

AccessionIndex: TCD-SCSS-V.20121208.873

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Accession By: Prof.J.G.Byrne

Object name: On a Proposed Analytical Machine

Vintage: c.1909

Synopsis: Percy E.Ludgate, offprint of article in Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society.

Description:

This item is Percy Ludgate's first paper describing the design of his analytical engine.

Percy Edwin Ludgate (1883-1922) was notable as the second person to publish a design for an Analytical Engine, after Babbage [6, 7]. Strangely enough, he was not a scientist, but a clerk to a corn merchant (and later an accountant), born in Skibbereen and employed in Dublin, Ireland, working in his spare time in isolation from 1903 to 1909, who was not aware of Babbage's work until later. Indeed his engine was based on multiplication using rods in shuttles plus 'slides' like a digital evocation of sliderules, with input on a perforated paper sheet or roll, while Babbage's was based on addition using cogs and wheels, with input on punched cards. From Prof.Brian Randell's 1982 paper "*From analytical engine to electronic digital computer: The contributions of Ludgate, Torres, and Bush*" in the IEEE Annals of the History of Computing [9]:

"Babbage had planned to use columns of coaxial toothed wheels to represent numbers ... Ludgate planned to represent each multidigit number by a set of sliding rods in a shuttle and to arrange such shuttles around a cylindrical shuttle box, which merely had to be rotated to bring the right number to the arithmetic unit.

...

Ludgate's planned arithmetic unit was even more novel ... indeed, as far as I know, unique-scheme for multiplication, based on what a contemporary delightfully termed "Irish Logarithms" [3]. Multiplication involved converting all the digits of the multiplicand and a single digit of the multiplier to index numbers [*logarithms*]; the index number corresponding to the multiplier digit was added to each of the index numbers corresponding to multiplicand digits (by additive linear motion); the results were then converted back to give a set of two-digit partial products."

Ludgate's engine had conditional and unconditional instructions with an opcode, two operand addresses, and one or two result addresses, multiplication was via partial products as above, and division was via successive approximation seeded from a table of reciprocals. It had 192 x 20-digits of memory, could multiply in 10 seconds and take logarithms in 120 seconds, could input and store data and programs, had a printer, and even a fledgling operating system, could be stopped at any stage to add new variables, and could execute subroutines. It was designed to be motor driven and would be a compact and portable 2-ft cube.

The use of a perforated paper sheet or roll presaged what became by the 1950-70s a widely-used method for program and data I/O, although punched cards and paper tape were widely used by the time of Ludgate, whereas Babbage's use of Jacquard's recently invented cards was entirely novel.

Ludgate published an account of his work in Apr-1909 [2], refereed by Charles Vernon Boys. Fig.2 shows the first page of Ludgate's paper. C.V.Boys then reviewed this paper in *Nature* in Jul-1909 [3], see elsewhere in this catalog, and in 1914 Ludgate wrote an article in the *Napier Tercentenary Celebration Handbook* [4].

Half a century later, when in the 1970s Randell was investigating Babbage and Lovelace, calculating machines and the prehistory of computing, the *Napier Centenary Handbook* was the second most obvious and accessible reference to consult about calculating machines (the first was Baxandall's *Calculating Machines and Instruments: Catalogue of Collections in the Science Museum*). The former had a chapter on Analytical Engines, and this was by Ludgate, a name that was unfamiliar, which ended with the paragraph which led to Ludgate's 1909 article. The only person contacted who admitted any previous awareness of the Ludgate name was Maurice Wilkes (leader of the EDSAC team), but it's not known if he'd read the 1909 article. It has been suggested this was also the case for Howard Aiken (leader of the Harvard Mk.1 team). From the 1970s Randell highlighted Ludgate's work [8, 9].

Shortly afterwards an undergraduate project at University College Swansea explored the implementation of an electronic version of a Ludgate-type arithmetic unit [13], see the related folder in this collection. A subsequent analysis of Ludgate's machine by David McQuillan (a TCD maths graduate) is now online [10, 11]. Randell also provided an entry on Ludgate for the Dictionary of Irish Biography [12].

Although Charles Vernon Boys refereed Ludgate's paper, it was conveyed to the publishers (RDS) by Prof.Conway. The influence on Percy Ludgate of Boys and Conway has yet to be fully investigated.

Trivia: Conway was Prof.Mathematical Physics at UCD for 40 years, then President of the Royal Irish Academy, then president of UCD

Babbage's analytical engine (for which extensive drawings survive) has never been constructed, as it would be as big as a cathedral with precision mechanics. Nor (as far as is known) has Ludgate's machine been constructed yet, despite apparently being a better candidate than Babbage's, a 60cm cube, not the size of a cathedral, and using low tolerance rods/shuttles not tight-tolerance cogs/wheels. The lack of drawings mitigates against reconstruction, which would be more a re-imagining (nonetheless an informal background CAD modelling effort has begun in the School of Computer Science and Statistics, TCD, any help welcome). Given the complexity of the machine it seems unlikely Boys or Conway received copies of Ludgate's plans before his death (there would have been copious sheets of drawings), but the possibility that might have happened after death does exist. If his plans were discovered it would cause a sensation.

Percy Ludgate is an important person in Irish computing history, some may say a genuine Irish computing hero, although not quite of the stature of George Boole (whose work impacts on all aspects of modern life). His role is gradually being recognised in Ireland, where IT manufacturing is now a very important part of the economy. In Nov-2015 the *Ludgate Hub* initiative was formulated in his honour as a digital facility (a "state-of-the-art co-working space", similar to a startup office) in his place of birth, Skibbereen, and opened in Jul-2016. There is certainly a strong case that a blue plaque in his memory be erected at 30 Dargle Road, Drumcondra.

Prof. John Gabriel Byrne of the Dept. Computer Science, Trinity College Dublin, collected this original offprint of Ludgate's 1909 paper in the RDS Proceedings, and instigated a prize in 1991 in memory of Percy E. Ludgate, awarded to the student who submits the best project in the senior sophister year of the Moderatorship in Computer Science.

Trivia: a John Byrne lived next door to Percy Ludgate's home

The offprint (Figures 1-11) was found by Dr. Dan McCarthy amongst Prof. J.G. Byrne's personal papers within a plastic sleeve in a ring-binder folder containing numerous articles (mostly photocopies) on the history of computer architecture, see Figures 25-26 for a catalog of the contents. In the sleeve was also a programme for the *History of Computation* symposium held in Oxford on 18-19 September 1993 (Figures 12-14), a copy of *Eine Kostbarkeit im Landesarchiv Hannover* by von Werner Lange about Leibniz's *Ready Reckoner* (Figures 15-23), and a photograph (Fig. 24) of the frontage of *Combridge Galleries and Murray McGrath Ltd.*

How these items related to the acquisition of Ludgate's paper has yet to be properly established. Combridge Galleries was then a well-known art gallery, and Murray McGrath Ltd provided optician services; both were in Duke Street, Dublin, beside the well known *Bailey* public house. The statue of a sailor on the frontage was first owned by Richard Spear, an optician and mathematical instrument maker, who had the statue outside his shop, first when it was in Capel Street, Dublin, then when it moved to College Green outside Trinity College Dublin. Spear was born in 1770 in Northern Ireland and died on 28-Jan-1832 on College Green, so is unlikely to relate to Ludgate, although he would have been just the kind of person Ludgate needed to build his engine. Apparently John Murray rescued the statue from a quay dump, presumably being aware of its significance amongst opticians and instrument makers. It is conceivable Ludgate's paper was acquired in Combridge Galleries. It is also likely von Werner Lange's paper was included for its splendid exploded drawing of Leibniz's machine and its relevance to Ludgate's engine. Fig. 23 is a composite image of this exploded diagram reconstructed from pages Figures 19-21.

See elsewhere in this catalog for related items, and in particularly in the Hardware category for further detail and for the extensive set of documents and evidence in its related folder.

The homepage for this catalog is at: <https://www.scss.tcd.ie/SCSSTreasuresCatalog/>
Click '*Accession Index*' (1st column listed) for related folder, or '*About*' for further guidance.
Some of the items below may be more properly part of other categories of this catalog, but are listed here for convenience.

Accession Index	Object with Identification
TCD-SCSS-V.20121208.873.01	Percy E.Ludgate, 'On a Proposed Analytical Machine', offprint of article in Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society, Vol.12, No.9, pp.77-91, 28-Apr-1909.
TCD-SCSS-V.20121208.873.02	Programme for the History of Computation symposium held in Oxford on 18-19 September 1993.
TCD-SCSS-V.20121208.873.03	Copy of 'Eine Kostbarkeit im Landesarchiv Hannover' by von Werner Lange about Leibniz's Ready Reckoner.
TCD-SCSS-V.20121208.873.04	Photograph (Fig.24) of the frontage of 'Combridge Galleries' and 'Murray McGrath Ltd'.
TCD-SCSS-V.20170217.001	Reprint of 1909 RDS Proceedings that includes article on Percy Ludgate's analytical engine, Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society, Vol.12, No.9, including: Percy E.Ludgate, 'On a Proposed Analytical Machine', pp.77-91, 28-Apr-1909, reprinted 2016.
TCD-SCSS-V.20170124.001	Nature volume that includes review of article on Percy Ludgate's analytical engine, Nature, Vol.81, including: C.V.Boys, 'A new analytical engine', pp.14-15, Jul-1909.
TCD-SCSS-V.20170221.001	Napier Tercentenary Celebration Handbook that includes article by Percy Ludgate, Handbook of the Napier tercentenary celebration or modern instruments and methods of calculation, Ed: E.M.Horsburgh, including: Percy E.Ludgate, 'Automatic Calculating Machines', 1914.
TCD-SCSS-X.20121208.002	Percy E. Ludgate Prize in Computer Science. Prize in memory of Percy Ludgate's novel 1909 design for an Analytical Engine, the next after Babbage's. c.1909.
TCD-SCSS-X.20121208.001	Charles Babbage's Engines, Irish interactions with Charles Babbage regarding his Difference Engines and Analytical Engine, c.1843.
TCD-SCSS-V.20121208.870	Ada Lovelace's famous translation with an 'Addition', Prof.J.G.Byrne's offprint of Ada Lovelace's translation of L.Menabrea's 'Sketch' of the Analytical Engine, incorporating an offprint of Charles Babbage's 'Addition', c.1843.

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ON A PROPOSED ANALYTICAL MACHINE.

BY
PERCY E. LUDGATE.

[*Authors alone are responsible for all opinions expressed in their Communications.*]

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1909.

Price Sixpence.

Figure 1: Percy Ludgate's 1909 paper 'On a Proposed Analytical Machine' page 1

IX.

ON A PROPOSED ANALYTICAL MACHINE.

By PERCY E. LUDGATE.

(COMMUNICATED BY PROFESSOR A. W. CONWAY, M.A.)

[Read FEBRUARY 23. Ordered for Publication MARCH 9. Published APRIL 28, 1909.]

I PURPOSE to give in this paper a short account of the result of about six years' work, undertaken by me with the object of designing machinery capable of performing calculations, however intricate or laborious, without the immediate guidance of the human intellect.

In the first place I desire to record my indebtedness to Professor C. V. Boys, F.R.S., for the assistance which I owe to his kindness in entering into correspondence with me on the matter to which this paper is devoted.

It would be difficult and very inadvisable to write on the present subject without referring to the remarkable work of Charles Babbage, who, having first invented two Difference Engines, subsequently (about eighty years ago) designed an Analytical Engine, which was shown to be at least a theoretical possibility; but unfortunately its construction had not proceeded far when its inventor died. Since Babbage's time his Analytical Engine seems to have been almost forgotten; and it is probable that no living person understands the details of its projected mechanism. My own knowledge of Babbage's Engines is slight, and for the most part limited to that of their mathematical principles.

The following definitions of an Analytical Engine, written by Babbage's contemporaries, describe its essential functions as viewed from different standpoints:—

"A machine to give us the same control over the executive which we have hitherto only possessed over the legislative department of mathematics."

"The material expression of any indefinite function of any degree of generality and complexity, such as, for instance:— $F(x, y, z, \log x, \sin y, \&c.)$, which is, it will be observed, a function of all other possible functions of any number of quantities."²

¹ C. Babbage: "Passages from the Life of a Philosopher," p. 129.
² R. Taylor's "Scientific Memoirs," 1843, vol. iii., p. 691.

