



Note one. This drawing, shows the relationships between the female and male human forms of the *Oktia*, the *hite* unit, and the principal early Chinese and Japanese linear units of measurement. For further information, see drawing two, *The Text* and drawings LU1 and LU3.

Note two. With the Chinese measurement system, the ch'ih was the standard linear unit during the Tchou Dynasty (1100-256 B.C.E.). Taking into account the above drawing and the metric context of 1780 mm, one ch'ih would be 228.205 mm. The accepted metric value of the ch'ih during this dynasty being 227.653-228.216 mm.

The normal method of division and multiplication of the system was decimal, with the ch'ih divided into 10 t'sun. The largest unit was the ying, made up of 100 ch'ih. During this period a shorter ch'ih unit also existed, and the accepted metric value for this is vague, ranging from 172.72 mm to 187.96 mm.

Note three. During the later Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 A.D.), the length of the ch'ih increased, with this longer unit related to the above unit 1.5 (3 : 2). So with the above in mind, one ch'ih would be 342.308 mm. Finally in the Twentieth Century, the ch'ih was harmonised with the metric system, giving it the value of 333.333 mm.

Note four. The Japanese measurement system evolved from the above Chinese system, and the shaku formed the early standard linear unit. With the above metric context of 1780 mm, one shaku would be 356 mm. The accepted metric value of this unit being 355.139-356.016 mm.

By the Nineteenth Century, the length of this unit was recorded as 303.02 mm. At this time, six shaku formed one ken unit (1818.12 mm) and this unit had become the standard linear unit of the system.