# A reconstruction of Briggs' Logarithmorum chilias prima (1617) <br> Denis Roegel 

## To cite this version:

Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of Briggs' Logarithmorum chilias prima (1617). [Research Report] 2010. inria-00543935

HAL Id: inria-00543935
https://inria.hal.science/inria-00543935
Submitted on 6 Dec 2010

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

# A reconstruction of Briggs' 

# Logarithmorum chilias prima (1617) 

Denis Roegel

6 December 2010

I ever rest a lover of all them that love the Mathematickes
Henry Briggs, preface to [47]

## 1 Henry Briggs

Henry Briggs (1561-1631) ${ }^{1}$ is the author of the first table of decimal logarithms, published in 1617, and of which this document gives a reconstruction.

After having been educated in Cambridge, Briggs became the first professor of geometry at Gresham College, London, in 1596 [74, p. 120], [65, p. 20], [80]. Gresham College was England's scientific centre for navigation, geometry, astronomy and surveying. ${ }^{2}$ Briggs stayed there until 1620, at which time he went to Oxford, having been appointed the first Savilian Professor of Geometry in 1619 [65, p. 24].

While at Gresham College, Briggs became friends with Edward Wright. He also seems to have spent time doing research in astronomy and navigation [65, pp. 29-30]. Briggs had in particular published several tables for the purpose of navigation in 1602 and 1610 [81]. Moreover, several of Briggs' tables were published under the name of others $[65$, p. 8$] .{ }^{3}$

## 2 Napier's Descriptio (1614)

In 1614, John Napier (1550-1617) published his Mirifici logarithmorum canonis descriptio, the description of his table of logarithms [46, 62].

It is through this work that Briggs was early exposed to the theory of logarithms. ${ }^{4}$ After Napier's publication, Briggs went to visit him in Scotland in the summers of 1615 and 1616 and they agreed on the need to reformulate

[^0]the logarithms, a task that Briggs took over. ${ }^{5}$
Napier had devised logarithms in which the logarithm of $10^{7}$ (the whole sine) was 0 . He had felt that the system was not totally adequate, but he decided no longer to change it, except if his health would permit it [65, p. 35-36]. The new logarithms designed by Briggs and Napier would have $\log 1=0$ and $\log 10$ or $\log \frac{1}{10}$ equal to 1 . During his second visit to Napier, Briggs showed him the first calculations with the new system.

## 3 Wright's translation (1616)

Briggs' friend Edward Wright (1561-1615) [54] had translated Napier's Descriptio, but died soon afterwards. Briggs then completed the publication of the translation which appeared in 1616 [47]. In this work, there is a chapter on a graphical method to find proportional parts, invented by Wright, but written by Briggs. At the time of Wright's death, he had apparently left a diagram without explanations (figure 1), and Briggs resolved to clarify it. His contribution is described in detail by Sonar, who partly reproduces Briggs' text [65]. Given three numbers, Briggs explained how to find the fourth proportional. Briggs considered the example given on page 81 of Wright's translation, where the angle to which the (Napierian) logarithm 141766 corresponds is sought, but where only two surrounding values are found in the table. By mere linear interpolation, Briggs found the value of the angle, which is also the one given in Wright's translation. Briggs also explained how Wright's "triangular table" could be used for the same purpose.

Briggs also wrote a preface to the reader for Wright's translation, in which he stressed that the tables can be used not only for trigonometric calculations, but also for computing various proportional means or interest tables, although he does not detail the computations.

## 4 Briggs' table (1617)

When Napier's last book, the Rabdologia, was published in 1617, it contained a dedication to Lord Chancellor Seton. In it, Napier was mentioning the new logarithms [48].

[^1]

Figure 1: Wright's triangular table for finding proportional parts, published in 1616 [47].

These new logarithms were published by Briggs in 1617. It was a small booklet of 16 pages, privately printed, of which the first page was an introduction, and the remaining 15 pages were tables. ${ }^{6}$ Each page contained two columns of 34 logarithms and a total of 67 or 68 logarithms, depending on the pages. Three consecutive columns seem to hold exactly 100 logarithms, ${ }^{7}$ and the 15 pages of tables gave the logarithms from 1 to 1000 , to 14 decimal places. ${ }^{8}$ A reproduction of the text and a recomputation of the tables is given at the end of this document. The original booklet is very rare and bears neither a date, nor the name of an author. ${ }^{9}$

## 5 Briggs' methods

Briggs' booklet does not describe the process by which Briggs computed his logarithms. Napier's Constructio [49], published in 1619, hinted to possible ways to compute decimal logarithms, and Briggs would develop a number of methods and expound them in 1624 in his Arithmetica logarithmica, which gave the logarithms of all integers from 1 to 20000 and from 90001 to 100000 , also to 14 places [61]. We therefore refer the reader to our analysis of Briggs' main table of logarithms for more details on his methods.

## 6 Accuracy

According to Archibald, Briggs' table was astonishingly accurate [3]. He reported only 153 errors in the 14th decimal place, 150 being unit errors, and 3 being two-unit errors at $N=154,239,863$. As we have not seen the complete original table, we cannot check these errors. 121 of these errors are repeated in the Arithmetica logarithmica [8]. The first two pages of tables (reproduced by Thompson [69]) contain only three one-unit errors of the last

[^2]place (on the first page, $\log 37=\ldots 6700$ instead of $\ldots 6699$, and on the second page $\log 118=\ldots 0612$ instead of $\ldots 0613$ and $\log 131=\ldots 5577$ instead of ...5576). The remaining pages apparently contain a higher ratio of errors.

## $7 \quad$ Structure of the tables and recomputation

Briggs' table was recomputed using the GNU mpfr multiple-precision floatingpoint library developed at INRIA [20], and gives the exact values. The comparison of our table and Briggs' will therefore immediately show where Briggs' table contains errors.

However, we stress again that we have not seen the entire 1617 booklet, but only the introductory text and the first two pages of tables. Our reconstruction is therefore an extrapolation, and if there are important deviations in the actual tables, they will be included in a further version of this document, once we have access to the original table.

In the appended reconstruction, we have added a line separating the characteristic from the decimals, as at least one copy of the tables has such lines added with the pencil. The values of the numbers are not exactly faithful to the original table, as Briggs dropped some of the digits when they were repeated, but apparently not always consistently. Starting at 101, the numbers seem to be written in full only for multiples of 5 , but we are not sure that this scheme goes on after 134 . We have therefore always written these numbers in full and might amend them in a future version.

## References

The following list covers the most important references ${ }^{10}$ related to Briggs' tables. Not all items of this list are mentioned in the text, and the sources which have not been seen are marked so. We have added notes about the contents of the articles in certain cases.
[1] Juan Abellan. Henry Briggs. Gaceta Matemática, 4 (1st series):39-41, 1952. [This article contains many incorrect statements.]
[2] Ian R. Adamson. The administration of Gresham College and its fluctuating fortunes as a scientific institution in the seventeenth century. History of Education, 9(1):13-25, March 1980.
[3] Raymond Clare Archibald. The first published table of logarithms to the base ten. Mathematical Tables and other Aids to Computation, 9(50):62-63, 1955.
[4] Évelyne Barbin et al., editors. Histoires de logarithmes. Paris: Ellipses, 2006.
[5] Peter Barlow. A new mathematical and philosophical dictionary; etc. London: Whittingham and Rowland, 1814.
[6] H. S. Bennett. English books and readers, III: 1603-1640. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1970.
[7] Henry Briggs. Logarithmorum chilias prima. London, 1617.
[8] Henry Briggs. Arithmetica logarithmica. London: William Jones, 1624. [The tables were reconstructed by D. Roegel in 2010. [61]]
[9] Henry Briggs and Henry Gellibrand. Trigonometria Britannica. Gouda: Pieter Rammazeyn, 1633. [The tables were reconstructed by D. Roegel in 2010. [60]]

