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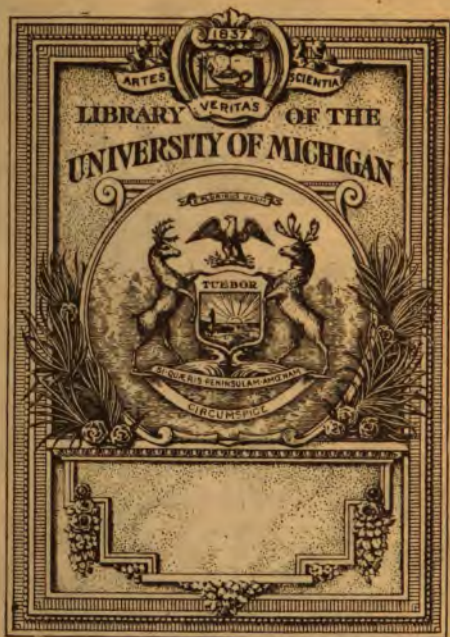
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*in Knapton*

THE  
Young Surveyor's Guide:  
OR, A  
New INTRODUCTION  
TO THE  
*Whole Art of Surveying Land,*  
Both by the CHAIN and all  
Instruments now in Use.

*Now first Publish'd from an Original M. S.*

To which is Added,

All the useful *Geometrical Definitions, Axioms, Problems and Theorems*, which relate to this Art. As also the Method of Casting up the Dimensions of Artificers Work. Very useful for all Gentlemen and Others.

There is also added, by way of APPENDIX, a new way of Surveying large Tracts of Land, according to the Learned Mr *Whiston's* and Mr *Ditton's* New Method of Surveying *England by Explosions*.

The manner of making up and preparing Transparent Colours for Beautifying Maps, Charts, Pictures, &c.

The Tables of Artificial Numbers, Sines and Tangents, to every Degree and Minute of the Quadrant. All which is very much Improved and Corrected,

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By *EDWARD LAURENCE*, Surveyor.

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LONDON, Printed for James Knapton, at the Crown  
in St Paul's Church-Yard. 1716.

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*W. Tapson*

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THE

# PREFACE.

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**A**LTHO' there is little need of saying any thing by way of Preface to the following Treatise; yet Custom having made it almost as necessary as an Entrance to an House; I shall so far comply with Custom as to say, That the following Directions for Surveying, &c. were put into my Hands in M. S. to be Enlarged, Corrected and Improved, in such a Manner as to make them of General Use and Easy Practice, according to the Modern, Best, and most Improved Methods in that Excellent and Useful Science.

How far and how well that Design and Purpose hath been pursued in the following Pages, I must leave to the Ingenious Reader to judge, after I have just told him that He will meet meet

# The Preface.

*with several very useful Definitions, Axioms, Problems and Theorems, wholly new, or at least newly apply'd. Here will be found also several new Problems added, relating to the Art of Dividing Land; As also a New Method of Surveying large Tracts of Land, by Sounds as well as Sight, by Vertue of distant Explosions, first Invented and Published by those two great Genius's and Improvers of Natural Philosophy, the Learned Mr Whiston and Mr Ditton.*

*I shall only add, That to make this Treatise of as General Use as may be, the Reader will meet with an useful Collection of all transparent Colours proper for the Beautifying Maps, Charts, &c. which perhaps may be thought entertaining to the Curious. But if I have made the whole Easy, Natural and Instructive, I have gained my End, and the Satisfaction I aim at.*

Edward Laurence.

CON-

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## The Explication of the Signs and Characters used in the Treatise.

$\parallel$ $\nabla$ $\wedge$ $+$ $-$ $\angle$ $:$ $\Delta$	Signific	<i>Equality, or equal to.</i>
		<i>Majority, or greater than.</i>
		<i>Minority, or lesser than.</i>
		<i>More, or to be added.</i>
		<i>Less, or to be subtracted.</i>
		<i>Angle used in Trigonometry.</i>
		<i>Therefore.</i>
		<i>Proportion.</i>
	<i>Angle used in the Theorems.</i>	

## E R R A T A.

**P**AG 2. *line* 18, put a Period after it p. 4. *l.* 7, dele-  
 B. p. 5. *l.* 24, *r.* dividing it. p. 6. *l.* 23, for these, *r.*  
 two. p. 7. *l.* 28, *r.* precede. p. 8. *l.* 21, for another, *r.* one  
 Point. p. 9. *l.* 18, *r.* Octahedron. p. 9. *l.* 23, *r.* Icosahe-  
 dron. p. 12. *l.* 21, *r.* a Line. p. 14. *l.* 9, for whose sides,  
*r.* each side whereof. p. 16. *l.* 17, for arc, *r.* is. p. 19. *l.*  
 13, *r.* Angles. p. 20. *l.* 23, *r.* falling. p. 21. *l.* 1, *r.* per-  
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 Word Deductions over the two Right-hand Columns p.  
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 Rod, *r.* Rood. p. 104. *l.* 19, for Roots. *r.* Roods p. 108.  
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*r.* either of the Products is.

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*J. Jackson*

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THE  
Young Surveyor's  
GUIDE.

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Practical Geometry.

**I** Design in this part to lay down the first Principles of Geometry; and to do it methodically, to begin with Definitions, and the Explication of the most ordinary Terms: To which I shall add some Maxims, wherein Natural Reason does instruct us; and then proceed to Geometrical Problems; and such Propositions as I find convenient for this Tract, so that a Man may be able to give a demonstrable Account of what he does.

B

*Geometrical*

*Geometrical Definitions.*

1 A Point is that which is considered as having no manner of Dimensions: And as being indivisible in every respect, the Ends or Extremities of Lines are Points.

2 *Fig. 1* A Line has Length, but no Breadth, nor Thickness; of which there are two sorts, viz. right or streight, and curve or crooked; as AB is a streight Line, BC a crooked Line.

3. *Fig. 2.* An Angle is the meeting of two Lines in a Point; provided the two Lines so meeting, do not make one streight Line: As in the Lines AB and AC meeting together in the Point A, make an Angle BAC, which is measur'd by an Arch of a Circle DE, described from the angular Point A as a Center, and intercepted between the Lines AC, and AB, which form it an Angle, is said to be equal to, greater or less than another, according as the Arch which measures it, contains as many, more, or fewer of the equal Parts into which that Circumference is supposed to be divided.

Of which right-lined Angles there are three sorts, viz. Right Angled, Acute, and Obtuse: when a Line falleth perpendicularly upon another, it maketh two right Angles, that is, neither leaneth to one side or the other.

*Example.*



*Example.*

**Fig. 3.** Let CAB be a right Line, DA perpendicular to it, that is to say, neither leaning towards B or C, but exactly upright, then are both the Angles at A, *viz.* DAB and DAC right Angles, and contain in each just 90 Degrees, or the 4th part of a Circle; but if the Line DA had not been Perpendicular, but had leaned towards B, then had DAC been an Obtuse Angle, or greater then a right Angle; and DAB, an Acute Angle; or less then a Right Angle.

4. A Figure is that which is comprehended under one, or more Lines.

5. All Figures contained under three Sides, are called Triangles, which *Euclid* divides, with respect either to their Angles or Sides.

6. **Fig. 4.** An Equilateral Triangle is that which hath its three Sides equal, as the Triangle ABC.

7. **Fig. 5.** An Isosceles Triangle, is that which hath two Sides equal: As if the two Sides AB and AC be equal, the Triangle ABC is Isosceles.

8. **Fig. 6.** A Scelenium, is a Triangle having all the three Sides unequal, as GHI.

9. **Fig. 7.** A Rectangled Triangle, is that which hath one right Angle, as DEF.

10. **Fig. 8.** An Ambligone, or obtuse Angled Triangle, is that which hath one Obtuse Angle, H as IGH.

B 2

Fig.

11. *Fig. 9.* An Oxygone, or Acute Angled Triangle, is that whose Angles are all Acute, as ABC.

12. *Fig. 10.* A Square consists of four equal Sides, and four right Angles, as AB.

13. A Parallelogram is a Figure that hath its two opposite Sides B parallel.

14. *Fig. 11.* An Oblong Rectangle, having, its opposite Sides equal, and its Angles right, as CB, is called a long Square or Parallelogram.

15. *Fig. 12.* A Rhombus, is that whose Sides are all equal, but not right Angled, as B.

16. *Fig. 13.* A Rhomboides, is that whose opposite Sides and Angles are equal among themselves; but not right Angled, as D.

17. *Fig. 14.* Parallel Lines are such as being in the same Plain will never meet, keeping still the same distance one from the other; as AB and CD.

18. *Fig. 15.* All other four-sided Figures are called Trapezia: Other Figures that are contained under 5, 6, 7, or more Sides, I call Irregular, Polygons, as F is an Irregular Figure, and G is a Trapezia.

*Note,* Such as are made by the Circumference of a Circle divided into any Number of equal parts, are regular Figures; having all their Sides and Angles equal, and are called from the Number of Angles they contain, as a *Pentagone*, *Hexagone*, *Hep- tagone*, *Octagone*, &c. Which signifies a Figure of 5, 6, 7 or 8 Angles or Sides, whose  
Sides

Sides and Angles are all equal one to another: For your better understanding of which, observe the Figures following.

19. *Fig. 16.* Now supposing the Sides and Angles to be all equal, (A) is a regular *Pentagone*, (B) a *Hexagone*, and C a *Heptagone*, &c.

20. *Fig. 17.* A Circle is a plain Figure, contained under one Line only, BDCGE, which is called the Periphery, in the Middle whereof there is a point A, which is called the Center; from whence all right Lines that are drawn to the Circumference are equal; as AB, AC, AD.

21. The Diameter of a Circle is a right Line drawn through the Center, and terminated by the Circumference of the Circle; thereby dividing it into two equal parts.

22. *Fig. 17.* The Semi-diameter or Radius is the half of the whole Diameter; as AC or AB are Semi-diameters.

23. A Chord is a streight Line subtending an Arch of a Circle, dividing into two parts.

24. *Fig. 17.* A Semicircle is the half of a Circle, contained under the Diameter and half Periphery, as DBC or BEC.

25. *Fig. 17.* A Quadrant is one fourth part of a Circle; and is made by the intersection of two Diameters perpendicularly, as ADC or ABD.

B 3

26: *Fig.*

26. *Fig. 17.* A Segment is a Figure comprehended under part of the Circumference of a Circle, and the Chord belonging to it, as ECG, by the Chord Line EC.

27. *Fig 17.* A Sector of a Circle is a Figure contained under two Right Lines, drawn from the Center A, and the Circumference lying between the same Lines, as ABD.

23. All Circumferences, as also like Arches, Sines, Tangents, Chords and Secants, are proportional to their Radii; That is, if the Radius of one Circle be double, treble, &c. the Radius of another: The Circumference as also like Arches (*i.e.* containing the same number of degrees,) and their Sines, Tangents, Chords, &c. of the former will be double, treble, &c. the Circumference like Arches, their Sines, Tangents, &c.

29. *Fig. 19.* A Diagonal is a straight Line drawn from one Angle of any Figure, to the opposite Angle, as CAB.

### M A X I M S.

1. Those Quantities that are equal to third, are equal betwixt themselves.
2. If equal Quantities be added to those that are equal, the Sums will also be equal.
3. If equal Quantities be taken away from those that are equal, the Remainders will be equal.

If

4. If you add equal Quantities to unequal, the whole will be unequal.

5. If from equal Quantities you take unequal, the Remainder will be unequal.

6. Quantities that are double, triple, quadruple &c. to the same Quantity, are equal among themselves.

7. Those things which mutually agree to each other, are equal.

8. Right Angles are equal to one another.

9. Parallel Lines have a common Perpendicular.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

There are two sorts of Propositions, *viz.* Problems and Theorems. A Problem always proposes something to be done: But a Theorem is a speculative Proposition, in which are considered the Affections and Properties of things already done.

### *Of Proportion.*

Multiplied Magnitude, is that which contains another Magnitude, a certain Number of times precisely.

Ratio or Reason, is the Comparison of two Quantities one with another, whereby one is said to be bigger or less than another; in which Comparison, that which proceeds, is called the Antecedent, and the other the Consequent.

B 4

Those

## 8 *The Young Surveyor's Guide.*

Those Quantities only admit of Reason, which being multiplied may exceed each other.

10 The Homologous Terms in any Proportion are the two Antecedents, or the two Consequents.

Reciprocal Figures, are such as are when we compare the Sides of one Figure to the Sides of the other, and the Antecedents, and the Consequents of the Reasons are in both Figures.

### *Of Solids, viz. Solid Bodies.*

A Solid Angle, is made by the meeting together of several plain Angles in one point, and of these there must be 3 at least.

Like rectilineal solid Figures, are such as are contained under an equal Number of like Plains.

A Pyramid is a solid Figure, contained under Plains collected from one Plain to another.

A Sphere is a solid Figure, bounded with a Surface, to which Superficies all the streight Lines that can be drawn from the Center are equal.

The Axis of a Sphere is a right Line drawn through the Center to both parts of the Circumference, about which, if a Semi-circle be turn'd, it will beget a Sphere.

A

A Cone is a solid Figure, arising from a circular Base of straight Lines, ending in a Point called the Vertex, or top thereof; and the Axis of this Cone, is a right Line drawn from the Vertex to the Center of the Base, and is called a right Cone, if the Axis be perpendicular to the Base, if not, a Scalene one.

A Cylinder is a solid Figure, rising from a circular Base as the Cone does; but the right Line end all in an equal Circle.

A Cube is a Solid Figure contained under 6 equal Squares.

A Tetrahedron, is a solid Figure comprehended under 4 equal and equilateral Triangles; so that its Base is equal to each side.

An Octahedron is a solid Figure contained under 8 equal and Equilateral Triangles.

The Dodecahedron, is a solid Figure contained under 12 equal equiangular and Equilateral Pentagons.

The Icosædron, is a solid Figure contained under 20 equal and equilateral Triangles.

Besides these five regular Bodies, it's impossible to find any others, *i. e.* to form any more regular Bodies than these last, *viz.* three are made of Triangles, one of Squares, and one of Pentagons.

*Practical Geometry.***P R O B L E M. I.**

**Fig. 20.** **T**O erect a Perpendicular, from the Point B on the Line KN. Open your Compasses to any small distance; set one Foot in B, and with the other make the 2 Marks D, G. this done, open the Compasses to any convenient distance, then set one Foot in D, and with the other draw the obscure Arch GG.

Again, the Compasses still keeping the same distance, set one Foot in the Point G, and describe the Arch HH, crossing the former in the Point A, from which draw the Line AB, and it will be perpendicular to the given Line KN.

**P R O B L E M. II.**

**Fig. 21.** To raise a Perpendicular DB, upon the End of the Line AB. Open your Compasses to any ordinary extent, and setting one Foot upon the point B, let the other fall at pleasure, as at the Point K, and without altering the Compasses, set one Foot in the Point K, and with the other cross the Line AB, at D, also on the other Side



Side describe the Arch  $EE$ , then, lay your Ruler to  $D$ , and  $K$ , draw the Line  $DKF$ : lastly, from the point  $B$  to the Intersection at  $g$ , draw the Line  $BgD$ , which is perpendicular to the Line  $AB$ .

### PROBLEM III.

*Fig. 22.* To let fall a Perpendicular  $AE$ , to the given Line.  $RQ$ , from the given Point  $A$ , which is out of the Line  $BC$ ; having set the foot of the Compasses upon  $A$ , with any Interval, describe the Arch  $BC$ , which will cut the Line  $RQ$  at the points  $B$  and  $C$ . Then divide the Line  $BC$  into two equal parts at the point  $E$ . I say the Line  $AE$  is perpendicular to  $RQ$ .

### PROBLEM IV.

*Fig. 23.* From a point  $C$  given; to draw a Line  $CD$  Parallel to the Line  $AB$  given. On the Point  $C$  as on a Center, strike an Arch of a Circle cutting the Line  $AB$  given in the Point  $A$ : Then set the Foot of the Compasses any where (at a good distance from  $A$ ) in the given Line  $AB$ , as  $B$ , and with the same Interval strike the Arch  $D$ : Then take in the Compasses the Length  $AB$ , and putting one Foot in  $C$ , draw an Arch cutting the other in the Point  $D$ , through  $C$  and  $D$ , draw the Line  $CD$ , and it will be parallel to  $AB$ . **PROB.**

**PROBLEM V.**

*Fig. 24.* To divide the given right Line AB into two equal parts, and at Right Angles. Take in your Compasses any distance above half the length of the Line AB, and setting one Foot in the end A, with the other draw the Arch CDE, then with the same interval on the Center B, describe the Arch FGK, intercepting the former in F and G, from which Points draw the Line FGH, and it is done.

**PROBLEM VI.**

A second way to draw Lines Parallel to each other.

*Fig. 25.* Let BD be a Line given; to make a Line Parallel unto it, set one Foot of the Compasses at G, and with the other describe an Arch as a e, and do the same at the other end of the Line, and through the utmost Convexity, and of those two Arches draw the Line II.

**PROBLEM VII.**

A third way how to draw Lines Parallel to another Line, which also passes through a Point assigned.

*Fig.*

*Fig. 26.* Let  $BD$  be the given Line,  $E$ , the Point through which the Parallel must pass; Place one foot of your Compasses in  $E$ , and open them till the other foot just touch the Line  $BC$ , and describe the Arch  $ae$ ; with the same extent in any part of the given Line, set one foot of your Compasses, and strike the Arch  $D$ , then through the point  $E$  and the utmost Convexity of the last Arch draw the line  $CK$ , which is parallel to  $BD$  and through the point  $E$ .

### PROBLEM VIII.

*Fig. 27* To describe a Triangle,  $ACB$ , whose sides,  $AC$ ,  $CB$ , and  $AB$ , shall be equal to the three sides,  $E$ ,  $D$ , and  $F$  given, provided that any two of them be greater than the third. Take with your Compasses the Line  $F$ , to which make  $AB$  equal: Then on the Center  $B$  with the distance  $D$  describe the Arch  $z$ .  $x$ . Again on  $A$  with the Line  $E$  describe an Arch cutting the former in  $C$ , then draw  $AC$ , and  $CB$ , and it is done.

### PROBLEM IX.

*Note,* The very same way you may make a Triangle equal to another Triangle given.

PRO.

**P R O B L E M X.**

*Fig. 28.* To make an Angle  $BAC$  equal to the Angle  $EDF$  at  $A$  the end of the Line  $AB$  given. Describe from the Points  $A$  and  $D$  as Centers two Arches  $BC$ , and  $EF$ , with the same interval of the Compasses; then take the distance  $EF$ , and set it from  $B$  to  $C$ , then draw the Line  $AC$ , I say, the Angles  $BAC$ , and  $EDF$ , are equal.

**P R O B L E M XI.**

*Fig. 29.* To make a Square  $BCDE$ , whose sides shou'd be equal to the given Line  $A$ : First, make the Line  $BC$ , equal to the Line  $A$ , and on the end thereof at  $C$ , erect the Perpendicular  $CD$  also equal to the Line  $A$ , then with the same distance, set one foot in  $B$ , strike the Arch  $kl$ , and on  $D$  describe the Arch  $bb$ , crossing each other in the point  $M$ , which will constitute the Square  $BCDE$ .

**P R O B L E M XII.**

*Fig. 30* To make a Parallelogram  $ABCD$  or long Square, having one side equal to  $A$  and the other to  $B$ . This is like the former; let two Lines be given you,  $AB$  and  $BC$ , and let it be required to make a Parallelogram of them. First lay down your longest side  $AB$ .

AB equal to A, and at the end erect a perpendicular Line equal to your shortest Line BC, and so proceed, as you were taught in the last Problem.

**PROBLEM XIII.**

*Fig. 31.* To make a Rhombus ABCD.

Make an Angle, as ABC, and make the sides AB, BC equal, then taking the length of one of them and setting your Compasses in A, describe the Arch *m m*; also put one Foot in C and strike the Arch *a a*. Lastly draw the Lines DC and DA and it's finished.

*Note,* A Rhombus is made by 2 equilateral or Ifosceles Triangles.

**PROBLEM XIV.**

*Fig. 32.* To make a Trapeziam, A B C D, which shall have one Angle at C equal to a given Angle, E, and the four sides equal to four given Lines, viz. the Lines *f g h i*.

*Fig. 32.* First, Make the Line AB equal to one of the given Lines, as *f*. 2dly. Upon the point B, (by Prob. 10.) make the Angle ABC equal to the Angle E, making the side CB equal to the given Line *g*. 3dly. Take another of your given lines, as the line *h*, and setting one Foot upon C, with the other describe the Arch *b b*. Lastly, Take the fourth line *i* in your Compasses, setting one foot in A with

with the other describe the Arch  $oo$ , and draw the lines  $DA$  and  $DC$ , which will constitute a Trapezium, the sides whereof are equal to the four lines given, and it has an Angle equal to the Angle given, which was to be done.

### PROBLEM XV.

*Fig 33.* To divide a Circle  $ABCD$ , into any Number of equal parts, not exceeding Ten. *First*, Describe a Circle, and cross it with 2 Diameters,  $AC$  and  $BD$ , passing through the point or Center  $E$ , and make  $Ao$  and  $AQ$  equal to  $BE$ , and join  $OQ$ ; so is  $OQ$  the third part of the Circle: then join  $AB$  together, so will  $AB$  be the fourth part; upon  $L$ , and the distance  $LB$ , describe the Arch  $Bm$ , and join  $Bm$ , which line is the 5th part;  $AE$  or  $BE$  is the sixth part, and  $LO$  or  $LQ$  are the seventh part, and  $kA$ , will be the eighth part. Divide the Arch  $QAO$  into 3 equal parts at  $S$ , and join  $SQ$ , which will be the ninth part,  $EM$  is the tenth part.

So you may make the Figures called *Pentagon, Hexagon, Heptagon, Octogon, Nonagon, &c.*

### PROBLEM XVI.

*Fig 34.* Any three points  $A, B$ , and  $C$ , which are not in a straight Line, being given; how to

to find the Center O of the Circle BAC, which shall pass through those three given Points. *First*, Set one foot of the Compasses in one of the given points, as in A, and extend the other foot to B, another of the points, and draw the Arch of a circle GFD. — *Secondly*, The Compasses not altered, set one foot in B, and with the other cross the former Arch with two small Arches in the points D and E, and draw the right Line DE, — *Thirdly*, Set one foot of the Compasses in the 3<sup>d</sup> point C; they still keeping the same distance, and with the other foot cross the first drawn Arch GFD, in the points F and G, and draw the right Line FG, crossing the former right line DE, in the point O, so is O the Center sought for, upon which if you describe a Circle at the distance GA, it shall pass through all the 3 given points AB, and C, as was required.

**P R O B L E M X V I I .**

How to make an Oval several ways.

*Fig 35.* Make three Circles whose Diameters may be in a streight Line, as B: Cross the line with another Perpendicular to it at the center of the middle Circle; as cd; draw the lines ce, ch, dg, df; set one Foot of the Compasses in D, and extend the other to g, describe the Arch gf, with the same extent, setting one foot in c, describe the other part h e, then

then from the Center O, with the distance BO, describe the Arch  $f$  BE. Again, with the same distance on the Center Q describe the Arch  $g$  AH, and it is done.

### T H E O R E M I.

*Fig 36.* If any Triangle QRS hath two sides, QR, and QS, equal to two others  $qr$ , and  $qs$ , in any other Triangle, and if also the  $\angle$  Q included by those sides = to  $\angle q$ , included by the other sides; I say, each part in one Triangle is = to its corresponding part in the other, and therefore the whole Triangle QRS is = the Triangle  $qrs$ .

*Demon.* For suppose the Triangle  $qrs$  be placed upon the  $\triangle QRS$ , the side  $qr$  will fall exactly on QR (by the seventh Maxim) and the side  $qs$  will fall on its equal QS; because  $\angle Q = \angle q$  so the point S will fall on  $s$ , and R on  $r$ , and therefore the whole Triangles,  $qrs$  and QRS do mutually agree, and consequently each part in one is equal to its corresponding one in the other.

#### *Scholium to the first Prop.*

By the same Reasoning we may Demonstrate the following Theorem.

If the sides RS, and  $rs$  of the two Triangles QRS,  $qrs$  were equal, and the  $\angle$ s adjacent

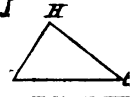


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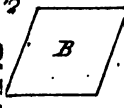
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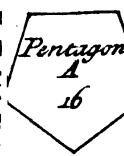
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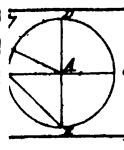
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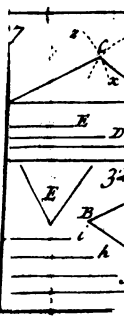
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adjacent to those sides in the  $\triangle QRS =$  to the  $\angle s$  corresponding to them in the Triangle  $qrs$ , all the rest, and also the Triangles themselves, will be equal.

For if the side  $qr$  be put upon the side  $QR$ , they will agree (by Maxim 7.) but because the  $\angle R = \angle r$ , and  $\angle S = \angle s$ ; the side  $Rq$  will fall upon side  $RQ$ , and  $qs$  upon  $QS$ ,  $\therefore$  the point  $q$  will fall upon the point  $Q$ ; (for if it fall out of  $Q$ , the Lines  $rq$ ,  $qs$  do not fall upon the Lines  $QR$ ,  $QS$ ) therefore they are equal (by the seventh Maxim) Q.E.D.

## THEOREM II.

**Fig. 37.** In an Isocles Triangle the Angle at the Base opposite to the equal Legs, are equal.

Let the Triangle  $ACB$  be supposed two Triangles, and the Situation of one convers to that of the other, as  $bca$ : Because in the two Triangles  $ACB$  and  $bca$ , the side  $AC$  is  $=$  the side  $bc$ , and the side  $CB$  is  $=$  the side  $ab$ , and the Angle  $C$  is  $=$  the Angle  $c$ , therefore the Angle at the Base  $A = \angle b$  by the first, which was to be Demonstrated for the Angle,  $B$  and  $b$  are the same.

THEO.

## THEOREM III.

*Fig. 38.* If two Triangles have each side in one equal to its corresponding side in the other (*that is,  $ac = ef$ ,  $cb = fi$ , and  $ab = ei$* ) they will also have = Angles opposite to those = sides (*that is  $c = f$ ,  $a = e$ , and  $b = i$* ).

Let the line  $ab$  be put upon the line  $ei$ . Then the point  $c$  will either fall in  $f$ , or it will not. If it falls in  $f$ , the whole Triangles agree, and therefore all the Angles are equal by the seventh *Maxim*.

*Fig. 39.* If  $c$  falls out of  $f$ , draw the line  $fc$ : Because by Hypothesis the sides  $ef$ , and  $ac$  are equal, the Angle  $efc$  must be equal to the Angle  $ecf$ ; by the second Proposition therefore Angle  $ife$  will be greater than Angle  $ecf$ , and Angle  $ifc$  will be much greater than Angle  $icf$ .

Again, by supposition, because  $if = bc$ ,  $\angle ifc$ , will be = to  $\angle icf$ . Therefore  $\angle ifc$  is both much greater than, and equal to  $\angle icf$ , which is impossible, and therefore  $c$  cannot fall out of  $f$ .

## THEOREM IV.

*Fig. 40.* One right line  $CD$  falling on another  $AB$ , makes the Contiguous Angles = to two right Angles. Let the line  $CD$  be perpendicular to  $AB$ , then the Angles  $ADC$  and  $CDB$  will

will be right pr. 5 Def. But if the line fall obliquely as ED, raise the perpendicular CD, then, because the unequal Angles ADE and EDB occupy the same place which the two right ones ADC and CDB did, therefore they agree to two right Angles, and consequently to them (by 7 Ax.) Q. E. D.

**T H E O R E M V.**

*Fig. 41.* If two right lines (*BC, and FL*) cut one the other in any point (*A*) the opposite Angles at the Vertex (*A*) will be equal; that is, the Angle *LAB* is = to *CAF*. Because *BA*, stands upon the right line *LF*, *LAB*, and *FAB* will be equal to two right (by the fourth Theorem.) And because *FA* stands upon *BC*, the Angles *FAC*, and *FAB*, will be equal to two right (by the same) therefore the two Angles *LAB*, and *FAB* taken together will be equal to the two Angles *CAF*, and *FAB*, taken together. But the common Angle *FAB* being taken away, there remains the Angle *LAB* = *CAF* (by the third Max.) Q. E. D.

**T H E O R E M VI.**

*Fig 42.* If a right line *GO* cut the two parallel right lines (*AB CF*,) first the alternate  $\angle$  (*RLO*, *QOL*, and *BLO*, *COL*.) are equals. Secondly, The external Angle (*GLB*) is equal to

to the internal one ( $\angle LOF$ ), as also ( $\angle GLR = \angle LOC$ .) *Thirdly*, The two internal Angles towards the same parts together  $\angle ALO + \angle COL =$  to two right Angles: Also the  $\angle s$   $\angle BLO, \angle FOL$  together  $=$  to two right Angles.

*Demon.* of the first part Draw  $LQ$  and  $RO$  perpendicular to  $CF$  from the points  $L$  and  $O$  and they will be also perpendicular to  $AB$  (by the 12th Maxim,) now in the  $\Delta s$   $ROL, LOQ$ , the side  $OL$ , is common to both;  $RO = LQ$  (by the 8th Def.) and  $\therefore \angle LOR = \angle LOQ$  (by the first Prop.) also  $\angle ROL = \angle QLO \therefore \angle BLO = \angle COL$  (by the second Max.) which is the First Part.

*Second Part.* Angle  $\angle LOQ = \angle ROL$  (by the First Part,) and  $\angle RLO = \angle GLB$  (by the 5th Prop.)  $\therefore \angle LOQ = \angle GLB$  (by the first Max.) after the same manner may  $\angle LOC$  be proved  $=$  to  $\angle GLR$  which is the second Part.

*The 3d. Part.* Angle  $\angle GLB = \angle RLO$  (by the 5th Prop.)  $\angle COL$  was proved  $= \angle RLG$  (in the 2d. Part.) but  $\angle RLG + \angle GLB =$  two right  $\angle s$  (by the 4th Prop.)  $\therefore \angle COL + \angle RLO =$  two right Angles, as also  $\angle BLO + \angle FOL$  Q. E. D.

## T H E O R E M VII.

In any Triangle  $abc$ , the three Angles taken together, are equal to two right ones.

*Demon-*

DEMONSTRATION.

Fig. 43. Let  $d$  be drawn parallel to the Base  $ac$ , then the  $\angle a$  will  $= \angle dba$  (by the 6th Prop.) and  $\angle c, = \angle ebc$  (by the 6th Prop.) but  $\angle dba + \angle abc + \angle cbe =$  to two right Angles (by the 4th Prop.)  $\therefore \angle a + \angle c + \angle abc =$  two right Q. E. D.

COROLLARY I.

Hence by Having one of the acute Angles in any R-angled  $\Delta$ , you may find the other by taking the Angle out of 90 Degrees, and that which remains will be the Angle required; so that one Angle is the Complement of the other to 90 Degrees: If your Triangle be obtuse or acute, any two of the Angles being known, the 3d is known, by taking the Sum of the two Angles known, from 180 deg. and the remainder is the other Angle.

COROLLARY II.

Fig. 44. If any side of a Triangle be produced, the external Angle  $o$  will be equal to the two Internal and opposite Angles  $b$  and  $e$ . For the Angles  $b$  and  $e$  together with  $d$ , are equal to two right ones (by the Preced.) and so also are the Angles  $O$  and  $d$ , (by the 4th) where

wherefore O must be equal to b added to e, because together with d, it makes two right ones, as they do. Q. E. D.

### CORROLART. III.

*Fig. 45.* The internal Angles A, B, C, D, E, of any Polygon ABCDE are equal to twice as many right Angles as it has sides, except four. For every Polygon may be divided into as many Triangles, except two, as it has sides, by lines drawn from any Angle D to all the rest, except the adjoining ones A and E; but each of those Triangles contain three Angles = two right ones (by the 7th) therefore all the Angles of any Polygon are equal to twice as many right Angles, except four.

### CORROLART. IV.

*Fig. 46.* In any Polygon ABCDE, the sides being produced will make all the external Angles a, b, c, d, e, equal to four right ones: For each internal  $\angle$  A with its external  $\angle$  a, is equal to two right Angles (by the 4th i) consequently all the internal and external Angles are equal to twice as many right Angles as the Figure has sides. But all its internal Angles are equal to twice as many right Angles except 4 as it has sides (by the last Cor.) therefore all the external Angles taken together, are equal to four right ones.

COR-



CORROLARY V.

From the third Corrolary we may deduce a Method to examine whether the Angles of a Field be taken right or not, *viz.* Multiply the number of Sides thereof by 2; substract 4 from that product, which remainder multiply'd by 90, will give the Sum of all the Angles, which Sum must be equal to the Sum of the Angles taken in the Field if rightly observ'd.

*Fig. 46* For Example: Let ABCDE be a Field bounded with 5 sides, the Sum of the Angles whereof is  $540^\circ$  which is equal to the Number of sides (5) multiply'd by 2, and that Product lessen'd by 4, multiply'd by 90, therefore it is very probable that those Angles were rightly observ'd.

THEOREM VIII.

*Fig. 47.* The opposite Sides and Angles of any Parallelogram are equal, and it is divided into two equal parts by ( a Line drawn from one  $\angle$  to its opposite one which is called ) a Diagonal Line. Because OB is parallel to DC ( *by Def. 14.* ) the  $\angle$  OBD =  $\angle$  BDC ( *by Prop. 6* ) also because DO and BC are parallel  $\angle$  CBD =  $\angle$  ODC ( *by the same* )  $\therefore$  the whole  $\angle$  OBC =  $\angle$  ODC after the same manner  $\angle$  O may be

C shewn

shewn to be equal to  $\angle C$ . But since we have shewn that these Triangles  $Q$  and  $R$  which have one side  $DB$  common, and two Angles adjacent to  $DB$  in one, equal to the two corresponding Angles in the other, therefore those Triangles and all their parts, are equal by the Scholium to the Prop. 1.

### SCHOLIUM.

*Fig. 48.* For the Triangle  $AEF$  and  $GFD$ , having the Alternate Angles  $EAF$  and  $FDG$ , and  $AEF$  and  $FGD$ , and  $AF$  and  $FD$  equal they are equal, (*by the 1<sup>st</sup>,*) and since the Trapezium  $BEFD$ , with the Triangle  $AEF$ , that is to say, the Triangle  $ADB$ , is half the Parallelogram, (*by the last*) the same Trapezium  $BEFD$ , with the Triangle  $GFD$ , will be half the same; therefore the line  $EG$  divides it into two equal parts.

### THEOREM IX.

*Fig. 49.* Parallelograms having the same Base, and being between the same Parallels, are equal. For  $AB = EC$  &c. (*by the 8<sup>th</sup>*)  $\triangle BAF = \triangle (ECG$  *by the 1<sup>st</sup>*) from both of which take away the common  $\triangle DEF$ , and there will remain the Trapezium  $AEDB =$  Trapezium  $DCFG$ , to each of which add the  $\triangle BDC$  and then the Parallelogram  $ABEC =$  Parallelogram  $FBCG$  *per 2<sup>d</sup> Max.*  
 $Q.E.D.$  THEO.

**T H E O R E M X.**

Fig. 50. Triangles on the same Base AB, and being between the same Parallels CF and AB are always equal.

The Triangle ABC, is equal to the Triangle ADB. Draw the line DB parallel to AC, and the line BF parallel to AD, then there will be made two Parallelograms, A CDB; and ADFB, which being between the same parallels and on the same Base, will be equal to one another (by the last;) but the Triangle ACB is the half of the Parallelogram A B C D, and the Triangle DBA is the half of a Parallelogram A B D F, (by the 8th,) Therefore the Triangles A C B and A D B, must be equal, by the 6th Max.

**C O R R O L A R Y.**

Triangles having the same or equal Bases to Parallelograms, and between the same parallels, are just half those Parallelograms.

**T H E O R E M XI.**

Fig. 51. The Complements of a Parallelogram are equal. In the Parallelogram ABCD the Complements AFEH and EGD I are Equal.

C 2

DEMON.

## D E M O N S T R A T I O N.

If HG and FI be drawn through any point E of the Diagonal CB parallel to AC and CD, the Parallelogram ACDB is divided into four Parallelograms, two of which are about the Diagonal, and the other two are their Complements, which are thus shewn to be equal,  $\triangle ABC =$  to  $\triangle CDB$  and the  $\triangle$ s HBE and EFC are  $=$  to  $\triangle$ s IBE and ECG (by 8) If from the Equal  $\triangle$ s ABC and CDB you subtract the Equal  $\triangle$ s HBE, EFC and IBE, CEG there will remain the Parallelogram AHEF  $=$  to the Parallelogram EGID (by 2d Axiom.)

## T H E O R E M XII.

Fig. 52. In every rectangle Triangle ABC, the Square of the side AC, which is opposite to the right Angle, is equal to the Squares of the other two sides (AB, CB).

*Demon.* Draw IC, BF, and BE, Parallel to AF. If then you add the common  $\angle$  BAC to the right Angles IAB, FAC, and therefore equal, the wholes IAC, FAB, will be equal, but the  $\triangle$ s IAC, FAB have the two sides which contains those Angles equal (by Def. 15) to wit IA  $=$  BA and CA  $=$  FA  $\therefore \triangle$  IAC  $=$   $\triangle$  FAB (by Prop. 1) but  $\triangle$  IAC  $=$   $\frac{1}{2}$  the Square ILBA and  $\triangle$  ABF  $=$   $\frac{1}{2}$  Parallelogram

gram AFZ the (by Prop. 10) therefore Square  
 LIBA = the Parallelogram AFZE. It might  
 be shewn with the same Ease that the Square  
 BXCH = the Parallelogram CZER. Q. E. D.

**T H E O R E M XIII:**

*Fig. 53.* An  $\angle (BCA)$  at the Center is double  
 to the  $\angle (AFB)$  at the Circumference when  
 the same Arc ( $AB$ ) is Base to both Angles.  
 This Prop. hath three Cases, The first is  
 when the side ( $CA$ ) coincides with the side  
 ( $AF$ ). For then  $CF = CB$ , because both are  
 drawn from the Center to the Circumference  
 of the same Circle therefore in  $\triangle CFB$   $\angle CBF$   
 $= \angle CFB$  (per Prop. 2) but  $\angle BCA = \angle$   
 $CBF + \angle CFB$  (per Schol. 7 Prop.)  $\therefore \angle$   
 $ACB$  is double the  $\angle CFB$  which may the first  
 In the second Case  $CA$  and  $CB$  fall with-  
 out  $AF$  and  $BF$ . Then  $\angle XCA$  is  
 double  $\angle AFX$ , and  $\angle XCB$  is double the  
 $\angle XFB$  (by the first Case) Therefore the whole  
 $\angle ACB$  is double the whole  $\angle AEB$ . In the  
 third Case  $RK$  cuts  $CA$ , and the  $\angle AKB$  is  
 wholly without the  $\angle ACB$  Draw  $KCL$   
 then  $\angle ACL$  is double  $\angle AKL$  (by the first  
 Case) and if  $\angle LCB$  and its double  $\angle LKB$   
 be taken away there remains  $\angle AKB$  double  
 $\angle AKB$ . Q. E. D.

### T H E O R E M. XIV.

All similar Triangles have their sides about their equal Angles proportional. For if they were inscribed in Circles, their Sides would be Chords of similar Arcs.

### T H E O R E M. XV.

*Fig. 54.* If in any Triangle a Line be drawn parallel to the Base, that Line will cut the Legs proportionally. In the Triangle ABC let the Line DE, be parallel to BC: I say that AD, is to AD as AB to A<sup>~</sup> and  $AB : BC :: AD : DE$ . Also  $DE : BC : AD : AB$  or  $AD : AB :: AE : AC$ . For  $\Delta s$  ABC, and  $\Delta DE$  are similar because  $\angle D = \angle B$  and  $\angle E = \angle C$  (by the 6th) and  $\angle A$  is common to both  $\therefore$  their Sides about their equal Angles are proportional (by the last) Q. E. D.

*Of Right Lines applied to a Circle.*

### D E F I N I T I O N S,

1. Every Circle is supposed to be divided into 360 Dg. and each Deg. into 60 parts, called Minutes, and each Minute into 60 parts, called Seconds, &c. Any Portion of the Circumference whereof is an Arch, and

and is Measured by the Number of Degrees it contains.

2. *Fig. 55.* A Chord is a Right Line joining the Extremities of an Arch, as AC, is the chord of the Arches ABC, ADC.

3 A Tangent of an Arch is a Right-line drawn Perpendicular to the end of the Radius or Semi-Diameter, passing through one end of the Arch, and its length is limited by a Right-line drawn for the Center through the other End of the Arch, which is called the Secant; thus BM is the Tangent, and FM the Secant of the Arches AB and AD.

4. A Right Sine is a Right-line drawn from one End of an Arch, Perpendicular to that Diameter passing through the other End, or is half the Chord of the double Arch; AE is the Right Sine of the Arches AB, and AD. And here 'tis evident, that the Sine of 90 Deg. which is equal to the Radius, or Semi-diameter of that Circle, is the greatest of all Sines, the Sine of an Arch greater then a Quadrant, being less than the Radius.

5. A Versed Sine is the Segment of the Diameter intercepted between the Arch, and the Right Sine, EB is the Versed Sine of the Arch AB, and ED of the Arch AD.

6. The difference of an Arch from a Quadrant, whether it be greater or less,

C 4.

is

is call'd its Complement, GA is the Complement of the Arches AB, AD; HA is the Sine of the Complement, or Cofine, GI the Tangent of that Complement, or Co-Tangent, FI the Secant of that Complement, or Co-secant.

## *Plane Trigonometry,*

Is the Mensuration of the Sides and Angles of plain Triangles. A plain Triangle has six parts, viz. Three Sides and three Angles, whereof any three being given, except the three Angles, the other may be found by Trigonometrical Calculation.

In right Angled Triangles, there are seven Cases, all performed by the following *Axioms*.

### *A X I O M I.*

In any Right Angle Triangle, if either of the Legs be supposed to be the Radius of a Circle, the other Leg will be the Tangent of the opposite Angle or of the Angle at the Center, and the Hypothenuse will be the Secant of that Angle: But if you imagine the Hypothenuse to be the Radius of a Circle, then each Leg will be the Sine of its opposite Angle, or of the Angle at the Center, as is plain from. *Fig. 56. 57: 58: 59.*

In



In the first of which: B: (*the Base*) being made the Radius, P (*the Perpendicular*) is the Tangent of the Angle at a, the Center of the Circle, which is opposite to P, and the Hypothense is the S cant of the same Angle.

In the second of which, where P is made the Radius, B is the Tangent of the opposite Angle at the Center: C:

In the third of which where H the Hypothense is made the Radius, P is the Right Sine of the opposite Angle at the Center. C

In the fourth of which H being also made Radius, but c the Center of the Circle, B will be Sine of its opposite Angle.

CASE I.

*Fig 60.* Hypothense and Angles given, either of the Legs required.

*Example.*

In  $\Delta abc$ , given  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} bc = 446 \\ \angle c = 22^{\circ} 30' \end{array} \right\}$  req ba, and ca.

*Proportion.*

As the Radius : bc ::  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} s \\ cs \end{array} \right\} \angle c :$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ba \\ ca \end{array} \right\}$   
 $S^{\circ} 90^{\circ} : 446 :: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} s \\ cs \end{array} \right\} 22^{\circ} 30' :$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 168; 61 \\ 407. 6 \end{array} \right\}$   
 C 5 *Opera.*

# The Young Surveyor's Guide.

## Operation.

To the Logar of  $bc$  446, 2. 644044  
 add the Sine of Angle  $c$   $22^{\circ}. 30' 9. 582840$

12. 226884.

Sum abate, Rad = Log.  $ba$  168; 61.

*By Gunter's Scale.*

The extent from the Sine  $90^{\circ}$ , to the Sine of the Angle  $c$ .  $22. 30$  on the Line of the Sines, will reach from  $bc$  446. to  $ba$  168. 61 on the Line of Numbers.

## C A S E II.

One Leg and an Angle given, the other Leg required.

*Example.*

In the  $\Delta abc$ , given  $\left. \begin{array}{l} ba = 168, 61 \\ \angle c = 22, 30 \end{array} \right\}$  requir'd  $ca$ ,

*Proportion.*

Rad :  $ba$  ::  $ct$ ,  $\angle c$  :  $ca$ , i. e. T, 45, : 168, 61 :: T, 67, 30 : 407, 6.

To the Logar.  $ba$  168, 61                      2, 226884  
 add the  $ct$ ,  $c$  22, 30                              10, 382776

Sum abate, Rad = Log,  $ca$  407, 6 12. 609660.

## C A S E III.

One Leg and an Angle given, Hypothe- nuse required.

*Example.*

Example.

In the  $\Delta abc$ , given  $\left. \begin{array}{l} ba = 168,61 \\ \angle c = 22^\circ, 30' \end{array} \right\}$  requir'd  $bc$

Proportion.

$S, \angle c : ba :: \text{Rad.} : bc$

$S, 22^\circ, 30' : 168 \frac{61}{100} :: S 90^\circ : 446.$

Operation.

To $\text{Ar. co. } S, \angle c 22^\circ, 30'$	0, 417160
Add Logar, $ba 168, 61$	2, 226884
Sum = Log. $bc 446$	2. 644044

By Gunter's Scale.

The Extent, from  $S, \angle c 22^\circ 30'$ . To the  $S, 90^\circ$ , on the Line of Sines. will reach from  $ba 168, 61$ . to  $bc 446$  on the Line of Numbers.

### CASE IV.

One Leg and the Hypothenuse given, the Angles required.

Example.

In the  $\Delta abc$ , given,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} bc = 446 \\ ba = 168,61 \end{array} \right\}$  required  $\angle \left. \begin{array}{l} c \\ b \end{array} \right\}$

Proportion.

As  $bc : \text{Rad.} :: ba : S, \angle c$

$446 : S, 90^\circ :: 168, 61 : S 22^\circ, 30'$

Opera-

Operation.

To Ar, c o, Logar. b c 446	7. 355956
Add Logar, b a. 68, 61.	2. 22688

---

Sum S. L c 22°, 30'	9. 582840
---------------------	-----------

From 90°, 00

Subtract 22 30.

• Remainder.  $67^{\circ} 30' = \angle b$

By Gunter's Scale.

The Extent from 446, to 168, 61 on the Line of Numbers, reaches from S. 90°, To the Sine 22°, 30' on the Line of Sines.

## CASE V.

One Leg and the Hypotenuse given, the other required

In the  $\Delta abc$ , given  $\left. \begin{array}{l} bc = 446 \\ ba = 168, 61 \end{array} \right\}$  requir'd ca

Proportion.

The Angles being found by the fourth Case.

As Rad, : ct,  $\angle c$  :: ba : ca.T, 45 : T  $67^{\circ} 30'$  :: 168, 61 : 407. 6.

Operation.

To the ct, $\angle c$ 22°, 30'	10. 382776
add the Log. b a 168, 61.	2. 226884

---

Sum, less Rad, = Log, ca 407, 6	12. 609660.
---------------------------------	-------------

By

By Gunter's Scale.

The extent from T, 45°, 00' } on the Line of  
 To the T, 67°, 30' } Tangents  
 Reaches from 168.61 } on the Line of  
 To 407.6 } Numbers.

C A S E VI.

The Legs given, and the Angles re-  
 quired.

In the  $\Delta abc$ ,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ba, 168, 61 \\ ca, 407, 6 \end{array} \right\}$  requir'd  $\angle$ ,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c, \\ b. \end{array} \right.$   
 given,   
*Proportion.*

$ca : ba :: \text{Radius} : \text{Tang}, \angle c,$   
 $407.6 : 168.61 :: T, 45^\circ : T, 22^\circ 30'$   
*Operation,*

To the Ar, co Logar. ca 407, 6	7.390348
add the Logar, ba, 168, 61	2.226884
	<hr/>

Sum = T,  $\angle c$ , 22-30' 9.617225.  
*By Gunter's Scale.*

The Extent from 407, 6. to 168, 61 on  
 the Line of Numbers, reaches from T, 45°  
 00' to the T, 22°. 30' on the Line of  
 Tangents.

C A S E VII.

The Legs given, the Hypotenuse re-  
 quired.

*Example.*

*Example.*

In the  $\Delta$  a b c, given  $\left. \begin{array}{l} ac, 407.6 \\ ab, 168.61 \end{array} \right\}$  req. b c:

*Proportion.*

The Angles being found by the 6th Case.

$$S. L b : Rad, :: ac : b c.$$

$$S, 67^{\circ}. 30' : S. 90^{\circ} :: 407.6 : 446.$$

*Operation.*

To the Ar. co, S L b $67^{\circ}. 30'$	0. 034385
add Logar. ac, 407.6	2. 609659
	2. 644044.

Sum = Logar. b c 446. 2. 644044.

*By Gunter's Scale.*

The Extent from S, $67^{\circ} 30'$	} on the Line of	
To the Sine	90,00	} Sines.
Reaches. from	487:6	} on the Line
To	446. 0	} of Numbers.

*Of Oblique-Angled Plane Triangles.*

Wherein there are 6 Cases, and all resolved by the three following Axioms.

**A X I O M II.**

In all Plane Triangles, the sides are proportional to the Sines of their opposite Angles.

**A X I O M.**

**A X I O M III.**

In all Plane Triangles,  
 As the Sum of the Legs of any Angle,  
 is to their Difference;  
 So is the Tangent of half the Sum of  
 their opposite Angles,  
 To the Tangent of half their Difference.

**A X I O M IV.**

As the Base, or longest Side,  
 is to the Sum of the other Sides;  
 So is the Difference of those Sides,  
 To the Difference of the Segments of the  
 Base.

**C A S E I.**

Fig. 61. Two Sides, and an Angle  
 opposite to one of them given; the Angle  
 opposite to the other required.

*Example.*

In the  $\Delta bcd$ ,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} cd = 139 \\ cb = 64 \\ \angle d = 22^\circ 30' \end{array} \right\}$  requir'd the  
 given, } Acute  $\angle$

*Proportion.*

$$cb : S, \angle d :: cd : S, \angle b \quad \text{per Ax, 2.}$$

$$64 : S, 22^\circ, 30' :: 139 : S, 56^\circ 15'$$

*Opera.*

*Operation.*

To the Ar. co, Logar. cb 64	8.193820
add the { Log. cd, 139	2.143142
{ S, L d 22°. 30'	9.582840

Sum—Radius, = S. L b, 56° 15' 9.919802.

*By Gunter's Scale.*

The extent from 64 } on the Line of Num-

To 139 } bers.

Reaches from S, 22° 30' } on the Line of

To S, 56-15 } Sines.

*C A S E II.*

Two Sides and an Angle opposite to one of them given, the third Side required.

*Example.*

In the  $\triangle bcd$ , given  $cd = 139$   
 $cb = 64$  } requir'd b.  
 $L d 22^\circ, 30'$

*Preparation.*

By Case the first find the Angle b, and knowing the Angle d, you will find the Angle c to be 101° 15'.

*Proportion. per Ax, 2.*

S, L b : cd :: S, L c : b d.

S, 56. 15 : 139 :: S, 101 : 164.

*Operation.*

Ar. co. S, L b 56° 15'	0.080554
add the { Log cd, 139	2.143142
{ S. L c 101. 15	9.991594.

Sum—Radius = Log. b d, 164. 12.214870.

*By*



By Gunter's Scale.

The extent from the Sine of  $56^{\circ} 15'$  to  $101^{\circ} 15'$  on the Line of Sines, reaches from 139 to 164 on the Lines of Numbers.

Note, That the Sine of  $101^{\circ} 15'$ , is the Sine of the Complement to  $180.$  degrees = Sine of  $71^{\circ} 45'$ .

C A S E III.

Two Angles and a Side given; the other Side required.

Example.

In Obl.  $\triangle bcd$  }  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \angle c = 101^{\circ}.15' \\ \angle d = 22.30 \end{array} \right\}$  requ. }  $\left. \begin{array}{l} b d \\ c d \end{array} \right\}$   
 given, }  $\left. \begin{array}{l} a b = 64 \end{array} \right\}$

Proportion. per Ax 2.

$S, \angle d : cb :: S \angle c : bd.$

$S. 22^{\circ}.30' : 64 :: S, 101^{\circ} 15' : 164.$

Operation.

To Ar. co,	$S \angle d 22^{\circ} 30'$	0. 417160
add the	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S \angle c 101^{\circ}.15' \\ \text{Log, } cb 64 \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 9. 991574 \\ 1. 806180 \end{array} \right.$

Sum - Radius = Log. bd. 164. 12. 214914

By Gunter's Scale.

The extent from the S,  $22^{\circ} 33'$  to the Sine  $101^{\circ} 15'$  on the Line of Sines, reaches from 64 to 164 on the Line of Numbers.

Proportion.

$S. \angle d : S, \angle b :: cb : cd$

$S, 22.30 : S, 56.15 :: 64 : 139.$

CASE

## C A S E IV.

Two Sides and an Angle comprehended by them, given; the other Angles required.

*Example.*

In obl.  $\Delta$  bcd,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \angle c = 101^{\circ}, 15' \\ cb = 64 \\ cd = 139 \end{array} \right\}$  req.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \angle d \\ \angle b \end{array} \right.$   
 given,

*Preparation by the third Axiom.*

$$cd = 139$$

$$cb = 64$$

$$\text{Sum} = cb + cd = 203.$$

$$\text{Differ. } cd - cb = 75.$$

From  $180^{\circ} 0'' =$  to the  $\angle$  Angles of a Triangle.  
 Subtract  $101, 15 =$  to the given Angle.

Remain  $78, 45 =$  to the Sum of the opposite Angles.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Remain,  $= 39 22 \frac{1}{2} =$  to half the Sum of the opposite Angles.

## P R O P O R T I O N.

$$cb + cd : cd :: cb : T, \frac{1}{2} \angle L : T, \frac{1}{2} \times \angle L, .$$

$$203 : 75 :: T, 30^{\circ} 22' \frac{1}{2} : T, 16^{\circ} 52' \frac{1}{2}$$

## O P E R A T I O N.

To Ar. co Log.  $cd + cb$  203 7. 692504

Adding  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} cd - cb \quad 75 \\ T, \frac{1}{2} \text{ Sum} \end{array} \right\} \angle L \text{ bd} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 39^{\circ} . 22' \\ 9. 914172 \end{array} \right.$

Sum - Rad.  $= T, \frac{1}{2} \text{ Diff.} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16^{\circ} . 52' \\ + 9. 481737. \end{array} \right.$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Sum} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} + \\ - \end{array} \right\} \frac{1}{2} \text{ Differ } \angle L = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 36 15 = < \\ 22 30 = > \end{array} \right\} \angle \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c \\ d \end{array} \right.$$

## C A S E V.

C A S E V.

Two Sides, and the Angle comprehended given; the other Side required.

*Example.*

In the Obl.  $\Delta$   $dcb$ ,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} cb = 64 \\ cd = 129 \\ \angle d = 101^{\circ} 15' \end{array} \right\}$  requ.  $b d$ .  
given,

*Preparation.*

Find the Angles  $b d$ , by Case the fourth.

*Proportion. per. Ax 2.*

$$S, \angle b : cd :: S \angle c : b d.$$

$$S, 56^{\circ}, 15' : 129 :: S, 101, 15' : 164.$$

The Operation is the same with Case the second.

C A S E VI.

Fig. 62. The three Sides given; the Angles required.