Figure 2: Percy Ludgate's 1909 paper 'On a Proposed Analytical Machine' page 2

"An embodying of the science of operations constructed with peculiar reference to abstract number as the subject of those operations,"¹
 "A machine for weaving algebraical patterns."²

These four statements show clearly that an Analytical Machine "does not occupy common ground with mere 'calculating machines.' It holds a position wholly its own."

In order to prevent misconception, I must state that my work was not based on Babbage's results—indeed, until after the completion of the first design of my machine, I had no knowledge of his prior efforts in the same direction. On the other hand, I have since been greatly assisted in the more advanced stages of the problem by, and have received valuable suggestions from, the writings of that accomplished scholar. There is in some respects a great resemblance between Babbage's Analytical Engine and the machine which I have designed—a resemblance which is not, in my opinion, due wholly to chance, but in a great measure to the nature of the investigations, which tend to lead to those conclusions on which the resemblance depends. This resemblance is almost entirely confined to the more general, abstract, or mathematical side of the question; while the contrast between the proposed structure of the two projected machines could scarcely be more marked.

It is unnecessary for me to prove the possibility of designing a machine capable of automatically solving all problems which can be solved by numbers. The principles on which an Analytical Machine may rest "have been examined, admitted, recited, and demonstrated."³ I would refer those who desire information thereon to the Countess of Lovelace's translation of an article on Babbage's Engine, which, together with copious notes by the translator, appears in R. Taylor's "Scientific Memoirs," vol. iii.; to Babbage's own work, "Passages from the Life of a Philosopher"; and to the Report of the British Association for the year 1878, p. 92. These papers furnish a complete demonstration that the whole of the developments and operations of analysis are capable of being executed by machinery.

Notwithstanding the complete and masterly treatment of the question to be found in the papers mentioned, it will be necessary for me briefly to outline the principles on which an Analytical Machine is based, in order that my subsequent remarks may be understood.

An Analytical Machine must have some means of storing the numerical data of the problem to be solved, and the figures produced at each successive

¹ R. Taylor's "Scientific Memoirs," 1843, vol. iii., p. 694.

² *Ibid.*, *etc.*, p. 696.

³ C. Babbage: "Passages from the Life of a Philosopher," p. 450.

step of the work (together with the proper algebraical signs); and, lastly, a means of recording the result or results. It must be capable of submitting any two of the numbers stored to the arithmetical operation of addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division. It must also be able to select from the numbers it contains the proper numbers to be operated on; to determine the nature of the operation to which they are to be submitted; and to dispose of the result of the operation, so that such result can be recalled by the machine and further operated on, should the terms of the problem require it. The sequence of operations, the numbers (considered as abstract quantities only) submitted to those operations, and the disposition of the result of each operation, depend upon the algebraical statement of the calculation on which the machine is engaged; while the magnitude of the numbers involved in the work varies with the numerical data of that particular case of the general formula which is in process of solution. The question therefore naturally arises as to how a machine can be made to follow a particular law of development as expressed by an algebraic formula. An eminently satisfactory answer to that question (and one utilized by both Babbage and myself) is suggested by the Jacquard loom, in which interesting invention a system of perforated cards is used to direct the movements of the warp and weft threads, so as to produce in the woven material the pattern intended by the designer. It is not difficult to imagine that a similar arrangement of cards could be used in a mathematical machine to direct the weaving of numbers, as it were, into algebraic patterns, in which case the cards in question would constitute a kind of mathematical notation. It must be distinctly understood that, if a set of such cards were once prepared in accordance with a specified formula, it would possess all the generality of algebra, and include an infinite number of particular cases.

I have prepared many drawings of the machine and its parts; but it is not possible in a short paper to go into any detail as to the mechanism by means of which elaborate formulae can be evaluated, as the subject is necessarily extensive and somewhat complicated; and I must, therefore, confine myself to a superficial description, touching only points of particular interest or importance.

Babbage's Jacquard-system and mine differ considerably; for, while Babbage designed two sets of cards—one set to govern the operations, and the other set to select the numbers to be operated on—I use one sheet or roll of perforated paper (which, in principle, exactly corresponds to a set of Jacquard-cards) to perform both these functions in the order and manner necessary to solve the formula to which the particular paper is assigned. To

Figure 3: Percy Ludgate's 1909 paper 'On a Proposed Analytical Machine' page 3

such a paper. I apply the term *formula-paper*. Each row of perforations across the formula-paper directs the machine in some definite step in the process of calculation—such as, for instance, a complete multiplication, including the selection of the numbers to be multiplied together. Of course a single formula-paper can be used for an indefinite number of calculations, provided that they are all of one type or kind (i.e. algebraically identical).

In referring to the numbers stored in the machine, the difficulty arises as to whether we refer to them as mere numbers in the restricted arithmetical sense, or as quantities, which, though always expressed in numerals, are capable of practically infinite variation. In the latter case they may be regarded as true mathematical variables. It was Babbage's custom (and one which I shall adopt) when referring to them in this sense to use the term "Variable" (spelt with capital V), while applying the usual meanings to the words "number" and "variable."

In my machine each Variable is stored in a separate shuttle, the individual figures of the Variable being represented by the relative positions of protruding metal rods or "type," which each shuttle carries. There is one of these rods for every figure of the Variable, and one to indicate the sign of the Variable. Each rod protrudes a distance of from 1 to 10 units, according to the figure or sign which it is at the time representing. The shuttles are stored in two co-axial cylindrical shuttle-boxes, which are divided for the purpose into compartments parallel to their axis. The present design of the machine provides for the storage of 192 Variables of twenty figures each; but both the number of Variables and the number of figures in each Variable may, if desired, be greatly increased. It may be observed, too, that the shuttles are quite independent of the machine, so that new shuttles, representing new Variables, can be introduced at any time.

When two Variables are to be multiplied together, the corresponding shuttles are brought to a certain system of slides called the *index*, by means of which the machine computes the product. It is impossible precisely to describe the mechanism of the index without drawings; but it may be compared to a slide-rule on which the usual markings are replaced by movable blades. The index is arranged so as to give several readings by simultaneously. The numerical values of the readings are indicated by periodic displacements of the blades mentioned, the duration of which displacements are recorded in units measured by the driving shaft on a train of wheels called the *mill*, which performs the carrying of tens, and indicates the final product. The product can be transferred from thence to any shuttle, or to two shuttles simultaneously, provided that they do not

belong to the same shuttle-box. The act of inscribing a new value in a shuttle automatically cancels any previous value that the shuttle may have contained. The fundamental action of the machine may be said to be the multiplying together of the numbers contained in any two shuttles, and the inscribing of the product in one or two shuttles. It may be mentioned here that the fundamental process of Babbage's Engine was not multiplication but addition.

Though the index is analogous to the slide-rule, it is not divided logarithmically, but in accordance with certain *index numbers*, which, after some difficulty, I have arranged for the purpose. I originally intended to use the logarithmic method, but found that some of the resulting intervals were too large; while the fact that a logarithm of zero does not exist is, for my purpose, an additional disadvantage. The index numbers (which I believe to be the smallest whole numbers that will give the required results) are contained in the following tables:—

[TABLES.]

Figure 4: Percy Ludgate's 1909 paper 'On a Proposed Analytical Machine' page 4

LUDGATE—On a Proposed Analytical Machine.

Unit.	Simple Index No.	Ordinal.
0	50	9
1	0	0
2	1	1
3	7	4
4	2	2
5	23	7
6	8	5
7	33	8
8	3	3
9	14	6

TABLE 3.

Partial product.	Comp. Index No.	Partial product.	Comp. Index No.	Partial product.	Comp. Index No.
1	0	15	30	36	16
2	1	16	4	40	26
3	7	18	15	42	41
4	2	20	25	45	37
5	23	21	40	48	11
6	8	24	10	49	66
7	33	25	46	54	22
8	3	27	21	56	36
9	14	28	35	63	47
10	24	30	31	64	6
12	9	32	5	72	17
14	34	35	56	81	28

Comp. index numbers of zero :—50, 51, 52, 53, 57, 58, 64, 73, 83, 100.

col. 2 contains the corresponding compound index numbers. The relation between the index numbers is such that the sum of the simple index numbers of any two units is equal to the compound index number of their product. Table 3 is really a re-arrangement of Table 2, the numbers 0 to 66 (representing 67 divisions on the index) being placed in col. 1, and in col. 2, opposite to each number in col. 1 which is a compound index number, is placed the corresponding simple product.

Now, to take a very simple example, suppose the machine is supplied with a formula-paper designed to cause it to evaluate x for given values of a , b , c , and d , in the equation $ab + cd = x$, and suppose we wish to find the value of x in the particular case where $a = 9247$, $b = 8132$, $c = 21893$, and $d = 823$.

The four given numbers are first transferred to the machine by the key-board hereafter mentioned; and the formula-paper causes them to be inscribed in four shuttles. As the shuttles of the inner and outer co-axial shuttle-boxes are numbered consecutively, we may suppose the given values of a and c to be inscribed in the first and second shuttles respectively of the inner box, and of b and d in the first and second shuttles respectively of the outer box; but it is important to remember that it is a function of the formula-paper to select the shuttles to receive the Variables, as well as the shuttles to be operated on, so that (except under certain special circumstances, which arise only in more complicated formulae) any given formula-paper always selects the same shuttles in the same sequence and manner, whatever be the values of the Variables. The magnitude of a Variable only effects the type carried by its shuttle, and in no way influences the movements of the shuttle as a whole.

The machine, guided by the formula-paper, now causes the shuttle-boxes to rotate until the first shuttles of both inner and outer boxes come opposite to a shuttle-race. The two shuttles are then drawn along the race to a position near the index; and certain slides are released, which move forward until stopped by striking the type carried by the outer shuttle. The slides in question will then have moved distances corresponding to the simple index numbers of the corresponding digits of the Variables b . In the particular case under consideration, the first four slides will therefore move 3, 0, 7, and 1 units respectively, the remainder of the slides indicating zero by moving 50 units (see Table 1). Another slide moves in the opposite direction until stopped by the first type of the inner shuttle, making a movement proportional to the simple index number of the first digit of the multiplier a —in this case 14. As the index is attached to the last-mentioned slide, and partakes of its motion, the relative displacements of

the index and each of the four slides are respectively $3 + 14$, $0 + 14$, $7 + 14$, and $1 + 14$ units (that is 17, 14, 21, and 15 units) so that pointers attached to the four slides, which normally point to zero on the index, will now point respectively to the 17th, 14th, 21st, and 15th divisions of the index. Consulting Table 3, we find that these divisions correspond to the partial products 72, 9, 27, and 18. In the index the partial products are expressed mechanically by movable blades placed at the intervals shown in column 2 of the third table. Now, the duration of the first movement of any blade is as the unit figure of the partial product which it represents, so that the movements of the blades concerned in the present case will be as the numbers 2, 9, 7, and 8, which movements are conveyed by the pointers to the mill, causing it to register the number 2378. A carriage near the index now moves one step to effect multiplication by 10, and then the blades partake of a second movement, this time transferring the tens' figures of the partial products (i.e. 7, 0, 2, and 1) to the mill, which completes the addition of the units' and tens figures thus—

$$\begin{array}{r} 2378 \\ 7021 \\ \hline 73188 \end{array}$$

—the result being the product of the multiplicand b by the first digit of the multiplier a . After this the index makes a rapid reciprocating movement, bringing its slide into contact with the second type of the inner shuttle (which represents the figure 2 in the quantity a), and the process just described is repeated for this and the subsequent figures of the multiplier a until the whole product ab is found. The shuttles are afterwards replaced in the shuttle-boxes, the latter being then rotated until the second shuttles of both boxes are opposite to the shuttle-race. These shuttles are brought to the index, as in the former case, and the product of their Variables (21893×823) is obtained, which, being added to the previous product (that product having been purposely retained in the mill), gives the required value of x . It may be mentioned that the position of the decimal point in a product is determined by special mechanism which is independent of both mill and index.

Most of the movements mentioned above, as well as many others, are derived from a set of cams placed on a common shaft parallel to the driving-shaft; and all movements so derived are under the control of the formula-paper.

The ordinands in Table 1 are not mathematically important, but refer to

Figure 6: Percy Ludgate's 1909 paper 'On a Proposed Analytical Machine' page 6

special mechanism which cannot be described in this paper, and are included in the tables merely to render them complete.

The sum of two products is obtained by retaining the first product in the mill until the second product is found—the mill will then indicate the mill until the second product is found—the mill will then indicate their sum. By reversing the direction of rotation of the mill before the second product is obtained, the difference of the products results. Consequently, by making the multiplier unity in each case, simple addition and subtraction may be performed.