[^3][10] Evert Marie Bruins. On the history of logarithms: Bürgi, Napier, Briggs, De Decker, Vlacq, Huygens. Janus, 67(4):241-260, 1980.
[11] Moritz Cantor. Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Mathematik. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1900. [volume 2, pp. 737-739, 743-748 on Briggs]
[12] Lesley B. Cormack. Charting an empire. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1997.
[13] William Davis. History of Briggs's logarithms. Notes and queries: A Medium of Inter-Communication for literary men, general readers, etc., 3 (3rd series)(59):129, 14 February 1863.
[14] Ezechiel de Decker. Nieuwe telkonst inhoudende de logarithmi voor de ghetallen beginnende van 1 tot 10000, ghemaeckt van Henrico Briggio Professor van de Geometrie tot Ocxfort. Gouda: Pieter Rammazeyn, 1626. [not seen]
[15] Jean-Baptiste Joseph Delambre. Histoire de l'astronomie moderne. Paris: Veuve Courcier, 1821. [two volumes, volume 1, pp. 532-545 and volume 2, pp. 76-88 on Briggs]
[16] Jean-Marie Farey et Patrick Perrin. Les logarithmes de Briggs (1624). In La mémoire des nombres, pages 319-341. IREM de Basse Normandie, 1997. [The same article was also published separately in 1995 [17].]
[17] Jean-Marie Farey and Patrick Perrin. Les logarithmes de Briggs. Repères-IREM, 21:61-77, October 1995. [This is a separate publication of [16].]
[18] Mordechai Feingold. The mathematicians' apprenticeship: science, universities and society in England, 1560-1640. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984.
[19] Alan Fletcher, Jeffery Charles Percy Miller, Louis Rosenhead, and Leslie John Comrie. An index of mathematical tables. Oxford: Blackwell scientific publications Ltd., 1962. [2nd edition (1st in 1946), 2 volumes]
[20] Laurent Fousse, Guillaume Hanrot, Vincent Lefèvre, Patrick Pélissier, and Paul Zimmermann. MPFR: A multiple-precision binary floating-point library with correct rounding. ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, 33(2), 2007.
[21] Jean-Pierre Friedelmeyer. L'invention des logarithmes par Neper et le calcul des logarithmes décimaux par Briggs. Activités mathématiques et scientifiques, 61:105-122, February 2007.
[22] Carl Immanuel Gerhardt. Geschichte der Mathematik in Deutschland, volume 17 of Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Deutschland. Neuere Zeit. München: R. Oldenbourg, 1877. [pp. 114-116 on Briggs]
[23] David Gibb. A course in interpolation and numerical integration for the mathematical laboratory, volume 2 of Edinburgh Mathematical Tracts. London: G. Bell \& sons, Ltd., 1915.
[24] George Alexander Gibson. Napier's logarithms and the change to Briggs's logarithms. In Knott [42], pages 111-137.
[25] James Whitbread Lee Glaisher. Notice respecting some new facts in the early history of logarithmic tables. The London, Edinburgh and Dublin Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science, Series 4, 44(293):291-303, 1872.
[26] James Whitbread Lee Glaisher. On early logarithmic tables, and their calculators. The London, Edinburgh and Dublin Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science, Series 4, 45(301):376-382, May 1873.
[27] James Whitbread Lee Glaisher. Report of the committee on mathematical tables. London: Taylor and Francis, 1873. [Also published as part of the "Report of the forty-third meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science," London: John Murray, 1874.]
[28] James Whitbread Lee Glaisher. The earliest use of the radix method for calculating logarithms, with historical notices relating to the contributions of Oughtred and others to mathematical notation. The Quarterly journal of pure and applied mathematics, 46:125-197, 1915.
[29] James Whitbread Lee Glaisher. On early tables of logarithms and the early history of logarithms. The Quarterly journal of pure and applied mathematics, 48:151-192, 1920.
[30] Herman Heine Goldstine. A history of numerical analysis from the 16th through the 19th century. New York: Springer, 1977.
[31] Jean-Pierre Hairault. Calcul des logarithmes décimaux par Henry Briggs. In Barbin et al. [4], pages 113-129.
[32] Anders Hald. A history of probability and statistics and their applications before 1750. New York: John Wiley \& Sons, 2003.
[33] D. M. Hallowes. Henry Briggs, mathematician. Transactions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society, pages 79-92, 1962.
[34] James Henderson. Bibliotheca tabularum mathematicarum, being a descriptive catalogue of mathematical tables. Part I: Logarithmic tables (A. Logarithms of numbers), volume XIII of Tracts for computers. London: Cambridge University Press, 1926. [pp. 39-40 describe Briggs' 1617 table]
[35] Christopher Hill. Intellectual origins of the English Revolution revisited. Oxford: Clarendon press, 1997.
[36] Charles Hutton. Mathematical tables: containing common, hyperbolic, and logistic logarithms, also sines, tangents, secants, and versed-sines, etc. London: G. G. J., J. Robinson, and R. Baldwin, 1785.
[37] G. Huxley. Briggs, Henry. In Charles Coulston Gillispie, editor, Dictionary of Scientific Biography, volume 2, pages 461-463. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
[38] Graham Jagger. The making of logarithm tables. In Martin Campbell-Kelly, Mary Croarken, Raymond Flood, and Eleanor Robson, editors, The history of mathematical tables: from Sumer to spreadsheets, pages 48-77. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003.
[39] Graham Jagger. The will of Henry Briggs. BSHM Bulletin: Journal of the British Society for the History of Mathematics, 21(2):127-131, July 2006.
[40] Wolfgang Kaunzner. Über Henry Briggs, den Schöpfer der Zehnerlogarithmen. In Rainer Gebhardt, editor, Visier- und Rechenbücher der frühen Neuzeit, volume 19 of Schriften des Adam-Ries-Bundes e.V. Annaberg-Buchholz, pages 179-214. Annaberg-Buchholz: Adam-Ries-Bund, 2008.
[41] Johannes Kepler, John Napier, and Henry Briggs. Les milles logarithmes ; etc. Bordeaux: Jean Peyroux, 1993. [French translation of Kepler's tables and Neper's descriptio by Jean Peyroux.]
[42] Cargill Gilston Knott, editor. Napier Tercentenary Memorial Volume. London: Longmans, Green and company, 1915.
[43] Noel Malcolm and Jacqueline Stedall, editors. John Pell (1611-1685) and his correspondence with Sir Charles Cavendish: the mental world of an early modern mathematician. Oxford: Oxford university press, 2005.
[44] Frédéric Maurice. Mémoire sur les interpolations, contenant surtout, avec une exposition fort simple de leur théorie, dans ce qu'elle a de plus utile pour les applications, la démonstration générale et complète de la méthode de quinti-section de Briggs et de celle de Mouton, quand les indices sont équidifférents, et du procédé exposé par Newton, dans ses Principes, quand les indices sont quelconques. In Additions à la Connaissance des temps ou des mouvements célestes, à l'usage des astronomes et des navigateurs, pour l'an 1847, pages 181-222. Paris: Bachelier, 1844. [A summary is given in the Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances de l'Académie des sciences, 19(2), 8 July 1844, pp. 81-85, and the entire article is translated in the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries and Assurance Magazine, volume 14, 1869, pp. 1-36.]
[45] Erik Meijering. A chronology of interpolation: from ancient astronomy to modern signal and image processing. Proceedings of the IEEE, 90(3):319-342, March 2002.
[46] John Napier. Mirifici logarithmorum canonis descriptio. Edinburgh: Andrew Hart, 1614.
[47] John Napier. A description of the admirable table of logarithmes. London, 1616. [English translation of [46] by Edward Wright, reprinted in 1969 by Da Capo Press, New York. A second edition appeared in 1618.]
[48] John Napier. Rabdologice, seu numerationis per virgulqs libri duo. Edinburgh: Andrew Hart, 1617. [An English translation, Rabdology, was published in 1990 by MIT Press.]
[49] John Napier. Mirifici logarithmorum canonis constructio. Edinburgh: Andrew Hart, 1619. [Reprinted in [50] and translated in [51]. A modern English translation by Ian Bruce is available on the web.]
[50] John Napier. "Logarithmorum canonis descriptio" and "Mirifici logarithmorum canonis constructio". Lyon: Barthélemi Vincent, 1620. [Reprint of Napier's descriptio and constructio. At least the constructio was reprinted by A. Hermann in 1895.]
[51] John Napier. The construction of the wonderful canon of logarithms. Edinburgh: William Blackwood and sons, 1889. [Translation of [49] by William Rae Macdonald.]
[52] Mark Napier. Memoirs of John Napier of Merchiston, his lineage, life, and times, with a history of the invention of logarithms. Edinburgh: William Blackwood, 1834.
[53] Katherine Neal. Mathematics and empire, navigation and exploration: Henry Briggs and the northwest passage voyages of 1631. Isis, 93(3):435-453, 2002.
[54] E. J. S. Parsons and W. F. Morris. Edward Wright and his work. Imago Mundi, 3:61-71, 1939.
[55] Penny cyclopædia. Briggs (Henry). In The Penny cyclopredia of the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, volume V, pages 422-423. London: Charles Knight and Co., 1836.
[56] Alfred Israel Pringsheim, Georg Faber, and Jules Molk. Analyse algébrique. In Encyclopédie des sciences mathématiques pures et appliquées, tome II, volume 2, fascicule 1, pages 1-93. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1911. [See p. 54 for remarks on Briggs.]
[57] Jean-Charles Rodolphe Radau. Études sur les formules d'interpolation. Bulletin Astronomique, Série I, 8:273-294, 1891.
[58] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of Adriaan Vlacq's tables in the Trigonometria artificialis (1633). Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2010. [This is a recalculation of the tables of [73].]
[59] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of De Decker-Vlacq's tables in the Arithmetica logarithmica (1628). Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2010. [This is a recalculation of the tables of [72].]
[60] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of the tables of Briggs and Gellibrand's Trigonometria Britannica (1633). Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2010. [This is a recalculation of the tables of [9].]
[61] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of the tables of Briggs' Arithmetica logarithmica (1624). Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2010. [This is a recalculation of the tables of [8].]
[62] Denis Roegel. Napier's ideal construction of the logarithms. Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2010.
[63] Thomas Smith. Vitce quorundam eruditissimorum et illustrium virorum. London: David Mortier, 1707. [Contains a 16 -pages separately paginated biography of Briggs "Commentariolus de vita et studiis clarissimi \& doctissimi viri, D. Henrici Briggii, olim geometriæ in academia Oxoniensi professoris saviliani," of which a translation is given pp. LXVII-LXXVII of volume 1 of [69].]
[64] Thomas Sonar. The grave of Henry Briggs. The Mathematical Intelligencer, 22(3):58-59, September 2000.
[65] Thomas Sonar. Der fromme Tafelmacher : Die frühen Arbeiten des Henry Briggs. Berlin: Logos Verlag, 2002.
[66] Thomas Sonar. Die Berechnung der Logarithmentafeln durch Napier und Briggs, 2004.
[67] David Stewart and Walter Minto. An account of the life, writings, and inventions of John Napier, of Merchiston. Perth: R. Morison, 1787.
[68] Alexander John Thompson. Henry Briggs and his work on logarithms. The American Mathematical Monthly, 32(3):129-131, March 1925.
[69] Alexander John Thompson. Logarithmetica Britannica, being a standard table of logarithms to twenty decimal places of the numbers 10,000 to 100,000. Cambridge: University press, 1952. [2 volumes]
[70] Johannes Tropfke. Geschichte der Elementar-Mathematik in systematischer Darstellung, volume 2. Leipzig: Veit \& Comp., 1903.
[71] Erik Vestergaard. Henry Briggs' differensmetode. Normat - Nordisk Matematisk Tidskrift, 45(2):49-61, 1997.
[72] Adriaan Vlacq. Arithmetica logarithmica. Gouda: Pieter Rammazeyn, 1628. [The introduction was reprinted in 1976 by Olms and the tables were reconstructed by D. Roegel in 2010. [59]]
[73] Adriaan Vlacq. Trigonometria artificialis. Gouda: Pieter Rammazeyn, 1633. [The tables were reconstructed by D. Roegel in 2010. [58]]
[74] John Ward. The lives of the professors of Gresham College. London: John Moore, 1740. [pp. 120-129 on Briggs. This part was reprinted in The Monthly Magazine, vol. 28, no. 190, 1st October 1809, pp. 275-281.]
[75] Derek Thomas Whiteside. Henry Briggs: The binomial theorem anticipated. The Mathematical Gazette, 45(351):9-12, February 1961.
[76] Derek Thomas Whiteside. Newton's discovery of the general binomial theorem. The Mathematical Gazette, 45(353):175-180, October 1961.
[77] Derek Thomas Whiteside. Patterns of mathematical thought in the later seventeenth century. Archive for History of Exact Sciences, 1:179-388, 1961.
[78] Thomas Whittaker. Henry Briggs. In Dictionary of National Biography, volume 2, pages 1234-1235. London: Smith, Elder, \& Co., 1908. [volume 6 (1886), pp. 326-327, in the first edition]
[79] J. Hill Williams. Briggs's method of interpolation; being a translation of the 13th chapter and part of the 12th of the preface to the "Arithmetica Logarithmica". Journal of the Institute of Actuaries and Assurance Magazine, 14:73-88, 1869.
[80] Robin Wilson. The oldest mathematical chair in Britain. EMS Newsletter, 64:26-29, June 2007.
[81] Edward Wright. Certaine errors in nauigation, detected and corrected. London: Felix Kingston, 1610. [contains several tables computed by Briggs]

