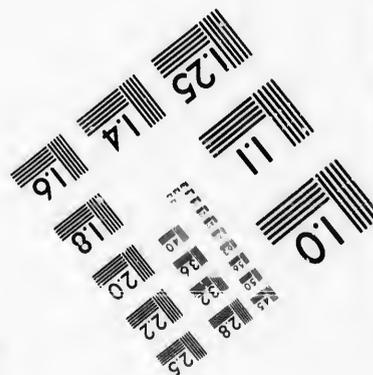
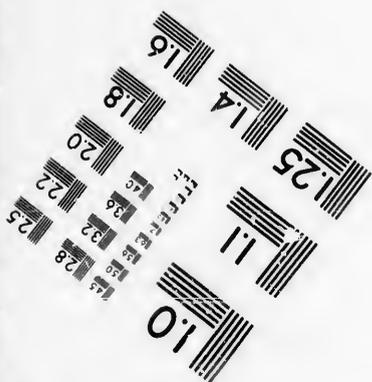
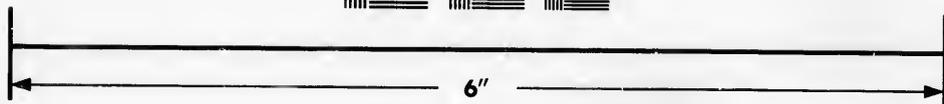
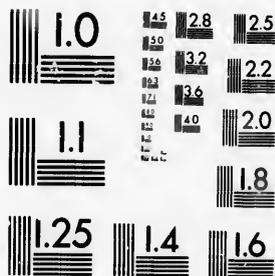


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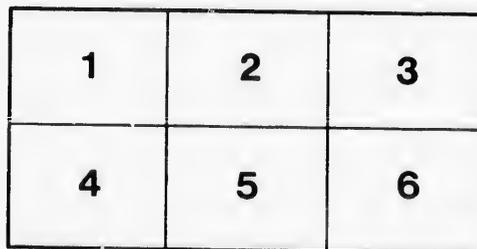
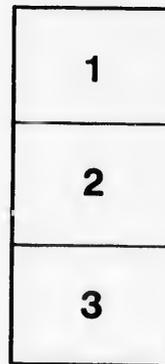
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Dollar

Sum

3-20

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[Illegible cursive signature]

THE
Ready Reckoner,

FOR THE
Province of Quebec, Nova-Scotia,
and the States of America:

Containing *Easy Rules* for converting the different
Currencies of Sterling, Army, Quebec or Halifax,
and the *States of America* into each other.

CALCULATED BY
Major WILLIAMS, *of the Royal Artillery.*

TO WHICH ARE ADDED A
A TABLE OF THE WEIGHT OF GOLD
COIN,

With its VALUE in *Quebec or Halifax*, reduced to
Dollars, Livres & Sous.

AND AN EASY
TABLE OF GRAINS FROM 1 TO 1000,
With their Sum in *Quebec* Currency.

Quebec: Printed by WM. MOORE,
AT THE
HERALD PRINTING-OFFICE, 1790.

RES
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132

THE
LAW OFFICE OF
JAMES H. HARRIS

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EASY RULES, &c.

I. STERLING INTO ARMY.

RULE I. To Sterling add it's 27th part.
 Ex. Convert £17 19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sterling into Army.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{27} \text{ is } \cdot \cdot 13 \quad 3\frac{3}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\underline{£18 \quad 12 \quad 10\frac{6}{7} \text{ Army or } £18 \quad 12 \quad 10\frac{6}{7}}}$$

N. B. In common use, the Fractions may be neglected, or the nearest Fraction taken in Farthings; or fourth parts of a penny and then the above operation will stand thus.

$$\begin{array}{r} £17 \quad 19 \quad 6\frac{1}{2} \\ \quad \quad 13 \quad 3\frac{3}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\underline{£18 \quad 12 \quad 10\frac{6}{7}}}$$

The 27th part of 17 19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ is obtained by dividing it by 3 and again by 9, the alequot parts of 27 thus -- 3) £17 19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

$$9) \quad 5 \quad 19 \quad 10\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\quad \quad 13 \quad 3\frac{3}{4}$$

Which must always be done when a divisor exceeds 12 and admits of alequot parts, less than 12 therefore this remark must be attended to in the subsequent Rules. B. STER-

146162

4 CURRENCIES.

STERLING INTO ARMY.