*Example.*

In the Obl.  $\Delta$   $b c d$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} bd = 105 \\ cd = 70 \\ cb = 50 \end{array} \right\}$  required the Angles.  
given.

*Preparation by Axiom 4.*

From the Vertical Angle, upon the Base  $bd$

Let fall the Perpendicular  $ca$ .

Then the  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{whole } \Delta, \\ \text{Base} \end{array} \right\}$  is divided into 2  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{L } \Delta s \text{ } cad, \text{ } cab \\ \text{Segments } ad, \text{ } ab. \end{array} \right.$   
c d

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$$cd = 70$$

$$cb = 50.$$

$$\text{Sum} = cd + cb = 120.$$

$$\text{Diff.} = cd - cb = 20.$$

*Proportion per Ax. 4.*

$$db : cd + cb :: cd - cb : df = da - ba$$

$$105 : 120 :: 20 : 22, 8.$$

*Operation.*

To Ar. co. Log. $bd = 105$	8. 978811
{ Log. $cd + cb = 120$	1. 079181
Add { Log. $cd - cb = 20$	0. 301030

$$\text{Sum} - \text{Radius} = \text{Log. } df \text{ } 22; 8. \quad 10.359022.$$

*By Gunter's Scale.*

The extent from 105	}	On the Line of Numbers.
To ————— 120		
Will reach from — 20		
To ————— 22.8		

$$bd = 105 = \text{Base.}$$

$$fd = 22.8 = \text{Differ. Segments,}$$

Sum	127.8	}	its $\frac{1}{2}$	}	63.9 = d = <	}	Segment:
Diff.	82.15				41.7 = ba = >		

Then the Angles are found by Case 4th of Right Angled Triangles.

*Proportion.*

$$\text{In the } \triangle cab \left\{ \begin{array}{l} cb : \text{Rad.} :: ab : S, \angle c \\ 50 : S, 90 :: 41.7 : S, 56.30. \end{array} \right.$$

ln

In the  $\Delta$  c a d  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c d : \text{Rad.} :: a d : S L c \\ 70 : S, 90 :: 639 : S, L 65^\circ, 6' \end{array} \right.$   
 From  $90^\circ 00'$   
 Sub. 56 30.

Remainder =  $33, 30 = L b$   
 From  $90^\circ 00'$   
 Subtract 65 06.

Remainder =  $24, 54 = L d.$   
 To  $56^\circ 30'$   
 Add 65 06.

Sum =  $121. 36 = L c$  in  $\Delta b c d.$

## *Practical Trigonometry.*

*Wherein the Doctrine of Plane Triangles are applied to Practice.*

**I**N this Section, I shall treat only of such Practical parts thereof, as the Doctrine of Plane Right-lined Triangles becomes subservient to: As,

1. In **ALTIMETRIA**; By which the Height of any Object accessible, or inaccessible, may be found; As of Trees, Steeples, Towers, &c.

2. In

2. In LONGIMETRIA: By which the Distance of one Obj<sup>t</sup> & from any place, or of many Objects one from another, whether approachable, or in-approachable may be known, their Positions laid down, and a Map made of them.

### *Of Altimetria.*

*Prob. 1. Of an Altitude that is Accessible.*

*Fig. 63.* Let AB be a Tower, whose Height you would know. *First*, At any convenient distance, as at C, place your Quadrant, or any other Instrument you make use of, and there observe the Angle ACB, which let be  $58^\circ$ , so much is your Angle of Altitude. Measure next the distance between your Instrument and the Foot of the Tower, viz. The Line C which let be 25 Yards; then have you in a right Angled Triangle, one Angle c given, and one Leg CB to find the other AB; which you may do as you were taught in *Case 1.* of Trigonometry: For if you take 58 from 90, there remains 32 for the Angle at A. Then say,

As the Sine of the $\angle A$ 32	9.724210	}	Add the two together and from the Sum Subtract the first.
Isto the Log. of the Base CD 25	1.39740		
So is the Sine of the $\angle C$ 58	9.928420		
	11.326360		

To

To the Log. Height of the } \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tower, AB, 40 Yards. } 1. 602150.

To this 40 Yards, you must add the height of your Instrument from the Ground. In this way of taking Heights, the Ground ought to be very Level, or you may make great mistakes: Also the Tower or Tree should stand Perpendicular.

*Prob. 2. Of an Altitude inaccessible.*

In the foregoing Figure, let AB be the Tower or Steeple, and suppose CB to be a Mote, or some other hindrance, that you cannot come nearer then C; plant your Instrument, and take the Angle ACB 58 deg. Then go backward any convenient distance, as to G, there also take the Angle AGB 38 deg. This done Subtract 58 from 180, to have you 122 deg. the Angle ACG, then 122 and 38 being taken from 180, remains 20 for the Angle GAC, the distance GC measured is 26. Now by Trigonometry say,

As the Sine of the $\angle A$ 20	9. 534052
is the Log. of the distance GC 26	1. 414972
So is the Sine of the Angle G 38	9. 789242

	11. 204314 -
to the Log. of the Line AC 47	1. 670269
	Again,

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Again, As Radius	10.000000
Is to the Log. of the Line AC 47	1.672098
So is the Sine of the Angle C 58	9.928420

To the Log. Height of the } Tower 40 Yards. }	11.600518
--	-----------

But as I told you before, the Ground must be Level. However, if it be not, I will shew you,

*Prob. 3. How to take the Height of a Tower, &c. when the Ground either rises or falls.*

*Fig. 64* AB is the Tower, CB the Hill whereon you are to take the Height of the Tower: Plant your Instrument in any place of the Hill, as at C, direct the Sights to A, and take the Angle A C d; which let be 19 d g 30 Minutes. Take also the Angle d C B, which is 45°, 30'; then measure the distance CB 56 Yards, take 19° 30' there remains 70° 30' for the Angle A, then say,

As Sine 70° 30'	9.974346
is to the distance CB 56 Yards	1.748183
So are both the Angles at C,	9.957276.
<i>viz.</i> 60°. 00'.	<hr/>
	1.7105464.

To the Height of the Tower	1. 731118.
54 Yards.	

To



To take this at two Stations, without coming to the Foot of the Tower, is no more then what has been said before; for you take your Angles at C, and then measure to E, and there in the like manner as before, take your Angles again; thereby you may find all the Angles, and the Line AE, then say,

As the Sine of the Angle ABE  
 is to the Log. of the Line EA,  
 So is the Sine of the Angle AEB  
 To the Log. of the Height of the Tower,  
 AB.

*Prob. 4. How to take the Horizontal-Line of a Hill.*

*Fig. 65.* Suppose K L M N an Hill, whose Base you would know. Plant your Instrument at K, and cause a mark to be set up at L, so high above the top of the Hill, as the Instrument stands from the Ground at K, and take the Angle LKN 58 deg. Measure the distance KL 16 Chains, 80 L in ks. Then say,

As Radius	10.000000,
is to the Line KL 16 Chains 80 Lin.	3.225309
So is the Sine Complement of K. 58°	9.724210.

to part of the Base KN 8 Cha.	12.949519
90 Lin.	<hr/>

D

But

But if you have occasion to measure the whole Hill, plant again your Instrument at L, (or M,) and take your Angle NLM, which let be 46 deg. Measure also the distance L M 21 Chains: Then say,

As Radius	10 000000
Is to the Line LM 21 Chains	1222219
So is the Sine of the Angle	9856934
MLN 46°.	<hr/>

To the part of the Base NM	11.179153.
15 Chains 12 Lin.	<hr/>

Which 15 Chains 12 Lin. added to 8 Chains 90 Lin. makes 24 Chains, 2 Lin. for the whole Base KM.

I mentioned this way, for to make you understand how to take part of a Hill; for many times your Survey may end on the Side of a Hill.

But if you find you are to take in the whole Hill, you need not take so much pains as the former way. But thus: Take, as before, the Angle K 58 deg. Measure KL. Then at L take the Angle KLM 78 deg. Subtract those 2 from 180 deg. Remains 44 for the Angle at M, Then say,

As the Sine of the Angle M.
is to the Log. of the Side KL;
So is the Sine of the Angle at L
to the Log. of the Base KM.

*Prob 5.*

Prob. 5. How to take the Altitude of an Object standing upon a Hill, inaccessible.

Fig. 66. Suppose  $N O$  to be the Object, and you standing at  $P$  were required to find the height thereof.

First, upon Paper draw a right Line at pleasure, as  $QT$ , and make choice of any Point at pleasure, as at  $P$ , for the place of your standing; then with a Quadrant directed to the Top of the Object, you find the Degrees cut to be  $40^{\circ}.52'$ , and then direct the Sights to the Bottom of the Object at  $O$ , and let the Degrees cut be  $22^{\circ}.25'$ .

Then upon  $P$ , protract an  $\angle$  of  $40^{\circ}.52'$  and draw the Line  $P w$  at pleasure: And an  $\angle$  of  $22^{\circ}.25'$ , and draw the Line  $P c$  at pleasure.

Secondly, go forwards in a right Line towards the Object as at  $R$ , 2125 feet; and there direct your Sights to the top of the Object at  $N$ , and you will find the degrees cut to be  $61^{\circ}.82'$ , through which draw a line at pleasure, as  $R S$ , crossing the line  $P w$  in the point  $M$ , the top of the Object: From whence a Perpendicular let fall upon the Ground-line  $P T$ , as  $NK$ ; that Line shall be equal to the Altitude and of the Hill, and the Object together, (and direct the Sights to  $O$ , and draw the Line  $R t$ , cutting the Line  $P c$  in the point  $O$ .)

D 2

Now

Now by the Intersections of these four Lines, Pw, Rs, Pc, Rr, there is constituted four Triangles, *viz.* PNK, and RNK, both Right Angled at K, and PNR, and RNO Oblique angled: By the resolving of which from the distance measured PR, and the several Angles observed, at R and P, you may find the required Altitude.

I. In the Oblique-angled Triangle PNR, there is given, the Angle NPR  $40^{\circ} 52'$ , and the Angle NRP  $118^{\circ} 28'$ ; for it is the Complement of the Angle NRK  $61^{\circ} 82'$  to  $180^{\circ}$ . And the Side measured PR, 212.5 Foot, And having the Angles at R and P, the Sum of them is  $159^{\circ} 10'$ , which take from  $180$ , there will remain  $20^{\circ} 50'$ , for the Angle PNR. From which Triangle given, the two other Sides PN, and NR may be found by Axiom 2. thus,

As Sine of the  $\angle$  PNR  $20^{\circ} 50$ .

Is to the Side RP Log. 272 5

So is the Sine of NPR  $40^{\circ} 52$

To the Side NR  $380$

And so is the Sine of the Complement of  $61^{\circ} 82' = 118^{\circ} 28'$  (or the  $\angle$  NRP,) To the Side PN, 515. 66.

In the Right Angled Triangle RNK there is given, (1) The Hypotenuse RN = 280 Foot (2) The Angle NRK  $61^{\circ} 32'$ . Whereby you may find NK, by Case 1. of Right Angle plain Triangles; thus:

A

As Radius; Sine  $90^{\circ}$ .

Is to the Hypotenuse NR 380.

So is the Sine of the Angle NRK  $61^{\circ} 32'$ .

To the Sine of NK 335.

Equal to the Height of the Object and the Hill together.

And so is the Cosine of NRK, viz. RNK 28, 28. To the Logar side RK, 179. 4 Foot.

To which, if you add the measured distance PR 212. their Sum will be 391.9, for the whole length PK. Then,

In the Triangle POK, you have given, PK 391.9 Foot, and the  $\angle$  OPK  $22^{\circ} 25'$ . by which you may find OK, by Case 1<sup>st</sup>, of Trigonometry BR, L, T. Thus,

As Radius, Tang.  $45^{\circ}$ .

Is to the Side PK 391.9

So is the Tangent of the  $\angle$  OPK  $22^{\circ} 25'$ .

To the Height of the Hill OK 160.19 Foot.

Which subtracted from 335. the whole Height, there remains 174.81 Foot for the Altitude of the Object NO.

### *Of Longimetria.*

*Prob. 1.* How (standing upon an Object of known Height,) to find the distance from thence, to some other remote Object.

*Fig. 64* Suppose CA to be the side of a Fort or Bulwark 22.5 Foot high, and being upon the Platform at C, you see a  
D 3
Tree,

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Tree, or other Object at B, whose distance you would know from the Foot of the Wall at A.

The Lines AB and AC being drawn, and the height of the Wall 22. 5 Foot, set from A to C, where by your Instrument directed to B, you find the Degrees cut to be  $71^{\circ}. 25'$ , which Angle lay down; so have you the Right-angled Triangle CAB, in which there is given, (1.) CA, the height of the Wall 22. 5 Foot (2.) the Angle observed at C,  $77^{\circ}. 25'$  Deg. by which you may find the distance AB (*by Case 2. of Right Angled plane Triangles.*) thus,

As Radius, Tangent 45 Deg.

To CA, the height of the Wall 22. 5 Foot.

So is the Tangent of ACB, the Angle observed,  $71.25$  Deg.

To the distance AB, 66. 28 Foot.

And if you would find the Length of the Line CB, you may (*by Case 3 of Right Angle Triangle*) thus,

As the Sine of the Angle observed at C  $71^{\circ}. 25'$  Deg.

Is to the distance BA, 66. 28 Foot.

So is the Radius, Sine 90 Deg.

To the Line CB, 69. 98 Foot.

Fig. 68. Is Supposed to be a piece of a River, and you measuring along one side of it, would as well know the Breadth of it, as also make a true Plot thereof,

of, putting down what remarkable things are seen on the other side.

Being at  $\odot 1$ . the first Station, cause one of your Assistants to go to the next bend of the River, as  $\odot 2$ . and there set up a mark for you; then see what Angle from the Meridian  $\odot 1$ .  $\odot 2$  makes, which let be N. W. 6 deg. also seeing several marks on the other side of the River, take their bearings, as the House A which stands upon the Bank, and is a Mark for the Breadth of the River bears N.W. 52 degrees, the Wind-mill B up in the Land, bears N W. 40 deg the Tree C by the Water-side, bears N. W 17 deg. all this note down in your Field Book, and measure the distance from  $\odot 1$  to  $\odot 2$ , 18 Chains, 20 Links. After this coming to  $\odot 2$ , see how the next bend of the River bears from you, viz.  $\odot 3$ ; which let be N. E. 15 deg. See also how the House A there bears from you, viz. S. W. 20 deg. the Wind-Mill S. W. 50 deg the Tree, N. W. 77°. Also as you are going forward if you see any thing more at this second Station, take the Bearing thereof, as a noted Castle D upon the Land, bears N W. 28°, as a Church E close by the River Brink N.W, 4°. measure the distance from  $\odot 2$ , to  $\odot 3$ . And placing your Instrument at  $\odot 3$ , the Church bears from you N W. 88 deg. the Castle up in the Land at D you cannot see for the Church, therefore let it alone for

D 4. the

the next Station. But here you may see forward a little Village F, the first House thereof bears from you NW 32° deg. Measure the distance from  $\odot 3$  to  $\odot 4$ , and Planting your Instrument in  $\odot 4$ , the first House of the Village F bears from you South-West 32 d, and the Castle D, which you could not see at the third Station, S W. 24° Having put down all this in your Field-Book, it will be as follows,

Observations: 1.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{N. W. } 6^\circ \text{ } 18 \text{ Chains } 21 \text{ Links} \\ \text{A Tree upon the Bank of the River bears } \text{N. W. } 17^\circ \text{ } 00' \\ \text{A Wind-Mill upon the Land } \text{N. W. } 40 \text{ } 00 \\ \text{A House on the River Bank } \text{N. W. } 52 \text{ } 00 \end{array} \right\}$

$\odot 2$  N. E, 15°. 18 Chains 20 Links.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The Tree } \text{N. W. } 77^\circ \text{ } 00 \\ \text{The House } \text{S. W. } 20 \text{ } 00 \\ \text{The Wind-Mills } \text{S. W. } 50 \text{ } 00 \end{array} \right\}$  These look to Observation to  $\odot 1$ .

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A Castle far up in the Land } \text{N. W. } 28^\circ \text{ } 00 \\ \text{A Church upon the River Bank } \text{N. W. } 4^\circ \text{ } 00 \end{array} \right\}$  Forward Observation

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \odot 3 \text{ N. W. } 15^\circ \text{ } 20 \text{ Ch. } 50 \text{ Lin.} \\ \text{The Church Bears } \text{N. W. } 88^\circ \\ \text{The Castle cannot be seen} \\ \text{The end of the little Village } \end{array} \right\}$  These look backward to Obs.  $\odot 2$ .  
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \odot 4 \text{ N. W. } 32. \end{array} \right\}$  A forward Obs.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The end of the little Village } \text{S W } 32^\circ, \\ \text{The Castle respecting } \odot 3 \text{ SW. } 2. \\ \text{in the Land. } \text{S. } 24. \end{array} \right\}$  These respect  $\odot 3$ , and  $\odot 2$ .  
 To



To protract this, draw the Line N. S for a Meridian, and laying your Protractor upon it, the Center thereof to  $\odot 1$ ; against N. W.  $6^\circ$  make a Mark for the Line that goes to  $\odot 2$ . Also against N. W.  $17^\circ$  make a Mark for the Tree, and against  $40^\circ$  and  $52^\circ$  for the Wind-Mill and House. Then from  $\odot 1$ , through these marks draw the Lines  $\odot A$ ,  $\odot B$ ,  $\odot C$ ,  $\odot 2$ . Secondly, Take from your Scale 18 Chains and 20 Lin. and set it off upon the Line  $\odot 2$ , which will reach to  $\odot 2$ . There lay again the Center of your Protractor; the Diameter thereof Parallel to the Line NS, and make marks as you see in the Field-Book, against N E  $15^\circ$ , N W  $77^\circ$ , SW  $20^\circ$ , SW  $50^\circ$ , NW  $28^\circ$ , NW  $4^\circ$ , and through these marks draw Lines, the first Line directs to your third Station; the second Line NW  $77^\circ$  directs you to the Tree upon the River Bank, for that Line cutting the Line  $\odot 1 C$ , shews you by the Intersection where the Tree stood, and also the Breadth of the River. Also the Line S W  $20^\circ$  cuts the Line from the first Station NW  $52^\circ$ , in the place where House A stood upon the Bank of the River. If therefore you draw a Line from A to C it will represent the farther Bank of the River. And so you may proceed on Plotting, according to the Notes in your Field-Book; and you will not only have a true Plot of the River, but also know how far the Wind-

D 5

Mill

Mill B, and the Castle D stand from the Water-side. For if you take the distance betwixt any two of the places, with your Compasses, and try it upon the same Scale that you laid down your Stationary distances, gives you the distance required:

*Prob. 2. To find the distance between any two Places, both removed from the Observer.*

*Fig. 69.* Let the two places be B and D, and let their distances be required by an Observer standing at C,

1. Let the Angle BCG be taken, between one of the Places, as B, and any visible mark; suppose G standing about the middle of the distance, and likewise let the Angle GCD be taken.

2. Then leaving a visible mark at C, let the Observer go backwards into another Station as at H, in such manner, as that he being at H might see the mark C and G, in a right Line; and let him measure the distance between the two Stations C and H.

3. At H let him take the Angle BHG, and GHD, as he did before at C: This being done in the Triangle HBC, because the outward Angle BCG is equal to both the inward and opposite Angles BHC and HBC, therefore by Subtracting BHC out of BCG, there will remain the Angle HBC. Thus all the Angles in the Triangle HBC, and the

the side HC being given either of the other two sides are found by the third Case of Plane Triangles.

Again, in the Triangle HDC, the Angle HDC, and either of the sides CD or HD may be found in the same manner.

Lastly, In the Triangle BCD, the two Sides BC and DC being found (*as is already taught*) and the Angle BCD, by Observation, the other two Angles CBD and CDB, may be found by the fourth Case of Plane Triangles, and consequently the Side BD by the third Case of Plane Triangles, which is the distance required.

*Of Levelling, or Measuring the Inequality of Places, as to their Heights.*

**Fig.** **T**O find out the difference of heights 70. of one place from another, in the rising and falling, which is of constant use in conveying of Water, either above the Ground for Fountains, &c. or under the Ground for Adyts or Soughs, &c. Let your Instrument be carefully made, whether it be a Quadrant, Water-level, or any other; the best I Account to be a brass T, the sights upon the top of the T, to be Perspective Glasses, which must be tried before used, and the Glasses are to stand always one way, this will endure longer Stations than

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ordinary, and is for many reasons the best, if substantially made, and there must be two mark Boards placed upon quarters, that your Assistants may lift them higher or lower, as they shall be directed.

Then set the Level as near as you can betwixt the 2 Marks which your Assistants hold upright in their Hands, with the slipping Marks; turning to one, cause him to hold or set the slit and Black stroke even with the Level sights, and so the other. The difference of these sights, in Inches and parts gives the Ascent or Descent, this is for one simple Station; but if it requires both Ascents and Descents, then in a Column set down your Back Stations in one Column and you fore Stations in another, compare up both the Columns, and take the difference of them; if they be equal, the two are Level, if your fore Station exceed, the place is lower, if otherwise, higher. An example will clear all. I am to give the difference of heights of the places A and B, take the Line of the Level SB, choosing my station at C, where I plant my Instrument betwixt the Quarter Pikes A and B, holding my Level firm, the Assistant's lift up and down the mark Boards till they take the sights take the Black strokes at D and E; in a little Table made, set down the heights of those strokes from the ground in two Columns, one for the left Hand,

Hand, the other for the Right, as you see in the Table adjoining, wherein AD (for the left hand) is found to be four Feet three Inches  $\frac{2}{5}$  of an Inch, and EF (for the right Hand) seven Feet, 1. 5.

Again, Let the Second Station be at G, and the left Hand height FH be ten Feet, three Inches and a half, and the Right-hand height IK three Feet, 3. 7 Inches. Again, The third Station let be at M, and the Height IL 2 feet, 9. 4 Inches, and ON 12 feet, 1. 5. Inches. Lastly, Let the fourth Station be at P, and the height OQ three Feet 10, 9 Inches, and BR 11 Feet 9, 8 Inches. The Sum of the heights on the Left-hand is 212 Feet and three Inches, that of those on the Right 34 Feet and 4, 5 Inches; their difference is 13 Feet and 1, 5 Inches and so much is B lower then A.

Stations.	Heights on the Left-hand.		Heights on the Right-hand.	
	Feet.	In.	Feet.	Inches.
1	4	3. 2	7	1. 5
2	10	3. 5	3	3. 7
3	2	9. 4	12	1. 8
4	2	10. 9	11	9. 5
	21	3. 0	34	4. 5

Sum of the Hights on the Right-hand 34. 4 5  
 Sum of the Heights on the Left-hand 21. 3

Their Differ. 13, 1 5

And so much is B lower then A. The

*The Use of the Line of Proportion, or Numbers commonly called Gunter's Line.*

**T**HE Ingenious Mr *Gunter* and several others have sufficiently handled this Subject, therefore I might have saved my self that trouble, but because it will be expected here, and the Book more useful, I shall say something to that purpose, and begin first with,

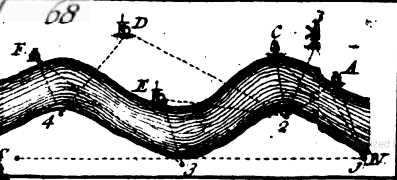
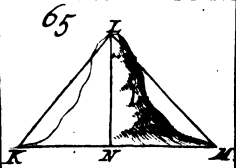
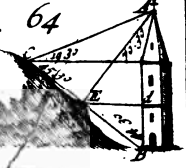
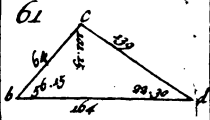
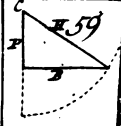
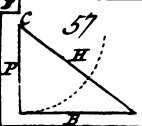
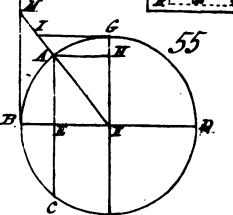
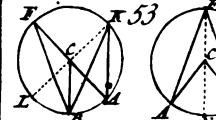
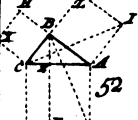
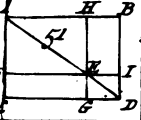
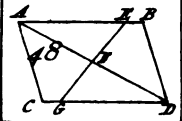
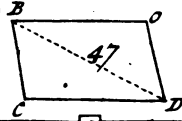
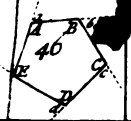
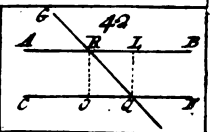
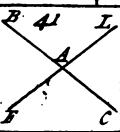
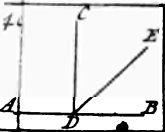
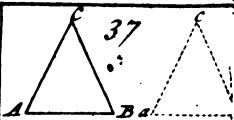
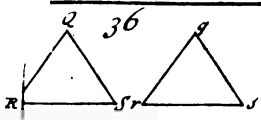
*Numeration upon the Line.*

Numeration by the Line may be understood from this one Thought, *viz.* That what Denomination soever the first at the beginning of the Line is, that in the middle will be ten times, and that at the end will be an hundred times so many: Which if understood, it will not be difficult to know what the intermediate Figures and parts are.

*Example I.*

To find the place of 25, you may call the 1 at the beginning of the Line, but 1, then will that in the middle be 10, and the two which stands upon the 2<sup>d</sup> Radius,

32





dus, will be 20; then count five of the grand Divisions, where stop, for that is the place which represents 25. Where note, that if you had esteem'd the 1 at the beginning of the Line but 1, that is, one tenth, the place which now represents 25, would signify but 2.5: Also if you had esteem'd it as 10, then would the place of 25, be 250; if 100, then 2500, if but 01 then but 025, &c.

*Example II.*

To find upon the Line the the place of 3652. First, esteem the 1 at the beginning of the Line to be 100, then will that in the middle be 1000, and the three towards the middle 3000; from which count six of the Grand-divisions and a half towards (4000) and then you will come to the place of 3650. Now you must imagine the 2 to be a little beyond that half Division; for in this and the like examples, where we are to find 4 places, that which is Unites must be taken by estimation. So have you the place 3652.

*Note,* By these Examples last medtioned, you may perceive that the Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, do sometimes signify themselves alone, sometimes 10, 20, 30, &c. Sometimes 100, 200, 300, &c. As the work perform'd thereby shall require: The first

first Figure of every Number is always that which is here set down, and the rest of the Figures are to be supplied according as the question shall require. And by the variation and change of the power of these Numbers from 1, to 10, or 100, or 1000, any Proportion, may be wrought by this,

*General Rule.*

Always extend the Compasses from the first Number to the second, and that distance, or extent, applied the same way upon the Line, shall reach from the third to the fourth Number required.

Or otherwise, extend the Compasses from the first Number to the third, and that extent applied the same way, shall also reach from the second to the fourth. Either of these ways will effect the same thing, as by Examples following shall be made appear. And it is necessary thus to vary the Proportion, so as to avoid the opening of the Compasses too wide.

*Multiplication by the Line.*

This Rule whether it be perform'd Arithmetically or Instrumentally, depends upon *Euclid's Elem, Prop. 1. lib. 2.* where it is demonstrated, that if two Lines be propos'd

pos'd, whereof one is divided into diverse parts, the Rectangle contained under those two Lines is equal to the Rectangles contained under the Line which is divided, and the parts of the Line divided.

The proportion is, as one is the Multiplier: So is the Multiplicand to the Product.

*Example I.*

Let it be required to multiply 8 by 7. the Proportion is, as 1: is to 8:: so is 7: to 56. Therefore extend the Compasses from 1 to 8; the same extent will reach from 7 to 56, which is the product.

*Example II.*

Let it be required to Multiply 37, by 5. The proportion is; As 1: to 5:: so is 37: to 185.

Set one Foot of the Compasses in 1, and extend the other Foot to 5; that same extent will reach from 37 to 185, which is the product or 37, being Multiplied by 5. Otherwise, set one Foot in 1 and extend the other to 37; the same extent will reach from 5 to 185

*Example*

*Example III.*

Let it be required to multiply 8.75 by 3.6. The Analogy or Proportion is, as 1. to 3.6 :: So is 8.75, to 31.5. Set one Foot in 1, and extend the other to 3.6; the same extent applied forward upon the Line will reach from 8.75 to 31.5.

*Division by the Line.*

In Division, the Quotient contains Unity as often as the Dividend does the Divisor: It follows then from the 5th Definition to the 5th Book of *Euclid's Elements*, that the Quotient is in Proportion to 1, as the Dividend is to the Divisor. From whence we may deduce the Proportion following, *viz.* As the Divisor is to Unity, so is the Dividend to the Quotient.

*Example I.*

Let it be required to divide 40 by 8. The proportion is, As 8: to 1 :: 40: 5. Set one Foot of the Compasses in 8, and extend the other Foot to 1; that same extent will reach from 40 downwards to 5, which is the Quotient.

Otherwise extend the Compasses from 8 to 40; the same extent will reach from 1, to 5.

*Example*

*Example II.*

Let it be required to divide 336 by 12. The Proportion is As 12 : 1 :: 336 : 28. Extend the Compasses from 12 to 336 ; the same extent will reach from 1 to 28 ; which is the Quotient required.

You'll know how many Figures should be in the Quotient, by setting the Divisor orderly under the Dividend, &c.

*The Rule of three by the Line.*

The Rule of three by the Line must be performed by the last General Rule.

*Example I.*

If 26 Acres of Land be worth 64 l. a Year ; what is 36 Acres of the same Land worth by the Year. Proportion as 26 : 64 :: So 36 : to 88. 615.

Extend the Compasses from 26 to 64, the same extent will reach from 36 to 88, 61 which is 88 l. 12 s. 3d. 2 q. for the Answer of the Question.

*To extract the Square Root by the Line.*

Divide the space between Unity and the given Number into two equal parts :  
Where

Where that Division falls, is the Square Root sought.

### *Example II.*

To find the Square Root of 36. Extend the Compasses from 1 to 36, the Middle way upon the Line between these two Numbers is 6, which is the Square Root of 36. In like manner you may find the Square Root of any other Number.

### *Of Measuring.*

A clearer Idea of which you cannot have than that given by the Ingenious Mr *Cunn*, in his excellent Treatise of Fractions compleated, which is as follows.

Every Magnitude is measur'd by some Magnitude of the same kind, a Line by a lineal Foot, Yard, &c. a Superficies by a square Foot Yard, &c. a Solid by a Cubick Foot, Yard, &c.

*The Lineal Measure is known to all.*

The superficial Measure may be conceived, by imagining a Floor pav'd with Tiles, each a Square Foot; for then the Number of Tiles is equal to the Number of square Feet in that Flooring. Now if the Flooring be just one Foot broad, the Number

ber of Tiles (*or of Square Feet*) will be equal to the Number of Lineal Feet in the Length of the Floor; but if the Flooring be 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. Feet broad, the Number of Tiles, or of Square Feet, will be twice thrice, four times, five times, &c. so many Tiles (*or Square Feet.*) So if the Floor were 11 Foot long and 7 Foot broad, 7 times 11 Tiles (*or Square Feet.*) gives 77, the Number of Tiles or Square Feet in that Flooring.

The solid Measure may be conceived by imagining a Wall built with Stones, each a Cubick Foot; then the Number of Stones will be equal to the Number of Cubick Feet in that Wall. First therefore, if the Wall be one Foot thick and one Foot high, the Number of Stones (*or Cubick Feet*) will be equal to the Number of Lineal Feet in the length of that Wall. Secondly, If the Wall should be of the same length and height one Foot as before, but the thickness 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. Feet (*instead of one Foot*); then the Number of Stones (*or Cubick Feet*) will accordingly be twice, thrice, four times five times &c. and as many as before. Lastly, If the length and thickness be the same as in the last supposition, but the height (*instead of one Foot*) be 2, 3, 4, 5 Feet; the Number of Stones (*or Cubick Feet*) will be accordingly twice, thrice, four times five times, &c. what it was in the foregoing. So if a  
Wall

Wall is seven Foot long, three Foot thick, and one Foot high: From what has been said, a Wall of seven Foot long, one Foot thick and one Foot high consists of seven Cubick Feet; but a Wall of seven Foot long, three Foot thick, and one Foot high, consists of three times seven Cubick Feet, that is, 21 Cubick Feet. *Lastly*, A Wall of seven Feet long and three Foot thick as before, but five Foot high, contains five times as many, that is five times 21 Cubick Feet, or 105 Cubick Feet.

From all which is evident, that in casting up any Mensuration, the Multiplier in any of the Multiplications is an Abstract number as well as in all other Multiplications whatsoever, which may prevent the false Consequences usually drawn from multiplying Feet by Feet, *viz.* That of multiplying by a contract number, as 3*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* by 31:19*s.*: or Half a Crown by half a Crown; which is contrary to the Nature of Multiplication, whose Operations are only compendious additions, either of the Multiplicand or some part of it, continually to its self or its part.

### *Of Tiling.*

Suppose a Roof in length 120 Foot on both Sides, and the depth of one Side 18 Foot; these two numbers multiplied together produce 2160 Foot, which is 21 Squares, and



60 Foot, that is, 10 Foot above half a Square more, it being measur'd by the Square of 10 Foot every way, so that 100 Square Foot is one Square.

*Prob. 1. To measure a Geometrical, or true Square.*

Multiply the length by the Breadth, and the product is the Area thereof.

*Example I.*

*Fig. 71.* Admit KLMN, whose sides is 3, which Multiplied by 3, being both the Length and Breadth, produce 9 for the Area; as may be seen by the Scheme

*Prob. 2. To Measure a long Square or Parallelogram.*

Multiply the length by the breadth, the product is the Area.

*Prob. 3. To measure a Rhombus.*

Is is demonstrated (by the 9th Theorem) that Parallelograms having the same Base, and being between the same Parallels are equal, i.e. that the Parallelogram ABDF is equal to the Rhombus a b BF; therefore if you multiply

ply BF one of the sides by DF or a k the Perpendicular, the Product will be the Area thereof.

*Example I.*

Let a  $\square$  BF be a Rhombus, whose side BF is 40 Inches, and let the nearest distance of any two opposite sides, which is the Perpendicular, as a k = AB be 34 inches, I demand the Area.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Multiply } BF = 40 \\ \text{by } DE = 34 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer. 1360.

*Prob. 4. To Measure a Triangle.*

The Parallelogram BACE is double to  $\triangle$  ADE (by Corrol. to Theorem 10). Therefore Multiply the Base AE by half the Perpendicular DF, and the Product is the Area of the Triangle ADE.

*Example I.*

Let ADE be a Triangle whose Base AE = 20, and the Perpendicular DF = 8, what is the Area.

Answer, 80.

*Prob. 5.*

*Problem 5.*

To measure a Triangle, the three Sides being given, without finding the Perpendicular.

**R U L E.**

Add together all the three Sides, and from  $\frac{1}{2}$  their Sum subtract every side, which call the three Differences; Multiply these three Differences, and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sum continually together, the Square Root of this last product is the Area thereof.

*Prob. 6. To Measure a Trapezium.*

**R U L E.**

Having divided the Trapezium into Triangles as the Figure following, add the two Perpendiculars, viz. AB and CD together, and multiply that Sum by  $\frac{1}{2}$  the Base LK, and the Rectangle or Product is the Area.

*Example.*

Fig. 74. Let ALDK be a Trapezium, let the common Base KL be 100 Inches, the Perpendicular AB 40, and CD = 14, I demand the Area.

**E**

*Operation.*

Operation.

$$AB = 40$$

$$CD = 14$$

---


$$\text{Sum } 54$$

$$\frac{1}{2} KL = 50$$

---

2700 Answer.

*Prob. 7. To Measure any Regular Polygon.*

*Fig. 75.* Multiply the Sum of all the sides by  $\frac{1}{2}$  the distance of any side from the Center; and the product is the Area, for they may be divided in as many Triangles as they have sides, and those all equal to one another.

*Example.*

Let ABCDEF be a Hexagon, any of whose sides is 10 Inches, and the nearest distance from the Center to the middle of any side is 9.4 Inches; what's the Area?

Operation.

10

6

---

Multiply the Sum of the sides = 60

by Half the Perpendicular = 4.7

4.20

2.40

---

282.0 Area:

*Prob. 7*

*Prob. 8. To Measure a Circle several ways.*

Every Circle is equal to that Oblong, or long Square, whose Length is equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the Circumference and Breadth equal to its Semi-Diameter. For a Circle is a regular Polygon, having an infinite number of sides, and therefore the Semi Diameter is always Perpendicular to one of its sides. Wherefore multiply  $\frac{1}{2}$  the Circumference by its Semi-Diameter, and the Product is the Area thereof

*Prob. 9. To find the Circumference of a Circle.*

Every Circumference is more than Triple the Diameter, but the nearest rational Number, between the Diameter and the Circumference is, as 7 to 22. Therefore if you multiply the Diameter by 22, and divide the Product by 7, the Quotient will show you the Circumference.

*Note.* Every Circle is equal to a Right-angled Triangle, one of whose Legs is the Radius, and the other Right-line equal to the Circumference of the Circle.

Therefore if you multiply the Diameter by  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of the Circumference, the product is the Area.

Ex

Other.

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Otherwise square the Diameter, and multiply that by 11, and divide that product by 14, the Quotient is the Area.

*Prob. 10. To find the length of an Arch-Line of a Circle Geometrically.*

*Fig. 76.* Let ABCD be the Arch-Line given, whose Length is required. *First,* Draw the Chord-line AD, which always divide into 4 equal parts, then take one of those parts, and set it from D to C upon the Arch-Line: This done, draw a Line from the point C, to the first Division, which let be IC; this line is  $\frac{1}{2}$  the Arch Line ABCD, which doubled shall be the length of the Arch-line required.

*Prob. 11. To find the Length of an Arch-line, greater than a Semi-Circle.*

*Fig. 77.* *First,* Divide the said Arch into two equal parts, as DK; then divide the Chord-line AD, into four equal parts; then as before draw the Line OP, which Line being taken four times, is equal to the Arch-line ADF.

*Prob. 12. To Measure the Portion of a Circle,*

*Fig. 78.* Every Portion of a Circle, which contained under two Semi-Diameters, and

and one Arch-line is equal to that long Square, whose Length and Breadth is equal to the Semi-Diameter, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the Arch-Line.

To find the Center of that Circle whereof the Arch-line ABC is a part of the Periphery.

**R U L E.**

Multiply  $\frac{1}{2}$  the Chord Line, viz. AB by itself, then divide that product by the Versed Sine BK; then if you add the Versed Sine to the Quotient, the Sum will be the Diameter of the Circle belonging to the Segment ACK; and half thereof will be the Semi-Diameter AD.

*Example.*

Let ABC be a Segment of a Circle to be measured: Now it is not at the first included with two Semi-Diameters; you must therefore find the Center D, whereof the Segment ABC, is a part of the Periphery by the last Problem; then draw the two Semi-Diameters AD and CD; so shall you include the Triangle ACD, more than the Segment ABC. Now first measure the whole Figure ABCD by the last Problem; then measure the Triangle ACD, and from the Content of the whole Sector ABCD, subtract

E 3

stract

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fract the Content of the Triangle ACD, and the Remainder is the Area of the Segment A B C.

*The Operation.*

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 the Arch Line ABC & the Semi-diameter. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Arch.	}	The Perpendicu. ED 5.6 The Base AC 13
64 Area of the Sector Sub. 36.4 Area of the Triang.	}	168 36 <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 132
Rem. 27.6 The Area of the Segment A B C.	}}	Take $\frac{1}{2}$ 72.8 The Area of the Triangle A C D. 36.4

You may measure the Segment ABC, by multiplying BE by  $\frac{2}{3}$  of AC, and it will do well enough for common Practice.

*Prob. 13. To Measure an Ellipsis, or Oval.*

**R U L E.**

Multiply the longest Diameter by the shortest, that product by 11, and then divide the whole product by 14, which is the Area required.

*Prob. 14*



**Prob. 14.** *To Measure the Superficial content of a Sphere or Globe.*

**R U L E.**

**Fig. 79.** Multiply the Diameter by the Circumference, the product is the Superficial Content of the Globe or Sphere.

*Example.*

Let A be a Globe, or Sphere, whose superficial Content, or Area of the surface is required: I multiply the Circumference (which is gained by Problem 9.) 44 by the Diameter 14, the product is 616, the superficial Content of the Sphere required.

**Prob. 15.** *To Measure the Superficies of a Cone.*

**R U L E**

Multiply the slant height by  $\frac{1}{2}$  the Circumference at the Base, the product is the Conical Surface; to which if you add the Area of the Circle at the Base, you shall have the whole Superficial Content.

*Prob. 16. To Measure the Superficies of the Frustrum of a Cone.*

**R U L E**

Add the greater and lesser Circumference of the Bases together,  $\frac{1}{2}$  the Sum of which Multiplied by its height, produces the superficial Content of the Frustrum.

*Example.*

*Fig. 80.* Let BCDE be the Frustrum or part of a Cone, the Superficial Content thereof is required, the Circumference of the greater and lesser Base being 6 and 3, which added is 9, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  is 4.5, which 4.5 multiplied by 12, the height BD, the product is 54 for the superficial Content of the Frustrum BCDE.

*Note,* The Superficial Content of a Cylinder, is found by multiplying the Girt by the height.

*Another Way,*

First find the length of the whole Cone ADE, whereof the Frustrum BCDE is a part; then having the whole height of the Cone, measure the Superficies by the 15th, *Prob.* then measure the Superficies of the top part, or lesser Cone, by the same Problem, and sub-

Subtract the Content of the lesser Cone from the Content of the greater; and the Remainder shall be the Content of the Frustrum.

**P R O B L E M XVII.**

The Frustrum BCDE given to find AD the side of the Cone belonging to it.

**R U L E.**

Multiply DE by BD, and divide the product by DE — BC, the Quotient is AD sought.

*Example.*

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Multiply DE} = 6 \\ \text{by BD} = 12 \end{array}$$

---

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{which divide } 72 \\ \text{by DE} - \text{BC} = 3 \\ \text{the Quotient is AD} = 24 \end{array}$$

**P R O B L E M XVIII.**

To find the Superficial Content of the Segment of a Sphere.

**E S**

**R U L E.**

**R U L E.**

Multiply the Height by the Circumference of the Sphere, to which product add the Area of its Circular Base, and that Sum is the Area sought.

*Prob. 19. To Measure a Cube.*

**R U L E.**

Cube the Side : That is, multiply the side of the Cube by it self, and that product again by the side of the Cube, which Cube-number is the Solid Content thereof.

*Example.*

*Fig. 81.* Let **ABCDEFGH** represent a Cube ; whose Side let be 30 Inches ; I demand the Content.

*Operation.*

Multiply one Side  $\equiv 30$   
by it self  $\equiv 30$

which product multiply  $900$   
again by  $30$

it produces  $27000$ , Content  
By the

By the Line of Numbers.

Extend the Compasses, from 1, to 30, the same extent will reach from 30 to 900, and from thence to 27000, the Content.

Prob. 20. To Measure a Parallelopipedon.

R U L E.

Multiply the Length by the Breadth, and the product by the Depth; which gives you the Solid Content.

Example.

Fig. 82. Let ABCDEFG, represent a Parallelopipedon; whose length AB is 40 Laches, the breadth BC = 30 Inches, and Depth CD = 15; what's the Content.

Length = 40  
Breadth = 30

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Depth } 15 \\
 \hline
 1200 \\
 \hline
 6000 \\
 \hline
 18000 = \text{Content.}
 \end{array}$$

Prob. 21.

*Prob. 21. To Measure a Globe or Sphere.*

To find the Solid Content, there are several ways. As first multiply the Cube of the Diameter by 11, and divide the product by 21, the Quotient is the Solid Content.

2. Or multiply the Diameter, by  $\frac{2}{3}$  part of the Globes Superficies, the product is the Solid Content: Or one sixth part of the Diameter multiplied by the Spheres Superficies gives the same.

3. Otherways, Multiply the Area of the Circle, whose Diameter is equal to the Globes Diameter by  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the Diameter, the product is the Solid Content: Or, Multiply the Diameter by  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the Circles Area, produces the same.

*Prob. 22. To find the Solid Content of a Cone.***R U L E.**

By 9 *Prob.* foregoing, find out the Area of its Base, and multiply that by  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its heighth, and that product is the Solid Content of the Cone required.

*Example.*

There is a Cone, the Circumference of whose Base is 22. 5; and its heighth is 16.  
I demand

**I** demand the Solid content of such a Cone.

As 22.

Is to 7.

So is 22. 5 the Circumference of the Base.

To 7. 16 the Diameter of the Base.

Then multiply  $\frac{1}{2}$  22. 5, which is 11. 25, by  $\frac{1}{7}$  7. 162 which is 3. 58, and it produceth 40. 286, which is the Superficial Content of the Base. Again, multiply 40. 286, by 5. 333, which is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the Height of the Cone, and it produceth 214. 846571 the Solid Content.

But here you are to observe that the slanting side of the Cone is not to be taken for its true height, but a Perpendicular let fall from its Vertex, to its Base is its true height; and the same is to be observ'd in the Pyramid.

*Prob. 23. To find the Solid Content of a Pyramid.*

Between the Cone and Pyramid, this is the Difference. As the Cone hath a Circular Base, the Pyramid hath a right-lined Figure for its Base, so that its Base and Superficies are Angular, its Vertex terminating in a Point.

*End*

## R U L E.

First, find the Superficial Content of the Base: Then multiply that by  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the Height, and it produceth the Solid Content of the Pyramid.

*Prob. 24. To Measure the Frustrum of a Pyramid or Cone.*

*Fig. 83.* The Frustrum here given to be measured is ABCD, the side of the greater Base A, being 24 Inches, and the side of the lesser Base at B, 8 Inches, and the length of it I M 20 Feet = BO = CK 20 Foot.

It is evident that if I find the Solidity of the whole Pyramid AED, and also the Solidity of the lesser Pyramid BEC, and then subtract the Content of BEC, from the Content of AED, there will remain the Solidity of the Frustrum ABCD; and certainly this way of measuring the Frustrum of a Pyramid or Cone, is the most exact of any, and it may be easily measured thus: First of all find out the height of the whole Pyramid EM, which you may do by the following proportion, *viz.*

As the Semi-difference of the Bases,

Is to the height of the Frustrum,

So is  $\frac{1}{3}$  the greater Base,

To the height of the whole Pyramid.

Which



Which proportion will hold good in Cones as well as Pyramids.

Let AD be the Diameter of the greater Base, and BC the Diameter of the lesser Base; from B, and C, let fall the Perpendiculars BO and CK, then shall OK be equal to BC, and the Sum of AO and KD are the difference of the Diameters of the Bases AD and BC; and consequently AO the Semi-difference, and BO the height of the Frustum, and AM is  $\frac{1}{2}$  the side of the greater Base, and EM is the height of the whole Pyramid. Then,

As AO the Semi-difference of the Diameters, Is to BO the height of the Frustum,

So is AM ( $\frac{1}{2}$  the great Diameter, To EM the height of the whole Pyramid.

So the height of the whole Pyramid AED, will be found to be 30 Foot; for the greater Diameter AD is 24 Inches, the lesser 8; the difference 16, the Semi-difference 8, therefore shall ME be 30 foot; for,

$$8 : 20 :: 16 : 30$$

Now having found the height of the whole Pyramid to be 30 Feet, I thereby find the content of the whole Pyramid to be 40 Foot, then in the lesser Pyramid BCE there is given the side of its Base BC = 8, and its length IE 10 Inches for EM 30 — IM 20 = IE 10, so I find the solid Content of it to be 1.48 Foot, which being subtracted from

from 40 the content of the greater Pyramid there will remain 38. 52 Feet for the true solid Content of the Frustrum ABCD.

After the same manner is found the solidity of the Frustrum of a Cone. And this is also useful in measuring of Tapering Timber, Round or Square, and for finding the Liquid Capacity of Brewers Conical, or Pyramidal Tuns.

### *Of Measuring Artificers Work.*

Because most, if not all Workmen in casting up their Dimensions, make use of cross Multiplication, I think it will not be amiss to give you an Example, or two of it, before I enter upon their several methods of measuring their Work.

*Note,* Feet multiply'd by Feet produce Feet; Feet by Inches, produce Feet and Inches; and Inches by Inches, produce Inches and twelfths of Inches.

Feet Inches.

Therefore to multiply  $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$   
by  $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$

First multiply the Feet by the 12 : 0.  
Feet and the product is 12 2 : 12  
Feet, then multiply cross-wise 0 : 9

Feet by Inches, viz. 4 by 6 24 : 10  $\frac{1}{2}$   
which makes 29 Inches or 2 Feet and 3 by  
3, which makes 9 Inches. *Lastly,* Multiply  
the

the Inches 6 by 3 and the product is 18 twelfths of an Inch, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Inch; all which products set down and add together, as in the Operation:

*More Examples.*

$\begin{array}{r} 10 \text{ X } 4 \\ 5 \text{ X } 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \text{ X } 7 \\ 6 \text{ X } 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 37 \text{ X } 2 \\ 6 \text{ X } 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{l} 50 : 0 : \\ 4 : 2 : \\ 1 : 8 : \\ 0 : 1 : 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} 72 : 0 : \\ 5 : 0 : \\ 3 : 6 : \\ 0 : 2 : 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} 222 : 00 \\ 1 : 0 \\ 12 : 6 \\ 0 : 0 : 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\hline 55 : 11 : 8$	$\hline 80 : 8 : 11$	$\hline 235 : 6 : 8$

*First,* Glasiers Work, and rub'd and gauged Brick-work are measur'd by the Foot Square.

*Example*

If a Window be 6 Feet 6 Inches high and 2 feet 4 Inches broad; how many Square Feet of Glazing is there. *Ans.* 21 : 8.

$\begin{array}{r} 6 \text{ X } 6 \\ 3 \text{ X } 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{l} 18 : 0 \\ 2 : 0 \\ 1 : 6 \\ 0 : 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\hline 21 : 8$

*Secondly,*

*Secondly, Painting, Paving, Plastering, and Wainscoting, are measur'd by the Square Yard.*

*Example.*

If a Ceiling, be 13 Feet broad, and 17 Feet 4 In long, how many Yards doth it contain? *Ans.* 25 Yards:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 13 \text{ } ^{\circ} \\
 17 \text{ } ^{\circ} 4 \\
 \hline
 221 \text{ } ^{\circ} 0 \\
 4 \text{ } ^{\circ} 4 \\
 \hline
 9 \overline{) 225 \text{ } ^{\circ} 4 \text{ } ^{\circ} 1}
 \end{array}$$

*Thirdly, Tying, Raftering, and Flooring* measur'd by the Square, containing 100 Square Feet.

*Example.*

If a piece of Tying, be 40 Feet long and 13 Feet 5 Inches broad: How many Squares are there in it? *Ans.* 5 Sq. 36 Feet.

Square

Square Feet. 40 X 0  
 Ans. 5. 36. 13 X 5

520 : 0  
 16 : 8

536 : 8.

Fourthly, Common Brick-work is mea-  
 sur'd by the Square Rod, containing  $272\frac{1}{4}$   
 Square Feet: But if the Wall be not one  
 Brick and half thick, it must be reduced  
 to that Standard, by this General Rule.  
 Multiply the Superficial Content of the  
 Wall by the thickness thereof in half  
 Bricks; divide that product by 3, and it  
 gives the true Quantity.

Example.

If a Brick Wall that is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Brick thick  
 be 40 Feet long, and 9 Feet 11 Inches  
 high from the Foundation, it will con-  
 tain 1 Rod 1 Qu. 56 Feet.

40 X 0  
 9 X 11

360 : 0  
 36 : 8

272  $\frac{1}{4}$  | 396 : 8 | 1  
 124.5

Exam

*Example.*

If a Brick Wall 2 Bricks thick be 50 Feet 6 Inches in length, and 14 Feet 9 Inches in breadth, the true content after it is reduced to the Standard, viz.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Brick, is 3 Rod, 2 Quarters, 40 Feet.

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \text{ X } 6 \\ 14 \text{ X } 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$700 : 0$$

$$37 : 6$$

$$7 : 4$$

$$\hline 744 : 10$$

$$\text{Numb. } \frac{1}{2} \text{ Bricks } 4 : 0$$

$$3 \text{ ) } 2979 : 4 (993$$

Which divided by  $270, 272\frac{1}{2}$ , gives 3 Rods 176 Feet: Which is the true Content of the Wall.

*N. B.* The Bricklayers have a particular way of measuring Chimneys: Which is by multiplying the Girt of the Chimney, by the height thereof, from the Foundation to the Hearth of the next Chimney, and the thickness of the Jams is taken for its thickness; which method they follow, till they come to the Shafts.

And those they girt for the length of a Wall, the height of which is the height of the Shafts, and the thickness always two Bricks.

*Examples*

Example.

If a Chimney be 24 Feet 3 Inches about, its Height 9 Feet 5 Inches, and the thickness of the Jams one Brick and half. what will be its Content? *Ans.* 0 Rod 3 Qu. 24 Feet.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 24 \text{ X } 3 \\
 9 \text{ X } 5 \\
 \hline
 216 : 0 \\
 10 : 0 \\
 2 : 3 \\
 0 : 1 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

228 : 4. *Ans.* in Feet.

*Note,* Thus they measure the Chimneys of every Floor till they come to the Shafts.

If the Girt of the Chimney Shafts be 20 Feet and the height 12 Feet 3 Inches, how much is their Content? *Ans.* 0 Rod 3 Qu. 41 Feet.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 20 \text{ X } 0 \\
 12 \text{ X } 3 \\
 \hline
 240 : 0 \\
 5 : 0 \\
 \hline
 245 : 0
 \end{array}$$

The

The measuring Book ought to be divided into three Columns (as the *Example shews*) in the first, the Names of the Dimensions are set down, in the second, the Dimensions themselves, and in the last the product of those Dimensions.

After you have taken, and set down the Dimensions: Your next work is to multiply them upon a waste Paper, and set down their products over against them in the second Column: As you may see in the *Example*.

*Names*

---

10	10	100
10	10	100

---



<i>Names of the Dim.</i>	<i>Dimens</i>	<i>Their Products.</i>
The Girt of the Foundation Wall abating 4 times its Thickness. The Heighth.	F. In.	
	115:4	$1\frac{1}{2}$ B
	12:0	= 1384 Feet.
Chimneys Girt: Heighth twice.	26:0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ B
	12:0	= 624 Feet.
Windows deduce three times.	7:0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ B.
	3:6	= 73 F. 6 In.
Door deduct.	8:0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ B.
	3:6	= 28 Feet.
Girt upper Wall Heighth.	115:4	$1\frac{1}{2}$ B.
	13:0	= 1499 F. 4 In.
Chimneys twice.	26:0	1 B.
	9:6	= 494 Feet.
Windows deduc. 7 times.	7:0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ B.
	3:6	= 171 F. 6 In.
Chimney Shafts twice.	12:0	2. B.
	4:0	= 96 Feet.

Now

Now to cast up their Dimensions: make 4 Columns, as in the Margin, in the first of which put all the product of one Brick and half Thickness that are not Deductions, if there be any of 3 Bricks thick put it down twice, &c. then put down all except deductions that are one Brick thick, if two, twice and if  $\frac{1}{2}$  only half, as in the Example.

Deductions.			
$\frac{1}{2}$ Br.	1 Br.	1 Br.	1 Br.
F. In.	F.	F. In.	
1334:0	494:0	73:6	
624 :0	96:0	28:0	
1499:4	96:0	171:6	
<hr/>			
3507:4	686:0	273:2	
273:2	<hr/>		
<hr/>			
3234:2			
457:4			
<hr/>			
3693:6	R. 13	Q. F. 2:21	
	686		
	2		
	<hr/>		
	3)1372(457		
	17		
		22	
		3	
	272)3693.0 (13.		
	973		
	157.		

