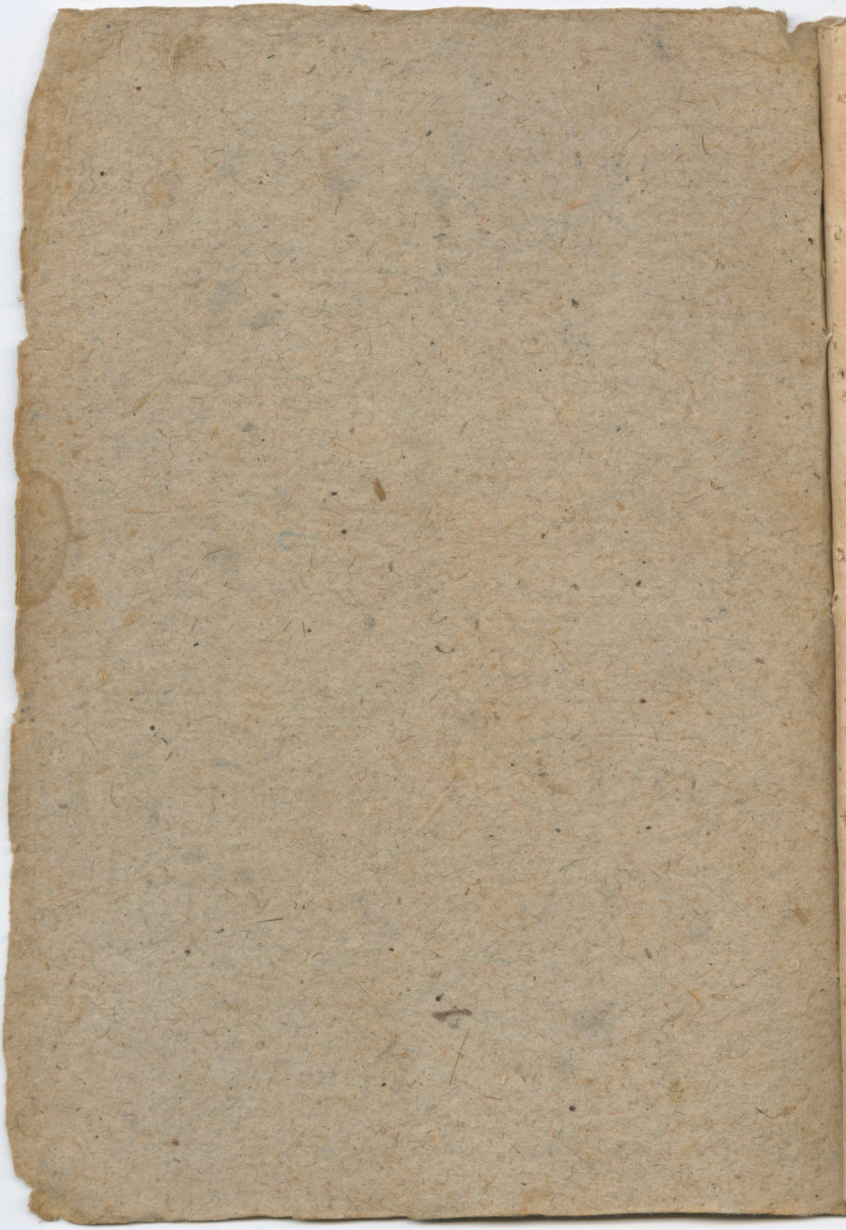
This bundle contains
Memoranda
&
Surveys.



A Mercht at London Delivered 80 £ Sterling by Exchange for Frankfort at 40d Sterling for ye fflorin of 67 Krentzers the Question is howmany Fflorins of 63 kretzers he must Receive at Frankfortt

Iff 40d Ster: give 67 krentz: wt 80 £ Sterling Ans 510 Florins of 63 kren

240
19200
67
134400
115200
40) 1286400
63) 32160 510 30/63 10/21
66
30

A Merchant at Dantzick Doth receive a bill of Exchang from London of 3999 Florins and is for 376 £ Sterling delivered at London Demand What price the Sterling was delivered at When 30 Polish Gross make a Florin

Iff 376 £ Ster: be 3999 Florins Wt 1 £ Sterling

30
376) 119970 Polish Gross Ans 319 13/188 Gross Polish
717 (319 26/376 13/188
3410
26

At antwerp a merchant receives a bill of Exchange from London of 375 £ flem for ye Value Recd there at 27-5 s flem for 20 s Sterling Demand the sum of Sterling mony that was delivered at London Ans 273 £ 11 s 41/329