RULE II. Divide Sterling by 3 for three times successively, placing the quotients under each other, in order, and under the last quota place 5 times the second so will the sum of the four results give Army.

Ex. £ 17 19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

1. divide by 3)	5	19	10 $\frac{1}{6}$	or	$\frac{9}{34}$	} The fractions are here reduced to a common denomination (54) in order to add them.
2. again by 3	1	19	11 $\frac{7}{12}$		$\frac{21}{34}$	
3. again by 3			13		$\frac{43}{34}$	
4. five times the 2d.	9	19	8 $\frac{17}{18}$		$\frac{51}{34}$	

£ 18 12 10 $\frac{16}{34}$ as before.

The same omitting Fractions, and taking the nearest whole numbers.

3) £ 17 19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

3) 5 19 10
 3) 1 19 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

5 times £ 1 19 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ 9 19 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ being nearer than 3rd. $\frac{3}{4}$

18 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ too little.

STER-

IES.
ARMY.

3 for three times
nts under each
last quota place
sum of the four

$\frac{9}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{3}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{4}$

The fractions are here reduced to a common denomination (54) in order to add them.

before.

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earer than 3rd. $\frac{3}{4}$

ich is about
oo little.

STER-

CURRENCIES.

5

STERLING INTO HALIFAX AND GEORGIA.

RULE to Sterling add it's 9th part, gives Halifax & Georgia.

Ex. 1. Sterling - £ 45 17 3
One 9th add 5 1 11

Halifax 50 19 2

Ex. 2. Sterling. £ 179 19 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 179 19 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
19 19 11 $\frac{9}{16}$ or 19 19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Halifax or Georgia £ 199 19 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ or 199 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

STERLING INTO LAWFUL.

Rule to Sterling add it's 3rd. gives Lawful.

Ex. 1. Sterling £ 45 17 3
Add $\frac{1}{3}$ 15 5 9

Lawful £ 61 3

Without Fractions:

Ex. 2. Sterling £ 26 18 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 26 18 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
26 19 7 $\frac{5}{12}$ 8 19 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

35 18 1 $\frac{2}{3}$

35 18 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

B 2

STER-

*At Halifax is the Currency
of Upper & Lower Canada*

8 CURRENCIES.

II. ARMY INTO STERLING.

RULE I. From Army subtract one 28th gives Sterling.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ex. Army } \pounds 77 \ 14 \ 5 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 77 \ 14 \ 5 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Divid. by } 4) 19 \ 8 \ 7 \frac{3}{8} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Again by 7) 2 15 $6 \frac{11}{56}$ is $\frac{1}{28}$ 2 15 $6 \frac{1}{4}$ subtract.

$$\begin{array}{r} 74 \ 18 \ 11 \frac{17}{56} \\ \hline 74 \ 18 \ 11 \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$

RULE II. Add together half the Army and it's half, and one 7th of the Army and it's half, gives Sterling.

$$\text{Ex. Army } - - - \pounds 77 \ 14 \ 5 \frac{1}{2}$$

Half the half.	38	17	$2 \frac{3}{4}$	without fractions.	38	17	$2 \frac{3}{4}$
Half the Army.	19	8	$7 \frac{3}{8}$		19	8	$7 \frac{3}{4}$
One 7th of Army	11	2	$0 \frac{11}{14}$		11	2	$0 \frac{3}{4}$
Half of the 7th.	5	11	$0 \frac{11}{28}$		5	11	$0 \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 74 \ 18 \ 11 \frac{17}{56} \\ \hline 74 \ 18 \ 11 \end{array}$$

ARMY

E S.
 LING.
 e 28th gives
 $5\frac{1}{2}$

$5\frac{1}{4}$ subtract.
 $\frac{1}{4}$

ny and it's
 d it's half,

fractions.
 $2\frac{3}{4}$
 $7\frac{1}{4}$
 $0\frac{3}{4}$
 $0\frac{1}{4}$

ARMY

CURRENCIES. 9

ARMY INTO HALIFAX & GEORGIA.

