

<http://www.xs4all.nl/~adcs/stevin/telconst/10ths.html#B3v>

D I S M E :

The Art of Tenths,
OR,
Decimall Arithmetike,

Teaching how to performe all Computations
whatsoever, by whole Numbers without
Fractions, by the foure Principles of
Common Arithmetike: namely, Ad-
dition, Substraction, Multiplication,
and Division.

Invented by the excellent Mathematician,
Simon Stevin.

Published in English with some additions
by *Robert Norton*, Gent.



Imprinted at London by *S. S.* for *Hugh*
Astley, and are to be sold at his shop at
Saint Magnus corner. 1608.



☛ Robert Norton to
the
courteous Readers.

Lthough I have too often been an unwilling witsse of the over-rash disposition of divers unadvised censurers, that would have themselves esteemed skilfull, and yet either will not, or rather cannot doe any thing of worth themselves, not sparing to cavill, detract, and iniuriously to burthen other mens well pretended indevours, with unworthy and undeserved scoffes and scandalls: but in stead of reading to understand, and then to examine their true validitie, that so with iudgement they might censure them, have critically plaid the right Momes: And though I hope not as Iacke alone, to escape that

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which few or none have done before me: yet the respect I have to the publike good, that you my Countrymen, such as either want leisure or language, may become partakers of these excellent inventions of that famous forraigne Authour, more prevailing with mee, then the carelesse regard I have of such iniuries could hinder, I have, as you see, adventured to provide for this worthy stranger, this English welcome, and have preferred some few of mine owne friends (though unworthy) to accompany him:

And so commending him to your
courteous entertainements,
doe bid you hartily
farewell.

Yours in all courtesie,

R. N.

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DEFINITIONS

appertaining to Arithmetically
whole Numbers,

The first Definition.

Rithmetick is the Science of Numbers.

The second Definition.

*N*umber is that which expresseth the quantitie of each thing.

The third Definition.

*T*he *Characters* by which Numbers are denoted, are ten; namely, 0 signifying the beginning of Number, and 1, and 2, and 3, and 4, and 5, and 6, and 7, and 8, and 9.

The fourth Definition.

*E*very three Characters of a Number is called a *Member*, whereof the first are the three first towards the right hand: the second, the three Characters next following towards the left hand: And so by order, for the third Member and others following, as many as there shall be found threes in the Number propounded.

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The Explication.

*A*S in the number $\overset{\cdot}{3}\overset{\cdot}{5}7876297$,
the 297 is called the first Member: and 876 the second: and 357 the third.

The fifth Definition.

*T*he first Character of the first Member, beginning from the right hand to the left, doth simply signifie his owne value: the second, so many times ten, as that containeth unities: the third, so many times a hundred, as that containeth unities: and the first Character of the second Member so many times a thousand, as that containeth unities: and so by the tenth progression of all the rest of the Characters contained in the number

proposed.

Explication.

Let the Number propounded be $\overset{\cdot}{7}\overset{\cdot}{5}\overset{\cdot}{6}\overset{\cdot}{8}\overset{\cdot}{7}\overset{\cdot}{1}\overset{\cdot}{3}\overset{\cdot}{8}\overset{\cdot}{7}\overset{\cdot}{1}\overset{\cdot}{3}\overset{\cdot}{0}\overset{\cdot}{7}\overset{\cdot}{8}\overset{\cdot}{9}\overset{\cdot}{2}\overset{\cdot}{7}\overset{\cdot}{6}$.

Then according to this definition, the first Character 6, maketh sixe: and the 7 following, seventie: and the 2 following, two hundred: and the 9, nine thousand: and so of the rest. To expresse this Number: place over everie first Character of each Member (except the first Member) a pricke or point, as you see above: then say, seven hundred fifty six thousand thousand thousand thousand, (namely, so many times thousand, as there are prickes or points from 7 to the end) eight hundred seventie one thousand thousand thousand thousand, three hundred eightie seven thousand thousand thousand, one hundred thirty thousand thousand, seven hundred eightie nine thousand, two hundred seventy six.

The sixth Definition.

A Whole number is either a unitie, or a compounded multitude of unities.

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The seventh Definition.

The Golden Rule, or Rule of three, is that by which to three tearmes given, the fourth proportionall tearme is found.

The operation of Arithmetical whole Numbers.

Of the Addition of whole Numbers.

The first Probleme.

Arithmetical whole numbers being given to finde their **Summe**, **Explication propounded**, let the Numbers given to be added, be 379, and 7692, & 4545.

Explication required, to find their summe.

Construction: the Numbers given, shall be disposed as followeth: so as their first Characters towards the right hand, stand directly one under another: and likewise their second Characters, and so also the rest following, drawing under them a line:

then shall all the Characters of the first ranke towards the right hand be added, saying, 9 and 2 make 11, and 5 make 16, whereof the 6 shall be placed under the first ranke, and the 1 of the same 16, shall be added to the second ranke, saying, 1 and 7 make 8, and 9 make 17, and 4 make 21. of which the 1 shall be placed directly under the second ranke, and the 2

379
7692
4545
<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
12616

shall be added to the third ranke, saying, 2 and 3 make 5, and 6 make 11, and 5 make 16, whereof the 6 shall be placed under the third ranke, and the 1 shall be added

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to the fourth, saying, 1 and 7 make 8, and 4 make 12, which shall be wholly placed in their rank thus.