Iff 27-5 s d flem be 20 s Ster: wt 375 £ flem
12
329 d

240
15000
750
90000
20
329) 18000000 (5471 s 1 d 41/329 Ans
273 £

If a piece of Sarge be worth 28^{s} Ster: and at Frankfort it is worth (all Charges abated) 17 florins at 60 Krentzers y^{e} florin at w^{t} price do I make the Exchange for 66 krentzers in Carrying Sarges from London to Antwerp

If 17^{F} each 60 Kr be 28^{s} w^{t} 66 Kr: Ans 1^{s} $\frac{207}{255}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ \hline 1020 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 1020\overline{)1848}(1\ \frac{828}{1020} \end{array}$$

If a Mark at Hambrough be 33^{s} Lubish and at London 3^{s}-7^{d} at w^{t} price is y^{e} Exchange made In bringing Marks from hambrough to London

If 43^{d} Ster: be 33^{s} Lub w^{t} 240^{d} Ster: Ans 184-$\frac{8}{43}$ lub
(for 20^{s} Ster:

If a French Crown be worth 7-$\frac{3}{5}$ flem at antwerp & 6^{s} at London at what price do I make y^{e} Exchange in brining French Crowns from Antwerp to London

If $\frac{6}{1}$^{s} Ster: be $\frac{38}{5}$^{s} flem w^{t} $\frac{20}{1}$^{s} Ster: Ans 25-$\frac{1}{3}$ flem
(for 20^{s} Ster:

A Merch^t at London doth deliver 370 £ Ster: at 50 Tournis for 73 d Ster: howmuch Tournois must he Receive at Roan

If 73 d s ÷ 50 Tour ÷ 370 £ s
        20
    14800
    740
    88800
    50
73) 4440000 (60821 — $\frac{67}{73}$ Ans: d Tournois

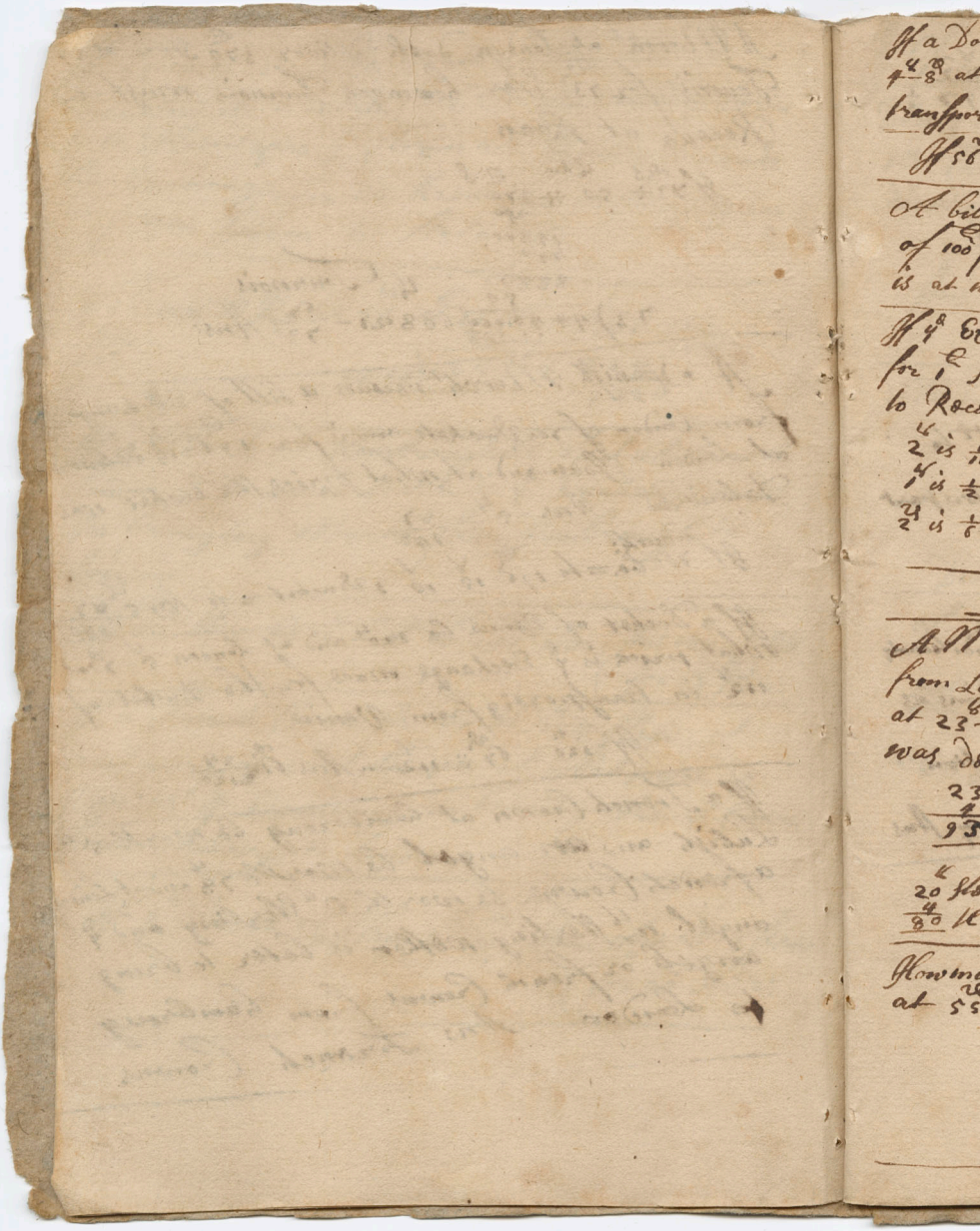
A Spanish Merch^t receives a bill of Exchange from London of 700 Duckets and is for 196£–15s delivered at London Demand at what price the Ducket was Delivered Ans – 5s – $\frac{87}{140}$

