig gleich und das Pfund wird dann in 16 Unzen getheilt. Bei dem eigentlichen Apothekergewicht aber nimmt man nur einen Theil des Landesgewichts und theilt dieses Pfund in 12 Unzen oder 96 Drachmen oder 288 Scrupel oder 5760 Gran oder 7452 Aß." Krüger, J.F. (1830). *Vollständiges Handbuch der Münzen, Maße und Gewichte aller Länder der Erde* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=iro2AAAAMAAJ>). Quedlinburg und Leipzig. p. 186.

2. Henry, William (1831). *The elements of experimental chemistry* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=TFA6AAAAMAAJ&q=editions:LCCN49038747>). Vol. II (11th ed.). Philadelphia. p. 493.
3. "Die deutschen Schriftsteller bedienen sich bei dem Mangel allgemeiner deutscher Maße meistens der Altfranzösischen, des Apothekergewichts, der metrischen Maße und Gewichte, die preußischen am allgemeinsten, die Baiern nicht selten der in ihren Staaten eingeführten." Gehler, J.S.T.; et al. (1836). *Physikalisches Wörterbuch* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=fO8EAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA1359>). Vol. VI, Part 2. Leipzig. p. 1359.
4. The **avoirdupois** pound, on the other hand, is defined as 7000 grains. It is subdivided into 16 (avoirdupois) ounces, or 256 (avoirdupois) drachms. These ounces and drachms are not integer multiples of a grain.
5. "Apothecaries Weights were the weights which Pharmaceutical Chemists (or Pharmacists) [in Australia] used exclusively until the late 1960s." "Apothecaries Weights" (<http://home.iprimus.com.au/davecoates/>). "To those Pharmacists who were in practice before the 1960s, Apothecaries Weights were old friends." Coates, David (July 1998). "The Scruples of a Chemist" (<http://home.iprimus.com.au/davecoates/article1.html>). *Pharmacy History Australia* (5): 10–1. PMID 11620282 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11620282>).
6. "Although fast becoming obsolete, the apothecary system for weighing and calculating pharmaceutical preparations is still used and must be taken into consideration." US Navy (2000). *Hospital corpsman – Nonresident training course* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Sj1xndpFqzYC&pg=PP242>). DIANE Publishing. pp. 6–10–6–16. ISBN 1-4289-2660-7.
7. "An acre is not an acre, nor a bushel a bushel, if you travel but ten miles. A pound is not a pound, if you go from a goldsmith to a grocer; nor a gallon a gallon, if you go from the alehouse to the tavern. What purpose does this variety serve, or what necessity is there, which the difference of price would not better answer and supply?" Fleetwood, William (1854). *The Works* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=p4INAAAQAAJ&pg=PA61>). Vol. III. Oxford. p. 61.
8. Connor, R.D. (1995). "The evolution of weighing" (<https://www.allbusiness.com/north-america/canada/496291-1.html>). *Canadian Chemical News*.
9. Connor, R.D.; Simpson, A.D.C. (2004). *Weights and Measures in Scotland*. East Linton: NMSE. ISBN 978-1-901663-88-4.
10. "In most countries there are two kinds of Weights, one for the precious Metals, and the other for Merchandize, as the Troy and Avoirdupois Weights in England. Kelly, Patrick (1811). *The universal cambist, and commercial instructor* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=vUwOAAAQAAJ>). Vol. I. London. p. xi.
11. Hasegawa, G.R. (2006). "Preparing and dispensing descriptions during the Civil War Era" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070809121753/http://www.pharmacy.wisc.edu/aihp/AC/AC10.pdf>) (PDF). *Apothecary's Cabinet*. American Institute of the History of Pharmacy. Archived from the original (<http://www.pharmacy.wisc.edu/aihp/AC/AC10.pdf>) (PDF) on August 9, 2007.
12. In 1850, an attempt was made in Ireland to solve this problem: "In relation to the weights and measures, a great innovation has been made, which, however, the College feels confident will receive the sanction of the public and the profession. [...] In the formularies, however, [of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia], the Troy pound, with its well-known submultiples, has been retained, whereas it is now rejected by the Irish College, and its place supplied by the avoirdupois pound, the avoirdupois ounce being, like the Troy ounce, subdivided into eight drachms, and each of these, like the Troy drachm, into three scruples. [...] At present the two systems are in use with the apothecary, for his purchases are made in avoirdupois, and his sales generally, though not always, in Troy weight." Royal College of Physicians in Ireland (1850). *The Pharmacopœia of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland* (<https://archive.org/details/b21960677>). Dublin: Hodges and Smith. p. xxii. See also p. xlvi (<https://books.google.com/books?id=V-5NAAAAMAAJ&pg=PR46#PPR46,M1>), and a review of the work (<https://books.google.com/books?id=UOcEAAAQAAJ&pg=PA350>).

