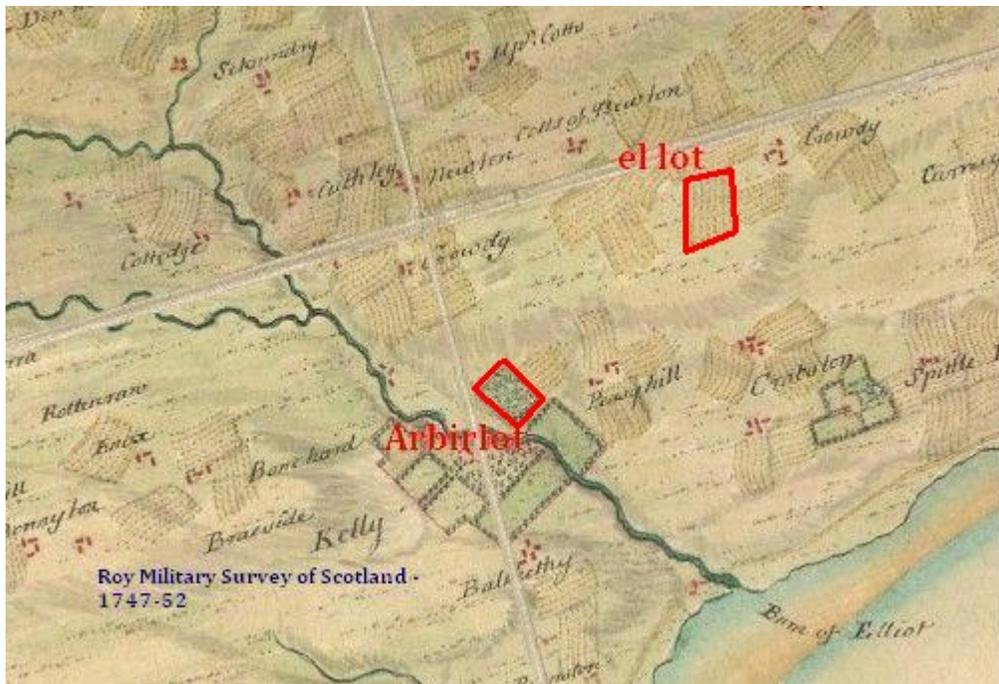


Ellot



A *lot* is made up of corner points (metes & bound).
When measured in *ells* it is referred to as an *ellot*.



An *ellot* is measured with rods called a *fall*, which is six *ell* in length.



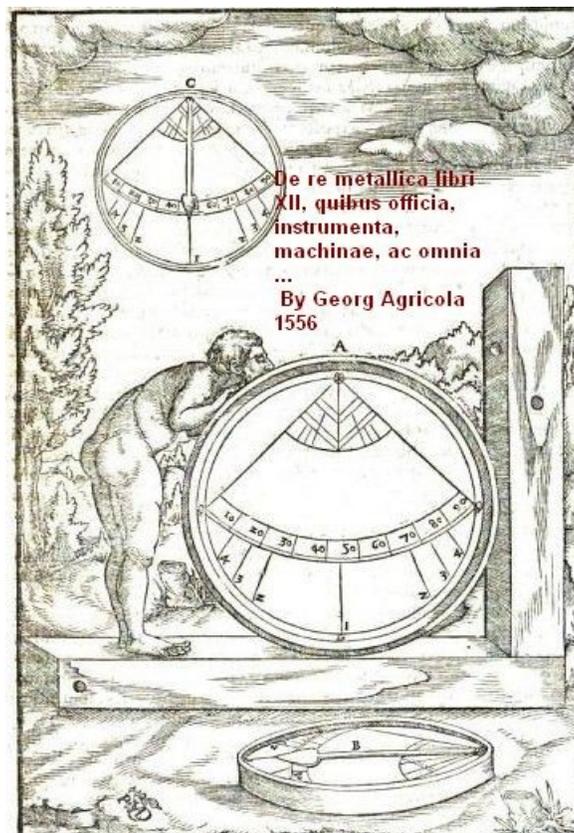
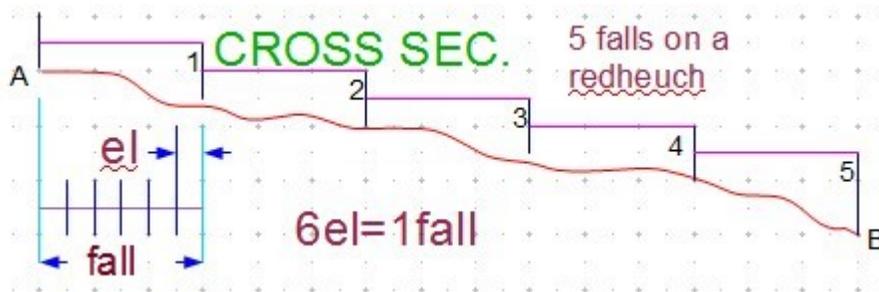
In the above is shown, an *elwand*, as important then as a standard meter/metre is today.