Then add up the first Column, from the Sum of which subtract the Sum of the Column of Brick and half Deductions; also from the Sum of the second Column, subtract the Sum of the one Brick Deductions, (if there be any;) then reduce the Remainder to the thickness of a Brick and half, and add that result to the Remainder of the first Column, which gives the Content of the Brick work in Feet, and the Rods

Rods are found by dividing it by 272 :  
As plainly appears in the Operation.

---

## The Art of Surveying and Measuring of Land.

### *First of the Chain.*

**B**ECAUSE Mr *Gunter's* Chain is most in use among Surveyors for measuring of Lines, I shall chiefly insist on that Measure, it being the best in use for Lands.

This Chain contains in Length 4 Pole or 66 Feet, and is divided into 100 Links, each Link is therefore in Length  $7\frac{2}{3}$  Inches: If you would turn any Number of Chains into Feet, you must multiply them by 66, as 100 Chains multiplied by 66, makes 6600 Feet; but if you have Links to your Chains to be turned into Feet and parts of Feet; you must set down the Chains and Links, as if they were one whole Number, and after having multiplied that Number by 66, cut from the product the two last Figures to the Right Hand, which will be the Hundredth Parts of a Foot; and those on the Left-hand the Feet required.

F

*Example.*

## Example.

Let it be required to know how many Feet there are in 15 Chains 25 Links.

I set down thus the Multiplicand 15,25  
 The Number of Feet in 1 Chain, 66  
 Multiplier.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-----} \\ 9150 \\ 9150 \\ \text{-----} \end{array}$$

Product in Feet. 1006150

The Product is 1006  $\frac{1}{2}$ : This is so plain, it needs no other Example.

But now on the other hand, if one thousand and six Feet and an half was given you to reduce into Chains and Links, you must divide 1006.50 by 66, the Quotient will be 15, 25, viz. 15 Chains 25 Links.

In like manner, if it had been asked, how many Perches had been contained in 15 Chains 25 Links, you must divide 15, 25 by 25, the Links in one Perch and the Quotient Answers the Question.

25 ) 15,25 ( 61. Answer in Perches.

$$\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ \text{-----} \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ \text{-----} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Admit

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Admit I would know how many Chains are contained in 500 Feet.

*Operation.*

$$\begin{array}{r} 66 \overline{) 500} (7, \\ 462 \end{array}$$

38 *Ans.* 7 Chains 37 Lin.  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

$$\begin{array}{r} 66 \overline{) 3800} (57 \\ 330 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 462 \end{array}$$

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*Long Measure.*

<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>	<u>40</u>	<u>8</u>
26	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	220	320	
19	660	40		
7920	660	220	40	Furl.
63360	5280	1760	320	8   Mile.

A TABLE of Square Measure.

100  
Mile  
Acres

	Inch	Links	Feet	Yards	Pace	Perch.	Chain	Acres	Miles
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
62.72	62.72	2,295	9	2,778	10.89	16	10	1	1
144	144	20,75	25	1	174,24	169	1	1	1
1296	1296	57.38	272,25	30,25	1742,4	102400	1	1	1
3600	3600	625	4356	484	10	6400	1	1	1
39264	39264	10000	43560	4840	1115136	6400640	1	1	1
627264	627264	100000	27878400	3097600					
6277540	6277540	64000000							
4014489600	4014489600								

The common Measure for Land is the Acre, which by Statute is appointed to contain 160 Square Perches, and it matters not in what form the Acre lyes in, so it contains just 160 Square Perches: As a Parallelogram 10 Perches one way, and 16 another contains an Acre; so does 8 one way, and 20 another, and 4 one way and 40 the other. If then, having one side given in Perchs you would know how far you must go on the Perpendicular to cut off an Acre, you must divide 160 (*the Number of Square Perches in an Acre*) by the given side, the Quotient is your Desire. As for Example, the given side 20 Perches. Divide 160 by 20 the Quotient is 8, by this I know that 20 Perches one way, and 8 another, including a Right-Angle will be the two sides of an Acre; the other two sides must be parallel to these.

And here I think it convenient to insert this necessary Table, shewing the Length and Breadth of an Acre in Perches, Feet and parts of a Foot: But if your given side had been in any other sort of Measure; as for instance in Yards you must then have seen how many Square Yards had been in an Acre, and that Sum you must have divided by the Number of your given Yards, the Quotient would have answered the Question.

Breathth.

Length of  
an Acre.

Breathth.

Length of  
an Acre.

Perches.	Feet.	Perches.	Feet.
10	0	28	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
11	9	29	8 $\frac{13}{16}$
12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	0
15	11	33	14
16	0	34	11 $\frac{2}{3}$
17	6 $\frac{9}{16}$	35	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	7 $\frac{1}{3}$
19	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
20	0	38	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	10 $\frac{2}{5}$	39	11 $\frac{2}{3}$
22	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	0
23	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	41	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
24	11	42	13 $\frac{1}{3}$
25	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	43	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
26	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	44	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	9 $\frac{1}{6}$

*Example.*



## Example.

If 24 Yards be given for the Breadth, how many Yards shall there be in Length of the Acres.

First, I find that an Acre contains 4840 Square Yards, which I divide by 24, the Quotient is  $201 \frac{1}{4}$  for the Length of the Acre. And thus knowing well how to take the Length and Breadth of an Acre, you may also by the same way know how to lay down any Number of Acres together.

Reducing of one sort of Square measure to another, is done as before taught in Long measure by Multiplication and Division. And because Mr Gunter's Chain is chiefly used by Surveyors, I shall only instance in that, and shew you how to turn any Number of Chains and Links into Acres, Rods and Perches: Note, that a Rod is the fourth part of an Acre.

And first mark well that 10 Square Chains make an Acre, that is, to say, one Chain in Breadth and 10 in Length, or 2 in Breadth and 5 in Length, is the Acre; as you may see by this small Table.

E 4.

Cb:

Ch.	Links.	Parts Li.
10		33
5	33	
3	50	
2		
2	00	
1	66	66
1	42	23
1	25	
1	11	11

And thus well weighing that 10 Chains make one Acre, if any Number of Chains be given you to turn into Ac. you must divide them by 10, and the Quotient will be the Number of Acres contained in so many Chains.

But this Division, is abbreviated by only cutting off the last

Figure, as if 1590 Chains were given to turn into Acres, by cutting off the last Figure 1590, there is left 159 Acres, which is alone as if you had divided 1590 by 10. But if Chains and Links be given you together to turn into Acres, Roods and Perches, first from the given Sum cut off 3 Figures, which is 2 Figures for the Links, and one for the Chains, what's left shall be Acres. And to know how many Roods and Perches are contained in the Figures cut off, Multiply them by 4 from the product, cutting off the 3 last Figures, you will have the Roods: And then to know the Perches, multiply the Figures cut off from the Roods by 40, from which product cutting off again 3 Figures, you have the Perches, and the Figures cut off are a Thousand parts of a Perch.

*Example.*

Example.

1599 Square Chains, and 55 Linke,  
how many Acres, Roods and Perches.

Acres 159 | 955

4

Ans. 159 Ac. 3 Roods. Roods 3 | 8 20.

32 Perches. 800

40

1000

Perches 32 | 800.

On the contrary, if to any Number of Acres given, you add a Cypher, they will be turned into Chains, thus 99 Acres are 990 Chains, 100 Acres 1000 Chains, &c. the same as if you had multiplid the Acres by 10. And if you would turn Square Chains into square Links, add four Cyphers to the end of the Chains, so will 990 Chains be 9900000 Links, 1000 Chains 10000000 Links, all one as if you had multiplied 990 by 10000, the Number of Square Links contained in one Chain.

And now, whereas in Casting up the Content of a piece of Land measured by Mr Guntcr's Chain, viz. Multiplying Chains and Links by Chains and Links, the product will be Square Links; you must therefore from that product cut off 5 Figures to find the Acres; which is the same as if you divided the product by 100000, the Num-

F 5

ber

ber of Square Links contained in one Acre, then multiply the 5 Figures cut off by 4; and from that product cutting off 5 Figures you will have the Roods. *Lastly*, Multiply by 40. and take away as before 5 Figures, the rest are Perches.

*Example.*

Admit a Parallelogram, or long Square, to be one way 5 Chains 55 Links, and the other way 4 Chains 35 Links: I demand the content in Acres, Roods and Perches.

Multiplicand.	555
Multiplicator.	435
	2775
	1665
	2220
	21425
	4

Ans. 52 Acres.	}	1. Rood.	Acres 2
		26 Perches.	4 1 4 25
			4

And  $\frac{28}{1000}$  parts of a Perch.

Perches 26 | 28 000.

---

*Of Instruments and their Use.*

**T**HERE are several sorts of Chains, as Mr. Ratbourns of 2 Perch long; Other, of one Perch long; some have had them 100 Feet in Length:

Length: But that which is most in use among Surveyor's, as being indeed the best, is Mr Gunter's, which is 4 Poles long, containing 100 Links, each Link being  $7\frac{2}{3}$  Inches: The description of which Chain you have had already: In this place I shall give you some few directions for the use of it in Measuring Lines. Take care that they which carry the Chain deviate not from a streight Line, which you may do by standing at your Instrument, and looking through the sights. If you see them between you and the Mark observed, they are in a streight Line, otherwise not. But without all this trouble, they may carry the Chain true enough, if he that follows the Chain, always causes him that goes before him to be in a direct Line between himself and the place they are going to, so as that the fore Man may always cover the Mark from him that goes behind. If they swerve from the Line, they will make it longer than really it is; a streight Line being the nearest distance that can be between any 2 places.

Be sure that they which carry the Chain mistake not over or under in their Account, for if they should, the the Error would be very considerable.

But the usual way to prevent such mistakes is, to be provided with 10 small sticks sharp'd at one end to stick in the Ground,  
and

and let him that goes before take all into his hand at setting out, and at the end of every Chain stick down one; which let him that follows take up; when the 10 sticks are done, before they have gone 10 Chains; then if the Line be longer, let them change the sticks, and proceed as before, keeping in Memory how often they change. They may either change at the end of 10 Chains; then the hindermost Man gives the foremost all his sticks, or which is better at the end of 11 Chains, and then the last Man must give the first but 9 sticks, keeping one to himself. At every change count the sticks, for fear you have dropt one, which sometimes happens.

*Of Instruments for taking of an Angle  
in the Field.*

**T**H E R E are but two material things to be done in the Field, the one is to Measure the Lines, and the other is to measure the Quantity of an Angle included by these Lines; and the Instruments of the greatest esteem, are the plain Table for small Inclosures, the Semi-Circle for Champaign Grounds, the Circumference or the Theodolite, &c. To describe these to you, their parts, how to put them together, take them asunder, &c. is like teaching the Art  
of

of Fencing by Book, one Hours use of them, or but looking on them in the Instrument-makers Shop, will better describe them to you than the Reading one Hundred Sheets of Paper concerning them.

*To take the Quantity of an Angle.*

*Fig. 84* Let AB and AC be 2 Hedges of a Field, to find the quantity of the Angle A by the plain Table.

Place the Table as nigh to the Angle A as you can, the North end of the Needle hanging directly over the Flower de Luce; then make a Mark upon the Sheet of Paper at any constant place for the Angle A, and lay the edge of the Index to the Mark, turning it about, till through the sights you espy B, then draw the Line AB by the edge of the Index. Do the same for the Line AC, keeping the Index still upon the first Mark, then will you have upon your Table an Angle equal to the Angle in the Field.

*To take the quantity of the same Angle by the Semi-Circle.*

Place your Semi-Circle in the Angle A, as near the very Angle as possibly you can; and Cause Marks to be set up nigh B and C, so far off the Hedges, as your Instrument  
at

at A stands, then turn the Instrument about till through the fixed sights you see the Mark at B, there Screw it fast; next turn the moveable Index till through the sights thereof you see the Mark at C, and see what deg. upon the Limb are cut by the Index; which let be 45, so much is the Angle BAC.

*How to take the same by the Circumferentor.*

Place your Instrument as before, with the Flower de Luce towards you, then direct your Sights to the Mark at B, and see what degrees are then cut by the South end of the Needle, which let be 55; do the same to the Mark at C, and let the Needle there cut 100, Subtract the lesser out of the greater, and the Remainder is 45, the Angle required. If the Remainder had been more then 180 degrees, you must then have subtracted it out of 360, the last Remainder would have been the Angle desired.

*How by the Semi-Circle to take the Quantity of an Angle in the Field by the Needle.*

Screw fast the Instrument, the North-end of the Needle hanging directly over the Flower de Luce in the Chord, turn the Index about, till through the Sights you spy the Mark at B, and note what degrees  
the



the Index cuts, which let be 40; move again the Index to the Mark at C, and note the degree cut, viz. 55, subtract the less from the greater, Remains 15, the Quantity of the Angle.

*Note,* If you turn the Flower de Luce towards the Marks, you must look at the North-end of the Needle for your degrees. And the East and West points are marked contrary, viz. East with a W, and West with an E, because when you turn the Instrument to the Eastward, the end of the Needle will hang over the West-side, &c.

If by this way of Division of the Chord, you would take the aforesaid Angle, direct the Instrument (so the Flower de Luce from you,) till through the Sights you espy the Mark at B; then see what degrees are cut by the North end of the Needle, which let be N. E. 44; next direct the Instrument to C, and the North-end of the Needle will cut N. E. 89. Subtract the one from the other, and there will remain 45 for the Angle.

### *Of the Field Book.*

You must always have in readiness in the Field, a little Book, in which fairly to insert your Angles and Lines, which Book you may divide by Lines into Columns, as you shall think convenient in your Practice

Practice, having always a large Column to the Right-hand, to put down remarkable things you meet with, as Brooks, Mills, &c.

*Example.*

If you had taken the Angle A, and found it to contain 45 Degrees; and measured the Line AB; and found it to be 12 Chains 55 Links, set it down in your Field Book thus,

A	deg.	Min.	Ch.	Lin.
	45	00	12	25

Lastly, You may chuse whether you will have any Lines or not, if you can write streight, and put the Figures directly one under another; for this I leave to your own fancy; for I believe there are not two Surveyors in *England*, that have exactly the same Method for their Field Notes.

*Of the Scale.*

There are several sorts of Scales, some large, some small, according as Men have occasion to use them, for the laying down Chains and Links; also you have upon the

the same Scale Lines of Chords, for laying down and Measuring of Angles. I cannot better explain the Scale to you, than by shewing the Figure of such a Decimal Scale as I think most useful, and are commonly sold in Shops.

### *Of the Protractor.*

The Protractor is an Instrument with which, with more ease and exactness you may lay down an Angle of any Number of Degrees, than you can by the Line of Chords: And when you have Surveyed by the Needle, by pacing the Diameter of the Protractor upon a Meridian Line made upon your Paper, you readily with a Needle upon the Arch of your Protractor, prick off the true Situation of any Line from the Meridian, without scratching the Paper, as you must do in the use of the Line of Chords. It is made almost like, and graduated altogether like the Brass Limb of a Semi-Circle, performing the same upon Paper, as your Instrument did in the Field.

### *How to lay down an Angle with the Protractor.*

*Fig. 85.* If it were required by the Protractor to lay down an Angle of 30 deg.  
Draw

Draw the Line AB, then take the Protractor and putting the Needle through the Center-point thereof, place the Needle in A, so that the Center of the Protractor may lye just upon the Line at A, move the Protractor about till you find the Diameter thereof lye upon the Line AB; then at 30 degrees upon the Arch, with your Protracting Needle make a Mark upon the Paper, as at C, draw the Line CA, which shall make an Angle of 30 degrees, *vis.* BAC.

*How to lay down the Angle by the Line of Chords.*

*Fig. 86.* If it were required to make an Angle that should contain 45 degrees. Draw a Line at pleasure, as AB; then setting one Foot of your Compasses at the beginning of the Line of Chords, see that the other fall just upon 60 Degrees; with that extent set one Foot in A, and describe the Arch CD; then take from your Line of Chords 45 degrees, and setting one Foot in D, make a Mark upon the Arch at C, through which draw the Line AE; so shall the Angle EAB be 45 degrees. If by the Line of Chords you would erect a Perpendicular Line, it is no more but to make an Angle that shall contain 90 Degrees.

The

The reason why I bid you take 60 from the Line of Chords to make your Arch by, is because 60 is the Semi-diameter of a Circle whose Circumference is 360.

*How to cast up the Content of a Figure, the Lines being given in Chains and Links.*

HAVING described these plain Instruments and in some measure shewed the use of them, I intend to shew him, 1. How he ought to make his Computations; 2. The Grounds or Principles that will justify him in so doing.

*For the First take these Rules.*

1. Put down your Length and Breadth of Squares and Oblongs, and your Base and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Perpendicular of Triangles directly under one another, expressed by Chains and Links, with a prick betwixt them.

2. If the odd Links were under 10, put a Cypher before the Figure, expressing them as Chains and Links; and if there be no odd Links; but all even Chains, put two Cyphers after the prick.

3. Multiply Length by Breadth, and Base by  $\frac{1}{2}$  Perpendicular, according to the Rules for finding the Content of Figures.

4. From that product cut off 5 Figures reckoned from the Right-hand backwards with a dash of your Pen, so shall those on the Left-hand be Acres.

5. If those on the Right-hand were not all 5 Cyphers, multiply them by 4, and cutting off 5 towards the Right-hand again, the rest on the Left-hand will be Roods or Quarters.

6. If amongst these 5 Figures towards the Right-hand that were cut or at the second Multiplication, there be any Figures besides Cyphers, multiply all the 5 by 40, and cutting 5 again with a dash of your Pen, those on the Left-hand are Square Perches.

*Example I.*

What is the Content of a Square, whose sides are every one of them 4, 50 Links.

Length 4. 50  
Breadth 4. 50

—————  
22500.

1800  
—————

210 25 00

4  
—————

10000.

40 *Ans.* 2 Acres and 4  
————— Perch, as appears.

4100000

*Example*

Example II.

Let a long Square, whose Length is 14 Chains, and Breadth 6 Chains and 5 Links what is the Content?

Length, 14.00 -  
Breadth, 6.05

7000  
84000

8147000

4

Ans. 8 Ac. 1 Rood,  
35 Perches, as the  
work makes evident.

35120000.

Example III.

There is a Triangle, whose Base is 3 Chains, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  the Perpendicular is 45 Lin. what is the Content.

The

# 118 *The Young Surveyor's Guide.*

The Base 3.00  
 Half Perpen. 0.45

15 00	A	R	P
12 00	Ans. 0-0-21		
13 500			
4			
5 40 00			
40			
21 60000			

I shall now demonstrate this way of casting up a piece of Land by the following Steps.

1. It is evident, that in this way of Multiplication, the product is Square Links; for every Chain being a Hundred Links, it is all one to multiply 4.50, by 4.50 or 450 without the Pricks, for they signify nothing at all in Operation. The product therefore of the first Example was 202.500 Links.

2. Every Chain being 4 Perches long, it follows, that 5 Chains in Length and 2 Chains in Breadth, make an Acre, or 160 Square Perches.

3. From hence it plainly follows farther, that there are exactly 100000 Square Lin. in an Acre, for 5 Chains multiplied by 2,



is the same with 500 Links by 200, which makes 100000. Then according to the Old plain Rule in Arithmetick, when the Divisor consists of 1 and Cyphers, (as 10, 100, 1000, 100000, &c.) cut off from the Right Hand so many Figures of the Dividend as the Divisor hath Cyphers, and counting them for the remains, so shall the rest on the left side be the Quotient. It is plain then that 1.57506 square Links makes 1 Acre, and 37506 square Links over.

So I have made it clear, as far as concerns Acres, that the Rules for Computation are good. Now for Roods and Perches, it is plain from that known Rule in Decimal Arithmetick: Multiply the given Decimal by the Number of parts in the next inferior denomination, that are equal to an Integer in the same denomination with the given Decimal; and see how many places are in the product, more than were in the given Decimal; and cut so many off from the Left-hand, and those Figures so cut off, are the value of the said Decimal. So that this way of casting up the Content of a piece of Land is true.

How

*How to measure a piece of Land, and to Protract it, and to give up the Content.*

**A**LL Closes, or Parcels of Land, are either such as need not to be plotted for finding out their Content, but the Chain alone does the work; or such as cannot be measured without plotting or Protraction; of the first sort are the Squares and long Squares, and these, I say, need no plotting, for you need only to multiply the Chains and Links of the Length, by the Chains and Links of the Breadth, so proceed as in the last Examples: But all others, whether Triangles or Triangulate, are to be protracted. I shall give Examples therefore in the 3 sorts of Figures, Triangular, Quadrangular, and Mutangular. But let me advise the Young Practitioner to remember these things.

1. To begin at some notable Angle of the Field, where there is some Gate, Style, &c. Or if there be none, to dig up a Clod, or at least to observe what Quarter of the Heavens it pointeth toward, and on your Paper mark it with some Letter.

2. To go Parallel to the side of the Field, accustoming your self to go either with your Left-hand towards the Hedges, or  
Contra

contra with your Right-hand towards them; and when you go contrary to your usual Custom, note it on your Paper by some mark known to your self.

3. To take heed, lest you confound your self by taking Lines off of several Scales, or measuring Perpendiculars upon wrong ones; for every Line of the same Figure must be made by the same Scale, and the Perpendiculars measured by it.

4. To make use of a large Scale in small Closes, and of a smaller when you measure great ones.

5. To set on your Chains and Links at twice, when any Line is too long for your Scale.

These things being premised, I proceed thus :

*Fig.* 87. Suppose ABC to be a Close, beginning at the Eastern Angle A, and going with my Right-hand towards the Hedge, I find the sides to be 4. 07, 2. 29, 3. 45.

I first, with my Compasses, take off from my Scale 4 Chains and 7 Links, and setting it from A to B, draw that Line for the Base, because it is the longest of the three: Then I take 2. 29 off the same Scale, and put one Foot of the Compasses in B, I describe the Arch OK. Next taking with my Compasses upon the same Scale, the extent of 3. 45: I place one Foot in the point A, and with the other make the Arch PQ, intersecting

G

wh

the other in the point C; and drawing the Lines AC and CB, the Triangle ABC is the Plot of the Field measured.

Next I must find the Length of the Perpendicular, which is done by setting one Foot of the Compasses in C, and extending the other to the Base AB, so as it touch and pass not over it; then the Length of the Perpendicular is between the points of the Compasses, and it being applied to the Scale that the Triangle was made by, it appears to be 1 Chain 42 Links; with the  $\frac{1}{2}$  whereof I multiply the Base AB, 4.07, and proceeding according to the Rule before delivered, the Content appears to be 0 Acres, 1 Rood, 6 Perches, as is evident.

The Base	4. 07
$\frac{1}{2}$ Perpend.	0. 71
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	407
	28 49
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	28 8.97
	4
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	111 558 8
	40
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	6123 520

The Content of this piece of Land may be very readily found without plotting it,

it, thus: First, Measure the Base Line AB, then by the help of your Cross Staff, find where the Perpendicular will fall from the Angle C, upon the Base AB, which is always the nearest distance from C to the Base AB; and then measure the Length of your Perpendicular by your Chain, and having the Perpendicular and Base, you know how to find the Content.

*How to Measure a Quadrangular or Four sided Field.*

*Fig. 88.* Let ABCD be a four corner'd Field: I begin as before at some remarkable Angle; and going round the Field, I find the sides to be 9.04, 8.75, 9.12, 8, 17, and the Diagonal AC 10, 00, I begin to protract thus:

I first, by the help of my Scale and Compasses, draw my Diagonal 10, 00, from A to C, and I make a Triangle of it and the first and second side 9. 04, and 8. 75, as in the last Field, and another after the same method of that Diagonal, and the third and fourth sides 9. 12 and 8. 17, so have I the Trapezium ABCD.

Then by the help of my Scale and Compasses, I find the Length of the Perpendicular of the Triangle ABC to be 6. 90, and of the other CDA 7. 20, which added together are 14. 10, whereof the  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sum is 7. 5,

by which multiplying the Base 10, 00, and proceeding as formerly hath been shewn, I find the Content of the Field to be 7 Acres, 0 Roods, 8 Perches, as here follows.

The Base 10. 00  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Perpen. 7. 05

$$\begin{array}{r}
 50.00 \\
 7000 \\
 \hline
 7 \mid 05000 \\
 \phantom{00}4 \\
 \hline
 20000 \\
 \phantom{00}40 \\
 \hline
 8100000
 \end{array}$$

*How to take the Plot of any Multangular Field.*

*Fig. 89.* Let the following Figure A, B, C, D, E, represent a Field, of which the Plot is required.

*First,* Measure the Length of the Hedge AB 7 Chains, then Measure the Length of the Fence BC 6 Chains; as also from A to C the Base Line proper to that Triangle which is found 10, 00; all which write down in your Field Book.

Then

Then Measure the second Triangle in the same Order, beginning at C, and Measuring to D, which is found to be 3. 10; then Measure from D to E 5. 15, and likewise the Base Line C E 8. 00, which put down for the second Triangle.

Then observe the last Triangle, which is an outward Angle, and must accordingly be Measured on the out-side of the Field, and so noted down in your Field Book; so the Length of the Line EF 2. 15, and AE 5. 80, the Base Line, and AF 4. 00, all which enter in your Book as follows.

*First* Triangle ABC inward, 2, Triangle CED inward.

C	L		C	L
AB	7. 00		CD	3. 10
BC	6. 00		DE	5. 15
AC	10. 00		CE	8. 00

*Third* Triangle AEF outward.

C	L
EF	2. 15
FA	4. 00
AE	5. 80

*How to Protract the former Work upon Paper*

*First*, Draw a Line upon your Paper at pleasure, as AC, and take from your Scale the Length of that Line, 10. 00, and set it  
G 3
from

from A to C; then take from your Scale the Length of the Line AB 7.00, and put one Foot of your Compasses in A, with the other describe the Arch *aa*; then take the Length of the Line BC 6.00 from your Scale; placing one Foot in C, with the other cross the former Arch in B, as *bb*, this done draw the 2 Lines AB and BC.

*Second,* Take from your Scale the Base Line CE 8.00, and placing one Foot of your Compasses in C, with the other describe the Arch *ee*, then take with your Compasses the Length of the Base Line EA 5.80, setting one Foot in the point A with the other cross the former in the point E, as *ff*, which point E is the meeting Angle to both the other 2 Angles.

*Thirdly,* For the protraction of the Triangle CED, take from your Scale the Line CD 3.10, placing one Foot of your Compasses in C, and with the other make the Arch *cc*, then take the Length of the Line DE 5.15, and setting one Foot in E, with the other cross the former at D, as *dd*, from which Intersection draw the 2 Lines CD and DE.

*Lastly;* For the Triangle AEF, take with your Compasses EF 2.15, placing one Foot of your Compasses in E, with the other strike the Arch *hh*, then take AF 4.00, setting one Foot in A, and with the other cross the former Arch in F, draw Lines therefrom,  
as



as from A to F, and from F to E, so have you protracted your Plot upon Paper, as was required.

And you must be careful to note down the Scituation of the Angles, viz. inward and outward, for fear of committing of a mistake when you protract the same.

Now if you draw a Line from C to F, you divide it into 2 Trapeziums; and then the Content is found as hath been before taught.

*How to take the Plot of a Field by going round the same.*

*Fig. 90* Let ABCD represent a Field to be measured. First beginning at the Angle A, I measure one Chain in Length towards B, as to a, and another towards E as to b; next, I take the distance from a to b 1. 50, and note it down in my Field Book, for the Quantity of the Angle A; and measure the Hedge AB 3. 00, and put it in my Field Book.

Next I come to the Angle B, and measuring one Chain to d, and another to c, I take the distance d c with my Chain, and I find it to be 1. 40, and the Hedge BC 3.

15. Next I come to the Angle C, and measuring one Chain to e, and another to f, and take the distance f e, I find it to be 1. 10, and from C to D, 2. 17, and so I proceed

G 4.

ceed

ceed till I come to the Angle A, and I find to be as follows.

		C.	L.			C.	L.
Angles	A	1.	50	} Sides	{	AB	3. 00
	B	1.	40			BC	3. 15
	C	1.	10			CD	2. 17
	D	1.	80			DE	2. 80
	E	1.	39			EA	2. 60

---

### *How to Protract the former Work.*

*First*, I take from my Scale 1 Chain, and having drawn a Line as AB, upon A as a Center, I strike the Arch a b; then take from your Scale 1. 50, and set it from a to b, and draw the Line AE, setting thereon 2. 60 from A to E, and 3 Chains from A to B; then taking one Chain from my Scale and putting one Foot in B. I strike the Arch c d; next I take 1 Chain 40 Links, the Quantity of the Angle B, and set it from d to c, and draw the Line BC, making it to be in Length 3. 15. Next I come to the Angle C, and setting one Foot in C, with the other I describe the Arch e f, then taking 1. 10, from your Scale, I set it from e to f, and through the point f, I draw the Line CD in Length 2. 17. Next I come to the Angle D, and always taking 1 Chain from my Scale, I put one Foot in D, and with the other describe the Arch o n; then taking

taking 1 Chain and 80 Links, I set it from o to n, and the Line DE, which Line must just meet the end of the Line AE and contain in Length 2. 80. if your Work be well done.

I must acknowledge that this sort of Plotting of Parcels of Land that have many Angles, requires not only more care and pains; but better Skill and Memory than to draw Diagonals upon Paper, when the Plot is already taken by the plain Table. I shall therefore give you some ways to help your self, so as to be out of danger of Mistakes.

One way is, to divide a Multangular Field into 2 or more parts, then might each part be measured severally, as if they were several Mens Lands parted by a Boundary.

Another way, which much helps the Memory and Understanding, is to draw a rude Draught of the Figure of the Lands you intend to measure, not only as to the sides, but also the Diagonals: Then measure the Lines upon the Ground correspondent to those on the Paper, and set the Lines as you measure them, upon the Sides of your Draught, as if they were the true ones, and when you have finished your Measuring, contract it truly, and it will do your Business.

*How to tak: the Plot of a Field from one Station taken in the middle thereof, by the Chain.*

*Fig. 91.* Let ABCDE represent the Field to be plotted: first at K, I set down a Stick, then Measure one Chain in Length towards A, as K o, and also the Length of the whole Line KA, which note down upon your rude Draught: Next measure one Chain in Length towards B, as K p, and also the Length of the Line KB; and note it on your foul Draught: Next you must measure the distance betwixt o and p, and so place it down upon your Draught.

And so I measure one Chain in Length towards C, as K q, and also the Length of the Line KC; and note it down upon my rude Draught, as also the distance pq: And so I proceed round the whole Field, and find them to be as is noted in the Figure following.

*How to Protract this Work.*

First take from your Scale one Chain in Length, then upon K as a Center, describe the Circle o p q RS; next take from your Scale 2 Chains, the Length of the Line KA, and set it from K to A: Next take from your Scale 172 Lin. and set it from o till it touch the Circle in p, and through the point p, draw the Line KB, making it to be in Length 215:

*The End*

Then take from your Scale the Length of the Line pq 135, and set it from p to q, and through the point q draw the Line KC, making it to contain in Length 216 : Next take from your Scale 112, and set it from q to R, and through the point R draw the Line KD, and take from your Scale 217, and set it from K to D ; and so proceed till you have finished your Plot. , And, *Lastly*, Through the several points A B C D, &c. draw the Boundary Lines.

*How to take the Plot of a Field by the plain Table, at one or more Stations.*

There are three ways for doing this Work: The first performs the Work by measuring every Line from the Instrument to the Angles, and is a good way, when it can be done. The second does it, by Measuring only the Stations or Distances, and is very quick, but not so sure and exact as the other; yet if it be manag'd by a skilfull Artift, it will come near enough the matter in many Cases; as Measuring for Mowing or Reaping Fields by the Acre, or in Case of Law Suits, when you cannot come nigh the Ground to be Measured.

The 3d is by way of Circulation, the Instrument being oft to be planted, and the plot to be measured by going round about it, by which thick Woods or Bogs may be measured.

In all these Methods two things are to be performed.

1. At every Angle where there is no Mark already, as a *Tree*, or *Bush*, &c. one must be placed with a white Paper; or one must go from Angle to Angle.

2. When ever you have occasion to plant your Instrument more then once, you must be sure to let it stand just as it did the first time, that is, for Situation, which if your Needle be good, will perform the Work; but is not thought sufficient without a back-sight and fore-sight. Now for the first Method.

*To take the Plot of a Field at one Station, in any part thereof, from whence you may see all its Angles or Corners.*

*Fig. 92.* Suppose ABCDEF be a Field to be measured. First, Cause marks to be set up in every Corner of it; then make Choice of some convenient place therein, from whence you may best view all the Angles thereof; in which place at H, plant your Table (*covered with a Sheet of clean Paper,*) turn the Table about till the Needle stand over the *Flower de Luce*; and so fasten it with the Screw-pin, that the Table stir not. Then placing your Index upon the Table, lay the Fiducial Edge thereof upon the point H, representing the place

place of your Station; and draw a Line with your Compasses point, by the side of the Index upon the Paper; which done, direct your sight to B, (*still keeping the Edge of your Index to the point H*) and draw a Line as before; and so in like manner direct your Index to C, D, E and F, drawing the Lines upon the Paper by the Edge of your Index, with the point of your Compasses, and so having finished the same, measure with your Chain the distance of every of those Marks, from the place of your Station at H, and then by the help of your Scale and Compasses, set the same distances from the point H, in the Lines drawn upon the Table, making a small prick with your Compasses point at the end of every one of them; then with the point of your Black-lead Pencil, draw a small Line from one point to another, as namely from A to B, from B to C, from C to D, &c. so shall you have upon your Table the exact Plot of your Field.

*To take the Plot of any Field at one Station, in any one Angle thereof, from whence all other Angles may be seen.*

*Fig. 93* First, as before, set up Marks in every Corner of the Field, as at BCDEFG; then make Choice of the most convenient Angle therein; from whence you may best view all the rest, as A; and having fixt your Table there,

there, as before is taught, apply the Index to the point A, and direct the sights to B; then draw a Line AB upon the Paper, and with your Chain measure the Length thereof, and set it down by the help of your Scale from A to B.

Then from the said point A, turn your sights to C, your second Mark, and then draw with one point of your Compasses upon the Paper the Line AC, measuring the distance, and setting down the Length as you were before taught.

In like manner direct your sights to D, E, F and G, and drawing Lines upon your Paper, measure with your Chain the Distance of each of the same Angles, from your Station point at A, where your Table is planted; then with your Compasses take from the Scale the respective distances, and set them down from the point upon the several Lines, and so describe the Lines AB, BC, CD, DE, EF, FG, GA; which will exactly represent the just Figure of your Field.

*How to take the Plot of a Field at two Stations, when all the Angles cannot be seen at one.*

It oftentimes happeneth, through Hills or the largeness of Grounds, that you cannot from any one place of the Field see all the Corners thereof; in which Case you must  
make



make Choice of two convenient places within the same: So that here you are to perform at two Stations, what you did before at one.

*Fig. 91.* Suppose therefore, that the Figure CDEFGHIKLM, be a Field to be plotted; I make Choice of two Stations, within the same, as A and B, where I can view all the Angles. And first, I plant my Table at A, from whence I can see the Angles MCDEF; then placing the Edge of my Index upon the point A, I direct my sights severally to the Angles within my View, as to MCDEF, drawing Lines, as is directed in the Figure; which done, I measure every one of them with my Chain, and note them down from my Scale, as formerly.

Then (*my Table remaining fixt*) I view the other parts of the Field, and make choice of the point B for my second Station; because from thence, I can see all the other Angles of the Field; then setting up a Mark there, I go back to my first Station at A, (*where my Table stands fixed, as I left it,*) upon which point I move my Index, till through the sights thereof, I espy the Mark at B, which done, I draw a Line by the Edge of the Index, with the point of my Compass, extending it the Length of my Table, as is represented by the Line ZX; which being thus performed, I measure my Stationary distance  
AB,

AB, 2 Chains which I set off from A to B, the place of my second Station, by the help of my Scale and Compasses.

Secondly, I plant my Table upon the point B, and laying my Index upon the Line ZX, I turn the Table about, till through the sights I behold my first Station at A, then I Screw the Table fast to the staff; afterwards moving my Index upon the point B, I direct the sights to G, drawing the obscure Line BG, containing 1 Chain 75, then again I direct the Index to the Angle H, and find it distant from my Station 1 Chain 72; and thus turning my Index about upon the point B, I draw obscure Lines to the other Angles as I did before, and measuring their respective distances with my Chain, I prick down the points I, K, L, upon my Paper, ever observing to take off with my Compasses upon the Scale the exact Quantity of Chains and Links, measured with the Chain.

Lastly, (*The several points or Angles of the Field, as CDEFGHIKLM, being found out, and mark'd upon my Paper,*) I draw the Boundary Lines from point to point, which will represent the true Plot of the Field, to be Measured.

To

*To take the Plot of a Field removed from you, at two Stations, when you are not permitted to come within the same.*

*Fig. 95.* It often happeneth that you are to measure a Field, and cannot, either for Water, Moorish Ground, or danger of Suit, enter into it. Suppose the Field is CDEFG, I make Choice of two convenient Stations without it, as A and B, from each of which I can see all the Angles of the Field; and having planted my Table at A, I place the Edge of my Index thereupon, and direct to all the Angles of the Field respectively, drawing Lines with the point of my Compasses, as AG, AE, AF, AD, AC, AH. Then my Table remaining fix'd, I direct the Index towards B, and having drawn out my Stationary Line, I measure the distance thereof in the Field, and place it on the Paper from A to B, then planting the Table at B, place your Index upon the Stationary Line AB, and then move the Table, till through the sights you behold your Station at A; which being effected, direct your Index to all the several Angles of the Field, as you did before at A; and the interfections of these Lines, will give the points C, D, E, F, G, H, from which draw the Lines CD, DE, EF, FG, GH, and HC, and you will have the true Plot, and Proportion of the Field. *To*

*To Survey Wood-lands by the plain Table.*

In very irregular Grounds where you can make long Stations, you cannot see all the Angles from each Station; but in going on your Stationary Line, all the little corners in the Hedges may be seen; therefore, that you may Plot all the Angles as you measure on your Stationary Lines, observe this General Rule, *viz.*

*A General Rule.*

In going on your Stationary Line, mark where an Angle falls in a Right-Angle to your Stationary Line, there plant the Table, laying your Index upon the Stationary Line, and turning your Table upon the Head of your Staff, till you can see either the Station you came from, or that you are going to, (*for You must always observe to measure in a straight Line from Station to Station,*) there screw it fast; then observe how far you have measured on your Stationary Line, which distance take from your Scale, and place from your last Stationary Line, there make a prick with your Compasses point, and there take the Angle.

*Example.*

*Example*

*Fig. 96.* Supposing ABCDEFGHIKLM NOP, to be a great Pool or Wood: Though there be Fifteen Angles, I plant my Table only five times, *viz.* at  $\Delta$  EFH and M, and upon the dry Lines AE, FH, HM, and MA, I raise their Perpendiculars in due places, (*according to Measure*) and also of a right height: By which and my five Stationary Angles, I draw the bounding Lines of the Plot, excluding all the Triangles as foreign to it, they being no resemblances of any part of the Pool, but of Land adjacent. That if by reason of troublesome Brush-wood, Gorse or Bogs, &c. I could not have measured close to the sides E-F, HI, or LM, it would be the same thing if I went parallel to them. And this is a shift that the Practical Surveyors will oft be put to make use of.

Now before I pass to further Varieties let my Reader take notice of these following things.

1. That it is the quickest way to measure, first from the Instrument to the first Angle, and then back from the second Angle to the Instrument, and so the rest in order; still one from the Instrument, and the other to it.

2. In

2. In all working by the plain Table, you must have a care that the Instrument be not moved out of its due place, till you have finished the work at the present Station, for which purpose cast your Eye now and then upon your Needle, observing whether it hangs directly over the same point you set it at when you began your work, and to rectify your Instrument if you see cause. But because all Instruments have not Needles, make use of the following help.

When you have planted your Instrument, and made a prick on your Paper, representing your Station, set the Edge of the Index to it and turning it softly about till you find some remarkable thing upon one side of the Close, and another on the opposite side as you look through the sights of your Index, and draw a remarkable Line quite over your Paper; then if you suspect that by any accident the Instrument is removed, you may easily try and rectify it, by applying the Index to the same line, and making use of fore-sights and back-sights again, upon the same marks which you before observed upon the opposite sides of the Close. And this is a very good way when you plant your Instrument in the middle of the Field.

*Concerning*

*Concerning the Plotting of many Closes together,  
whether the Ground be even or uneven.*

**Fig. 97.** Suppose ABCDEFGHIKLM to be a Tenement or small Demefn divided into 14 Closes, to be measured and protracted according to their several shapes and Situation. I first draw the Plot of the whole by the method of Circulation; this being done, a Line from A to C gives the Triangular Close ABC, for the first. In the next place, I go round the two Closes beginning at A, then at C, and so about to A again: And then for the third Close, I plant my Table at D, and go round to C, the line CD being protracted already, and so of all the rest, still observing which are common lines belonging to several Closes, that you may avoid the measuring of lines more than once, and lay every part of every Close in its due place; that you be sure to keep the Instrument throughout the whole work to its true position by Needle, foresight and back sight.

There are I confess divers other ways of doing this work, but none more sure.

2. If you are to make a Map of a Lordship, walk over the Lordship 2 or 3 times, till you can bear the Map of it in your Head, that you may the better conceive to carry on the whole work, and to make choice of  
the

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the fittest place for your Stations. Plot your Township first, beginning in the most convenient place to make your first Station as long as possible you can; and likewise from your main Stations, taking therefrom all Out-Houses, and little intermediate Offices, and then return to your mean Station again.

### *Observe this General Rule.*

When you cannot perform from your main Station, or see all the Angles, or Back-sides near joining thereupon, to make inner Stations as before, and to perform the work of each main Station with inner Stations, till the Township be finished.

And where you conclude your Township from Your last main Station, direct your sights to a Station in some convenient place of the adjoining Fields; so may you take the Plot thereof from as many Stations as need requires, so will such Grounds be joined to the Township, and so may you proceed with next adjoining Grounds.

Your Township being by the preceding Rules compleated upon your Table, with as many of the adjoining Grounds as will come thereupon, make Marks upon your Plot as you proceed with your Work, where the next Ground joins or falls upon those Fences you have already plotted,  
that



that you may know, when you have taken the Plot of the several Fields joining upon your former Plot, how to join them thereto.

Proceed where you left off, and take as many of the Inclosures upon your Table as it will bear, and join them to the former work, by the directions of the Marks before-mentioned; and in this order proceed till the whole Lordship be finished, observing to describe upon your Plot all Roads, and whatever is remarkable that you meet with in your way. Observe to place the Trees, in each Hedge-row, so that the Landlord or Owner thereof may know by inspecting the Map what Fences belong to each Ground.

*The true method of taking the Plot of uneven Hilly Grounds, in respect of their true Quantity, by the plain Table.*

1. In Grounds where there are multiplicity of Hills running out into another Irregularly, place Beacons upon several of the Highest of the most material Hills, whether you can see the Angles in the Hedges, or the Hedges themselves from several of the said Hills, and direct your sights from Station to Station, laying down each Stationary distance upon your Paper with your Scale, placing your Station Marks

Marks so, that your Ch in measuring these Stationary distances may pass over the most material Hills in the Ground, as we shall here demonstrate:

2. *Fig. 98.* Admit the Figure noted with *AB CDEF*, &c. be a Hilly Ground to be plotted, whose just number of Acres is required; set up Beacons or Stationary Marks upon the top of most of the material Hills, as *X, W,  $\delta$ , b, y, z, \**

3. Plant your Table at *X*, your first Station; directing your sights therefrom, to the Angle *D*; then with your Chain measure the distance *XD* on the Ground, which take from your Scale and set from *X* to *D*, where make a prick; then direct your sights to *E*, which distance take from your Scale and set from *X* to *E*; then direct your sights to *F*, which prick off from *X* to *F* on the Paper; then again direct your sights to *G* and *H*, and measure the Ground Lines, which set off upon your Paper; so have you finished the work of your first Station.

4. Direct (before you alter the Table, as it stands planted at the first Station) your sights to your second Station at *W*, drawing your Stationary Line by the Edge of your Index, and measure the Length of the said Stationary Line on the Ground, which take from your Scale, and set from *X* to *W*, where place down your Table, laying the Edge of your Index upon the Stationary Line *XW*;

**XW**; your Index resting in this posture, turn the Table gently upon the Head of your three Legged Staff, till through the sights you see the first Station mark at **X**, where screw it fast; then direct your sights to all your several Angles in view, as **K, L, M**, and measure their several distances from your Station at **W**, which several distances take from your Scale and prick off upon their Respective Lines upon your Paper.

5. Then (*as before*) direct your sights to  $\delta$  your Third Station, and draw a Line by the Edge of your Index, then measure on the Ground from **W** to  $\delta$  which take from your Scale and set on your Paper from **W** to  $\delta$ , where plant your Table, as was before directed, at your last Station.

Now, because you cannot see your Fences in any part of the Ground by reason of the Hill from this Station, therefore direct your sights to **h**, your fourth Station, which distance  $\delta h$ , measure on the Ground, which take from your Scale, and set from  $\delta$  to **h**, where plant your Table by the former directions, and direct your sights to **y**, your fifth Station; then measure the the Stationary distance **h y**, which take from your Scale, and place from **h** to **y**, where plant your Table.

6. Then direct your sights from your Station at **y**, and therefrom observe, mea-  
H sure

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re, and lay down upon your Paper, as you were directed at your other Stations; then direct your sights to your sixth Station *z*, and strike a Line by the Edge of your Index for your Stationary Line, which take from your Scale; and set from *y* to *z*; where plant our Table by the foregoing directions.

7. Your Table being planted at *z*; direct our sights to all the Angles in view, and strike Lines by the Edge of your Index hereto, as to *O*, *P*, *Q*, *R*, *S*, *T*, and measure their distances on the Ground from your place of standing; which several distances take from your Scale, and set from *Z*, to *O*, *P*, *Q*, *R*, *S*, *T*; where make pricks with our Compasses point; which done direct our sights to your 7th, or last Station, drawing a Line by the Edge of your Index for the last Stationary Line; then measure the distance *Z* \*; which take from your Scale, and set from *Z* to \*, (*as before taught*) here plant your Table; which done, direct your sights to the Angle *N*, which distance measure on the Ground, and thence from your Scale and set from \* to where make a prick; so have you prickt all the Angles in the Field.

8. *Lastly*, From the several pricks, as from *A* to *B*, from *B* to *C*, and so to *D*, &c. draw Lines therefrom till you come again to *A*, which shall include the Mountainous Id: which was required.

And

And here you may observe, that the Chain being drawn over all the Hills and Dales, must necessarily produce a larger Plot, *viz.* more Ground, then going round about the Hedges all the way upon level or even Ground to plot the same: Hence I may affirm, that this way ought to be practised by Surveyors; from which Map the true Number of Acres is found that the said Ground containeth.

*Concerning Shifting of Paper.*

It very ordinarily falls out in practice, with your Table, as it is covered with Paper, is too little in several Cases, especially in great Grounds; in such Cases when you have proceeded as far as you can, till the Lines run off your Table or Paper, you must shift your Paper, and put a fair sheet upon the Table.

*First* then, upon your last Stationary Line which runs off your Table, observe to shift that Sheet so far off or beside the Table, that your last Station marked thereupon, may be marked just upon the Table to which Sheet in this order glew a fair Sheet with Mouth Glew, and so fasten them down with the Frame of the Table.

*Second*, Lay a Ruler upon that part of the Stationary Line, from the Station, which as I said before, is just upon the Edge of the

Table, and draw or augment that Line on the fair Paper, upon which Line prick off your Stationary distance.

*Third,* Upon this Stationary Line lay the Edge of your Index, then turn the Table upon the Head of your Staff, till through the sights you see the last Station you directed to; so will your Table be rectified to proceed with your work.

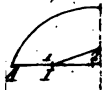
### *Example.*

*Fig. 99.* Admit the following Figure G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U W X, represent a Field to be plotted by the plain Table, which is so large that it cannot all be plotted on the Table; and because I would have as much upon the Table as it will bear, I begin as near the Edge of my Table as I can; let us suppose the Table within the Frame to be understood by the Line YA, therefore I make choice to begin at A, planting my Table there, and directing my sights to F; I measure the Stationary distance AF, which is almost the Length of the Table; then I come back to my first Station, and there again plant my Table in the same posture I did at first, so directing the sights to B, taking the Angles by the way, then to direct my sights to C, where I plant my Table, taking my Angles therefrom that are in view; next I direct the sights



-11	
1	3
4	5
7	8

76



81 A



86



90



93





to the Station at D, drawing a Line by the Edge of the Index to the farther end of the Table, as C d, where it runs off the Table; then because I can proceed no farther before I shift my Paper, and put a clean sheet upon the Table: I take this sheet off, and with Mouth Glew, I glew another sheet to it at YY; then I put them both together upon the Table in this order; *viz.* I bring the Station C, to the Station B, upon the Table, and so fasten them down with the Frame, so that the Line zz, possesseth the place of the Line AB, so that part of the Plot is yet upon the Table, *viz.* from C to e, and the rest of the Table being covered with fair Paper; then plant again your Table at the Station C, laying the Edge of the Index upon that part of the Stationary Line, which was drawn before your Paper was shifted, *viz.* C e, and extend it to D, upon your fair Paper, and then proceed to finish your Plot.

*Note,* There is another way to perform this work, *viz.* by the Scales of equal parts upon the Frame of the Table, which is taught in several Authors.

*To take the Plot of any Champion Field containing 2000, or 3000 Acres of Ground, by the plain Table, and yet never be forced to change your Paper.*

You must in this Case place your Instrument in every Angle, and so get every Angle and its Sides, not regarding the Length of the containing Sides, as you use to do, then must you measure every Hedge, and as you were wont to lay the same down by your Scale and Compasses. Here you shall only write the Length of every Hedge upon the Lines drawn upon your Paper, and corresponding thereunto, so have you finished, and you shall never be forced to shift your Paper, nor have the Lines to run off the same, for you may draw them as long, or as short as you please. Now when you come home, upon some sheet of Paper, protract all the Angles one after another, as you found them in the Field, allowing by your Scale and Compasses every Line its due Length: According as you find the same, note these Figures upon the said correspondent Lines, and you will produce a Figure like, and Proportional to the Field proposed. This is most excellent for large Champion Grounds, and therefore worthy of Note.

*How*

*How to know whether a Plot be truly taken, by proving the work at every Station; and in case of Errors how to find and Correct them, before you are too far past them, by the plain Table.*

*First,* In the plotting any Field by the plain Table; before to let your Station Marks stand up in every hole till you have finished your Plot; and likewise Marks in most of the material Angles of the Field; which by the following directions will inform you whether you have done right or not; and in Case of an Error committed, how to find where it is.

*Second;* When you are departed from your first Station, and have proceeded to your second, and taken all your Angles by the way, and planted your Table at your second Station, in order to proceed to your third Station, and would know whether the work of your first and second Station be right or not: Direct your sights to one or more of the most material Angles you took, as you proceeded from your first to your second Station; and if the Edge of your Index cut the Angles upon the Plot, your work is so far truly taken, otherwise not.

*Third;* When you have planted your Table at your third Station, and taken all the

Angles by the way; then direct your sights to your first Station; and if you find the Edge of your Index to cut your first Station upon your Plot, your work is exactly performed to your third Station, where you then are: But in case you cannot see your first Station mark from your third Station, or place of standing, then according to the last Rule of directions, direct your sights to some Angle in the Field which you have taken upon your Plot, and if the Edge of your Index, cut the same Angle upon your Plot, your work is right, otherwise not.

*Fourth,* Likewise, when your Table is rightly placed or planted at your fourth Station, and all the Angles betwixt your third and fourth Station, being taken, cast your Eye into that part of the Field you have plotted; and view which of your Station Marks you can see that you are already come from, viz. either first or second; as suppose you could see only your second Station mark, then direct your sights from your fourth Station, or place of standing, to your second Station; and if the Edge of the Index cut the second Station upon the Plot, your work is so far performed right, otherwise not; and if at any time you cannot see some one or more of your Beacons or Stationary marks, besides the last you came from, that you have already passed, then

then make use of some Angle, to prove your Plot by, as I said before; and by observing this Method, 'tis easie to know whether you have committed any Error or not, and if you have, how and speedily to find it before you be gone far past it; which is so plain and easie, that it needs no farther Demonstration.

*The best way of Measuring the several, and particular Quantities of Arable Lands, Leys, and Meadows, lying in the open or common Fields; with short Directions for the taking in and inclosing a Lordship.*

When the Surveyor is to proceed about the Survey of a Lordship, or Mannor, wherein the Lord and Free-holders are agreed to improve it, in laying each Mans Land together; it will be convenient to begin at one side of the Field, and there set down the name of your first Furlong, in a Book of a Quite of Paper, wherein each Page is divided into six Columns, so as the two first towards the Left-hand shall serve the Breadth of the Land at each end; the third or greater Column, shall contain the number of every Mans Lands, and also his Name; and the 4th, 5th, and 6th, for the reduced Length, Breadth, and Quantity

He 5.

Next

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Next after you have thus done, and are come to the Furlong where you began, express in your Book the Name of your Field, and the Furlong; then in the middlemost, or greater Column, note down the Name of the Free-holder that first begins it, with the number of his Lands; against which in the two first Columns towards the Left-hand, write the Breadth of the Lands at each end, and in the three last put the reduced Breadth, Length and Quantity; which done, set down the Name of the Free-holder that lies next, and the number of his Lands, together with the Length, Breadth and quantity, as before, and so proceed in order till you have finished the Furlong.

And so on from one Furlong to another, till you have finished the whole Field.

But that you may the more fully understand the Form thereof: I shall shew you in the following Example an absolute Method, how you may effect the same.

*The*

The Form of the Field B O O K.

Tourner's Funtong beginning West, at the way leading to Wombridge.

C. L. C. B.	Persons Names.	Mean		Content.	
		B	L.	A	R.
5.074	15 Samuel Hunt. 2 Lands	5.11	28.00	14	1-9
6.066	00 John Baker. 3 Lands	6.03	28.00	16	3-14
8.188	14 Samuel Hunt. 5 Lands	8.16	28.04	29	3-21
1.051	13 Tho. Smith. 1 Land.	1.09	28.06	3	0-9

The

The Second Furlong beginning West.

Persons Names.		Mean	Content.	
C.	B.	B.	L	A : R : P
17. 17	17. 05	17. 11	24. 00	41. 00 - 10
John Hills 11 Lands.				
1. 18	1. 06	1. 12	20. 05	2. 70 - 39
Joseph Strings 1 Land.				
1. 14	1. 08	1. 16	17. 03	1. 34 - 38
Hops Wheelok 2 Lands.				
2. 12	2. 10	2. 11	18. 05	3. 27 - 9
Tbo. Frisk 3 Lands.				



After this manner you are to proceed from one Furlong to another, until you have finished your Field-Book; which being done, you are next to make a particular of every Mans Arable, Leys and Meadows severally, to which purpose, upon a fair sheet of Paper, you are to make so many Columns, as there are Freeholders, every one whereof is to be subdivided into three, so will the first serve for Arable, the second for Ley Ground, and the third and last for Meadow, if there be any: And if one sheet will not contain the whole, then may you take two or three, or so many as you see convenient.