In designing a calculating machine it is a matter of peculiar difficulty and of great importance to provide for the expeditious carrying of tens. In most machines the carryings are performed in rapid succession; but Babbage invented an apparatus of which I have been unable to ascertain the details by means of which the machine could "foresee" the carryings and act on the foresight. After several years' work on the problem, I have devised a method in which the carrying is practically in complete mechanical independence of the adding process, so that the two movements proceed simultaneously. By my method the sum of m numbers of n figures would take $9m + n$ units of time. In finding the product of two numbers of twenty figures each, forty additions are required (the units' and tens' figures of the partial products being added separately). Substituting the values 40 and 20 for m and n , we get $9 \times 40 + 20 = 380$, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ time-units for each addition—the time-unit being the period required to move a figure-wheel through $\frac{1}{10}$ revolution. With Variables of 20 figures each the quantity u has a constant value of 20, which is the number of units of time required by the machine to execute any carrying which has not been performed at the conclusion of an indefinite number of additions. Now, if the carryings were performed in succession, the time required could not be less than $9 + n$, or 29 units for each addition, and is, in practice, considerably greater.¹

In ordinary calculating machines division is accomplished by repeated subtractions of the divisor from the dividend. The divisor is subtracted from the figures of the dividend representing the higher powers of ten until the remainder is less than the divisor. The divisor is then moved one place to the right, and the subtraction proceeds as before. The number of subtractions performed in each case denotes the corresponding figure of the quotient. This is a very simple and convenient method for ordinary calculating machines; but it scarcely meets the requirements of an Analytical Machine. At the same time, it must be observed that Babbage used this method, but found it gave rise to many mechanical complications.

¹ For further notes on the problem of the carrying of tens, see C. Babbage: "Passages from the Life of a Philosopher," p. 114, &c.

My method of dividing is based on quite different principles, and to explain it I must assume that the machine can multiply, add, or subtract any of its Variables; or, in other words, that a formula-paper can be prepared which could direct the machine to evaluate any specified function (which does not contain the sign of division or its equivalent) for given values of its variables.

Suppose, then, we wish to find the value of $\frac{p}{q}$ for particular values of p and q which have been communicated to the machine. Let the first three figures of q be represented by f , and let A be the reciprocal of f , where A is expressed as a decimal of 20 figures. Multiplying the numerator and denominator of the fraction by A , we have $\frac{Ap}{Aq}$ where Aq must give a number

of the form $100 \dots$ because $Aq = \frac{q}{f}$. On placing the decimal point after the unit, we have unity plus a small decimal. Represent this decimal by x : then—

$$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{Ap}{1+x} \quad \text{or} \quad Ap(1+x)^{-1}.$$

Expanding by the binomial theorem—

$$(1) \quad \frac{p}{q} = Ap(1-x+x^2-x^3+x^4-\&c.),$$

or

$$(2) \quad \frac{p}{q} = Ap(1-x)(1+x^2)(1+x^4)(1+x^8)\&c.$$

The series (1) converges rapidly, and by finding the sum as far as x^{10} we obtain the correct result to at least twenty figures; whilst the expression (2) gives the result correctly to at least thirty figures. The position of the decimal point in the quotient is determined independently of these formulae. As the quantity A must be the reciprocal of one of the numbers 100 to 999, it has 900 possible values. The machine must, therefore, have the power of selecting the proper value for the quantity A , and of applying that value in accordance with the formula. For this purpose the 900 values of A are stored in a cylinder—the individual figures being indicated by holes of from one to nine units deep in its periphery. When division is to be performed, this cylinder is rotated, by a simple device, until the number A (represented on the cylinder by a row of holes), which is the reciprocal of the first three figures of the divisor, comes opposite to a set of rods. These rods then transfer that number to the proper shuttle, whence it becomes an ordinary Variable, and is used in accordance with the formula. It is not necessary that every time the process of division is required the dividing formula

Figure 7: Percy Ludgate's 1909 paper 'On a Proposed Analytical Machine' page 7

should be worked out in detail in the formula-paper. To obviate the necessity of so doing the machine is provided with a special permanent *dividing cylinder*, on which this formula is represented in the proper notation of perforations. When the arrangement of perforations on the formula-paper indicates that division is to be performed, and the Variables which are to constitute divisor and dividend, the formula-paper then allows the dividing cylinder to usurp its functions until that cylinder has caused the machine to complete the division.

It will be observed that, in order to carry out the process of division, the machine is provided with a small table of numbers (the numbers *A*) which it is able to consult and apply in the proper way. I have extended this system to the logarithmic series, in order to give to that series a considerable conveyance; and I have also introduced a *logarithmic cylinder* which has the power of working out the logarithmic formula, just as the dividing cylinder directs the dividing process. This system of auxiliary cylinders and tables for special formulae may be indefinitely extended.

The machine prints all results, and, if required, the data, and any noteworthy values which may transpire during the calculation. It may be mentioned, too, that the machine may be caused to calculate and print, quite automatically, a table of values—such, for instance, as a table of logs, sines, squares, &c. It has also the power of recording its results by a system of perforations on a sheet of paper, so that when such a *number-paper* (as it may be called) is replaced in the machine, the latter can “read” the numbers indicated thereon, and inscribe them in the shuttles reserved for the purpose.

Among other powers with which the machine is endowed is that of changing from one formula to another as desired, or in accordance with a given mathematical law. It follows that the machine need never be idle; for it can be set to tabulate successive values of any function, while the work of the tabulation can be suspended at any time to allow of the determination by it of one or more results of greater importance or urgency. It can also “feel” for particular events in the progress of its work—such, for instance, as a change of sign in the value of a function, or its approach to zero or infinity; and it can make any pre-arranged change in its procedure, when any such event occurs. Babbage dwells on these and similar points, and explains their bearing on the automatic solution (by approximation) of an equation of the n^{th} degree; but I have not been able to ascertain whether his way of attaining these results has or has not any resemblance to my method of so doing.

¹ C. Babbage: “Passages from the Life of a Philosopher,” p. 131.

The Analytical Machine is under the control of two key-boards, and in this respect differs from Babbage's Engine. The upper key-board has ten keys (numbered 0 to 9), and is a means by which numbers are communicated to the machine. It can therefore undertake the work of the number-paper previously mentioned. The lower key-board can be used to control the working of the machine, in which case it performs the work of a formula-paper. The key-boards are intended for use when the nature of the calculation does not warrant the preparation of a formula-paper or a number-paper, or when their use is not convenient. An interesting illustration of the use of the lower key-board is furnished by a case in which a person is desirous of solving a number of triangles (say) of which he knows the dimensions of the sides, but has not the requisite formula-paper for the purpose. His best plan is to put a plain sheet of paper in the controlling apparatus, and on communicating to the machine the known dimensions of one of the triangles by means of the upper key-board, to guide the machine by means of the lower key-board to solve the triangle in accordance with the usual rule. The manipulations of the lower key-board will be recorded on the paper, which can then be used as a formula-paper to cause the machine automatically to solve the remaining triangles. He can communicate to the machine the dimensions of these triangles individually by means of the upper key-board; or he may, if he prefers so doing, tabulate the dimensions in a number-paper, from which the machine will read them of its own accord. The machine is therefore able to “remember,” as it were, a mathematical rule; and having once been shown how to perform a certain calculation, it can perform any similar calculation automatically so long as the same paper remains in the machine.

It must be clearly understood that the machine is designed to be quite automatic in its action, so that a person almost entirely ignorant of mathematics could use it, in some respects, as successfully as the ablest mathematician. Suppose such a person desired to calculate the cosine of an angle, he obtains the correct result by inserting the formula-paper bearing the correct label, depressing the proper number-keys in succession to indicate the magnitude of the angle, and starting the machine, though he may be quite unaware of the definition, nature, or properties of a cosine.

While the machine is in use its central shaft must be maintained at an approximately uniform rate of rotation—a small motor might be used for this purpose. It is calculated that a velocity of three revolutions per second would be safe; and such a velocity would ensure the multiplication of any

Figure 8: Percy Ludgate's 1909 paper 'On a Proposed Analytical Machine' page 8

two Variables of twenty figures each in about 10 seconds, and their addition or subtraction in about 3 seconds. The time taken to divide one Variable by another depends on the degree of convergence of the series derived from the divisor, but $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes may be taken as the probable maximum. When constructing a formula-paper, due regard should therefore be had to the relatively long time required to accomplish the routine of division; and it will, no doubt, be found advisable to use this process as sparingly as possible. The determination of the logarithm of any number would take 2 minutes, while the evaluation of a^n (for any value of n) by the exponential theorem, should not require more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes longer—all results being of twenty figures.¹

The machine, as at present designed, would be about 26 inches long, 24 inches broad, and 20 inches high; and it would therefore be of a portable size. Of the exact dimensions of Babbage's Engine I have no information; but evidently it was to have been a ponderous piece of machinery, measuring many feet in each direction. The relatively large size of this engine is doubtless due partly to its being designed to accommodate the large number of one thousand Variables of fifty figures each, but more especially to the fact that the Variables were to have been stored on columns of wheels, which, while of considerable bulk in themselves, necessitated somewhat intricate gearing arrangements to control their movements. Again, Babbage's method of multiplying by repeated additions, and of dividing by repeated subtractions, though from a mathematical point of view very simple, gave rise to very many mechanical complications.²

To explain the power and scope of an Analytical Machine or Engine, I cannot do better than quote the words of the Countess of Lovelace: "There is no finite line of demarcation which limits the powers of the Analytical Engine. These powers are coextensive with the knowledge of the laws of analysis itself, and need be bounded only by our acquaintance with the latter. Indeed, we may consider the engine as the material and mechanical representative of analysis, and that our actual working powers in this department of human study will be enabled more effectually than heretofore to keep pace with our theoretical knowledge of its principles and laws, through the complete control which the engine gives us over the executive manipulations of algebraical and numerical symbols."³

A Committee of the British Association which was appointed to report

¹ The times given include that required for the selection of the Variables to be operated on.

² See Report Brit. Assoc., 1878, p. 100.

³ R. Taylor's "Scientific Memoirs," 1843, vol. iii., p. 696.

on Babbage's Engine stated that, "apart from the question of its saving labour in operations now possible, we think the existence of such an instrument would place within reach much which, if not actually impossible, has been too close to the limits of human skill and endurance to be practically available."¹

In conclusion, I would observe that of the very numerous branches of pure and applied science which are dependent for their development, record, or application on the dominant science of mathematics, there is not one of which the progress would not be accelerated, and the pursuit would not be facilitated, by the complete command over the numerical interpretation of abstract mathematical expressions, and the relief from the time-consuming drudgery of computation, which the scientist would secure through the existence of machinery capable of performing the most tedious and complex calculations with expedition, automatism, and precision.

¹ Report Brit. Assoc., 1878, p. 101.

