

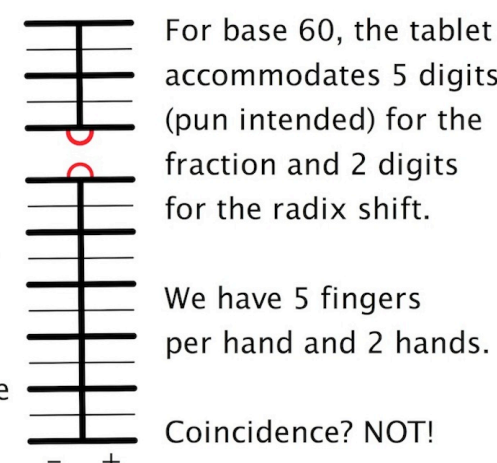
Book: Ancient Computers, Part I - Rediscovery, Ed. 2  
 DVDs: Ancient Computers, Part II: Video Users' Manual  
 DVD-1: How To Use A Counting Board Abacus  
 DVD-2: How Romans Used A Counting Board Abacus



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**The Salamis Tablet**

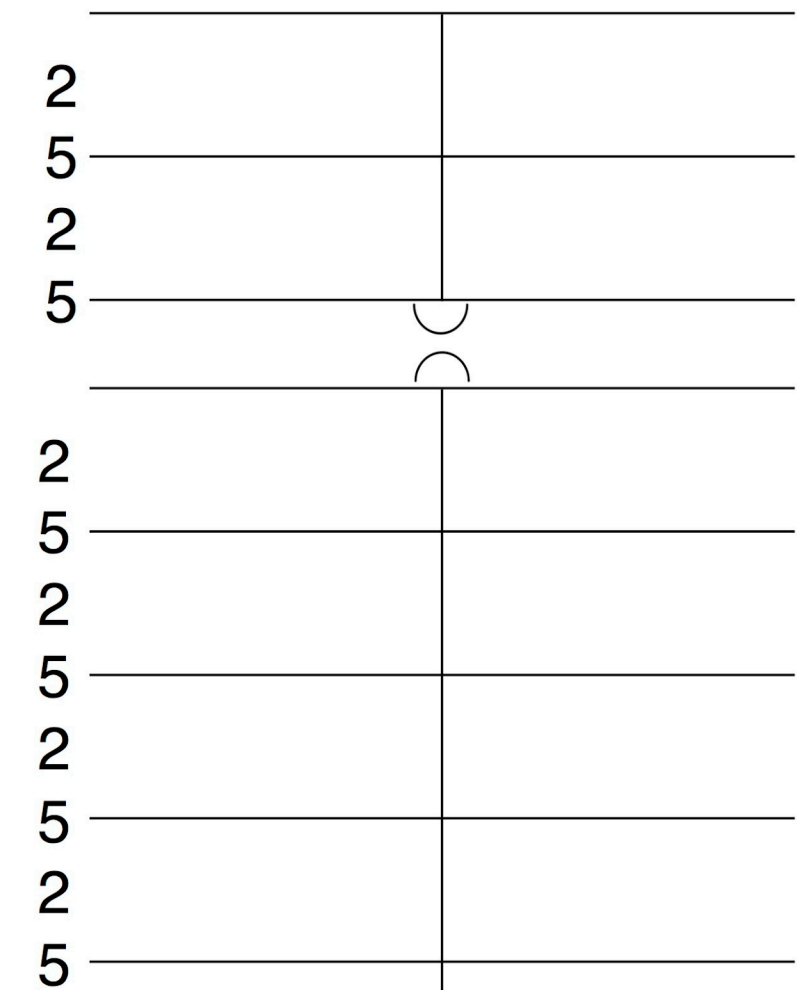
A circle represents a whole. Two semi-circles represent two parts of a whole. So a number has two parts: a fraction (lower grid) and a radix point shift (upper grid), which we call a base exponent.



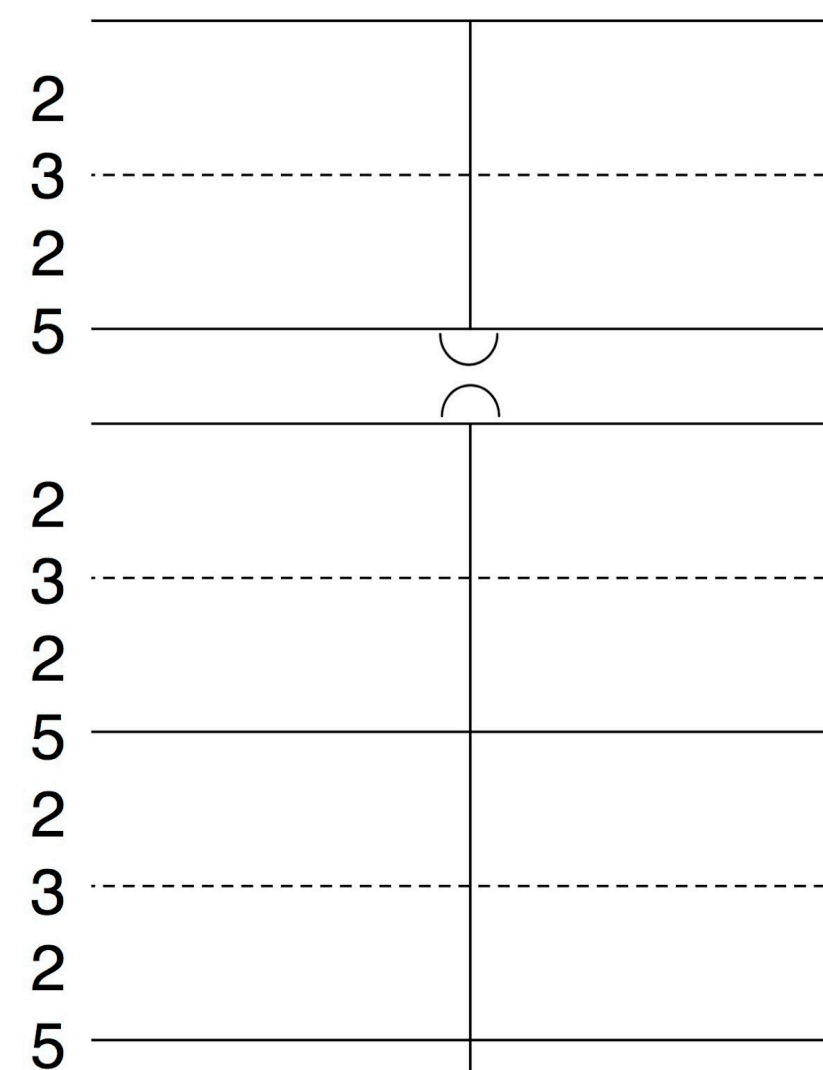
The endpoints of each semicircle point to the additive and subtractive sides of each part.