13. "Im Königreich der Niederlande ist das Medicinal-Gewicht im Großen und das eigentliche Apotheker-Gewicht verschieden. Bei dem erstern gehören 8 Drachmen zu einer Once (Unze) und 128 zu einem Medicinal-Pond; die Drachme wird wie in Deutschland in 3 Scrupel oder 60 Grän getheilt. In dem eigentlichen Apotheker-Gewicht gehören auch 8 Drachmen zu einer Unze, aber nur 96 Drachmen zu einem Pond. Die Drachme selbst ist in beiden Gewichtsarten gleich [...]." Krüger, J.F. (1830). *Vollständiges Handbuch der Münzen, Maße und Gewichte aller Länder der Erde* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=iro2AAAAMAAJ>). Quedlinburg und Leipzig. p. 65.
14. E.g. in Copenhagen at some time the apothecaries' system was the Prussian one, while the pharmaceutical system was the Danish commercial system. "Das Apothekergewicht ist dem unter Berlin bemerkten gleich; im Großen aber werden Medicinalartikel nach Dän. Handelsgewicht verkauft." Bock, J.H.D.; Crüger, Carl (1828). *Nelkenbrecher's allgemeines Taschenbuch der Münz-, Maß- und Gewichtskunde für Banquiers und Kaufleute* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=M7o2AAAMAAJ&pg=PA188>) (14th ed.). Berlin. p. 188.
15. Zupko, Ronald Edward (1977). *British Weights & Measures: A History from Antiquity to the Seventeenth Century* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=pWUgAQAAIAAJ>). Maddison: The University of Wisconsin Press. p. 5. ISBN 0-299-07340-8.
16. *London Pharmacopoeia, 1796* (<https://archive.org/stream/b21442447#page/2/mode/2up/>). 1796. Retrieved 2016-09-22.
17. *British Pharmacopoeia, 1864* (<https://archive.org/stream/b20405558#page/n27/mode/2up/>). 1864. Retrieved 2016-09-22.
18. E.g. a German handbook of medicine prescription from 1835 when describing the English system mentioned that no such system was in current use in Germany: "Von Maassen ist in Deutschland gegenwärtig [...] fast nur noch das Quart [...] gebräuchlich." Phoebus, P. (1836). *Handbuch der Arzneiverordnungslehre* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=rWcOAAAQAAJ&pg=PA99>). Vol. I. Berlin. p. 99.
19. Brande, W.T. (1830). *A manual of chemistry* (https://books.google.com/books?id=u79wbv8_TaEC&pg=RA1-PA490). Vol. I. p. 490.
20. Skinner, F.G. (1967). *Weights and Measures: their ancient origins and their development in Great Britain up to AD 1855*. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office. pp. 106–109.
21. "Weights and Measures" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=uxsCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA312>). *Medical Times*. 1853.
22. *The Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America, Ninth Decennial Revision* (<https://archive.org/stream/pharmacopoeiaofun09unit#page/n53/mode/2up/>). 1916. Retrieved 2016-09-22.
23. *British Pharmacopoeia, 1864* (<https://archive.org/stream/b20405558#page/n27/mode/2up/>). 1916. Retrieved 2016-09-22.
24. Milne-Edwards, Henri; Vavasseur, Pierre; et al. (1831), *A manual of materia medica and pharmacy, from the French of H.M. Edwards and P. Vavasseur, corrected and adapted to British practice by John Davies* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=M75Q-5iRUjwC&pg=PA27>), London: Whittaker, Treacher, and Company, LCCN 07018447 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/07018447>).
25. Bastedo, Walter Arthur (1918), *Materia Medica: Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Prescription Writing for Students and Practitioners* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=XesRAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA582>) (2nd ed.), Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, LCCN 18001726 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/18001726>).
26. Barr, William Miller (1918), *Industrial engineering: a handbook of useful information for managers, engineers, superintendents, designers, draftsmen and other engaged in constructive work, Part 1* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=aK9XAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA43>), New York City: W.M. Barr Company, LCCN 18023408 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/18023408>).
27. Thornton, Edward Quin (1911), *A Manual of Materia Medica for Medical Students* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=K5A0AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA60>), Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, LCCN 15021277 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/15021277>).