Figure 9: Percy Ludgate's 1909 paper 'On a Proposed Analytical Machine' page 9

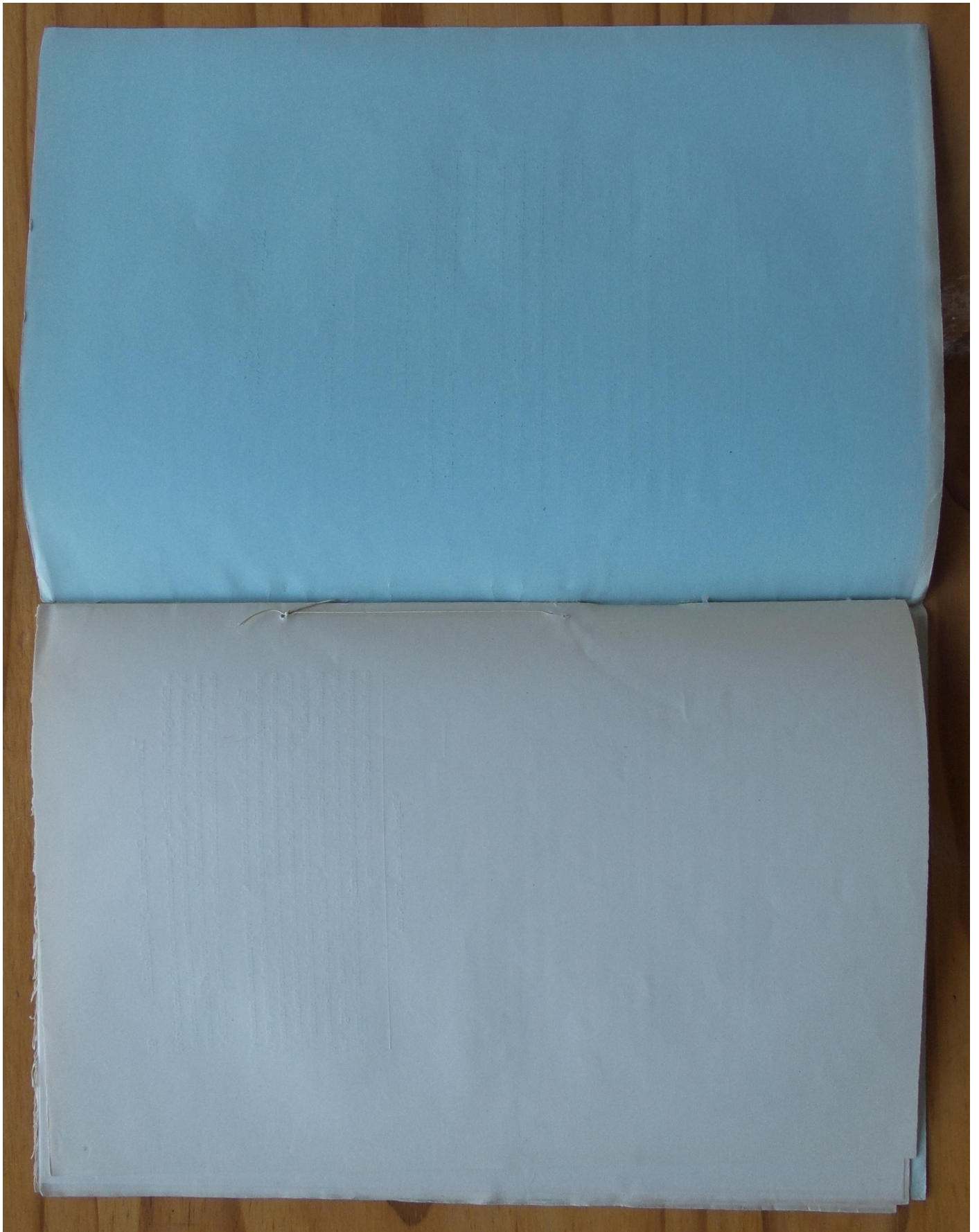


Figure 10: Percy Ludgate's 1909 paper 'On a Proposed Analytical Machine' page 10

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Figure 11: Percy Ludgate's 1909 paper 'On a Proposed Analytical Machine' page 11

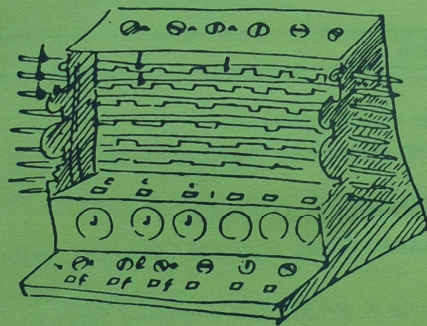


UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
DEPARTMENT FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION

The British Society for the History of Mathematics

HISTORY OF COMPUTATION

18 - 19 September 1993



Rewley House
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Figure 12: Percy Ludgate's 1909 paper 'On a Proposed Analytical Machine' page 12

The history of computing is a rich mixture of the histories of mathematics, science, and technology, together with social, economic and business perspectives. During this weekend of talks and discussion, we focus on the development of computation over many centuries up to its crucial role in computing science today. Our themes - such as algorithms, mechanisms and formalism - pursue topics in the history of mathematics into areas such as information processing, applications and social issues. The weekend provides a good opportunity for exploring, in the company of a number of experienced scholars, a complex, enthralling and relatively uncharted area of history.

PROGRAMME

Saturday 18 September

10.00 am	Registration and Coffee
10.45 am	<i>The history of algorithms</i> Steve Russ , University of Warwick
11.35 am	<i>On the origins of software</i> John Tucker , University College of Wales, Swansea
1.00 pm	Lunch
2.00 pm	<i>Bede and the computus</i> Sister Benedicta Ward , Oxford
2.30 pm	<i>From tables to algorithms</i> Eduardo Ortiz , Imperial College, London
3.00 pm	<i>Comrie & Scientific Computing Services Ltd</i> Mary Croarken
3.30 pm	Tea
4.00 pm	<i>Instruments for practical computation during the scientific revolution</i> Willem Hackmann , Museum for the History of Science, Oxford

5.30 pm	Reception at Museum for the History of Science, Oxford
7.00 pm	Conference dinner <i>After-dinner speaker</i> Robin Gandy , University of Oxford
<u>Sunday 19 September</u>	
8.00 am	Breakfast (for residents)
9.15 am	<i>Victorian data-processing</i> Martin Campbell-Kelly , University of Warwick
10.00 am	<i>Babbage's impact on modern computing</i> Doron Swade , Science Museum
10.45 am	Coffee
11.15 am	<i>John von Neumann</i> William Aspray , Rutgers University
12.00	<i>Turing and models of computation</i> Clive Kilmister , formerly Gresham Professor of Geometry
1.00 pm	Lunch
2.00 pm	<i>Boole and artificial intelligence</i> Glanfrwd Thomas , University of Westminster
2.40 pm	<i>Thinking Machines from Leibniz to Turing</i> Vernon Pratt , University of Lancaster
3.30 pm	Tea
4.00 pm	<i>The unfolding of chaos</i> Ian Stewart , University of Warwick

Figure 13: Percy Ludgate's 1909 paper 'On a Proposed Analytical Machine' page 13

Application Form

History of Computation

18-19 September 1993

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Figure 14: Percy Ludgate's 1909 paper 'On a Proposed Analytical Machine' page 14

Eine Kostbarkeit im Landesarchiv Hannover

Eine moderne Maschine aus dem Jahre 1694
von Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz

TEXT UND ZEICHNUNGEN VON WERNER LANGE

„Unwürdig ist es, die Zeit bester Arbeitskräfte mit einfachsten Rechenarbeiten zu vergeuden, die mit einer Rechenmaschine unbedenklich einem jeden anderen übertragen werden können.“

Dieser wiederholt zitierte Satz aus dem umfangreichen Schriftwechsel des Philosophen und Mathematikers Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz könnte heute einleitend vor einem Bericht über die neuesten Rechenanlagen stehen, zumal wenn man bedenkt, daß er auch die mathematischen Grundlagen geschaffen hat, die eine Voraussetzung für die Verwendung von Elektronenröhren in den heutigen Rechenanlagen bilden. Auf dem Gebiet der Rechenmaschinen gilt er als Konstrukteur und Hersteller des ersten Rechenmaschinenelements überhaupt.

Schon in jungen Jahren während eines Aufenthaltes in Mainz entwarf Leibniz eine Rechenmaschine, die auch multiplizieren und dividieren konnte. In Paris, wohin er 1672 als Diplomat ging, erhielt er neue Anregungen; denn hier hatte Blaise Pascal 1642 eine Maschine für Addition und Subtraktion gebaut. Im Jahre 1676 kam Leibniz als Bibliothekar und Hofrat nach Hannover, wo ihm vor allem Herzog Ernst August volle Entfaltungsmöglichkeit bot. Hier liefen nun erste Versuche zur Herstellung einer Rechenmaschine, die bis zum Jahre 1694 dauerten; ein französischer Mechaniker Olivier war wesentlich an der Fertigung beteiligt. Aus den vorhandenen Unterlagen ist leider nicht ersichtlich, wieviel Maschinen gefertigt wurden; vermutlich waren es drei, besser gesagt drei Herstellungsversuche. Eine Maschine blieb erhalten, mit der darin verwendeten Staffelwalze, dem Schaltelement der meisten mechanischen Rechenautomaten des Jahres 1958.

Das heute noch in der Nachlaßsammlung in der Niedersächsischen Landesbibliothek Hannover aufbewahrte Original war zu

Leibniz' Zeiten einige Jahre in Helmstedt. Professor Wagner und ein Mechaniker Levin beschäftigten sich dort mit der Weiterentwicklung der Maschine.

Im Jahre 1764 wurde die von Leibniz gebaute Staffelwalzenmaschine von der Königl. Bibliothek Hannover zur Instandsetzung an die Universität Göttingen gegeben. Der umfangreiche Schriftwechsel über diese Aktion wird heute noch aufbewahrt, darunter ein Bericht über die Maschine von Prof. Kastner. 1774 hat der Pastor Philipp Matthäus Hahn für seine Rechenmaschine die von Leibniz erdachten Staffelwalzen übernommen. Ebenso war in der um 1820 von dem Elsässer Thomas gebauten Maschine die Staffelwalze als Schaltelement vorhanden.

Im Jahre 1893 sah der Glashütter Arthur Burkhardt, der 1878 die Fertigung von Rechenmaschinen aufgenommen hatte, die Maschine in Hannover, und im März 1894 erhielt er die Erlaubnis, die Maschine zur Instandsetzung mit nach Glashütte zu nehmen. Burkhardt hat die Maschine über zwei Jahre behalten, und sie genauestens studiert. Von ihm haben wir den ersten Bericht, den ein Rechenmaschinenfachmann über die Staffelwalzenmaschine von Leibniz schrieb. Leider hat er Änderungen und Ergänzungen am Mechanismus durchgeführt, um die Maschine in Betrieb zu setzen. Wertvoller für die Forschung wäre es gewesen, wenn er am Original nichts geändert, wohl aber eine Nachbildung gefertigt hätte.

Burkhardt schreibt dazu in seinem Bericht u. a.:

„... daß mein Bestreben darauf hinausging, daß ich bei allen Arbeiten und Veränderungen, die an der Maschine vorgenommen werden mußten, immer nur die notwendigsten ausführte und stets in solcher Weise, daß das Original nie darunter leiden durfte...“

Nach dem Original hat in den zwanziger Jahren die Firma Grimme, Natalis u. Co.



A.G. Braunschweig, die Namensvorgängerin der Brunsviga Maschinenwerke A.G., vier Nachbildungen gefertigt. Bekanntlich hat der frühere Direktor Trinks in diesem Hause ein in der Welt einmaliges Museum geschaffen. Hier sind zwei Nachbauten ausgestellt, eine Nachbildung steht im Deutschen Museum München, eine weitere in der Landesbibliothek Hannover.

Zu den hier wiedergegebenen Zeichnungen soll nun eine Erläuterung über den Aufbau und die ungefähre Wirkungsweise der Maschine folgen. Man mag daraus erkennen, daß die Maschine im gesamten Aufbau, im Zählwerk, der Antriebssteuerung usw. zeitnah ist und daß Leibniz auch auf diesem Gebiete seiner Zeit meilenweit voraus war. Wenn man damals in der Fertigung und in der Materialbearbeitung weiter gewesen wäre, hätte Leibniz auch die von Burkhardt festgestellten konstruktiven Mängel in der Zahnradübersetzung erkannt.

Bild 1 zeigt die Maschine im heutigen Zustand. Schon auf den ersten Blick erkennt man eine Bauweise, die jetzt wieder bevorzugt wird: ohne Grundplatte, und alle Mechanismen sind leicht zugänglich. In den letzten Jahrzehnten erst hat man diese Bauweise wieder bei Rechen- und Addiermaschinen aufgenommen.

Noch ein Faktum fällt sofort auf: Leibniz hatte schon erkannt, daß beim Rechnen mit mehrziffrigen Zahlen eine Verstellung auf die einzelnen Dekaden erfolgen muß. Das Einstellwerk ist bei seiner Maschine gegenüber dem Zählwerk beweglich. Man findet diese Anordnung später noch einmal bei der Sprossenradmaschine von Baldwin. In der Weiterentwicklung der Rechenmaschinen hat sich das bewegliche Zählwerklineal bzw. der Zählwerkswagen durchgesetzt.

Die Kapazität der Maschine: Das Einstellwerk hat 8 Stellen, das Zählwerk 16. Die Einstellgriffe haben eine Stufenrastung, und mit der zeigerförmig ausgebildeten Gegenseite zeigen sie jeweils auf die entsprechende Gravur rund um die Einstellachse. Oberhalb dieser finden wir an jeder Stelle einen kleinen fensterartigen Durchbruch und darunter eine weitere Sichtkontrolle der eingestellten Werte in gerader Linie. Also ein Einstellkontrollwerk, wie es heute noch gebaut wird.

