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Rives

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(54) **LOTTERIES, DRAWING**

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John C Rives

Letters Patent

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent, and making part of the same, containing a description in the words of the said John C Rives himself of his improvement in the mode of drawing Lotteries.

In the System of drawing Lotteries the tickets are made or numbered by changing as often as it can be done, the numbers figures, letters marks or characters, and on a certain number of decimal points. If numbers are used, compounded of two figures, then each number must be separated by a dot or mark; but if single simple figures, letters marks or characters are used, then there is no necessity for such operation. Each and every ticket in a scheme must have on it the same number of numbers, figures, letters marks or characters. The number of numbers, figures, letters marks or characters, used in making or numbering the tickets multiplied into itself as often as there are decimal points on a ticket or in other words as often as there are numbers, figures, letters, or marks, or characters, on a ticket will give the number of Tickets that can be made with that numbers, figures, letters marks or characters. For example, if twenty five numbers figures letters marks or characters, are changed on three decimal points, or in other words, if three of the twenty five numbers, figures letters . . . . . or characters are put on a ticket. The third power of twenty five (15625) is the number of tickets that can be made. If thirty be changed on three decimal points, the third power of thirty (27000) is the number of Tickets that can be made. If thirty three be changed on three decimal points, the third power of thirty three (35937) is the number of Tickets that can be made: If ten be changed on four decimal points, the fourth power of ten (10000) is the number of tickets that can be made. If twelve be changed on four decimal points, the fourth power of twelve (20.736) is the number of Tickets that can be made. If eight be changed on five decimal points, the fifth power of eight (32.768) is the number of tickets that can be made. A complete Table made out according to this System will show the following results Viz. It will

contain an equal number of each of the numbers, figures, letters
marks, or characters used. They will be equally distributed
on all the decimal points. The same numbers, figures, let-
ters, marks, or characters that are found in reading or enu-
merating from left to right, will also be found in reading
or enumerating from right to left. The position or relation
that any number, figure, letter, mark or character bears,
to another will be found to be maintained or occupied - - - by
each of the others. To draw a Lottery when the Tickets
are made or numbered as above described, there must be
put into the wheel, such an one as is usually made use of
in drawing Lotteries, as many of each of the numbers, figures
letters, marks, or characters used in making the tickets
as there are decimal points, or numbers, figures, letters,
. . . . . or characters on a ticket. When figures, num-
bers, letters, marks or characters are used in making or
numbering the tickets, and four of them are put on each
ticket, then four of each must be put into the wheel which
together will make forty: For example suppose the ten figures
in arithmetic were used, and four put on each ticket, then
there would be put into the wheel, four 0's four 1's four 2's
four 3's four 4's four 5's four 6's four 7's four 8's four
9's. This one example is thought to be sufficient explanation
as regards putting the numbers figures, letters, marks or characters
into the wheel. There must be drawn from the wheel as
many numbers figures, letters, marks, or characters, as there
are numbers, figures, letters, marks, or characters on a ticket,
which will decide which of the tickets are blanks, and which
are prizes, and also what prize or prizes each ticket is en-
titled to, or if it should be thought best the capital prize
might be decided by drawing from the wheel as many numbers
figures, letters, marks or characters, as there are on a ticket for
each of them. The secondary prizes by drawing from the wheel

one ballot less than was drawn for each capital prize. The next grade of prizes by drawing from the wheel one ballot less than was drawn to decide the secondary prizes and so on drawing one ballot less each time, till every grade of prizes were drawn for. In drawing on this system, when a ballot is drawn from the wheel, its number, figure, letter, mark, or character, must be taken, and the ballot again put into the wheel before another one is drawn. This is done to give all those Tickets that have two or more numbers figures, letters, marks, or characters, on them a like an equal chance with those which have each of their numbers figures, letters, marks, or characters, different. When every grade of prizes in a scheme are drawn for, it is not necessary that the ballots should be returned to the wheel. It is probable that the prizes would be distributed more regularly if the ballots were not returned to the wheel.

Witnesses
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A few days may not exceeding five after the above specification was drawn for and deposited in the Patent Office it discovered that it was not necessary to put into the wheel more than one of the figures letters, or characters, used in making the Tickets. Washington 11th Dec. 1826

Witness
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(1020 Words)