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

## LOGARITHMORVM <br> Chilias Prima

Quam autor typis excudendam curauit non eo concilio, vt publici iuris fieret ; sed partim, vt quorundam suorum necessariorum desiderio priuatim satisfaceret : partim, vt eius adiumento, non solum Chiliadas aliquot insequentes ; sed etiam integrum Logarithmorum Canonem, omnium Triangulorum calculo inseruientem commodius absolueret. Habet enim Canonem Sinuum à se ipso, ante Decennium per cequationes Algebraicas, $\mathcal{\delta}$ differentias ipsis Sinubus proportionales, pro singulis Gradibus $\delta$ graduũ centesimis, à primis fundamentis accurate extruct $\tilde{u}$ : quem vna cum Logarithmis adiunctis, volente Deo, in lucem se daturum sperat, quam primum commode licuerit.

Quod autem hi Logarithmi, diuersi sint ab ijs, quos Clarissimus inuentor, memorice semper colendoe, in suo edidit Canone Mirifico ; sperandum, eius librũ posthumum, abunde nobis propediem satisfacturum. Qui autori (cum eum domi suce, Edinburgi, bis inuisseret, © apud eum humanissime exceptus, per aliquot septimanas libentissime mansisset ; eique horum partem prcecipuam quam tum absoluerat ostendisset) suadere non destitit, vt hunc in se laborem susciperet. Cui ille non inuitus morem gessit.

In tenui ; sed non tenuis, fructusve laborve.

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

| Logarithmi. |  |  | Logarithmi. |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $00000,00000,00000$ | 34 | $15314,78917,04226$ |
| 2 | $03010,29995,66398$ | 35 | $15440,68044,35028$ |
| 3 | $04771,21254,71966$ | 36 | $15563,02500,76729$ |
| 4 | $06020,59991,32796$ | 37 | $15682,01724,06699$ |
| 5 | $06989,70004,33602$ | 38 | $15797,83596,61681$ |
| 6 | $07781,51250,38364$ | 39 | $15910,64607,02650$ |
| 7 | $08450,98040,01426$ | 40 | $16020,59991,32796$ |
| 8 | $09030,89986,99194$ | 41 | $16127,83856,71974$ |
| 9 | $09542,42509,43932$ | 42 | $16232,49290,39790$ |
| 10 | $10000,00000,00000$ | 43 | $16334,68455,57959$ |
| 11 | $10413,92685,15823$ | 44 | $16434,52676,48619$ |
| 12 | $10791,81246,04762$ | 45 | $16532,12513,77534$ |
| 13 | $11139,43352,30684$ | 46 | $16627,57831,68157$ |
| 14 | $11461,28035,67824$ | 47 | $16720,97857,93572$ |
| 15 | $11760,91259,05568$ | 48 | $16812,41237,37559$ |
| 16 | $12041,19982,65592$ | 49 | $16901,96080,02851$ |
| 17 | $12304,48921,37827$ | 50 | $16989,70004,33602$ |
| 18 | $12552,72505,10331$ | 51 | $17075,70176,09794$ |
| 19 | $12787,53600,95283$ | 52 | $17160,03343,63480$ |
| 20 | $13010,29995,66398$ | 53 | $17242,75869,60079$ |
| 21 | $13222,19294,73392$ | 54 | $17323,93759,82297$ |
| 22 | $13424,22680,82221$ | 55 | $17403,62689,49424$ |
| 23 | $13617,27836,01759$ | 56 | $17481,88027,00620$ |
| 24 | $13802,11241,71161$ | 57 | $17558,74855,67249$ |
| 25 | $13979,40008,67204$ | 58 | $17634,27993,56294$ |
| 26 | $14149,73347,97082$ | 59 | $17708,52011,64214$ |
| 27 | $14313,63764,15899$ | 60 | $17781,51250,38364$ |
| 28 | $14471,58031,34222$ | 61 | $17853,29835,01077$ |
| 29 | $14623,97997,89896$ | 62 | $17923,91689,49825$ |
| 30 | $14771,21254,71966$ | 63 | $17993,40549,45358$ |
| 31 | $14913,61693,83427$ | 64 | $18061,79973,98389$ |
| 32 | $15051,49978,31991$ | 65 | $18129,13356,64286$ |
| 33 | $15185,13939,87789$ | 66 | $18195,43935,54187$ |
| 34 | $15314,78917,04226$ | 67 | $18260,74802,70083$ |