RULE I. To army add it's 14th gives Halifax.

Ex. Army £ 77 14 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 77 14 $5\frac{1}{2}$
 Divid. by 7) $\frac{11}{2}$ $0\frac{11}{14}$
 Again by 2) $\frac{5}{11}$ $0\frac{11}{14}$ $5\ 11\ 0\frac{1}{2}$ add
 Halifax $\frac{83}{5}$ $5\frac{5}{14}$ $\frac{83}{5}$ $5\frac{5}{14}$

RULE II. Multiply Army by 5, and add together one 7th and half the 7th.

Ex. Army £ 77 14 $5\frac{1}{2}$
 Multiply by 5
 Divided by 7) $\frac{388}{12}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ without fractions.
 Take half 2) $\frac{55}{10}$ $3\frac{13}{14}$ $\frac{55}{10}$ 4
 $\frac{27}{15}$ $1\frac{27}{14}$ $\frac{27}{15}$ 2
 As before $\frac{83}{5}$ $5\frac{5}{14}$ $\frac{83}{5}$ $5\ 6$

ARMY INTO LAWFUL.

RULE, Multiply Army by 9, and divide by 7 gives Lawful.

Ex. Army £ 63 17 $6\frac{3}{4}$
 $\frac{9}{9}$
 7) $\frac{574}{18}$ $0\frac{3}{4}$
 Lawful £ $\frac{82}{2}$ $6\frac{27}{14}$ or £ 82 2 7

ARMY

10 CURRENCIES.

ARMY INTO PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, & NEW-JERSEY.

RULE, to Army add it's half, one 7th of the half and one half of the 7th gives the Currency.

						without fractions.			
Ex. Army	£	15	7	6		15	7	6	
Half	-	-	7	13	9	7	13	9	
One 7th of the half			1	1	11 $\frac{1}{7}$	1	1	11 $\frac{1}{7}$	
Half of the 7th	-	-	-	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Currency. required	£	24	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$		24	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	

ARMY INTO NEW-YORK.

RULE from double the Army substract its 7th gives New-York.

Ex. Army	£	13	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$				
				2				
						without Fract.		
7)		27	9	11		27	9	11
		3	18	6 $\frac{1}{7}$		3	18	6 $\frac{1}{7}$
York. £		23	11	4 $\frac{2}{7}$		23	11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$

ARMY

ES.
LVANIA,
RSEY.

7th of the
es the Cur-

out fractions.

15 7 6
7 13 9
1 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 11 $\frac{3}{4}$

24 14 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

RK.
its 7th gives

hout Fract.

9 11
18 6 $\frac{3}{4}$

11 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

ARMY

CURRENCIES. 11

ARMY INTO NEW-YORK.

RULE, from double the Army subtract it's 7th, gives New-York.

Ex. Army - £ 13 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
2

without fractions.
7) 27 9 11 27 9 11
3 18 6 $\frac{5}{7}$ 3 18 6 $\frac{3}{4}$

York £ 23 11 4 $\frac{3}{7}$ 23 11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

ARMY INTO SOUTH-CAROLINA.

RULE, from 7 times the Army, subtract one 28th of the Army, gives South-Carolina.

Ex. Army £ 13 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4) 13 14 11
7 3 8 8 $\frac{7}{8}$

96 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
0 9 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{28}$ is 9 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ subtr.