If 700 duck: be = to 196£–15s to 1 Ducket = to Ans 5s $\frac{87}{140}$

If a Ducket of Venice be 120s and at London 5s–7d at What price is y^e Exchange made for the Ducket of 112s in transporting from Venice

If 120s ÷ 67d ÷ 112s — Ans 62d $\frac{84}{120}$

If a French Crown at hamborong be worth 5s Lubish and ~~an~~ angel be worth 7s 8 and at London a french Crowne be worth 6s Sterling and y^e angel 11s Sterling wether is beter to bring angels or french Crowns from hambroug to London Ans French Crowns



If a Dolar at dantzirk be worth 39 Grosses & at London 4s-8d at what price do I make ye Exchange for 1£ Sherlinge, transporting Dolars from thence to London

If 56d be 39 Gross wt 240d be Ans 167 1/7 Gross for 1£ Sterling

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A bill of Exchange is accepted at Antwerp for payment of 100£ flem for 87£ Ster: Delivered at London the Question is at wt rate ye 1£ Ster: was Delivered Ans 22s-11d 25/29 flem

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If ye Exchange from Antwerp to London go at 23s-2d flem for 1£ Ster: howmuch money Must I pay at Antwerp to Recoue 143£-17s-8d Ster: at London. Ans: 166£-13s-3d-1/3

2s is 1/10 — 143£-17s-8d
1s is 1/2 — 14-7 9 1/5
2d is 1/6 — 7-3 10-3/5
1-3 11 3/5 & 5/6 of 1/6

166-13-3-2/3

A Merch at Antwerp Receved a bill of Exchange from London of 368£ flem for ye Value Delivered there at 23s-3d flem for 1£ Ster: howmuch Sterling money was deliverd at London

23s-3d
4
93 three pences

368
80
93) 29440 (three pences
316£ 52/93 = 11s-2d 6/31 Ster

20s Ster:
4
80 three pences

Howmuch Ster: Money must I haue for 7439 French Crowns at 5s-5d 5/8 ye Crown

2s-6d is 1/8 — 7439
929£-17s-6d
1-8 is 1/12 — 619-18-4
5 is 1/4 of 1/4 — 154-19 7
& 5/8 is 1/8 of 5d — 19-7 5 3/8

Ans 1724-2-10-3/8

Breakage being $1\frac{1}{4}$ £ ꝑ or $\frac{1}{80}$ of 100 wt comes

$$\frac{1}{80}\Big)\,\overset{£\quad s\quad d}{198 - 11 - 7}$$

$$2 - 9 - 7\tfrac{1}{2}$$

39
20
~~[illegible]~~

$$\begin{array}{r}38\\20\\\hline 760\end{array} + 11 = \frac{1}{80}\Big)\,771\,(\,9$$

$$\begin{array}{r}50\\12\\\hline 600\end{array} + 7 = \frac{1}{80}\Big)\,607\,(\,7$$

$$\frac{1}{80}\Big)\,188\,(\,2 \qquad \begin{array}{l}47+\frac{1}{2}\\4\end{array}$$

If a Factor receives 1200 £ from a Merch^t to have $\frac{1}{4}$ of y^e Gains w^t is y^e Estimation of y^e Factors part

If $\frac{3}{4} : \frac{1200}{1} :: \frac{1}{4}$ Ans 400 £

A Merch^t delivered his Factor 1200 £ Conditionaly that y^e Factor should have such a p^t of y^e Gains as if he had put in 400 £ w^t is y^e factors proportion

1200 + 400 = 1600 then as $\frac{1600}{1} : \frac{1}{1} :: \frac{400}{1} \therefore$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ Ans