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

| Logarithmi. |  |  | Logarithmi. |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 67 | $18260,74802,70083$ | 101 | $20043,21373,78264$ |
| 68 | $18325,08912,70624$ | 102 | $20086,00171,76192$ |
| 69 | $18388,49090,73726$ | 103 | $20128,37224,70517$ |
| 70 | $18450,98040,01426$ | 104 | $20170,33339,29878$ |
| 71 | $18512,58348,71908$ | 105 | $20211,89299,06994$ |
| 72 | $18573,32496,43127$ | 106 | $20253,05865,26477$ |
| 73 | $18633,22860,12046$ | 107 | $20293,83777,68521$ |
| 74 | $18692,31719,73098$ | 108 | $20334,23755,48695$ |
| 75 | $18750,61263,39170$ | 109 | $20374,26497,94062$ |
| 76 | $18808,13592,28079$ | 110 | $20413,92685,15823$ |
| 77 | $18864,90725,17248$ | 111 | $20453,22978,78666$ |
| 78 | $18920,94602,69048$ | 112 | $20492,18022,67018$ |
| 79 | $18976,27091,29044$ | 113 | $20530,78443,48342$ |
| 80 | $19030,89986,99194$ | 114 | $20569,04851,33647$ |
| 81 | $19084,85018,87865$ | 115 | $20606,97840,35361$ |
| 82 | $19138,13852,38372$ | 116 | $20644,57989,22692$ |
| 83 | $19190,78092,37607$ | 117 | $20681,85861,74616$ |
| 84 | $19242,79286,06188$ | 118 | $20718,82007,30613$ |
| 85 | $19294,18925,71429$ | 119 | $20755,46961,39253$ |
| 86 | $19344,98451,24357$ | 120 | $20791,81246,04762$ |
| 87 | $19395,19252,61862$ | 121 | $20827,85370,31645$ |
| 88 | $19444,82672,15017$ | 122 | $20863,59830,67475$ |
| 89 | $19493,90006,64491$ | 123 | $20899,05111,43940$ |
| 90 | $19542,42509,43932$ | 124 | $20934,21685,16224$ |
| 91 | $19590,41392,32109$ | 125 | $20969,10013,00806$ |
| 92 | $19637,87827,34556$ | 126 | $21003,70545,11756$ |
| 93 | $19684,82948,55394$ | 127 | $21038,03720,95596$ |
| 94 | $19731,27853,59970$ | 128 | $21072,09969,64787$ |
| 95 | $19777,23605,28885$ | 129 | $21105,89710,29925$ |
| 96 | $19822,71233,03957$ | 130 | $21139,43352,30684$ |
| 97 | $19867,71734,26624$ | 131 | $21172,71295,65576$ |
| 98 | $19912,26075,69249$ | 132 | $21205,73931,20585$ |
| 99 | $19956,35194,59755$ | 133 | $21238,51640,96709$ |
| 100 | $20000,00000,00000$ | 134 | $21271,04798,36481$ |
|  |  |  |  |

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

| Logarithmi. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 134 | $21271,04798,36481$ | 167 | $22227,16471,14758$ |
| 135 | $21303,33768,49501$ | 168 | $22253,09281,72586$ |
| 136 | $21335,38908,37022$ | 169 | $22278,86704,61367$ |
| 137 | $21367,20567,15641$ | 170 | $22304,48921,37827$ |
| 138 | $21398,79086,40124$ | 171 | $22329,96110,39215$ |
| 139 | $21430,14800,25410$ | 172 | $22355,28446,90755$ |
| 140 | $21461,28035,67824$ | 173 | $22380,46103,12880$ |
| 141 | $21492,19112,65538$ | 174 | $22405,49248,28260$ |
| 142 | $21522,88344,38306$ | 175 | $22430,38048,68629$ |
| 143 | $21553,36037,46506$ | 176 | $22455,12667,81415$ |
| 144 | $21583,62492,09525$ | 177 | $22479,73266,36181$ |
| 145 | $21613,68002,23497$ | 178 | $22504,20002,30889$ |
| 146 | $21643,52855,78444$ | 179 | $22528,53030,97989$ |
| 147 | $21673,17334,74818$ | 180 | $22552,72505,10331$ |
| 148 | $21702,61715,39496$ | 181 | $22576,78574,86918$ |
| 149 | $21731,86268,41227$ | 182 | $22600,71387,98507$ |
| 150 | $21760,91259,05568$ | 183 | $22624,51089,73043$ |
| 151 | $21789,76947,29317$ | 184 | $22648,17823,00954$ |
| 152 | $21818,43587,94477$ | 185 | $22671,71728,40301$ |
| 153 | $21846,91430,81760$ | 186 | $22695,12944,21792$ |
| 154 | $21875,20720,83646$ | 187 | $22718,41606,53650$ |
| 155 | $21903,31698,17029$ | 188 | $22741,57849,26368$ |
| 156 | $21931,24598,35446$ | 189 | $22764,61804,17324$ |
| 157 | $21958,99652,40923$ | 190 | $22787,53600,95283$ |
| 158 | $21986,57086,95442$ | 191 | $22810,33367,24773$ |
| 159 | $22013,97124,32045$ | 192 | $22833,01228,70355$ |
| 160 | $22041,19982,65592$ | 193 | $22855,57309,00777$ |
| 161 | $22068,25876,03185$ | 194 | $22878,01729,93023$ |
| 162 | $22095,15014,54263$ | 195 | $22900,34611,36252$ |
| 163 | $22121,87604,40396$ | 196 | $22922,56071,35648$ |
| 164 | $22148,43848,04770$ | 197 | $22944,66226,16159$ |
| 165 | $22174,83944,21391$ | 198 | $22966,65190,26153$ |
| 166 | $22201,08088,04006$ | 199 | $22988,53076,40971$ |
| 167 | $22227,16471,14758$ | 200 | $23010,29995,66398$ |

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

| Logarithmi. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 201 | $23031,96057,42049$ | 234 | $23692,15857,41014$ |
| 202 | $23053,51369,44662$ | 235 | $23710,67862,27174$ |
| 203 | $23074,96037,91321$ | 236 | $23729,12002,97011$ |
| 204 | $23096,30167,42590$ | 237 | $23747,48346,01010$ |
| 205 | $23117,53861,05575$ | 238 | $23765,76957,05651$ |
| 206 | $23138,67220,36915$ | 239 | $23783,97900,94814$ |
| 207 | $23159,70345,45692$ | 240 | $23802,11241,71161$ |
| 208 | $23180,63334,96276$ | 241 | $23820,17042,57487$ |
| 209 | $23201,46286,11105$ | 242 | $23838,15365,98043$ |
| 210 | $23222,19294,73392$ | 243 | $23856,06273,59831$ |
| 211 | $23242,82455,29769$ | 244 | $23873,89826,33873$ |
| 212 | $23263,35860,92875$ | 245 | $23891,66084,36453$ |
| 213 | $23283,79603,43874$ | 246 | $23909,35107,10338$ |
| 214 | $23304,13773,34919$ | 247 | $23926,96953,25967$ |
| 215 | $23324,38459,91561$ | 248 | $23944,51680,82622$ |
| 216 | $23344,53751,15093$ | 249 | $23961,99347,09574$ |
| 217 | $23364,59733,84853$ | 250 | $23979,40008,67204$ |
| 218 | $23384,56493,60460$ | 251 | $23996,73721,48104$ |
| 219 | $23404,44114,84012$ | 252 | $24014,00540,78154$ |
| 220 | $23424,22680,82221$ | 253 | $24031,20521,17582$ |
| 221 | $23443,92273,68511$ | 254 | $24048,33716,61994$ |
| 222 | $23463,52974,45064$ | 255 | $24065,40180,43396$ |
| 223 | $23483,04863,04816$ | 256 | $24082,39965,31185$ |
| 224 | $23502,48018,33416$ | 257 | $24099,33123,33129$ |
| 225 | $23521,82518,11136$ | 258 | $24116,19705,96323$ |
| 226 | $23541,08439,14740$ | 259 | $24132,99764,08125$ |
| 227 | $23560,25857,19312$ | 260 | $24149,73347,97082$ |
| 228 | $23579,34847,00045$ | 261 | $24166,40507,33828$ |
| 229 | $23598,35482,33989$ | 262 | $24183,01291,31975$ |
| 230 | $23617,27836,01759$ | 263 | $24199,55748,48976$ |
| 231 | $23636,11979,89214$ | 264 | $24216,03926,86983$ |
| 232 | $23654,87984,89090$ | 265 | $24232,45873,93681$ |
| 233 | $23673,55921,02602$ | 266 | $24248,81636,63107$ |
| 234 | $23692,15857,41014$ | 267 | $24265,11261,36458$ |
|  |  | 2 |  |