I say, 12616 is the summe required.	<i>Numbers</i>	}	379
	<i>given.</i>	{	7692
			4545
	<i>Summe.</i>		12616

Demonstration: if from the three Numbers given, the two first be taken away, and there remaineth 4545: And if from the Summe 12616, the two first given be substracted also, there remaineth likewise 4545: But by the common **Axiom**, if from things equall, equall things bee substracted, their rests shall be equall: And things substracted equall to things substracted, all shall be equall Therefore, 12616 is equall to three Numbers given, which is the thing required.

Conclusion: Arithmetically whole Numbers being given to be added, we have found their summe as was required.

Substraction of whole Numbers.

The second Probleme.

AN Arithmetically whole Number being given, out of which to substract, and another Arithmetically whole Number to bee substracted: to finde their Rest.

Explication propounded, bee the Number out of which to substract, 238754207: And the number to be substracted 71572604 given.

Explication required to finde their Rest.

Construction: the Number to be substracted, shall be so placed under the Number out of which it is to bee substracted,

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stracted, as that the 4 stand directly under the 7, and the 0 under the 0, and so of the rest, drawing a line betweene the numbers given, and another under the number which is to be substracted, as hereunder appeareth.

Then beginning at the right hand,	<i>Number out, &c.</i>	<u>238754207</u>
substract 4 from 7, and there resteth 3,	<i>Number to be, &c.</i>	<u>71572604</u>
which shall be set directly under the 4,		
and then say, 0 out of 0 resteth 0,	<i>Rest.</i>	167181603

placing 0 under the 0: then 6 from 2, which being impossible, say, 6 from 10, and 2 (which is 12) resteth 6, placing that under the 6: then 2 from 3, (true it is that you should have said 2 from 4, had it not been that you borrowed 1 from the 4 to make the other 2 to value 12) resteth 1, placing that under the 2: and so of all the other. The disposition of their Characters are as heere appeareth. I say that 167181603 is the Rest required.

w the product of 3 and 8, seeke 8 in the upper line, and
 iagonall: and in the common Angle you shall find 24
 so of all the rest, as by the Table will plainely appeare.
 place the first numbers on the right hand (of the given)
 : another, and then draw a line, as heere-under is done.
 6 make 42, place 2 under 7, and retain the 4 (because
 memorie: then say, 7 times 4 make 28, and the 4 which
 , make 32, whereof place the 2 under the 3, and retain 3,
 make 35, and 3 which was borne in minde, make 38,

iced in order under the line, as you see.

all the 546 bee multiplied by

licator, saying, 3 times 6

Multiplicand. 546

the 8 under the 3: and so of

Multiplicator. 37

ll bee drawne a line, adding

3822

ie the two lines in this sort.

1638

2 is the Product required.

Product. 20202

1. The 20202 containeth the

as there is unities in the 546: therefore 20202 is the

s to be found.

Arithmetical whole number being given to be

other to multiply, we have found their required

Division of Arithmetical *whole Numbers.*

The fourth Probleme.

l whole Number being given to be divided, and another
 their Quotient.

ounded: Be the number to bee divided, 995, and the
 28 given.

ired: to finde their Quotient.

he number to be divided (or dividend) and the number to
) shall bee placed in order, drawing a crooked line, as
 th, saying, how many times 2 in 9? three times, (true it
 times 2 in 9, and 1 remaining) but wee will shew the

must say but three times) set downe 3 for the first
 Quotient, behynd the crooked line [error: 6], and the 3
 9 cancelling the 2 & 9: then multiply 8 by the divisor,
 : it maketh 24, which substract from 39 (here appeareth
 we sayd that 2 is but onely 3 times in 9: for if wee had
 ng of the 9, and had multiplied 8 by 4 it would have
 ould be substracted from 19 which then remayned of
 h is impossible; therefore there must be such a number

behind the crooked line, as that the product thereof may
 in the remaynder) resteth 15, which place over 39,
 and the 8, so shall the disposition of the Characters be

second Character of the
 divisor must againe be set under the
 the 8 of the divisor under the 5
 and the 2 under the 8, saying how
 5? five times, which 5 shalbe
 at the oblique line, for the

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x \quad (1 \\
 \cancel{x} \cancel{5} \quad (5 \\
 \cancel{8} \cancel{8} \quad | \quad 65 \quad \frac{11}{28} \quad 35 \frac{15}{28} \\
 \cancel{x} \quad \cancel{8} \quad \cancel{8} \quad \cancel{1} \quad \cancel{6} \quad \cancel{5} \quad \cancel{1} \quad \cancel{1} \quad \cancel{2} \quad \cancel{8}
 \end{array}$$

of the Quotient resteth 5 which shalbe placed over the 5
 saying the sayd 15 and 2: then multiplying the divisor 8 by
 2 maketh 16, which substract from 15 remayneth 15,
 and the 8 and distinguishing the 15 with crooked lines
 characters: then draw a line neere the Quotient 35,
 name the sayd remaynder, and under the same the
 the disposition of the Characters will be as appeareth
 $35 \frac{15}{28}$ is the Quotient required.