Next you are to take the Plot, and general Survey of the whole, according to the Rules before delivered, and see if the Sum of all the Particulars agree with the Total, then you may conclude the work is right, but most commonly the Particulars will somewhat exceed the General Survey; and in this Case, that both may agree, you are to reduce the Sum of every Mans Particulars answerable to the Proportion of his Ground, which may be effected by the Golden Rule. For, if in the whole Field (which admit it be 1000 Acres) the Particulars exceed the General Survey 3 Acres, what shall 20 Acres? the Answer will be, 8 Perches, and so much more to deduct out of the Sum.

Total

Total of such a Mans Particulars, according to which I am to Plot him 19 Acres 3 Roods, 32 Perches. And so of the rest.

*How to take the Plot of a Field from one Station taken in the middle thereof, by the Theodolite, or by the Degrees on the plain Table.*

**Fig. 100.** Let ABCDE represent the Figure of a Field to be plotted by the plain Table in Rainy Weather. put on the Frame without a Paper, the graduated side upwards, and plant it in some convenient place, whence I can see all the Angles, as at O; then placing the Index upon the Table so that the fiducial Edge doth at the same time go through the Center upon the Table, and the Lines upon the Frame of the Table cutting it Perpendicularly at 360, (where the Degrees begin and end) and 180 (the exact half) I turn about the Table upon the Staff-head, till through the sights (the side marked with 180 being next mine Eye) I see the Angle A, and then screw it fast, observing where my Needle cutteth, and by back-sight causing a Mark to be set up in the Line CD at the point E, that the Instrument may be kept firm from moving (or be rectified if it be moved) during the Work. And now the Line AOE passing up on the Head from the Angle A, directly under

under the sights of the Instrument to the mark at F, is (as it were) the prime Diameter whence the Degrees of the Angles are to be numbred, and accordingly I mark the Angle A, in my Table hereafter to be exemplified with 360 Degrees. But to proceed, turning the Index with the fiducial Edge upon the Center, till I see that Thread cutting the Mark at at B, the said Edge cuts upon the Frame at 76 Degrees 15 Minutes: I note down for that Angle: The like work I do, turning the sights to C, D and E, (but not to F, for there is no Angle but only a Mark in the Boundary) and I find mine Index to cut for every Angle as I have Marked them, within the pricked Circle of the last Figure, viz. 157 deg. 35. Minutes for C, 225 degrees 20 Minutes for D, and 278 Degrees and 50 Minutes for E.

Then I measure (or cause to be strictly measured by others) the distances betwixt the place where the

Instrument stands; and every Angle, and find them to be as I have set them upon the pricked Lines in the little Circle, viz. A 4 Chains 20 Links, B 4 Chains 3 Links,

C 3 Chains 84 Links, D 5. Chains 35 Links, E 4 Chains 6 Links. And now my Table both for Lines and Angles is thus perfected,

Field Book.

	D	M	D	L
A	360	00	4	20
B	76	15	4	03
C	157	35	3	84
D	225	20	5	35
E	278	50	6	00

ed, and the work is ready for Protraction within Doors.

Now to protract our Observations : I draw upon Paper a Line AF at Adventure, so it be long enough, and stick a pin in it at pleasure for the Center O, upon which I place the Center of the Protractor, so that the streight side of the Protractor may lye upon the Line AF, the Limb or Arch-ed side being upwards towards B, by the help whereof I make a prick on the Paper at 76 deg. 15 Min. for B, and at 157 deg. 35 Min. for C, according to the numbers in my Field-Book.

Then turning the Protractor about the pin, with the Limb down towards D and E, till the Diameter lye again just upon the Line AF, I number downwards from the Right-hand towards the Left, beginning 190, 200, &c. And ove-ragainst the place where 225 degrees 20 Minutes and 278 degrees 50 Minutes fall, I prick the Paper at the side of the Limb, and through those four points. I draw so many several Lines, upon which, and also upon the Line A O, I mark out by points the true measure of every Line by a Scale from the Center, and from those points drawing the Lines AB, BC, CD, DE, and EE, I have the true Plot of the Field.

*How*

*How to take the plot of an Irregular Field by the Theodolite or by the Degrees on the plain Table by going round the same, being the best Method in Practice.*

Fig. 101 First cause marks to be set up at every Station, as A, B, C, D, E, F; then making Choice of a Station at A to begin at: Measure from A, to the Hedge at a, which you'll find to be 35 Links, which note down in your Eye Draught or Field Book, likewise measure from A, to the Hedge at b, and you'll find it to be 20 Links, which Note down; then measure from your Station A, towards B your second Station. and at 6 c. 40 l. you have an off-set of 30 Links to the right at the corner c, and at 6 c. 50 l. you have measured to your second Station at B, where you are to fix your Instrument and take the Angle ABC, which is found to be  $126^{\circ} 30'$  which note down; then measure from your Station B to your Station C: which contains 3 c. 25 l. at Station C, measure to the Hedge at right Angles to d; which let be 35 Links, and from C to the Hedge at e, is 20 Links, fixing your Instrument at C take the Angle: B C D, which contains  $104^{\circ} 0'$ ; then measure in a streight Line from C: towards D, and at 1 c. 70 l. you have an off-set to the Corner at f, which contains 25 Links; at 2 c. 50 l. you have an off-set to the Corner g: which is

L. C.

1 c. 20 l. at 3 c. 90 l. you have another, at h, of 1 c 40 l. then measuring on 6 c. 30 l. you are come to your Station D: measure from D to the Hedge at right Angles to i, which is 80 Links, and from D to k: which is 50 Links: Then fix your Instrument at D: and take the Angle CDE: which is  $75^{\circ} 30'$ : Measuring along the Line DE, you'll find that at 3 c. 60 l. you have an off set of 1 c. 50 l. to the Angle at l: and at 8 c. 15 l. you have an off-set of 1 c. 50 l. to the Angle at m: and at 13 c. 20 l. you have measured to your Station at E: from E to the Hedge at right Angles measure to n: which is 30 Links, and from E to o, which is 30 Links also: Then fix your Instrument fast at E, and take the Angle DEF, which is  $99^{\circ} 40'$ , then measuring in a straight line from E towards F: you'll find that at 4 c. 10 l. you touch the Hedge, and at 8 c. 30 l. you have measured to your Station at F: From F to the Corner q, at right Angles contains 53 Links; because you have measured to the very Corner, you have no occasion to measure from the Station F, to the Hedge at r: Having fixt your Instrument at F: take the Angle EFA which contains  $108^{\circ} 30'$  then measuring from F: towards A you'll find that at 2 c. 70 l. you have an off-set of 85 Links to the bend at S: and at 6 c. 65 l. you have measured to your first Station at A: where you began.

*How*

*How to protract these Observations...*

First draw an obscure line at pleasure, as AB, then with your thin Ruler, having 27 equal parts in an Inch placed upon the very Edge (being the number that this Draught was protracted by) apply the Edge of this Ruler to the Line AB, and with your protracting pin make a mark at 35 Links, from A to a; then place the Edge of your Ruler at right Angles to the line AB, and prick off 20 Links from A to b: then place the beginning of your Scale at the point A: the Edge being laid along the Line AB, by your Field Book or Eye Draught you'll find that at 6 c. 40 l. you have an off-set to the Corner c: which accordingly prick off, and draw the Black-line bc, then at 6 c. 50 l. prick off the length of the Line AB; at the point B, with your protractor lay down the quantity of the Angle ABC  $126^{\circ} : 3' 0''$ , and with your thin Ruler prick off upon the Line BC 3 c. 25 from B to C, at the Station C: prick off 25 Links to d, and 20 Links to e: both being at right Angles; at the point C: Protract the quantity of the Angle BCD  $104^{\circ} 0'$ , then with your Scale prick off upon the line CD 1 c. 70 l. and at right Angles to this point prick off 25 Links to the Hedge at f: Then draw your boundary Line through the point f and e:

and

And likewise through c, and d, and where these Lines Intersect gives you the very corner at x: Next from the point C, prick off 2 c. 50 l. and at right Angles to the point at 2 c. 50 l. prick off 1 c. 20 l. to the Hedge at g, and draw the black Line gf: Next from the point C: prick off 3 c. 90 l. and at that distance prick off 1 c. 40 l. at right Angles, to the Hedge at h, and draw the Black-line hg, then from the point C prick off 6 c. 30 l. to the Station at D; at this Station D prick off 80 Links to the Hedge at c, and 50 Links to k, both at right Angles. At the Station D prick the Quantity of the Angle CDE with your protractor, which contains  $75^{\circ} 30'$  then from the point D, with your Scale prick off 3 c. 60 l. and at right Angles to this Mark last set off, prick off 1 c. 5 l. to the Angle at C, and draw the Lines lk and hi, till they intersect each other, which will give you the corner at z. At the Station D. Prick off 8 c. 15 l. from your Scale of equal parts, and at right Angles to this last Mark prick off 1 c. 50 l. to the Angle at m; and draw the Black-line ml. At the Station D, prick off upon the Line DE 13 c. 20 l. to the Station at E; from this Station prick off 30 Links at right Angles to the Hedge at n, and 30 Lin. to the Hedge at o; at the point E protract the Quantity of the Angle DEF with your protractor, which contains  $99^{\circ} 0'$  then  
from.



from the point E prick off 4 c 10 l. where it touches the Hedge at p, then prick off 8 c. 30 l. to your Station at F. prick off at the point F 50 Links at right Angles to the corner at g, then draw the Black-lines p q p c. Likewise draw the Black-lines m n; where the two Lines m n and p o Intersect gives you the very corner of the Field at y: at the point F, protract the Quantity of the Angle EFA with your protractor, which contains  $108^{\circ} 3' 0''$ , and if the Line FA falls in the point A; your work is right so far: From the point F prick off 2 c. 70 l. from which point prick off at right Angles 85 Links to the Angle at s; then from the point F prick off 6 c. 65 l. and if 6 c. 65 l. reaches just to the point A, you may be assured your Survey was taken truly. To enclose your Field draw the Black-line from q to s, and from s to a, the line c b and f a being continued, will intersect at w, the very corner which encloses your Field.

N. B. As I have recommended in this Example the thin Ruler with equal parts, upon the very Edge to protract with, being much better than Compasses on many Accounts, as every Surveyor will find. So I wou'd advise every Surveyor, that is curious, to make use of Mr *Ward's* Protractor improved: The Semi-Circle is made near as usual; upon this Semi-Circle is moveable Index of 7 Inches long, the upper  
part

part being 5 degrees from the Center, and the lower part next the Limb; 4 Degrees, so that each Edge will be Diagonal of one deg. upon this Edge is unequal Divisions Calculated to every Minute. This Description is according to Mr *Wards*, instead of having the Index thus made, I think it much better to have that part of the Index above the Limb to be part of an Arch of two degrees, and the other part supposed to pass thro' the Centre: Now upon this Index the Divisions will be equal, and will be considerably larger at the beginning of the Divisions than in the other. The Demonstration of this depends upon *Theo.* 13 where 'tis proved that the Angle at the Center is double to that at the Circumference. The use of this Instrument is very easy; for you have no more to do but to set the Index to the whole degrees observed, and upon the Index graduated, prick off the Minutes: This Protractor with Scales, as before mentioned, with all sorts of Mathematical Instruments, are made and sold by *Benjamin Scot* (who served his time with Mr *Rowley*.) he keeps a Shop at the Mariner and Globe over against *Exeter Change* in the *Strand*.

Having now recommended proper Instruments for protracting your Observations, I cannot avoid acquainting the Reader, that the best Instrument to take Angles, is the  
Theodo-





Theodolite with Telescope sights, as every Practioner will soon find the Advantage; as for the plain Table, it is a proper Instrument for Learners of this Art to use it for a small Inclosure or two, such as Gardens, or Ground-plots of Houses, &c. But 'tis a shame for any Artist to use this Instrument to Survey a Gentlemans Estate. I have Surveyed after those who have used this Instrument, and I have increased upon him no less than two Acres in a Field of 20. This was occasioned by his going out in such a Morning that was Foggy, which damp't his Paper, and after he had workt about two Hours the Sun shone out and diminished his plot upon his plain Table to the above-mentioned two Acres. The like Error has been committed by the Circumferencor. I hope Gentlemen and others will take this into their Consideration, and not suffer themselves to be imposed upon by having such Instruments used in Surveying their Estates.

*The Dividing (or cutting off) both Right lined and Irregular Figures, into as many parts as you shall require, equal or unequal.*

P R O B L E M. I.

To cut off from a Triangle any parts, as  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , &c. with a Line issuing from any Angle assigned.

R U L E.

## R U L E.

Triangles consisting of equal Bases; and and in the same Parallel are equal; therefore take  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , &c. of the Line opposite to the Angle; draw a Line, which shall include a Triangle to contain the parts required.

## Example.

Fig. 102. Admit ABC, to be a Triangle, whose  $\frac{1}{4}$  part is required to be cut off, with a Line issuing out of the Angle B, to cut the Line AC; and then will AB be one side of the Triangle: Then let the  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of the Triangles Base be taken, which endeth in D, and let the Line BD be drawn, which includeth the Triangle ABD, which is the  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of the Triangle ABC.

## P R O B L E M II.

To cut off from a Triangle any number of Measures, as 4, 6, 8, 32, &c. with a Line issuing out of the Angle assigned.

## R U L E.

First Measure the Area of the whole Triangle, then multiply the side opposite to the

the Angle assigned by the parts to be cut off, and divide the product by the Area of the whole Triangle; the Quotient shews how much you shall cut off, to make a Triangle to contain the required.

*Example.*

*Fig. 102.* Let ABC be a Triangle given, and let the Proposition be to cut off 84 parts, with a Line issuing from the Angle B, and falling on the Line AC, and making BC one of the sides of the new Triangle; first, the whole content of the Triangle ABC, is found to be 336. Having proceeded thus, let 84 be the Numerator, and 336 the Denominator, which being abbreviated thus,  $\frac{42}{336}$ ,  $\frac{42}{112}$ ,  $\frac{21}{56}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Content; then proceed in all respects as you did in the last Problem, and you shall find the Triangle BCD, to contain 84 parts of the Area of the Triangle ABC, which was required.

*Arithmetically performed.*

First, The Content or Area of the whole Triangle ABC, being found to contain 336, and the Line AC 42; then say by the Rule of Proportion, as the whole Area 336, is to 42; so is the lesser Area 84, to a fourth Number, which is found  $10 \frac{1}{2}$  in the same  
I Parallel,

Parallel, which set from C towards A, which falleth in D: Then draw the Line BD, which Triangle BCD, contains 84 parts, the thing required.

### P R O B L E M III.

To cut off any number of parts, as 20, 40. 60, &c. in a Triangle, Proportional to the Triangle given, with a Line parallel to any side given.

### R U L E.

*First*, Measure the whole Triangle, then Square any of the sides, in which you would have the Parallel to cut; that Square number multiply by the parts given to be cut off, and divide the product by the Area of the whole Figure; out of which Quotient extract the Square-Root, and it shews how much you shall take of the side of the Triangle, to make a new Triangle; with which Measure found, set from B to G.

### *Example*

*Fig. 103.* Let ABC be a Triangle given, from which 112 is to be cut off with a Line Parallel to the Line CA; the Triangle being measured, and found to be 336, then



then put 112 over for the Numerator, and 336 under it for the Denominator; and by abbreviating it, you shall find the same to be  $\frac{1}{3}$ , then having described the Semi-Circle on the Line AB, divide the Line AB into 3 equal parts, and from one of them erect the Perpendicular DE; then take the distance from B to E, and set the same from B, towards A, which endeth in F; by which point draw a Line Parallel to AC: So the Triangle BGF doth contain 112, as was required.

*Arithmetically performed.*

*PROB.* Square the side BC 20, which makes 400; then say, as 336 is to 400, the Square of that side, so is 112 to  $133\frac{1}{3}$ , whose Square Root is  $11\frac{2}{3}$  near rational; which is the distance from B to G; so a Line drawn from G Parallel to CA, you have the Triangle BGF, which contains 112, as before.

**PROBLEM IV.**

From a Triangle given, to lay the parts cut off in a Trapezium; if there be a Proportion given between the parts cut off, and the whole Figure.

*Example.*

**Fig. 104.** Let the Triangle ABC be given, from whence  $\frac{2}{7}$  is to be cut off in a Trapezium: First then on the Line CB describe a Semi-Circle; then divide CB into 5 equal parts, and of 3 of them from B, erect the Perpendicular DE, then setting one Foot of your Compasses in B, extend the other to E, which distance set off from B towards C, which endeth in F; by which point draw a Line Parallel to AC: So I include the Triangle GFB, to contain  $\frac{2}{7}$  of the whole: And consequently the Trapezium ACFG doth contain  $\frac{5}{7}$  of the same as was required.

*Arithmetically performed.*

First take  $\frac{2}{7}$  from the whole, the remainder will be  $\frac{5}{7}$ ; then by the last Problem make the Triangle GFB to contain  $\frac{2}{7}$ , and then it will follow, that the Trapezium ACFG must contain  $\frac{5}{7}$  of the whole Triangle, which was required.

## P R O B L E M V.

To divide a Triangle, when the Line of Partition goes not parallel with any side, take this Example.

*Fig.*

*Fig 105.* Let ABC be a Triangle to be divided into two parts which shall bear Proportion to one another, as 3 and 2, by a Line drawn from the point D in the Base or Line AC.

From the limited point draw a Line to the Angle B; then divide the Base AC into five equal parts, and from the third point of Division draw the Line to E, Parallel to BD. *Lastly*, from E draw the Line ED, so shall the Trapezium ABED be in Content as three to two, to the new Triangle DEC.

I have now done with the Division of Triangles, when I have added these three Advertisements.

*First*, You must be sure to take very exactly the distance of every Point, where a dividing Line cutteth any side, to one of the ends of the same side, as in the last Figure, the distance BE and AD, which distances being applied to the Scale by which the Figure was protracted with, will shew at how many Chains and Links end, you are to make your dividing Line on the Field itself.

*Second*, The proportions by which you are to divide, are not always so formally given as in the former Example, but are sometime to be found out by Arithmetical working, as in this Case.

Suppose a Triangle of 6 Acres, 2 Roods, 31 Perches, must be divided, so as the one of the 2 parts shall be 4 Acres 3 Roods, and 5 Perches, and the other consequently 1 Acre, 3 Roods, and 26 Perches; reduce both measures into Perches, and the one will be 765, and the other 306. Their Sum is 1071; which by their common measure being reduced into their lowest terms of Proportion in whole numbers, will be 5, 2, and 7, which shews that the Triangle being divided in 7 equal parts, the one must have 5 of those 7 parts, and the other 2. And observe that it will be sufficient to find the common measure between the Sum of the Terms, and either of the Terms; the Method whereof is shewed in every Arithmetical Book for reducing Fractions into their lowest Terms.

*Third,* In these and all other Divisions of Land, where a strict Proportion of Quantity is to be observed, you must have respect to the Rules hereafter delivered. But if there be any useful Pond or Well to draw the Line of Division through; but if there be an unuseful Pond, Lake or Puddle, or if there be any Boggy or barren Ground, that must be cast out in the Division; measure that first, and subtract it from the Content of the whole Close, and then lay the just Quantity of the remainder on that side that is free from it, that the other may have his

his just part also, besides that which is useless.

**P R O B L E M. VI.**

To cut off from a Square any part proportioned in a Parallelogram.

**R U L E.**

Divide the parts to be cut off, by the side of the Square; the Quotient shews how much of the side of the Square you shall take for the Breadth of the Parallelogram; at which distance draw a Parallel Line, which shall include the Parallelogram required.

*Example.*

*Fig. 106.* Admit ABCD to be a Square given, whose side is 20; from whence 160 parts is to be cut off with a Line Parallel to CD, so then CD makes one of the sides of the Parallelogram; then work as is before taught, and draw the Line EF; which includeth the Parallelogram CDEF, and contains 160, the parts required.

*Note,* And if you would have cut off  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{7}{10}$ , &c. then you must divide the Square Side to be cut off into these Proportional parts, and so by those parts draw a Parallel Line, which would have included a Parallelo-

gram to have contained the parts Proportionable.

### P R O B L E M VII.

From an Irregular Figure to cut off any parts required.

#### R U L E.

Measure so many Triangles lying next to the part assigned, till you have something too much, then by the first and second Problem of this part, cut of the overplus from the last Triangle, so shall you have a Figure to contain the parts required.

#### *Example.*

*Fig. 107.* Admit ABCDEFG to be a Plot, from whence 480 parts are to be cut off with a Line issuing from C, and to be towards the side AB: First, let the Trapezium ABCG be measured, whose Area is 370, which added to 136, the Area of the Triangle CFG maketh 506, which is too much by 26, which 26 let be cut off from the Triangle CFG, by the Line Cb; so doth the Figure ABC b G, contain 480, the parts required to be cut off.

*Note,* This Problem is very material in the Practice of Surveying, in dividing and  
laying.

laying out Grounds, whether into parts equal or unequal; which every Surveyor ought well to acquaint himself with.

For the better understanding this point, we will suppose a point given in the Perimeter of the Plot, from which the said Plot is to be divided into as many equal parts as shall be required: First, Measure the Area of the whole Plot, then divide that Content by the number of parts to be cut off, and the Quotient sheweth how many measures each part shall contain; then cut off each part severally, as you were taught in the preceding work.

### P R O B L E M VIII.

To divide a Common-Field or Pasture, into as many parts as shall be required, according to each Man's Proportion of Rent.

#### *Example I.*

Fig. 108: Let  $A B C D E E F G H I K$ , be an Common-Field or Pasture, in the Use and Occupation of three Men, viz.  $A, B, C$ , and it is agreed by them all, that each Man shall have his Proportion of Ground laid out, according to his Quantity of Common in the same place.

$E S$

$E S$

First, Measure the whole Field, and it will be found to contain 35 A. 3 R. 15 P. or 5735 Perches; then consider how many Beafe-Gates there are in the Pasture, and divide the Quantity of the Field accordingly by the rule of Proportion, thus; saying, if the whole number of Beafe-Gates of A, B, C give the whole Quantity of Perches in the Field 5735, what shall the number of them belonging to A, be, and the Answer will be his part; and so work severally for each Mans part: But we may suppose them thus, to A, 1817 Perches, to B, 1716 Perches, to C, 2202 Perches. Then to lay out every Mans Plot, I divide the Figure by the Directions aforegoing by the Lines B L, and C M, which to lay out upon the Ground, take from your Scale the distance on the Plot between H and L, then measure out the distance on the Ground from the Angle, H to L, also from the Angle A, Measure out 31. 16 to B, then draw the Line BL; again take from your Scale the Quantity of LM 28. 00, which measure on the Ground from L to M, and there set a Mark: and in like manner Measure from B to C upon the Ground 25. 10, equal to BC upon the plot, drawing the Line CM: So is your plot divided according to every Mans just Quantity and Proportion.

*Example.*



*Example II.*

*Fig. 109.* But suppose it was required to divide this Field between three Persons, *viz.* A, B, C, according to each Mans proportion of Rent: As suppose the whole Grounds to be 20 Pounds a Year, whereof A pays 9 l. B 7 l. C 4 l. the Question is, how many Acres, Roods and Perches belong to each Man, according to his Proportion of Rent, which by the Rule of three argue thus, (*first for A*) If 20 l. the whole Rent, give 5735 Perches, (*being the Content of the whole Field in Perches,*) what will 9 l. give? *viz.* 2581 Perches, or 16 A 0 R. 21 P. being the proportion of Ground belonging to A, for his 9 l. Rent. In like manner, B will have 12 A. 2 R. 07 Perches, being his Quantity of Ground proportionable to his Rent of 7 l. and C for his 4 l. Rent, will have 7 A. 0 R. 27 Perches. Then to lay out these parts upon the Ground, observe the directions in the former Example.

*P R O B L E M IX.*

To divide a Field into three equal parts, and each Man to have the Benefit of a Pond about the middle of the Field.

Suppose *Fig. 110.* containing 27 Acres is to be divided between three Men, each to have 9 Acres

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Acres, and the Lines of Division to run from a Pond in the Field, so that every one may have the Benefit of the Water, without going over anothers Land.

First from the pond  $\odot$  draw Lines to every Angles  $\odot A$ ,  $\odot B$ ,  $\odot C$ ,  $\odot D$ ,  $\odot E$ , and then is the Figure divided into 5 Triangles each of which measure, and put the Contents severally; which Contents reduce all into Perches so will the Triangle,

$$\begin{array}{l}
 A \odot B \\
 B \odot C \\
 C \odot D \\
 D \odot E \\
 E \odot A
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} A \odot B \\ B \odot C \\ C \odot D \\ D \odot E \\ E \odot A \end{array}} \right\} \text{be } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 674 \\ 390 \\ 1238 \\ 911 \\ 1107 \end{array} \right\} \text{ Perches.}$$


---


$$4320$$


---

The whole Content being 4320 Perches or 27 Acres, each Mans Proportion being 1440. From  $\odot$  to any Angle draw a Line for the first division Line as  $\odot A$ . Then consider that the first Triangle  $A \odot B$  is but 674 Perches and the second  $B \odot C$  390, both together but 1064 Perches, less by 376 than 1440, one Mans Portion: You must therefore cut off from the third Angle  $C \odot D$  376 Perches for the first Man's Dividing Line; which thus you may do: The Base  $DC$  is 18 Chains; the Content of the Triangle

Triangle 1238 Perches: Say then, if 1238 Perches give 18 Chains, 00 Links, what shall 376 Perches give? *Answer*, 5 Chains 45 Links; which set from C to F, and drawing the Line  $\odot$  F, you have the first Mans part, viz. A  $\odot$  F.

*Secondly*, See what remains of the Triangle; C  $\odot$  D 376 being taken out, and you will find it to be 862 Perches, which is less by 578 than 1440. Therefore from the Triangle D  $\odot$  E cut off 578 Perches, and the point of Division will fall in G. Draw the Line  $\odot$  G, which with A  $\odot$  and  $\odot$  F divides the Figure into three equal parts.

### P R O B L E M X.

To make a Parallelogram having an Angle equal to any Angle given; and a side of any Length, which shall be equal to the Area of any Right-lined Figure whatsoever.

*Fig. III.* Let ABCDE represent a Field of 5 unequal Sides, and it was required to lay out a Parallelogram that shall contain the same Area, draw the prickt Lines EB and DB, then have you made the Field to consist of three Triangles. Make the Triangle a b e equal to the Triangle ABE by *Prob. 8*. Divide the Base e b into two equal parts at z; and draw the Line a z, which divides the Triangle e a b into two equal

equal parts, *viz.* the Triangle  $eaz$  = to the Triangle  $abz$  (by *Theorem 10*;) at the point  $z$  make the Angle  $nzb$  = to the Angle  $F$ , draw  $nm$  Parallel to  $zb$ , and of equal Length to  $zb$ , draw  $mb$  Parallel to  $nz$  and of equal Length to  $nz$ , then is the Parallelogram  $mnbz$  equal to the Triangle  $eab$ . Now because it is required that a Parallelogram should have its side equal to the Line  $AB$ , continue the Line  $nm$ , and make  $mx$  equal to  $AB$ , continue the Line  $zb$ , and make  $br$  equal to  $mx$ , and join, the Line  $xr$ , from the point  $x$  and  $b$ , draw the prickt Line at pleasure, continue the Line  $nz$  to intersect at the point  $o$ , draw  $oy$  Parallel to  $zr$ , and continue the Line  $mb$  to intersect at  $p$ , making  $py$  equal and Parallel to  $br$ , and join the Line  $ry$ ; then is the Parallelogram  $bryp$ , equal to the Parallelogram  $mnbz$ , by *Theorem 11*. In like manner make the Parallelogram  $pyqs$  equal to the Triangle  $EBD$ ; likewise make the parallelogram  $sqfh$  equal to the Triangle  $DBC$ , then will the Parallelogram  $brfh$  be equal to the Right-line Figure  $ABCDE QEF$  and  $QED$ .

If it were required to lay out a Right-angled Parallelogram equal to the same Right-lined Figure, and the Side equal to the Line  $AB$ , let the Right-lined Figure  $ABCDE$  contain 12 Acres, adding 5 Cyphers to it, the same Field will contain 1200000 Square Links: Let the Line  $AB$  represent

present the Length of a Hedge given containing 60 Chains or 6000 Links; Divide 1200000 by 6000 and the Quotient will be 2000 Links or 20 Chains for the Breadth of the Right-Angled Parallelogram; for 2000 Links multiplied by 6000 Links, produces 1200000 Square Links, or 12 Square Acres.

*To reduce Statute-measure to Customary-measure, and the Contrary.*

Although an Acre of Land by Statute is to contain 160 Square Perches, of 16 Feet and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the Perch; yet in some places of the Nation, through long Custom, there is at this day other Perches used, as 18, 20, 24, and 28 Feet to the Perch; it is therefore necessary to shew how to reduce Statute-measure to Customary, &c.

Suppose therefore you would reduce Statute measure to Wood-land-measure of 18 Feet to the Perch, then say,

As the Square of the greater Perch of 18 Feet, is to the Square of the lesser Perch of 16 Feet and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; so is the Content in Acres according to the lesser Perch, to the Content in Acres, according to the greater Perch.

*Example.*

## Example.

Let it therefore be required to reduce 36 Acres, 2 Roods, 10 Perches, at 16 Feet and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to the Perch, into Wood-land-measure of 18 Feet to the Perch.

*First*, You must observe that the Square of 16 Feet and  $\frac{1}{2}$  is Decimally 272, 25; and the Square of 18 Feet is 324; then I reduce the 36 Acres 2 Roods, 10 Perches, into Perches, which makes 5850, then I multiply the same by the Square of the lesser Perch, 272. 25, and the Product is 1592662. 50, being divided by the Square of the greater Perch. 324, the Quotient is 4915, 625, which is 30 Acres, 2 Roods, 25 Perches for the *Answer*.

But suppose you would reduce Wood-land-measure into Statute-measure, then say,

As the Square of the lesser Perch of 16 Feet and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , is to the Square of the greater Perch 18 Feet; so is the Content in Acres according to the greater Perch to the Content in Acres, according to the lesser Perch.

*How to cast up the Content of any Plot, in Acres, Roods, and Perches.*

Fig. 112. Admit the following Figure noted with the Letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, be the plot of a Field, whose

Content

Content in Acres, Roods and Perches is required.

*First*, Then (in all such Cases) divide your Plot into Trapezia's and Triangles; accordingly this Figure is divided into one Trapezium, as K, D, P, I, and four Triangles; for finding the Area of all which, begin with any one first, and multiply the whole of the Base by one half of the Perpendicular, or (which is alone) the whole of the Perpendicular, by the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the Base; the product either of the Content of that Triangle; and then Sum up all the Area's of the several Triangles together, gives you the Content of the whole Plot.

	A.	R.	P.		
Let the Area or Content of the Trapezium and Triangles be.	{	Trap. KDPI	7	2	25
		Trian. ABK	0	1	00
		Trian. BCD	1	0	00
		Trian. DEF	1	3	00
		Trian. EGP	1	3	15

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The Area of the whole Field. 12...2...00

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But the most exact way of all, is to multiply the Length of the Base of each Triangle, by the Length of the Perpendicular; the Sum Total of all the Triangles being halved, gives the true Area of the whole Field in Square Links, (or Chains and Links).

*Links,*) which may be reduced at last (by the former Directions) into Acres, Roods and Percher.

*Of laying out New Lands.*

A certain Quantity of Acres being given, how to lay out the same in a Square Figure.

**R U L E.**

Annex to the number of Acres given five Cyphers, which will turn the Acres into Links; then from the Number thus increased, extract the Square Root, which shall be the side of the proposed Square.

*Example.*

Suppose the Number given to be 100 Acres, which I am to lay in a Square Figure; I join to the 100, five Cyphers, and then it is 10000000 Square Links, the Root of which is 3162 nearest, or 31 Chains 62 Links the Length of one side of the Square.

Again, If I were to cut out of a Corn-Field one Square Acre, I add to one five Cyphers, and then it is 100000, the Root of which is 316 Links, and something more, for the side of the Acre.

*How*



*How to lay out any given Quantity of Acres in a Parallelogram, whereof one side is given.*

**R U L E.**

Turn first the Acres into Links, by adding as before five Cyphers; that Number thus increased, divide by the given Side, the Quotient will be the other Side.

*Example.*

Let it be required to lay out 100 Acres in a Parallelogram, one side of which shall be 20 Chains: First to the 100 Acres I add five Cyphers, and it is 100,00000, which I divide by 20 Chains, the Quotient is 50 Chains, for the other side of the Parallelogram.

How to make a Triangle that shall contain any number of Acres, being confined to a certain Base.

**R U L E.**

Double the given number of Acres, to which annex five Cyphers, which divide by the Base; the Quotient will be the Length of the Perpendicular. This needs no Example.

*How*

*How to find the Length of the Diameter of a Circle, which shall contain any Number of Acres.*

### R U L E.

Say, as 11 is to 14, so will the Number of Acres given, be to the Square of the Diameter of the Circle required.

### *Example.*

What's the Length of the Diameter of a Circle, whose superficial Content shall be 100 Acres? Add five Cyphers to the 100, and it makes 100 00000 Links, which multiply by 14 it makes 140000000; which divide by 11, gives for the Quotient 12727272; the Root of which is 35 Chains, 67 and somewhat more. And so much shall be the Diameter of the required Circle.

### *Of Reduction.*

How to reduce a large Plot of Land or Map into a lesser Compass, according to any given Proportion; & *contr*, how to enlarge it.

*Fig. 113.* The best way to do this, is, if your plot be not too large, to Plot it over again by a smaller Scale; but if it be large,

as

as the Map of a County, or the like, the only way is to compass in the Plot first within one Square, and afterwards to divide that into as many little Squares, as you shall see convenient. Also make the same number of little Squares upon a fair piece of Paper, by a lesser Scale, according to the Proportion given. This done, see in what Square, and part of the same Square, any remarkable Accident happens to fall, and accordingly put it down in the lesser Squares; and that you may not mistake, it is a good way to number your Squares. I cannot make it plainer then by giving you the following Example, where the Plot ABCD, made by a Scale of 10 Chains in an Inch, is reduced into the Plot EFGH, of 30 Chains in an Inch.

What has been hitherto said concerning reducing of a Plot from a greater to a lesser Volumn, the same is to be understood *vice versa*, of enlarging a Plot from a lesser to a greater. But this seldom comes in Practice.

Knowing the Content of a piece of Land, to find out what Scale it was plotted by.

*First*, By any Scale measure the Content of the plot; which done, the Proportion is as the Content found, is to the Square of the Scale it was tried by; so is the Content, to the Square of the true Scale it was plotted by.

*Example:*

*Example.*

Admit, there is a plot of a piece of Land containing 10 Acres, and I measure it by a Scale of 11 in an Inch, find it contain 12 Acres.

Then I say; if 12 gives for its Scale 121, What shall 10 give?

*Answer,* 10. Therefore I conclude it was plotted by a Scale of 10 in an Inch.

**F I N I S.**

**APPENDIX.**



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# APPENDIX.

*How to take the Ground-plot  
of any City or Corporation  
by the Theodolite or Degrees  
on the plane Table.*

**F**OR the performance of which, it will be necessary for the young Surveyor to provide himself of a Chain that is 50 Foot long, containing 50 Links, and each Link a Foot; for all Cities are best laid down by a Scale of Feet: It will be convenient that he have a Rod that is 5 or 10 Foot in Length, and to be subdivided into Feet: This Rod is to take the Off-sets of the Houses on both sides your Chain, as you measure along the Streets or Lanes.

*Example.*

*Example.*

Let Fig. 1. be a part of some City, and you are required to take a Ground-plot thereof.

First, Cause two Men to stand, one at B, and the other at F; then placing your Instrument at A, laying the Index upon the Diameter, turn it about until through the Sights you espie the Man at F; then screw your Instrument fast, and direct your Sights to the Man at B, and note the degrees cut by the Index, which let be 95 deg. and 30 min. Note this 95 deg. and 30 min. down in your Field-Book, as you did when you measured the Lane; then with your Rod measure your Off-sets both the Right and Left, as you did in measuring the Lane also; which you will find to be to the Right 5 Feet; then with your Chain measure towards B, and at 6 Foot distance from A, you will have your Off-set to the Left to be 7 Feet; note both these down in your Field-Book or Eye-draught, which is best to represent the thing; then measuring on toward B, you will find that at 47 Feet distance from A, you will have a Street both to the Right and Left, and the Off-set to the Right will be 10 Foot, and to the Left 6; note these down in your Field-Book or Eye-draught; then still measuring toward B,  
you



you will find that at 90 Foot distance from A, you will have an Off-set to the Left that is 5 Foot; note this down in your Field-Book; and at the same time your Off-set to the Right will be 11 Foot; note this down also; then come to B, where one of your Men stood, and by measuring with your Chain, you will find the distance between A and B to be 100 Foot; then placing your Instrument at B (causing the Man that stood at F, to stand at A, so soon as you took your Instrument up from A) laying your Index upon the Diameter, turn your Instrument about until you through the Sights espy the Man at A; there make your Instrument fast, and cause the Man that stood at B, to go and stand at C; then direct your Sights to C, and note the deg. cut by the Index, which let be 140 deg. then with your Rod measure the Off-set both to the Right and Left, and you will find that to the Right is 11 Foot, and to the Left 8 Foot; then cause your Men to measure towards C, in as direct a Line as they can, and at 61 Foot distance from B, you have a Street both to the Right and Left; then measure the Off sets, and you will find it will be 9 Foot on both sides the way, viz. to the Right and Left, at 120 Foot distance from B, the Off set to the Left will be found to be 8 Foot, and at 127 Foot distance from B, the Off set to the right is 8 Foot also;

K

then

then you will find you are come to C; then cause a Man to go and stand at B, and another to stand at D; place your Instrument at C, and lay the Index thereof upon the Diameter, turning it about till through the Sights you espy the Man at B; there screw your Instrument fast; then direct your Sights to the Man at D, and the Index will be found to cut 100 deg; and if you measure with your Rod, the Off-set to the right at the same time; it will be found to be 8 Foot; then measure with your Chain towards D, and at 8 Foot distance from C, the Off-set to the left will be found to be 9 Foot; then measure on with your Chain, and you will find that at 64 Foot distance from C, the Off set to the left is 4 Foot, at 75 Foot the distance of CD, the Off set to the right is 12 Foot; then place your Instrument at D, and cause a Man to stand at C, and another at E; and laying the Index of the Instrument upon the Diameter, turn it about till through the Sights you espy the Man at C; there make your Instrument fast; then direct your Sights unto the Man at E, and you will find that the Index will cut 100 deg. then with your Rod measure the Off-set to the right, and it will be found to be 9 Foot, and the Off-set to the left 11 Foot; then with your Chain measure towards E, and at 41 Foot distance from D you will have a Street to the right and left; then measuring on towards E, you will find that at

92 Foot distance from D you will have an Off set to the Right of 5 Foot, and the whole distance between D and E will be found to be 100 Foot; then placing your Instrument at E, cause a Man to stand at D, and another at F, and lay the Index upon the Diameter, and turn your Instrument about till you espie the Man at D, there make fast your Instrument, and direct your Sights to F, and note the degrees cut by the Index, which will be found to be 216 deg. then with your Rod measure the Off-set to the Right, and it will be found to be 7 Foot; then with your Chain measure towards F, and at 9 Foot distance from E, you will have a Street both to the Right and Left; the Off set at the same time will be found to be to the Right 7 Foot, and to the Left 12 Foot; still measuring towards F, you will find that at 70 Foot distance from E, your last Station, you will find the Off set to the Left to be 7 Foot, and the Off set to the Right to be 4 Foot, the whole distance between E and F is 81 Foot, then placing your Instrument at F, cause a Man to stand at A, and another to stand at E, the place where you last had a Station, then laying your Index upon the Diameter of your Instrument, turn the same about until through the Sights you espie the Man at E; there make your Instrument fast, and direct your Sights to the Man

that stands at A, and you will find the Index will cut 74 deg. and 30 min. then with your Chain measure towards A, and at 8 Foot distance from F the Off-set to the Right will be found to be 5 Foot, and to the Left 7 Foot; then measuring on towards A, at 67 Foot distance from F, you will have a Street both to the Right and Left; and still measuring on towards A, at 123 Foot distance from F, the Off-set to the Right is 4 Foot, and to the Left 5 Foot, and the whole distance between F and A is 129 Foot, then have you done with the Observations in the High Streets.


*Note,* You are to set down all your Observations as you go along in your Field-Book or Eye-draught, which is best. You may make an Eye-draught thus; First go along the place that you intend to take a Plot of, and draw Lines to imitate the same, with cross Streets if there be any, noting your Stations therein by this Mark  $\odot$ ; setting at every Station the Angles observed, and the Off-set on either side the Line, as you find it to be when you take them, and the Length of the Lines between Station and Station, and by this means when you come to protract your Work, you will have a representation of all the Work that you have taken; but if you set down all your Observations in your Field Book, it will be necessary to set them down in manner and form following.

*The*

The Table of Observations taken when you went about the High Streets.

Station.	Angles.		Dist.	Off-sets.	
	d.	m.		R.	L.
			Feet.	Feet	Feet
1 ⊙ A	95	30		5	00
at—			6	00	7
at—			47		
				10	6
at—			92	0	5
at—			100	12	00
2 ⊙ B	140	00	100	11	8
at—			61		
				9	9
at—			120	0	8
at—			127	8	00
3 ⊙ C	100	00	127	8	00
at—			8	00	9
at—	00	00	64	00	4
at—			75	12	00
4 ⊙ D	100	00	75	9	11
at—			41		
				5	00
at—			93	00	7
5 ⊙ E	210	00	100		
at—			9	7	12
at—			70	7	7
6 ⊙ F	74	30	83	5	
at—			8		7
at—			67		
at—	00	00	123	4	5

Having thus taken your High Streets, you may in the like manner proceed with the other Small Streets and Lanes, with several Boughs and Breaches, noting down in your Eye-draught or Field-Book against every one of them, the Off-sets to the Right or Left, according as you find them on either side of your Chain.

*Note.* That when you take your main Streets, it will be convenient as often as you come against any cross Street to take a Sight down it, and note the place or mark that you take to, and the place of standing when you take your Sight to any Mark that is in the cross Streets in your Eye-draught with this Mark , and so by that means you will know where to place your Instrument when you begin to take the cross Streets; your high Streets and your cross Streets being thus taken, in the next place you are to take the measure of the Houses to the Front, and likewise the depths of every one of them, and with your Rod or Bevil take the Plots of your Courts and Alleys, first by drawing an Eye-draught of them, setting upon every Break or Return thereof the measure you took with your Rod, and in so doing, you will find it no hard matter to protract the same after you have protracted both sides of every Street; for you will have the Representation of every Court and Alley in its proper place.

CHAP. II

How to protract or lay down any  
Observation taken according to the  
Directions of the last Chapter.

First, having provided your self of good Paper or Velum to protract it upon, draw a Line *ac* length to represent the Line *AF* first, then laying the Center of your Protractor upon the Point *a*, turn your Protractor about until the Line *AB* thereof lie directly on the Line *ac*; then finding by your Field-Book or Eye-draught that the Angle observed at *A*, was 95 deg. and 30 min. against 95 deg. 30 min. of your Protractor make a Mark; and draw the Line *AB* of lengthly often finding also that the length of *AB* was 100 feet, take 100 from off your Scale of equal Parts, and place it from *A* to *B*; then placing the Center of your Protractor on the point *B*; turn your Protractor about until the Line *AB* thereof lie directly upon the Line *AB* last drawn; then finding that the Angle observed at *B* was 140 deg. against 140 of your Protractor make a Mark with your protracting pin;

and draw the Line B C at length ; then finding also that the length of B C was 127 foot, take 127 from off your Scale of equal parts, and place it from B to C ; then laying the Center of your Protractor upon the point C, turn it about until the Line A B thereof lie directly on the Line B C last drawn ; then finding by your Field-Book or Eye draught that the Angle observed at C was 100 deg. against 100 deg. with your protracting-pin make a Mark, and draw the Line C D at length ; then finding that the length of the Line was 75 foot, take 75 foot from off your Scale of equal parts, and place it from C to D ; then lay the Center of your Protractor upon D, and turn it about until the Line A B thereof lie directly on the Line D C last drawn ; then finding by your Field-Book or Eye draught that at D you did observe an Angle of 100 deg. therefore against 100 deg. of your Protractor, with your protracting-pin make a Mark, and draw the Line D E at length ; then finding also that the length of your Line D E was 100 foot, take 100 from off your Scale of equal parts, and place it from D to E ; then remove your Protractor, and lay the Center thereof upon the point E, and finding by your Field-Book the Angle observed at E was 210 deg. against 210 deg. of your Protractor make a Mark with your protracting-pin, and draw the Line E F at length ; then finding that the length of E F was



83 foot, take 83 from off your Scale of equal parts, and place it from E to F; then placing the Center of your Protractor upon the point F, turn it about until the Line AB thereof lie directly on the Line EF last drawn; then finding by your Field-Book that the Angle observed at F was 74 deg. and 30 min. against the same deg. and min. of your Protractor make a Mark with your protracting-pin, and draw the Line FA; which if you have protracted right, will fall to be exactly 129 foot; then have you protracted your principal Lines. Now begin to protract your Off-sets thus.

*First*, finding by your Field Book or Eye-draught that at your first station A, the Off-set to the Right was 5 foot, take 5 foot from off your Scale of equal parts, and place it from A to a; then finding also that at 6 foot distance from A, the Off-set to the Left was 7 foot, take 7 foot from off the same Scale of equal parts, that you protracted your principal Lines from, and place it from A to o; then finding that at 47 foot distance from A, the Off-set to the Right was 10 foot, take 10 from off your Scale of equal parts, and place it from o on the Line AB, to 2; and draw the Line a 2 at length; then finding also at the same time the Off-set to the Left was 6 foot, take 6 from off your Scale, and setting one point of your Compasses in e, on the Line AB, with the other make a Mark on the Left

hand of the Line AB, and draw a Line from *q* to this last Mark made; then because you find by your Field-Book that at the last Off-sets there was a Street both to the Right and Left, you must make a Mark to signify the same; then finding by your Field-Book that at 92 foot distance from A, the Off-set to the Left was 5 foot, these 5 foot take off from off your Scale of equal parts, and setting one foot of your Compasses in the point *f*, with the other make a small Mark on the Left hand of the Line AB, and draw a Line from the Street to this Mark, the Off-set to the Right at the same time was 12 foot; take this 12 foot from off your Scale, and setting one foot of your Compasses in the point *f*, with the other make a Mark on the Right side of the Line AB, and draw a Line from the Street to this Mark last made; then finding that as your Station B, you had the Off-set to the Right 11 foot, take 11 from off your Scale of equal parts, setting one foot of your Compasses in the point B, with the other make a Mark on the Right-hand side of the Line BC, the Off-set at the same time to the Left was 8 foot; take 8 foot from off your Scale of equal parts, and setting one foot of your Compasses in the point B, with the other make a Mark on the Left side of the Line BC; then finding by your Field-Book or Eye-draught that at 61 foot, the Off-

et to the Right and Left was 9 foot, take 9 from off your Scale of equal parts, and setting one foot of your Compasses in the point *p*, with the other make a Mark on both sides the Line; then draw Lines on both sides of the Line *BC*, from the Marks made on both sides of the Line at *B*, to the Marks last made; and because there is a Street at the Off-set last taken, make a Mark to signify the same at 120 foot distance from *B*, the Off set to the Left was 8 foot; take 8 from off your Scale of equal parts, and setting one foot of your Compasses in the point *V*, with the other make a Mark on the Left side of the Line *BC*; and draw a Line from the Street on the left side of the Line *BC* to the last Mark made; then at your station *C*, you had an Off set to the Right of 8 foot also; take 8 from off your Scale of equal parts, and setting one foot of your Compasses in the point *C*, with the other make a Mark on the Right side of the Line *BC*; and draw a Line from the Mark that you made for the Street on the Right side of the Line *BC*, through the last Mark made at length; then finding by your Field-Book or Eye-draught, that when you had observed the Angle at *C*, you had an Off-set to the Right of 8 foot, take 8 foot from off your Scale of equal parts, and setting one foot of your Compasses in the point *C*, with the other make a Mark on the Right side

side of the Line CD; you likewise find at 8 foot distance from C, you had an Off-set to the Left of 9 foot; therefore take 9 from your Scale of equal parts, and placing one foot of your Compasses in the point X, with the other make a Mark on the Left side of the Line CD; you will likewise find by your Field-Book or Eye-draught that at 64 foot distance from C, you had an Off-set to the Left 4 foot; take 4 from off your Scale of equal parts, and setting one foot of your Compasses in the point Z, with the other make a Mark on the Left side of the Line CD, and draw a Line from the Mark that was made on the Left side of the Line CD, at X, to the mark last made; then by your Field-Book you will find that at your station D, the Off-set to the Right was 12 foot; take 12 foot from off your Scale, and setting one foot of your Compasses in the point D, with the other make a Mark on the Right side of the Line CD, and draw a Line from the Mark that was made on the right side of the Line CD, viz. at C to the Mark last made; then finding that when you observed your Angle at D, you had the Off-set to the Right 9 foot, and to the Left 11 foot, take 9 foot from off your Scale of equal parts, and placing one foot of your Compasses in the point D, with the other make a Mark on the right side of the Line DE, and take 11 from off the same Scale, setting

ting one foot as before in D, make a Mark on the left side of the Line DE with the other; by your Field-Book you will find that at 41 foot distance from D you had a Street both to the Right and Left; make a Mark to signify the same: Likewise you will by your Field-Book find that at 92 foot distance from D, you had an Off-set to the Right of 5 foot; take 5 from off your Scale of equal parts, and setting one foot of your Compasses in the point Y, with the other make a Mark on the right side of the Line DE, and draw a Line from the Mark made at D, on the right side of the Line DE, to the Mark last made at length, until it doth intersect the Line that was drawn on the right side of the Line CD: You will find by your Field-Book that at your Station E, the Off set to the Left was 7 foot; this 7 foot take from off your Scale of equal parts, and setting one foot of your Compasses in the point E, with the other make a Mark on the left side of the Line DE, and draw a Line from the Mark made on the left side of the Line DE, at D; to this Mark last drawn at length; you will find by your Field-Book that at 9 foot distance from E towards F, you had an Off-set to the Right 7 foot, and to the Left 12 foot; therefore take 7 foot from your Scale of equal parts, and placing one foot of your Compasses in the point H, with the other make a Mark

ON

on the right side of the Line FE, and likewise take 12 from the same Scale, and placing one foot of your Compasses as before, in the point H, with the other make a Mark on the left side of the Line FF, and draw a Line from the Mark that was made on the left side of the Line DE, at Y, to this Mark last made; then because these two last Off-sets were the Corners of two Streets, make a Mark to signify the same; at 70 foot distance from E towards F, the Off-set to the Right was 7 foot, and to the Left 7 foot also, take 7 foot from off your Scale of equal parts, and placing one foot of your Compasses in the point K, with the other make a Mark on each side of the Line EF, and draw a Line from the Mark that was made on the right side of the Line EF, at H, to the Mark that was last made on the right side of the Line EF at K; and draw a Line likewise from the Mark that was made on the left side of the Line EF, at H, to the Mark that was last made on the left side of the Line EF, at K; then by your Field-Book you will find that at your Station F, your Off-set to the Right was 5 foot; take 5 from your Scale of equal parts, and placing one foot of your Compasses in the point F, with the other make a Mark on the right side of the Line FA, and at 8 foot distance from F, you had also the Off-set to the Left 7 foot; take 7 from off your Scale.

of

of equal parts, and placing one foot of your Compass in the point N, with the other make a Mark on the Left side of the Line F A. At 67 Foot distance from F, you had a Street to the Right and Left; therefore make a Mark to signifie the same; at 123 foot distance from F, towards A (by your Field-Book you will find) you had an Off-set to the Right 4 foot; take 4 from off your Scale of equal parts, and placing one foot of your Compasses in the point R, with the other make a Mark on the right side of the Line F A, and draw a Line from the Mark that was made on the right side of the Line F A, at the point N, to the point that was last made, so that the Line which you draw may intersect the Line which is drawn on the right side of the Line EF, and the Line that is drawn on the right side of the Line AB; then at the same time you had an Off-set to the Left, of 3 foot; take 3 likewise from your Scale of equal parts, and placing one foot of your Compasses in the point R, with the other make a Mark on the left side of the Line F A, and draw a Line from the Mark that was made on the left side of the Line F A, at N, to the Mark that was last made on the left side of the same Line at R; then have you made an end of protracting your High Streets: In the same manner you must protract your by-Lanes and Streets. You must likewise deal so with all Alleys that are Thoroughfares.

Your

Your Streets and Lanes being thus protracted, you may proceed to the protracting and laying down the Ground-plot of the several Houses thereon, for the doing of which, it will be convenient that you have a small Scale that is actually divided into 50 equal parts in an Inch; then laying your Scale a long by the side of the Line *o e*, and against the measured breadth of each House, with your protracting pin make a Mark or Marks; then lay the Edge of your small Scale along the side of the Line *e S*, and against the measure of each several House that is thereon, with your protracting-pin make a Mark; then lay your small Scale along the side of the Line *SQ*, and finding by your Eye-draught that there is a Court or Yard, first make a Mark against the measure of the several Houses until you come to the Court or Yard, and then mark out the breadth of the Entrance thereof as you did the breadth of the Houses; and likewise make Marks against the breadth of each House on the other side of the Court also; then laying your small Ruler or Scale along the side of the Line *Q O*, against the measure of the breadth of each several House, with your protracting-pin make a Mark. Having thus laid down the breadth of each several House, the next thing you do lay down the depth of each House, and draw Lines in the same manner as you see those in the *Fig.* and shadow



shadow them also as you see, that they may represent the Ground-plot of a House.

When you come to protract the Court, lay your Eye-draught before you, and draw the bending and turning according to discretion, laying down the measure of each several House that is therein, as you did in the Streets; you must also protract the Yards or Gardens that are behind the Houses; with the turnings and windings thereof accordingly as you take them.

*Note,* That when you take the Ground-plot of any Church, you must be very exact in taking the Buttresses, and the Steeple, and every one of the Pillars, and protract or lay them down in the same form and measure as you found them standing, and shadow them very deep, that they may be known to be Churches.

You must likewise use the like exactness in measuring and protracting Halls, Inns of Court, Colledges, and all eminent Houses, and shadow them accordingly.

A

## A new Method of Surveying Countries, or large Tracts of Land.

THE common Method of performing this Problem, is by taking and protracting inaccessible Distances, which has been treated of (in general) already; and therefore, supposing that the Ingenious Surveyor cannot be incapable of applying it to this particular, I shall wholly omit this, and give you a new Method, invented by those Learned Mathematicians Mr *Whiston* and Mr *Ditton*, in order to which, let us premise the following Lemmata.

I. All sounds are propagated almost evenly, and are observed to move 8 measured Miles in 37 Seconds.

This is well known from the last and most accurate Observations about the Velocity of Sounds, which are those of Mr *Derham*. \* *Philo. Tran.*  
N<sup>o</sup> 247.

II. An ordinary Mortar is easily able to cast a Projectile about a Mile in Perpendicular Heigh; and the Sound thereof may be heard near 20 Miles.

The truth of both these Propositions have been sufficiently proved by divers Experiments made by Mr *Whiston* for that purpose.

III.

III. A Projectile may be fill'd with Combustible Matters; to take Fire as soon as discharg'd; and continue burning till it comes to the Ground.