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

| Logarithmi. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 267 | $24265,11261,3645^{8}$ | 301 | $24785,66495,59384$ |
| 268 | $24281,34794,02879$ | 302 | $24800,06942,95715$ |
| 269 | $24297,52280,00241$ | 303 | $24814,42628,50231$ |
| 270 | $24313,63764,15899$ | 304 | $24828,73583,60875$ |
| 271 | $24329,69290,87441$ | 305 | $24842,99839,34679$ |
| 272 | $24345,68904,03420$ | 306 | $24857,21426,48158$ |
| 273 | $24361,62647,04076$ | 307 | $24871,38375,47719$ |
| 274 | $24377,50562,82039$ | 308 | $24885,50716,50044$ |
| 275 | $24393,32693,83026$ | 309 | $24899,58479,42483$ |
| 276 | $24409,09082,06522$ | 310 | $24913,61693,83427$ |
| 277 | $24424,79769,06445$ | 311 | $24927,60389,02684$ |
| 278 | $24440,44795,91808$ | 312 | $24941,54594,01844$ |
| 279 | $24456,04203,27360$ | 313 | $24955,44337,54645$ |
| 280 | $24471,58031,34222$ | 314 | $24969,29648,07321$ |
| 281 | $24487,06319,90508$ | 315 | $24983,10553,78960$ |
| 282 | $24502,49108,31936$ | 316 | $24996,87082,61840$ |
| 283 | $24517,86435,52429$ | 317 | $25010,59262,21775$ |
| 284 | $24533,18340,04704$ | 318 | $25024,27119,98443$ |
| 285 | $24548,44860,00851$ | 319 | $25037,90683,05718$ |
| 286 | $24563,66033,12904$ | 320 | $25051,49978,31991$ |
| 287 | $24578,81896,73399$ | 321 | $25065,05032,40487$ |
| 288 | $24593,92487,75923$ | 322 | $25078,55871,69583$ |
| 289 | $24608,97842,75655$ | 323 | $25092,02522,33110$ |
| 290 | $24623,97997,89896$ | 324 | $25105,45010,20661$ |
| 291 | $24638,92988,98591$ | 325 | $25118,83360,97887$ |
| 292 | $24653,82851,44842$ | 326 | $25132,17600,06794$ |
| 293 | $24668,67620,35411$ | 327 | $25145,47752,66029$ |
| 294 | $24683,47330,41216$ | 328 | $25158,73843,71168$ |
| 295 | $24698,22015,97816$ | 329 | $25171,95897,94997$ |
| 296 | $24712,91711,05894$ | 330 | $25185,13939,87789$ |
| 297 | $24727,56449,31721$ | 331 | $25198,27993,77572$ |
| 298 | $24742,16264,07626$ | 332 | $25211,38083,70404$ |
| 299 | $24756,71188,32443$ | 333 | $25224,44233,50632$ |
| 300 | $24771,21254,71966$ | 334 | $25237,46466,81156$ |

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

| Logarithmi. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 334 | $25237,46466,81156$ | 367 | $25646,66064,25209$ |
| 335 | $25250,44807,03685$ | 368 | $25658,47818,67352$ |
| 336 | $25263,39277,38984$ | 369 | $25670,26366,15906$ |
| 337 | $25276,29900,87134$ | 370 | $25682,01724,06699$ |
| 338 | $25289,16700,27765$ | 371 | $25693,73909,61505$ |
| 339 | $25301,99698,20308$ | 372 | $25705,42939,88190$ |
| 340 | $25314,78917,04226$ | 373 | $25717,08831,80869$ |
| 341 | $25327,54378,99250$ | 374 | $25728,71602,20048$ |
| 342 | $25340,26106,05614$ | 375 | $25740,31267,72772$ |
| 343 | $25352,94120,04277$ | 376 | $25751,87844,92766$ |
| 344 | $25365,58442,57153$ | 377 | $25763,41350,20579$ |
| 345 | $25378,19095,07327$ | 378 | $25774,91799,83723$ |
| 346 | $25390,76098,79278$ | 379 | $25786,39209,96807$ |
| 347 | $25403,29474,79087$ | 380 | $25797,83596,61681$ |
| 348 | $25415,79243,94658$ | 381 | $25809,24975,67562$ |
| 349 | $25428,25426,95918$ | 382 | $25820,63362,91171$ |
| 350 | $25440,68044,35028$ | 383 | $25831,98773,96862$ |
| 351 | $25453,07116,46582$ | 384 | $25843,31224,36753$ |
| 352 | $25465,42663,47813$ | 385 | $25854,60729,50850$ |
| 353 | $25477,74705,38782$ | 386 | $25865,87304,67175$ |
| 354 | $25490,03262,02579$ | 387 | $25877,10965,01891$ |
| 355 | $25502,28353,05509$ | 388 | $25888,31725,59421$ |
| 356 | $25514,49997,97288$ | 389 | $25899,49601,32571$ |
| 357 | $25526,68216,11219$ | 390 | $25910,64607,02650$ |
| 358 | $25538,83026,64387$ | 391 | $25921,76757,39587$ |
| 359 | $25550,94448,57832$ | 392 | $25932,86067,02046$ |
| 360 | $25563,02500,76729$ | 393 | $25943,92550,37543$ |
| 361 | $25575,07201,90566$ | 394 | $25954,96221,82557$ |
| 362 | $25587,08570,53317$ | 395 | $25965,97095,62646$ |
| 363 | $25599,06625,03611$ | 396 | $25976,95185,92551$ |
| 364 | $25611,01383,64906$ | 397 | $25987,90506,76312$ |
| 365 | $25622,92864,45647$ | 398 | $25998,83072,07369$ |
| 366 | $25634,81085,39441$ | 399 | $26009,72895,68675$ |
| 367 | $25646,66064,25209$ | 400 | $26020,59991,32796$ |

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

| Logarithmi. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 401 | $26031,44372,62018$ | 434 | $26374,89729,51251$ |
| 402 | $26042,26053,08447$ | 435 | $26384,89256,95464$ |
| 403 | $26053,05046,14111$ | 436 | $26394,86489,26859$ |
| 404 | $26063,81365,11060$ | 437 | $26404,81436,97042$ |
| 405 | $26074,55023,21467$ | 438 | $26414,74110,50410$ |
| 406 | $26085,26033,57719$ | 439 | $26424,64520,24212$ |
| 407 | $26095,94409,22522$ | 440 | $26434,52676,48619$ |
| 408 | $26106,60163,08988$ | 441 | $26444,38589,46784$ |
| 409 | $26117,23308,00734$ | 442 | $26454,22269,34909$ |
| 410 | $26127,83856,71974$ | 443 | $26464,03726,22307$ |
| 411 | $26138,41821,87607$ | 444 | $26473,82970,11462$ |
| 412 | $26148,97216,03313$ | 445 | $26483,60010,98093$ |
| 413 | $26159,50051,65640$ | 446 | $26493,34858,71214$ |
| 414 | $26170,00341,12090$ | 447 | $26503,07523,13194$ |
| 415 | $26180,48096,71209$ | 448 | $26512,78013,99814$ |
| 416 | $26190,93330,62674$ | 449 | $26522,46341,00332$ |
| 417 | $26201,36054,97376$ | 450 | $26532,12513,77534$ |
| 418 | $26211,76281,77504$ | 451 | $26541,76541,87796$ |
| 419 | $26222,14022,96630$ | 452 | $26551,38434,81138$ |
| 420 | $26232,49290,39790$ | 453 | $26560,98202,01283$ |
| 421 | $26242,82095,83567$ | 454 | $26570,55852,85710$ |
| 422 | $26253,12450,96167$ | 455 | $26580,11396,65711$ |
| 423 | $26263,40367,37504$ | 456 | $26589,64842,66443$ |
| 424 | $26273,65856,59273$ | 457 | $26599,16200,06985$ |
| 425 | $26283,88930,05031$ | 458 | $26608,65478,00387$ |
| 426 | $26294,09599,10272$ | 459 | $26618,12685,53726$ |
| 427 | $26304,27875,02502$ | 460 | $26627,57831,68157$ |
| 428 | $26314,43769,01317$ | 461 | $26637,00925,38965$ |
| 429 | $26324,57292,18472$ | 462 | $26646,41975,55613$ |
| 430 | $26334,68455,57959$ | 463 | $26655,80991,01795$ |
| 431 | $26344,77270,16073$ | 464 | $26665,17980,55488$ |
| 432 | $26354,83746,81491$ | 465 | $26674,52952,88995$ |
| 433 | $26364,87896,35337$ | 466 | $26683,85916,69000$ |
| 434 | $26374,89729,51251$ | 467 | $26693,16880,56611$ |
|  |  |  |  |