South-Carolina 95 14 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ or 95 14 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

C

ARMY

C U R R E N C I E S. 13

HALIFAX, OR GEORGIA, INTO LAWFUL.
 RULE, to Halifax add one 5th, gives Lawful.

Ex.	-	£ 78 17 6
Add one 5th		15 15 6
		94 13

HALIFAX, OR GEORGIA, INTO PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, NEW-JERSEY.

RULE, to Halifax add one half.

Ex. Halifax.	-	£ 78 17 6
Add one half.	-	39 8 9
		£ 118 6 3

HALIFAX, or GEORGIA into NEW-YORK.
 RULE, double the Halifax, and subtract it's 5th.

Ex. Halifax		£ 78 17 6
		2
		157 15 0
Subtract	5)	31 11 0
		126 4 0

C 2

HALIFAX

E S.
 HUSETS.
 it's 14th.
 3 13 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
 1 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
 8 16 8 $\frac{2}{5}$ Add.

10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
 TERLING.
 gives Sterl.

ARMY.
 es Army.

HALIFAX

14 CURRENCIES.

HALIFAX, OR GEORGIA, INTO SOUTH-CAROLINA.

RULE, add together 6 times the Halifax, and half the Halifax,

Ex. Halifax	£ 78 17 6
	<u>6</u>
6 Times the Halifax	473 5 0
Half the Halifax	39 8 9
	<u> </u>
South-Carolina	£ 512 13 9
	<u> </u>

HALIFAX, OR GEORGIA, INTO MASSACHUSET.

RULE, nine times Halifax, gives Massachuset's.

Ex. Halifax	£ 78 17 6
	<u>9</u>
Massachuset's	£ 709 17 6
	<u> </u>

IV. LAW.

E S.
to SOUTH-
Halifax, and

CURRENCIES 25

IV. LAWFUL, INTO STERLING.

RULE, from Lawful subtract one 4th, gives Sterling.

Ex. Lawful £ 47 11 7
One 4th 11 17 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

Massachuset's £ 35 13 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

LAWFUL, INTO ARMY.

RULE, Multiply by 7, and Divide by 9.

Ex. Lawful £ 47 11 7

9) 335 9 1

Army £ 37 5 5 $\frac{1}{9}$ or £ 37 5 5 $\frac{1}{9}$

LAWFUL, INTO HALIFAX, OR GEORGIA.

RULE, from Lawful, subtract it's 6th.

Ex. Lawful £ 47 11 7
One 6th 7 18 7 $\frac{1}{6}$

£ 39 12 11 $\frac{5}{6}$ or £ 39 13 0

LAWFUL

o MASSA-
Massachuset's,

V. LAW.

IES.

VANIA, MA-
RSEY.

s 4th.

ORK.

3d.

OLINA.

s 12th.

AWFUL

CURRENCIES.

LAWFUL, INTO MASSACHUSET'S.

RULE, Multiply Lawful by $7\frac{1}{2}$.

Ex. Lawful	£ 63 17 6
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	447 2 6
	31 18 9
Massachuset's	£ 479 1 3

V. PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND,
NEW-JERSEY, INTO STERLING.

RULE, take $\frac{2}{3}$ of the sum for Sterling.

Ex. Pennsylvania	£ 95 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3
	5) 286 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sterling	£ 57 6 11 $\frac{1}{16}$ or £ 57 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

PENNSYLVANIA

18 CURRENCIES.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c. INTO ARMY;

RULE, double the Pennsylvania, and add together one 9th, and one 5th of the double.

Ex. Pennsylv. £ 95 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

2
 9) 191 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

One 9th	21	4	9 $\frac{2}{3}$	21	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
One 5th	38	4	7 $\frac{4}{5}$	38	4	8

£ 59 9 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ 59 9 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

PENNSYLVANIA, &c. INTO HALIFAX, &c.

RULE, from Pennsylvania subtract one 3d.