1: the $35 \frac{15}{28}$ containeth the unity so often as the 995
 divisor 28: therefore $35 \frac{15}{28}$ is the Quotient required
 demonstated.

In Arithmetically whole number for dividend

or given, we have found their Quotient required.

The Rule of Three, or Gol- Rule of Arithmetically whole Numbers.

The fift Probleme.

Of Arithmetically Numbers, being given to finde their
 one.

found: Be the three termes given 2 3 4.

ired: To finde their fourth proporcionall Terme: that is
 ason to the third terme 4, as the second terme 3, is to

multiply the second terme 3, by the third terme 4, &
 maketh 12: which dividing by the first terme 2, giveth the
 that 6 is the fourth proportional terme required.
 there is from 6 to 4, Reason sesquialter, and the same
 from 3 to 2: therefore 6 is the fourth proportionall terme
 required.

In Arithmetically numbers being given, wee have found
 their fourth proportionall terme required.



The Preface of Simon Stevin.

*Astronomers, Land-meaters, Measurers
of Tapistry, Gaudgers, Stereometers in
generall, Money-Masters, and to
all Marchants, Simon Steuin
wisheth health.*

great, being greater then any of you expect to come from me. Seeing then that the matter of this Disme (the cause of the name whereof shalbe declared by the first definition following) is number, the use and effects of which your selves shall sufficiently witnes by your continuall experiences, therefore it were not necessary to use many words thereof: for the Astrologer knoweth, that the world is become by computation Astronomicall (seing it teacheth the Pilot the elevation of the Equator and of the Pole, by meanes of the declination of the Sunne, to describe the true Longitudes, Latitudes, situations & distances of places, &c.) a Paradise, abounding in some places with such things as the Earth cannot bring forth in other. But as the sweet is never without the sowre: so the travayle in such computations cannot be unto him hidden, namely, in the busy multiplications and divisions which proceed of the 60 progression of degrees, minutes, seconds, thirds, &c. And the Surveyor or Land-meater knoweth, what great benefite the world

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receyveth from his science, by which many dissensions and difficulties are avoyded, which otherwise would arise by reason of the unknowne capacity of Land: besides, he is not ignorant (especially whose busines and imployment is great) of the troublesome multiplications of Roods, Feete, and oftentimes of ynches, the one by the other, which not onely molesteth, but also often (though he be very well experienced) causeth error, tending to the damage of both parties, as also to the discredit of Land-meater or surveyor, and so for the Money-masters, Marchants, and each one in his busines: therefore how much they are more worthy, and the meanes to attayne them the more laborious, so much the greater and better is this Disme, taking away those difficulties. But howe? it teacheth (to speake in a word) the easy performance of all reckonings, computations, & accounts, without broken numbers, which can happen in mans busines, in such sort, as that the foure Principles of Arithmetick namely, *Addition*, *Substraction*, *Multiplication*, & *Devisiõ*, by whole numbers, may satisfie these effects, affording the like facility unto those that use Counters. Now if by those meanes wee gaine the time which is precious, if hereby that be saved which otherwise should be lost, if so, the paines, controversy, error, dammage, and other inconveniences commonly hapning therein, be eased, or taken away, then I leave it willingly unto your iudgements to be censured: and for that, that some may say that certaine inventions at the first seeme good, which when they come to be practized,

[[C](#)]

f worth, as it often hapneth to the serchers of
 which seeme good in small proofes and modell,
 or comming to the effect, they are not worth a
 we answere that herein is no such doubt: for
 y sheweth the same: namely, by the practize of
 ind-meaters of *Holland*, unto whom we have
 (laying aside that which each of them had,
 owne manner, invented to lessen their paines in
 ons) do use the same to their great contentment,
 it as the nature of it witnesseth, the due effect
 oweth: The like shall also happen to each of your
 same as they doe: meane while live in all

The Argument.

two parts, that is, *Definitions & Operations*: by the
 declared what Disme is, by the second, third and fourth,
nt, Prime, Second &c. and *Disme* numbers are: the
 ured by foure propositions, The *Addition, Substraction,*
Division of Disme numbers. The order whereof may
 presented by this Table.

Definitions , as what is	Disme, Comencement, Prime, Second &c. Disme number.	}
Operations or Practice of the	Addition, Substraction, Multiplication, Devision.	}

re premises may the better be explained, there shalbe
[index](#) adioyned, declaring the use of the Disme in many
 examples, and also definitions and operations, to teach
 ready know the use and practize of *Numeration*, and the
 f common Arithmetick, in whole numbers,
Substraction, Multiplication, & Devision, together with
 sufficient to instruct the most ignorant in the usuall
 of *Disme* or Decimall Arithmeticke.

The first Part.

Of the Definitions of the Dismes.

The first Definition.