Use ~100 pennies or pebbles.

**Base 10 Promotion Factors**



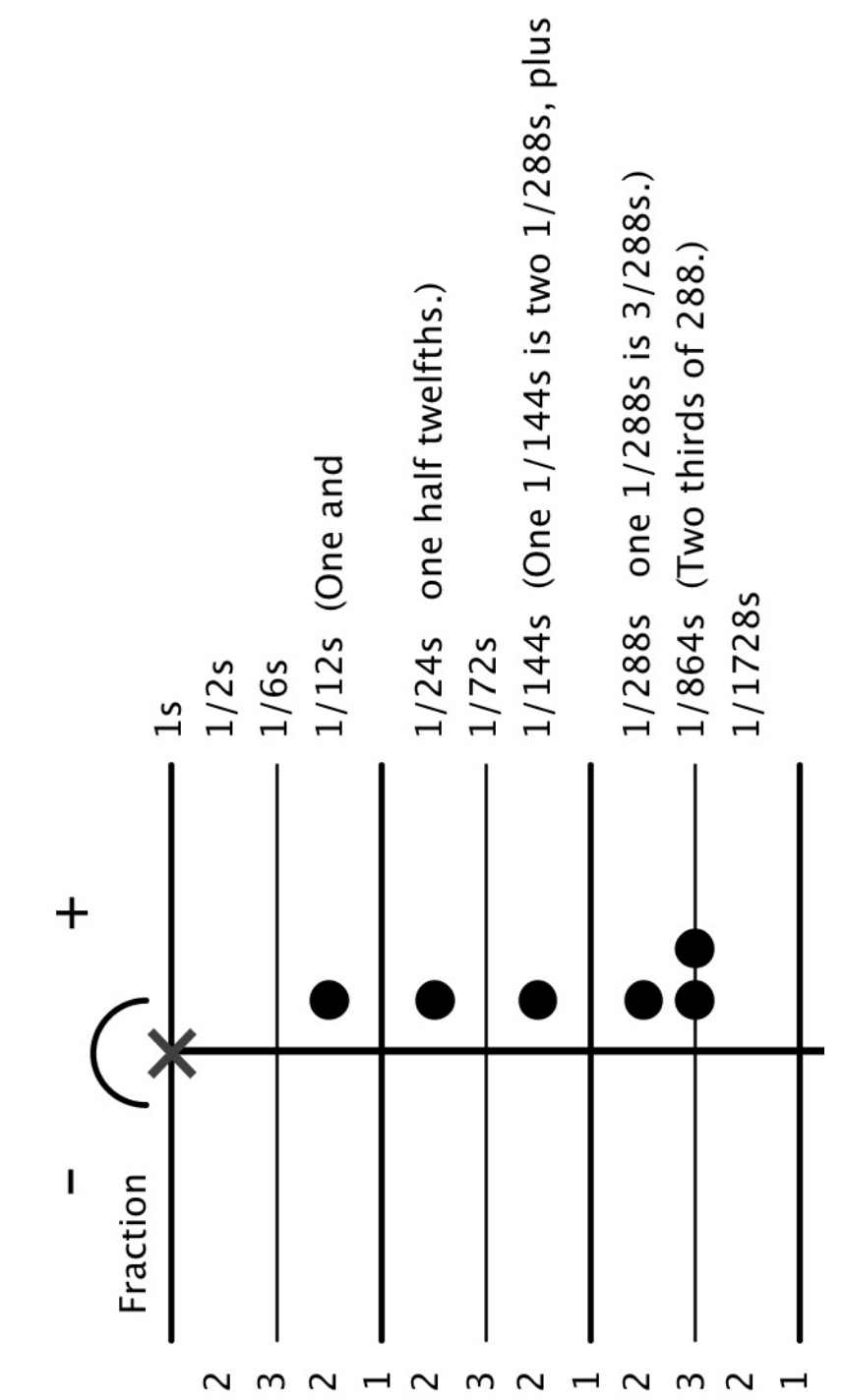
**Base 60 Promotion Factors**



*The Stephenson Abacus™*

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**Base 12 Promotion Factors with Frontinus' result.**



**Addition / Subtraction Strategies**

Enter one number next to the median and the other away from the median on a single tablet. If one number is being subtracted, move all its fraction tokens to the opposite side of the median. Shift the number with the smaller radix shift down until both radix shifts are the same. Remove one number's radix shift and combine the two fractions. Use zero pairs to make sum readable.

**Multiply / Divide Strategies**