28. Hare, Hobart Amory; Chrystie, Walter, eds. (1891), *A System of Practical Therapeutics* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5vE0AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA57>), Philadelphia: Lea Brothers and Company, LCCN 07005735 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/07005735>).
29. Dunglison, Robley (1844), *The Medical Student; Or, Aids to the Study of Medicine* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5q0-AAAAYAAJ&pg=PA145>), Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard.
30. Sir Robert Christison (1842). *A dispensatory, or commentary on the pharmacopoeias of Great Britain: comprising the natural history, description, chemistry, pharmacy, actions, uses, and doses of the articles of the materia medica* (<https://archive.org/details/b21461703>). Black. p. 38 (<https://archive.org/details/b21461703/page/38>). Retrieved 20 December 2011. "dessert spoon."
31. *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Volume 6* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=3KVGAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA45>). 1917.
32. In 2002, the FDA recalled medicine sold in four-ounce bottles because the measuring cup enclosed only had metric units. [1] (<https://www.fda.gov/bbs/topics/enforce/2002/ENF00775.html>)
33. Ellis, Benjamin (1854). *Medical Formulary* (<https://archive.org/details/medicalformular00elligoog>) (10th ed.). Philadelphia: Blanchard and Lea. p. 69 (<https://archive.org/details/medicalformular00elligoog/page/n71>).
34. A drop was approximately 1 minim. Cooley, A.J. (1850). "Weights" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=f38EAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA8>). *A cyclopaedia of six thousand practical receipts*. p. 8.
35. "As this abbreviation [referring to *Lb.*] is used to represent both the avoirdupois, and troy or apothecaries' pound, it is necessary to observe, that the *former* is indicated when this sign is preceded by *Arabic figures*; and the *latter*, when it is followed by Roman numerals." Cooley, A.J. (1850). "Weights" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=f38EAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA561>). *A cyclopaedia of six thousand practical receipts*. p. 560.
36. Beasley, Henry (1850). *The Druggist's general receipt book* (<https://archive.org/details/druggistsgenera05beasgoog>). London: Churchill. p. 396 (<https://archive.org/details/druggistsgenera05beasgoog/page/n408>).
37. Noback, C.; Noback, F. (1851). *Vollständiges Taschenbuch der Münz-, Maass- und Gewichtsverhältnisse* (https://archive.org/details/bub_gb_GIMBAAAQAAJ). Leipzig. Volume 1 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=GIMBAAAQAAJ>) and Volume 2 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=OYMBAAAQAAJ>).
38. "The Greek weights, mentioned by Roman authors, are chiefly the *talent*, divided into 60 *minæ*, and the *mina* into 100 *drachmæ*. The *mina* was nearly equal to the Roman *libra*." Adam, Alexander; James Boyd; Lorenzo L. da Ponte (1842). *Roman Antiquities: Or an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Romans* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=MP0LAAAAYAAJ&pg=PT376>) (8th ed.). New York.
39. "Bayern [...] hat schon im Jahre 1811 nicht nur sein Civilgewicht in eine sehr zweckmäßige Übereinstimmung mit dem französischen Grammengewicht gebracht, sondern auch sein Medicinalgewicht genau nach dem neu eingeführten Civilgericht reguliert [...], wonach das Medicinalpfund (= 360 Grammes) sich zu dem Civilpfunde (= 560 Grammes) [...] wie 9:14 verhält [...]." "[...] ob es nicht besser wäre, das Medicinalgewicht nach diesem zu reguliren und das Apothekerpfund auf genau drei Viertheile des Zollpfunds festzustellen?" Seeger (1847). "Vorschlag zu Abänderung unseres gegenwärtigen bestehenden und zu Einführung eines gemeinsamen deutschen Medicinalgewichts" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=CJIDAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA715>). *Vereinigte Deutsche Zeitschrift für die Staatsarzneikunde*: 713–724.
40. Schedule 1 of Weight and Measurements Act 1985 (<http://www.statutelaw.gov.uk/legResults.aspx?LegType=All+Legislation&title=weights+and+measures+act&Year=1985&searchEnacted=0&extentMatchOnly=0&confersPower=0&blanketAmendment=0&TYPE=QS&NavFrom=0&activeTextDocId=2191980&PageNumber=1&SortAlpha=0>), as amended in 2000 by the Units of Measurement Regulations 1994.
41. Phoebus, P. (1836). *Handbuch der Arzneiverordnungslehre* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=rWcOAAAQAAJ&pg=PA94>). Vol. I. Berlin. pp. 94–96.