---

Of Commission or Factorage

Unto What Comes ye Comision of 295£-17s-11d-½ at 2½ £ ⅌ ($\frac{2}{}$)

the Cutting off 2 figures is) dividing by 100

¼ 591-15-11
147-18-11-¾
7|39 -14 10 ¾
20
7|94
12
11|38
4
1|53

Ans £7-7s-11d-¼-$\frac{55}{100}$

At 1¼ £ ⅌ Whats the Brokage of £198-11s-7d
¼ 49-12-10 ¾
2|48-4 5-¾
20
9|6[illegible]
12
7|73
4
2|95

Ans £2-9s-7d-½

Or thus

Divide ye Sum by ye aliqot part that ye Rate of ye Comisson or Brokage is of 100

The Comision of $\frac{1}{40}$|295-17-11-½| at 2½ £ ⅌
7-7-11-¼

2-½ is $\frac{1}{40}$ £t

20
15
100
20
300+17
40|317|
78

37
12
444+11=|455|
1/40 11[illegible]

15
4
60+½
1/40|61|
1-2-2

A Factor Rcvd £3000 from a Merchant with wch employs with £800 of his own and his Person is Estimated at £600 more wt is ye Factors 1st of ye Gains

3000 + 800 = 3800

3000 + 600 = 3600

If £3800 ÷ ÷ ÷ 800/1 Ans 4/19 for ye factors 1st & 15/19 rests for ye Merchts

Then If 3600 ÷ ÷ ÷ 600/1 Ans 3/18 more for ye fator

Now 3/8 + 4/19 = 13/38 ye Factors part

A Factor Receives 1200£ Conditionally to have $\frac{1}{4}$ (that is 300£ the Estimation of his person is admitted to Compleat 1200 to 1500 of wch 300 is but $\frac{1}{5}$ So tho' ye Estemation of his person be $\frac{1}{4}$ of ye mony Delivered he Shall have but $\frac{1}{5}$ of ye Gains

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A Factor Receives 5860£ ~~Conditionally to have~~ for Traffick his person is ~~admitted~~ Estimated at 1000£ the accounts Compleated ye Gains apeared to be 20£ & I demand the factors part

Estimation of his Pson is 1000£ + 5860 his prinsapall Credit is = 6860

If 100£ + 20£ :: 6860£ Ans 1372£ ye gaine then If 6860 + 1 :: 1000 . $\frac{50}{343}$

then ye $\frac{50}{343}$ of 1372 is = to 200 the Factors pt

A Merchant Delivered 1400£ to his Factor and Valued his Pson at 400£ and at a years end ye Gains were 240£ wt was ye Factors part Ans 53£ - $\frac{1}{3}$

Estim: of his Pson 400 + 1400 = 1800 Then

If 1800£ pricapale: gains 240£ wt 240£ gain . 53 - $\frac{1}{3}$

If 800^{Q} in $\frac{1}{2}$ a year gain $\frac{\text{Q}}{20}$ in $\frac{1}{2}$ a Time will $66\frac{2}{3}$ gain $\frac{\text{Q}}{5}$ Ans 1-t Year

If $\frac{800}{1}$ prim. year . $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{20}{1}$ Int

$\frac{200}{3}$ $\frac{\text{P}}{\text{Q}}$ $\frac{5}{1}$ Int

800 × 5 = 4000 × 3 = 12000 Dividend

200 × 2 = 400 × 20 = 8000 Divisor

8000) 12000 / 1 - 4/8 1/2 Ans 1 - t
4

If $66\frac{2}{3}$ princippale In 1 - ½ years gain 5d Intrest wt Intrest will 800d prin: Rais in ½ a year

$\frac{200}{3}$ prin: $\frac{3}{2}$ year $\frac{5}{1}$ Int

$\frac{800}{1}$ prin ½ year

30
800
12|00) 24|0|00 |
Ans 20 Intr:

the product of ye Denomin: of ye 2 first termes × into ye Numrs of ye 3 Last is Numrtor Dividend and ye Numrs of ye 2 first terms × into ye Denomrs of ye 3 Last is Divisor

This is ye Derect Rule

the Rule for ye Derect Rule of 5 numbs in Fractions was Repeted Just before
But for ye Inderect Rule of 5 Numbs in Fractio is

The product of ye Numrs of ye 1st 2d and 5th × into the Denomrs of ye 3d and 4th terms is ye Numerator or Dividend
the product of ye Denomrs of ye 1st 2d & 5th terms × into ye Numrs of ye 3d & 4th termes is Divisor

The Inverse of ye former Question on ye other Lefe

$\frac{36}{4.}\ \frac{1}{3}$

$40.\ 7/12$

$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 9 \\ \hline 324 \\ 27 \end{array}$