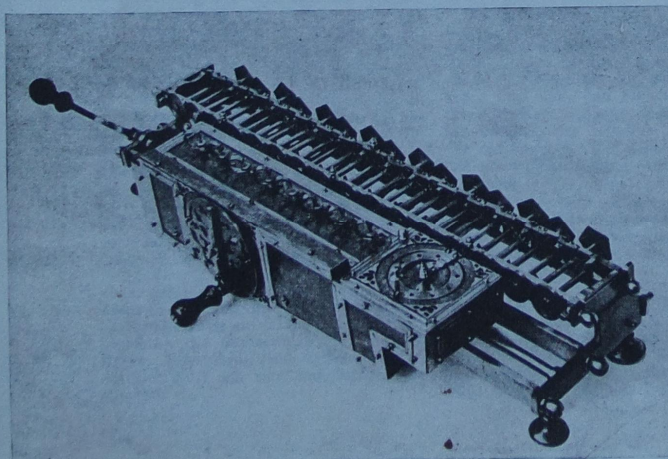


Figure 15: 'Eine Kostbarkeit im Landesarchiv Hannover' by von Werner Lange Page 717

Figure 16: 'Eine Kostbarkeit im Landesarchiv Hannover' by von Werner Lange Page 718

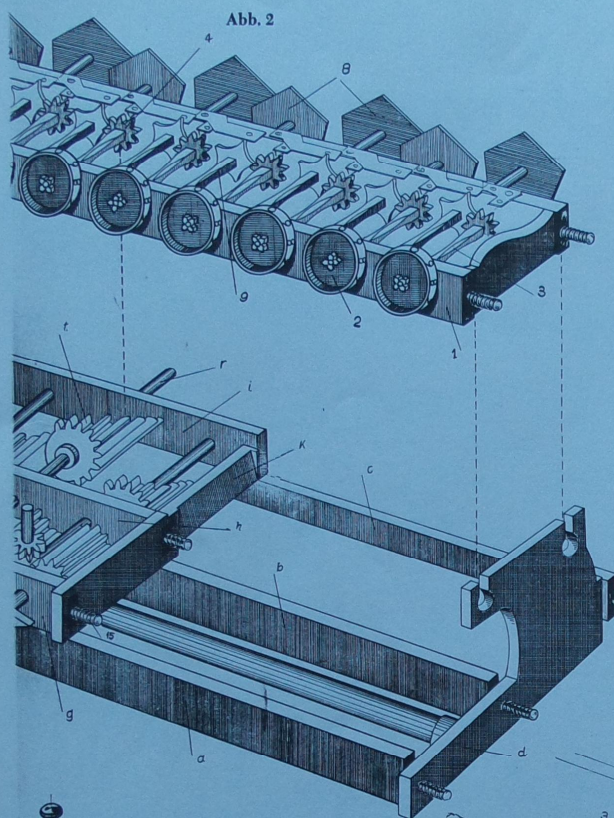


Abb. 2

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz

Der Philosoph und Mathematiker Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz wurde am 1. Juli 1646 in Leipzig geboren. Er starb am 14. November 1716 in Hannover. Nach dem Studium der Rechte und Philosophie erwarb er 1667 die juristische Doktorwürde und ging als Rat am Revisionsgericht nach Mainz. Im Jahre 1672 reiste er nach Paris, wo er sich besonders mit Mathematik und Naturwissenschaft beschäftigte, bis er vom Herzog Johann Friedrich von Braunschweig-Lüneburg als Rat und Bibliothekar nach Hannover berufen wurde. Diesem Fürsten und seinen Nachfolgern Ernst August und Georg Ludwig hat Leibniz 40 Jahre lang gedient. In Berlin gründete er 1700 die Sozietät der Wissenschaften, die spätere Akademie. Leibniz ist der erste deutsche Denker der Neuzeit von europäischem Rang. Die von ihm bearbeiteten Gebiete umfassen Philosophie, Jura, Politik, Geschichte, Sprache, Mathematik, Physik, Biologie und nicht zuletzt die Technik. Unabhängig von Newton legte er die Grundlagen zur Infinitesimalrechnung. Leibniz konstruierte die erste Rechenmaschine, die mit Stäbelfalzen arbeitete.

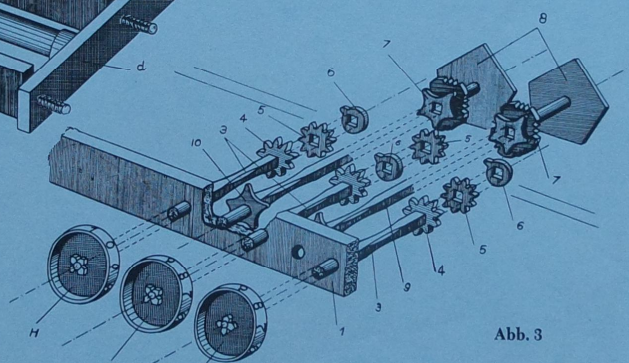


Abb. 3

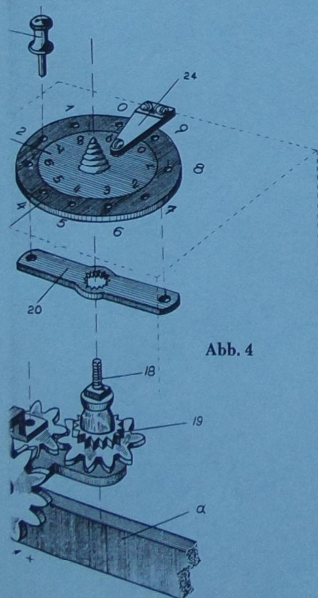


Abb. 4

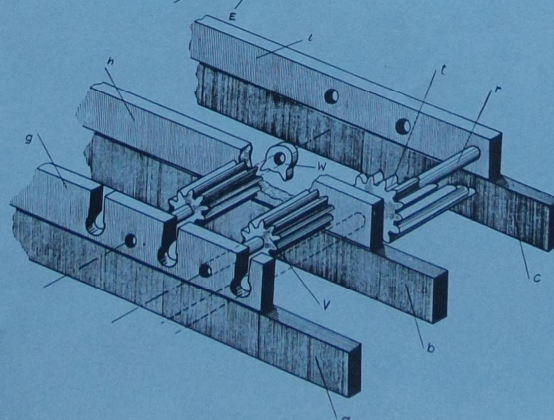


Figure 17: 'Eine Kostbarkeit im Landesarchiv Hannover' by von Werner Lange Page 719(RHS)

ten auseinandergezogen dargestellt. Auf Welle E (3) haben wir das Zahnrad (4) zur Verbindung zur Staffelwalze, dahinter mit geringem Abstand ein gleiches Zahnrad (5) und dann den Schaltnocken (6). Auf der Welle des zweiten Zählrades Z sitzt auf gleicher Höhe wie bei E das Zahnrad (4), nun folgt aber erst der Schaltnocken (6) und dann das Zahnrad (5). Dieser Wechsel zwischen Teil (5) u. (6) verläuft in gleicher Art nach links über alle Stellen des Zählwerkes.

Zwischen den Zählradwellen lagert je eine weitere Welle (9), die nach vorn zu ein fünfzackiges Muldenrad (10), und nach hinten zu die Kombination (7) von einem weiteren fünfzackigen Muldenrad mit einer Arretierscheibe für fünf Raststellungen trägt. Diese gleiche Welle ist durch die hintere Rahmenwand verlängert und trägt am Ende eine Fünfeckscheibe (8). Noch ein Teil gehört zu dieser zweiteiligen Zehnerschaltung. Die Achse der Zahnwalze (v) ist durch den Mittelsteg (h) verlängert, und auf dieser dreht sich das Schaltteil (w) mit. Eine einfache Addition mag den theoretischen Ablauf dieser Schaltung erläutern.

In den Zählrädern H-Z-E steht der Wert 199, es sollen nun 4 hinzugezählt werden.

Die Staffelwalze dreht das Zahnrad (4) um vier Zähne weiter. Der Zahn vom Schaltnocken (6) stand in der Neuerstellung des Zählrades (2) so, daß er nun beim Weiterdrehen das Muldenrad (7) auf Welle (9) um eine Raste in der Arretierscheibe (7) verstellte. Gleichzeitig war damit das vordere Muldenrad (10) mit einem Zahn in den Drehbereich des Schaltteils (w) gekommen, und der Zehnerimpuls wird nun „weitergeleitet“. Welle (9) schaltet weiter mit Muldenradzahn auf Zahnrad (5) der Welle Z (3) nach Null, Zahnrad E war bis Ziffer 3 geschaltet. Der Nocken (6) auf der Welle von Z hat aber auch aus seiner Neunerlage heraus die Kombination (7) auf der nächsten Schaltwelle weitergedreht.

Nun fehlt der Schaltweg von der Maschine aus. Das Eindrehen der 4 ist beendet, die zweite Fünfeckscheibe zeigt mit einer Fläche nach oben. Mit der Hand muß nun der Weg der Scheibe und der Achse weitergedreht werden, bis die Spitze wieder nach oben zeigt. Durch diese Bewegung wurde auch Ziffernrad H auf 2 gestellt, und das Ergebnis 203 ist zu erkennen.

Auch die Anzahl der Umläufe der Maschine kann festgestellt werden. Zeichnung 4 zeigt das rechts am Einstellwerk-

rahmen an der Schraube (15) befestigte Winkelstück mit 4 Zahnradern. Zwei Kegelräder, eines liegt hinter (16), lenken die Drehbewegung von Zahnrad (16) um auf die senkrechte Welle (18). In die Verzahnung (19) greift eine Arretierfeder. Mit Teil (20) ist über kleine Abstandbuchsen der Ring (21) vernietet. Bohrungen in diesem Ring sind zur Aufnahme eines Stiftes (22), den man von Hand entsprechend einrichtet. Die Gehäuseplatte zeigt rundherum zu den Bohrungen im Ring (21) die Gravuren von Null bis Neun. Auf der Innenscheibe (23), durch Teil (24) gehalten und geführt, sind die Ziffern in entgegengesetzter Folge zu erkennen.

Den Antrieb bekommt dieses „Umdrehungszählwerk“ von dem Zahn (17) auf der nach vorn verlängerten Welle von der rechten Zahnwalze (v). Bei jedem Umlauf wird Zahnrad (16) um einen Zahn weitergeschaltet.

Viele der kleinen Einzelheiten der Maschine wurden in Text und Zeichnungen fortgelassen. In diesem Bericht sollte nur das Wesentliche dieser Erfindung dargestellt werden. In der sehr spärlichen Fachliteratur aus aller Welt wurde dieses einmalige Werk bisher nur sehr flüchtig erwähnt.

Wilhelm Friedrich

Von der richtigen Schriftgutablage

Die BZB gibt dem Verfasser dieser Gedanken über die Büro-Organisation Gelegenheit, ihren Lesern seine eigenen Erfahrungen in der Kundenberatung mitzuteilen, wobei er vor allem für die Loseblatt-Ablage mit Hängeregistraturen eintritt. Im ersten Teil dieses Artikels gibt er seine Auffassungen über die verschiedensten Ablageverfahren wieder, und im zweiten Teil werden zwei besonders interessante Organisations-Beispiele geschildert. Hiervon befaßt sich eines mit der Lotrecht-Hängeregistratur in einer Aktenverwaltung. Dieses Ablageverfahren führte in diesem Falle zu einer erheblichen Verbesserung der Registratur. Das zweite Organisations-Beispiel beweist, daß eine Dezentralisation der Registratur in einer umfangreichen Verwaltung nicht immer vorteilhaft ist. Die Aktenhaltung kann jederzeit zentral sein, wenn man sie in Verbindung mit Büro-Kopiergeräten durchorganisiert. - Wir stellen alle Ausführungen dieses Artikels unseren Lesern zur Diskussion und würden uns über einen regen Erfahrungsaustausch zum Nutzen aller Interessierten freuen. Es geht hierbei nicht darum, Vor- und Nachteile der verschiedenen Registraturverfahren im allgemeinen gegeneinander abzuwägen, sondern darum, die Organisation in den Mittelpunkt zu stellen. Denn die Büro-Organisation läßt sich nicht in Bausch und Bogen behandeln; vielmehr müssen bekanntlich alle Fragen nach Vor- und Nachteilen in jedem einzelnen Kundenbetrieb neu gestellt und beantwortet werden. Redaktion.