This all that deal in Rockets, Bombs, and Mortars, do very well know, and is found to be true upon Tryal.

IV. Fire, or Light about a Mile high will be visible in the Night time, when the Air is tolerably clear about 70 Miles.

This also hath been made manifest by many Experiments made on purpose.

*The Solution of the Problem.*

Let a Shell that will take Fire as soon as discharg'd, and continue Burning till it comes to the Ground, be shot perpendicularly about a Mile high out of a Mortar at any convenient place in a clear Night; and this Discharge will by the Bearing, and Interval of the Flash and Sound, give the Distance and Bearing of an Observer within the Hearing and Sight thereof, according to the foregoing Lemmata.

*Example.*

Fig. 2. Let the Bearing of a Shell discharg'd out of a Mortar at C, and also the Interval of the Flash and Sound thereof be observ'd by Persons sent to A. B. D. E. F. G. H. I. D.

H.I.D. places within 20 Miles round C, who must be furnished with an Instrument to measure Angles; for taking the Bearing of the shell; and a Thread 39.2 Inches long, with a Plummert fasten'd to one end, which being suspended by the other end to a Pin, or Nail, and made to swing, will vibrate seconds by which the Interval between the Flash and Sound may be nicely measured, and let their Observations be as follows.

Places of Observations.	Interval between the Sound and Flash in Seconds of Times.	Bearings of the Shells.	Seconds turn'd into Miles according to the Proportion of 37 to 8 Miles.
D.	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	S.E. 33	14
A.	74	30	16
G.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	12
E.	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	S.W. 40	18
F.	51	90	11
I.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.E. 6	12
H.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	17
B.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	NW. 60	15

To protract which, through the point C, draw the Meridian N. S. and lay off

off the Angles  $NCD. 3^\circ$ ,  $NCA. 30^\circ$ ,  $NCG. 87^\circ$  from the North towards the West. The Angles  $NCE. 40^\circ$ ,  $NCF. 90^\circ$ , from the North towards the East. The Angles  $SCI. 6^\circ$ ,  $SCH. 50^\circ$ , from the South towards the West. *Lastly*, Lay off the Angle  $SCB. 60^\circ$  from the South towards the East. Then set off their Distances from the Mortar at C. *viz.*  $DC = 14 m.$ ,  $AC = 16 m.$  &c. according to the Observations. So will you have an exact Map of the place A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L, and the Scituation of the Villages about each Station may be easily taken by the Observer thereof after the common method of taking inaccessible Distances.

### CORROLARIES.

I. If each Observer were to let off a Rocket at his own Station, and take the mutual Bearing, of each others it wou'd be a great Check to any Error that could possibly happen.

II. If a great Gun were discharg'd near the Mortar, and the Sound thereof used instead of that of the Mortar; it would be heard much further, and consequently a much larger Tract of Land might be surveyed at once.

*A ready way to find a true Meridian-line by the Pole-Star.*

The right Ascension of the Pole Star for this Year (1716) is 37 Minutes of Time; and it increases one Minute 16 Seconds every ten Years: Therefore having at any time this Star's Right Ascension, and the Right Ascension of the Sun both in Time, if you subtract the latter from the former, adding 24 Hours to the Right Ascension of the Pole-Star, when it is less than the Sun's the Remainder will be the time of the Star's, coming to the Meridian, at which time hang up two Pendulums between your Eye and the Pole-Star, and a Right-line drawn through them, will be a true Meridian-line.

In the Survey just now treated of, you may use the sights of a good Circumferentor, or any other Surveying Instrument, having one of the sights long enough to take in the Pole-Star.

If you would know, what Angle the Pole-Star makes with the true Meridian at other times, the following Table will shew.

*Sideral*







Siderial Hours.		Distance from North above the Pole.		Siderial Hours.		Distance from N. below the Pole.	
12	12	0	00	6	6	3	41 $\frac{1}{3}$
	1	0	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	38
11	1	1	00 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	7	3	31
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	29 $\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	20 $\frac{2}{3}$
10	2	2	19 $\frac{1}{6}$	4	8	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	26 $\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	3	2	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	2	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	00	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
8	4	3	16 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	10	1	46
	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	28 $\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	5	3	36 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	11	0	54 $\frac{2}{3}$
	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	6	3	54	12	12	0	00

following

How to make a table of work

The  
 take of the clouds  
 The

*The Names of such Colours as are necessary for the Washing of Maps, Charts, or Plots, with the manner how to temper and use the same upon Velom, Paper or Parchment.*

**I**T is not convenient for a Surveyor when he hath drawn the draught of a Mannor, and reduced it to his intended bigness, to repair to a Painter to finish his work, the thing itself being very commendable, and easie to be attained: And besides a Painter is not to be found in every Country, nor is every Painter furnished with Colours fitting for such a purpose, they for the most part using more grosse and ordinary Colours. Now for the benefit of such who desire to exercise themselves in this kind of practice, I have added these necessary directions following.

*How to make Gum-Water.*

Take Gum Arabick what quantity you please, of the whitest and clearest you can get, which bruise into small pieces, and tie them up loosely in a fine linnen Rag, then take of the clearest Water you can get, and put it into a clean vessel, as a poringer, (or such like) then hang your Cloath in which  
you

you put your Gum into this Water, letting it hang till all the Gum be dissolved; then when you put your Fingers into this Water, if you find them to stick together, as if they were glewed, your Water is too stiff of the Gum, which you may remedy by putting thereto more fair Water, and if you find it too weak, you may add more Gum; with this Water most Colours are to be tempered.

*How to make Allum-Water.*

Take a Pound of Allum, and beat it to Powder, then take a Gallon of clean Water, and set it on a Fire, letting it boil till all the Allum be melted, then take it off the Fire, and when it is cold you may put it into a Vessel and keep it for your use: With this Water, if you wet your Paper before you lay on your Colours, it will keep them from sinking into the Paper, and will also add a Lustre and Beauty to the Colours laid thereon.

*The Names of such Colours as are necessary for the Washing of Maps, Plots, or Charts.*

REDS.	YELLOWS.	BLEWS.
<i>Vermillion.</i>	<i>Gumbooge.</i>	<i>Bice.</i>
<i>Lake.</i>	<i>Yellow Berries.</i>	<i>Indigo.</i>
<i>Red Lead.</i>	<i>Orpiment, i.e.</i>	<i>Verditer;</i>
<i>Roset.</i>	<i>Arjnick</i>	<i>Litmoſe.</i>
		<i>Logwood</i>
		<i>Brazile.</i>

L

**REDS · YELLOWS BLEWS GREENS.**

*Brazile. Masticot. Ultramarine Bice,*  
*Turnsoile. Saffron. the best Blue. Sap Green.*  
*Indian Cakes. Vertdegrease.*  
*Curmine the best Red. Verditure.*  
*Scarlet Flocks*

**BLACKS.**

*Lamp-Black.*  
*Printers-Black.*  
*Ivory*  
*Harts-Horn*  
*Indian-Ink.*

**WHITES. BROWNS.**

*White Spanish-Brown.*  
*Lead in Umber.*  
*Shaving flakes. Wood-Soot.*  
*burnt. Rindes of Green*  
*Wall nuts.*

**N. B.** Colours made from Vegetables fades the soonest.

Being thus provided of these several Colours here named, which you may have in divers places in *London*, as also of a Grinding-Stone and Muller, which any Mason in *London* will furnish you with, also divers Pencils of several sizes, and Gally-pots, Gar-Glasses, or Horse-Muscle-shells, to put your Colours in when they are ground and tempered, you are then ready at any time to make use of them, and now will I shew you how all the forementioned Colours are to be ground and tempered.

Of

*Of the ordering of Colours.*

Of these Colours before mentioned, some are to be *Ground*, some *Washed*, some only *Steeped* or *Dissolved*, others to be *Boyled*, and some to be *Burnt*, and then *Ground*.

1. *How any Colour is to be Ground.*

Take what Quantity of any Colour you please, that is to be *Ground*, and lay it upon your *Grinding-stone*, being clean, as also your *Muller*, then with your *Muller* bruise the Colour, if it be lumpish, and when it is reasonable small or fine, put some fair *Water* to it, and with your *Muller* grind the Colour and *Water* together till it be very fine; then with a *Knife* or piece of thin *Lamborn-born*, being clean, take it off from the *Stone*, and put it into a *Shell*, and when it is dry you may take it out of the *Shell*, and keep it for your use.

*The Colours to be Ground are,*

*Vermillion, Lake, Indigo, Masticot, White-Lead:*

In *Grinding* of your Colours put not too much *Water* to them upon the *Stone*, for they ought to be ground *Stiff*, like weak *Paste*, or *Pap*.

L 2

2. *How*

2. *How Colours are to be Washed.*

Take a good Quantity of the Colour which you intend to *Wash*, and put it into a *Bason*, pouring to it a good Quantity of *fair Water*, and stir the Colour and the *Water* often together, and then you will see a great deal of filth swim at the top of the *Water*; when the Colour is settled to the bottom of the *Bason*, pour away that *Water* gently into another *Vessel* or *Bason*, and pour more *fair Water* to the Colour, then stir the Colour and that *fresh Water* together, and when the Colour is settled, pour away that *second Water* to the former, and so put a *third* and *fourth Water*, stirring it often till the *Water* come from the Colour without filth, then is your Colour *Washed*: But before you take the Colour out of the *Vessel*, lay it with your *Hand* very thin about the sides of the *Vessel*, and when it is dry, some of it will fall to the bottom, which put upon a sheet of *Paper*, which will be good Colour; but the *Remainder*, which sticks to the sides of the *Bason*, is best of all, which with a *Feather* strike off the sides of the *Vessel*, for it will be finer than any *Flour*.

*The Colours to be Washed are,*

<i>Rosset.</i>	<i>Bice</i>	<i>Orpiment</i>
<i>Red-Lead</i>	<i>Verditer</i>	<i>Spanish - Brown.</i>

*These*

These or other Colours thus washed, you may reserve in white Paper free from Dust, and make use of them as you have occasion.

3. *How Colours are to be Steeped.*

This is only to put the Colour into some kind of *Liquor*, and there to dissolve; some in cold *Liquors*, others upon the Fire.

*The Colours to be steeped in cold Liquors are,*

*Yellow-Berries.*

*Sip-Green.*

*Gum Bug.*

*Litmoſe.*

*Saffron.*

*Indian-Cakes.*

*The Colours to be steeped or boiled are,*

*French-Verdigrase.*

*Turnſoil.*

*Brazil.*

*Wood Soot.*

*Logwood.*

*Rindes of Wall-nuts.*

These Colours when *steeped* or *boiled* are to be kept close in *Glasses*, till you have occasion to use them.

4. *How Colours are to be burned.*

Some use only to put a Lump of Colour into a Red-hot place of the Fire, and there let it lye till it be thoroughly burnt; but this

is both wasteful and slovenly. *The best way is this.*

Take a Quantity of your Colour, and put it into a clean *Crucible*, putting thereto some *Fair-water*, then cover the *Crucible* with *Clay*, and set it into a *hot* place of the *Fire*, letting it there continue till the *Crucible* be *Red-hot*, then take it out, and when it is cold you may take out the Colour, and grind it as is before taught.

*The Colours to be burnt are,*

*Spanish-Brown. Printers-black. Ivory.*  
*Umber. Lamp-black. Harts-horn.*  
*Or any other gross and foul Colour.*

Having shewed you the way how to *Grind, Wash, Steep, Boil, and Burn* your Colours, I will shew you now

5. *How to temper your Colours.*

*First*, Such Colours as are ground with *Fair-water*, take a small Quantity thereof, and put it into a *Muscle-shell*, putting thereto some *Gum water*, and the Colour in a short time will be molified; then with your *Finger* (being very clean) bruise the Colour against the *Shell*, till you find no *knots* undissolved, then with a clean *Pencil* stroak down the *Colour* towards the bottom of the *Shell*, and  
 it



it is fit for use; but if it be too thick, add more Gum-water to it.

Such Colours as are *Washed*, you must temper in a *Shell* with *Gum water*, in the same manner as you did those that were *Grounds*.

Such Colours as are *Steeped*, the Liquor only of them is to be used, without any Addition.

*Of the several Simple Colours, how to order them, without any mixtures.*

I. Of REDS.

*Carmine*, being tempered with weak Gum-water makes the best of *Reds*.

*Vermillion*, being Ground and tempered with Gum-water, makes a deep *Red* or *Scarlet* Colour.

*Lake*, Ground and Tempered with Gum-water, makes a deep *Pink* or *Bloom* Colour.

*Red Lead*, *Washed*, is a brave *Orient*, Colour, between a *Red* and an *Orange* Colour.

*Roset*, *Washed*, and tempered with Gum-water, differs not much in Colour from *Lake*, but it will soon fade and grow lighter, but being tempered with *Brazil-water* it will be more deep.

*Brazil*. The *Shavings* or *Grindings* thereof being boiled in *Vinagar* and *small Beer* (or fair-water) in an *Earthen Vessel*, with some powder of *Alum* put therein to heighten the Colour, makes an excellent *Pink* or *light Violet* Colour. When you strain the Liquor from

the dregs of the *Brazil*, add thereto some Gum-Arabick to bind it.

*Turnsoil.* It is made of *Linen Rags dyed*, which being put into a *Saucer* or the like, with some *Vinegar*, and set upon a *Chafing-dish of Coals*, the Rags squeezed into the *Vinegar*, with some Gum to bind it, makes a good Colour to shadow all *Yellows* with.

*Indian Cakes.* Use them as you do *Turnsoil*, and they make a good *Red-transparent* Colour : Into the *Liquor* put some Gum to bind it.

*Scarlet-Flocks*, (which is bought at the *Cloath-Workers*,) boiled gently in *Fair-water* for about 5 Hours, putting a spoonful of *Soap-Lees* to bring out the Colour; makes an excellent *Transparent-Red*, or *Scarlet Colour*.

## 2. Of *YELLOWS*.

*Gumbooge*, Steeped in *Fair water* only, makes the most excellent, and most transparent *Yellow Colour* : It is of that Nature, that it will admit of no mixture.

*Yellow-Berries*, Steeped in *Fair-water* and a little powder of *Alum* added thereto (or steeped in *Allum-water*) makes a very good and *Transparent Yellow*.

*Oripiment*, Washed and tempered with *Gum-water*, makes an *Orient* or *Gold-Colour*, there

there are several degrees of it, some more *Red*, and others more *Yellow*.

*Masticot*, Ground and tempered with Gum-water, makes a good, but no *Transparent Yellows*:

*Saffron*, Steeped in Fair-water all night, makes an excellent *Transparent Gold Colour*.

### 3. Of *BLUES*.

*Ultramarine*, Being tempered with a weak Gum-water makes the best *Blue*.

*Bice*, Washed and tempered with Gum-water, is an excellent *Blue*, but not transparent, and there are several sorts of it, some lighter some sadder.

*Indigo*, Ground and tempered with Gum-water, makes a deep *Blue*, and it fit to shadow all other *Blues*.

*Verditer*, Washed and tempered with Gum-water, is a good *Blue*, but not transparent.

*Litmoſe*, Cut it in small slices, and steep it in a weak Water, made of *Gum-Black*, for the space of a day or more, and you will have a *transparent Blue*.

*Logwood*, Boiled in all respects as *Brazil*, makes an excellent *Violet* or *Purple-Colour*.

## 4. Of GREENS.

*Bice*, Washed and tempered with Gum-water, makes a good, but no transparent Green.

*Sap-Green*, Steep'd in Fair-water, and a little Powder of Allum added thereto, makes a good Green to shadow or damask withal.

*Verditure*, Washed and tempered with Gum-water, makes a Green, not transparent.

Half a pound of *French-Verdigrase*, boiled with a Quart of Fair-water, putting in an Ounce of *Argol* to bring out the Colour, makes an excellent Transparent Green inclining to *Blæ*.

*N. B.* This Colour must be boiled very gently for about five Hours, then take it off the Fire and let it settle all Night, and the next Morning pour off the cleat part.

## 5. Of BLACKS.

*India-ink*, Ground and tempered with a weak Gum-water, is the best Black for shadowing deeper Blacks.

*Lamp-black*, *Printers-black*, *Ivory*, *Harts-Horn* Shavings, being Burnt, Ground, and Tempered with Gum-water, are all good Blacks.

6. Of *W H I T E S*.

*White-Lead*, Ground and tempered with Gum-water, is the best *White*.

7. Of *B R O W N S*.

*Spanish-Brown*, Burnt, ground and tempered with Gum-water, makes a *Reddish-Brown*, or *Liver-Colour*.

*Umber*, Burnt, ground, and tempered with Gum-water, makes a good *Hou-Colour*, and is good to shadow upon *Gold*.

*Wood-Soot*, or *Rindes of Wall-nuts*, Boiled in Fair-water, and strained, and some Gum-Arabick put into the Liquor, to bind it, either of them makes a most excellent Colour for to expresse High-ways, Lanes, &c.

Of *Mixture of Colours*.

All the fore-mentioned Colours that we have hitherto treated of, are such as are simply of themselves, without any mixture, of which infinite may be compounded; nay, almost what you will. But for our purpose the most transparent Colours are the Principal, for this our purpose of Colouring of Plots. Of which *Brazil* and *Logwood Water*, *Carmines*, *Indian-Cakes*, *Turn-soil*;

*soil, Ultramarine, Gumbooge, Tellow-berries, Saffron, Litmose, Sep-Green, French-Verdigrease, Wood-Soot and Walnut-busks,* are the principal, and of these several others may be compounded.

*For GREEN.*

*Verdigrease-water, and Tellow-berry-water,* makes an excellent transparent *Green*, either sadder, or lighter, according to the Quantity that you take of either.

*For BLUE.*

*Litmose-Water, To which add Tellow-berry-water,* and you have a sad *Green*.

*For ORANGE Colour.*

*Brazil-water and Tellow-berry-water.*

Infinite Colours, I say, may be made of these, which may better be found out by practice than by many words: And therefore now I will show you what Colours do shadow one another.

*Concerning Shadowing.*

All light Colours are shadowed with Colours of their same Nature but more sad,

lad, for which take these Brief Directions.

<p><i>Vermillion,</i> <i>Verditer and</i> <i>Bice.</i></p> <p><i>Gumbooge and</i> <i>Yellow-berries,</i> <i>Red-Lead,</i> <i>Masticote,</i> <i>Spanish-brown.</i></p> <p><i>Umber,</i> <i>Rosset and Bra-</i> <i>zil, &amp;c.</i> <i>Verdigrease,</i></p> <p><i>Wood-Soot and</i> <i>Wal-nuts,</i></p>	<p>Is Sha- dow- ed with</p>	<p><i>Lake, or Spanish-brown</i> <i>Indigo.</i></p> <p><i>Umber, with Bead-lead</i> <i>or Vermillion.</i></p> <p><i>Lake, or Spanish-brown,</i> <i>Red Orpiment,</i> <i>Burnt Umber i:b</i> <i>Brazil-water,</i> <i>Umber Burnt,</i> <i>Spanish-brown, mixed</i> <i>with Brazil-water.</i> <i>Indigo and Tellow-ber-</i> <i>ry water mixed.</i> <i>Umber</i></p>
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*Concerning the laying on of your Colours.*

For the laying on of your Colours, you must provide your self of Pencils of several sizes, bigger and lesser, and if you will be curious, you ought to have a great and a small to each respective Colour, if not, you must always have by you a dish of Fair-water, in which you must swill or cleanse your Pencil, wiping it with with a Clean Linen

Linen Cloath, before you put it into another Colour.

For your Pencils, you may chuse, in your buying, those that are good in this manner: See that they be fullest next to the Quill, descending or lessening into a small room and sharp point, which you may produce by putting of the Hair into your Mouth, and drawing it through your Lips once or twice, then may you see what it is, and if you find any extravagant Hairs, singe them off by a Candle's Flame.

Being thus provided with Colours and Pencils, if you would lay any Colour about the Edges of any part or piece of Ground in a Plot; as suppose you would inclose a Field in a Plot with Yellow; with your Pencil take of Gumbooge or Yellow-berries, a very small Quantity, and on the inside of the Black-Lead-line, draw the Colour along of an equal breadth (*as near as you can*) from the Line, broader or narrower, according as your Field is in bigness (*not daubing your Field all over with your Colour, as I have seen some, otherwise good things,*) by this plastering way (*as I may call it*) most notoriously abused. Then having gone round your Field in this manner with your Colour, wet your Pencil in your Mouth, or have a small Quantity



tity of Water by you to dip it in, and strike along the inside of the Coloured Line, bringing it more down towards the Center of the Field; and this will sweeten your Colour, and make it show as if it lost itself by degrees, to the very Colour of your Paper or Parchment: And this course is to be taken not only for *Yellows* but for all other Colours. Then lastly with a *Pen* (if you cannot handle a small *Pencil* handsomely and evenly) take some of that Colour which shadoweth that Colour you coloured your Field with, and go over your *Black-Lead Line* only, so shall your Field be finished.

And in this manner may you do a Hundred Fields in one Plot, of divers Colours: only observe this, that as near as you can, you colour not two Fields adjoining one to the other both of the same Colour, but of different: and therefore it will be convenient to understand what Colours do set one another off best, and as near as you can to lay Closes adjoining one to another, of two such Colours, that one Shadow may serve both.

F I N I S

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## A Table of Logarithms, from Unity to 10000.

N	Log.	N	Log.	N	Log.
1	000000	34	531449	67	826075
2	301030	35	544068	68	832599
3	477121	36	556302	69	838849
4	602060	37	568202	70	845098
5	698970	38	579784	71	851258
6	778151	39	591065	72	857332
7	845098	40	602050	73	863323
8	903090	41	612784	74	869232
9	954242	42	623249	75	875061
10	000000	43	633468	76	880814
11	041393	44	643453	77	886491
12	079181	45	653212	78	892095
13	113943	46	662758	79	897527
14	146128	47	672098	80	903090
15	176091	48	681241	81	908485
16	204120	49	690196	82	913814
17	230449	50	698970	83	919078
18	255272	51	707570	84	924279
19	278754	52	716003	85	929449
20	301030	53	724276	86	934498
21	322219	54	732394	87	939519
22	342423	55	740463	88	944483
23	361728	56	748188	89	949390
24	380211	57	755875	90	954242
25	397940	58	763428	91	959041
26	414973	59	770852	92	963788
27	431364	60	778151	93	968483
28	447158	61	785330	94	973128
29	462398	62	792392	95	977724
30	477121	63	799341	96	982271
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027350	027757	028164	028571	028978	408
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039414	039810	040207	040602	040998	397
043362	043755	044148	044540	044931	393
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59868	160168	160469	160769	161068	301
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476397	476542	476687	476832	476976	145
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859	933993	934014	934094	934145	934195
860	934498	934549	934599	934650	934700
861	935003	935054	935104	935154	935205
862	935507	935558	935608	935658	935709
863	936011	936061	936111	936162	936212
864	936511	936564	936614	936665	936715
865	937016	937066	937116	937167	937217
866	937518	937568	937618	937668	937718
867	938019	938069	938119	938169	938219
868	938520	938570	938620	938670	938720
869	939020	939070	939120	939170	939220

5	6	7	8	9	D
921946	921928	922050	922102	922154	52
922466	922512	922570	922622	922674	52
922,85	923037	923088	923140	923192	52
923503	923555	923607	923658	923710	52
924022	924072	924124	924176	924228	52
924538	924589	924641	924693	924744	52
923054	925105	925157	925209	925261	52
925570	925621	925673	925725	925776	52
926085	926137	926188	926239	926291	51
926600	926651	926702	926754	926805	51
927114	927165	927216	927268	927319	51
927627	927678	927730	927781	927832	51
928140	928191	928242	928293	928345	51
928552	928703	928754	928805	928856	51
929163	929214	929265	929317	929368	51
929674	929725	929776	929827	929878	51
930185	930236	930287	930338	930389	51
930694	930745	930796	930847	930898	51
931203	931254	931305	931356	931407	51
931712	931763	931814	931864	931915	51
932220	932271	932322	932372	932423	51
932727	932778	932829	932879	932930	51
933234	933285	933335	933386	933437	51
933740	933791	933841	933892	933943	51
934256	934276	934347	934397	934448	51
934751	934801	934852	934902	934953	50
935255	935306	935356	935406	935457	50
935759	935809	935860	935910	935960	50
936262	936313	936363	936413	936463	50
936765	936815	936865	936916	936966	50
937267	937317	937367	937418	937468	50
937769	937819	937869	937919	937969	50
938269	938319	938370	938420	938469	50
938770	938820	938870	938920	938970	50
939270	939320	939370	939420	939470	50

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870	939517	939569	939519	949668	939719
871	940018	940068	940188	940168	940218
872	940515	940565	940616	940666	940716
873	941014	941064	941114	941663	041213
874	941511	941561	94161	941660	941710
875	942008	942058	942107	942157	942206
876	942504	942554	942603	942653	942702
877	943000	943049	943079	943148	943198
878	943474	943544	943593	943643	943592
879	943989	944038	944088	944137	944186
880	944483	944532	944581	944631	944680
881	944976	945025	945074	945124	945173
882	945469	945518	945567	945616	945665
883	945951	946010	946059	946108	946157
884	946432	946501	946551	946600	94669
885	946943	946992	947041	947090	947139
886	947434	947483	947532	947581	947630
887	947924	947973	948022	948070	948119
888	948413	948462	948511	948560	948609
889	948902	948951	948999	949048	949097
890	949390	949439	949488	949535	949585
891	949878	949926	949975	950024	950073
892	950365	950414	950462	950511	950560
893	950851	950900	950949	950997	951046
894	951337	951386	951435	951483	951532
895	951823	951872	951920	951969	952017
896	952303	952356	952405	952453	952502
897	952792	952841	952889	952938	952986
898	953275	953325	953373	953421	953470
899	953760	953803	953856	953905	953954
900	954242	954291	954339	954387	954435
901	954725	954773	954821	954869	954918
902	955207	955255	955303	955351	955399
903	955688	955736	955784	955832	955880
904	956168	956216	956264	956313	956361



5	6	7	8	9	D
939769	937818	939868	939718	939968	50
940257	940317	940367	940417	940467	50
940765	940815	940865	940915	940964	50
941263	941313	941362	941412	941462	50
941750	941809	941859	941909	941958	50
942256	942306	942355	942405	942454	50
942752	942801	942851	942900	942950	50
943247	243297	943346	943396	943445	49
943742	943721	943841	953890	943639	49
944236	944285	944325	944384	944433	49
944729	944779	944828	944877	944927	49
945222	945272	945321	945370	945419	49
945715	945764	945813	945862	945911	49
946207	946255	946305	946355	946404	49
946698	946747	946796	946845	946894	49
947189	947238	947287	947336	947385	49
947679	947728	947777	647826	947875	49
948168	948217	948266	948315	948364	49
948657	948706	948755	948804	948853	49
949146	949195	949245	949292	949341	49
949634	949683	949731	949780	949829	49
950121	950170	950219	950267	950316	49
950608	950657	950705	950754	950803	49
951095	951143	951192	951240	951289	49
951581	951629	951677	951726	951775	49
952066	952114	952163	952211	952259	49
952550	952599	952647	952696	952744	48
953034	953082	953131	953179	953228	48
953518	953566	953615	953663	953711	48
954001	954049	954098	954146	954194	48
954484	954532	954580	954628	954677	48
954966	955014	955062	955110	955158	48
955447	955495	255543	955591	955640	48
955928	955976	956024	956072	956120	48
956409	956457	956505	956553	956601	48

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95	956649	956697	956715	956793	95840
906	957128	957176	957224	957272	957320
907	957607	957655	957703	957751	957799
908	958086	958144	958181	958229	958177
909	958564	958612	958659	958707	958755
910	959041	959089	959137	959184	959232
911	959518	959566	959614	959661	959709
912	959995	960042	960090	960138	960185
913	960471	960518	960566	960613	960661
914	960946	960994	961041	961089	961136
915	961421	961468	961516	961563	961611
916	961895	961943	961990	962038	962085
917	962369	962417	962454	962511	962559
918	962843	962890	962937	962985	963032
919	963315	963363	963410	963457	963504
920	963788	963835	963882	963929	963977
921	964260	964307	964354	964401	964448
922	964731	964778	964825	964872	964919
923	965202	965246	965295	965343	965390
924	965672	965719	965756	965813	965860
925	966142	966189	966236	966283	966329
926	966611	966658	966705	966752	966798
927	967080	967127	967173	967220	967267
928	967548	967595	967642	967688	967735
929	968016	968062	968109	968156	968202
930	968481	968520	968576	968623	968670
931	968950	968995	969043	969090	969136
932	969416	969463	969509	969555	969602
933	969882	969928	969975	97002	970068
934	970347	970393	970440	970485	97053
935	970812	970858	970904	970951	970997
936	971276	971322	971369	971415	971461
937	971740	971786	971832	971877	971925
938	972203	972249	972295	972342	972388
939	972666	972712	972758	972804	972851

5	6	7	8	9	D
956888	956936	955984	957032	957080	48
957368	957416	957454	957512	957519	48
957847	957894	957942	957990	958038	48
958325	958373	958421	958468	958516	48
958803	958850	958898	658946	958994	48
959280	959328	959375	959423	959971	48
959757	959804	959852	959900	959947	48
960233	960280	960328	960376	960423	48
960709	960756	960804	960851	960899	48
961184	961231	961279	961326	961374	47
961658	961706	961753	961801	961848	47
662132	962180	962227	962275	962322	47
962606	962653	962701	962748	962795	47
963079	963126	963174	963221	963268	47
963552	963599	963646	963693	963741	47
964024	964071	964118	964165	964212	47
964495	964542	964590	964637	964684	47
964966	965013	965061	965108	965155	47
965437	965484	965531	965578	965624	47
965907	965954	966001	966048	966095	47
966376	966423	966470	966517	966564	47
966845	966892	966939	966986	967033	47
967314	967361	967408	967454	967501	47
967782	967829	967875	967922	967969	47
968249	968296	968343	968389	968436	47
968716	968763	968810	668856	968903	47
969183	969229	669276	969323	969369	47
969649	969695	969742	969789	969835	47
970114	970161	970207	970254	970300	47
970579	970626	970672	970719	970765	46
971044	971090	971137	971183	971229	46
971508	971554	971601	671647	971693	46
971971	972018	972064	972110	972157	46
972434	972481	972527	972573	972619	46
972897	972943	972989	973035	973082	46

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940	973128	973174	973220	973266	973313
941	973590	973636	973682	973728	973774
942	974052	974097	974143	974189	974235
943	974512	974558	974604	974650	974696
944	974972	975018	975064	975110	975156
945	975432	975478	975524	975570	975616
946	975891	975937	975983	976029	976075
947	976350	976396	976442	976488	976533
948	976828	976874	976920	976966	977012
949	977285	977331	977377	977423	977469
950	977744	977790	977836	977882	977928
951	978201	978247	978293	978339	978385
952	978657	978703	978749	978795	978841
953	979114	979160	979206	979252	979298
954	979571	979617	979663	979709	979755
955	980028	980074	980120	980166	980212
956	980485	980531	980577	980623	980669
957	980942	980988	981034	981080	981126
958	981399	981445	981491	981537	981583
959	981856	981902	981948	981994	982040
960	982313	982359	982405	982451	982497
961	982770	982816	982862	982908	982954
962	983227	983273	983319	983365	983411
963	983684	983730	983776	983822	983868
964	984141	984187	984233	984279	984325
965	984600	984646	984692	984738	984784
966	985057	985103	985149	985195	985241
967	985514	985560	985606	985652	985698
968	985971	986017	986063	986109	986155
969	986428	986474	986520	986566	986612
970	986885	986931	986977	987023	987069
971	987342	987388	987434	987480	987526
972	987800	987846	987892	987938	987984
973	988257	988303	988349	988395	988441
974	988714	988760	988806	988852	988898

5	6	7	8	9	D
973359	973405	973451	973497	973513	46
973820	973866	973913	971959	974005	45
974281	971327	974374	974420	974436	46
974742	974788	974834	974880	974926	46
975202	975248	975294	975340	975386	46
975662	975707	975753	975799	975845	46
976121	976167	975212	976258	976304	45
976579	976525	976671	975717	976763	46
977037	977083	977129	977175	977220	46
977495	977541	977586	977532	977678	46
977952	977998	978043	978089	978135	46
978409	978454	978500	978546	978591	46
978865	978911	978956	979002	979047	45
979321	979366	979412	979457	979501	46
979776	979821	979867	979912	979958	46
980231	980276	980322	980367	980412	45
980685	980730	980776	980821	980867	45
981139	981184	981229	981275	981320	45
981592	981637	981682	981728	981773	45
982045	982090	982135	982181	982226	45
982467	982543	982588	982633	982678	45
982949	982994	983040	983085	983130	45
983401	983446	983491	983536	983581	45
983852	983897	983942	983987	984032	45
984302	984347	984392	984437	984482	45
984752	984797	984842	984887	984932	45
985202	985247	985292	985337	985382	45
985651	985695	985741	985786	985830	45
986100	986144	986189	986234	986279	45
986548	986593	986637	986682	986727	45
987096	987040	987085	987130	987175	45
987443	987488	987532	987577	987622	45
987890	987934	987979	988024	988068	45
988336	988381	988425	988470	988514	45
988782	988826	988871	988916	988960	45

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975	989005	989049	989074	989138	989183
976	989400	989494	989539	989583	989628
977	989895	989939	989983	990028	990072
978	990339	990383	990428	990472	990516
979	990733	990827	990871	990946	990990
980	991220	991270	991315	991359	991403
981	991669	991713	991757	991802	991845
982	992111	992155	992200	992244	992288
983	992554	992598	992642	992686	992730
984	992995	993039	993083	993127	993172
985	993436	993480	993524	993568	993613
986	993877	993921	993965	994009	994053
987	994317	994361	994405	994449	994493
988	994757	994801	994845	994889	994933
989	995196	995240	995284	995328	995372
990	995635	995679	995723	995767	995811
991	996074	996117	996161	996205	996249
992	996512	996555	996599	996643	996687
993	996949	996993	997037	997080	997124
994	997386	997430	997474	997517	997561
995	997823	997867	997910	997954	997998
996	998259	998303	998346	998390	998434
997	998695	998739	998782	998826	998869
998	999130	999174	999218	999261	999305
999	999565	999609	999652	999696	999730

*End of the Table*

5	6	7	8	9	D
9922	9937	989316	989301	989405	45
98,672	989717	989761	989805	989 50	44
990117	990161	960205	990250	990294	44
990561	990605	990650	990694	990738	44
991004	991509	991094	991137	991182	44
991448	991492	991536	991580	991625	44
991890	99 934	991979	992023	992067	44
992333	992377	992421	992465	992509	44
992774	992819	992863	992907	992951	44
993216	993250	993304	993348	993392	44
993557	993701	993745	993789	993833	44
993997	994141	994185	994229	994273	44
994537	994581	994625	994669	994713	44
994977	995021	995065	995108	995152	44
995416	995460	995504	995547	995591	44
995854	995898	995942	995986	996030	44
996293	996337	996380	996424	996468	44
996731	996774	996818	996862	996905	44
997168	997212	997255	997299	997043	44
997695	997648	997692	997736	997779	44
998041	998085	998129	998172	998216	44
998477	998521	998564	998608	998652	44
998913	998956	999000	999043	999087	44
999438	999392	999435	99 479	999522	44
999783	999826	999870	999913	999956	43

Of Logarithms.





A  
TABLE  
OF  
Artificial SINES  
AND  
TANGENTS,  
For every  
Degree and Minute  
OF THE  
QUADRANT,  
Fitted to the Size  
OF THE  
LOGARITHMS.

---

LONDON,  
Printed for James Knapton, at the Crown  
in St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1716.

## Degree 0

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co Tang.	
0	0 000000	0 000000	0,000000	Infinita	60
1	6,463726	9,999997	6,463726	13,536274	59
2	6 764756	9,999999	6 764756	13,235241	58
3	6,940847	9 999999	6,940847	13,059153	57
4	7,065786	9 999999	7,065786	12 934, 14	56
5	7 162696	9,999999	7 162696	12 837304	55
6	7 241877	9,999979	7,241878	22,758122	54
7	7,308824	9,999999	7,308825	12,691175	53
8	7 366816	9,999999	7,366817	12,633183	52
9	7,417968	9,999999	7,417970	12,582030	51
10	7,463726	9,999998	7,463727	12,536273	50
11	7,505118	9,999998	7,505120	12,494880	49
12	7 542906	9,999997	7,542909	12,457091	48
13	7,577668	9,969997	7,577772	12,422328	47
14	7,609853	9,999996	7,609857	12,390143	46
15	7 739816	9 999996	7,639826	1 360180	45
16	7,667844	9 999995	7,667849	12,32151	44
17	7,694173	9,999995	7,694179	1,305821	43
18	7,718977	9,999994	7,719003	12,281997	42
19	7,742477	9 999993	7,742484	12,257516	41
20	7,764754	9 999993	7,764761	12,235239	40
21	7,785943	9,999992	7,785951	12,21049	39
22	7,806140	9 999991	7,806145	12 193845	38
23	7,825451	9,959990	7,825460	12,174540	37
24	7 843934	9 999989	7,843941	12,156056	36
25	7,861662	9,999987	7,861674	12,138326	35
26	7,878695	9 999988	7 878708	12,121292	34
27	7,895085	9 999987	7,895099	12,104901	33
28	7,910879	9 999986	7,910894	12,089106	32
29	7,925219	9 999 85	7,926134	12,073866	31
30	7,940842	9,999632	7,940858	12 059142	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	

## Degree 89

## Degree 0

M	Sine	Co. sine.	Tangent.	Co-Tang.	
30	7 940842	9,999983	7,940838	12,059112	30
31	7,955082	9,999982	7,955100	12 044900	29
32	7,968870	9,999981	7 968889	12 031111	28
33	7,982233	9,999980	7,982253	12,017747	27
34	7,995198	9 999978	7 995215	12,004781	26
35	8,007787	9,999978	7,007810	11,992191	25
36	8,020021	9,999976	8,020044	11,979956	24
37	8,031919	9,999975	8,031945	11,968055	23
38	8,043521	9,999973	8,043527	11 956473	22
39	8, 54781	9,999972	8,054809	11,945181	21
40	8,065776	9,999971	8,065806	11,934194	20
41	8 075500	9,999966	8,076531	11,923469	19
42	8,086965	9 999968	8,086997	11,913003	18
43	8,097113	9,999965	8,097217	11,902783	17
44	8,10 167	9,999964	8,107203	11,892797	16
45	8,116925	9 9999 3	8,116563	11,883037	15
46	8,126471	9,999961	8,126510	11,873490	14
47	8 135819	9 999959	8,135851	11,864149	13
48	8, 44953	9, 999958	8, 44996	11 855004	12
49	8,153907	9 999955	9,153952	11,846048	11
50	8,162 81	9,999954	8,162737	11,837273	10
51	8,172:80	9 9999 2	8,171328	11 828672	9
52	8,179713	9,999950	8 179763	11,820237	8
53	8 187985	9 999948	8,188036	11 811964	7
54	8,196102	9,999946	8,196156	11,803844	6
55	8 204070	9 999944	8,204126	11,795874	5
56	8,211895	9 999942	8,211903	11,788047	4
57	8,219581	9,999940	8,219641	11,780350	3
58	8,227134	9 999938	8,227 95	11,772804	2
59	8,234557	9 999936	8,234621	11,765379	1
60	8,241855	9,999934	8,241921	11,758079	0
	Co-sine.	Sine	Co Tang.	Tangent.	M

## Degree 89

## Degree 1.

M	Sine	Co sine.	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	8,241855	9,999934	8,241921	11,752079	50
1	8,249033	9,999932	8,249102	11,750398	59
2	8,256094	9,999929	8,255165	11,743835	58
3	8,263047	9,999927	8,263115	11,736885	57
4	8,269881	9,999925	8,269956	11,730044	56
5	8,276614	9,999922	8,276691	11,723309	55
6	8,283243	9,999920	8,283323	11,716677	54
7	8,289773	9,999918	8,289856	11,710144	53
8	8,296207	9,999915	8,296292	11,703708	52
9	8,302546	9,999913	8,302634	11,697366	51
10	8,308794	9,999910	8,308884	11,691116	50
11	8,314954	9,999997	8,315046	11,684954	49
12	8,321027	9,999905	8,321122	11,678878	48
13	8,327016	9,999902	8,327114	11,672886	47
14	8,332924	9,999899	8,333025	11,666975	46
15	8,338753	9,999897	8,338856	11,661144	45
16	8,344504	9,999894	8,344610	11,655390	44
17	8,350180	9,999891	8,350289	11,649711	43
18	8,355783	9,999888	8,355895	11,644105	42
19	8,361315	9,999885	8,361430	11,638570	41
20	8,366777	9,999882	8,366895	11,633105	40
21	8,372171	9,999879	8,372292	11,627708	39
22	8,377499	9,999875	8,377522	11,622378	38
23	8,38262	9,999873	8,382889	11,617111	37
24	8,387962	9,999870	8,388092	11,611908	36
25	8,393101	9,999857	8,393234	11,606766	35
26	8,398179	9,999864	8,398315	11,601685	34
27	8,403199	9,999851	8,403338	11,596662	33
28	8,408161	9,999858	8,408304	11,591696	32
29	8,413068	9,999854	8,413213	11,586787	31
30	8,417919	9,999851	8,418068	11,581932	30
	Co-sine.	Sine	Co Tang.	Tangent.	M.

Degree 88.

## Degree 1.

M	Sine	Co-sine.	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	8,417919	9,999851	8,418068	11,581932	20
31	8,422717	9,999848	8,422869	11,577131	29
32	8,427462	9,999844	8,427618	11,572382	28
33	8,432156	9,999841	8,432315	11,567685	27
34	8,436800	9,999833	8,436562	11,563038	26
35	8,441594	9,999834	8,441560	11,558440	25
36	8,445441	9,999831	8,446210	11,553990	24
37	8,450440	9,999827	8,450613	11,549387	23
38	8,454892	9,999824	8,455070	11,544930	22
39	8,459301	9,999820	8,459481	11,540519	21
40	8,463665	9,999816	8,463849	11,536151	20
41	8,467985	9,999812	8,468172	11,531828	19
42	8,472263	9,999809	8,472454	11,527546	18
43	8,476498	9,999805	8,476693	11,523307	17
44	8,480693	9,999801	8,480892	11,519108	16
45	8,484848	9,999797	8,485050	11,514950	15
46	8,488953	9,999794	8,489170	11,510830	14
47	8,493040	9,999790	8,490250	11,506750	13
48	8,497078	9,999786	8,497293	11,502707	12
49	8,501080	9,999782	8,501298	11,498702	11
50	8,505045	9,999778	8,505267	11,494733	10
51	8,508974	9,999774	8,509200	11,490800	9
52	8,512867	9,999769	8,513098	11,486902	8
53	8,516726	9,999765	8,516561	11,483039	7
54	8,520551	9,999761	8,520790	11,479210	6
55	8,524343	9,999756	8,524586	11,475414	5
56	8,528102	9,999753	8,528349	11,471651	4
57	8,531828	9,999748	8,532080	11,467920	3
58	8,535523	9,999744	8,535779	11,464221	2
59	8,539186	9,999740	8,539447	11,460553	1
60	8,542819	9,999735	8,543084	11,455910	0
	Co sine.	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent.	M

## Degree 88.

## Degree 2.

M	Sine	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-Tang.	
0	8.542819	9.999735	8.543084	11.456916	0
1	8.543642	9.999731	8.546691	11.453309	59
2	8.549995	9.999726	8.550268	11.449732	58
3	8.55355 <sup>H</sup>	9.999722	8.55.817	11.446182	57
4	8.557054	9.999717	8.567326	11.4.2664	56
5	8.560540	9.999713	8.560827	11.439172	55
6	8.563999	9.999708	8.564291	11.435709	54
7	8.567431	9.999703	8.567727	11.432272	53
8	8.570836	9.999699	7.571137	11.428863	52
9	8.574211	9.999694	8.574520	11.425480	51
10	8.577565	9.999689	8.577877	11.422123	50
11	8.580992	9.999685	8.581208	11.418792	49
12	8.584493	9.999680	8.584514	11.415486	48
13	8.587969	9.999675	8.587795	11.412205	47
14	8.591421	9.999670	8.591051	11.408949	46
15	8.594848	9.999665	8.594283	11.405717	45
16	8.597152	9.999660	8.597492	11.402508	44
17	8.600332	9.999655	8.600677	11.399323	43
18	8.603.88	9.999650	8.603838	11.396161	42
19	8.606622	9.999645	8.606978	11.393022	41
20	8.609734	9.999640	8.610094	11.389906	40
21	8.612823	9.999635	8.613189	11.386811	39
22	8.615891	9.999629	8.616262	11.383738	38
23	8.618937	9.999624	8.619313	11.380687	37
24	8.621967	9.999619	8.622343	11.377657	36
25	8.624965	9.999614	8.625352	11.374648	35
26	8.627948	9.999608	8.628340	11.371660	34
27	8.630911	9.999603	8.631308	11.368692	33
28	8.633854	9.999597	8.634456	11.365744	32
29	8.636776	9.999592	8.637484	11.362816	31
30	8.639679	9.999586	8.640493	11.35990.	30
	Co-sine.	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 87.

## Degree 2.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	8 699679	9.999586	8,640093	11,359907	30
31	8,642563	9.999581	8,642982	11,357017	29
32	8,645128	9.999575	8,645853	11,354147	28
33	8,648274	9.999570	8,648704	11,351296	27
34	8,651102	9.999564	8,651538	11,348463	26
3	8,653911	9.999558	8,654352	11,345648	25
36	8,656702	9.999553	8,657149	11,342851	24
37	8,659475	9.999547	8,659928	11,340072	23
38	8,662240	9.999541	8,662689	11,337311	22
39	8,664988	9.999535	8,665433	11,334567	21
40	8,667789	9.999529	8,668160	11,331840	20
41	8,670393	9.999523	8,670869	11,329130	19
42	8,673080	9.999518	8,673563	11,326437	18
43	8,675751	9.999512	8,676239	11,323761	17
44	8,678405	9.999506	8,678866	11,321100	16
45	8,681043	9.999499	8,681544	11,318456	15
46	8,683665	9.999493	8,684172	11,315828	14
47	8,686272	9.999487	8,686784	11,313216	13
48	8,688892	9.999481	8,689381	11,310619	12
49	8,691438	9.999475	8,691963	11,308037	11
50	8,693998	9.999469	8,694529	11,305471	10
51	8,696543	9.999462	8,697081	11,302919	9
52	8,699073	9.999456	8,699617	11,300383	8
53	8,701589	9.999450	8,702139	11,297861	7
54	8,704090	9.999443	8,704646	11,295354	6
55	8,706576	9.999437	8,707139	11,292860	5
59	8,709049	9.999431	8,709618	11,290381	4
57	8,711507	9.999424	8,712083	11,287917	3
58	8,713952	9.999418	8,714543	11,285466	2
59	8,716383	9.999411	8,716972	11,283028	1
60	8,718800	9.999404	8,719396	11,280604	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

Degree 87.

F

## -Degree 3-

V	Sine	Co sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	8,718800	9,999404	8,7 9395	11,286604	60
1	8,721204	9,999398	8,721806	11,278194	59
2	8,723595	9,999391	8,724254	11,275756	58
3	8,725972	9,999384	8,726788	11,273412	57
4	8,728336	9,999378	8,728359	11,271041	56
5	8,730688	9,999371	8,731317	11,268683	55
6	8,733027	9,999364	8,733663	11,266337	54
7	8,735354	9,999357	8,735995	11,264004	53
8	8,737667	9,999350	8,738317	11,261683	52
9	8,739969	9,999343	8,740626	11,259374	51
10	8,742259	9,999336	8,742922	11,257078	50
11	8,744536	9,999329	8,745207	11,254793	49
12	8,746801	9,999322	8,747479	11,252521	48
13	8,749055	9,999315	8,749740	11,250240	47
14	8,751297	9,999308	8,751989	11,248011	46
15	8,753528	9,999301	8,754227	11,245772	45
16	8,755747	9,999294	8,756453	11,243547	44
17	8,757955	9,999286	8,758668	11,241332	43
18	8,760151	9,999279	8,760872	11,239128	42
19	8,762337	9,999272	8,763055	11,236935	41
20	8,764511	9,999265	8,765246	11,234754	40
21	8,766675	9,999257	8,767417	11,232583	39
22	8,768828	9,999250	8,769578	11,230422	38
23	8,770970	9,999242	8,771727	11,228273	37
24	8,773101	9,999235	8,773866	11,226134	36
25	8,775213	9,999227	8,775995	11,224005	35
26	8,777313	9,999220	8,778114	11,221886	34
27	8,779404	9,999212	8,780222	11,219778	33
28	8,781484	9,999204	8,782320	11,217680	32
29	8,783563	9,999197	8,784404	11,215592	31
30	8,785643	9,999189	8,786486	11,213514	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent,	M

## -Degree 86.



## Degree 30.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	8.785675	9.999187	8.786486	11.213514	30
31	8.787736	9.999181	8.788554	11.211446	29
32	8.789787	9.999174	8.790613	11.20928	28
33	8.781828	9.999166	8.792662	11.207398	27
34	8.793859	9.999158	8.794701	11.205299	26
35	8.795881	9.999150	8.795731	11.203269	25
36	8.797894	9.999142	8.798752	11.201248	24
37	8.799897	9.999134	8.800763	11.199237	23
38	8.801891	9.999126	8.802763	11.197235	22
39	8.803876	9.999118	8.804758	11.195243	21
40	8.805852	9.999110	8.806742	11.193258	20
41	8.807819	9.999102	8.808717	11.191285	19
42	8.809777	9.999094	8.810683	11.189317	18
43	8.811726	9.999086	8.812641	11.187359	17
44	8.813667	9.999077	8.814589	11.185413	16
45	8.815598	9.999069	8.816529	11.183471	15
46	8.817522	9.999061	8.818461	11.181539	14
47	8.819436	9.999052	8.820384	11.179616	13
48	8.821342	9.999044	8.822298	11.177702	12
49	8.823240	9.999036	8.824205	11.175795	11
50	8.825130	9.999027	8.826103	11.173897	10
51	8.82701	9.999019	8.827992	11.172008	9
52	8.828884	9.999010	8.829874	11.170126	8
53	8.830719	9.999002	8.831748	11.168253	7
54	8.832506	9.998993	8.833613	11.166387	6
55	8.834456	9.998984	8.835471	11.164529	5
56	8.836297	9.998976	8.837321	11.162679	4
57	8.838130	9.998967	8.839163	11.160837	3
58	8.839956	9.998958	8.840998	11.159002	2
59	8.841774	9.998949	8.842825	11.157175	1
60	8.843585	9.998941	8.844644	11.155356	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 86.

## Degree 4.

N	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang	
0	8.843584	9.998941	8.844549	11.155556	60
1	8.845387	9.998931	8.846455	11.153548	59
2	8.847183	9.998923	8.848240	11.151740	58
3	8.848971	9.998914	8.850057	11.149932	57
4	8.850751	9.998905	8.851846	11.148152	56
5	8.852525	9.978896	8.853628	11.146372	55
6	8.854291	9.978887	8.855403	11.144597	54
7	8.856049	9.998878	8.857171	11.142829	53
8	8.857801	9.998869	8.858922	11.141068	52
9	8.859546	9.998860	8.860686	11.139314	51
10	8.861283	9.998851	8.862433	11.137507	50
11	8.863014	9.998841	8.864173	11.1357	49
12	8.864738	9.998832	8.865906	11.133994	48
13	8.866454	9.998823	8.867632	11.132268	47
14	8.868165	9.998813	8.869351	11.130649	46
15	8.869868	9.998804	8.871064	11.128936	45
16	8.871565	9.998795	8.872750	11.127230	44
17	8.873255	9.998785	8.874469	11.125531	43
18	8.874938	9.998776	8.876162	11.123838	42
19	8.876615	9.998766	8.877849	11.122151	41
20	8.878285	9.998757	8.879529	11.120471	40
21	8.879949	9.998747	8.881202	11.118798	39
22	8.881607	9.998738	8.882869	11.117131	38
23	8.883258	9.998728	8.884530	11.115470	37
24	8.884903	9.998718	8.886185	11.113815	36
25	8.886542	9.998708	8.887833	11.112167	35
26	8.888174	9.998699	8.889475	11.110524	34
27	8.889801	9.998689	8.891112	11.108888	33
28	8.891421	9.998679	8.892742	11.107258	32
29	8.893035	9.998669	8.894366	11.105634	31
30	8.894643	9.98659	8.895984	11.104016	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang	Tangent	M

Degree 85.

## Degree 4.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang	M
30	8.894643	9.998659	8.895910	11.10406	30
31	8.896246	9.998649	8.897596	11.102404	29
32	8.897842	9.998639	8.899203	11.100797	28
33	8.899432	9.998629	8.900803	11.099197	27
34	8.901017	9.998619	8.902393	11.097602	26
35	8.902596	9.998609	8.903987	11.096011	25
36	8.904169	9.998599	8.905570	11.094430	24
37	8.905736	9.998589	8.907147	11.092853	23
38	8.907297	9.998577	8.908719	11.091281	22
39	8.908853	9.998568	8.910285	11.089715	21
40	8.910404	9.998558	8.911846	11.088154	20
41	8.911949	9.998548	8.913401	11.086599	19
42	8.913488	9.998537	8.914951	11.085049	18
43	8.915022	9.998527	8.916495	11.083505	17
44	8.916550	9.998516	8.918034	11.081960	16
45	8.918073	9.998506	8.919568	11.080432	15
46	8.919591	9.998495	8.921095	11.078924	14
47	8.921103	9.998485	8.922619	11.077381	13
48	8.922610	9.998474	8.924136	11.075864	12
49	8.924112	9.998464	8.925649	11.074351	11
50	8.925609	9.998453	8.927156	11.072844	10
51	8.927100	9.998442	8.928658	11.071344	9
52	8.928587	9.998431	8.930155	11.069845	8
53	8.930068	9.998421	8.931647	11.068352	7
54	8.931544	9.998410	8.933134	11.066866	6
55	8.933015	9.998399	8.934616	11.065384	5
56	8.934481	9.998388	8.936092	11.063907	4
57	8.935942	9.998377	8.937565	11.062435	3
58	8.937398	9.998366	8.939031	11.060968	2
59	8.938850	9.998355	8.940494	11.059506	1
60	8.940296	9.998344	8.941952	11.058048	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang	Tangere	M

Degree 85.