1779. Wm Bucknall in Acco. with Nicholas D.

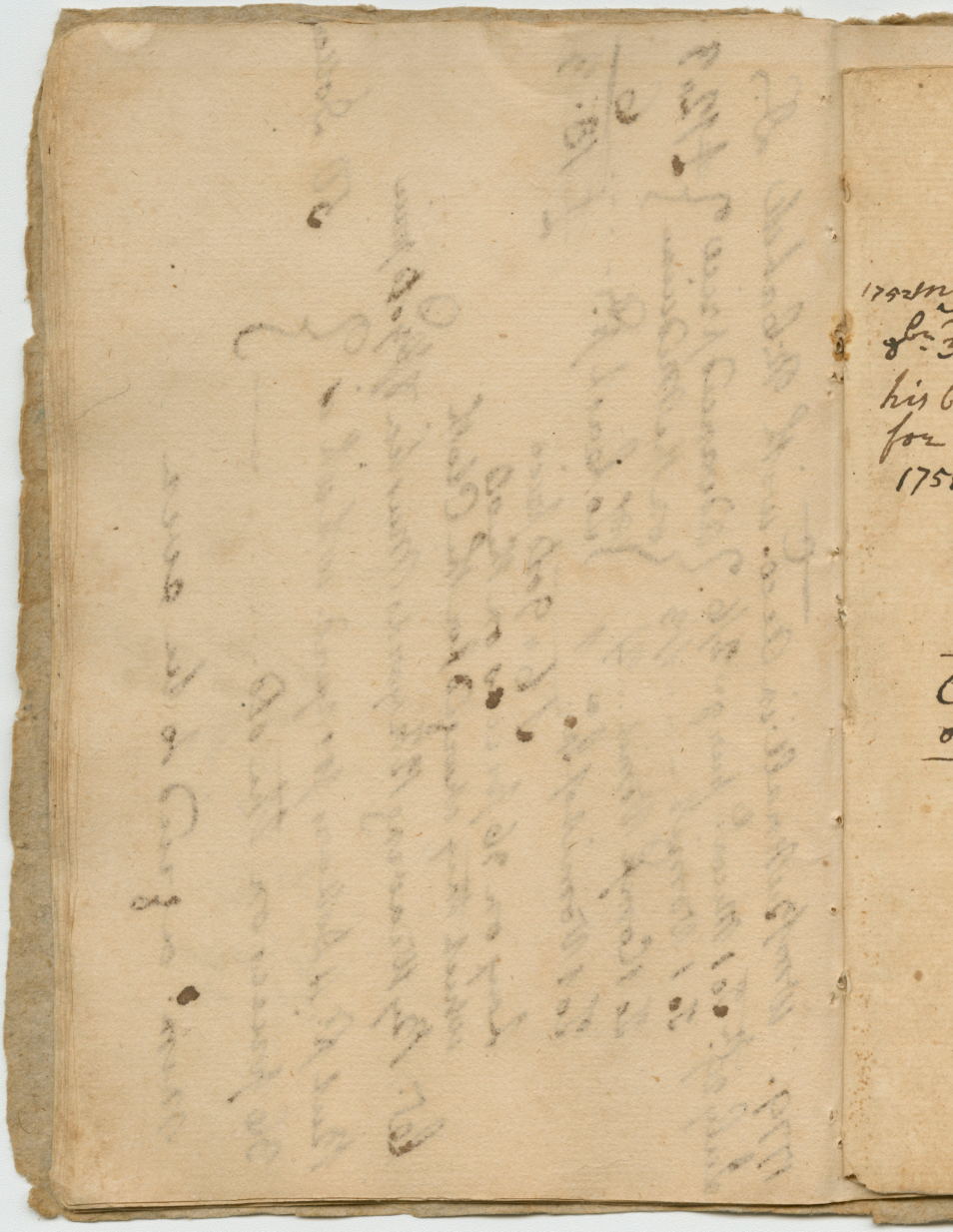
July 29th To 1 Mucar. purg. 2/6 } advanced price } £12.3

1779. Wm Bucknall in Acco. with N. Cabell Dr.

July 29th To 1 Mercur. purge 2/6
To 1 Vomit - - - 1/3
To 1 Compd Vomit .. 2/
To 1 Vomit of Ipe. 1
£6" gold price
Say on 36 prices on the old
which they charged for the Cloth
} advanced price on the Medicine } £12" 3
To Cash pd - - - - 6
£18. 3