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

| Logarithmi. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 467 | $26693,16880,56611$ | 501 | $26998,37725,86725$ |
| 468 | $26702,45853,07412$ | 502 | $27007,03717,14502$ |
| 469 | $26711,72842,71508$ | 503 | $27015,67985,05593$ |
| 470 | $26720,97857,93572$ | 504 | $27024,30536,44553$ |
| 471 | $26730,20907,12890$ | 505 | $27032,91378,11866$ |
| 472 | $26739,41998,63409$ | 506 | $27041,50516,83980$ |
| 473 | $26748,61140,73781$ | 507 | $27050,07959,33334$ |
| 474 | $26757,78341,67409$ | 508 | $27058,63712,28392$ |
| 475 | $26766,93609,62487$ | 509 | $27067,17782,33676$ |
| 476 | $26776,06952,72049$ | 510 | $27075,70176,09794$ |
| 477 | $26785,18379,04011$ | 511 | $27084,20900,13471$ |
| 478 | $26794,27896,61212$ | 512 | $27092,69960,97583$ |
| 479 | $26803,35513,41456$ | 513 | $27101,17365,11182$ |
| 480 | $26812,41237,37559$ | 514 | $27109,63118,99528$ |
| 481 | $26821,45076,37383$ | 515 | $27118,07229,04119$ |
| 482 | $26830,47038,23885$ | 516 | $27126,49701,62721$ |
| 483 | $26839,47130,75151$ | 517 | $27134,90543,09394$ |
| 484 | $26848,45361,64441$ | 518 | $27143,29759,74523$ |
| 485 | $26857,41738,60226$ | 519 | $27151,67357,84846$ |
| 486 | $26866,36269,26229$ | 520 | $27160,03343,63480$ |
| 487 | $26875,28961,21463$ | 521 | $27168,37723,29952$ |
| 488 | $26884,19822,00271$ | 522 | $27176,70503,00226$ |
| 489 | $26893,08859,12362$ | 523 | $27185,01688,86727$ |
| 490 | $26901,96080,02851$ | 524 | $27193,31286,98373$ |
| 491 | $26910,81492,12297$ | 525 | $27201,59303,40596$ |
| 492 | $26919,65102,76736$ | 526 | $27209,85744,15374$ |
| 493 | $26928,46919,27723$ | 527 | $27218,10615,21255$ |
| 494 | $26937,26948,92365$ | 528 | $27226,33922,53381$ |
| 495 | $26946,05198,93357$ | 529 | $27234,55672,03519$ |
| 496 | $26954,81676,49020$ | 530 | $27242,75869,60079$ |
| 497 | $26963,56388,73333$ | 531 | $27250,94521,08147$ |
| 498 | $26972,29342,75972$ | 532 | $27259,11632,29505$ |
| 499 | $26981,00545,62339$ | 533 | $27267,27209,02657$ |
| 500 | $26989,70004,33602$ | 534 | $27275,41257,02856$ |
|  |  |  |  |

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

| Logarithmi. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 534 | $27275,41257,02856$ | 567 | $277535,83058,89291$ |
| 535 | $27283,53782,02123$ | 568 | $27543,48335,71102$ |
| 536 | $27291,64789,69277$ | 569 | $27551,12266,39507$ |
| 537 | $27299,74285,69956$ | 570 | $27558,74855,67249$ |
| 538 | $27307,82275,66639$ | 571 | $27566,36108,24585$ |
| 539 | $27315,88765,18674$ | 572 | $27573,96028,79302$ |
| 540 | $27323,93759,82297$ | 573 | $27581,54621,96739$ |
| 541 | $27331,97265,10657$ | 574 | $27589,11892,39797$ |
| 542 | $27339,99286,53839$ | 575 | $27596,67844,68963$ |
| 543 | $27347,99829,58885$ | 576 | $27604,22483,42321$ |
| 544 | $27355,98899,69818$ | 577 | $27611,75813,15573$ |
| 545 | $27363,96502,27664$ | 578 | $27619,27838,42053$ |
| 546 | $27371,92642,70474$ | 579 | $27626,78563,72744$ |
| 547 | $27379,87326,33343$ | 580 | $27634,27993,56294$ |
| 548 | $27387,80558,48437$ | 581 | $27641,76132,39033$ |
| 549 | $27395,72344,45009$ | 582 | $27649,22984,64989$ |
| 550 | $27403,62689,49424$ | 583 | $27656,68554,75901$ |
| 551 | $27411,51598,85179$ | 584 | $27664,12847,11240$ |
| 552 | $27419,39077,72920$ | 585 | $27671,55866,08218$ |
| 553 | $27427,25131,30470$ | 586 | $27678,97616,01809$ |
| 554 | $27435,09764,72843$ | 587 | $27686,38101,24761$ |
| 555 | $27442,92983,12268$ | 588 | $27693,77326,07614$ |
| 556 | $27450,74791,58206$ | 589 | $27701,15294,78710$ |
| 557 | $27458,55195,17373$ | 590 | $27708,52011,64214$ |
| 558 | $27466,34198,93758$ | 591 | $27715,87480,88126$ |
| 559 | $27474,11807,88642$ | 592 | $27723,21706,72292$ |
| 560 | $27481,88027,00620$ | 593 | $27730,54693,36426$ |
| 561 | $27489,62861,25616$ | 594 | $27737,86444,98119$ |
| 562 | $27497,36315,56906$ | 595 | $27745,16965,72855$ |
| 563 | $27505,08394,85135$ | 596 | $27752,46259,74024$ |
| 564 | $27512,79103,98334$ | 597 | $27759,74331,12937$ |
| 565 | $27520,48447,81944$ | 598 | $27767,01183,98841$ |
| 566 | $27528,16431,18827$ | 599 | $27774,26822,38931$ |
| 567 | $27535,83058,89291$ | 600 | $27781,51250,38364$ |

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

| Logarithmi. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 601 | $27788,74472,00274$ | 634 | $28020,89257,88173$ |
| 602 | $27795,96491,25782$ | 635 | $28027,73725,29198$ |
| 603 | $27803,17312,14015$ | 636 | $28034,57115,64841$ |
| 604 | $27810,36938,62113$ | 637 | $28041,39432,33535$ |
| 605 | $27817,55374,65247$ | 638 | $28048,20678,72116$ |
| 606 | $27824,72624,16629$ | 639 | $28055,00858,15840$ |
| 607 | $27831,88691,07526$ | 640 | $28061,79973,98389$ |
| 608 | $27839,03579,27273$ | 641 | $28068,58029,51882$ |
| 609 | $27846,17292,63288$ | 642 | $28075,35028,06885$ |
| 610 | $27853,29835,01077$ | 643 | $28082,10972,92422$ |
| 611 | $27860,41210,24255$ | 644 | $28088,85867,35981$ |
| 612 | $27867,51422,14556$ | 645 | $28095,59714,63527$ |
| 613 | $27874,60474,51842$ | 646 | $28102,32517,99508$ |
| 614 | $27881,68371,14117$ | 647 | $28109,04280,66870$ |
| 615 | $27888,75115,77542$ | 648 | $28115,75005,87059$ |
| 616 | $27895,80712,16443$ | 649 | $28122,44696,80037$ |
| 617 | $27902,85164,03324$ | 650 | $28129,13356,64286$ |
| 618 | $27909,88475,08882$ | 651 | $28135,80988,56819$ |
| 619 | $27916,90649,02012$ | 652 | $28142,47595,73192$ |
| 620 | $27923,91689,49825$ | 653 | $28149,13181,27507$ |
| 621 | $27930,91600,17658$ | 654 | $28155,77748,32427$ |
| 622 | $27937,90384,69082$ | 655 | $28162,41299,99178$ |
| 623 | $27944,88046,65917$ | 656 | $28169,03839,37566$ |
| 624 | $27951,84589,68242$ | 657 | $28175,65369,55978$ |
| 625 | $27958,80017,34408$ | 658 | $28182,25893,61396$ |
| 626 | $27965,74333,21043$ | 659 | $28188,85414,59401$ |
| 627 | $27972,67540,83072$ | 660 | $28195,43935,54187$ |
| 628 | $27979,59643,73720$ | 661 | $28202,01459,48564$ |
| 629 | $27986,50645,44527$ | 662 | $28208,57989,43970$ |
| 630 | $27993,40549,45358$ | 663 | $28215,13528,40477$ |
| 631 | $28000,29359,24413$ | 664 | $28221,68079,36802$ |
| 632 | $28007,17078,28239$ | 665 | $28228,21645,30310$ |
| 633 | $28014,03710,01736$ | 666 | $28234,74229,17030$ |
| 634 | $28020,89257,88173$ | 667 | $28241,25833,91655$ |