Obwohl es recht naheliegend ist, die Kenntnis der Mittel, die die Büroarbeit vereinfachen können und die der Fachhändler ständig durch seine Hersteller und die Fachzeitschriften vermittelt bekommt, durch Beratungen an seine Kunden, weiterzugeben, wird hiervon noch in geringem Maße Gebrauch gemacht.

In unserer heutigen Ausgabe soll über einen Bürofachhändler berichtet werden, der in erster Linie in der fachlichen Beratung seiner Kunden den Schlüssel zum Erfolg sieht. Die heutigen Ausführungen sollen

von der richtigen Schriftgutablage

wie sie von unserem Bürofachhändler verstanden wird, berichten. Bevor dies an zwei praktischen Beispielen erläutert wird, sollen einige generelle Gedanken über Registraturen im allgemeinen und Registraturmittel im besonderen vorangehen.

Ein bekannter deutscher Wirtschaftsführer hat einmal gesagt, daß die Registratur das

Herzstück der Verwaltung sei und daß von ihrer richtigen Funktion die reibungslose Abwicklung aller Verwaltungsarbeiten abhänge. Wenn man auch geneigt ist, in dieser Äußerung eine Überbewertung der Registratur zu sehen, so sollte man sich davor hüten, sie zu gering einzuschätzen, wie das vielfach dadurch zum Ausdruck kommt, daß mit ihrer Betreuung der jüngste Lehrling im Betrieb beauftragt wird. Die Bedeutung einer richtig funktionierenden Schriftgutablage für den Betrieb läßt sich am besten von der Art des Unternehmens her beantworten. Bei reinen Verwaltungsbetrieben, wie Versicherungen und Behörden und dergleichen stellt sie auf jeden Fall einen ganz bedeutenden Faktor im Rahmen des Arbeitsablaufs dar.

Lange bevor der § 44 des HGB die gesetzliche Grundlage und damit den Anfang einer stürmischen Aufwärtsentwicklung der Registratur bildete, machte man sich schon Gedanken über ein vernünftiges Maß

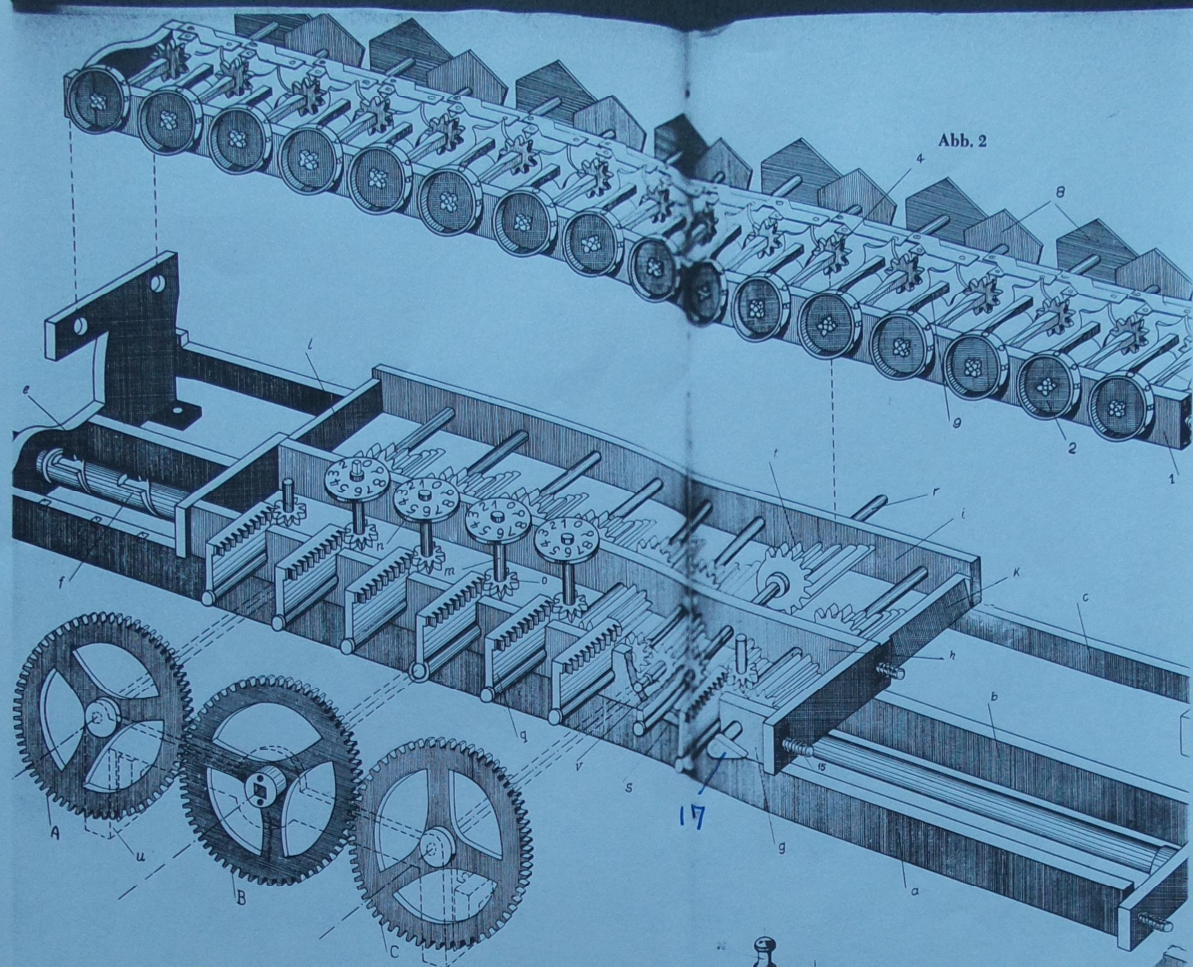
dessen, was abzulegen und was zu vernichten sei.

Die alten Fugger bewahrten ihre wichtigen Geschäftsbriefe fein säuberlich gefaltet in den Schubladen ihrer Schreibtische auf, während die Beamten Friedrichs des Großen ihre Akten einfach auf einen Faden aufgezogen und in Regale packten. Dieses einfache Verfahren hatte den Vorteil, daß nur das der Nachwelt erhalten blieb, was wirklich würdig war, aufbewahrt zu werden.

Dann kam der besagte § 44 und gebar gleichzeitig den neuen Berufsstand des Registrators. Er erwies sich als recht lebenskräftig und hat sich bis heute vieltausendfach vermehrt. Er ist damit für jede Betriebsrechnung zu einem beachtlichen Kostenfaktor geworden. Das dürfte sich auch nach der bereits im Gesetzentwurf vorliegenden Änderung der Bestimmungen über die Schriftgutaufbewahrung nur wenig ändern. Die Ausweitung dieses Teiles der Büroarbeit bis zu seinem heutigen Umfang wird verständlich, wenn man das gewaltige Anwachsen der Verwaltungen nach Zahl und Größe betrachtet. Von vielen Millionen Menschen wird täglich viel Papier beschrieben und noch mehr von Druckmaschinen bedruckt, das von immer mehr Menschen registriert und in immer größer werdenden Räumen aufbewahrt wird. Im gleichen Maße stiegen und steigen die Unkosten auf der Personalseite und bei den Investitionen.

Wenn man sich als Organisationsfachmann einmal eingehend mit einer Registratur beschäftigt, wie das später noch geschildert wird, bekommt man den Eindruck, daß der Stand der Registratoren es verstanden hat, den § 44 HGB zu einer ge-

Figure 18: 'Eine Kostbarkeit im Landesarchiv Hannover' by von Werner Lange Page 720



Bewegung kommt auf folgende Art in die
 Maschine: Vor dem Einstellwerk sehen
 die drei großen Zahnräder (A, B u. C),
 das mittlere Rad ist die Zierscheibe
 der Handkurbel verschraubt. Bekannt-
 haben wir hier die erste Maschine
 mit zwei Drehrichtungen: Handkurbel
 nach links = Addition / Multiplikation,
 nach rechts = Subtraktion / Division. Ge-
 gen werden diese Räder nach vorn
 durch den skizzierten Rahmen (u), die
 Bindungen zu den Achsen in der Ma-
 schine sind gleichfalls angedeutet. Nun
 erkennt man auch den Sinn der zwischen
 den Achsen (r) laufenden Zahnwalzen (v),
 die erhalten das ständige Eingriffsein
 der Zahnräder auf den Achsen (r) und so-
 einen gleichzeitigen Antrieb der Staf-
 felwalzen.

Die Tatsache, daß bei den späteren und
 stetig vereinfachten Staffelfalzenmaschinen dieser
 der schwerfällige Weg der Einstellung
 der Schaltelemente verlassen wurde,
 mindert nicht den Wert dieser Erfin-
 dung. Der Zählwerksrahmen ist auf Zeichnung 2
 vereinfacht dargestellt, er ist auch
 aus Flacheisen gefertigt und paßt genau
 zwischen die Seitenwände (d) u. (e) vom
 Einstellwerk. Nach vorn zeigen die sechs
 Zählräder (2) mit Gravur auf dem

Außenrand der Messingteller. In den
 Längsseiten des Rahmens sind die Ach-
 sen (3) der Zählräder gelagert; sie be-
 stehen aus Vierkanteisen mit einer Zier-
 fassung. Auf diesen sind fest vernietet die
 Zahnräder (4) zur Übernahme der Bewe-
 gung von den Staffelfalzen zu sehen.
 Weitere Zwischenachsen, die durch die
 hintere Wand verlängert sind, tragen
 außerhalb die Fünfeckscheiben.

Die Zehnerschaltung ist nicht vollkommen;
 es fehlt ihr die konstruktive Reife und die
 erforderliche Sorgfalt in der Ausführung
 der Einzelteile. Nun, das ist nicht weiter
 verwunderlich, man schrieb immerhin das
 Jahr 1694! Ist nicht auch heute noch die
 Zehnerschaltung das A u. O eines Rechen-
 automaten? Man hat in den letzten Jahr-
 zehnten wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen
 darüber geschrieben! Und doch steckt auch
 in diesem Mechanismus von Leibniz und
 seinen treuen Helfern recht viel gesundes
 Gedankengut. Mancher spätere Konstruk-
 teur von Rechenmaschinen hat direkt oder
 indirekt diese ersten Anregungen mit ver-
 arbeitet.

Betrachten wir einen Ausschnitt mit zwei
 Zählrädern E u. Z aus dieser Zählradreihe
 auf Zeichnung 3. Alle auf den Wellen be-
 festigten Zahnräder, Nockenscheiben usw.
 wurden zur besseren Übersicht nach hin-

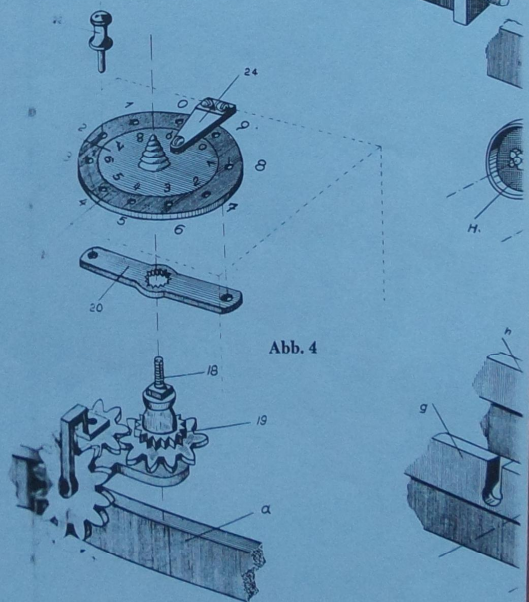


Figure 19: 'Eine Kostbarkeit im Landesarchiv Hannover' by von Werner Lange, copy of middle of Pages 718-719