Ex. Pennsylv. £ 95 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
 One 3d 31 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Halifax £ 63 14 5

PENNSYLVANIA

IES.

TO ARMY:

and add together
double.

4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 8

9 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

LIFAX, &c.

at one 3d.

YLVANIA

CURRENCIES. 19

PENNSYLVANIA, &c. INTO LAWFUL.

RULE, from Pennsylvania subtract one 5th.

Ex. Pennsylv.	£	95	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
One 5th.		19	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>			<hr/>		
Lawful	£	76	9	3 $\frac{5}{7}$	76	9	4
		<hr/>			<hr/>		

PENNSYLVANIA, &c. INTO NEW-YORK.

RULE, double the Pennsylvania, and take one 3d. and one 5th. of it.

Ex. Pennsylv.	£	95	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
				2
		<hr/>		

191 3 3 Double,

One 3d.	63	14	5
One 5th.	38	4	7 $\frac{4}{7}$
	<hr/>		

New-York £ 101 19 0 $\frac{4}{7}$ or 101 19 1

D PENNSYLVANIA,

20 CURRENCIES.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c. INTO SOUTH CAROLINA.

RULE, Multiply Pennsylvania by $4\frac{1}{2}$

Ex, Pennsylvania £ 95 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
 $4\frac{1}{2}$

382 6 6

31 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

South-Carolina £ 414 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

PENNSYLVANIA, &c. INTO MASSACHUSETT'S.

RULE, Multiply Pennsylvania by 6.

Ex, Pennsylvania £ 95 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
 6

Massachuset's £ 573 9 9

VI. NEW-YORK, INTO STERLING.

RULE, to half the York, add one 8th. of the half.

Ex. York £ 77 18 9

Half 38 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

One 8th of the half 4 17 5 $\frac{1}{16}$

Sterling £ 43 16 9 $\frac{9}{16}$ or 43 16 9 $\frac{5}{8}$

NEW-YORK.

CURRENCIES. 21

NEW-YORK, INTO ARMY.

RULE, to half the York, add one 6th. of the half.

Ex. York £ 77 18 9

Half	38	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
One 6th. of the half	6	9	10 $\frac{1}{4}$

Army £ 45 9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

NEW-YORK, INTO HALIFAX, &c.

RULE, to half the York add one 4th. of the half.

Ex. York £ 77 18 9.

Half	38	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
One 4th. of the half	9	14	10 $\frac{3}{8}$

Halifax £ 48 14 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ or 48 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

NEW-YORK, INTO LAWFUL.

RULE, from York, substract it's 4th.

Ex. York £ 77 18 9

One 4th. 19 9 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

Lawful £ 58 9 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

D 2 NEW-YORK,

22 CURRENCIES.

NEW-YORK, INTO PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

RULE, I. To half the York, add it's half, and half of that, and again half of the last, gives Pennsylvania.

Ex. York	£ 77 18 9
	<hr/>
Half	38 19 4 $\frac{2}{4}$
Half of half	19 9 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Half again	9 14 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Half again	4 17 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>
Pennsylvania	£ 73 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ or £ 73 1 4

RULE, II. To $\frac{3}{4}$ of Lawful add it's 4th,

Ex. York	£ 77 18 9
	<hr/>
	3
4)	233 16 3
	<hr/>
4)	58 9 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ Three fourths.
	14 12 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>
Pennsylvania	£ 73 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ as before.

NEW-YORK,

CURRENCIES. 23

NEW-YORK INTO SOUTH-CAROLINA.

RULE, to York add it's 4th, and multiply by $3\frac{1}{2}$

Ex. York £ 77 18 9
 One 4th. 19 9 $8\frac{1}{4}$

97 8 $5\frac{1}{4}$
 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

292 5 $3\frac{3}{4}$ 292 5 $3\frac{3}{4}$
 24 7 $1\frac{1}{8}$ 24 7 $1\frac{1}{8}$

£ 316 12 $5\frac{1}{8}$ 317 12 5

NEW-YORK, INTO MASSACHUSET'S.