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

| Logarithmi. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 667 | $28241,25833,91655$ | 701 | $28457,18017,96666$ |
| 668 | $28247,76462,47555$ | 702 | $28463,37112,12981$ |
| 669 | $28254,26117,76782$ | 703 | $28469,55325,01982$ |
| 670 | $28260,74802,70083$ | 704 | $28475,72659,14211$ |
| 671 | $28267,22520,16899$ | 705 | $28481,89116,99140$ |
| 672 | $28273,69273,05383$ | 706 | $28488,04701,05180$ |
| 673 | $28280,15064,22398$ | 707 | $28494,19413,79690$ |
| 674 | $28286,59896,53532$ | 708 | $28500,33257,68977$ |
| 675 | $28293,03772,83102$ | 709 | $28506,46235,18307$ |
| 676 | $28299,46695,94164$ | 710 | $28512,58348,71908$ |
| 677 | $28305,88668,68514$ | 711 | $28518,69600,72977$ |
| 678 | $28312,29693,86706$ | 712 | $28524,79993,63686$ |
| 679 | $28318,69774,28050$ | 713 | $28530,89529,85187$ |
| 680 | $28325,08912,70624$ | 714 | $28536,98211,77617$ |
| 681 | $28331,47111,91279$ | 715 | $28543,06041,80108$ |
| 682 | $28337,84374,65648$ | 716 | $28549,13022,30786$ |
| 683 | $28344,20703,68153$ | 717 | $28555,19155,66780$ |
| 684 | $28350,56101,72012$ | 718 | $28561,24444,24230$ |
| 685 | $28356,90571,49243$ | 719 | $28567,28890,38288$ |
| 686 | $28363,24115,70675$ | 720 | $28573,32496,43127$ |
| 687 | $28369,56737,05955$ | 721 | $28579,35264,71943$ |
| 688 | $28375,88438,23551$ | 722 | $28585,37197,56964$ |
| 689 | $28382,19221,90763$ | 723 | $28591,38297,29453$ |
| 690 | $28388,49090,73726$ | 724 | $28597,38566,19715$ |
| 691 | $28394,78047,37420$ | 725 | $28603,38006,57099$ |
| 692 | $28401,06094,45676$ | 726 | $28609,36620,70009$ |
| 693 | $28407,33234,61181$ | 727 | $28615,34410,85904$ |
| 694 | $28413,59470,45485$ | 728 | $28621,31379,31304$ |
| 695 | $28419,84804,59011$ | 729 | $28627,27528,31797$ |
| 696 | $28426,09239,61056$ | 730 | $28633,22860,12046$ |
| 697 | $28432,32778,09801$ | 731 | $28639,17376,95786$ |
| 698 | $28438,55422,62316$ | 732 | $28645,11081,05839$ |
| 699 | $28444,77175,74568$ | 733 | $28651,03974,64113$ |
| 700 | $28450,98040,01426$ | 734 | $28656,96059,91607$ |

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

| Logarithmi. |  |  | Logarithmi. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 734 | $28656,96059,91607$ | 767 | $28847,95363,94898$ |
| 735 | $28662,87339,08419$ | 768 | $28853,61220,03151$ |
| 736 | $28668,77814,33750$ | 769 | $28859,26339,80143$ |
| 737 | $28674,6748,85905$ | 770 | $28864,90725,17248$ |
| 738 | $28680,56361,82304$ | 771 | $28870,54378,05096$ |
| 739 | $28686,44438,39483$ | 772 | $28876,17300,33574$ |
| 740 | $28692,31719,73098$ | 773 | $28881,79493,91832$ |
| 741 | $28698,18207,97933$ | 774 | $28887,40960,68289$ |
| 742 | $28704,03905,27903$ | 775 | $28893,01702,50631$ |
| 743 | $28709,88813,76058$ | 776 | $28898,61721,25819$ |
| 744 | $28715,72935,54588$ | 777 | $28904,21018,80091$ |
| 745 | $28721,56272,74829$ | 778 | $28909,79596,98969$ |
| 746 | $28727,38827,47267$ | 779 | $28915,37457,67256$ |
| 747 | $28733,20601,81540$ | 780 | $28920,94602,69048$ |
| 748 | $28739,01597,86446$ | 781 | $28926,51033,87730$ |
| 749 | $28744,81817,69947$ | 782 | $28932,06753,05985$ |
| 750 | $28750,61263,39170$ | 783 | $28937,61762,05794$ |
| 751 | $28756,39937,00417$ | 784 | $28943,16062,68444$ |
| 752 | $28762,17840,59164$ | 785 | $28948,69656,74525$ |
| 753 | $28767,94976,20070$ | 786 | $28954,22546,03941$ |
| 754 | $28773,71345,86977$ | 787 | $28959,74732,35906$ |
| 755 | $28779,46951,62919$ | 788 | $28965,26217,48956$ |
| 756 | $28785,21795,50121$ | 789 | $28970,77003,20942$ |
| 757 | $28790,95879,50007$ | 790 | $28976,27091,29044$ |
| 758 | $28796,69205,63205$ | 791 | $28981,76483,49768$ |
| 759 | $28802,41775,89548$ | 792 | $28987,25181,58949$ |
| 760 | $28808,13592,28079$ | 793 | $28992,73187,31760$ |
| 761 | $28813,84656,77057$ | 794 | $28998,20502,42710$ |
| 762 | $28819,54971,33960$ | 795 | $29003,67128,65647$ |
| 763 | $28825,24537,95488$ | 796 | $29009,13067,73767$ |
| 764 | $28830,93358,57569$ | 797 | $29014,58321,39611$ |
| 765 | $28836,61435,15362$ | 798 | $29020,02891,35073$ |
| 766 | $28842,28769,63260$ | 799 | $29025,46779,31399$ |
| 767 | $28847,95363,94898$ | 800 | $29030,89986,99194$ |
|  |  |  |  |

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

| Logarithmi. |  |  | Logarithmi. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 801 | 29036,32516,08424 | 834 | 29211,66050,63774 |
| 802 | 29041,74368,28416 | 835 | 29216,86475,48360 |
| 803 | 29047,15545,27868 | 836 | 29222,06277,43902 |
| 804 | 29052,56048,74845 | 837 | 29227,25457,99326 |
| 805 | 29057,95880, 36787 | 838 | 29232,44018,63028 |
| 806 | 29063,35041,80509 | 839 | 29237,61960,82870 |
| 807 | 29068,73534,72207 | 840 | 29242,79286,06188 |
| 808 | 29074,11360,77459 | 841 | 29247,95995,79791 |
| 809 | 29079,48521,61227 | 842 | 29253,12091,49965 |
| 810 | 29084,85018,87865 | 843 | 29258,27574,62474 |
| 811 | 29090,20854,21116 | 844 | 29263,42446,62566 |
| 812 | 29095,56029,24118 | 845 | 29268,56708,94969 |
| 813 | 29100,90545,59407 | 846 | 29273,70363,03902 |
| 814 | 29106,24404,88920 | 847 | 29278,83410,33071 |
| 815 | 29111,57608,73998 | 848 | 29283,95852,25671 |
| 816 | 29116,90158,75386 | 849 | 29289,07690,24395 |
| 817 | 29122,22056,53242 | 850 | $29294,18925,71429$ |
| 818 | 29127,53303,67132 | 851 | 29299,29560,08459 |
| 819 | 29132,83901,76042 | 852 | 29304,39594,76670 |
| 820 | $29138,13852,38372$ | 853 | 29309,49031,16752 |
| 821 | 29143,43157,11944 | 854 | 29314,57870,68901 |
| 822 | 29148,71817,54005 | 855 | 29319,66114,72817 |
| 823 | 29153,99835,21227 | 856 | 29324,73764,67715 |
| 824 | 29159,27211,69712 | 857 | 29329,80821,92320 |
| 825 | 29164,53948,54993 | 858 | 29334,87287,84871 |
| 826 | 29169,80047,32038 | 859 | 29339,93163,83124 |
| 827 | 29175,05509,55255 | 860 | 29344,98451,24357 |
| 828 | 29180,30336,78488 | 861 | 29350,03151,45365 |
| 829 | 29185,54530,55027 | 862 | 29355,07265,82471 |
| 830 | 29190,78092,37607 | 863 | 29360,10795,71521 |
| 831 | 29196,01023,78411 | 864 | 29365,13742,47889 |
| 832 | 29201,23326,29072 | 865 | 29370,16107,46481 |
| 833 | 29206,45001,40679 | 866 | 29375,17892,01735 |
| 834 | 29211,66050,63774 | 867 | 29380,19097,47621 |