Disme is a kind of Arithmeticke, invented by the tenth progression, consisting in Characters of Cyphers; whereby a certaine number is described, and by which also all accounts which happen in humane affayres, are dispatched by whole numbers, without fractions or broken numbers.

Explication.

LEt the certaine number be one thousand, one hundred and eleven, described by the Characters of Cyphers thus 1111, in which it appeareth that ech 1 is the 10th part of his precedent character 1: likewise in 2378 each unity of 8 is the tenth of each unity of 7, and so of all the others: But because it is convenient that the things whereof we would speake, have names, and that this maner of

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computation is found by the consideration of such tenth or Disme progression; that is, that it consisteth therein entirely, as shall hereafter appeare: Wee call this Treatise fitly by the name of **Disme**, whereby all accounts hapning in the affayres of man, may be wrought and effected without fractions or broken numbers, as hereafter appeareth.

The second Definition.

EVERy number propounded, is called **Comencement**, wose signe is thus $(^0)$.

Explication.

BY example, a certaine number is propounded of three hundred sixty foure: we call the 364 Comencements, described thus 364 $(^0)$ and so of all other like.

The third Definition.

AND each tenth part of the vnity of the Comencement, wee call the **Prime**, whose signe is thus $(^1)$, and each tenth part of the vnity of the Prime, we call the **Second**, whose signe is $(^2)$, and so of the other: each tenth part of the unity of the precedent signe, alwayes in order, one further.

Explication.

AS 3 $(^1)$ 7 $(^2)$ 5 $(^3)$ 9 $(^4)$ that is to say, 3 Primes, 7 Seconds, 5 Thirds, 9 Fourths, and so proceeding infinitely: but to speake of their valew, you may note, that according to this definition, the sayd numbers are $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{7}{100}$, $\frac{5}{1000}$, $\frac{9}{10000}$, together $\frac{3759}{10000}$. and likewise 8 $(^0)$ 9 $(^1)$ 3 $(^2)$ 7 $(^3)$ are worth $8\frac{9}{10}\frac{3}{100}\frac{7}{1000}$ together $8\frac{937}{1000}$ and so of other like. Also you may understand, that in this Disme we use no

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fractions, and that the multitude of signes, except ⁽⁰⁾ never exceede 9: as for example, not 7 ⁽¹⁾ 12 ⁽²⁾ but in their place 8 ⁽¹⁾ 2 ⁽²⁾, for they valew as much.

The fourth Definition.

The numbers of the second and third Definitions beforegoing, are generally called **Disme numbers**.

The end of the Definitions.

The second part of the Disme.

Of the Operation or Practize.

The first proposition of Addition.

Disme numbers being given how to adde them to find their summe.

The explication propounded; there are 3 orders of Disme numbers given, of which the first 27 ⁽⁰⁾, 8 ⁽¹⁾, 4 ⁽²⁾, 7 ⁽³⁾, the second 37 ⁽⁰⁾, 8 ⁽¹⁾, 7 ⁽²⁾, 5 ⁽³⁾, the third 875 ⁽⁰⁾, 7 ⁽¹⁾, 8 ⁽²⁾, 2 ⁽³⁾.

The explication required, we must find their total summe.

Construction.

The numbers given, must be placed in order as here adioyning, adding them in the vulgar maner of adding of whole numbers in this maner: The summe (by the first Probleme of Arithmetick following) is 941504, which are (that which the signes above the numbers do shew) 941 ⁽⁰⁾ 5 ⁽¹⁾ 0 ⁽²⁾ 4 ⁽³⁾. I say, they are the summe required.

	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
2	7	8	4	7
3	7	8	7	5
8	7	5	7	8
8	7	5	7	8

9	4	1	5	0
			4	

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Demonstration: the 27 ⁽⁰⁾ 8 ⁽¹⁾ 4 ⁽²⁾ 7 ⁽³⁾ given, make by the 3 Definition before 27 ⁸/₁₀ ⁴/₁₀₀ ⁷/₁₀₀₀, together 27 ⁸⁴⁷/₁₀₀₀, and by the same reason, the 37 ⁽⁰⁾ 8 ⁽¹⁾ 7 ⁽²⁾ 5 ⁽³⁾ shall make 37 ⁸⁷⁵/₁₀₀₀, and the 875 ⁽⁰⁾ 7 ⁽¹⁾ 8 ⁽²⁾ 2 ⁽³⁾ will make 875 ⁷⁸²/₁₀₀₀, which three numbers make by common addition of vulgar Arithmeticke 941 ⁵⁰⁴/₁₀₀₀: But so much is the summe 941 ⁽⁰⁾ 5 ⁽¹⁾ 0 ⁽²⁾ 4 ⁽³⁾: therefore it is the true summe to be demonstrated.

Conclusion: Then Disme numbers being given to bee added, wee have found their summe, which is the thing required.

Note, that if in the number given, there want some signes of their naturall order, the place of the defectant shal be filled.

