

Mansfield and Pinxton by numbers



well read
informed communications

This education Pack developed by Kate Dawson at Well Read in consultation with local heritage groups and schools. Particular thanks to Denis Hill, Heritage Consultant for his help providing historic background.

at Mill Waters heritage site

Mansfield and Pinxton by numbers

When the engineer Josias Jessop was designing the Mansfield and Pinxton Railway, he had to work out how many rails and stone blocks were needed so that he knew how many to buy. Once he knew the quantities of building materials that were needed, he could then work out how much the railway would cost to build.

When the railway was being designed, the Imperial way of measuring was used, which is different from the Metric way of measuring used today (introduced in 1971). They also used different money to what we use. We use **Pounds** and **Pence**, but they used **Pounds, Shillings** and **Pence**.





Key Stage One

Converting Imperial to Metric measurement

Weights and measures

What?	Imperial Units Used when building the railway	Metric Units What we use today
Distance	1 inch	2.54cm
	1 foot (12 inches)	30.5cm
	1 yard (3 feet)	91.4cm
	1 mile (1,760 yards)	1,609km
Weight	1 ounce	0.028kg
	1 pound (16 ounces)	0.454kg
	1 stone (14 pounds)	6.35kg
	1 ton (20cwt or 2,240 pounds)	1,016kg
Liquid	1 pint	0.568 litres
	1 gallon	4.5 litres

Money

Old money (before 15 February 1971)		
Symbol	Value	Description
£ or L	Pound	Same as the new pound
S	Shillings	20 shillings make 1 pound
d	Pence or Penny	12 pennies make 1 shillings

Conversion	
Old Money	New Money
1 pound	1 pound
1 shillings	5 pence
12 pennies	5 pence