RULE, to York add it's 8th. and Multiply by 5.

Ex. York £ 77 18 9
 One 8th. 9 14 $10\frac{5}{8}$

87 13 $7\frac{1}{8}$
 5

Massachuset's £ 438 7 $11\frac{5}{8}$ or £ 438 7 $11\frac{5}{8}$

VII. SOUTH.

24 CURRENCIES.

VII. SOUTH-CAROLINA, INTO STERLING,

RULE, Multiply Carolina by 9, and divide by 5, and again by 13.

Ex. S. Carolina £ 149 6 3
9

5) 1343 16 3

13) 268 15 3

Sterling £ 20 14 0 $\frac{10}{13}$ or £ 20 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

SOUTH-CAROLINA, INTO ARMY.

RULE, Multiply Carolina by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, and divide by 5, and again by 13.

Ex. Carolina £ 149 5 3
9 $\frac{1}{2}$

1343 16 3

49 15 5

5) 1393 11 8

13) 278 14 4

Army £ 21 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ or £ 21 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

IES.

INTO STER.

and divide by

£ 20 13 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

ARMY.

d divide by

8 ① $\frac{1}{2}$

OLINA,

CURRENCIES.

25

SOUTH-CAROLINA, INTO HALIFAX, &c.

RULE, double Carolina, and divide by 13.

Ex. Carolina £ 149 6 3

13) 298 10 6

Halifax £ 22 19 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ or 22 19 5

SOUTH-CAROLINA, into LAWFUL.

RULE, Multiply Carolina by 12, and divide by 5, and again by 13.

Ex. S. Carolina £ 149 6 3

5) 1791 15

13) 358 7

Lawful £ 27 11 3 $\frac{9}{13}$ or 27 11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

26 CURRENCIES.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, into PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

RULE, Multiply by 3, and divide by 13.

Ex. S. Carolina £ 149 6 3
3

13) 447 18 9

Pennsylvania £ 34 9 1 $\frac{8}{13}$ or 34 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

SOUTH-CAROLINA, into NEW-YORK.

RULE, double the Carolina and Multiply by 8, and divide by 5, and again by 13.

Ex. S. Carolina £ 149 6 3
2

298 12 6
8

5) 2389 0 0

13) 477 19 0

New-York £ 36 15 0 $\frac{12}{13}$ or 36 15 1

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

IES.
ENNSYLVA-

ide by 13.

34 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

EW-YORK.

Multiply by 8,
by 13.

6 15 1

ROLINA,

CURRENCIES. 27

SOUTH-CAROLINA, INTO MASSACHUSET'S.

RULE, Multiply by 5, and divide by 13, and add the result to the sum given.

Ex. S. Carolina £ 149 6 8

13) 746 13 4

To which add } 57 8 8 $\frac{5}{13}$
the sum given } 149 6 8

Massachuset's £ 206 15 4 $\frac{5}{13}$ or £ 206 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

N. B. In order to render the Division by 13 easy at one operation, its multiplies may be wrote down as in the margin.

1	19	7	21
2	26	8	104
3	39	9	117
4	52		
5	65		
6	78		

VIII. MASSACHUSET'S, INTO STERLING.

RULE, divide by 10.

Ex. Massach. £ 206 14 9 $\frac{1}{5}$

One 10th. £ 20 13 5 $\frac{2}{13}$ Sterling.

E MASSACHUSET'S,

28 CURRENCIES.

MASSACHUSET'S, INTO HALIFAX, &c.

RULE, divide by 9.

Ex. Massach. £ 206 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

One 9th. £ 22 19 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ or 22 9 5

MASSACHUSET'S, INTO ARMY.

RULE, double Massachuset's, and multiply by 7,
then divide continually by 3, 5, and 9.