As for example, let the numbers given be 8⁽⁰⁾ 5⁽¹⁾ 6⁽²⁾ and 5⁽⁰⁾ 7⁽²⁾: in which the latter wanted the signe of⁽¹⁾, in the place thereof shall 0⁽¹⁾ be put, take then for that latter number given 5⁽⁰⁾ 0⁽¹⁾ 7⁽²⁾ adding them in this sort.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{cccc}
 & (0) & (1) & (2) \\
 8 & 5 & 6 & \\
 5 & 0 & 7 & \\
 \hline
 1 & 3 & 6 & 3
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

This advertisement shall also serve in the three following propositions, wherein the order of the defaying figures must be supplied, as was done in the former example.

The second Proposition.

Of Substraction.

A Disme number being given to subtract: another lesse Disme number given out of the same to finde their rest.

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Explication propounded: be the numbers given 237⁽⁰⁾ 5⁽¹⁾ 7⁽²⁾ 8⁽³⁾ & 59⁽⁰⁾ 7⁽¹⁾ 3⁽²⁾ 9⁽³⁾

The Explication required; to find their rest.

Construction: the numbers given shalbe placed in this sort, subtracting according to vulgar maner of subtraction of whole numbers, thus

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{cccccc}
 & & (0) & (1) & (2) & (3) \\
 2 & 3 & 7 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\
 \hline
 & & 5 & 9 & 7 & 3 & 9 \\
 \hline
 1 & 7 & 7 & 8 & 3 & 9
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

The rest is 177839 which valueth as the signes over them do denote 177⁽⁰⁾ 8⁽¹⁾ 3⁽²⁾ 9⁽³⁾, I affirme the same to be the rest required.

Demonstration: the 237⁽⁰⁾ 5⁽¹⁾ 7⁽²⁾ 8⁽³⁾ make by the third Definition of this Disme, $237 \frac{5}{10} \frac{7}{100} \frac{8}{1000}$ together 237, $\frac{578}{1000}$ and by the same reason, the 59⁽⁰⁾ 7⁽¹⁾ 3⁽²⁾ 9⁽³⁾ value $59 \frac{739}{1000}$ which subtracted from $237 \frac{578}{1000}$ there resteth $177 \frac{839}{1000}$, but so much doth 177⁽⁰⁾ 8⁽¹⁾ 3⁽²⁾ 9⁽³⁾ value: that is then the true rest which should be made manifest.

Conclusion: a Disme being given, to subtract it out of another Disme number, and to know the rest, which we have found.

The third Proposition: of Multiplication.

A Disme number being given to be multiplied, and a multiplicator given to find their product:

The Explication propounded: be the number to be multiplied 32⁽⁰⁾ 5⁽¹⁾ 7⁽²⁾, and the multiplicator 89⁽⁰⁾ 4⁽¹⁾ 6⁽²⁾

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{cccc}
 & (0) & (1) & (2) \\
 3 & 2 & 5 & 7 \\
 8 & 9 & 4 & 6
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

required: to find the

2 9 3 1 3
2 6 0 5 6

the given numbers are

as is shewed, multiplying according to the vulgar manner by whole numbers, in this manner,

that, 29137122: Now to

2 9 1 3 7 1 2 2
(0) (1) (2) (3) (4)

the value, join the

together as the one (2)

also, which together make (4), and say that the last signe

shall be (4) which being knowne, all the rest are also

continued order. So that the product required, is 2913 (0)

).

The number given to be multiplied, 32 (0) 5 (1) 7 (2) (as

the third Definition of this Disme) $32 \frac{5}{10} \frac{7}{100}$, together

for the same reason the multiplicator 89 (0) 4 (1) 6 (2) value

is, the said $32 \frac{57}{100}$ multiplied, giveth the product

that its value is 2913 (0) 7 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 2 (4). It is then the

which we were to demonstrate.

Why (2) multiplied by (2) giveth the product (4) which is

four numbers, also why (4) by (5) produceth (9), and why (0)

by (3) &c. Let us take $\frac{2}{10}$ and $\frac{3}{100}$ which (by the third

Definition) are 2 (1) 3 (2) their product is $\frac{6}{1000}$ which value

is 6 (3), multiplying then (1) by (2) the product is

compounded of the summe of the numbers of the

Conclusion.

How to multiply, and to be multiplied, being given, we

proceed, as we ought.

Note.

When the number to be multiplied, be unequal to the

multiplicator, as for example, the one 3 (4) 7 (5) 8 (6),

they shall be handled as

the disposition thereof shall be

(4) (5) (6)
3 7 8
5 4 (2)

1 5 1 2
1 8 9 0

2 0 4 1 2
(4) (5) (6) (7) (8)

The fourth Proposition: of Division.

A Disme number for the dividend, and divisor, being given to find the Quotient
Explication proposed: let the number for the dividend be $3^{(0)} 4^{(1)} 4^{(2)} 3^{(3)} 2^{(4)}$, and the divisor $9^{(1)} 6^{(2)}$.

Explication required: to find their Quotient.

Construction: the numbers given divided (omitting the signes) according vulgar manner of dividing of whole numbers, giveth the Quotient, 3587; not what they value; the latter signe of the divisor (2) must be subtracted from signe of the dividend which is (5) , resteth (3) for the latter signe of the latter of the Quotient, which being so knowne, all the rest are also manifest by the continued order, thus $3^{(0)} 5^{(1)} 8^{(2)} 7^{(3)}$ are the Quotient required.