Cr. By Weaving 12½ yards Muslin 8d pyd old price
But pd 4 Dollars pr yard. which is 36 prices on the old - - - - - - - } 50 Dollars

mem. agreed to be even



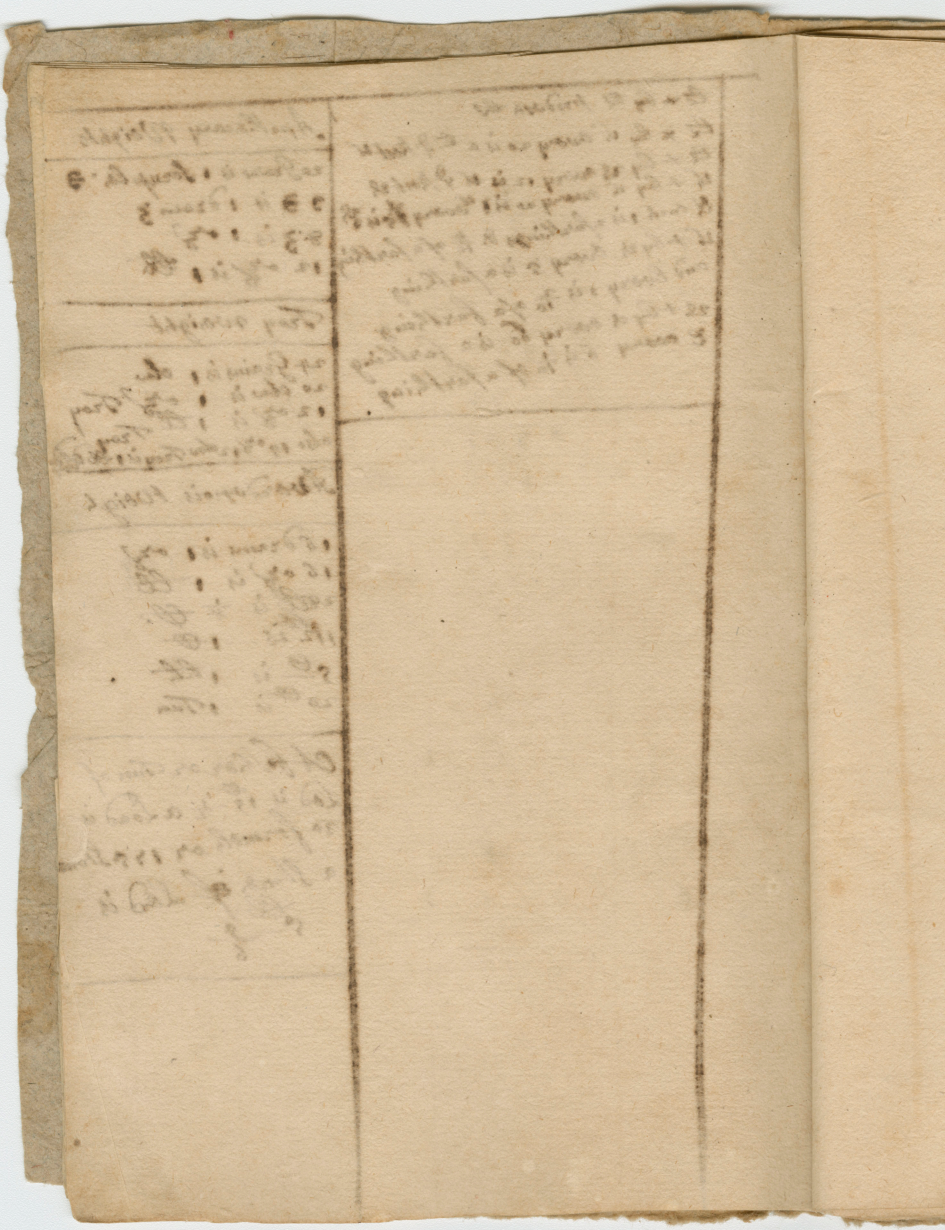
To bring Mr 2 bushels
of Rye when the Tobo Come
Down Next.

1752 my ball. to Mr. Atchison .. £2.7.0½
8br. 3 left an order on Jno Mullins for
his brother Wms Dr. = 18/4 for him to Get
for me by Col Hopkins

1751 april 17 To serve a writ on
John Hunter for Cap Lych
& ~~tak~~ Return 3 C Jas or Jno
Keys ℔ 30 Cll Gross Tobo

Captn Thompson to Execute a writ
on Cap Lynch 1750 Feb 2

8 Blank Pages Follow
Not Scnned



li x by li produce li
li x by s every 20 is a li & rest s
li x by d every 12 is s & rest d
s x by s every 20 is 1 s every 5 is 3 d
& each 1 is 2 farthings & $\frac{4}{10}$ of a farthing
s x by d every 5 is a farthing
and every 1 is $\frac{2}{10}$ of a farthing
d x by d every 60 is a farthing
& every 6 is $\frac{1}{10}$ of a farthing