Degree 0					
M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co Tang.	
0	0 000000	0 000000	0,000000	Infinita	60
1	6,463726	9,999999	6,463726	13,536274	59
2	6 764756	9,999999	6 764756	13,235241	58
3	6,940847	9 999999	6,940847	13,039153	57
4	7,065786	9 999999	7,065786	12 934, 14	56
5	7 162696	9,999999	7 163696	12 837304	55
6	7 241877	9,999999	7,241878	22,758122	54
7	7,308824	9,999999	7,308825	12,691175	53
8	7 366816	9,999999	7,366817	12,633183	52
9	7,417968	9,999999	7,417970	12 582030	51
10	7,463726	9,999998	7,463727	12,526273	50
11	7,505118	9,999998	7,505120	12,494880	49
12	7 542906	9,999997	7,542909	12,457091	48
13	7,577668	9,969997	7,577772	12,422328	47
14	7,609853	9,999996	7,609857	12,390143	46
15	7 39816	9 999996	7,639826	1 360180	45
16	7,667844	9 999995	7,667849	12,32151	44
17	7,694173	9,999995	7,694179	11,305821	43
18	7,718977	9,999994	7,719003	12,281997	42
19	7,742477	9 999993	7,742484	12,257516	41
20	7,764754	9 999993	7,764761	12,235239	40
21	7,785943	9,999992	7,785951	12,21 049	39
22	7,806140	9 999991	7,806145	12 193845	38
23	7,825451	9 999990	7,825460	12,174540	37
24	7 843934	9 999989	7,843944	12,156056	36
25	7,861662	9,999988	7,861674	12,138326	35
26	7,878695	9 999988	7 878708	12,121292	34
27	7,895085	9 999987	7,895099	12,104901	33
28	7,910879	9 999986	7,910894	12,089106	32
29	7,925219	9 999 85	7,926134	12,073866	31
30	7,940842	9 999682	7,940858	12 059142	30
	Co sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	

Degree 89

## Degree 0

M	Sine	Co. sine.	Tangent.	Co-Tang.	
30	7 940842	9,999983	7,940838	12,059112	30
31	7,955082	9,999982	7,955100	12 044900	29
32	7,968870	9,999981	7 968889	12 031111	28
33	7,982233	9,999980	7,982253	12,017747	27
34	7,995198	9 999978	7 995215	12,004781	26
35	8,007787	9,999978	7,007810	11,992191	25
36	8,020021	9,999976	8,020044	11,979956	24
37	8,031919	9,999975	8,031945	11,968055	23
38	8,043521	9,999973	8,043527	11,956473	22
39	8, 54781	9,999972	8,054809	11,945181	21
40	8,065776	9,999971	8,065806	11,934194	20
41	8 075500	9,999966	8,076531	11,923469	19
42	8,086965	9 999968	8,086997	11,913003	18
43	8,097113	9,999966	8,097217	11,902783	17
44	8,10 167	9,999964	8,107203	11,892797	16
45	8,116926	9 9999 3	8,116563	11,883037	15
46	8,126471	9,999961	8,126510	11,873490	14
47	8 135819	9 999959	8,135851	11,864149	13
48	8, 44953	9,999958	8,144996	11 855004	12
49	8,153907	9 999955	9,153252	11,846048	11
50	8,162 81	9,999954	8,162737	11,837273	10
51	8,172 80	9 9999 2	8,171328	11 828672	9
52	8,179713	9,999950	8 179763	11,820237	8
53	8 187985	9 999948	8,188036	11,811964	7
54	8,196102	9,999946	8,196156	11,803844	6
55	8 204070	9 999944	8,204126	11,795874	5
56	8,211895	9 999942	8,2119 3	11,788047	4
57	8,219581	9,999940	8,219641	11,780350	3
58	8,227134	9 999938	8,227 95	11,772804	2
59	8,234557	9 999936	8,234621	11,765379	1
60	8,241855	9,999934	8,241921	11,758079	0
	Co. sine.	Sine	Co Tang.	Tangent.	M

## Degree 89

## Degree 1.

M	Sine	Co sine.	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	8,241855	9,999934	8,241921	11,752079	50
1	8,249033	9,999932	8,249102	11,750398	59
2	8,256094	9,999929	8,255165	11,743835	58
3	8,263047	9,999927	8,263115	11,736885	57
4	8,269881	9,999925	8,269956	11,730044	56
5	8,276614	9,999922	8,276691	11,723309	55
6	8,283243	9,999920	8,283323	11,716677	54
7	8,289773	9,999918	8,289856	11,710144	53
8	8,296207	9,999915	8,296292	11,703708	52
9	8,302546	9,999913	8,302634	11,697366	51
10	8,308794	9,999910	8,308884	11,691116	50
11	8,314954	9,999997	8,315046	11,684954	49
12	8,321027	9,999905	8,321122	11,678878	48
13	8,327016	9,999902	8,327114	11,672886	47
14	8,332924	9,999899	8,333025	11,666975	46
15	8,338753	9,999897	8,338856	11,661144	45
16	8,344504	9,999894	8,344610	11,655390	44
17	8,350180	9,999891	8,350289	11,649711	43
18	8,355783	9,999888	8,355895	11,644105	42
19	8,361315	9,999885	8,361430	11,638570	41
20	8,366777	9,999882	8,366895	11,633105	40
21	8,372171	9,999879	8,372292	11,627708	39
22	8,377499	9,999875	8,377522	11,622378	38
23	8,38262	9,999873	8,382889	11,617111	37
24	8,387962	9,999870	8,388092	11,611908	36
25	8,393101	9,999857	8,393234	11,606766	35
26	8,398179	9,999864	8,398315	11,601685	34
27	8,403199	9,999851	8,403338	11,596662	33
28	8,408161	9,999858	8,408304	11,591696	32
29	8,413068	9,999854	8,413213	11,586787	31
30	8,417919	9,999851	8,418068	11,581932	30
	Co-sine.	Sine	Co Tang.	Tangent.	M.

Degree 88.

## Degree 1.

M	Sine	Co-sine.	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	8,417919	9,999851	8,418068	11,581932	20
31	8,422717	9,999848	8,422869	11,577131	29
32	8,427462	9,999844	8,427618	11,572382	28
33	8,432156	9,999841	8,432315	11,567685	27
34	8,436800	9,999833	8,436562	11,563038	26
35	8,441394	9,999834	8,441560	11,558440	25
36	8,445441	9,999831	8,446210	11,553990	24
37	8,450440	9,999827	8,450613	11,549387	23
38	8,454898	9,999824	8,455070	11,544930	22
39	8,459301	9,999820	8,459481	11,540519	21
40	8,463655	9,999816	8,463849	11,536151	20
41	8,467985	9,999812	8,468172	11,531828	19
42	8,472263	9,999809	8,472454	11,527546	18
43	8,476498	9,999805	8,476693	11,523307	17
44	8,480693	9,999801	8,480892	11,519108	16
45	8,484848	9,999797	8,485050	11,514950	15
46	8,488953	9,999794	8,489170	11,510830	14
47	8,493040	9,999790	8,490250	11,506750	13
48	8,497078	9,999786	8,497293	11,502707	12
49	8,501080	9,999782	8,501298	11,498702	11
50	8,505045	9,999778	8,505267	11,494733	10
51	8,508974	9,999774	8,509200	11,490800	9
52	8,512867	9,999769	8,513098	11,486902	8
53	8,516726	9,999765	8,516561	11,483039	7
54	8,520551	9,999761	8,520790	11,479210	6
55	8,524343	9,999756	8,524586	11,475414	5
56	8,528102	9,999753	8,528349	11,471651	4
57	8,531828	9,999748	8,532080	11,467920	3
58	8,535523	9,999744	8,535779	11,464221	2
59	8,539186	9,999740	8,539447	11,460553	1
60	8,542819	9,999735	8,543084	11,455910	0
	Co sine.	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent.	M

Degree 88.

## Degree 2.

M	Sine	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-Tang.	
0	8.542819	9.999735	8.543084	11.456916	0
1	8.546422	9.999731	8.546691	11.453309	19
2	8.549995	9.999726	8.550268	11.449732	38
3	8.553558	9.999722	8.553817	11.446182	57
4	8.557054	9.999717	8.557326	11.442664	76
5	8.560540	9.999713	8.560827	11.439172	95
6	8.563999	9.999708	8.564291	11.435709	54
7	8.567438	9.999703	8.567727	11.432272	73
8	8.570836	9.999699	7.571137	11.428863	92
9	8.574211	9.999694	8.574520	11.425480	51
10	8.577565	9.999689	8.577877	11.422123	70
11	8.580992	9.999685	8.581208	11.418792	89
12	8.584493	9.999680	8.584514	11.415486	48
13	8.587969	9.999675	8.587795	11.412205	67
14	8.591421	9.999670	8.591051	11.408949	86
15	8.594848	9.999665	8.594283	11.405717	45
16	8.598252	9.999660	8.597492	11.402508	64
17	8.601632	9.999655	8.600677	11.399323	83
18	8.605088	9.999650	8.603838	11.396161	42
19	8.608522	9.999645	8.606978	11.393022	61
20	8.611934	9.999640	8.610094	11.389906	80
21	8.615323	9.999635	8.613189	11.386811	39
22	8.618691	9.999629	8.616262	11.383738	58
23	8.622037	9.999624	8.619313	11.380687	77
24	8.625367	9.999619	8.622343	11.377657	96
25	8.628685	9.999614	8.625352	11.374648	55
26	8.631988	9.999608	8.628340	11.371660	74
27	8.635271	9.999603	8.631308	11.368692	93
28	8.638544	9.999597	8.634256	11.365744	52
29	8.641796	9.999592	8.637184	11.362816	71
30	8.645029	9.999586	8.640093	11.359900	90
	Co-sine.	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 87.



## Degree 2.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	8 639679	9.999586	8,640093	11,359907	30
31	8,642563	9.999581	8,642982	11,357017	29
32	8,645128	9.999575	8,645853	11,354147	28
33	8,648274	9.999570	8,648704	11,351296	27
34	8,651102	9.999564	8,651538	11,348463	26
35	8,653911	9.999558	8,654352	11,345648	25
36	8,656702	9.999553	8,657149	11,342851	24
37	8,659475	9.999547	8,659928	11,340072	23
38	8,662240	9.999541	8,662689	11,337311	22
39	8,664968	9.999535	8,665433	11,334567	21
40	8,667689	9.999529	8,668160	11,331840	20
41	8,670393	9.999523	8,670869	11,329130	19
42	8,673080	9.999518	8,673563	11,326437	18
43	8,675751	9.999512	8,676239	11,323761	17
44	8,678405	9.999506	8,678866	11,321100	16
45	8,681043	9.999499	8,681544	11,318456	15
46	8,683665	9.999493	8,684172	11,315828	14
47	8,686272	9.999487	8,686784	11,313216	13
48	8,688892	9.999481	8,689381	11,310619	12
49	8,691438	9.999475	8,691963	11,308037	11
50	8,693998	9.999469	8,694529	11,305471	10
51	8,696543	9.999462	8,697081	11,302919	9
52	8,699073	9.999456	8,699617	11,300383	8
53	8,701589	9.999450	8,702139	11,297861	7
54	8,704090	9.999443	8,704646	11,295354	6
55	8,706576	9.999437	8,707139	11,292860	5
56	8,709049	9.999431	8,709618	11,290381	4
57	8,711507	9.999424	8,712083	11,287917	3
58	8,713952	9.999418	8,714543	11,285466	2
59	8,716383	9.999411	8,716972	11,283028	1
60	8,718800	9.999404	8,719396	11,280604	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 87.

F

## -Degree 3.

M	Sine	Co sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	8,718800	9,999404	8,7 9396	11,286604	60
1	8,721204	9,999398	8,721806	11,278194	59
2	8,723595	9,999391	8,724254	11,275756	58
3	8,725972	9,999384	8,726758	11,273412	57
4	8,728336	9,999378	8,728759	11,271041	56
5	8,730688	9,999371	8,731317	11,268683	55
6	8,733027	9,999364	8,733663	11,266337	54
7	8,735354	9,999357	8,735995	11,264004	53
8	8,737667	9,999350	8,738317	11,261683	52
9	8,739969	9,999343	8,740626	11,259374	51
10	8,742259	9,999336	8,742922	11,257078	50
11	8,744536	9,999329	8,745207	11,254793	49
12	8,746801	9,999322	8,747479	11,252521	48
13	8,749055	9,999315	8,749740	11,250240	47
14	8,751297	9,999308	8,751989	11,248011	46
15	8,753528	9,999301	8,754227	11,245772	45
16	8,755747	9,999294	8,756453	11,243547	44
17	8,757955	9,999286	8,758668	11,241332	43
18	8,760151	9,999279	8,760872	11,239128	42
19	8,762337	9,999272	8,763055	11,236935	41
20	8,764511	9,999265	8,765246	11,234754	40
21	8,766675	9,999257	8,767417	11,232583	39
22	8,768828	9,999250	8,769578	11,230422	38
23	8,770970	9,999242	8,771727	11,228273	37
24	8,773101	9,999235	8,773865	11,226134	36
25	8,775223	9,999227	8,775995	11,224005	35
26	8,777333	9,999220	8,778114	11,221886	34
27	8,779434	9,999212	8,780222	11,219778	33
28	8,781524	9,999204	8,782320	11,217680	32
29	8,783605	9,999197	8,784404	11,215592	31
30	8,785678	9,999189	8,786486	11,213514	30
	Co sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## -Degree 86.

## Degree 30.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
30	8.785675	9.999187	8.786486	11.213514	30
31	8.787736	9.999181	8.788554	11.211446	29
32	8.789787	9.999174	8.790613	11.20928	28
33	8.781828	9.999166	8.792662	11.207338	27
34	8.793859	9.999158	8.794701	11.205299	26
35	8.795881	9.999150	8.795731	11.203269	25
36	8.797894	9.999142	8.798752	11.201248	24
37	8.799897	9.999134	8.800763	11.199237	23
38	8.801891	9.999126	8.802763	11.197235	22
39	8.803876	9.999118	8.804758	11.195243	21
40	8.805852	9.999110	8.806742	11.193258	20
41	8.807819	9.999102	8.808717	11.191285	19
42	8.809777	9.999094	8.810683	11.189317	18
43	8.811726	9.999086	8.812641	11.187359	17
44	8.813667	9.999077	8.814589	11.185413	16
45	8.815598	9.999069	8.816529	11.183471	15
46	8.817522	9.999061	8.818461	11.181539	14
47	8.819436	9.999052	8.820384	11.179616	13
48	8.821342	9.999044	8.822298	11.177702	12
49	8.823240	9.999036	8.824205	11.175795	11
50	8.825130	9.999027	8.826103	11.173897	10
51	8.82701	9.999019	8.827992	11.172008	9
52	8.828884	9.999010	8.829874	11.170116	8
53	8.830719	9.999002	8.831748	11.168253	7
54	8.832506	9.998993	8.833613	11.166387	6
55	8.834456	9.998984	8.835471	11.164529	5
56	8.836297	9.998976	8.837321	11.162679	4
57	8.838130	9.998967	8.839163	11.160837	3
58	8.839956	9.998958	8.840998	11.159002	2
59	8.841774	9.998946	8.842825	11.157175	1
60	8.843585	9.998941	8.844644	11.155456	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 86.

## Degree 4.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang	
0	8.843584	9.998941	8.844549	11.15556	60
1	8.845387	9.998931	8.846455	11.153549	59
2	8.847183	9.998923	8.848240	11.151740	58
3	8.848971	9.998914	8.850057	11.149932	57
4	8.850751	9.998905	8.851846	11.148153	56
5	8.852525	9.998896	8.853628	11.146372	55
6	8.854291	9.998887	8.855403	11.144597	54
7	8.856049	9.998878	8.857171	11.142829	53
8	8.857801	9.998869	8.858922	11.141068	52
9	8.859546	9.998860	8.860686	11.139314	51
10	8.861283	9.998851	8.862433	11.137507	50
11	8.863014	9.998841	8.864173	11.135807	49
12	8.864738	9.998832	8.865906	11.134094	48
13	8.866454	9.998823	8.867632	11.132368	47
14	8.868165	9.998813	8.869351	11.130649	46
15	8.869868	9.998804	8.871064	11.128936	45
16	8.871565	9.998795	8.872750	11.127230	44
17	8.873255	9.998785	8.874469	11.125531	43
18	8.874938	9.998776	8.876162	11.123838	42
19	8.876615	9.998766	8.877849	11.122151	41
20	8.878285	9.998757	8.879529	11.120471	40
21	8.879949	9.998747	8.881202	11.118798	39
22	8.881607	9.998738	8.882869	11.117131	38
23	8.883258	9.998728	8.884530	11.115470	37
24	8.884903	9.998718	8.886185	11.113815	36
25	8.886542	9.998708	8.887833	11.112167	35
26	8.888174	9.998699	8.889475	11.110524	34
27	8.889801	9.998689	8.891112	11.108888	33
28	8.891421	9.998679	8.892742	11.107258	32
29	8.893035	9.998669	8.894366	11.105634	31
30	8.894643	9.998659	8.895984	11.104016	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang	Tangent	M

## Degree 85.

## Degree 4.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang	M
30	8.894643	9.998659	8.895910	11.10406	30
31	8.896246	9.998649	8.897596	11.102404	29
32	8.897842	9.998639	8.899203	11.100797	28
33	8.899432	9.998629	8.900803	11.099197	27
34	8.901017	9.998619	8.902393	11.097502	26
35	8.902596	9.998601	8.903987	11.096011	25
36	8.904169	9.998599	8.905570	11.094430	24
37	8.905736	9.998589	8.907147	11.092853	23
38	8.907297	9.998577	8.908719	11.091281	22
39	8.908853	9.998568	8.910285	11.089715	21
40	8.910404	9.998558	8.911846	11.088154	20
41	8.911949	9.998548	8.913401	11.086599	19
42	8.913488	9.998537	8.914951	11.085049	18
43	8.915022	9.998527	8.916495	11.083505	17
44	8.916550	9.998516	8.918034	11.081960	16
45	8.918073	9.998506	8.919568	11.080432	15
46	8.919591	9.998495	8.921095	11.078924	14
47	8.921103	9.998485	8.922619	11.077381	13
48	8.922610	9.998474	8.924136	11.075864	12
49	8.924112	9.998464	8.925649	11.074351	11
50	8.925609	9.998453	8.927156	11.072844	10
51	8.927100	9.998442	8.928658	11.071344	9
52	8.928587	9.998431	8.930155	11.069845	8
53	8.930068	9.998421	8.931647	11.068353	7
54	8.931544	9.998410	8.933134	11.066866	6
55	8.933015	9.998399	8.934616	11.065384	5
56	8.934481	9.998388	8.936092	11.063907	4
57	8.935942	9.998377	8.937565	11.062435	3
58	8.937398	9.998366	8.939031	11.060968	2
59	8.938850	9.998355	8.940494	11.059506	1
60	8.940296	9.998344	8.941952	11.058048	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang	Tangente	M

Degree 85.

## Degree 5.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang	
0	8,940296	9,998344	8,941952	11,058048	60
1	8,941738	9,998333	8,943404	11,055996	59
2	8,943174	9,998322	8,944852	11,055148	58
3	8,944606	9,998311	8,946295	11,05375	57
4	8,946024	9,998300	8,94774	11,0526	56
5	8,957456	9,998289	8,949188	11,051832	55
6	8,958814	9,998277	8,950597	11,04904	54
7	8,950287	9,998266	8,95202	11,047979	53
8	8,951696	9,998255	8,953441	11,046559	52
9	8,953099	9,998244	8,95486	11,04514	51
10	8,954499	9,998233	8,95626	11,043703	50
11	8,955804	9,998220	8,957674	11,042326	49
12	8,957284	9,998209	8,959075	11,04095	48
13	8,958770	9,998197	8,960473	11,039527	47
14	8,960252	9,998186	8,961866	11,038134	46
15	8,961729	9,998174	8,963254	11,036746	45
16	8,963201	9,998163	8,964639	11,035361	44
17	8,964670	9,998151	8,966019	11,033981	43
18	8,966133	9,998139	8,967394	11,032606	42
19	8,967593	9,998127	8,968766	11,031234	41
20	8,969049	9,998115	8,970132	11,029867	40
21	8,970500	9,998104	8,971491	11,028505	39
22	8,971947	9,998092	8,972855	11,027145	38
23	8,973389	9,998080	8,974209	11,025791	37
24	8,974826	9,998068	8,975560	11,024440	36
25	8,976262	9,998056	8,976906	11,023094	35
26	8,977693	9,998044	8,978248	11,021752	34
27	8,979119	9,998032	8,979596	11,020414	33
28	8,980541	9,998020	8,980921	11,019079	32
29	8,982059	9,998008	8,982251	11,017749	31
30	8,983573	9,997996	8,983577	11,016423	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang	Tangent	M

## Degree 85.

## Degree 5.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang	M
30	8,981573	9,997996	8,98357	11,01423	30
31	8,982883	9,997984	8,984899	11,015101	29
32	8,984189	9,997971	8,986217	11,016082	28
33	8,985491	9,997959	8,987532	11,017068	27
34	8,986787	9,997947	8,988842	11,018058	26
35	8,988083	9,997935	8,990149	11,019051	25
36	8,989374	9,997922	8,991451	14,008549	24
37	8,990660	9,997910	8,992750	11,007250	23
38	8,991943	9,997897	8,994045	11,006055	22
39	8,993228	9,997885	8,995337	11,004863	21
40	8,994497	9,997873	8,996624	11,003676	20
41	8,995768	9,997860	8,997908	11,002492	19
42	8,997036	9,997847	8,999188	11,001312	18
43	8,998299	9,997835	9,000465	10,999935	17
44	8,999560	9,997822	9,001738	10,998262	16
45	8,990816	9,997809	9,003007	10,996993	15
46	9,002069	9,997797	9,004272	10,995728	14
47	9,003318	9,997784	9,005534	10,994465	13
48	9,004563	9,997771	9,006792	10,993208	12
49	9,005805	9,997758	9,008047	10,991953	11
50	9,007044	9,997742	9,009298	10,990702	10
51	9,008278	9,997732	9,010546	10,989454	9
52	9,009510	9,997719	9,011790	10,988210	8
53	9,010737	9,997706	9,013031	10,986969	7
54	9,011962	9,997693	9,014278	10,985732	6
55	9,013182	9,997680	9,015522	10,984498	5
56	9,014399	9,997667	9,016732	10,983268	4
57	9,015613	9,997654	9,017959	10,982041	3
58	9,016824	9,997641	9,019183	10,980817	2
59	9,018031	9,997628	9,020403	10,979597	1
60	9,019235	9,997614	9,021620	10,978380	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang	Tangent	M

## Degree 8.

## Degree 6

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang	
0	9.015235	9.997614	9.221620	12.978380	60
1	9.020435	9.997601	9.02834	10.977166	59
2	9.021632	9.997588	9.02404	10.975956	58
3	9.022825	9.997574	9.025251	10.974749	57
4	9.024016	9.997562	9.026455	10.973545	56
5	9.025203	9.997548	9.027655	10.972345	55
6	9.026306	9.997534	9.021852	0.971148	54
7	9.027567	9.997520	9.030046	10.969954	53
8	9.028744	9.997507	9.031237	10.968763	52
9	9.029918	9.997493	9.032425	10.967575	51
10	9.031089	9.997480	9.033609	10.966391	50
11	9.032257	9.997466	9.034791	10.965209	49
12	9.033421	9.997452	9.035959	10.964031	48
13	9.034582	9.997439	9.037144	10.962856	47
14	9.035741	9.997425	9.038316	10.961634	46
15	9.036896	9.997411	9.039485	10.960515	45
16	9.038048	9.997397	9.040651	10.959349	44
17	9.039197	9.997383	9.041813	10.958187	43
18	9.040342	9.997369	9.042973	10.957027	42
19	9.041485	9.997355	9.044130	10.955870	41
20	9.042625	9.997341	9.045284	10.954716	40
21	9.043762	9.997327	9.046434	10.953566	39
22	9.044895	9.997313	9.047582	10.952418	38
23	9.046026	9.997299	9.048727	10.951273	37
24	9.047154	9.997285	9.049869	10.950131	36
25	9.048279	9.997271	9.051008	10.948992	35
26	9.049400	9.997256	9.052144	10.947856	34
27	9.050519	9.997242	9.053277	10.946723	33
28	9.051635	9.997228	9.054408	10.945592	32
29	9.052749	9.997214	9.055535	10.944465	31
30	9.053859	9.997200	9.056660	10.943340	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang	Tangent	M

## Degree 83



## Degree 6.

M	Sine	Co sine	Tangent	Co-Tang	M
30	9,053859	9,997199	9,056630	10,943340	30
31	9,054966	9,997185	9,057781	10,942219	29
32	9,056071	9,997170	9,058900	10,941100	28
33	9,057172	9,997156	9,060016	10,939984	27
34	9,058271	9,997141	9,061130	10,938870	26
35	9,059367	9,997127	9,062240	10,937760	25
36	9,060460	9,997112	9,063348	10,936652	24
37	9,061551	9,997098	9,064453	10,935547	23
38	9,062638	9,997083	9,065556	10,934444	22
39	9,063723	9,997068	9,066655	10,933345	21
40	9,064806	9,997053	9,067752	10,932248	20
41	9,065885	9,997039	9,068847	10,931153	19
42	9,066962	9,997024	9,069938	10,930062	18
43	9,068036	9,997009	9,071029	10,928973	17
44	9,069107	9,996994	9,072113	10,927887	16
45	9,070176	9,996979	9,073197	10,926803	15
46	9,071242	9,996964	9,074278	10,925722	14
47	9,072306	9,996949	9,075356	10,924644	13
48	9,073366	9,996934	9,076432	10,923568	12
49	9,074424	9,996919	9,077505	10,922495	11
50	9,075480	9,996904	9,078576	10,921424	10
51	9,076533	9,996889	9,079644	10,920356	9
52	9,077583	9,996874	9,080710	10,919290	8
53	9,078631	9,996858	9,081773	10,918227	7
54	9,079676	9,996842	9,082833	10,917167	6
55	9,080719	9,996828	9,083891	10,916109	5
56	9,081759	9,996812	9,084947	10,915053	4
57	9,082797	9,996797	9,085999	10,914000	3
58	9,083832	9,996782	9,08705	10,912950	2
59	9,084864	9,996766	9,088098	10,911902	1
60	9,085894	9,99675	9,08914	10,910856	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang	Tangent	M

## Degree 83.

## Degree 7.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang	
0	9.085894	9.996752	9.089144	10.910836	50
1	9.086922	9.995735	9.090157	10.909813	49
2	9.087947	9.994720	9.091228	10.908772	58
3	9.088970	9.993704	9.092266	10.907734	57
4	9.089990	9.992688	9.093302	10.906698	56
5	9.091088	9.991673	9.094336	10.905664	55
6	9.092224	9.990657	9.095367	10.904633	54
7	9.093327	9.989641	9.096395	10.903604	53
8	9.094407	9.988625	9.097422	10.902578	52
9	9.095506	9.987610	9.098446	10.901554	51
10	9.096612	9.986594	9.099468	10.900532	50
11	9.097706	9.985578	9.100487	10.899513	49
12	9.098806	9.984562	9.101504	10.898496	48
13	9.099905	9.983546	9.102519	10.897481	47
14	9.100062	9.982530	9.103532	10.896468	46
15	9.101056	9.981514	9.104542	10.895458	45
16	9.102048	9.980498	9.105550	10.894450	44
17	9.103037	9.979482	9.106555	10.893444	43
18	9.104025	9.978465	9.107550	10.892442	42
19	9.105010	9.977449	9.108560	10.891440	41
20	9.105992	9.976433	9.109559	10.890441	40
21	9.106973	9.975417	9.110556	10.889444	39
22	9.107951	9.974400	9.111551	10.888449	38
23	9.108927	9.973384	9.112543	10.887457	37
24	9.109901	9.972368	9.113533	10.886467	36
25	9.110872	9.971351	9.114521	10.885478	35
26	9.111842	9.970335	9.115507	10.884493	34
27	9.112809	9.969318	9.116491	10.883509	33
28	9.113774	9.968302	9.117472	10.882528	32
29	9.114737	9.967285	9.118452	10.881548	31
30	9.115698	9.966269	9.119439	10.880572	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang	Tangent	M

Degree 82.

## Degree 7.

	Sine	Co-fine	Tangent	Co-Tang	
30	9,15698	9,996259	9,119427	10,880571	30
31	9,16655	9,996252	9,120404	10,879595	29
32	9,17512	9,996235	9,121317	10,878623	28
33	9,18367	9,996218	9,122348	10,877652	27
34	9,19219	9,996202	9,123317	10,876683	26
35	9,20069	9,996185	9,124284	10,875716	25
36	9,20917	9,996168	9,125248	10,874751	24
37	9,21762	9,996152	9,126211	10,873789	23
38	9,22606	9,996134	9,127172	10,872828	22
39	9,23448	9,996117	9,128133	10,871870	21
40	9,24287	9,996100	9,129087	10,870913	20
41	9,25124	9,996083	9,130041	10,869959	19
42	9,25959	9,996066	9,130994	10,869006	18
43	9,26793	9,996049	9,131944	10,868056	17
44	9,27625	9,996032	9,132893	10,867107	16
45	9,28455	9,996015	9,133839	10,866161	15
46	9,29281	9,995998	9,134784	10,865216	14
47	9,30106	9,995980	9,135726	10,864274	13
48	9,30929	9,995963	9,136665	10,863334	12
49	9,31751	9,995945	9,137605	10,862395	11
50	9,32571	9,995928	9,138542	10,861458	10
51	9,33389	9,995911	9,139476	10,860524	9
52	9,34206	9,995894	9,140409	10,859591	8
53	9,35021	9,995876	9,141340	10,858660	7
54	9,35835	9,995859	9,142269	10,857731	6
55	9,36647	9,995841	9,14319	10,856804	5
56	9,37458	9,995823	9,144121	10,855879	4
57	9,38268	9,995806	9,145041	10,854956	3
58	9,39076	9,995788	9,145965	10,854035	2
59	9,39883	9,995770	9,146885	10,853115	1
60	9,40689	9,995753	9,147803	10,852197	0
	Co-fine	Sine	Co-Tang	Tangent	M

## Degree 8.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	Sec
0	9, 43555	9,995753	9,147103	10,852197	50
1	9,144453	9,995735	9,14878	10,851282	59
2	9,145347	9,995717	9,149632	10,850368	58
3	9,146243	9,995699	9,150514	10,849456	57
4	9,147136	9,995681	9,151454	10,848546	6
5	9,148026	9,995664	9,152362	10,847637	55
6	9,148915	9,995646	9,153269	10,846731	54
7	9,149801	9,995628	9,154174	10,845825	53
8	9,150686	9,995610	9,155077	10,844923	5
9	9,151569	9,995592	9,155978	10,844022	51
10	9,152451	9,995573	9,156877	10,843123	50
11	9,153330	9,995555	9,157775	10,842225	49
12	9,154208	9,995537	9,158671	10,841329	48
13	9,155082	9,995519	9,159565	10,840435	4
14	9,155957	9,995501	9,160457	10,839543	46
15	9,156830	9,995482	9,161347	10,838653	45
16	9,157700	9,995464	9,162236	10,837764	44
17	9,158569	9,995446	9,163123	10,836877	43
18	9,159436	9,995427	9,164008	10,835992	42
19	9,160301	9,995409	9,164892	10,835108	41
20	9,161164	9,995390	9,165773	10,834225	40
21	9,162025	9,995372	9,166654	10,833346	39
22	9,162885	9,995353	9,167532	10,832468	38
23	9,163741	9,995334	9,168409	10,831591	37
24	9,164600	9,995316	9,169284	10,830716	36
25	9,165454	9,995297	9,170157	10,829843	35
26	9,166307	9,995278	9,171029	10,828971	34
27	9,167158	9,995260	9,171899	10,828101	33
28	9,168008	9,995241	9,172767	10,827233	32
29	9,168856	9,995222	9,173634	10,826356	31
30	9,169702	9,995203	9,174499	10,825501	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang	Tangent	M

## Degree 81.

## Degree 8.

M	Sine	Co-fine	Tangent	Co-Tang	
30	9,179702	9,995203	9,174499	10,825501	30
31	9,170516	9,995184	9,175362	10,824638	29
32	9,171,89	9,995165	9,176234	10,823776	28
33	9,172230	9,995145	9,177084	10,822916	27
34	9,173070	9,995127	9,177942	10,822057	26
35	9,173908	9,995108	9,178799	10,821201	25
36	9,174744	9,995089	9,179655	10,820345	24
37	9,175578	9,995070	9,180508	10,819472	23
38	9,176411	9,995061	9,181360	10,818940	22
39	9,177242	9,995032	9,182211	10,817789	21
40	9,178072	9,995012	9,183060	10,816940	20
41	9,178900	9,994993	9,183907	10,816093	19
42	9,179726	9,994974	9,184752	10,815243	18
43	9,180551	9,994955	9,185597	10,814403	17
44	9,181374	9,994935	9,186439	10,813561	16
45	9,182196	9,994916	9,187280	10,812720	15
46	9,183016	9,994896	9,188120	10,811880	14
47	9,183834	9,994876	9,188957	10,811042	13
48	9,184651	9,994857	9,189794	10,810206	12
49	9,185456	9,994838	9,190629	10,809371	11
50	9,186280	9,994818	9,191462	10,808538	10
51	9,187092	9,994798	9,192294	10,807706	9
52	9,187903	9,994779	9,193124	10,806876	8
53	9,188712	9,994759	9,193953	10,806047	7
54	9,189519	9,994739	9,194780	10,805220	6
55	9,190323	9,994719	9,195606	10,804394	5
56	9,191130	9,994699	9,196440	10,803569	4
57	9,191933	9,994680	9,197253	10,802747	3
58	9,192734	9,994660	9,198074	10,801926	2
59	9,193534	9,994640	9,198894	10,801106	1
60	9,194332	9,994620	9,199712	10,800287	0
	Co fine	Sine	Co-Tang	Tangent	M

## Degree 81.

G

## Degree 9.

M	Sine	Co sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9,194332	9,994620	9,199712	10,800887	60
1	9,195129	9,994600	9,200529	10,799470	59
2	9,195925	9,994580	9,201345	10,798055	58
3	9,196718	9,994560	9,202159	10,797841	57
4	9,197511	9,994440	9,202971	10,797029	56
5	9,198303	9,994519	9,203782	10,796218	55
6	9,199091	9,994499	9,204592	10,795408	54
7	9,199879	9,994479	9,205400	10,794600	53
8	9,200666	9,994459	9,206207	10,793793	52
9	9,201451	9,994438	9,207013	10,792987	51
10	9,202234	9,994418	9,207817	10,792183	50
11	9,203017	9,994398	9,208619	10,791381	49
12	9,203797	9,994377	9,209420	10,790580	48
13	9,204577	9,994357	9,210220	10,789780	47
14	9,205354	9,994336	9,211018	10,788981	46
15	9,206131	9,994316	9,211815	10,788185	45
16	9,206906	9,994295	9,212611	10,787389	44
17	9,207679	9,994274	9,213405	10,786595	43
18	9,208452	9,994254	9,214198	10,785802	42
19	9,209222	9,994233	9,214989	10,785011	41
20	9,209992	9,994212	9,215780	10,784220	40
21	9,210760	9,994191	9,216568	10,783432	39
22	9,211526	9,994171	9,217356	10,782644	38
23	9,212291	9,994150	9,218142	10,781858	37
24	9,213055	9,994129	9,218926	10,781074	36
25	9,213818	9,994108	9,219710	10,780290	35
26	9,214579	9,994087	9,220491	10,779508	34
27	9,215338	9,994066	9,221272	10,778728	33
28	9,216097	9,994044	9,222052	10,777948	32
29	9,216854	9,994022	9,222830	10,777170	31
30	9,217609	9,994003	9,223607	10,776393	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 86.

## Degree 9.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9.217509	9.994003	9.223607	10.770393	30
31	9.218363	9.993781	9.224382	10.775618	29
32	9.219146	9.993960	9.225156	10.774844	28
33	9.219868	9.993939	9.225929	10.774071	27
34	9.220618	9.993918	9.226704	10.771300	26
35	9.221367	9.993897	9.227471	10.772529	25
36	9.22215	9.993875	9.228240	10.771760	24
37	9.222861	9.993854	9.229007	10.770993	23
38	9.223605	9.993832	9.229774	10.770226	22
39	9.224349	9.993811	9.230539	10.769461	21
40	9.225092	9.993789	9.231302	10.768698	20
41	9.225833	9.993758	9.232065	10.767931	19
42	9.226573	9.993746	9.232826	10.767174	18
43	9.227311	9.993723	9.233586	10.766414	17
44	9.228048	9.993703	9.234345	10.765655	16
45	9.228784	9.993681	9.235103	10.764897	15
46	9.229516	9.993660	9.235859	10.764141	14
47	9.230252	9.993638	9.236614	10.763386	13
48	9.230984	9.993616	9.237368	10.762632	12
49	9.231715	9.993594	9.238120	10.761880	11
50	9.232444	9.993572	9.238872	10.761128	10
51	9.233172	9.993550	9.239622	10.760376	9
52	9.233899	9.993528	9.240371	10.759629	8
53	9.234621	9.993506	9.241118	10.758882	7
54	9.23539	9.993484	9.241865	10.758135	6
55	9.236073	9.993452	9.242610	10.757390	5
56	9.236795	9.993430	9.243354	10.756646	4
57	9.237515	9.993418	9.244097	10.755902	3
58	9.238235	9.993396	9.244839	10.755161	2
59	9.238952	9.993374	9.245579	10.754421	1
60	9.239670	9.993351	9.246319	10.753681	C
M	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	N

## Degree 80.

## Degree 10.

M	Sine	Co-fine	Tangent	C.-Tang.	
0	9,239670	9 993 351	9,246 310	10,753 581	60
1	9,240386	9 993 329	9,247057	10,752943	59
2	9,241101	9,993327	9 247794	10 752206	58
3	9,241814	9,993284	9,248530	10 751470	57
4	9,242526	9 99,262	9 249 64	10 7 0736	56
5	9,243217	9,993240	9,249938	10 750002	55
6	9,243947	9 993 117	9,250730	10 749270	54
7	9,244656	9 993195	9,2514 1	10 748539	53
8	9,245353	9,993172	9 252191	10,74 8 9	52
9	9,246070	9 993149	9,252920	10 747 80	51
10	9,246775	9,993127	9 253648	10 746352	50
11	9,247478	9 993104	9,254374	10,745626	49
12	9,248181	9,993011	9,255206	10,744900	48
13	9,248883	9 993059	9,255824	10,744176	47
14	9,249583	9,9,3036	9,256547	10,743453	46
15	9,240282	9,993013	9,257259	10,742731	45
16	9,250980	9,992990	9 257990	10,742010	44
17	9,251677	9,992967	9,258710	10 741290	43
18	9,252373	9 992944	9 259429	10,740571	42
19	9,253067	9,992921	9,260146	10 749854	41
20	9,253761	9 992898	9 260863	10,749137	40
1	9,254453	9,992875	9,261578	10,738422	39
2	9,255144	9 992852	9,262292	10 737708	38
3	9,255834	9 992829	9,263005	10 736995	37
4	9,256523	9 992806	9,263717	10 736283	36
5	9,257211	9,992783	9,264428	10,735572	35
6	9 257898	9 992759	9,265138	10,734852	34
7	9,258583	9 992736	9,265847	10,734153	33
8	9 259258	9 9,2613	9,266555	10,733 45	32
9	9,259951	9,992690	9 267251	10,732739	31
0	9,250643	9 992656	9,267957	10,732033	30
	Co-fine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

Degree 79.



## Degree 10.

M	Sine	Co-fine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9.260533	9.992676	9.267957	10.732033	30
31	9.261314	9.992643	9.268611	10.71329	29
32	9.26194	9.992619	9.269375	10.730625	28
33	9.262673	9.992596	9.270778	10.719923	27
34	9.263253	9.992572	9.271479	10.729221	26
35	9.26427	9.992549	9.27170	10.72852	25
36	9.26470	9.992525	9.272173	10.727822	24
37	9.265378	9.992501	9.27286	10.727124	23
38	9.266051	9.992478	9.273573	10.726427	22
39	9.266723	9.992454	9.274269	10.725731	21
40	9.267395	9.992430	9.271964	10.725036	20
41	9.268065	9.992406	9.275658	10.724342	19
42	9.268734	9.992382	9.276351	10.723649	18
43	9.269402	9.992361	9.277043	10.722957	17
44	9.270069	9.992335	9.277734	10.72226	16
45	9.270735	9.992311	9.278424	10.721576	15
46	9.271400	9.992287	9.279113	10.720887	14
47	9.272063	9.992262	9.279801	10.72019	13
48	9.272726	9.992239	9.280488	10.719512	12
49	9.273388	9.992214	9.281174	10.718826	11
50	9.274049	9.992190	9.281858	10.71814	10
51	9.274708	9.992166	9.282542	10.717458	9
52	9.275367	9.992142	9.283225	10.716775	8
53	9.276025	9.992118	9.283907	10.716093	7
54	9.276681	9.992093	9.284588	10.715412	6
55	9.277337	9.992069	9.285268	10.714732	5
56	9.277991	9.992045	9.285946	10.714053	4
57	9.278685	9.992020	9.286624	10.713375	3
58	9.279297	9.991996	9.287301	10.71269	2
59	9.279948	9.991971	9.287977	10.71203	1
60	9.280599	9.991947	9.288652	10.711348	c
	60 sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 79.

## Degree 14.

	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang	
0	9,210599	9,991947	9,288652	10,711348	60
1	9,281229	9,991922	9,289326	10,710874	59
2	9,281897	6,9918.7	9,289399	10,710001	58
3	9,282544	9,991873	9,290671	10,709329	57
4	9,283190	9,991848	9,29342	10,708658	56
5	9,283836	9,991823	9,292013	10,707987	55
6	9,284480	9,991797	9,292682	10,707318	54
7	9,285124	9,991774	9,293350	10,706650	53
8	9,285766	9,991749	9,295017	10,705983	52
9	9,286408	9,991724	9,294684	10,705316	51
10	9,287048	9,991697	9,295349	10,704651	50
11	9,287688	9,991674	9,29 013	10,703987	49
12	9,288326	9,991649	9,296677	10,703323	48
13	9,288964	9,991624	9,297339	10,702661	47
14	9,289600	9,991597	9,298001	10,701999	46
15	9,290236	9,991574	9,298662	10,701338	45
16	9,290870	9,991549	9, 99322	10,700678	44
17	9,291504	9,991524	9,299980	10,700020	43
18	9,292137	9,991493	9,300638	10,699362	42
19	9,292768	9,991473	9,301295	10,698705	41
20	9,293399	9,991448	9,301951	10,698049	40
21	9,294029	9,991422	9,302607	10,697393	39
22	9,294658	9,991397	9,303261	10,696739	38
23	9,295286	9,991372	9,303914	10,696086	37
24	9,295913	9,991346	9,304567	10,695433	36
25	9,296539	9,991321	9,305218	10,694782	35
26	9,297164	9,991295	9,305867	10,694131	34
27	9,297788	9,991270	9,306519	10,693481	33
28	9,298412	9,991241	9,307168	10,692832	32
29	9,299034	9,991218	9,307816	10,692184	31
30	9,299655	9,991193	9,308463	10,691537	30
	Co sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 28.

## Degree 11.

M	Sine	Co. sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9,292655	9,921193	9,308463	10,690537	30
31	9,300275	9,991167	9,309109	10,690891	29
32	9,300895	9,991141	9,309754	10,690246	28
33	9,301514	9,991115	9,310399	10,689601	27
34	9,302132	9,991090	9,311042	10,688958	26
35	9,302749	9,991064	9,311685	10,688315	25
36	9,303364	9,991038	9,312327	10,687673	24
37	9,303979	9,991012	9,312968	10,687032	23
38	9,304593	9,990986	9,313608	10,686392	22
39	9,305207	9,990960	9,314247	10,685753	21
40	9,305819	9,990934	9,314885	10,685115	20
41	9,306430	9,990908	9,315523	10,684477	19
42	9,307041	9,990882	9,316159	10,683841	18
43	9,307650	9,990855	9,316795	10,683205	17
44	9,308257	9,990829	9,317430	10,682570	16
45	9,308867	9,990803	9,318064	10,681936	15
46	9,309474	9,990777	9,318697	10,681303	14
47	9,310080	9,990750	9,319330	10,680670	13
48	9,310685	9,990724	9,319961	10,680039	12
49	9,311289	9,990697	9,320592	10,679408	11
50	9,311899	9,990671	9,321222	10,678778	10
51	9,312495	9,990645	9,321851	10,678149	9
52	9,313097	9,990618	9,322479	10,677521	8
53	9,313698	9,990591	9,323106	10,676894	7
54	9,314297	9,990565	9,323733	10,676267	6
55	9,314897	9,990538	9,324358	10,675642	5
56	9,315495	9,990512	9,324983	10,675017	4
57	9,316092	9,990485	9,325607	10,674393	3
58	9,316689	9,990458	9,326231	10,673769	2
59	9,317284	9,990431	9,326853	10,673147	1
60	9,317879	9,990404	9,327475	10,672525	0
	Co. sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 18.

## Degree 12.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9,317879	9,990404	9,327475	10,672525	50
1	9,318473	9,990377	9,328095	10,671905	59
2	9,319065	9,990351	9,328715	10,671285	58
3	9,319658	9,990324	9,329334	10,670666	57
4	9,320250	9,990297	9,329953	10,670047	56
5	9,320840	9,990270	9,330570	10,670430	55
6	9,321430	9,990242	9,331187	10,669813	54
7	9,322019	9,990215	9,331803	10,669197	53
8	9,322607	9,990188	9,332418	10,668582	52
9	9,323194	9,990161	9,333033	10,667967	51
10	9,323780	9,990134	9,333647	10,667354	50
11	9,324366	9,990107	9,334259	10,666741	49
12	9,324950	9,990079	9,334871	10,666129	48
13	9,325534	9,990052	9,335481	10,665518	47
14	9,326117	9,990025	9,336093	10,664907	46
15	9,326699	9,989997	9,336702	10,664298	45
16	9,327281	9,989970	9,337311	10,663689	44
17	9,327852	9,989942	9,337919	10,663081	43
18	9,328441	9,989915	9,338527	10,662473	42
19	9,329020	9,989887	9,339133	10,661867	41
20	9,329599	9,989860	9,339739	10,661261	40
21	9,330176	9,989832	9,340344	10,660656	39
22	9,330753	9,989804	9,340948	10,660052	38
23	9,331328	9,989777	9,341552	10,659448	37
24	9,331903	9,989749	9,342155	10,658845	36
25	9,332478	9,989721	9,342757	10,658243	35
26	9,333051	9,989693	9,343358	10,657642	34
27	9,333624	9,989665	9,343958	10,657042	33
28	9,334195	9,989637	9,344558	10,656442	32
29	9,334766	9,989609	9,345157	10,655843	31
30	9,335337	9,989581	9,345755	10,655245	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang	Tangent	M

## Degree 77.

## Degree 1 .

M	Sine	Co. sine	Tangent	Co Tang.	
30	9,335337	9,989581	9,345755	10,654245	30
31	9,335905	9,989553	9,346353	10,655647	29
32	9,336475	9,989525	9,34694	10,653054	28
33	9,337043	9,989597	9,347545	10,652395	27
34	9,337610	9,989463	9,348141	10,651859	26
35	9,338176	9,989441	9,343735	10,651275	25
36	9,338742	9,989413	9,349329	10,650671	24
37	9,339305	9,989384	9,349922	10,650078	23
38	9,339870	9,989356	9,350514	10,649486	22
39	9,340431	9,989328	9,351106	10,648894	21
40	9,341096	9,989299	9,351697	10,648303	20
41	9,341558	9,989271	9,352287	10,64773	19
42	9,342119	9,989243	9,352877	10,647124	18
43	9,342679	9,989214	9,353465	10,646535	17
44	9,343229	9,989186	9,354053	10,645947	16
45	9,343797	9,989157	9,354640	10,645360	15
46	9,344355	9,989128	9,355227	10,644773	14
47	9,344912	9,989100	9,355812	10,644187	13
48	9,345469	9,989071	9,356398	10,643602	12
49	9,346014	9,989042	9,356982	10,643018	11
50	9,346579	9,989014	9,357566	10,642434	10
51	9,347134	9,988985	9,358149	10,641851	9
52	9,347687	9,988956	9,358731	10,641269	8
53	9,348240	9,988927	9,359313	10,640687	7
54	9,348792	9,988898	9,359893	10,640107	6
55	9,349343	9,988869	9,360474	10,639526	5
56	9,349893	9,988840	9,361053	10,638947	4
57	9,350443	9,988811	9,361632	10,638369	3
58	9,350992	9,988782	9,362210	10,637790	2
59	9,351540	9,988754	9,362787	10,637213	1
60	9,352088	9,988724	9,363364	10,636636	0
	Co. sine	Sine	Co. Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 77.

## Degree 13.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9.352 88	9.98 721	9.363364	10.636639	60
1	9.35263	9.988595	9.363940	10.636060	59
2	9.35281	9.988666	9.364515	10.635485	58
3	9.3537.6	9.988636	9.365090	10.634910	57
4	9.354271	9.988607	9.365664	10.634336	56
5	9.354185	9.988578	9.366237	10.633763	55
6	9.355358	9.988548	9.366810	10.633190	54
7	9.3559 1	9.988519	9.367382	10.632618	53
8	9.35644	9.988489	9.367953	10.632047	52
9	9.356984	9.988460	9.368524	10.631476	51
10	9.357524	9.988430	9.369094	10.630906	50
11	9.358054	9.988401	9.369663	10.630337	49
12	9.358603	9.988371	9.370232	10.629768	48
13	9.3 9141	9.988341	9.370799	10.629201	47
14	9.3 9679	9.988312	9.3 1367	10.6 8693	46
15	9.350215	9.988282	9.37 933	10.628067	45
16	9.360752	9.988252	9.372499	10.627501	44
17	9.361287	9.988223	9.373064	10.626936	43
18	9.361822	9.988193	9.373629	10.626371	42
19	9.362356	9.988163	9.3 4193	10.625807	41
20	9.362889	9.988133	9.374756	10.625244	40
21	9.363422	9.988103	9.375319	10.624681	39
22	9.363954	9.988073	9.375881	10.624119	38
23	9.364485	9.988043	9.376442	10.623558	37
24	9.365016	9.988013	9.377003	10.622997	36
25	9.365545	9.987983	9.377562	10.622437	35
26	9.366075	9.98 953	9. 78122	10.621878	34
27	9.366604	9.987922	9.378581	10.621319	33
28	9.367132	9.987892	9.379239	10.620761	32
29	9.367659	9.987862	9.379797	10.620201	31
30	9.368185	9.987832	9.3803 4	10.6196. 6	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang	Tangent	M

## Degree 76.

## Degree 13.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9,368185	9,987832	9,380354	10,619646	30
31	9,368711	9,987801	9,380910	10,619090	29
32	9,369236	9,987771	9,381466	10,618534	28
33	9,369761	9,987740	9,382021	10,617980	27
34	9,370285	9,987710	9,382575	10,617425	26
35	9,370808	9,987679	9,383129	10,616871	25
36	9,371330	9,987649	9,383682	10,616318	24
37	9,371852	9,987618	9,384234	10,615766	23
38	9,372373	9,987588	9,384786	10,615214	22
39	9,372894	9,987557	9,385337	10,614663	21
40	9,373414	9,987526	9,385888	10,614112	20
41	9,373933	9,987496	9,386438	11,613562	19
42	9,374452	9,987465	9,386987	11,613013	18
43	9,374970	9,987434	9,387536	10,612464	17
44	9,375487	9,987403	9,388084	10,611916	16
45	9,376003	9,987372	9,388631	10,611369	15
46	9,376519	9,987341	9,389178	10,610822	14
47	9,377035	9,987310	9,389724	10,610276	13
48	9,377549	9,987279	9,390270	10,609730	12
49	9,378063	9,987248	9,390815	10,609185	11
50	9,378577	9,987217	9,391360	10,608640	10
51	9,379089	9,987186	9,391907	10,608097	9
52	9,379601	9,987155	9,392467	10,607553	8
53	9,380113	9,987124	9,392989	10,607011	7
54	9,380624	9,987092	9,393531	10,606469	6
55	9,381134	9,987061	9,394074	10,605927	5
56	9,381643	9,987030	9,394614	10,605386	4
57	9,382152	9,986998	9,395154	10,604846	3
58	9,382661	9,986967	9,395694	10,604306	2
59	9,383168	9,986936	9,396233	10,603767	1
60	9,383675	9,986904	9,396771	10,603229	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 76.

## Degree 5.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang	M
0	9,383675	9,986904	9,396771	10,603229	60
1	9,384181	9,986873	9,397309	10,602694	59
2	9,384687	9,986841	9,397846	10,602154	58
3	9,385192	9,986809	9,398383	10,601617	57
4	9,385697	9,986778	9,398919	10,501081	56
5	9,386201	9,986746	9,399455	10,600545	55
6	9,386704	9,986714	9,399990	10,600010	54
7	9,387207	9,986683	9,400524	10,599476	53
8	9,387709	9,986651	9,401058	10,598942	52
9	9,388210	9,986619	9,401591	10,598409	51
10	9,388711	9,986587	9,402124	10,597876	50
11	9,389211	9,986555	9,402656	10,597344	49
12	9,389711	9,986523	9,403187	10,596813	48
13	9,390210	9,986491	9,403718	10,596282	47
14	9,390708	9,986459	9,404249	10,595751	46
15	9,391206	9,986427	9,404778	10,595222	45
16	9,391703	9,986395	9,405306	10,594693	44
17	9,392199	9,986363	9,405836	10,594164	43
18	9,392695	9,986331	9,406364	10,593636	42
19	9,393190	9,986299	9,406892	10,593108	41
20	9,393685	9,986266	9,407419	10,592581	40
21	9,394179	9,986234	9,407945	10,592055	39
22	9,394673	9,986201	9,408471	10,591529	38
23	9,395166	9,986169	9,408996	10,591001	37
24	9,395654	9,986137	9,409521	10,590479	36
25	9,395150	9,986104	9,410045	10,589954	35
26	9,396641	9,986072	9,410569	10,589431	34
27	9,397131	9,986039	9,411092	10,588908	33
28	9,397621	9,986007	9,411615	10,588385	32
29	9,398111	9,985974	9,412137	10,587863	31
30	9,398600	9,985942	9,412658	10,587342	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 75.



## Degree 74.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9 398600	9,985942	9,412658	10,587342	30
31	9 399087	9,985909	9,413179	10,586821	29
32	9,399575	9,985876	9,413699	10,586301	28
33	9 400062	9 985843	9,414219	10,585781	27
34	9 400549	9,985811	9,414738	10,585262	26
35	9,401035	9,985778	9,415257	10,584742	25
36	9,401520	9,985745	9,415775	10,584225	24
37	9 4020 5	9,985712	9,416293	10,583707	23
38	9 402489	9,985679	9,416810	10,583190	22
39	9,402972	9,985646	9,417326	10,582674	21
40	9 403455	9,985613	9,417842	10,582157	20
41	9 403938	9,985580	9,418357	10,581642	19
42	9 404420	9,985547	9,418873	10,581127	18
43	9,404901	9,985513	9,419387	10,580613	17
44	9,405382	9,985480	9,419901	10,580099	16
45	9,405862	9,985447	9,420415	10,579585	15
46	9 406341	9,985414	9,420927	10,579072	14
47	9 406820	9,985380	9,421440	10,578560	13
48	9,407299	9,985347	9,421951	10,578048	12
49	9 407776	9,985314	9,422463	10,577537	11
50	9,408254	9,985280	9,422973	10,577026	10
51	9,408731	9,985247	9,423484	10,576516	9
52	9,409207	9,985213	9,423993	10,576007	8
53	9,409682	9,985180	9,424503	10,575497	7
54	9,410157	9,985146	9,425011	10,574989	6
55	9 410632	9,985112	9,425518	10,574480	5
56	9 411106	9,985079	9,426027	10,573973	4
57	9,411579	9,985045	9,426534	10,573466	3
58	9,412052	9,985011	9,427041	10,572959	2
59	9,412524	9,984977	9,427547	10,572453	1
60	9,412996	9,984943	9,428052	10,571947	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 75.