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

| Logarithmi. |  |  | Logarithmi. |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 867 | $29380,19097,47621$ | 901 | $29547,24790,97906$ |
| 868 | $29385,19725,17649$ | 902 | $29552,06537,54194$ |
| 869 | $29390,19776,44867$ | 903 | $29556,87750,31351$ |
| 870 | $29395,19252,61862$ | 904 | $29561,68430,47536$ |
| 871 | $29400,18155,00766$ | 905 | $29566,48579,20520$ |
| 872 | $29405,16484,93257$ | 906 | $29571,28197,67681$ |
| 873 | $29410,14243,70557$ | 907 | $29576,07287,06010$ |
| 874 | $29415,11432,63440$ | 908 | $29580,85848,52109$ |
| 875 | $29420,08053,02231$ | 909 | $29585,63883,22197$ |
| 876 | $29425,04106,16808$ | 910 | $29590,41392,32109$ |
| 877 | $29429,99593,36604$ | 911 | $29595,18376,97300$ |
| 878 | $29434,94515,90610$ | 912 | $29599,94838,32842$ |
| 879 | $29439,88875,07377$ | 913 | $29604,70777,53430$ |
| 880 | $29444,82672,15017$ | 914 | $29609,46195,73383$ |
| 881 | $29449,75908,41205$ | 915 | $29614,21094,06645$ |
| 882 | $29454,68585,13182$ | 916 | $29618,95473,66785$ |
| 883 | $29459,60703,57757$ | 917 | $29623,69335,67002$ |
| 884 | $29464,52265,01307$ | 918 | $29628,42681,20124$ |
| 885 | $29469,43270,69783$ | 919 | $29633,15511,38611$ |
| 886 | $29474,33721,88705$ | 920 | $29637,87827,34556$ |
| 887 | $29479,23619,83173$ | 921 | $29642,59630,19685$ |
| 888 | $29484,12965,77860$ | 922 | $29647,30921,05363$ |
| 889 | $29489,01760,97021$ | 923 | $29652,01701,02591$ |
| 890 | $29493,90006,64491$ | 924 | $29656,71971,22011$ |
| 891 | $29498,77704,03687$ | 925 | $29661,41732,73903$ |
| 892 | $29503,64854,37612$ | 926 | $29666,10986,68193$ |
| 893 | $29508,51458,88855$ | 927 | $29670,79734,14450$ |
| 894 | $29513,37518,79592$ | 928 | $29675,47976,21886$ |
| 895 | $29518,23035,31591$ | 929 | $29680,15713,99364$ |
| 896 | $29523,08009,66213$ | 930 | $29684,82948,55394$ |
| 897 | $29527,92443,04409$ | 931 | $29689,49680,98134$ |
| 898 | $29532,76336,66730$ | 932 | $29694,15912,35398$ |
| 899 | $29537,59691,73323$ | 933 | $29698,81643,74650$ |
| 900 | $29542,42509,43932$ | 934 | $29703,46876,23009$ |
|  |  |  |  |

Briggs' 1617 table of logarithms (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2010)

| Logarithmi. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 934 | $29703,46876,23009$ | 967 | $29854,26474,08300$ |
| 935 | $29708,11610,87252$ | 968 | $29858,75357,30839$ |
| 936 | $29712,75848,73811$ | 969 | $29863,23777,05077$ |
| 937 | $29717,39590,88778$ | 970 | $29867,71734,26624$ |
| 938 | $29722,02838,37906$ | 971 | $29872,19229,90800$ |
| 939 | $29726,65592,26611$ | 972 | $29876,66264,92627$ |
| 940 | $29731,27853,59970$ | 973 | $29881,12840,26835$ |
| 941 | $29735,89623,42726$ | 974 | $29885,58956,87862$ |
| 942 | $29740,50902,79288$ | 975 | $29890,04615,69854$ |
| 943 | $29745,11692,73733$ | 976 | $29894,49817,66669$ |
| 944 | $29749,71994,29807$ | 977 | $29898,94563,71877$ |
| 945 | $29754,31808,50926$ | 978 | $29903,38854,78760$ |
| 946 | $29758,91136,40179$ | 979 | $29907,82691,80314$ |
| 947 | $29763,49979,00327$ | 980 | $29912,26075,69249$ |
| 948 | $29768,08337,33807$ | 981 | $29916,69007,37995$ |
| 949 | $29772,66212,42729$ | 982 | $29921,11487,78695$ |
| 950 | $29777,23605,28885$ | 983 | $29925,53517,83214$ |
| 951 | $29781,80516,93741$ | 984 | $29929,95098,43134$ |
| 952 | $29786,36948,38447$ | 985 | $29934,36230,49761$ |
| 953 | $29790,92900,63833$ | 986 | $29938,76914,94121$ |
| 954 | $29795,48374,70410$ | 987 | $29943,17152,66964$ |
| 955 | $29800,03371,58375$ | 988 | $29947,56944,58763$ |
| 956 | $29804,57892,27610$ | 989 | $29951,96291,59718$ |
| 957 | $29809,11937,77684$ | 990 | $29956,35194,59755$ |
| 958 | $29813,65509,07854$ | 991 | $29960,73654,48528$ |
| 959 | $29818,18607,17066$ | 992 | $29965,11672,15418$ |
| 960 | $29822,71233,03957$ | 993 | $29969,49248,49538$ |
| 961 | $29827,23387,66855$ | 994 | $29973,86384,39731$ |
| 962 | $29831,75072,03781$ | 995 | $29978,23080,74573$ |
| 963 | $29836,26287,12453$ | 996 | $29982,59338,42370$ |
| 964 | $29840,77033,90283$ | 997 | $29986,95158,31166$ |
| 965 | $29845,27313,34379$ | 998 | $29991,30541,28737$ |
| 966 | $29849,77126,41549$ | 999 | $29995,65488,22598$ |
| 967 | $29854,26474,08300$ | 1000 | $30000,00000,00000$ |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Briggs was baptized on February 23, 1560 (old style), which is 1561 new style. He died on January 26, 1630 (old style), which is 1631 new style [39].
    ${ }^{2}$ Gresham College was a very fluctuating institution, and the main reason for its claim to scientific responsability was the work and influence of Briggs. The flourishing period of Gresham College ended with the death of Henry Gellibrand in 1636 [2, p. 20].
    ${ }^{3}$ For more biographical information on Briggs, consult Smith [63], Ward [74], Sonar [65] and Kaunzner [40]. Sonar gives an overview of Briggs' works prior to his tables of logarithms [65].
    ${ }^{4}$ There is a manuscript entitled Imitatio Nepeirea, which might be related to the first contact that Briggs had with Napier's work, but we have not seen it and cannot comment very much upon it. It was mentioned by Stewart and Minto in 1787 [67, p. 13] and they dated it from 1614, but Glaisher in 1873 [26, p. 382] considered that it was written about 1623 and was of no particular value or interest. John Pell also had a copy of this manuscript, see [43, p. 254].

[^1]:    ${ }^{5}$ The exact dates of Briggs' visits to Napier are not known and because of the change in the calendar, it is even possible that the second visit occurred in early 1617 [40]. Their first meeting has been recounted by the astrologer William Lilly who writes that Napier and Briggs supposedly stayed for almost fifteen minutes without speaking in admiration for one another [52, pp. 408-409]. There is probably some exaggeration in this account, especially since Lilly was not an eyewitness of the original events.

[^2]:    ${ }^{6}$ A facsimile of the first three pages (including the introduction) of Briggs' book was given by Thompson [69]. The text of the one-page introduction is given by Davis [13] and Macdonald [51, pp. 164-165]. Jagger reproduces the second page of tables [38, p. 59]. Archibald gives the size of the booklet as $9.3 \mathrm{~cm} \times 15.5 \mathrm{~cm}[3]$.
    ${ }^{7}$ Since we saw only a few pages of the booklet, our analysis is currently tentative.
    ${ }^{8}$ Some accounts of Briggs' table give an incorrect number of places, and it is to be assumed that their authors have not seen the original table. Gerhard, and later Cantor and Tropfke, for instance, write that the logarithms were given to eight places [22, p. 115], [11, p. 738], [70, p. 152], one presumably copying on the other. Such an error is mentioned earlier by Glaisher [25, pp. 296-297] and goes back at least to Hutton [36, p. 34].
    ${ }^{9}$ On the few known copies, see Archibald [3] and Kaunzner [40, p. 190]. Kaunzner writes that a second edition appeared in 1626 , but this may be a confusion with De Decker and Vlacq's volume [40, p. 191], [14].

[^3]:    ${ }^{10}$ Note on the titles of the works: Original titles come with many idiosyncrasies and features (line splitting, size, fonts, etc.) which can often not be reproduced in a list of references. It has therefore seemed pointless to capitalize works according to conventions which not only have no relation with the original work, but also do not restore the title entirely. In the following list of references, most title words (except in German) will therefore be left uncapitalized. The names of the authors have also been homogenized and initials expanded, as much as possible.

    The reader should keep in mind that this list is not meant as a facsimile of the original works. The original style information could no doubt have been added as a note, but we have not done it here.