Demonstration: the number dividend given $3^{(0)} 4^{(1)} 4^{(2)} 3^{(3)} 5^{(4)} 2^{(5)}$ (by the third Definition of this Disme) $3^{4/10} 4^{4/100} 3^{3/1000} 5^{2/10000}$ together 3 and by the same reason, the divisor $9^{(1)} 6^{(2)}$ valueth $96/100$, by which 3^{44352} divided, giveth the Quotient $3^{587/1000}$; but the sayd Quotient valueth $3^{(0)} 5^{(1)} 8^{(2)} 7^{(3)}$: therefore it is the true Quotient to be demonstrated.

Conclusion: a Disme number being given for the dividend [D]

and divisor, we have found the Quotient required.

Note, if the divisors signes be higher then the signes of the dividend, then as many such Cyphers 0 ioyned to the dividend as you will, or many as shall be necessary:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 XXX(1 \\
 4000000 \\
 3333
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{r}
 (0)(1)(2) \\
 (1333
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 \hline
 522 \\
 \hline
 23 \\
 \hline
 4
 \end{array}$$

Note 2. the extraction of all kinds of Roots may also be made by these Disme numbers: as for example, To extract the square roote of 5 (²) 2 (³) 9 (⁴), which is performed in the vulgar maner of extraction in this sort, and the root shalbe 2 (¹) 3 (²), for the moitye or

[[Dv](#)]

halfe of the latter signe of the numbers given, is alwayes the latter signe of the roote: wherefore if the latter signe given were of a number imper: the signe of the next following shalbe added, and then it shalbe a number per: and then extract the Roote as afore. Likewise in the extraction of the Cubique Roote, the third part of the latter signe given shalbe alwayes the signe of the Roote: and so of all other kind of Roots.

The end of the Disme.

The Appendix.

The Preface.

SEing that we have already described the Disme, we will now come to theuse thereof, shewing by vi. Articles, how all computations which can happen in any mans busines, may be easily performed thereby: beginning first to shew how they are to be put in practize, in the casting up of the content or quantity of Land measured as followeth.

The first Article, of the Computations of

Land-meating.

CAll the Pearch or Rood also *Comencement*, which is 1 (⁰), dividing that into 10 equall parts, whereof each one shalbe 1 (¹); then divide each prime againe

[[D2](#)]

into 10 equall parts, each of which shalbe 1 (²); and againe each of them into 10 equall parts, and each of them shalbe 1 (³); proceeding further so, if neede be; but in Land-meating, divisions of seconds wilbe small enough: yet for such things as require more exactnes, as Fathoms of the Lead, Bodyes &c. there may be thirds used: and for as much as the greater number of Land-meaters use not the Pole, but a chayne line of three, foure or five Perch long marking upon the yard of their crosse staffe certaine feete 5 or 6 with fingers, palmes &c. the like may be done here: for in the place of their five or sixe feete with their fingers, they may put 5 or 6 *primes* with their *seconds*.

This being so prepared, these shalbe used in measuring, without regarding the feete and fingers of the Pole, according to the Custome of the place: & that which must be added, substracted, multiplied or divided according to this measure, shalbe performed according to the doctrine of the precedent examples.

AS for example, we are to adde 4. tryangles or surfaces of Land, whereof the first 345⁽⁰⁾ 7⁽¹⁾ 2⁽²⁾, & second 872⁽⁰⁾ 5⁽¹⁾ 3⁽²⁾, the third 615⁽⁰⁾ 4⁽¹⁾ 8⁽²⁾ & fourth 956⁽⁰⁾ 8⁽¹⁾ 6⁽²⁾;

$$\begin{array}{r}
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 \end{array}$$

These being added according to the manner declared in the first Proposition of this Disme in this sort, their summe will be 2790⁽⁰⁾ or Perches 5⁽¹⁾ 9⁽²⁾, the sayd Roods or Perches, divided according to the custome of the place; (for every Acre contayneth certaine Perches) by the number of perches you shall have the Acres sought.

BUt if one would know how many feete and fingers are in the 5⁽¹⁾ 9⁽²⁾ (that which Land-meater shall need to doe but once, and that at the end of the casting up of the proprietaries, although most men esteeme it unnecessary to make any mention of feete and fingers) it will appeare [D2v]

upon the Pole how many feete and fingers (which are marked, ioyning the tenth part upon another side of the Rood) accord with themselves.