42. The last row is only to give a quick orientation and for comparison with other tables. It is based on an ounce of 30 g.
43. The obolus and the (originally Greek) drachma were later additions to the Roman weight system. [2] (https://books.google.com/books?id=jX5BAAAACAAJ&pg=RA3-PA829&ei=oAevTJXEBSrMswaAwZ3YDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ved=0CDEQ6AEwAQ)
44. Loehmann, *Tafeln der Medicinal- und Apothekergewichte aller Länder und freier Städte in Europa etc.*, Leipzig 1832. (Alternative title: *Tafeln zur Verwandlung des Längen- und Hohl-Maßes, sowie des Gewichts usw. aller Hauptländer Europas.*) Cited after Phoebus, P. (1836). *Handbuch der Arzneiverordnungslehre* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=rWcOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA91>). Vol. I. Berlin. p. § 40.
45. Hager, Hermann (1861). *Medicamenta homoeopathica et isopathica omnia* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ZhQ6AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA20>). Lesnae.
46. Weights and measures of the mainland part of this kingdom, after uniformization in 1840.
47. Weinberger, Rudolf (1857). *Arznei-Verordnungslehre und vollständiges Recept-Taschenbuch nach der neuesten österr. Pharmakopöe* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gQMAAAAAQAAJ>). Wien.
48. Uniform measures and weights since 1782.
49. Hille, K.C. (1831). "Medicinal-Gewicht" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Bfl3AAAAMAAJ&pg=RA2-PA268>). *Magazin für Pharmacie und die Dahin Einschlagenden Wissenschaften*. Heidelberg: 268.
50. Skinner (1967), Page 88, gives the pound as 489.41 gm.
51. Alexander, J.H. (1850). *Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern* (<https://archive.org/details/universaldictio00alexgoog>). Baltimore: W. Minifie and Company.
52. "Par ailleurs, une unité de poids, le marc de Troyes, apparaît en 1147." Baudin, Arnaud. "Le comté de Champagne et de Brie au Moyen Âge – Les foires de Champagne" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060430085739/http://lamop.univ-paris1.fr/ baudin/foires/foires.htm>). Laboratoire de Médiévisstique Occidentale de Paris. Archived from the original (<http://lamop.univ-paris1.fr/ baudin/foires/foires.htm>) on 2006-04-30. Retrieved 2008-04-17.
53. A photograph of the *Pile de Charlemagne* is shown on the website of the *Musée des Arts et Métiers*, under the rubric *School visits / L'aventure du mètre* (<http://arts-et-metiers.net/musee.php?P=37&id=43&lang=ang>).
54. Munro, John H. (1998). "The Maze of Medieval Mint Metrology in Flanders, France and England: Determining the Weight of the Marc de Troyes and the Tower Pound from the Economics of Counterfeiting, 1388-1469" (<http://ideas.repec.org/p/tor/tecipa/munro-98-01.html>). Research Papers in Economics.
55. Merchant's Assistant Or Mercantile Instructor (1834)
56. Encyclopædia Britannica volume 20, 1823
57. A course of lectures on natural philosophy and the mechanical arts - Thomas Young 1807
58. Simpson, A.D.C.; Connor, R.D. (2004). "The mass of the English troy pound in the eighteenth century". *Annals of Science*. **61** (3): 321–349. doi:10.1080/0003379032000159431 (<https://doi.org/10.1080%2F0003379032000159431>). S2CID 143800073 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:143800073>).
59. ru. "Аптекарский вес" (<http://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/enc3p/58050>). Большой Энциклопедический словарь. Retrieved 2010-10-16.
60. "Apothekergewicht: [...] In Nürnberg 1555 geschaffen, in Preußen 1816 durch ein eigenes Apothekergewicht abgelöst." Hunnius, C.; Ammon, H.P.T. (2004). *Hunnius pharmazeutisches Wörterbuch* (9. Auflage ed.). Berlin: de Gruyter. ISBN 3-11-017475-8.
61. Zinsler, Gilbert (2004). "Was ist ein Gran? – Die schwierige Bestimmung alter Arznei- und Medizinalgewichte" (http://www.oeaz.at/zeitung/3aktuell/2004/16/haupt/haupt16_2004gran.html). *Österreichische Apotheker-Zeitung*.