Ex. Massach. £ 206 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

3) $\begin{array}{r} 413 \ 6 \ 7 \\ 2894 \ 7 \ 1 \end{array}$ without fractions,

5) $\begin{array}{r} 964 \ 15 \ 8\frac{1}{3} \\ 964 \ 15 \ 8\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$

9) $\begin{array}{r} 192 \ 19 \ 1\frac{10}{13} \\ 192 \ 19 \ 1\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$

Army £ 21 8 9 $\frac{1}{27}$ 21 8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

MASSACHUSET'S, INTO LAWFUL.

RULE, add one 3d. and divide by 10.

Ex. Massach. £ 206 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

One 3d. 68 18 3 $\frac{1}{6}$

10) $\begin{array}{r} 275 \ 13 \ 0\frac{2}{3} \\ 275 \ 13 \ 0\frac{5}{2} \end{array}$

LAWFUL $\begin{array}{r} 27 \ 11 \ 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 27 \ 11 \ 3\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$

MASSACHUSET'S,

IES.

ALIFAX, &c.

or 22 9 5

ARMY.

multiply by 7,
5, and 9.

ut fractions.

15 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

19 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

AWFUL.

le by 10.

13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

HUSET'S,

CURRENCIES. 29

MASSACHUSET'S, INTO PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

RULE, Divide by 6.

Ex. Massach. £ 206 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

One 6th. £ 34 9 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ £ 34 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

MASSACHUSET'S INTO NEW-YORK.

RULE, Multiply by 8, and divide by 5, and again by 9.

Ex. Massach. £ 206 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
8

5) 1653 18 4

9) 330 15 8

New-York £ 36 15 0 $\frac{5}{8}$ or £ 36 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

MASSACHUSET'S INTO SOUTH-CAROLINA.

RULE, double Massachuset's, and divide by 3, to which add its 12th.

Ex. Massach. £ 206 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
2

3) 413 9 7

12) 136 16 6 $\frac{1}{3}$
11 9 8 $\frac{12}{36}$

S. Carolina £ 149 6 2 $\frac{31}{36}$ or 149 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

A Genr.

A General Rule to turn any given Currency into any Currency required.

RULE I. Let the value of the Spanish Dollar be expressed in shillings, or pence, in each of the Currencies, writing them in form of a Fraction,

And making the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{given} \\ \text{required} \end{array} \right\}$ Currency the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Denominator} \\ \text{Numerator} \end{array} \right\}$ of the Fraction.

II. Reduce this Fraction to its *least terms*, and it will serve as a constant Multiplier, by which any sum of the *given* Currency being Multiplied, it will be converted into the Currency required.

N. B. When the Fraction is not an improper one, the *Multiplier* will become a Divisor.

Ex. I. To form a rule for changing Sterling at 4s. 6d. per Dollar into New-York at 8s. per Dollar.

Here *Sterling* is *given*, and *York* *required*: The Dollar $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{York is 8s. or 96 Pence Numerator} \\ \text{Sterling 4s. 6d. or 54 Pence Denominator.} \end{array} \right.$

Therefore $\frac{96}{54}$ is the Multiplier sought, which reduced to its least terms becomes $\frac{16}{9}$ or $1\frac{7}{9}$ therefore if Sterling be Multiplied by 16, and divided by 9, the result will be York: from whence the Rule at Page was formed, thus $\frac{16}{9}$ is the same

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the Fraction.

terms, and it
by which any
Multiplied, it
y required.
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a Divisor.

ng Sterling
York at 8s.

quired: The
umerator
enominator.
nt, which re-
or $1\frac{7}{9}$ there-
, and divid-
rom whence
s $\frac{16}{9}$ is the
same

CURRENCIES. 31

same as 2 into $\frac{2}{9}$, but $\frac{2}{9}$ is the same as 1 less $\frac{7}{9}$,
therefore 2 into $\frac{2}{9}$ is equal to 2 into 1 less $\frac{7}{9}$,
which is that Rule, expressed shorter thus, $\frac{16}{9} =$
 $2 \times \frac{8}{9} = 2 \times 1 \frac{7}{9}$.