H

## Degree 15.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9,412996	9,984744	9,424052	10,51947	10
1	9,413457	9,984910	9,428157	10,571442	59
2	9,413938	9,984876	9,429067	10,570938	58
3	9,414408	9,984842	9,429565	10,570434	57
4	9,414878	9,984808	9,430070	10,569930	56
5	9,415347	9,984774	9,430573	10,569427	55
6	9,415815	9,984740	9,431075	10,568925	54
7	9,416283	9,984705	9,431577	10,568423	53
8	9,416850	9,984672	9,432079	10,567921	52
9	9,417217	9,984637	9,432580	10,567420	51
10	9,417684	9,984603	9,433080	10,566920	50
11	9,418149	9,984569	9,433580	10,566419	49
12	9,418615	9,984535	9,434080	10,565920	48
13	9,419079	9,984500	9,434579	10,565421	47
14	9,419544	9,984465	9,435078	10,564922	46
15	9,420007	9,984431	9,435575	10,564424	45
16	9,420470	9,984397	9,436073	10,563927	44
17	9,420933	9,984363	9,436570	10,563430	43
18	9,421395	9,984328	9,437067	10,562933	42
19	9,421857	9,984293	9,437563	10,562437	41
20	9,422317	9,984259	9,438059	10,561941	40
21	9,422778	9,984224	9,438554	10,561446	39
22	9,423238	9,984189	9,439048	10,560952	38
23	9,423697	9,984155	9,439543	10,560457	37
24	9,424156	9,984120	9,440036	10,559964	36
25	9,424615	9,984085	9,440529	10,559471	35
26	9,425072	9,984050	9,441022	10,558978	34
27	9,425530	9,984015	9,441514	10,558486	33
28	9,425987	9,983980	9,442006	10,557994	32
29	9,426443	9,983945	9,442497	10,557503	31
30	9,426899	9,983910	9,442988	10,557011	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 74.

## Degree 15.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
30	9,416899	9,983910	9,442988	10,557011	30
31	9,427354	9,983875	9,443479	10,555521	29
32	9,427809	9,983840	9,443968	10,555031	28
33	9,428264	9,983805	9,444458	10,555542	27
34	9,428717	9,983770	9,444947	10,555053	26
35	9,429170	9,983735	9,445435	10,554565	25
36	9,439623	9,983699	9,445923	10,554077	24
37	9,430075	9,983664	9,446411	10,553589	23
38	9,430507	9,983629	9,446898	10,553102	22
39	9,430978	9,983593	9,447384	10,552616	21
40	9,431429	9,983558	9,447870	10,552129	20
41	9,431879	9,983523	9,448356	10,551644	19
42	9,432328	9,983487	9,448841	10,551159	18
43	9,432778	9,983451	9,449326	10,550674	17
44	9,433206	9,983415	9,449810	10,550188	16
45	9,433574	9,983380	9,450294	10,549706	15
46	9,434122	9,983345	9,450777	10,549223	14
47	9,434569	9,983309	9,451260	10,548740	13
48	9,435016	9,983273	9,451743	10,548257	12
49	9,435462	9,983238	9,452225	10,547775	11
50	9,4359 8	9,983202	9,452706	10,547295	10
51	9,436353	9,983166	9,453187	10,546813	9
52	9,436798	9,983130	9,453668	10,546332	8
53	9,437242	9,983094	9,454148	10,545852	7
54	9,437686	9,983058	9,454629	10,545372	6
55	9,438129	9,983022	9,455107	10,544893	5
56	9,438572	9,982986	9,455586	10,544414	4
57	9,439014	9,982950	9,456064	10,543936	3
58	9,439455	9,982914	9,456542	10,543458	2
59	9,439897	9,982878	9,457019	10,542980	1
60	9,440338	9,982842	9,457495	10,542503	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 74.

## Degree 16.

	Sine	Co. sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9,440338	9,932841	9,457496	10,541503	60
1	9,440778	9,982805	9,457973	10,542027	59
2	9,441118	9,982769	9,458449	10,541551	58
3	9,441658	9,982733	9,458925	10,541075	57
4	9,442096	9,982696	9,459400	10,540600	56
5	9,442535	9,982660	9,459875	10,540125	55
6	9,442973	9,982623	9,460349	10,539651	54
7	9,443416	9,982587	9,460829	10,539177	53
8	9,443848	9,982550	9,461297	10,538703	52
9	9,444281	9,982514	9,461770	10,538230	51
0	9,444720	9,982477	9,462242	10,537756	50
1	9,445155	9,982441	9,462714	10,537283	49
2	9,445550	9,982404	9,463186	10,536811	48
3	9,445025	9,982367	9,463658	10,536342	47
4	9,446459	9,982330	9,464129	10,535871	46
5	9,446393	9,982294	9,464599	10,535401	45
6	9,447326	9,982257	9,465069	10,534931	44
7	9,447759	9,982220	9,465539	10,534461	43
8	9,448191	9,982183	9,466009	10,533992	42
9	9,448623	9,982146	9,466476	10,533523	41
10	9,449054	9,982109	9,466945	10,533055	40
11	9,449485	9,982072	9,467413	10,532587	39
12	9,449915	9,982035	9,467880	10,532120	38
13	9,450345	9,981998	9,468347	10,531653	37
14	9,450775	9,981961	9,468814	10,531186	36
15	9,451203	9,981923	9,469280	10,530720	35
16	9,451632	9,981886	9,469746	10,530254	34
17	9,452060	9,981849	9,470211	10,529789	33
18	9,452488	9,981812	9,470676	10,529324	32
19	9,452915	9,981774	9,471141	10,528859	31
10	9,453342	9,981737	9,471605	10,528395	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 73.

## Degree 16.

M	Sine	Co sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9.453342	9,981737	9,471605	10,528355	30
31	9.453768	9,981599	9,472068	10,527931	29
32	9.454194	9,981662	9,472532	10,527468	28
33	9.454619	9,981624	9,472995	10,527005	27
34	9.455044	9,981587	9,473457	10,516543	26
35	9.455469	9,981549	9,473919	10,526081	25
36	9.455892	9,981512	9,474381	10,525619	24
37	9.456315	9,981474	9,474842	10,525158	23
38	9.456739	9,981436	9,475303	10,524695	22
39	9.457162	9,981398	9,475763	10,524237	21
40	9.457584	9,981361	9,476223	10,523777	20
41	9.458005	9,981323	9,476683	10,523317	19
42	9.458427	9,981285	9,477142	10,522858	18
43	9.458848	9,981247	9,477602	10,522399	17
44	9.459268	9,981209	9,478059	10,521941	16
45	9.459684	9,981171	9,478517	10,521483	15
46	9.460108	9,981133	9,478975	10,521025	14
47	9.460527	9,981095	9,479432	10,520568	13
48	9.460946	9,981057	9,479889	10,520111	12
49	9.461364	9,981019	9,480345	10,519655	11
50	9.461782	9,980980	9,480801	10,519199	10
51	9.462199	6,980942	9,481257	10,518743	9
52	9.462616	9,980904	9,481712	10,518288	8
53	9.463032	9,980866	9,482167	10,517833	7
54	9.463448	9,980827	9,482621	10,517379	6
55	9.463864	9,980789	9,483075	10,516925	5
56	9.464279	9,980750	9,483528	10,516471	4
57	9.464691	9,980712	9,483982	10,516018	3
58	9.465108	9,980672	9,484434	10,515565	2
59	9.465522	9,980635	9,484887	10,515113	1
60	9.465953	9,980596	9,485339	10,514661	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 73.

H. 32

## Degree 17.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9,465935	9,980596	9,485339	10,514661	60
1	9,466348	9,980558	9,485721	10,514209	59
2	9,466761	9,980519	9,486142	10,513758	58
3	9,467173	9,980480	9,486623	10,513307	57
4	9,467585	9,980441	9,487143	10,512857	56
5	9,467996	9,980403	9,487593	10,512407	55
6	9,468407	9,980364	9,488043	10,511957	54
7	9,468817	9,980325	9,488493	10,511507	53
8	9,469227	9,980286	9,488949	10,511059	52
9	9,469637	9,980247	9,489390	10,510610	51
0	9,460445	9,980208	9,489838	10,510162	50
1	9,470455	9,980169	9,490286	10,509714	49
2	9,471863	9,980130	9,490743	10,509267	48
3	9,471071	9,980091	9,491180	10,508820	47
4	9,471678	9,980052	9,491627	10,508373	46
5	9,472086	9,980012	9,492073	10,507928	45
6	9,472492	9,979973	9,492519	10,507482	44
7	9,472898	9,979934	9,492964	10,507035	43
8	9,473304	9,979894	9,493410	10,506590	42
9	9,473710	9,979855	9,493854	10,506145	41
0	9,474115	9,979816	9,494299	10,505701	40
1	9,474519	9,979776	9,494743	10,505257	39
2	9,474923	9,979737	9,495186	10,504813	38
3	9,475327	9,979697	9,495630	10,504370	37
4	9,475730	9,979658	9,496073	10,503928	36
5	9,476132	9,979618	9,496515	10,503485	35
6	9,476536	9,979578	9,496957	10,503043	34
7	9,476938	9,979539	9,497399	10,502601	33
8	9,477340	9,979499	9,497840	10,502160	32
9	9,477741	9,979459	9,498282	10,501718	31
0	9,478142	9,979419	9,498723	10,501278	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M.

## Degree 72.

## Degree 17.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9.478142	9.979419	9.498722	10.501278	30
31	9.478542	9.979380	9.499163	10.500837	29
32	9.478912	9.979340	9.499602	10.500398	28
33	9.479342	9.979300	9.500042	10.499958	17
34	9.479741	9.979260	9.500482	10.499519	26
35	9.480140	9.979220	9.500920	10.499080	25
36	9.480538	9.979180	9.501359	10.498641	24
37	9.480935	9.979140	9.501797	10.498203	23
38	9.481334	9.979099	9.502234	10.497764	22
39	9.481731	9.979059	9.502672	10.497328	21
40	9.482128	9.979019	9.503107	10.496891	20
41	9.482525	9.978980	9.503546	10.496454	19
42	9.482921	9.978939	9.503982	10.496018	18
43	9.483316	9.978898	9.504418	10.495582	17
44	9.483711	9.978858	9.504854	10.495146	16
45	9.484106	9.978817	9.505289	10.494711	15
46	9.484501	9.978777	9.505724	10.494276	14
47	9.484895	9.978736	9.506158	10.493841	13
48	9.485289	9.978696	9.506593	10.493407	12
49	9.485682	9.978655	9.507026	10.492973	11
50	9.486075	9.978615	9.507459	10.492540	10
51	9.486467	9.978574	9.507892	10.492107	9
52	9.486859	9.978533	9.508326	10.491674	8
53	9.487251	9.978493	9.508759	10.491241	7
54	9.487642	9.978452	9.509181	10.490809	6
55	9.488033	9.978411	9.509622	10.490377	5
56	9.488424	9.978370	9.510044	10.499946	4
57	9.488814	9.978329	9.510480	10.489515	3
58	9.489204	9.978288	9.510916	10.489084	2
59	9.489593	9.978247	9.511346	10.488654	1
60	9.489982	9.978206	9.511776	10.488225	M
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	

## Degree 72.

## Degree 18.

M	Sine.	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
	9.489982	9.978206	9.511776	10.488224	60
1	9.490371	9.978165	9.512206	10.487794	59
2	9.490759	9.978124	9.512635	10.487265	58
3	9.491147	9.978083	9.513064	10.486936	57
4	9.491534	9.978042	9.513493	10.486507	56
5	9.491922	9.978000	9.513921	10.486079	55
6	9.492308	9.977956	9.514349	10.485651	54
7	9.492695	9.977918	9.514777	10.485223	53
8	9.493080	9.977877	9.515204	10.484796	52
9	9.493465	9.977835	9.515631	10.484369	51
10	9.493851	9.977794	9.516057	10.483942	50
11	9.494236	9.977752	9.516484	10.483516	49
12	9.494622	9.977711	9.516910	10.483090	48
13	9.495005	9.977669	9.517335	10.482665	47
14	9.495388	9.977628	9.517761	10.482239	46
15	9.495771	9.977586	9.518185	10.481814	45
16	9.496154	9.977544	9.518610	10.481390	44
17	9.496537	9.977503	9.519034	10.480966	43
18	9.496916	9.977461	9.519458	10.480542	42
19	9.497301	9.977419	9.519882	10.480118	41
20	9.497682	9.977377	9.520305	10.479695	40
21	9.498063	9.977335	9.520728	10.479272	39
22	9.498444	9.977293	9.521151	10.478849	38
23	9.498824	9.977251	9.521573	10.478427	37
24	9.499204	9.977209	9.521995	10.478005	36
25	9.499584	9.977167	9.522417	10.477583	35
26	9.499963	9.977125	9.522838	10.477162	34
27	9.500342	9.977083	9.523259	10.476741	33
28	9.500720	9.977041	9.523679	10.476320	32
29	9.501099	9.976999	9.524109	10.475900	31
30	9.501476	9.976956	9.524520	10.475480	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 71.



## Degree 18.

M	Sine	Co sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
30	9.501476	9.977956	9.524520	10.475030	30
31	9.501851	9.976914	9.524939	10.475060	29
32	9.502231	9.976817	9.525359	10.474541	28
33	9.502607	9.976830	9.525778	10.474222	27
34	9.502984	9.976787	9.526197	10.473803	26
35	9.503360	9.976745	9.526615	10.473385	25
36	9.503735	9.975702	9.527033	10.47297	24
37	9.50410	9.976650	9.527451	10.472549	23
38	9.504485	9.975617	9.527868	10.472132	22
39	9.504840	9.976574	9.528285	10.471715	21
40	9.505234	9.976532	9.528702	10.471298	20
41	9.505608	9.975489	9.529118	10.470881	19
42	9.505981	9.976445	9.529535	10.470465	18
43	9.506354	9.976404	9.529950	10.47009	17
44	9.506727	9.976361	9.530365	10.469634	16
45	9.507099	9.976318	9.530781	10.469219	15
46	9.507471	9.976275	9.531199	10.468804	14
47	9.507843	9.976232	9.531611	10.468389	13
48	9.508214	9.976188	9.532029	10.467975	12
49	9.508585	9.976145	9.532446	10.467561	11
50	9.508955	9.976103	9.532852	10.467147	10
51	9.509326	9.976060	9.533265	10.466734	9
52	9.509696	9.976017	9.533679	10.466321	8
53	9.510065	9.975973	9.534092	10.465908	7
54	9.510431	9.975930	9.534504	10.465495	6
55	9.510803	9.975887	9.534916	10.465084	5
56	9.511171	9.975844	9.535328	10.464672	4
57	9.511540	9.975800	9.535739	10.464261	3
58	9.511907	9.975757	9.536150	10.463849	2
59	9.512275	9.975713	9.536561	10.463439	1
60	9.512641	9.975670	9.536972	10.4630.8	0
	Co sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

Degree 41.

## Degree 19.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9,512642	9,975670	9,536972	10,463028	60
1	9,513009	9,975626	9,537382	10,462618	59
2	9,513375	9,975583	9,537792	10,462208	58
3	9,513741	9,975539	9,538202	10,461798	57
4	9,514107	9,975496	9,538610	10,461389	56
5	9,514472	9,975452	9,539020	10,460980	55
6	9,514837	9,975408	9,539429	10,460571	54
7	9,515202	9,975364	9,539837	10,460163	53
8	9,515566	9,975321	9,540245	10,459755	52
9	9,515930	9,975277	9,540653	10,459347	51
10	9,516294	9,975233	9,541061	10,458939	50
11	9,516657	9,975186	9,541468	10,458532	49
12	9,517020	9,975145	9,541875	10,458125	48
13	9,517382	9,975101	9,542281	10,457719	47
14	9,517745	9,975057	9,542688	10,457312	46
15	9,518107	9,975013	9,543094	10,456906	45
16	9,518468	9,974969	9,543499	10,456501	44
17	9,518829	9,974925	9,543905	10,456095	43
18	9,519190	9,974880	9,544310	10,455690	42
19	9,519551	9,974836	9,544715	10,455285	41
20	9,519911	9,974792	9,545119	10,454881	40
21	9,520271	9,974747	9,545524	10,454476	39
22	9,520631	9,974703	9,545927	10,454072	38
23	9,520990	9,974659	9,546331	10,453669	37
24	9,521349	9,974614	9,546735	10,453265	36
25	9,521707	9,974570	9,547138	10,452862	35
26	9,522065	9,974525	9,547540	10,452459	34
27	9,522423	9,974480	9,547943	10,452057	33
28	9,522781	9,974435	9,548346	10,451655	32
29	9,523138	9,974391	9,548747	10,451253	31
30	9,523495	9,974344	9,549149	10,450851	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 70.

## Degree 19.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9,523495	9,974346	9,59149	10,450851	30
31	9,523851	9,974302	9,549550	10,450450	29
32	9,524208	9,974257	9,549951	10,450049	28
33	9,524564	9,974212	9,550352	10,44968	27
34	9,524920	9,974167	9,550752	10,449048	26
35	9,525275	9,974122	9,551152	10,448848	25
36	9,525630	9,974077	9,551552	10,448448	24
37	9,525984	9,974032	9,551952	10,448048	23
38	9,526339	9,973987	9,552351	10,447649	22
39	9,526693	9,973942	9,552750	10,447250	21
40	9,527046	9,973987	9,553149	10,446851	20
41	9,527400	9,973852	9,553548	10,446452	19
42	9,527753	9,973807	9,553946	10,446054	18
43	9,528105	9,973761	9,554344	10,445656	17
44	9,528458	9,973716	9,554741	10,445259	16
45	9,528810	9,973671	9,555139	10,444861	15
46	9,529161	9,973625	9,555536	10,444464	14
47	9,529513	9,973580	9,555932	10,444068	13
48	9,529864	9,973535	9,556329	10,443671	12
49	9,530214	9,973489	9,556725	10,443257	11
50	9,530565	9,973443	9,557121	10,442876	10
51	9,530915	9,973398	9,557517	10,442483	9
52	9,531265	9,973352	9,557912	10,442088	8
53	9,531614	9,973307	9,558308	10,441693	7
54	9,531963	9,972261	9,558702	10,441298	6
55	9,532312	9,972215	9,559097	10,440903	5
56	9,532661	9,973169	9,559491	10,440509	4
57	9,533009	9,973123	9,559885	10,440115	3
58	9,533357	9,973078	9,560279	10,439721	2
59	9,533704	9,973032	9,560673	10,439327	1
60	9,534052	9,973986	9,561066	10,438934	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 70.

## Degree 20.

M	Sine	Co sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
0	9.534052	9.912.86	9.561066	10.438934	60
1	9.534390	9.972940	9.56.459	10.438541	59
2	9.534745	6.972894	9.561851	10.438148	58
3	9.535091	9.972848	9.562244	10.437756	57
4	9.535437	9.972801	9.562636	10.437364	56
5	9.535782	9.972755	9.563028	10.436972	55
6	9.536129	9.972709	9.563419	10.436580	54
7	9.536474	9.972663	9.563811	10.436189	53
8	9.536818	9.972617	9.564202	10.435798	52
9	9.537163	9.972570	9.564592	10.435407	51
10	9.537507	9.972521	9.564983	10.435017	50
11	9.537851	9.972477	9.565373	10.434627	49
12	9.538194	9.972431	9.565763	10.434237	48
13	9.538537	9.972384	9.566153	10.433847	47
14	9.538880	9.972338	9.566542	10.433457	46
15	9.539222	9.972291	9.566932	10.433068	45
16	9.539566	9.972245	9.567320	10.432679	44
17	9.539907	9.972198	9.567709	10.432291	43
18	9.540249	9.972151	9.568097	10.431902	42
19	9.540590	9.972105	9.568486	10.431514	41
20	9.540931	9.972058	9.568873	10.431126	40
21	9.541272	9.972011	9.569261	10.430739	39
22	9.541612	9.971964	9.569648	10.430351	38
23	9.541953	9.971917	9.570035	10.429964	37
24	9.542292	9.971870	9.570422	10.429578	36
25	9.542632	9.971822	9.570809	10.429191	35
26	9.542971	9.971776	9.571195	10.428805	34
27	9.543310	9.971729	9.571581	10.428419	33
28	9.543649	9.971682	9.571967	10.428033	32
29	9.543987	9.971635	9.572352	10.427643	31
30	9.544325	9.971588	9.572738	10.427262	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 69.

## Degree 20.

M	Sine	Co sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9,544325	9,971588	9,572738	10,427262	30
31	9,544663	9,971540	9,573123	10,42587	29
32	9,545000	9,971492	9,573507	10,426492	28
33	9,545338	9,971446	9,573892	10,425108	27
34	9,545674	9,971398	9,574276	10,425724	26
35	9,546011	9,971351	9,574660	10,425340	25
36	9,546347	9,971303	9,575044	10,424956	24
37	9,546683	9,971256	9,575427	10,424573	23
38	9,547019	9,971208	9,575810	10,424189	22
39	9,547354	9,971161	9,576193	10,423807	21
40	9,547689	9,971112	9,576576	10,423424	20
41	9,548024	9,971065	9,576958	10,423041	19
42	9,548358	9,971018	9,577341	10,422659	18
43	9,548693	9,970970	9,577723	10,422277	17
44	9,549025	9,970923	9,578104	10,421896	16
45	9,549360	9,970874	9,578486	10,421514	15
46	9,549693	9,970826	9,578867	10,421133	14
47	9,550026	9,970779	9,579248	10,420752	13
48	9,550359	9,970731	9,579628	10,420371	12
49	9,550692	9,970683	9,580009	10,419991	11
50	9,551024	9,970634	9,580389	10,419611	10
51	9,551355	9,970586	9,580769	10,419231	9
52	9,551687	9,970538	9,581149	10,418851	8
53	9,552018	9,970490	9,581528	10,418472	7
54	9,552349	9,970442	9,581907	10,418092	6
55	9,552680	9,970394	9,582286	10,417713	5
56	9,553010	9,970345	9,582665	10,417335	4
57	9,553340	9,970297	9,583043	10,416956	3
58	9,553670	9,970247	9,583422	10,416578	2
59	9,554000	9,970200	9,583800	10,416200	1
60	9,554329	9,970152	9,584177	10,415823	0
	Co sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 69.

## Degree 21.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9,554329	9,970155	9,584877	10,415822	60
1	9,554658	9,970105	9,584555	10,415445	59
2	9,554987	9,9 0055	9,584932	10,415068	58
3	9,555315	9,970006	9,585308	10,414691	57
4	9,555643	9,969957	9,585686	10,414314	56
5	9,555971	9,969909	9,586052	10,413938	55
6	9,556299	9,969860	9,586429	10,413561	54
7	9,556626	9,969811	9,586815	10,413185	53
8	9,556953	9,969762	9,587190	10,412800	52
9	9,557279	9,969715	9,587566	10,412414	51
10	9,557606	9,969665	9,587941	10,412059	50
11	9,557932	9,969616	9,588316	10,411684	49
12	9,558258	9,969567	9,588691	10,411309	48
13	9,558583	9,969518	9,589066	10,410934	47
14	9,558909	9,969469	9,589440	10,410560	46
15	9,559234	9,969419	9,589814	10,410185	45
16	9,559558	9,969370	9,590188	10,409812	44
17	9,559983	9,969321	9,590561	10,409438	43
18	9,560207	9,969272	9,590935	10,409065	42
19	9,560531	9,969223	9,591308	10,408692	41
0	9,560855	9,969172	9,591681	10,408319	40
1	9,561178	9,969124	9,592051	10,407946	39
2	9,561501	9,969075	9,592426	10,407574	38
3	9,561824	9,969025	9,592798	10,407201	37
4	9,562146	9,968976	9,593170	10,406829	36
5	9,562468	9,968926	9,593542	10,406457	35
6	9,562790	9,968877	9,593914	10,406086	34
7	9,563112	9,968827	9,594285	10,405715	33
8	9,563433	9,968777	9,594656	10,405344	32
9	9,563754	9,968728	9,595027	10,405073	31
0	9,564075	9,968678	9,595397	10,404602	30
	Co sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 68.

## Degree 21.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
30	9,564075	9,968678	9,595397	10,404602	30
31	9,564396	9,968628	9,595718	10,404232	29
32	9,564716	9,98578	9,596138	10,403802	8
33	9,565036	9,968528	9,596508	10,403492	27
34	9,565356	9,968478	9,596878	10,403122	26
35	9,565675	9,968428	9,597247	10,402753	25
36	9,565993	9,968378	9,597616	10,402381	24
37	9,566314	9,968328	9,597985	10,402015	23
38	9,566632	9,968278	9,598354	10,401646	22
39	9,566951	9,968228	9,598722	10,401277	21
40	9,567269	9,968178	9,599091	10,400909	20
41	9,567587	9,968128	9,599459	10,400541	19
42	9,567904	9,968078	9,599827	10,400173	18
43	9,568222	9,968027	9,600194	10,399806	17
44	9,568539	9,967977	9,600562	10,399438	16
45	9,568855	9,967927	9,600929	10,399071	15
46	9,569172	9,967876	9,601296	10,398704	14
47	9,569488	9,967826	9,601662	10,398337	13
48	9,569804	9,967775	9,602029	10,397971	12
49	9,570120	9,967725	9,602395	10,397605	11
50	9,570435	9,967674	9,602761	10,397239	10
51	9,570751	9,967623	9,603127	10,396873	9
52	9,571065	9,967573	9,603493	10,396507	8
53	9,571380	9,967522	9,603858	10,396142	7
54	9,571695	9,967471	9,604223	10,395777	6
55	9,572009	9,967420	9,604588	10,395412	5
56	9,572322	9,967370	9,604953	10,395047	4
57	9,572636	9,967319	9,605317	10,394683	3
58	9,572949	9,967268	9,605681	10,394318	2
59	9,573263	9,967217	9,606046	10,393954	1
60	9,573575	9,967166	9,606409	10,393592	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 68.

## Degree 22.

d	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	d
0	9,53575	9,967166	9,606409	10,393590	50
1	9,573888	9,967115	9,606773	10,393227	59
2	9,574200	9,967064	9,607136	10,392863	58
3	9,574512	9,967012	9,607500	10,392500	57
4	9,574824	9,966961	9,607862	10,392137	56
5	9,575135	9,966910	9,608225	10,391774	55
6	9,575447	9,966859	9,608588	10,391412	54
7	9,575758	9,966807	9,608950	10,391050	53
8	9,576058	9,966756	9,609312	10,390688	52
9	9,576379	9,966705	9,609674	10,390326	51
10	9,576689	9,966653	9,600036	10,389964	50
11	9,576999	9,966602	9,610397	10,389603	49
12	9,577309	9,966550	9,610758	10,389241	48
13	9,577618	9,966499	9,611119	10,388880	47
14	9,577927	9,966447	9,611480	10,388529	46
15	9,578236	9,966395	9,611841	10,388159	45
16	9,578544	9,966344	9,612201	10,387799	44
17	9,578853	9,966292	9,612561	10,387438	43
18	9,579161	9,966240	9,612921	10,387078	42
19	9,579469	9,966188	9,613281	10,386719	41
20	9,579777	9,966136	9,613641	10,386359	40
21	9,580084	9,966084	9,614000	10,386000	39
22	9,580392	9,966032	9,614359	10,385641	38
23	9,580698	9,965980	9,614718	10,385282	37
24	9,581005	9,965928	9,615077	10,384923	36
25	9,581311	9,965876	9,615435	10,384565	35
26	9,581618	9,965824	9,615793	10,384207	34
27	9,581923	9,965772	9,616151	10,383848	33
28	9,582229	9,965720	9,616509	10,383491	32
29	9,582534	9,965668	9,616867	10,383133	31
30	9,582840	9,965615	9,617224	10,382776	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M.

## Degree 67.



## Degree 22.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tan.	
30	9,542840	9,965515	9,617224	10,38276	30
31	9,583144	9,955563	9,617581	10,382418	29
32	9,583449	9,965511	9,617938	10,382061	28
33	9,583753	9,965458	9,618295	10,381705	27
34	9,584058	9,965405	9,618652	10,381348	26
35	9,584351	9,965353	9,619008	10,380992	25
36	9,584665	9,965301	9,619364	10,380635	24
37	9,584968	9,965248	9,619720	10,380279	23
38	9,585271	9,965195	9,620076	10,379924	22
39	9,585574	9,965143	9,620432	10,379568	21
40	9,585877	9,965090	9,620787	10,379213	20
41	9,586179	9,965037	9,621142	10,378858	19
42	9,586481	9,964984	9,621497	10,378503	18
43	9,586783	9,964931	9,622852	10,378148	17
44	9,587085	9,964878	9,622206	10,377793	16
45	9,587386	9,964825	9,622561	10,377439	15
46	9,587687	9,964772	9,622915	10,377085	14
47	9,587988	9,964719	9,623269	10,376731	13
48	9,588289	9,964665	9,623623	10,376377	12
49	9,588589	9,964613	9,623976	10,376004	11
50	9,588890	9,964560	9,624330	10,375670	10
51	9,589190	9,964507	9,624683	10,375317	9
52	9,589489	9,964454	9,625036	10,374954	8
53	9,589789	9,964403	9,625388	10,374612	7
54	9,590088	9,964347	9,625741	10,374259	6
55	9,590387	9,964294	9,626093	10,373907	5
56	9,590686	9,964240	9,626445	10,373555	4
57	9,590984	9,964187	9,626797	10,373203	3
58	9,591282	9,964133	9,627149	10,372850	2
59	9,591580	9,964080	9,627501	10,372499	1
60	9,591878	9,964026	9,627852	10,372148	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

Degree 67

1-3

- Degree 23.

M	Sine	Co. sine	Tangent	Co Tang.	M
0	9,591878	9,964026	9 027 52	10,3 21,8	60
1	9,592175	9,963972	9,628203	10,371797	59
2	9,592473	9,963919	9,628554	10,371244	58
3	9,592770	9,963865	9,628905	10,371095	57
4	9,593057	9,963811	9 629255	10,370744	56
5	9,593363	9,963757	9 629906	10,370394	55
6	9 593659	9,963703	9,629956	10,370044	54
7	9,593955	9 963650	9,630306	10,369694	53
8	9,594251	9 963596	9,630655	10,369344	52
9	9,594547	9 963542	9,631005	10,368995	51
10	9,594842	9,963488	9 631354	10 368645	50
11	9,595137	9 963433	9,631704	10,368296	49
12	9,595432	9,963379	9,631053	10 367947	48
13	9 595727	9,963325	9,632401	10,367598	47
14	9,595021	9,963271	9,632750	10 367250	46
15	9,595315	9,963217	9 633098	10,366901	45
16	9,595610	9 963162	9,633447	10,366553	44
17	9,595903	9,963108	9,633795	10,366205	43
18	9,597196	9,962654	9,634043	10,365857	42
19	9 597490	9,962600	9,634490	10,365510	41
20	9 597783	9,962945	9 634838	10,365162	40
21	9,598075	9,962892	9,635185	10,364815	39
22	9 598368	9,96 836	9,635530	10,364468	38
23	9 598660	9,962781	9,635879	10,364121	37
24	9,598952	9,962726	9,636226	10,363774	36
25	9,599244	9,962672	9, 36572	10,363428	35
26	9,599536	9,962617	9,636918	10,363081	34
27	9 599827	9 962562	9 637205	10,362735	33
28	9,600118	9,962507	9,637511	10,362389	32
29	9 600409	9 962453	9,637956	10,362044	31
30	9 600700	9 62398	9, 38302	10,361698	30
	Co. sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

Degree 66.

Degree 23.

M	Sine	Co sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
30	9.600700	9.962398	9.638302	10.361688	30
31	9.600990	9.962345	9.638647	10.361343	29
32	9.601280	9.962288	9.638992	10.361007	28
33	9.601570	9.962233	9.639337	10.350662	27
34	9.601860	9.952178	9.639685	10.360318	26
35	9.602149	9.962122	9.640927	10.369923	25
36	9.602439	9.962067	9.640371	10.359529	24
37	9.602728	9.962012	9.640716	10.359284	23
38	9.603017	9.961957	9.641060	10.358940	22
39	9.603305	9.961902	9.641404	10.358596	21
40	9.603594	9.961846	9.641747	10.358258	20
41	9.603882	9.961791	9.642091	10.357909	19
42	9.604170	9.961735	9.642434	10.357566	18
43	9.604457	9.961680	9.642777	10.357223	17
44	9.604745	9.961624	9.643120	10.356930	16
45	9.605032	9.961569	9.643463	10.356537	15
46	9.605319	9.961513	9.643806	10.356194	14
47	9.605606	9.961458	9.644148	10.35582	13
48	9.605892	9.961402	9.644490	10.355510	12
49	9.606179	9.961346	9.644832	10.35568	11
50	9.606465	9.961290	9.645174	10.354826	10
51	9.606750	9.961235	9.645516	10.354484	9
52	9.607039	9.961179	9.645857	10.354142	8
53	9.607322	9.961123	9.646199	10.353801	7
54	9.607607	9.961067	9.646540	10.353460	6
55	9.607892	9.961011	9.646881	10.353119	5
56	9.608176	9.960955	9.647222	10.352778	4
57	9.608461	9.960899	9.647562	10.352438	3
58	9.608745	9.960842	9.647903	10.352097	2
59	9.609029	9.960786	9.648243	10.351757	1
60	9.609313	9.960730	9.648583	10.351417	c
	Co sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

Degree 26.

Degree 24.

M	Sine	Co-fine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9,609333	9,960730	9,648535	10,351117	60
1	9,609597	9,960674	9,648923	10,350777	59
2	9,609880	9,960617	9,649263	10,350737	58
3	9,610363	9,960561	9,649602	10,350308	57
4	9,610445	9,960505	9,649942	10,350058	56
5	9,610729	9,960448	9,650281	10,349719	55
6	9,611012	9,960392	9,650620	10,349380	54
7	9,611294	9,960335	9,650959	10,349041	53
8	9,611575	9,960279	9,651297	10,348703	52
9	9,611858	9,960222	9,651636	10,348364	51
10	9,612140	9,960165	9,651974	10,348026	50
11	9,612421	9,960109	9,652312	10,347688	49
12	9,612702	9,960052	9,652650	10,347350	48
13	9,612983	9,959995	9,652988	10,347012	47
14	9,613264	9,959938	9,653326	10,346674	46
15	9,613545	9,959881	9,653663	10,346337	45
16	9,614825	9,959824	9,654000	10,345999	44
17	9,614105	9,959768	9,654337	10,345662	43
18	9,614385	9,959710	9,654674	10,345325	42
19	9,614665	9,959653	9,655011	10,344989	41
20	9,614944	9,959596	9,655348	10,344652	40
21	9,615223	9,959539	9,655684	10,344316	39
22	9,615502	9,959482	9,656020	10,343980	38
23	9,615781	9,959425	9,656355	10,343643	37
24	9,616050	9,959367	9,656692	10,343308	36
25	9,616338	9,959310	9,657028	10,342972	35
26	9,616616	9,959253	9,657363	10,342636	34
27	9,616894	9,959195	9,657699	10,342301	33
28	9,617172	9,959138	9,658034	10,341966	32
29	9,617450	9,959080	9,658369	10,341631	31
30	9,617727	9,959023	9,658704	10,341296	30
	Co-fine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

Degree 65.

## Degree 24.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9 617727	9,959023	9,658704	10,341296	30
31	9,618004	9,958955	9,659039	10,340926	29
32	9 618581	9,958908	9 659373	10 341627	28
33	9,618558	9,958850	9,659708	10 342292	27
34	9 618834	9,958792	9,6 0042	10 339958	26
35	9 619110	9,958734	9,660276	10 339624	25
36	9,619386	9,958677	9,660710	10 339290	24
37	9 619662	9,958619	9 661043	10 338957	23
38	9,619938	9,958561	9, 61377	10 338623	22
39	9,620213	9,958502	9,661710	10,338290	21
40	9,620488	9,958445	9,662043	10,337956	20
41	9,620763	9,958387	9,662376	10,337623	19
42	9,621038	9,958329	9,6 2709	10 337291	18
43	9,621313	9,958271	9,663042	10,336958	17
44	9,621587	9,958212	9,663374	10,336625	16
45	9,621861	9,958154	9,6 3707	10,336293	15
46	9,622135	9,958096	9,664039	10,335961	14
47	9,622409	9,958038	9,6 4371	10,335629	13
48	9,622682	9,957979	9,664703	10,335297	12
49	9,622956	9,957921	9,66 035	10,334965	11
50	9,623229	9,957862	9,6653 6	10 334634	10
51	9,623502	6,957804	9 6 3697	10 334302	9
52	9,623776	9,957745	9,666019	10 333971	8
53	9,624047	9,957687	9 666350	10,333640	7
54	9,624319	9,957628	9 666691	10 333309	6
55	9,624591	9,957570	9 667021	10 332979	5
56	9,624863	9,957511	9 667352	10 332648	4
57	9 625134	9,957452	9,667682	10,332318	3
58	9,625406	9,957393	9 668012	10,331987	2
59	9,625677	9,957334	9 668343	10 331657	1
60	9,625948	9,957276	9 668672	10,331327	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co Tang	Tangent	M

## Degree 65.

## Degree 25.

M	Sine	Co sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9.625948	9.957276	9.666072	10.31327	60
1	9.626219	9.957217	9.669002	10.320998	59
2	9.626490	9.957158	9.669332	10.328063	58
3	9.62669	9.957099	9.669661	10.320339	57
4	9.62730	9.957041	9.669990	10.330009	56
5	9.627,00	9.95 9. 7	9.670320	0.329680	55
6	9.627577	6.956932	9.670649	10.329351	54
7	9.627840	9.956862	9.670917	10.329022	53
8	9.628109	9.956803	9.671105	10.328694	52
9	9.628378	9.956744	9.671634	10.328365	51
10	9.628647	9.956684	9.671963	10.328035	50
11	9.628916	9.956625	9.672291	10.327609	49
12	9.629184	9.956565	9.672619	10.327351	48
13	9.629453	9.956506	9.672947	10.327052	47
14	9.629721	9.956446	9.673274	10.326725	46
15	9.629989	9.956387	9.673603	10.326	45
16	9.630257	9.956327	9.673929	10.326070	44
17	9.630524	9.956267	9.674259	10.325742	43
18	9.630792	9.956208	6.674584	10.325416	42
19	9.631059	9.956148	9.674910	10.325089	41
20	9.631326	9.956088	9.675237	10.324763	40
21	9.631592	9.956029	9.675564	10.324436	39
22	9.631859	9.955969	9.675890	10.324110	38
23	9.632125	9.955909	9.676216	10.323783	37
24	9.632392	9.955849	9.676543	10.323457	36
25	9.632657	9.955789	9.676869	10.323131	35
26	9.632923	9.955739	9.677194	10.322805	34
27	9.633189	9.955669	9.677520	10.322430	33
28	9.633454	9.955609	9.677845	10.322154	32
29	9.633719	9.95558	9.678171	10.321829	31
30	9.633984	9.955588	9.678496	10.321504	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 24.

## Degree 25.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
30	9.633984	9.955488	9.678496	10.321504	30
31	9.634249	9.955428	9.678821	10.321179	29
32	9.634514	9.955367	9.679146	10.320854	28
33	9.634778	9.955307	9.679471	10.320529	27
34	9.635042	9.955246	9.679795	10.320205	26
35	9.635306	9.955286	9.680120	10.319880	25
36	9.635570	9.955125	9.680444	10.319556	24
37	9.635833	9.955065	9.680768	10.319232	23
38	9.636097	9.955004	9.681092	10.318908	22
39	9.636360	9.954944	9.681416	10.318584	21
40	9.636623	9.954883	9.681740	10.318260	20
41	9.636886	9.954823	9.682063	10.317937	19
42	9.637148	9.954762	9.682386	10.317613	18
43	9.637411	9.954701	9.682710	10.317290	17
44	9.637673	9.954640	9.683033	10.316967	16
45	9.637935	9.954579	9.683356	10.316644	15
46	9.638197	9.954518	9.683678	10.316321	14
47	9.638458	9.954457	9.684001	10.315999	13
48	9.638720	9.954396	9.684324	10.315676	12
49	9.638981	9.954335	9.684646	10.315354	11
50	9.639242	9.954274	9.684968	10.315032	10
51	9.639503	9.954213	9.685290	10.314710	9
52	9.639764	9.954152	9.685612	10.314388	8
53	9.640024	9.954090	9.685934	10.314066	7
54	9.640284	9.954029	9.686255	10.313745	6
55	9.640544	9.953968	9.686577	10.313423	5
56	9.640804	9.953906	9.686898	10.313102	4
57	9.641064	9.953845	9.687219	10.312781	3
58	9.641323	9.953783	9.687540	10.312460	2
59	9.641583	9.953722	9.687861	10.312138	1
60	9.641842	9.953660	9.688182	10.311818	0
M	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 64.

## Degree 26.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co Tang.	M
0	9,641842	9,953660	9,688182	10,311818	60
1	9,642101	9,953593	9,688502	10,311493	59
2	9,642360	9,953537	9,688823	10,311177	58
3	9,642618	9,953475	9,689143	10,310857	57
4	9,642876	9,953413	9,689493	10,310537	56
5	9,643135	9,953351	9,689783	10,310217	55
6	9,643393	9,953290	9,690103	10,309897	54
7	9,643650	9,953228	9,690423	10,309577	53
8	9,643908	9,953166	9,690742	10,309258	52
9	9,644165	9,953104	9,691063	10,308938	51
10	9,644423	9,953042	9,69138	10,308619	50
11	9,644680	9,952980	9,691790	10,308300	49
12	9,644936	9,952917	9,692019	10,307981	48
13	9,645193	9,952855	9,692338	10,307662	47
14	9,645449	9,952793	9,692656	10,307343	46
15	9,645706	9,952731	9,692975	10,307025	45
16	9,645962	9,952668	9,693293	10,306706	44
17	9,646218	9,952606	9,693612	10,306388	43
18	9,646473	9,952544	9,693930	10,306070	42
19	9,646729	9,952481	9,694248	10,305752	41
20	9,646984	9,952419	9,694566	10,305434	40
21	9,647239	9,952356	9,694883	10,305117	39
22	9,647494	9,952294	9,695201	10,304799	38
23	9,647749	9,952231	9,695518	10,304482	37
24	9,64800	9,952168	9,695835	10,304164	36
25	9,648258	9,952105	9,696153	10,303847	35
26	9,648512	9,952043	9,696470	10,303530	34
27	9,648765	9,951980	9,696786	10,303213	33
28	9,648020	9,951917	9,697103	10,302897	32
29	9,649274	9,951854	9,697420	10,302580	31
30	9,64957	9,95179	9,697738	10,302264	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 36.



## Degree 26.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9.649527	9.951791	9.697738	10.302264	30
31	9.649781	9.951728	9.698052	10.301947	29
32	9.650034	9.951665	9.698369	10.301631	28
33	9.650287	9.951602	9.698685	10.301315	27
34	9.650519	9.951539	9.699001	10.300999	26
35	9.650798	9.951476	9.699316	10.300684	25
36	9.651044	9.951412	9.699632	10.300368	24
37	9.651796	9.951349	9.699947	10.300052	23
38	9.651648	9.951286	9.700253	10.299737	22
39	9.651800	9.951222	9.700578	10.299422	21
40	9.652052	9.951159	9.700893	10.299107	20
41	9.652303	9.951095	9.701208	10.298792	19
42	9.652555	9.951032	9.701522	10.298477	18
43	9.652806	9.950968	9.701837	10.298163	17
44	9.653057	9.950905	9.702152	10.297848	16
45	9.653307	9.950841	9.702466	10.297534	15
46	9.653558	9.950777	9.702780	10.297219	14
47	9.653808	9.950714	9.703095	10.296905	13
48	9.654059	9.950650	9.703409	10.296591	12
49	9.654309	9.950586	9.703722	10.296277	11
50	9.654558	9.950522	9.704036	10.295964	10
51	9.654808	9.950453	9.704350	10.295650	9
52	9.655057	9.950384	9.704663	10.295337	8
53	9.655307	9.950310	9.704976	10.295023	7
54	9.655556	9.950266	9.705290	10.294710	6
55	9.655805	9.950202	9.705603	10.294397	5
56	9.656053	9.950138	9.705915	10.294084	4
57	9.656302	9.950074	9.706228	10.293771	3
58	9.656550	9.950009	9.706541	10.293459	2
59	9.656799	9.949945	9.706853	10.293146	1
60	9.656647	9.949881	9.707166	10.292834	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 63.

## Degree 27.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9.657047	9.949880	9.707166	10.292834	60
1	9.657295	9.949816	9.707478	10.292523	59
2	9.657542	9.949752	9.707790	10.292210	58
3	9.657790	9.949687	9.708102	10.291897	57
4	9.658037	9.949623	9.708414	10.291586	56
5	9.658284	9.949558	9.708726	10.291274	55
6	9.658531	9.949494	9.709037	10.290962	54
7	9.658777	9.949429	9.709349	10.290651	53
8	9.659024	9.949364	9.709660	10.290340	52
9	9.659271	9.949300	9.709971	10.290029	51
10	9.659517	9.949238	9.710282	10.289718	50
11	9.659763	9.949174	9.710593	10.289407	49
12	9.660009	9.949105	9.710904	10.289096	48
13	9.660255	9.949040	9.711214	10.288785	47
14	9.660500	9.948976	9.711525	10.288475	46
15	9.660746	9.948910	9.711836	10.288164	45
16	9.660991	9.948845	9.712146	10.287854	44
17	9.661236	9.948780	9.712456	10.287544	43
18	9.661481	9.948715	9.712766	10.287234	42
19	9.661726	9.948650	9.713076	10.286924	41
20	9.661970	9.948584	9.713385	10.286614	40
21	9.662214	9.948519	9.713695	10.286305	39
22	9.662459	9.948453	9.714005	10.285995	38
23	9.662702	9.948388	9.714314	10.285686	37
24	9.662947	9.948323	9.714624	10.285376	36
25	9.663190	9.948257	9.714933	10.285067	35
26	9.663433	9.948191	9.715241	10.284758	34
27	9.663677	9.948126	9.715550	10.284449	33
28	9.663920	9.948060	9.715859	10.284140	32
29	9.664164	9.947995	9.716168	10.283832	31
30	9.664406	9.947929	9.716477	10.283523	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 62.

## Degree 27.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
30	9.664406	9.947929	9.716477	10.283523	30
31	9.664648	9.947863	9.716785	10.283215	29
32	9.664891	9.947797	9.717093	10.282907	28
33	9.665133	9.947731	9.717401	10.282598	27
34	9.665375	9.947665	9.717709	10.282290	26
35	9.665617	9.947599	9.718017	10.281983	25
36	9.665858	9.947533	9.718325	10.281675	24
37	9.666100	9.947467	9.718633	10.281367	23
38	9.666341	9.947401	9.718940	10.281060	22
39	9.666583	9.947335	9.719248	10.280752	21
40	9.666824	9.947269	9.719555	10.280445	20
41	9.667065	9.947203	9.719862	10.280138	19
42	9.667305	9.947136	9.720169	10.279831	18
43	9.667546	9.947070	9.720476	10.279524	17
44	9.667786	9.947004	9.720783	10.279217	16
45	9.668026	9.946937	9.721089	10.278911	15
46	9.668266	9.946871	9.721395	10.278604	14
47	9.668506	9.946804	9.721702	10.278298	13
48	9.668746	9.946738	9.722008	10.277991	12
49	9.668986	9.946671	9.722315	10.277685	11
50	9.669225	9.946604	9.722621	10.277379	10
51	9.669464	9.946537	9.722927	10.277073	9
52	9.669703	9.946471	9.723232	10.276768	8
53	9.669942	9.946404	9.723538	10.276462	7
54	9.670181	9.946337	9.723843	10.276156	6
55	9.670419	9.946270	9.724149	10.275851	5
56	9.670657	9.946203	9.724454	10.275546	4
57	9.670896	9.946136	9.724759	10.275240	3
58	9.671134	9.946069	9.725065	10.274935	2
59	9.671372	9.946002	9.725369	10.274630	1
60	9.671609	9.946935	9.725674	10.274326	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 26.

## Degree 28.

V.	Sine	Co-fine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9.671609	9.945925	9.725674	10.274326	60
1	9.671847	9.945868	9.725979	10.274021	59
2	9.672084	9.945800	9.726284	10.273816	58
3	9.672321	9.945733	9.726588	10.273412	57
4	9.672558	9.945666	9.726892	10.273107	56
5	9.672795	9.945598	9.727197	10.272803	55
6	9.673032	9.945531	9.727501	10.272499	54
7	9.673268	9.945463	9.727805	10.272195	53
8	9.673505	9.945396	9.728109	10.271891	52
9	9.673741	9.945328	9.728412	10.271587	51
10	9.673977	9.945261	9.728716	10.271284	50
11	9.674213	9.945193	9.729020	10.270980	49
12	9.674448	9.945125	9.729323	10.270677	48
13	9.674684	9.945058	9.729626	10.270374	47
14	9.674919	9.944990	9.729929	10.270070	46
15	9.675154	9.944922	9.730222	10.279767	45
16	9.675389	9.944854	9.730535	10.269464	44
17	9.675623	9.944786	9.730838	10.269162	43
18	9.675859	9.944718	9.731141	10.268859	42
19	9.676094	9.944650	9.731443	10.268556	41
20	9.676328	9.944582	9.731746	10.268354	40
21	9.676562	9.944514	9.732048	10.267952	39
22	9.676796	9.944446	9.732351	10.267649	38
23	9.677030	9.944377	9.732653	10.267347	37
24	9.677264	9.944309	9.732955	10.267045	36
25	9.677497	9.944241	9.733257	10.266743	35
26	9.677731	9.944172	9.733558	10.266441	34
27	9.677964	9.944104	9.733860	10.266140	33
28	9.678197	9.944035	9.734162	10.265838	32
29	9.678430	9.943967	9.734463	10.265537	31
30	9.678663	9.943898	9.734764	10.265236	30
	Co-fine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 61.

## Degree 28.

M	Sine	Co-Sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9.978663	9.942898	9.724764	10.265236	30
31	9.678895	9.943830	9.735666	10.264934	29
32	9.679128	9.943761	9.735362	10.264633	28
33	9.679360	9.943692	9.735668	10.264332	27
34	9.679592	9.943624	9.735968	10.264031	26
35	9.679824	9.943555	9.736269	10.263731	25
36	9.680056	9.943486	9.736570	10.263430	24
37	9.680288	9.943417	9.736870	10.263130	23
38	9.680519	9.943348	9.737171	10.262829	22
39	9.680750	9.943279	9.737471	10.262529	21
40	9.680982	9.943210	9.737771	10.262229	20
41	9.681213	9.943141	9.738071	10.261929	19
42	9.681443	9.943071	9.738371	10.261629	18
43	9.681674	9.943003	9.738671	10.261329	17
44	9.681904	9.942933	9.738971	10.261029	16
45	9.682135	9.942864	9.739271	10.260729	15
46	9.682365	9.942795	9.739570	10.260430	14
47	9.682595	9.942725	9.739870	10.260130	13
48	9.682825	9.942656	9.740169	10.259831	12
49	9.683055	9.942587	9.740468	10.259532	11
50	9.683284	9.942517	9.740767	10.259233	10
51	9.683514	9.942448	9.741066	10.258934	9
52	9.683743	9.942378	9.741365	10.258635	8
53	9.683972	9.942308	9.741664	10.258336	7
54	9.684201	9.942239	9.741962	10.258038	6
55	9.684430	9.942169	9.742261	10.257739	5
56	9.684658	9.942099	9.742559	10.257441	4
57	9.684887	9.942029	9.742858	10.257142	3
58	9.685115	9.941959	9.743156	10.256844	2
59	9.685343	9.941889	9.743454	10.256546	1
60	9.685571	9.941819	9.743751	10.256248	0
	Co-Sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 61.

## Degree 29.

	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
5	9.685571	9.941819	9.742752	10.256248	60
1	9.685799	9.941749	9.744050	10.255950	59
2	9.686027	9.941679	9.744348	10.255652	58
3	9.686254	9.941609	9.744645	10.255355	57
4	9.686482	9.941539	9.744943	10.255057	56
5	9.686709	9.941468	9.745240	10.254760	55
6	9.686936	9.941398	9.745538	10.254462	54
7	9.687163	9.941328	9.745835	10.254165	53
8	9.687389	9.941257	9.746132	10.253868	52
9	9.687616	9.941187	9.746429	10.253571	51
0	9.687842	9.941116	9.746726	10.253274	50
1	9.688069	9.941046	9.747023	10.252977	49
2	9.688295	9.940975	9.747319	10.252680	48
3	9.688523	9.940905	9.747616	10.252384	47
4	9.688747	9.940834	9.747912	10.252087	46
5	9.688972	9.940763	9.748209	10.251791	45
6	9.689198	9.940693	9.748505	10.251495	44
7	9.689421	9.940622	9.748801	10.251199	43
8	9.689648	9.940551	9.749097	10.250902	42
9	9.689873	9.940480	9.749393	10.250607	41
0	9.690098	9.940409	9.749689	10.250311	40
1	9.690323	9.940338	9.749985	10.250015	39
2	9.690548	9.940267	9.750281	10.249719	38
3	9.690772	9.940196	9.750576	10.249424	37
4	9.690996	9.940125	9.750872	10.249128	36
5	9.691220	9.940053	9.751167	10.248833	35
6	9.691444	9.939982	9.751462	10.248538	34
7	9.691668	9.939911	9.751757	10.248243	33
8	9.691892	9.939840	9.752052	10.247948	32
9	9.692115	9.939768	9.752347	10.247653	31
30	9.692339	9.939697	9.752642	10.247358	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 60.

## Degree 29.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9.692339	9.939697	9.752642	10.247358	30
31	9.692562	9.939625	9.752937	10.247063	29
32	9.692785	9.939554	9.753231	10.246769	28
33	9.693008	9.939482	9.753526	10.246474	27
34	9.693231	9.939410	9.753820	10.246180	26
35	9.693453	9.939339	9.754115	10.245885	25
36	9.693676	9.939267	9.754409	10.245591	24
37	9.693898	9.939195	9.754703	10.245297	23
38	9.694120	9.939125	9.754997	10.245003	22
39	9.694342	9.939051	9.755291	10.244709	21
40	9.694564	9.938980	9.755584	10.244415	20
41	9.694786	9.938908	9.755878	10.244122	19
42	9.695007	9.938835	9.756172	10.243828	18
43	9.695229	9.938763	9.756465	10.243535	17
44	9.695450	9.938691	9.756759	10.243241	16
45	9.695671	9.938619	9.757052	10.242948	15
46	9.695892	9.938547	9.757345	10.242655	14
47	9.696113	9.938475	9.757638	10.242362	13
48	9.696334	9.938402	9.757931	10.242069	12
49	9.696554	9.938330	9.758224	10.241776	11
50	9.696774	9.938257	9.758517	10.241483	10
51	9.696995	9.938185	9.758810	10.241190	9
52	9.697215	9.938112	9.759102	10.240898	8
53	9.697435	9.938040	9.759395	10.240605	7
54	9.697654	9.937967	9.759687	10.240313	6
55	9.697874	9.937895	9.759979	10.240021	5
56	9.698093	9.937822	9.760271	10.239728	4
57	9.698313	9.937740	9.760564	10.239436	3
58	9.698532	9.937676	9.760856	10.239144	2
59	9.698751	9.937593	9.761147	10.238862	1
60	9.698975	9.937531	9.761439	10.238561	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	

-- Degree 60.