62. Gesellschaft, Deutsche Pharmazeutische; Apotheker, Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Berufsvertretungen Deutscher; Norddeutschland, Apotheker-Verein in; Apotheker-Verein, Allgemeiner Deutscher (1842). *"Königl. Griech. Verordnung über das Medicinalgewicht"* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=6es3AAAMAAJ&pg=PA17>). *Archiv und Zeitung des Apotheker-Vereins in Norddeutschland*. Hannover.
63. Karmarch, Karl (1861). *"Gewichte und Maße"* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=uN8JAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA332>). *Technologische Encyclopädie*. Band 23. p. 332.
64. Hauschild, Zur Geschichte des deutschen Maß- und Münzwesens, p. 67.
65. To be exact, the states in question were: Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Köthen, Lippe-Detmold, Schaumburg-Lippe, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
66. Trommsdorff, J.B. (1827). *Systematisches Handbuch der Pharmacie für Aerzte und Apotheker* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=pp43AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA13>) (3rd ed.). Erfurt.
67. Upton, J.K. (1878). *"Report on worldwide state of metrication to the US House of Representatives"* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080620112641/http://lamar.colostate.edu/~hillger/laws/upton-1878-03-06.html>). Archived from the original (<http://lamar.colostate.edu/~hillger/laws/upton-1878-03-06.html>) on 2008-06-20. Retrieved 2008-04-17.
68. "Im Preußischen ist der Unterschied zwischen Civil- und Medicinalgewicht durch eine Verordnung vom 16. Mai 1816 aufgehoben." Wörterbuch, Enzyklopädisches (1829). *Encyclopädisches Wörterbuch der medicinischen Wissenschaften* (https://archive.org/details/bub_gb_OhoDAAAQAAJ) p. 151 (https://archive.org/details/bub_gb_OhoDAAAQAAJ/page/n160).
69. Hoffmann, Johann Gottfried (1838). *"Ueber Maasse und Gewichte, veranlasst durch die Schrift des Herrn Adelfeld über die Maasse und Gewichte der deutschen Zollvereinsstaaten"* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=eDgDAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA594>). *Allgemeine Preussische Staatszeitung*. ISBN 9783112169582.
70. Geffcken (1848). *"Bericht über die Lübecker Kreisversammlung des norddeutschen Apotheker-Vereins am 6. August 1848"* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Kfc3AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA217>). *Archiv und Zeitung des Apotheker-Vereins in Norddeutschland*: 217–226. (The relevant passage is in a quoted summary of an earlier report.)
71. "§4. Ein von dem Handelsgewichte abweichendes Medizinalgewicht findet ferner nicht statt. [...] §8. [...] Der Zeitpunkt, mit welchem die Vorschrift im §4. in Kraft treten soll, wird durch Königliche Verordnung festgesetzt werden." *Gesetz, betreffend die Einführung des allgemeinen Landesgewichts in den Hohenzollernschen Landen. Vom 26. März 1860.* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gLkNAAAIAAJ&pg=PA113>)
72. Riedel, T. (1864). *"Die Normalgaben der Arzneien nach dem Unzen- und Grammen-Gewicht, zugleich als Repetitorium der Arzneimittellehre, von Dr. F.L. Strumpf (book review)"* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=3wkDAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA82>). *Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Therapie*: 82–86.
73. *Verfügung vom 16. März 1867 betreffend das Preußische Medicinalgewicht* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=0Z0N5IRob38C&pg=PA180>).
74. Dickens, Charles (1863). *"At your fingers' ends"* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=RdUNAAAQA AJ&pg=PA233>). *All the Year Round*.
75. Brande, W.T. (1830). *A manual of chemistry* (https://books.google.com/books?id=u79wbv8_TaEC&pg=RA1-PA489). Vol. I (3rd ed.). London. p. 489.
76. Dunglison, Robley (1860). *"Weight"* (https://books.google.com/books?id=zgqN7_Kn3tEC&pg=RA11-PA979). *Medical lexicon – A dictionary of medical science*. Philadelphia. p. 979.
77. Squire, P. (1867). *A companion to the British pharmacopœia* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=pRgDAAAQAAJ&pg=PP20>). xvi.