In like manner all the other Rules were form-
ed by reducing the Fractional Factors, to the
most simple or easy forms that occurred.

TABLE

32 CURRENCIES.

TABLE OF THE WEIGHT OF GOLD, QUEBEC OR HALIFAX CURRENCY, REDUCED TO DOLLARS, LIVRES, AND SOUS.

<i>Gold Coin.</i>	dws.	grs.	£	s.	d	dol.	liv.	fs.
A Johannes,	18	6	4	-	-	16	96	
Half do.	9	3	2	-	-	8	48	
Quarter do.	4	14	1	-	-	4	24	
Eighth do.	2	7	-	10	-	2	12	
A Moidore,	6	20	1	10	-	6	36	
Half do.	3	10	-	15	-	3	18	
A Doubloon,	17	-	3	12	-	14 ² / ₃	86	8
Half do. 2 Pistoles	8	12	1	16	-	7 ¹ / ₃	43	4
APistole,	4	6	-	18	-	3 ² / ₃	21	12
Half do.	2	3	-	9	-	1 ² / ₃	10	16
A Guinea,	6	5	1	3	4	4 ² / ₃	28	
Half do.	2	16	-	11	8	2 ¹ / ₃	14	
A Louis D'or,	5	3	1	2	6	4 ¹ / ₂	27	
A Caroline, (Germany.)	5	17	1	5	-	5	30	

EXPLANATION of the above table, viz. 1st. Column Gold Coin. 2d. and 3rd. Penny Weights and Grains. 4th. 5th. and 6th. Pounds, Shillings & Pence, Currency of Quebec, Halifax or Georgia. 7th. Dollars, 8th. & 9th. Livres and Sous. EXAMPLE, Half a Doubloon, or two Pistoles,--8 Penny weight, 12 grains; 1 pound 16 shillings Halifax; 7 dollars 1-5, or a shilling; 43 livres; 4 sous. A dollar, five shillings currency or six livres. One livre 10 pence.

CALCULATION

ES.
 OLD, QUE-
 CY, REDUC-
 ND SOUS.

dol.	liv.	fs.
16	96	
8	48	
4	24	
2	12	
6	36	
3	18	
4 $\frac{2}{5}$	86	8
7 $\frac{3}{5}$	43	4
3 $\frac{3}{5}$	21	12
4 $\frac{2}{5}$	10	16
2 $\frac{2}{5}$	28	
1 $\frac{1}{5}$	14	
2 $\frac{1}{5}$	27	
30		

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 & Pence,
 Dollars.
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CURRENCIES. 33

CALCULATION of GRAINS from 1 to 1000.

grs.	s.	d.	grs.	£.	s.	d.
1		2 $\frac{1}{4}$	29		5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
2		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30		5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3		6 $\frac{3}{4}$	31		5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
4		9	32		6	
5		11 $\frac{1}{4}$	33		6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	34		6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	35		6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
8	1	6	36		6	9
9	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	37		6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
10	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	38		7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	39		7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
12	2	3	40		7	6
13	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	41		7	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
14	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	42		7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	43		8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
16	3		44		8	3
17	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	45		8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
18	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	46		8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	47		8	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
20	3	9	48		9	
21	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	49		9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
22	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50		9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	100	1	13	9
24	4	6	200	1	17	6
25	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	300	2	16	3
26	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	400	3	15	
27	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	500	4	13	9
28	5	3	1000	9	7	6

EXPLANATION.

Viz: to come at 70, add 50, & 20. Ex. 50 is 9s. & 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$, 20 is 3s. 9d. which added together makes 13s. 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$, and in like manner, from 500 to 1000, to come at 700, add 500 & 200, Ex. 500 is 4l. 13s. & 9d. 200 is 1l. 17s. & 6d. which added together makes 6l. 11s. & 3d.

ROBERT
 BARTHOLOMEW

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