In the second, out of 57⁽⁰⁾ 3⁽¹⁾ 2⁽²⁾ substracted 32⁽⁰⁾ 5⁽¹⁾ 7⁽²⁾ it may be effected according to the second proposition of this Disme, in this maner:

$$\begin{array}{r}
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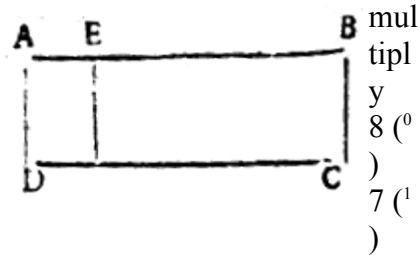
 \end{array}$$

In the third (for multiplication of the sides of certaine Triangles and Quadrangles)

$$\begin{array}{r}
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 \end{array}$$

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 2 2
 7 6
 2 5 0 (8
 4 6 3 4
 1 0 4 7 3 (9 (°)(°)(°)
 2 6 7 6 0 0 | 1 2 9 7
 2 6 3 3 3 2
 2 6 6 6
 2 2



3 (2), by 7 (0) 5 (1) 4 (2) & this may be performed according to the third proposition of this Disme, in this manner:

And giveth for the product 65 (0) 8 (1) &c.

In the fourth let A, B, C, D, be a certaine Quadrangle Rectangular, from which we must cut 367 (0) 6 (1), and the side AD maketh 26 (0) 3 (1): The question is, how much we shall measure from A, towards B, to cut off, (I mean by a line parallel to AD,) the said 367 (0) 6 (1)

Devide 367 (0) 6 (1) by 26 (0) 3 (1) according to the fourth proposition of this Disme: so the Quotient giveth from A, towards B, 13 (0) 9 (1) 7 (2), which is AE.

And if wee will, wee may come nearer (although it bee needles) by the second note of the fourth Proposition,

[D3]

the demonstrations of all these examples are already made in their propositions.

The II. Article: of the Computations of the measures of Tapistry, or Cloth.

THE Ell of the Measurer of Tapistrie or cloth, shall be to him 1 (0), the which he shall devide (upon the side whereon the partitions, which are according to the ordinance of the Towne, is not set out) as is done above on the Pole of the Land meater, namely into 10 equall parts, whereof each shall be 1 (0), then each 1 (1) into 10 equall partes, of which each shall be 1 (2) &c. And for the practise, seeing that these examples doe altogether accord with those of the first Article of Landmeating, it is thereby sufficiently manifest, so as we need not here make any mention againe of them.

The III. Article: of the Computations serving to Gaudging, and the measures of all Liquor vessels.

ONE Ame (which maketh 100 pots Antwerp) shalbe 1 (0), the same shall be divided in length and deepnes, into 10 equall parts (namely, equall in respect of the wine, not of the Rod; of which the parts of the profunditie

into certaine parts, and those againe into as many, &c. to the end thereby to worke alwayes by whole numbers, chusing the 60th progression, because that 60 is a number measurable by many whole measures, namely, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30: but if experience may be credited (we say with reverence to the venerable antiquity, and moved with the common utility) the 60th progression was not the most convenient, (at least) amongst those that in nature consist potentially, but the tenth which is thus: we call the 360 degrees also *Comencements*, expressing them so 360 (⁰), and each of them a degree or 1 (⁰) to be divided into 10 equall parts, of which each shall make 1 (¹), and againe each 1 (¹) into 10 (²) and so of the rest, as the like hath already bene often done.

Now this division being understood, we may describe more easily that we promised in Addition, Substraction, Multiplication, and Division; but because there is no difference betweene the operation of these, and the foure former propositions of this booke, it would but be losse of time, and therefore they shall serve for examples of this Article: yet adding thus much, that we will use this maner of partition in all the Tables & computations which happen in Astronomy, such as we hope to divulge in our vulgar Germane Language [△], which is the most rich adorned and perfect Tongue of all other, & of the most singularity, of which we attend a more abundant demonstration [△], then Peter and Iohn have made thereof in the [Bewysconst](#) and Dialectique, lately divulged, and have in the leafe following placed a necessary Table, for the reducing of the [[Ev](#)] minutes, seconds, &c. of the 60. progression, into primes, seconds, &c. of the tenth progression: the use whereof followeth.

The use of this Table.

WHen any number of minutes, seconds, thirds, fourths &c. of the 60th progression, are given to be reduced into the primes, seconds, thirds, &c. of the tenth progression, seeke the given number in this Table, or if the number be not there to be found, take the neerest: if none be there great enough, take halfe or one quarter of the given: if there be none small enough, double, treble, or quadruple, the given, and then as aforesayd seeke the neerest number thereunto in the Table, and the two numbers in whose common Angle the given number is found, or neerest found, shall shew you the quantity and quality of the subdivisions of the ten progressions proper to that given number, namely, the number standing in the toppe or front of the table directly over it, shall shew the quantity, and the number directly against it in the first Columne toward the left hand, shall denote the quality; as for example, be the pronumber

iii uii v

given ¹⁵ 7 ¹⁵, seeke it in the Table, and you shall find to stand in the front directly over it the figure 7, and in the first Columne directly against it toward the left hand (⁵): therefore according to the rule above

iii uii v

mentioned, I conclude, that ¹⁵ 7 ¹⁵ of the 60 progression valueth 7 (⁵) of the tenth progression &c.