Further reading

- Alexander, J.H. (1850). *Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern* (<https://archive.org/details/universaldictio00alexgoog>). Baltimore: W. Minifie and Company.

- Court, W.E. (1995). "Musings on an old prescription book" (http://www.lmi.org.uk/medical_society/08/08Court.pdf) (PDF).
- Hasegawa, G.R. (2006). "Preparing and dispensing descriptions during the Civil War Era" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100610005904/http://cms.pharmacy.wisc.edu/files/aihpAC10.pdf>) (PDF). *Apothecary's Cabinet*. American Institute of the History of Pharmacy. Archived from the original (<http://cms.pharmacy.wisc.edu/files/aihpAC10.pdf>) (PDF) on 2010-06-10. Retrieved 2010-10-04.
- Upton, J.K. (1878). "Report on worldwide state of metrication to the US House of Representatives" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080620112641/http://lamar.colostate.edu/~hillger/laws/upton-1878-03-06.html>). Archived from the original (<http://lamar.colostate.edu/~hillger/laws/upton-1878-03-06.html>) on 2008-06-20. Retrieved 2008-04-17.

External links

- Apothecaries' symbols (<http://www.lib.umich.edu/tcp/docs/dox/medical.html>)
 - Online Apothecaries' Converter (<http://www.imperialtometric.com/Apothecaries.htm>)
 - Pharmacopoeia pro Republica Augustana, 1613 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=uYJDAAAACAAJ&pg=PA19-IA4&dq=%22Pharmacopoeia+pro+Republica+Augustana%22+%22notantur+autem+pondera%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=10PxTvH5J8GyiQKy25m5Dg&ved=0CDQQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q&f=false>)
 - Pharmacopoeia Collegii Regalis Londini, 1677 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=2ZtDAAAACAAJ&pg=PP32>)
 - Pharmacopoea Collegii Londinensis Medicor, 1746 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=rHxAAAAACAAJ&pg=PA1&dq=%22PHARMACOPOEIA+LONDINENSIS%22+pondera&hl=en&sa=X&ei=N0HxTsHTCuKTIQKA--iQDg&ved=0CDgQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22PHARMACOPOEIA%20LONDINENSIS%22%20pondera&f=false>)
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Apothecaries%27_system&oldid=997160800"

This page was last edited on 30 December 2020, at 07:27 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.