Apothecary Weights

20 Grains is 1 Scruple ℈
3 ℈ is 1 dram ʒ
8 ʒ is 1 oz
12 oz is 1 lb

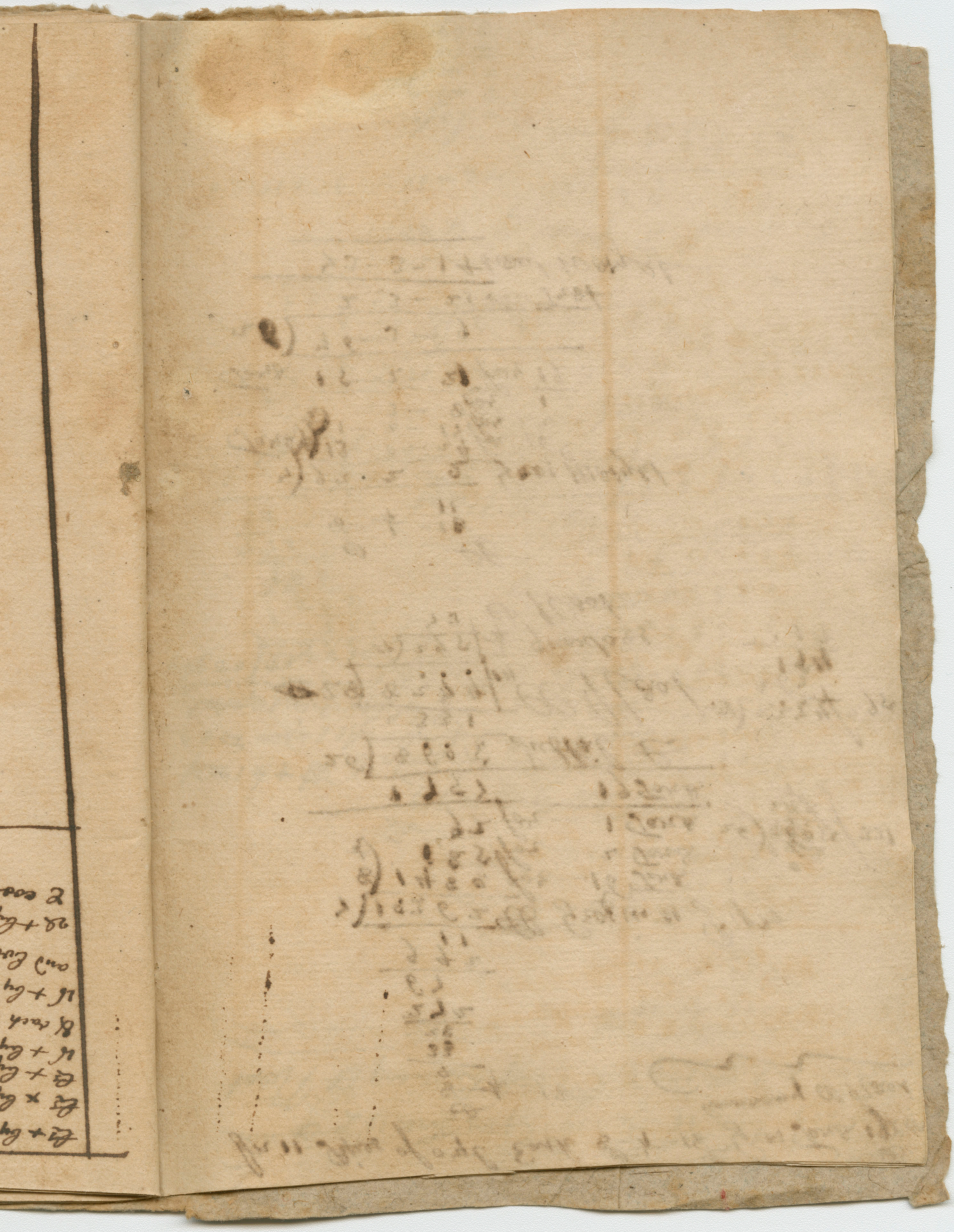
Troy Weight

24 Grains is 1 dw
20 dw is 1 oz Troy
12 oz is 1 lb Troy
also 14 oz 12 dw Troy is 1 lb Aver

Avoirdupois Weight

16 drams is 1 oz
16 oz is 1 lb
28 lb is $\frac{1}{4}$ C.
112 lb is — 1 C
5 C is 1 hh
20 C is 1 Tun

A fother or Tun of Lead is 19 C — $\frac{1}{2}$ a Load is 30 formels or 175 Stone
a Stone of Lead is 5 lb — $\frac{5}{6}$



In 11 Pipes of oyl Each C 8 - 4 - 18 lb Gros Tare 19 lb how many lb Neat

8 - 4 - 18
4
33
28
272
67
942
11

7) 10362 lb Gros in 11 Pipes
8) 1480 for — 16 Tare
2) 185 for — 2 Tare
92 for — 1 Tare
1757 19 Tare