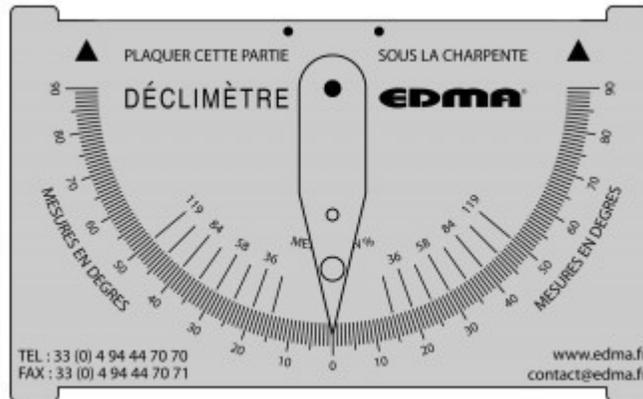
In addition, the metric committee made reference standards for the meter, kilogram, and liter. They cast a platinum bar as the reference standard for one meter. They cast a solid platinum cylinder as the reference for one kilogram and a platinum container as the standard for one liter. These platinum castings became the reference standards for world measurement. In 1875 all the major nations of the world, including the United States, signed the *Treaty of the Meter*. Duplicates of the original castings were made and distributed to all member nations. The original casting of the standard reference meter is shown in Figure 3.1. **Note; standard metre now; distance light travels in give time.**

But one can see the standard *ell*, as standardized in Edinburgh, is represented by a rod/wand, referred to as an *elwand*.

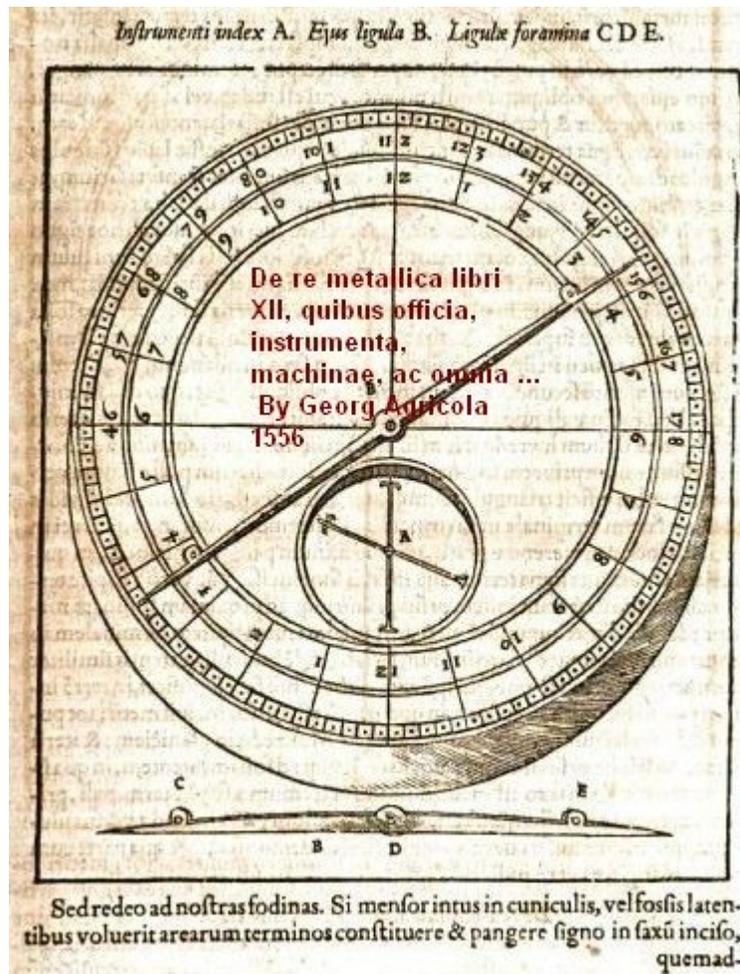
A standard *meter* standardized in France was represented by a rod/stick, and known as a *meter stick*.



The above is a instrument (declimeter/level), used in the sixteenth century. The one below is a modern day similar.



The declimeter is used to keep the horizontal *fall*, horizontal, and the vertical rods between *fall*, vertical.



The compass is used for bearings, and measurement of angles. Angles can be adjusted to total the proper degrees after survey.



With the *line-of-sight* and *metes-and-bounds* system of surveying, in using the the Edinburgh *ell*, as a standard of length; it is felt that unlike and *acre lot* which uses area in it's an *el lot* used length in the formation of it's name.

Mark Elliott

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