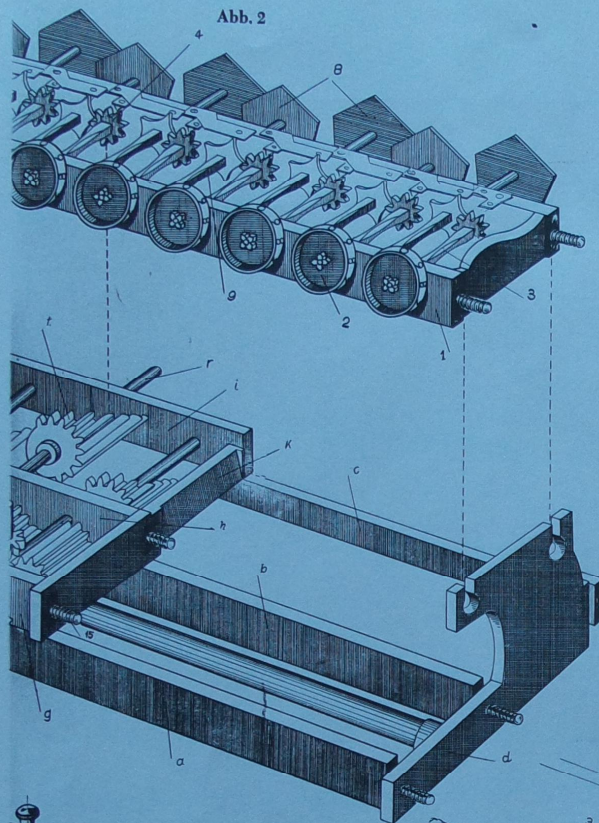


Abb. 2

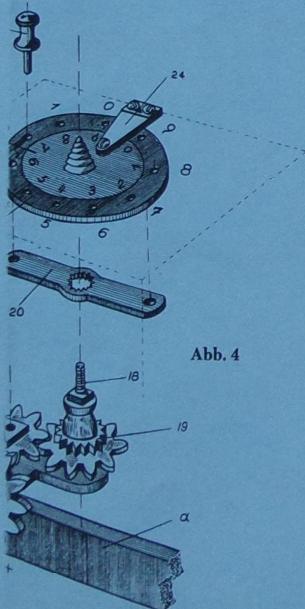


Abb. 4

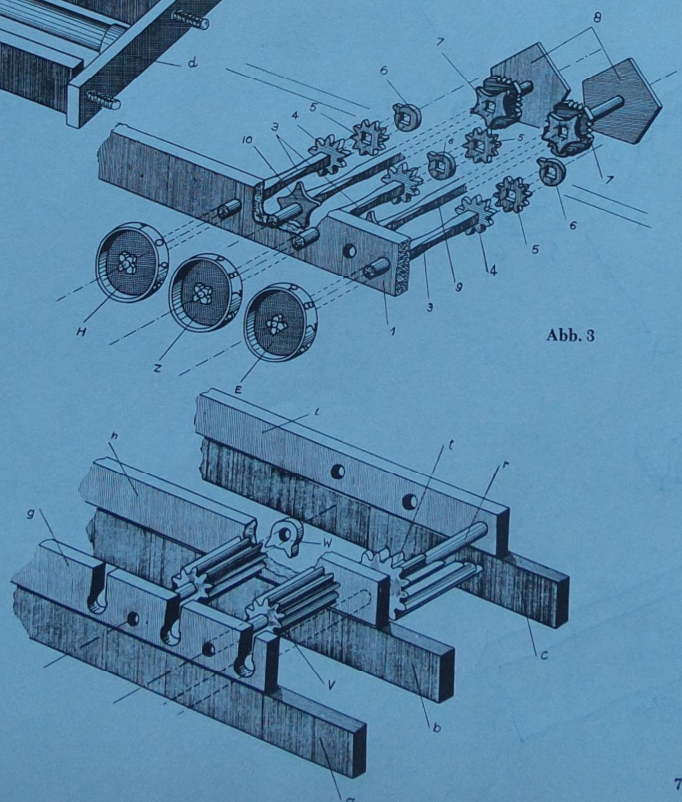


Abb. 3

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz

Der Philosoph und Mathematiker Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz wurde am 1. Juli 1646 in Leipzig geboren. Er starb am 14. November 1716 in Hannover. Nach dem Studium der Rechte und Philosophie erwarb er 1667 die juristische Doktorwürde und ging als Rat am Revisionsgericht nach Mainz. Im Jahre 1672 reiste er nach Paris, wo er sich besonders mit Mathematik und Naturwissenschaft beschäftigte, bis er vom Herzog Johann Friedrich von Braunschweig-Lüneburg als Rat und Bibliothekar nach Hannover berufen wurde. Diesem Fürsten und seinen Nachfolgern Ernst August und Georg Ludwig hat Leibniz 40 Jahre lang gedient. In Berlin gründete er 1700 die Sozietät der Wissenschaften, die spätere Akademie. - Leibniz ist der erste deutsche Denker der Neuzeit von europäischem Rang. Die von ihm bearbeiteten Gebiete umfassen Philosophie, Jura, Politik, Geschichte, Sprache, Mathematik, Physik, Biologie und nicht zuletzt die Technik. Unabhängig von Newton legte er die Grundlagen zur Infinitesimalrechnung. Leibniz konstruierte die erste Rechenmaschine, die mit Stäbchen arbeitete.

Figure 20: 'Eine Kostbarkeit im Landesarchiv Hannover' by von Werner Lange, 2nd copy of Page 719

Das Schalten der vier Rechenarten erfolgt durch Umkehr der Kurbeldrehrichtung. Aber auch eine Einrichtung zum Anzeigen der Umläufe der Maschine liegt vorn rechts neben dem Einstellwerk. Wenn diese auch nicht mit Schaurädern für jede Dekade aufgebaut ist, so ist doch die Tatsache, das Bemühen um eine Lösung, erwähnenswert.

Eine Vorrichtung zum „in Null stellen“ der Schauräder, Löschvorrichtung, wie man heute allgemein sagt, finden wir noch nicht an diesem Modell. Es mag sein, daß man sich bei den weiteren Versuchsbauten damit beschäftigt hat. Ebenso fehlen Sperrvorrichtungen aller Art. Auch kleine Zug- und Druckfedern aus gewickeltem Federdraht finden noch keine Anwendung.

Beim Auseinandernehmen der Maschine fällt auch wieder die gut durchdachte Abstimmung der Hauptgruppen auf (Bild 2). Es muß hier erwähnt werden, daß die Zeichnungen zu diesem Text jeweils die günstigste Stellung der Schaltelemente zeigen.

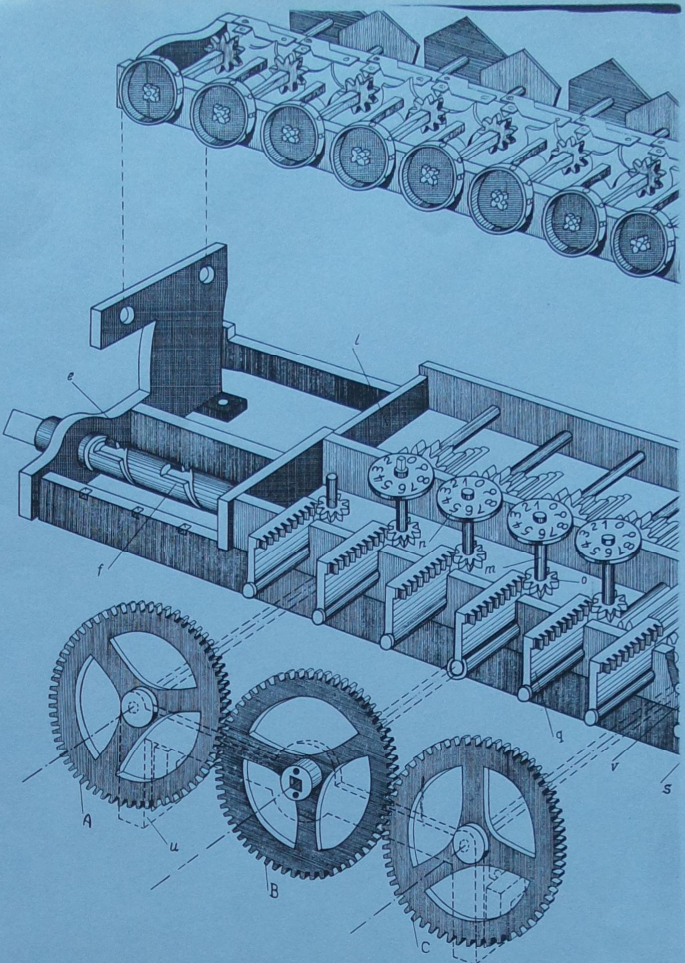
Das Grundgestell hält den ganzen Apparat zusammen, die Seitenwände (d) u. (e) halten die Schienen (a), (b) u. (c) zusammen. Auf diesen Schienen liegt nach beiden Seiten beweglich das Einstellwerk mit den Schaltelementen. Diese Teile werden auch in einem Rahmen, aus den Schienen (g), (h) u. (i) bestehend, geführt und getragen. Flache Seitenstege (k) u. (l) halten diese zusammen. In den nach oben gezogenen Seitenteilen (d) u. (e) erkennt man die Bohrungen für die Schrauben des Zählwerkrahmens.

Es wurde schon erwähnt, daß Leibniz das Zählwerk feststehend anordnete und das Einstellwerk für die Verschiebung von Dekade zu Dekade beweglich machte. Eine Spindel zwischen den Schienen (a) u. (b) in den Seitenwänden (d) u. (e) gelagert, bewegt mit einer mutterartigen Verbindung am linken Seitenteil des Einstellwerkrahmens dieses nach links oder rechts. Verschiedene Möglichkeiten für die Einrastung des Einstellwerkes hat man versucht. In den Gängen der Spindel sind noch zusätzliche Ausschnitte zu erkennen, in diese greift aber nichts mehr ein. Eine ringförmig ausgebildete Blattfeder faßt heute mit einer Ecke in die kleinen Lücken links auf Schiene (a).

Das Einstellwerk liegt, wie die Zeichnung deutlich zeigt, in der vorderen Hälfte des Gleitrahmens. Bei der Darstellung wurden nicht alle Einstellwellen gezeichnet, Gleitschiene (g) wurde ausgebrochen dargestellt, um mehr Klarheit in das Bild zu bekommen.

Die Einstellachsen (m) stehen senkrecht, haben oben einen Vierkant zur Aufnahme der Einstellgriffe, und darunter erkennt man deutlich je eine Ziffernscheibe (n). Am unteren Ende dieser Achsen ist ein kleines Zahnrad (o) befestigt. Letzteres kämmt in dem nach oben zu einer Zahnstange ausgebildeten Teil (q). Dieses Teil ist unten längs ausgebohrt und wird je in einem entsprechend der Form von (q) angepaßten Durchbruch in Seitenwand (g) geführt.

Die Zeichnung 2 zeigt die Situation, in der in der zweiten Stelle von rechts Ziffer 4 eingestellt wurde. Man erkennt, daß Teil (q) mit der Bohrung auf eine lange, nach hinten durch die Wände (h) u. (i) gehende Achse (r) geschoben ist. Diese Verbindung ist lose vernietet, denn auf dieser Achse sitzt hinter Teil (q) das kleine Zahnrad (s), und im hinteren Teil des Gleitrahmens ist auf (r) das Kernstück der Maschine, die Staffelwalze (t), befestigt. Bei der Einstellung einer Ziffer wird also die Achse (r) mit der Staffelwalze verschoben.



Bewegung kommt auf folgende Art in die Maschine: Vor dem Einstellwerk sehen wir die drei großen Zahnräder (A, B u. C). Mit dem mittleren Rad ist die Zierscheibe mit der Handkurbel verschraubt. Bekanntlich haben wir hier die erste Maschine mit zwei Drehrichtungen: Handkurbel nach links = Addition / Multiplikation, nach rechts = Subtraktion / Division. Getragen werden diese Räder nach vorn durch den skizzierten Rahmen (u), die Verbindungen zu den Achsen in der Maschine sind gleichfalls angedeutet. Nun erkennt man auch den Sinn der zwischen den Achsen (r) laufenden Zahnwalzen (v). Sie erhalten das ständige Ineingriffsein der Zahnräder auf den Achsen (r) und somit einen gleichzeitigen Antrieb der Staffelwalzen.

Die Tatsache, daß bei den späteren und heutigen Staffelwalzenmaschinen dieser etwas schwerfällige Weg der Einstellung der Schaltelemente verlassen wurde, schmälert nicht den Wert dieser Erfindung.

Der Zählwerkrahmen ist auf Zeichnung 2 oben vereinfacht dargestellt, er ist auch aus Flacheisen gefertigt und paßt genau zwischen die Seitenwände (d) u. (e) vom Grundgestell. Nach vorn zeigen die sechs Zählräder (2) mit Gravur auf dem

Außenrand der Messingteller. In den Längsseiten des Rahmens sind die Achsen (3) der Zählräder gelagert; sie bestehen aus Vierkanteisen mit einer Zierfase. Auf diesen sind fest vernietet die Zahnräder (4) zur Übernahme der Bewegung von den Staffelwalzen zu sehen. Weitere Zwischenachsen, die durch die hintere Wand verlängert sind, tragen außerhalb die Fünfeckscheiben.