26) 8605 Subtil lb

331

28) 8274 lb Neat
14

4) 295 3/4 quarters
73 C Neat

26) 8605 / 331

28) 8274 / 295
267
154
114

C 8 - 4 - 18 lb
11

7) 92 - 2 - 2 Gros Weight
Tare 8) 13 - 0 - 24 for - 16 lb
2) 1 - 2 - 17 for - 2
3 - 8 for - 1
Tare 15 - 2 - 21 for 19

26) 76 - 3 - 9
2 - 3 - 23 lb Tret
73 - 3 - 14 neat weight

In 319 Each 16 - 1/2 - 14 Gros Tare 19 lb and
Tret 4 lb 104 Cloff howmany Neat

6
16 - 1/2 - 14
4
66
28
532
133
1862 Gros in 1
319
16758
1862
5586
593978 Total Gros in 319
84854 Tare for 16 — Remain 6 wh + lb : I of
10606 Tare for 2 — 26 maks 1 21 = 27 5
5303 Tare for 1 — 1 last figure in 1 quotient is 9 so put 1 bak and maks
100763 Tare for 19 — 26) 493215 (18969
26) 493215 Subtill
18970 Tret foring
3/00) 4742|45
1580 Cloff
112) 472665 | Neat
1246 | 4220 9 qrs 0 - 25 Neat
226 Ans
2

In 1/7) 23 - 1/4 - 9 - 1/3 Gros Tare 16 lb how Neat
- 3 - 1/4 - 9 1/3 — 1/7 of 7/3 = 7/23 | 1/3
20

In 1/6 20 Neat 16 Tare 4 9 Gros
3 - 1/4 - 9 - 2/6 1/3
112 - 16 = 96 ÷ 16 = 6
23 - 1/4 - 9 1/3 Gros

- Loss
+ more
× mult
÷ divide
= equall

In 359 C. ½ 18 lb of Currants Neat Tare 15 lb ℔ C. When it was Gros I demand what was ye Gros Weight

As 97 is to 112 Gros so is 359 ½ 18 to the Gros thereof

1438
28
11512
2877
40282
112
97) 4511584 / 46511 = 415 - 4 3 17/97
631
495
108
114
17

In 415 - 1/4 3 17/97 Gros Tare 15 lb C. how many neat
4
1661
28
13291
3322
46511 C. Gros
97
325577
418600
16:14 4511984
322256 + tare for
3819774 tare for 7
6042330 tare for 15
76 3907354 40282 Neat = 359 ½ - 18
273
195
194
.:.

The Prof of the forgoing Question

In 23 C ¼ – 9 ⅓ Gros tare 16 l per C how many C Neat
4
93
28
753
186
2613 ⅓ Gros C
7) 1840
3) 1120 ⅓
373 Tare
12) 2240 l Neat
20 C Neat

2613 ⅓ C gros
7) 1840
1120
3) 6720
2240 l Neat

In 20 C neat at 14 l per C Tare taken from ye Gros what was ye Gros weight
112
2240 l neat

As 98 is to 14 :: 2240 or in les tearms As 7 : 1 :: 2240
320
or as 7 : 1 :: 320 for Prof
112) 2560 l gros
320
22 C ¾ 12 l
96

In 22 C ¾ – 12 l Gros tare 14 l per C how many C neat
4
91
28
730
183
8) 2560 l Gros
320 l Tare
112) 2240 l Neat
20 C

or thus 20 C neat at 16 l per C Tare
8) 3 ⅓ Tare
23 ⅓ Gros

whats ye Gros weight of 21 C neat at 14 l per C Tare was deducted
7) 3 Tare
24 Gros

Questions in Reduction of Weight

1st Demand What was the Gross Weight of 20 C Neat When Tare of 16 lb C had been Substracted from the Gros — 1st Substract 16 ye Tare from 112 ye Gros C ye Remainder is 96 for the neat of 112 C thereof

Then as 96 C neat is to 112 lb Gros so 20 C Neat is to the Gros-

112
2240 C neat
112

96) 250880 (2613 C Gros 1/3
588
128
320
32

or as

6 is 7 so 2240
7
6) 15680 (2/6 or 1/3 as before ye Reason is
2613

as folows 96 divided by 16 quots 6 & 112 by 16 quots 7

Or this Gros may be found out from ye Tare as any Neat to ye Tare thearof So any Given neat to the Tare thearof which added to ye Given Neat is ye Gros Weight So as 96 C to 16 ye C tare so 2240 C Neat to its Tare

or as 6 — 1
6) 2240 (2/6 1/3 Tare which added to the 2240
373
373 1/3

2613 1/3 C the C Gros as before

the Reson of the Last Question is dividing ye 2 first numb by 16

112) 2613 (23 — 23 C 1/4 — 9 1/3
373
28 | 37 | 1
9