This example I thinke sufficient to enlighten the ingenious practizer:

onely this, that if there be no number to be found in the Table, just or neere the number given, you may take two, three or more of those that will come nearest, and to worke as before: as for example also, be the

number given $\begin{array}{cccc} \text{i} & \text{ii} & \text{iii} & \text{v} \\ 19 & 58 & 14 & 28 & 48 \end{array}$ of the 60 progression; you shall find them

all by taking 4 of the numbers of the columnne under 3, to be $\begin{array}{cccc} & & & \text{ii} & \text{iii} & \text{v} \\ & & & 3 & 3 & 3 \end{array}$ of the tenth progression: and so with a small diligence may any other number of the one progression be reduced into the other, which I omit to speake any further of at this time.

[E2]

The sixt Article; of the Computations of Money-masters, Marchants, and of all estates in generall.

TO the end we speake in generall and briefly of the summe and contents of this Article, it must be alwayes understood, that all measures (be they of length, liquors, of mony &c.) be parted by the tenth progression, and each notable species of them, shalbe called *Comencement*: as a Marke, comencement of weight, by the which Silver and Gold are wayed, Pound of other common weights, Livers-degros in Flanders, Pound sterling in England, Ducat in Spaine &c. *Comencement* of Money: the highest signe of the Marke shalbe ⁽⁴⁾, for 1 ⁽⁴⁾ shall weigh about the halfe of one Es of Antwerp, the ⁽³⁾ shall serve for the highest signe of the Livre de gros, seing that 1 ⁽³⁾ maketh lesse than the quarter of one DS. [denarius, penny]

The subdivisions of weight to weigh al things, shalbe (in place of the halfe pound, quarter, halfe quarter, ounce, halfe ounce, esterlin, graine, Es, &c. of each signe 5, 3, 2, 1, that is to say, that after the pound or 1 ⁽⁰⁾ shall follow the halfe pound or 5 ⁽¹⁾, then the 3 ⁽¹⁾ then the 2 ⁽¹⁾ then the 1 ⁽¹⁾, and the like subdivisions have also the 1 ⁽¹⁾ and the other following.

WE thinke it necessary, that each subdivision, what matter soever the subject be of, be called *Prime, Second, Third, &c.* and that because it is notable unto us, that the Second, being multiplied by the Third, giveth in the product the Fifth (because two and three make five, as is sayd before) also the Third divided by the Second, giveth the Quotient Prime &c. that which so properly cannot be done by any other names: but when it shalbe named for distinction of the matters (as to say, halfe an Ell, half a pound, halfe a pynte &c.) we may call them Prime of Marc, Second of Marc, Second of Pound, Second of Ell, &c.

But to the end wee may give example, suppose 1 Mark

[E2v]

of Gold value 36 lib. 5 ⁽¹⁾ 3 ⁽²⁾ the Question what valueth 8 Marks 3 ⁽¹⁾ 5 ⁽²⁾ 4 ⁽³⁾: multiply 3652 by 8354; giving the product by the fourth [third] Proposition (which is also the solution required) 305 lib. 1 ⁽¹⁾ 7 ⁽²⁾ 1 ⁽³⁾; as for the 6 ⁽⁴⁾ and 2 ⁽⁵⁾ they are here of no estimation.

SUPPOSE againe, that 2 Ells and 3 ⁽¹⁾ cost 3 lib. 2 ⁽¹⁾ 5 ⁽²⁾ the question is, what shall 7 Ells 5 ⁽¹⁾ 3 ⁽²⁾ cost: multiply according to the custome the

last terme given by the second, and divide the product by the first, that is to say, 753 by 325 maketh 244725, which divided by 23, giveth the Quotient and solution 10 lib. 6 (¹) 4 (¹).

WE could also more amply demonstrate by easie examples of broken numbers, the comparison and great difference of the facility of this more then that, but we will passe them over for brevity sake.

LASTly, it may be sayd, that there is some difference betweene this last sixt Article, and the 5 precedent Articles, which is, that each one may exercise for themselves the tenth partition of the said precedent 5 Articles, though it be not given by the Magistrate of the place as a generall order, but it is not so in this latter: for the examples hereof, are vulgar computations, which do almost continually happen to every man, to whom it were necessary that the solution so found, were of each accepted for good and lawfull: Therefore considering the so great use, it would be a commendable thing, if some of those who expect the greatest commodity, would solicit to put the same in execution to effect, namely, that ioyning the vulgar partitions that are now in weight, measures, and moneyes (continuing still each Capitall measure, waight and Coyne in all places unaltered) that the same tenth progression might be lawfully ordained by the superiors, for every one that would use the same: it might also do well, if the values of Moneys, principally the new Coynes, might be valued and reckned upon certayne Primes, Seconds, Thirds &c. [E3]

But if all this be not put in practize so soone as we could wish, yet it will first content us, that it wil be beneficiall to our successors, if future men shal hereafter be of such nature as our predecessors, who were never negligent of so great advantage. Secondly, that it is not unnecessary for each in particular, for so much as concerneth him, for that they may all deliver them selves when they will, from so much and so great labour.

And lastly, although the effects of the sixt Article appeare not immediatly, yet it may be; and in the meane time may each one exercise himselfe in the five precedent, such as shalbe most convenient for them; as some of them have already practized.



The end of the Appendix.