Die Zehnerschaltung ist nicht vollkommen; es fehlt ihr die konstruktive Reife und die erforderliche Sorgfalt in der Ausführung der Einzelteile. Nun, das ist nicht weiter verwunderlich, man schrieb immerhin das Jahr 1694! Ist nicht auch heute noch die Zehnerschaltung das A u. O eines Rechenautomaten? Man hat in den letzten Jahrzehnten wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen darüber geschrieben! Und doch steckt auch in diesem Mechanismus von Leibniz und seinen treuen Helfern recht viel gesundes Gedankengut. Mancher spätere Konstrukteur von Rechenmaschinen hat direkt oder indirekt diese ersten Anregungen mit verarbeitet.

Betrachten wir einen Ausschnitt mit zwei Zählrädern E u. Z aus dieser Zählradreihe auf Zeichnung 3. Alle auf den Wellen befestigten Zahnräder, Nockenscheiben usw. wurden zur besseren Übersicht nach hin-

Figure 21: 'Eine Kostbarkeit im Landesarchiv Hannover' by von Werner Lange, 2nd copy of Page 718

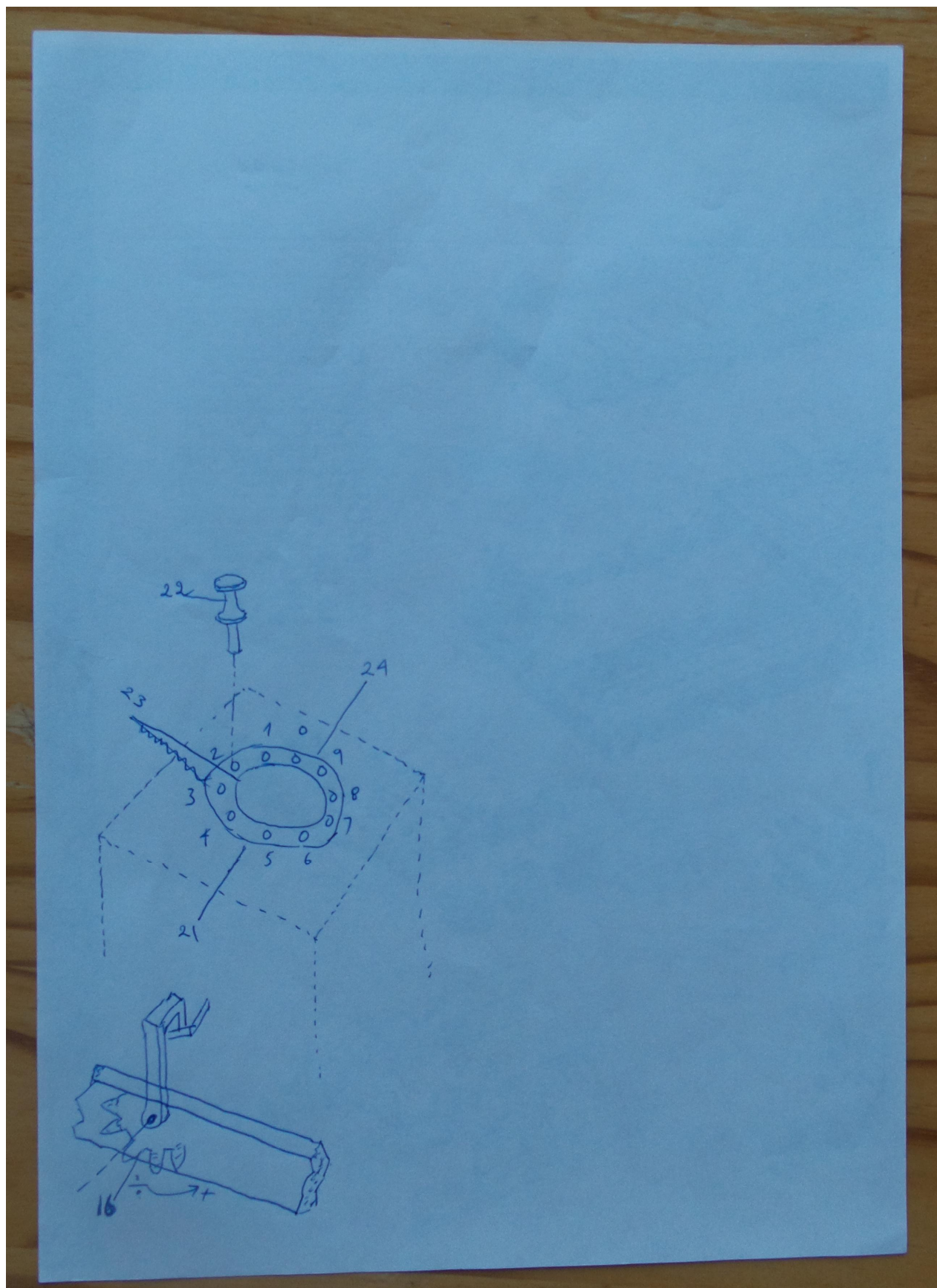


Figure 22: 'Eine Kostbarkeit im Landesarchiv Hannover' by von Werner Lange
Annotations on back of page, presumably by Prof.J.G.Byrne



Figure 24: Photograph of Combridge Galleries and Murray McGrath Ltd

**Contents for Brian of the JGB lever arch file labelled 'History of Computing', originally
from the western end of the topmost shelf on the southern wall.**

Thursday, 3 August 2017

1. Labelled 'History of Computing' containing an extensive set of articles related to this heading, as follows:
 - a. P.E. Ludgate, 'On a proposed analytical machine', (April 1909).
 - b. Photo of 'No 1 Murray McGrath – The Combridge Galleries'.
 - c. Programme for 'History of Computation – 18–19 September 1993 – Oxford' ''.
 - d. Photocopy of Werner Lange, 'Eine Kostbarkeit im Landesarchiv Hannover – Eine moderne Maschine aus dem Jahre 1694 von Gottfried Willhelm Leibniz'.
 - e. Photocopy of 'Monthly notices of the Royal Astronomical Society ... November 1871 to June 1872' with extended obit for Babbage (London, 1872).
 - f. –, 'Scientific difference engine and Babbage's mechanical notation' (c.1855).
 - g. One page photocopy inscribed by JGB 'Notice of Hoare's slide rule – Min. Proc. ICE vol. XIV 1854–55'.
 - h. Multi-page photocopy inscribed by JGB 'Min. Proc. ICE Vol. XV 1855–56' with an account by George Bidder 'On Mental Calculation'.
 - i. Multi-page photocopy inscribed by JGB 'Min. Proc. Vol XV 1855–56' with an account by H.P. Babbage of 'Scheutz' Difference Engine and Babbage's Mechanical Notation'.
 - j. A photocopy of F. Cajori, 'On the history of Gunter's scale and the slide rule during the seventeenth century', (1920). See also three items by Cajori in JGB's office books.
 - k. A photocopy of R.H.W. Johnston 'A special-purpose computer for the Analysis of Measurement of Multiple Scattering Photographic Emulsion' (June 1963).
 - l. A photocopy of R.H.W. Johnston 'An analytical approach to the simulation of a real time system', (Chicago 1965).
 - m. Two-page photocopy entitled 'A dictionary of Greek and Roman antiquities' inscribed by DMC 'Dictionary of Antiquities by Sir Wm Smith'.
 - n. Multi-page photocopy C. Babbage, 'Passages from the life of a philosopher by Charles Babbage', published (London, 1968) and inscribed in unknown hand 'Please return when finished – B'.
 - o. Assorted photocopies of what appears to be a multiplication table, an account in the 'Dublin Philosophical Journal ...' of 1826 of 'Babbage's Calculating Machinery', and 'The Description and use of the Sector ...' (London, 1624).
 - p. Photocopy of H. Massey, J. Wylie, R. Buckingham, & R. Sullivan, 'A small scale differential analyser – its construction and operation', PRIA XLV A (1938).
 - q. Single page photocopy of 'Finger Reckoning' inscribed by JGB 'D.E. Smith – History of Mathematics'.
 - r. Printed booklet by P. O'Leary, 'Irish numerals and how to use them', (c. 1920) with a compliments slip from Roinn na Staire, UCG signed 'D', presumably Dáibhí Ó Cróinín whose hand appears on a one page photocopy from the booklet.
 - s. T. Grubb, 'The great Melbourne telescope ...' (Dublin, March 23, 1870), headed 'For private circulation only' and inscribed 'John Waterhouse'.
 - t. Photocopy of J. Swift's 'Gulliver's Travels' with the account of a computer inscribed by JGB 'J.F. Waller's ed. of Gullivers Travels – Gall.R.13.27'.
 - u. Single page written by JGB evidently on a visit to the Tokyo 'National Museum for Science and Technology' in 'Feb 1988' with his notes of 'The abacus'; a second page records his notes on 'Machines in Harvard Computation Lab'.

Figure 25: Catalog of Prof.J.G.Byrne's ringbinder on History of Computer Architecture Page 1

- v. Photocopy of a patent application by Francis J. Anderson, the Barracks, Waterford for 'Improvements relating to Mechanical Calculating Devices' dated (1903-4).
- w. Photocopy of C.G. Knott, 'The Abacus, in its historic and scientific aspects' (1885), see his tables below.
- x. A photocopy of -, 'Fowler's long-scale calculator - Vest pocket model (RX)' (n.d.).
- y. An A3 photocopy of a MS register of warehousing Hennessy brandy and still wine dating apparently from 1966-67.
- z. A multi-page photocopy of a small manual of 'Gauging Instructions' apparently relating in some way to the preceding and following items.
- aa. A photocopy entitled 'Direction for Gauging and Tabulating Utensils' with printed editorial modifications.
- bb. Photocopy of a patent application by A.W. & F.L. Darge of the Simplon Works, Halifax, for 'Improvements in or relating to Longitudinal Slide-rules' dated (1933-34), with a paper slip inscribed by JGB 'Simplon rule in my collection - J G Byrne - Bt. Greenwich Market 3^d Spt '89'.
- cc. Photocopies from *Revue Archéologique* all relating to the - Abacus of: 'Lettre de M. Rangabé a M. Letronne sur une inscription Grecque du Parthénon'; 'Note sur l'Échelle numérique d'un *Abacus* Athénien ...'; 'Lettre a M. Létronne sur un Abacus Athénien'.
- dd. Photocopy with the running head 'Gunter's Scale' on which JGB has inscribed 'From John Gregory - Course of Civil Engineering plane trigonometry surveying and levelling - Dublin 1842-3 8^o S.O.49'.
- ee. Photocopy of 'The Calculating Machine' from 'The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal' (1941).
- ff. Photocopy of 'The Court of Exchequer in Ireland' from a publication of 'Jan 1855'.
- gg. Photocopy of C.J. Richardson, 'A Popular Treatise on the Warming & Ventilation of Buildings ...' (London, 1856).
- hh. Photocopy of a patent application by F.J. Anderson for 'Improvements relating to Mathematical Calculating Devices', (1903-4), apparently another copy of item v above.
- ii. A two-page photocopy with an illustration of 'Court of Exchequer in Ireland in the fifteenth century', cf. item ff above.
- jj. Photocopy inscribed 'Charles Johnson, *Dialogus de Scaccasio* (London, 1950)' accompanied by a letter from Jim Ludon in Medieval History to JGB dated 19 April 1989 stating 'Here are the relevant pages from the English 12th century *Dialogus* ...'.
- kk. A 'Novus 4525 - Scientist PR - Operations Guide', a scientific calculator manual.
- ll. An 'IBM 1130' booklet whose final page has annotations in two hands, the second possibly JGB writes '£25,000-0-0 ... - no obligations - suggest whether to rent, buy or what to buy ...'.
- mm. C.G. Knott, 'Four-figure mathematical tables - New and enlarged edition', (1933), labelled with 'School of Engineering - 32'.
- nn. Booklet 'The instanter Decimal Tables of Weights, Measure, Monies, etc.' published by the 'Muldivo Hand-operated calculating machines', (n.d.) but probably c. 1950.
- oo. Photocopy of Benj. Martin, 'The description and use of both the globes, the armillary sphere and Orrery ...', (London, n.d.) from British Library 10004.cc.5.

Figure 26: Catalog of Prof.J.G.Byrne's ringbinder on History of Computer Architecture Page 2
Note that Item (ii) is included in the sleeve containing Item (ff)