## Degree 30.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9.699970	9.937524	9.761439	10.238561	60
1	9.699189	9.937458	9.761731	10.238269	59
2	9.699407	9.937385	9.762023	10.237977	58
3	9.699626	9.937312	9.762314	10.237686	57
4	9.699844	9.937238	9.762606	10.237394	56
5	9.700062	9.937165	9.762897	10.237103	55
6	9.700280	9.937092	9.763188	10.236812	54
7	9.700498	9.937019	9.763479	10.236521	53
8	9.700716	9.936945	9.763770	10.236230	52
9	9.700933	9.936872	9.764061	10.235939	51
10	9.701151	9.936799	9.764352	10.235648	50
11	9.701368	9.936725	9.764643	10.235357	49
12	9.701585	9.936652	9.764933	10.235067	48
13	9.701802	9.936578	9.765224	10.234776	47
14	9.702019	9.936505	9.765514	10.234486	46
15	9.702236	9.936431	9.765805	10.234195	45
16	9.702452	9.936357	9.766095	10.233905	44
17	9.702669	9.936284	9.766385	10.233615	43
18	9.702885	9.936210	9.766675	10.233325	42
19	9.703101	9.936136	9.766965	10.233035	41
20	9.703317	9.936062	9.767255	10.232745	40
21	9.703533	9.935988	9.767545	10.232455	39
22	9.703748	9.935914	9.767834	10.232166	38
23	9.703964	9.935840	9.768124	10.231876	37
24	9.704179	9.935766	9.768413	10.231587	36
25	9.704395	9.935692	9.768703	10.231297	35
26	9.704610	9.935618	9.768992	10.231008	34
27	9.704825	9.935543	9.769281	10.230719	33
28	9.705040	9.935469	9.769570	10.230430	32
29	9.705254	9.935395	9.769859	10.230141	31
30	9.705469	9.935320	9.770148	10.229852	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 59.



## Degree 30.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
30	9.705469	9.935320	9.770148	10.229852	30
31	9.705683	9.935246	9.770437	10.229363	29
32	9.705897	9.935171	9.770726	10.229274	28
33	9.706112	9.935097	9.771015	10.228985	27
34	9.706326	9.935022	9.771303	10.228697	26
35	9.706539	9.934948	9.771592	10.228408	25
36	9.706753	9.934873	9.771880	10.228120	24
37	9.706967	9.934798	9.772168	10.227832	23
38	9.707180	9.934723	9.772456	10.227543	22
39	9.707393	9.934649	9.772745	10.227255	21
40	9.707506	9.934574	9.773033	10.226967	20
41	9.707819	9.934499	9.773321	10.226679	19
42	9.708032	9.934424	9.773608	10.226391	18
43	9.708245	9.934349	9.773896	10.226104	17
44	9.708457	9.934274	9.774184	10.225816	16
45	9.708670	9.934199	9.774471	10.225529	15
46	9.708882	9.934123	9.774759	10.225241	14
47	9.709094	9.934048	9.775046	10.224954	13
48	9.709306	9.933973	9.775333	10.224666	12
49	9.709518	9.933897	9.775621	10.224379	11
50	9.709730	9.933822	9.775908	10.224092	10
51	9.709941	9.933747	9.776195	10.223805	9
52	9.710153	9.933671	9.776482	10.223518	8
53	9.710364	9.933596	9.776768	10.223232	7
54	9.710575	9.933520	9.777055	10.222945	6
55	9.710786	9.933444	9.777342	10.222658	5
56	9.710997	9.933369	9.777628	10.222372	4
57	9.711208	9.933293	9.777915	10.222085	3
58	9.711418	9.933217	9.778201	10.221799	2
59	9.711629	9.933141	9.778487	10.221513	1
60	9.711839	9.923066	9.778774	10.221226	0
	Co sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 59.

## Degree 31.

M.	Sine	Co sine	Tangent	Co Tang.	
0	9.711839	9.922066	9.778774	10.221226	60
1	9.712049	9.922990	9.779060	10.220940	59
2	9.712259	9.922914	9.779346	10.220654	58
3	9.712469	9.922838	9.779632	10.220368	57
4	9.712679	9.922761	9.779918	10.220082	56
5	9.712889	9.922685	9.780203	10.219796	55
6	9.713098	9.922609	9.780489	10.219511	54
7	9.713308	9.922533	9.780775	10.219225	53
8	9.713517	9.922457	9.781060	10.218940	52
9	9.713726	9.922380	9.781346	10.218654	51
10	9.713935	9.922304	9.781631	10.218369	50
11	9.714144	9.922447	9.781916	10.218084	49
12	9.714352	9.922151	9.782202	10.217799	48
13	9.714561	9.922074	9.782486	10.217514	47
14	9.714769	9.921990	9.782771	10.217229	46
15	9.714977	9.921921	9.783056	10.216944	45
16	9.715186	9.921845	9.783341	10.216659	44
17	9.715394	9.921768	9.783626	10.216374	43
18	9.715601	9.921691	9.783910	10.216090	42
19	9.715809	9.921914	9.784195	10.215805	41
20	9.716017	9.921537	9.784479	10.215520	40
21	9.716224	9.921460	9.784764	10.215236	39
22	9.716431	9.921383	9.785048	10.214952	38
23	9.716639	9.921305	9.785332	10.214668	37
24	9.716846	9.921229	9.785616	10.214384	36
25	9.717053	9.921152	9.785900	10.214099	35
26	9.717259	9.921079	9.786184	10.213816	34
27	9.717456	9.920998	9.786468	10.213532	33
28	9.717672	9.920920	9.786752	10.213248	32
29	9.717869	9.920843	9.787036	10.212964	31
30	9.718085	9.920766	9.787319	10.212681	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 58.

## Degree 31.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9.71605	9.930766	9.787319	10.212681	30
31	9.718291	9.930688	9.787603	10.212397	29
32	9.718497	9.930611	9.787886	10.212114	28
33	9.718703	9.930533	9.788170	10.211830	27
34	9.718909	9.930456	9.788453	10.211547	26
35	9.719114	9.930378	9.788736	10.211264	25
36	9.719320	9.930305	9.789019	10.210981	24
37	9.719525	9.930223	9.789302	10.210698	23
38	9.719730	9.930145	9.789585	10.210415	22
39	9.719935	9.930067	9.789868	10.210132	21
40	9.720140	9.929989	9.770151	10.209849	20
41	9.720345	9.929911	9.790433	10.209566	19
42	9.720549	9.929833	9.790716	10.209284	18
43	9.720754	9.929755	9.790999	10.209001	17
44	9.720958	9.929677	9.790281	10.208719	16
45	9.721162	9.929599	9.791563	10.208436	15
46	9.721366	9.929521	9.791846	10.208154	14
47	9.721570	9.929442	9.792128	10.207872	13
48	9.721774	9.929364	9.792410	10.207590	12
49	9.721978	9.929283	9.792692	10.207308	11
50	9.722181	9.929207	9.792974	10.207024	10
51	9.722385	9.929129	9.793256	10.206744	9
52	9.722588	9.929050	9.793538	10.206462	8
53	9.722791	9.928972	9.793819	10.206180	7
54	9.722994	9.928893	9.794101	10.205899	6
55	9.723197	9.928814	9.794388	10.205627	5
56	9.723400	9.928736	9.794664	10.205336	4
57	9.723603	9.928657	9.794945	10.205054	3
58	9.723805	9.928578	9.795227	10.204773	2
59	9.724007	9.928499	9.795508	10.204492	1
60	9.724219	9.928420	9.795789	10.204211	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 58.

## Degree 32.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9.724210	9.928420	9.795789	10.204211	60
1	9.724412	9.928341	9.796070	10.203930	59
2	9.724614	9.928262	9.796351	10.203649	58
3	9.724816	9.928183	9.796632	10.203368	57
4	9.725017	9.928104	9.796913	10.203087	56
5	9.725219	9.928025	9.797194	10.202806	55
6	9.725620	9.927946	9.797474	10.202522	54
7	9.725622	9.927867	9.797755	10.202245	53
8	9.725823	9.927787	9.798036	10.201964	52
9	9.726024	9.927708	9.798316	10.201684	51
10	9.726225	9.927628	9.798596	10.201404	50
11	9.726426	9.927549	9.798877	10.201123	49
12	9.726626	9.927469	9.799157	10.200843	48
13	9.726827	9.927390	9.799437	10.200563	47
14	9.727027	9.927310	9.799717	10.200283	46
15	9.727228	9.927231	9.799997	10.200003	45
16	9.727428	9.927151	9.800277	10.199723	44
17	9.727628	9.927071	9.800557	10.199443	43
18	9.727828	9.926991	9.800836	10.199163	42
19	9.728027	9.926911	9.801116	10.198884	41
20	9.728227	9.926831	9.801396	10.198604	40
21	9.728427	9.926751	9.801675	10.198325	39
22	9.728626	9.926671	9.801955	10.198045	38
23	9.728825	9.926591	9.802234	10.197766	37
24	9.729024	9.926511	9.802513	10.197487	36
25	9.729223	9.926431	9.802792	10.197207	35
26	9.729422	9.926351	9.803072	10.196928	34
27	9.729621	9.926270	9.803351	10.196649	33
28	9.729820	9.926190	9.803630	10.196370	32
29	9.730018	9.926110	9.803908	10.196091	31
30	9.730216	9.926029	9.804187	10.195813	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 57.

## Degree 32.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9.730216	9.926079	9.804187	10.195813	30
31	9.730415	9.925949	9.804466	10.195534	29
32	9.730613	9.925868	9.804745	10.195255	28
33	9.730811	9.925787	9.805023	10.194977	27
34	9.731009	9.925707	9.805302	10.194698	26
35	9.731206	9.925626	9.805580	10.194420	25
36	9.731404	9.925545	9.805859	10.194141	24
37	9.731601	9.925464	9.806137	10.193863	23
38	9.731799	9.925384	9.806415	10.193585	22
39	9.731996	9.925303	9.806693	10.193309	21
40	9.732193	9.925222	9.806971	10.192828	20
41	9.732390	9.925141	9.807249	10.192751	19
42	9.732587	9.925060	9.807527	10.192433	18
43	9.732784	9.924978	9.807805	10.192195	17
44	9.732980	9.924897	9.808083	10.191917	16
45	9.733177	9.924816	9.808361	10.191639	15
46	9.733373	9.924735	9.808638	10.191362	14
47	9.733569	9.924653	9.808916	10.191084	13
48	9.733765	9.924572	9.809193	10.190807	12
49	9.733961	9.924491	9.809471	10.190529	11
50	9.734157	9.924409	9.809748	10.190252	10
51	9.734353	9.924328	9.810025	10.189975	9
52	9.734548	9.924246	9.810302	10.189697	8
53	9.734744	9.924164	9.810580	10.189420	7
54	9.734939	9.924083	9.810857	10.189143	6
55	9.735134	9.924001	9.811134	10.188866	5
56	9.735330	9.923919	9.811410	10.188589	4
57	9.735525	9.923837	9.811687	10.188313	3
58	9.735719	9.923755	9.811964	10.188036	2
59	9.735914	9.923673	9.812241	10.187759	1
60	9.736109	9.923591	9.812517	10.187483	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 57.

## Degree 33.

M	Sine	Co-sine.	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9.736109	9.923591	9.812517	10.187483	68
1	9.736309	9.923509	9.812794	10.187206	59
2	9.737497	9.923427	9.813070	10.186930	58
3	9.736692	9.923340	9.813347	10.186653	57
4	9.736886	9.923023	9.813623	10.186377	56
5	9.737080	9.923180	9.813899	10.186101	55
6	9.737274	9.923098	9.814175	10.185824	54
7	9.737467	9.923016	9.814452	10.185548	53
8	9.737661	9.922930	9.814728	10.185272	52
9	9.737854	9.922851	9.815004	10.184996	51
10	9.738048	9.922768	9.815279	10.184720	50
11	9.738241	9.922680	9.815555	10.184445	49
12	9.738434	9.922605	9.815831	10.184169	48
13	9.738627	9.922520	9.816107	10.183893	47
14	9.738820	9.922438	9.816382	10.183617	46
15	9.739013	9.922355	9.816658	10.183342	45
16	9.739205	9.922271	9.816933	10.183066	44
17	9.739398	9.922189	9.817209	10.182791	43
18	9.739590	9.922106	9.817484	10.182516	42
19	9.739783	9.922023	9.817759	10.182040	41
20	9.739975	9.921940	9.818035	10.181965	40
21	9.740197	9.921857	9.818310	10.181690	39
22	9.740319	9.921770	9.818585	10.181415	38
23	9.740540	9.921690	9.818860	10.181140	37
24	9.740742	9.921607	9.819135	10.180855	36
25	9.740934	9.921524	9.819410	10.180590	35
26	9.741125	9.921441	9.819684	10.180315	34
27	9.741316	9.921357	9.819959	10.180041	33
28	9.741507	9.921274	9.820234	10.179766	32
29	9.741698	9.921190	9.820568	10.179492	31
30	9.741889	9.921100	9.820783	10.179217	30
	Co-sine.	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 56.

## Degree 33.

M	Sine	Co-fine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9.741889	9.922107	9.820783	10.179217	30
31	9.742086	9.921023	9.821057	10.178943	29
33	9.742271	9.920939	9.821332	10.178668	28
33	9.742461	9.920855	9.821606	10.178394	27
34	9.742652	9.920772	9.821880	10.178120	26
35	9.742842	9.920688	9.822154	10.177846	25
36	9.743032	9.920604	9.822429	10.177571	24
37	9.743223	9.920520	9.822703	10.177297	23
38	9.743412	9.920436	9.822977	10.177023	22
39	9.743602	9.920352	9.823250	10.176739	21
40	9.743792	9.920268	9.823524	10.176476	20
41	9.743982	9.920184	9.823798	10.176202	19
42	9.744171	9.920093	9.824072	10.175928	18
43	9.744361	9.920015	9.824345	10.175655	17
44	9.744550	9.919931	9.824619	10.175381	16
45	9.744739	9.919846	9.824892	10.175108	15
46	9.744928	9.919762	9.825166	10.174834	14
47	9.745117	9.919677	9.825439	10.174560	13
48	9.745305	9.919593	9.825713	10.174287	12
49	9.745494	9.919508	9.825986	10.174014	11
50	9.745683	9.919424	9.826259	10.173741	10
51	9.745871	9.919339	9.826532	10.173468	9
52	9.746059	9.919254	9.826805	10.173195	8
53	9.746248	9.919169	9.827078	10.172922	7
54	9.746436	9.919084	9.827351	10.172649	6
55	9.746624	9.918999	9.827624	10.172376	5
56	9.746811	9.918915	9.827897	10.172103	4
57	9.746999	9.918830	9.828170	10.171830	3
58	9.747187	9.918744	9.828442	10.171558	2
59	9.747374	9.918656	9.828715	10.171285	1
60	9.747562	9.918574	9.828987	10.171012	0
	Co-fine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 56.

## Degree 33.

	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9.747562	9.918574	9.828987	10.171012	60
1	9.747749	9.918489	9.829260	10.170740	59
2	9.747936	9.918404	9.829532	10.170468	58
3	9.748123	9.918318	9.829805	10.170195	57
4	9.748310	9.918233	9.830077	10.169923	56
5	9.748497	9.918147	9.830349	10.169651	55
6	9.748683	9.918062	9.830621	10.169379	54
7	9.748870	9.917976	9.830893	10.169106	53
8	9.749056	9.917891	9.831165	10.168834	52
9	9.749242	9.917805	9.831437	10.168562	51
10	9.749429	9.917719	9.831709	10.168291	50
11	9.749615	9.917634	9.831981	10.168019	49
12	9.749801	9.917548	9.832253	10.167747	48
13	9.749986	9.917462	9.832525	10.167475	47
14	9.750172	9.917376	9.832796	10.167204	46
15	9.750358	9.917290	9.833068	10.166932	45
16	9.750543	9.917204	9.833339	10.166660	44
17	9.750729	9.917118	9.833611	10.166389	43
18	9.750914	9.917032	9.833882	10.166118	42
19	9.751099	9.916945	9.834154	10.165846	41
20	9.751284	9.916859	9.834425	10.165575	40
21	9.751469	9.916773	9.834696	10.165304	39
22	9.751654	9.916686	9.834967	10.165033	38
23	9.751838	9.916600	9.835238	10.164762	37
24	9.752023	9.916514	9.835509	10.164491	36
25	9.752207	9.916427	9.835780	10.164220	35
26	9.752392	9.916240	9.836051	10.163949	34
27	9.752576	9.916254	9.836322	10.163678	33
28	9.752760	9.916167	9.836593	10.163407	32
29	9.752944	9.916080	9.836864	10.163136	31
30	9.753128	9.915994	9.837134	10.162866	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 55.



## Degree 34.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co Tang.	
30	9.752128	9.915994	9.827134	10.126866	30
31	9.753312	9.915907	9.837405	10.162595	29
32	9.753495	9.915820	9.837675	10.162325	28
33	9.753679	9.915733	9.837946	10.162054	27
34	9.753862	9.915646	9.838216	10.161784	26
35	9.754046	9.915559	9.838487	10.161513	25
36	9.754229	9.915472	9.838757	10.161243	24
37	9.754412	9.915385	9.839027	10.160973	23
38	9.754595	9.915297	9.839297	10.160702	22
39	9.754778	9.915210	9.839568	10.160432	21
40	9.754960	9.915123	9.839838	10.160162	20
41	9.755143	9.915035	9.840108	10.159892	19
42	9.755325	9.914948	9.840378	10.159622	18
43	9.755508	9.914860	9.840647	10.159352	17
44	9.755690	9.914773	9.840917	10.159083	16
45	9.755872	9.914685	9.841187	10.158813	15
46	9.756054	9.914597	9.841457	10.158543	14
47	9.756236	9.914510	9.841726	10.158273	13
48	9.756418	9.914422	9.841996	10.158004	12
49	9.756600	9.914334	9.842266	10.157734	11
50	9.756781	9.914246	9.842535	10.157465	10
51	9.756963	9.914158	9.842804	10.157195	9
52	9.757144	9.914070	9.843074	10.156926	8
53	9.757306	9.913982	9.843343	10.156657	7
54	9.757507	9.913894	9.843602	10.156387	6
55	9.757688	9.913806	9.843882	10.156118	5
56	9.757869	9.913718	9.844151	10.155849	4
57	9.758049	9.913630	9.844420	10.155580	3
58	9.758230	9.913542	9.844689	10.155311	2
59	9.758411	9.913453	9.844958	10.155042	1
60	9.758591	9.913364	9.845227	10.154774	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 55.

## Degree 35.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
0	9.758591	9.913364	9.845227	10.154774	00
1	9.758772	9.913270	9.845496	10.154574	59
2	9.758952	9.913187	9.845764	10.154235	58
3	9.759132	9.913091	9.846533	10.153967	57
4	9.759312	9.913010	9.846302	10.153698	56
5	9.759492	9.912972	9.846570	10.153429	55
6	9.759672	9.912833	9.846839	10.153161	54
7	9.759851	9.912744	9.847107	10.152892	53
8	9.760031	9.912655	9.847376	10.152624	52
9	9.760210	9.912566	9.847644	10.152356	51
10	9.760390	9.912477	9.847912	10.152087	50
11	9.760569	9.912388	9.848181	10.151819	49
12	9.760748	9.912299	9.848449	10.151551	48
13	9.760927	9.912210	9.848717	10.151283	47
14	9.761106	9.912121	9.848985	10.151015	46
15	9.761285	9.912031	9.849254	10.150746	45
16	9.761464	9.911942	9.849522	10.150478	44
17	9.761642	9.911853	9.849789	10.150215	43
18	9.761821	9.911763	9.850057	10.149943	42
19	9.761999	9.911674	9.850325	10.149675	41
20	9.762177	9.911584	9.850592	10.149407	40
21	9.762456	9.911495	9.850861	10.149139	39
22	9.762534	9.911405	9.851128	10.148872	38
23	9.762712	9.911315	9.851396	10.148604	37
24	9.762889	9.911226	9.851664	10.148336	36
25	9.762067	9.911136	9.851931	10.148069	35
26	9.763245	9.911046	9.852199	10.147801	34
27	9.763422	9.910956	9.852466	10.147534	33
28	9.763599	9.910866	9.852701	10.147267	32
29	9.763777	9.910776	9.853001	10.146999	31
30	9.763954	9.910686	9.853268	10.146732	30
	Co sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 54.

## Degree 35.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9.763954	9.910686	9.853268	10.146732	30
31	9.764131	9.910596	9.853532	10.146465	29
32	9.764306	9.910506	9.853802	10.146198	28
33	9.764485	9.910415	9.854069	10.145930	27
34	9.764662	9.910325	9.854336	10.145664	26
35	9.764838	9.910235	9.854603	10.145397	25
36	9.765015	9.910144	9.854870	10.145130	24
37	9.765191	9.910054	9.855137	10.144863	23
38	9.765367	9.909963	9.855404	10.144596	22
39	9.765544	9.909873	9.855671	10.144329	21
40	9.765720	9.909782	9.855937	10.144063	20
41	9.765896	9.909691	9.856204	10.143796	19
42	9.766071	9.909601	9.856471	10.143529	18
43	9.766247	9.909510	9.856737	10.143263	17
44	9.766423	9.909419	9.857004	10.142996	16
45	9.766598	9.909328	9.857270	10.142730	15
46	9.766774	9.909237	9.857537	10.142463	14
47	9.766949	9.909146	9.857803	10.142197	13
48	9.767124	9.909055	9.858069	10.141931	12
49	9.767299	9.908964	9.858336	10.141664	11
50	6.767474	9.908873	9.858602	10.141398	10
51	9.767649	9.908781	9.858868	10.141132	9
52	9.767824	9.908690	9.859134	10.140866	8
53	9.767997	9.908599	9.859400	10.140600	7
54	9.768173	9.908509	9.859666	10.140334	6
55	9.768348	9.908416	9.859932	10.140068	5
56	9.768522	9.908324	9.860198	10.139802	4
57	9.768696	9.908233	9.860464	10.139536	3
58	9.768871	9.908141	9.860730	10.139270	2
59	9.769045	9.908049	9.860995	10.139005	1
60	9.769219	9.907958	9.861261	10.138739	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 54.

## Degree 36.

M	Sine	Co sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
0	9.769219	9.907958	9.861261	10.138739	60
1	9.769392	9.907866	9.861527	10.138473	59
2	9.769506	9.907774	9.861792	10.138208	58
3	9.769740	9.907682	9.862053	10.137942	57
4	9.769913	9.907590	9.862323	10.137677	56
5	9.770087	9.907498	9.862589	10.137411	55
6	9.770260	9.907406	9.862854	10.137146	54
7	9.770433	9.907314	9.863119	10.136880	53
8	9.770606	9.907221	9.863385	10.136615	52
9	9.770779	9.907129	9.863650	10.136350	51
0	9.770952	9.907037	9.863915	10.136085	50
1	9.771125	9.906945	9.864180	10.135820	49
2	9.771298	9.906852	9.864445	10.135554	48
3	9.771270	9.906760	9.864710	10.135289	47
4	9.771643	9.906667	9.864975	10.135024	46
5	9.771815	9.906574	9.865240	10.134759	45
6	9.771987	9.906482	9.865505	10.134495	44
7	9.772159	9.906389	9.865770	10.134230	43
8	9.772331	9.906296	9.866035	10.133965	42
9	9.772503	9.906203	9.866300	10.133700	41
0	9.772675	9.906111	9.866564	10.133436	40
1	9.772847	9.906018	9.866829	10.133171	39
2	9.773018	9.905925	9.867094	10.132906	38
3	9.773190	9.905832	9.867358	10.132642	37
4	9.773361	9.905738	9.867623	10.132377	36
5	9.773533	9.905645	9.867887	10.132113	35
6	9.773704	9.905552	9.868152	10.131848	34
7	9.773875	9.905459	9.868416	10.131584	33
8	9.774046	9.905365	9.868680	10.131320	32
9	9.774217	9.905272	9.868945	10.131055	31
0	9.774388	9.905179	9.869209	10.130791	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 53.

## Degree 36.

M	Sine	Co-fine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
30	9.774388	9.905179	9.862209	10.130791	30
31	9.774558	9.905085	9.864773	10.130527	29
32	9.774729	9.904992	9.867337	10.130263	28
33	9.774899	9.904898	9.870001	10.129999	27
34	9.775070	9.904804	9.870265	10.129735	26
35	9.775240	9.904711	9.870529	10.129471	25
36	9.775410	9.904617	9.870793	10.129207	24
37	9.775580	9.904523	9.871057	10.128943	23
38	9.775750	9.904429	9.871321	10.128679	22
39	9.775920	9.904335	9.871585	10.128415	21
40	9.776090	9.904241	9.871849	10.128151	20
41	9.776259	9.904147	9.872112	10.127888	19
42	9.776429	9.904053	9.872376	10.127624	18
43	9.776598	9.903959	9.872640	10.127360	17
44	9.776768	9.903864	9.872903	10.127097	16
45	9.776937	9.903770	9.873167	10.126833	15
46	9.777106	9.903676	9.873430	10.126570	14
47	9.777275	9.903581	9.873694	10.126306	13
48	9.777444	9.903486	9.873957	10.126043	12
49	9.777613	9.903392	9.874220	10.125780	11
50	9.777781	9.903298	9.874480	10.125516	10
51	9.777950	9.903203	9.874747	10.125253	9
52	9.778119	9.903108	9.875010	10.124990	8
53	9.778287	9.903013	9.875273	10.124727	7
54	9.778455	9.902919	9.875536	10.124464	6
55	9.778623	9.902824	9.875799	10.124201	5
56	9.778792	9.902729	9.876063	10.123937	4
57	9.778960	9.902634	9.876326	10.123674	3
58	9.779129	9.902539	9.876589	10.123411	2
59	9.779295	9.902444	9.876851	10.123149	1
60	9.779463	9.902349	9.877114	10.122885	0
	Co-fine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

.. Degree 53.

## Degree 37.

M	Sine	Co-fine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9.779452	9.902249	9.877114	10.122885	06
1	9.779631	9.902254	9.877377	10.122623	59
2	9.779798	9.902198	9.877640	10.122360	58
3	9.779965	9.902063	9.877903	10.122097	57
4	9.780133	9.901967	9.878165	10.121834	56
5	9.780300	9.901872	9.878428	10.121572	55
6	9.780467	9.901776	9.878691	10.121309	54
7	9.780634	9.901681	9.878953	10.121047	53
8	9.780801	9.901585	9.879216	10.120784	52
9	9.780968	9.901488	9.879478	10.120522	51
10	9.781134	9.901391	9.879741	10.120259	50
11	9.781301	9.901298	9.880003	10.119997	49
12	9.781467	9.901202	9.880265	10.119734	48
13	9.781634	9.901106	9.880528	10.119472	47
14	9.781800	9.901010	9.880790	10.119210	46
15	9.781966	9.900914	9.881052	10.118948	45
16	9.782132	9.900828	9.881314	10.118686	44
17	9.782298	9.900722	9.881576	10.118424	43
18	9.782464	9.900626	9.881839	10.118161	42
19	9.782630	9.900529	9.882101	10.117899	41
20	9.782796	9.900433	9.882363	10.117637	40
21	9.782961	9.900337	9.882625	10.117375	39
22	9.783127	9.900240	9.882886	10.117114	38
23	9.783292	9.900144	9.883148	10.116852	37
24	9.783457	9.900047	9.883410	10.116590	36
25	9.783623	9.899951	9.883672	10.116328	35
26	9.783788	9.899854	9.883934	10.116066	34
27	9.783953	9.899757	9.884195	10.115805	33
28	9.784118	9.899660	9.884457	10.115543	32
29	9.784282	9.899563	9.884719	10.115281	31
30	9.784447	9.899467	9.884980	10.115020	30
	Co-fine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 52.

## Degree 37.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
30	9.784447	9.899467	9.884980	10.115020	30
31	9.784616	9.899370	9.885242	10.114758	29
32	9.784776	9.899273	9.885503	10.114497	28
33	9.784941	9.899175	9.885765	10.114235	27
34	9.785105	9.899078	9.886026	10.113974	26
35	9.785269	9.898981	9.886288	10.113712	25
36	9.785433	9.898884	9.886549	10.113451	24
37	9.785591	9.898787	9.886810	10.113190	23
38	9.785761	9.898689	9.887072	10.112928	22
39	9.785925	9.898592	9.887333	10.112667	21
40	9.786088	9.898494	9.887594	10.112406	20
41	9.786252	9.898397	9.887855	10.112145	19
42	9.786416	9.898299	9.888116	10.111884	18
43	9.786579	9.898201	9.888377	10.111623	17
44	9.786742	9.898104	9.888638	10.111362	16
45	9.786909	9.898006	9.888899	10.111101	15
46	9.787069	9.897908	9.889160	10.110840	14
47	9.787232	9.897810	9.889421	10.110579	13
48	9.787395	9.897712	9.889682	10.110318	12
49	9.787557	9.897614	9.889943	10.110057	11
50	9.787720	9.897516	9.890204	10.109796	10
51	9.787883	9.897418	9.890465	10.109535	9
52	9.788045	9.897320	9.890725	10.109275	8
53	9.788208	9.897222	9.890986	10.109014	7
54	9.788370	9.897123	9.891247	10.108753	6
55	9.788532	9.897025	9.891507	10.108493	5
56	9.788694	9.896926	9.891768	10.108232	4
57	9.788856	9.896828	9.892028	10.107972	3
58	9.789018	9.896729	9.892289	10.107711	2
59	9.789180	9.896631	9.892549	10.107451	1
60	9.789342	9.896532	9.892810	10.107190	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 52.

## Degree 38.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
0	9.789342	9.896532	9.892810	10.107190	60
1	9.789504	9.896433	9.893070	10.106930	59
2	9.789665	9.896335	9.893330	10.106669	58
3	9.789827	9.896236	9.893591	10.106409	57
4	9.789988	9.896137	9.893851	10.106149	56
5	9.790149	9.896038	9.894111	10.105889	55
6	9.790310	9.895939	9.894371	10.105628	54
7	9.790471	9.895840	9.894632	10.105368	53
8	9.790632	9.895741	9.894892	10.105108	52
9	9.790793	9.895641	9.895152	10.104848	51
10	9.790954	9.895542	9.895412	10.104588	50
11	9.791115	9.895443	9.895672	10.104328	49
12	9.791275	9.895343	9.895932	10.104068	48
13	9.791436	9.895244	9.896192	10.103808	47
14	9.791596	9.895144	9.896452	10.103548	46
15	9.791756	9.895045	9.896712	10.103288	45
16	9.791917	9.894945	9.896971	10.103028	44
17	9.792077	9.894846	9.897231	10.102769	43
18	9.792237	9.894746	9.897491	10.102509	42
19	9.792397	9.894646	9.897751	10.102249	41
20	9.792557	9.894546	9.898010	10.101990	40
21	9.792716	9.894446	9.898270	10.101730	39
22	9.792876	9.894346	9.898530	10.101470	38
23	9.793035	9.894246	9.898789	10.101211	37
24	9.793195	9.894146	9.899049	10.100951	36
25	9.793354	9.894046	9.899308	10.100692	35
26	9.793513	9.893946	9.899568	10.100432	34
27	9.793673	9.893845	9.899827	10.100173	33
28	9.793832	9.893745	9.900086	10.099913	32
29	9.793991	9.893645	9.900346	10.099654	31
30	9.794149	9.893544	9.900605	10.099395	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 51.



## Degree 38.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9.794149	9.893544	9.900605	10.099395	30
31	9.794308	9.893444	9.900864	10.099135	29
32	9.794467	9.893343	9.901124	10.098876	28
33	9.794626	9.893243	9.901383	10.098617	27
34	9.794784	9.893142	9.901642	10.098358	26
35	9.794942	9.893041	9.901901	10.098099	25
36	9.795101	9.892940	9.902160	10.097839	24
37	9.795259	9.892839	9.902419	10.097580	23
38	9.795417	9.892738	9.902678	10.097321	22
39	9.795575	9.892637	9.902937	10.097062	21
40	9.795733	9.892536	9.903196	10.096803	20
41	9.795891	9.892435	9.903455	10.096544	19
42	9.796049	9.892334	9.903714	10.096285	18
43	9.796206	9.892233	9.903973	10.096027	17
44	9.796364	9.892132	9.904232	10.095768	16
45	9.796521	9.892030	9.904491	10.095509	15
46	9.796678	9.891929	9.904750	10.095250	14
47	9.796836	9.891827	9.905008	10.094991	13
48	9.796993	9.891726	9.905267	10.094733	12
49	9.797150	9.891624	9.905526	10.094474	11
50	9.797307	9.891522	9.905784	10.094215	10
51	9.797464	9.891421	9.906043	10.093957	9
52	9.797621	9.891319	9.906302	10.093698	8
53	9.797777	9.891217	9.906560	10.093440	7
54	9.797934	9.891115	9.906819	10.093181	6
55	9.798091	9.891013	9.907077	10.092923	5
56	9.798247	9.890911	9.907336	10.092664	4
57	9.798403	9.890809	9.907594	10.092406	3
58	9.798560	9.890707	9.907852	10.092147	2
59	9.798716	9.890605	9.908111	10.091889	1
60	9.798872	9.890503	9.908369	10.091631	0
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 51.

M

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9.798872	9.890503	9.908369	10.091631	60
1	9.799028	9.890400	9.908627	10.091373	59
2	9.799184	9.890298	9.908886	10.091114	58
3	9.799339	9.890195	9.909144	10.090856	57
4	9.799495	9.890093	9.909402	10.090598	56
5	9.799651	9.889990	9.909660	10.090340	55
6	9.799806	9.889888	9.909918	10.090081	54
7	9.799961	9.889785	9.910176	10.089823	53
8	9.800117	9.889682	9.910435	10.089565	52
9	9.800272	9.889579	9.910693	10.089307	51
10	9.800427	9.889476	9.910951	10.089049	50
11	9.800582	9.889374	9.911209	10.088791	49
12	9.800737	9.889271	9.911467	10.088533	48
13	9.800892	9.889167	9.911724	10.088275	47
14	9.801047	9.889064	9.911982	10.088017	46
15	9.801201	9.888961	9.912240	10.087760	45
16	9.801356	9.888858	9.912498	10.087502	44
17	9.801510	9.888755	9.912756	10.087244	43
18	9.801665	9.888651	9.913014	10.086986	42
19	9.801819	9.888548	9.913271	10.086729	41
20	9.801973	9.888444	9.913529	10.086471	40
21	9.802127	9.888341	9.913787	10.086213	39
22	9.802282	9.888237	9.914044	10.085956	38
23	9.802435	9.888133	9.914302	10.085698	37
24	9.802589	9.888030	9.914560	10.085440	36
25	9.802743	9.887926	9.914817	10.085183	35
26	9.802897	9.887822	9.915075	10.084925	34
27	9.803050	9.887718	9.915332	10.084668	33
28	9.803204	9.887614	9.915590	10.084410	32
29	9.803357	9.887510	9.915847	10.084153	31
30	9.803510	9.887406	9.916104	10.083895	30
	Co sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent.	M

Degree 39.

M	Sine	Co-fine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
30	9.803510	9.887406	9.916104	10.083895	30
31	9.803664	9.887322	9.916362	10.083638	29
32	9.803817	9.887198	9.916619	10.083381	28
33	9.803970	9.887023	9.916876	10.083123	27
34	9.804123	9.886939	9.917134	10.082866	26
35	9.804276	9.886834	9.917391	10.082609	25
36	9.804428	9.886730	9.917648	10.082352	24
37	9.804581	9.886675	9.917905	10.082094	23
38	9.804734	9.886571	9.918162	10.081837	22
39	9.804886	9.886466	9.918420	10.081580	21
40	9.805038	9.886361	9.918677	10.081323	20
41	9.805191	9.886257	9.918934	10.080066	19
42	9.805343	9.886152	9.919191	10.080809	18
43	9.805495	9.886047	9.919448	10.080552	17
44	9.805647	9.885942	9.919705	10.080295	16
45	9.805799	9.885837	9.919962	10.080038	15
46	9.805951	9.885732	9.920219	10.079781	14
47	9.806103	9.885627	9.920476	10.079524	13
48	9.806254	9.885521	9.920733	10.079267	12
49	9.806406	9.885416	9.920990	10.079010	11
50	9.806557	9.885311	9.921247	10.078753	10
51	9.806709	9.885205	9.921503	10.078496	9
52	9.806860	9.885100	9.921760	10.078240	8
53	9.807011	9.884994	9.922017	10.077983	7
54	9.807162	9.884889	9.922274	10.077726	6
55	9.807313	9.884783	9.922530	10.077469	5
56	9.807464	9.884677	9.922787	10.077213	4
57	9.807615	9.884572	9.923044	10.076956	3
58	9.807766	9.884466	9.923300	10.076699	2
59	9.807917	9.884360	9.923557	10.076443	1
60	9.808067	9.884254	9.923813	10.076186	0
	Co-fine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

Degree 50.

## Degree 40.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9.808067	9.884254	9.922813	10.076186	60
1	9.808218	9.884148	9.924070	10.075930	59
2	9.808368	9.884042	9.924327	10.075673	58
3	9.808519	9.883936	9.924583	10.075417	57
4	9.808669	9.883829	9.924839	10.075160	56
5	9.808819	9.883723	9.925096	10.074904	55
6	9.808969	9.883617	9.925352	10.074647	54
7	9.809119	9.883510	9.925609	10.074391	53
8	9.809269	9.883404	9.925865	10.074135	52
9	9.809419	9.883297	9.926121	10.073878	51
10	9.809569	9.883191	9.926378	10.073622	50
11	9.809718	9.883084	9.926634	10.073366	49
12	9.809868	9.882977	9.926890	10.073110	48
13	9.810017	9.882871	9.927147	10.072853	47
14	9.810166	9.882764	9.927403	10.072597	46
15	9.810316	9.882657	9.927659	10.072341	45
16	9.810465	9.882550	9.927915	10.072085	44
17	9.810614	9.882443	9.928171	10.071829	43
18	9.810763	9.882336	9.928427	10.071573	42
19	9.810912	9.882228	9.928683	10.071316	41
20	9.811061	9.882121	9.928940	10.071060	40
21	9.811210	9.882014	9.929196	10.070804	39
22	9.811358	9.881907	9.929452	10.070548	38
23	9.811506	9.881799	9.929708	10.070292	37
24	9.811655	9.881692	9.929964	10.070036	36
25	9.811804	9.881584	9.930219	10.069781	35
26	9.811952	9.881477	9.930475	10.069525	34
27	9.812100	9.881369	9.930731	10.069269	33
28	9.812248	9.881261	9.930987	10.069013	32
29	9.812396	9.881153	9.931243	10.068757	31
30	9.812544	9.881045	9.931499	10.068501	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 49.

## Degree 40.

M	Sine	Co-fine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9.812544	9.841045	9.931499	10.068501	30
31	9.812692	9.840939	9.931755	10.068245	29
32	9.812840	9.880829	9.932010	10.067989	28
33	9.812938	9.880722	9.932266	10.067734	27
34	9.813135	9.880613	9.932522	10.067478	26
35	9.813283	9.880505	9.932778	10.067222	25
36	9.813430	9.840397	9.933033	10.066967	24
37	9.813578	9.880289	9.933289	10.066711	23
38	9.813725	9.880180	9.933545	10.066455	22
39	9.813872	9.840072	9.933800	10.066200	21
40	9.814019	9.879963	9.934056	10.065944	20
41	9.814166	9.879855	9.934311	10.065688	19
42	9.814313	9.879746	9.934567	10.065433	18
43	9.814460	9.879637	9.934822	10.065177	17
44	9.814607	9.879529	9.935078	10.064922	16
45	9.814753	9.879420	9.935333	10.064666	15
46	9.814900	9.879310	9.935589	10.064411	14
47	9.815046	9.879202	9.935844	10.064156	13
48	9.815193	9.879093	9.936100	10.063900	12
49	9.815339	9.878984	9.936355	10.063645	11
50	9.815485	9.878875	9.936610	10.063389	10
51	9.815631	9.878766	9.936866	10.063134	9
52	9.815777	9.878656	9.937121	10.062879	8
53	9.815923	9.878547	9.937376	10.062623	7
54	9.816069	9.878438	9.937632	10.062368	6
55	9.816215	9.878328	9.937887	10.062113	5
56	9.816361	9.878219	9.938142	10.061858	4
57	9.816506	9.878129	9.938397	10.061602	3
58	9.816652	9.877990	9.938653	10.061347	2
59	9.816797	9.877890	9.938908	10.061092	1
60	9.816943	9.877780	9.939163	10.060837	0
	Co-fine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M.

## Degree 49.

## Degree 41.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
0	9.816943	9.877780	9.939162	10.060837	60
1	9.817088	9.877670	9.939418	10.060582	59
2	9.817233	9.877560	9.939673	10.060327	58
3	9.817378	9.877450	9.939928	10.060072	57
4	9.817523	9.877340	9.940183	10.059816	56
5	9.817668	9.877230	9.940438	10.059562	55
6	9.817813	9.877120	9.940693	10.059307	54
7	9.817958	9.877009	9.940948	10.059052	53
8	9.818103	9.876899	9.941203	10.058797	52
9	9.818247	9.876789	9.941458	10.058542	51
0	9.818492	9.876678	9.941712	10.058287	50
1	9.818636	9.876568	9.941966	10.058032	49
2	9.818781	9.876457	9.942221	10.057777	48
3	9.818925	9.876347	9.942478	10.057522	47
4	9.819069	9.876235	9.942733	10.057267	46
5	9.819213	9.876125	9.942988	10.057012	45
6	9.819357	9.876014	9.943243	10.056757	44
7	9.819501	9.875904	9.943498	10.056502	43
8	9.819645	9.875793	9.943752	10.056248	42
9	9.819789	9.875682	9.944007	10.055993	41
0	9.819932	9.875571	9.944262	10.055738	40
1	9.820076	9.875459	9.944517	10.055483	39
2	9.820219	9.875348	9.944771	10.055229	38
3	9.820363	9.875237	9.945026	10.054974	37
4	9.820506	9.875125	9.945281	10.054719	36
5	9.820649	9.875014	9.945535	10.054464	35
6	9.820793	9.874903	9.945790	10.054210	34
7	9.820936	9.874791	9.946045	10.053955	33
8	9.821079	9.874679	9.946299	10.053701	32
9	9.821222	9.874568	9.946554	10.053446	31
0	9.821364	9.874450	9.946808	10.053192	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 48.

## Degree 41.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9.821264	9.874456	9.946808	10.053192	30
31	9.821407	9.874307	9.947063	10.052937	29
32	9.821550	9.874210	9.947317	10.052682	28
33	9.821692	9.874172	9.947572	10.052428	27
34	9.821835	9.874008	9.947826	10.052173	26
35	9.821977	9.873896	9.948081	10.051919	25
36	9.822120	9.873784	9.948335	10.051664	24
37	9.822262	9.873672	9.948590	10.051410	23
38	9.822404	9.873560	9.948844	10.051156	22
39	9.822546	9.873447	9.949099	10.050901	21
40	9.822688	9.873335	9.949353	10.050647	20
41	9.822830	9.873223	9.949607	10.050393	19
42	9.822972	9.873110	9.949862	10.050138	18
43	9.823114	9.872998	9.950116	10.049884	17
44	9.823255	9.872885	9.950370	10.049630	16
45	9.823397	9.872772	9.950625	10.049375	15
46	9.823538	9.872659	9.950879	10.049121	14
47	9.823680	9.872546	9.951233	10.048867	13
48	9.823821	9.872434	9.951388	10.048612	12
49	9.823962	9.872321	9.951642	10.048358	11
50	9.824104	9.872208	9.951896	10.048104	10
51	9.824245	9.872094	9.952150	10.047850	9
52	9.824386	9.871981	9.952404	10.047595	8
53	9.824527	9.871868	9.952659	10.047341	7
54	9.824667	9.871755	9.952915	10.047087	6
55	9.824808	9.871641	9.953167	10.046833	5
56	9.824949	9.871528	9.953421	10.046579	4
57	9.825090	9.871414	9.953675	10.046325	3
58	9.825230	9.871301	9.953929	10.046071	2
59	9.825370	9.871187	9.954183	10.045817	1
60	9.825511	9.871070	9.954437	10.045562	0
	Co sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 48.

Degree 42.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9.525511	9.871073	9.954437	10.045562	60
1	9.825651	9.870960	9.954691	10.045308	59
2	9.825791	9.870846	9.954945	10.045054	58
3	9.825931	9.870732	9.955199	10.044800	57
4	9.826071	9.870618	9.955453	10.044546	56
5	9.826211	9.870504	9.955707	10.044292	55
6	9.826351	9.870390	9.955961	10.044038	54
7	9.826491	9.870275	9.956215	10.043784	53
8	9.826631	9.870161	9.956469	10.043531	52
9	9.826770	9.870047	9.956723	10.043276	51
10	9.826930	9.869933	9.956977	10.043023	50
11	9.827049	9.869818	9.957231	10.042769	49
12	9.827189	9.869704	9.957485	10.042515	48
13	9.827328	9.869589	9.957739	10.042261	47
14	9.827467	9.869474	9.957993	10.042007	46
15	9.827606	9.869360	9.958246	10.041753	45
16	9.827745	9.869245	9.958500	10.041500	44
17	9.827884	9.869130	9.958754	10.041246	43
18	9.828023	9.869015	9.959008	10.040992	42
19	9.828162	9.868900	9.959262	10.040738	41
20	9.828301	9.868785	9.959515	10.040485	40
21	9.828439	9.868670	9.959769	10.040231	39
22	9.828578	9.868555	9.960023	10.039977	38
23	9.828716	9.868429	9.960277	10.039723	37
24	9.828855	9.868324	9.960530	10.039469	36
25	9.828993	9.868209	9.960784	10.039216	35
26	9.829131	9.868092	9.961038	10.038962	34
27	9.829269	9.867978	9.961291	10.038708	33
28	9.829407	9.867862	9.961545	10.038455	32
29	9.829545	9.867747	9.961799	10.038201	31
30	9.829683	9.867631	9.962052	10.037947	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

Degree 47.



## Degree 42.

M	Sine	Co. sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
30	9.829683	9.867631	9.962052	10.037947	30
31	9.829821	9.867515	9.962306	10.037694	29
32	9.829959	9.867399	9.962560	10.037440	28
33	9.830096	9.867283	9.962813	10.037187	27
34	9.830234	9.867167	9.963067	10.036933	26
35	9.830372	9.867051	9.963320	10.036680	25
36	9.830509	9.866935	9.963574	10.036426	24
37	9.830646	9.866819	9.963827	10.036173	23
38	9.830784	9.866703	9.964081	10.035919	22
39	9.830921	9.866586	9.964334	10.035665	21
40	9.831058	9.866470	9.964588	10.035412	20
41	9.831195	9.866353	9.964842	10.035158	19
42	9.831332	9.866237	9.965095	10.034905	18
43	9.831469	9.866120	9.965348	10.034652	17
44	9.831606	9.866004	9.965602	10.034398	16
45	9.831742	9.865887	9.965855	10.034144	15
46	9.831879	9.865770	9.966109	10.033891	14
47	9.832015	9.865653	9.966362	10.033638	13
48	9.832152	9.865536	9.966616	10.033384	12
49	9.832288	9.865419	9.966869	10.033131	11
50	9.832425	9.865302	9.967122	10.032878	10
51	9.832561	9.865185	9.967376	10.032624	9
52	9.832697	9.865068	9.967629	10.032371	8
53	9.832833	9.864950	9.967883	10.032117	7
54	9.832969	9.864833	9.968136	10.031864	6
55	9.833105	9.864716	9.968389	10.031611	5
56	9.833241	9.864598	9.968643	10.031357	4
57	9.833376	9.864480	9.968896	10.031104	3
58	9.833512	9.864363	9.969149	10.030851	2
59	9.833648	9.864240	9.969403	10.030597	1
60	9.833783	9.864127	9.969656	10.030344	0
	Co. sine	Sine	Co. Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 47.

## Degree 43.

M	Sine	Co-fine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	M
0	9.821783	9.864127	9.969656	10.030344	60
1	9.833919	9.864010	9.979909	10.030091	59
2	9.834054	9.863892	9.970162	10.029838	58
3	9.834189	9.863774	9.970416	10.029584	57
4	9.834324	9.863656	9.970669	10.029331	56
5	9.834460	9.863537	9.970922	10.029078	55
6	9.834595	9.863419	9.971175	10.028825	54
7	9.834730	9.863301	9.971428	10.028572	53
8	9.834865	9.863183	9.971682	10.028318	52
9	9.834999	9.863064	9.971935	10.028065	51
10	9.835134	9.862946	9.972188	10.027812	50
11	9.835269	9.862827	9.972441	10.027559	49
12	9.835403	9.862709	9.972694	10.027306	48
13	9.835538	9.862590	9.972948	10.027052	47
14	9.835672	9.862471	9.973201	10.026799	46
15	9.835806	9.862353	9.973454	10.026546	45
16	9.835941	9.862234	9.973707	10.026293	44
17	9.836075	9.862115	9.973960	10.026040	43
18	9.836209	9.861996	9.974213	10.025787	42
19	9.836343	9.861877	9.974466	10.025533	41
20	9.836477	9.861757	9.974719	10.025280	40
21	9.836611	9.861638	9.974973	10.025027	39
22	9.836745	9.861519	9.975226	10.024774	38
23	9.836878	9.861399	9.975479	10.024521	37
24	9.837012	9.861280	9.975732	10.024268	36
25	9.837146	9.861161	9.975985	10.024015	35
26	9.837279	9.861041	9.976238	10.023762	34
27	9.837413	9.860921	9.976491	10.023509	33
28	9.837546	9.860802	9.976744	10.023256	32
29	9.837679	9.860682	9.976997	10.023003	31
30	9.837812	9.860562	9.977250	10.022750	30
	Co-fine	Sine	Co-Tang	Tangent	M

## Degree 46.

## Degree 43.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9.837812	9.860562	9.977250	10.022750	30
31	9.837915	9.860422	9.977503	10.022497	29
32	9.838078	9.860322	9.977756	10.022244	28
33	9.838211	9.860202	9.978009	10.021991	27
34	9.838344	9.860082	9.978262	10.021738	26
35	9.838477	9.859962	9.978515	10.021485	25
36	9.838609	9.859842	9.978768	10.021232	24
37	9.838742	9.859721	9.979021	10.020979	23
38	9.838875	9.859601	9.979274	10.020726	22
39	9.839007	9.859480	9.979527	10.020473	21
40	9.839140	9.859360	9.979780	10.020220	20
41	9.839272	9.859239	9.980033	10.019967	19
42	9.839404	9.859118	9.980285	10.019714	18
43	9.839536	9.858998	9.980538	10.019461	17
44	9.839668	9.858877	9.980791	10.019209	16
45	9.839800	9.858756	9.981044	10.018956	15
46	9.839932	9.858635	9.981297	10.018703	14
47	9.840064	9.858514	9.981550	10.018450	13
48	9.840196	9.858393	9.981803	10.018197	12
49	9.840328	9.858272	9.982056	10.017944	11
50	9.840459	9.858150	9.982309	10.017691	10
51	9.840591	9.858029	9.982562	10.017438	9
52	9.840722	9.857908	9.982814	10.017185	8
53	9.840854	9.857786	9.983067	10.016933	7
54	9.840985	9.857665	9.983320	10.016680	6
55	9.841116	9.857543	9.983573	10.016427	5
56	9.841247	9.857421	9.983826	10.016174	4
57	9.841378	9.857300	9.984079	10.016921	3
58	9.841509	9.857178	9.984331	10.015668	2
59	9.841640	9.857056	9.984584	10.015416	1
60	9.841771	9.856934	9.984837	10.015163	
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	N

## Degree 46.

## Degree 44.

M	Sine	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
0	9.841771	9.856224	9.984827	10.015162	60
1	9.841902	9.856012	9.985090	10.014910	59
2	9.842033	9.856690	9.985343	10.014657	58
3	9.842163	9.856568	9.985526	10.014404	57
4	9.842294	9.856445	9.985848	10.014151	56
5	9.842424	9.856323	9.986101	10.013899	55
6	9.842555	9.856201	9.986354	10.013646	54
7	9.842685	9.856078	9.986607	10.013393	53
8	9.842815	9.855956	9.986859	10.013140	52
9	9.842945	9.855833	9.987112	10.012888	51
10	9.843076	9.855710	9.987365	10.012635	50
11	9.843206	9.855588	9.987618	10.012382	49
12	9.843336	9.855465	9.987871	10.012129	48
13	9.843465	9.855342	9.988123	10.011877	47
14	9.843595	9.855219	9.988376	10.011624	46
15	9.843725	9.855096	9.988629	10.011371	45
16	9.843855	9.854973	9.988882	10.011118	44
17	9.843984	9.854850	9.989134	10.010866	43
18	9.844114	9.854727	9.989387	10.010613	42
19	9.844243	9.854603	9.989640	10.010360	41
20	9.844372	9.854480	9.989892	10.010107	40
21	9.844502	9.854356	9.990145	10.009855	39
22	9.844631	9.854233	9.990398	10.009602	38
23	9.844760	9.854109	9.990651	10.009349	37
24	9.844889	9.853986	9.990903	10.009096	36
25	9.845018	9.853862	9.991156	10.008844	35
26	9.845147	9.853738	9.991409	10.008591	34
27	9.845276	9.853614	9.991662	10.008338	33
28	9.845404	9.853490	9.991914	10.008086	32
29	9.845533	9.853366	9.992167	10.007833	31
30	9.845662	9.853242	9.992420	10.007580	30
	Co-sine	Sine	Co-Tang.	Tangent	M

## Degree 45.

## Degree 44.

	Sine	Co sine	Tangent	Co-Tang.	
30	9,845662	9,853242	9,992420	10,007580	30
31	9,845790	9,853118	9,992672	10,007328	29
32	9,845919	9,852994	9,992925	10,007075	28
33	9,846047	9,852869	9,993178	10,006822	27
34	9,846175	9,852745	9,993430	10,006569	26
35	9,846304	9,852620	9,993683	10,006317	25
36	9,846432	9,852496	9,993936	10,006064	24
37	9,846560	9,852371	9,994189	10,005811	23
38	9,846688	9,852246	9,994442	10,005559	22
39	9,846816	9,852122	9,994694	10,005306	21
40	9,846944	9,851997	9,994947	10,005053	20
41	9,847071	9,851872	9,995199	10,004801	19
42	9,847199	9,851747	9,995452	10,004548	18
43	9,847327	9,851622	9,995705	10,004295	17
44	9,847454	9,851497	9,995957	10,004043	16
45	9,847582	9,851372	9,996210	10,003790	15
46	9,847709	9,851245	9,996463	10,003537	14
47	9,847836	9,851121	9,996715	10,003285	13
48	9,847964	9,850996	9,996968	10,003032	12
49	9,848091	9,850870	9,997220	10,002779	11
50	9,848218	9,850745	9,997473	10,002527	10
51	9,848345	9,850619	9,997726	10,002274	9
52	9,848472	9,850493	9,997979	10,002021	8
53	9,848599	9,850367	9,998231	10,001769	7
54	9,848726	9,850242	9,998484	10,001516	6
55	9,848852	9,850116	9,998737	10,001263	5
56	9,848979	9,849990	9,998989	10,001011	4
57	9,849106	9,849864	9,999242	10,000758	3
58	9,849132	9,849737	9,999495	10,000505	2
59	9,849259	9,849611	9,999747	10,000253	1
60	9,849485	9,849485	9,100000	10,000000	0
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