John Napier was a Scottish baron, inventor, and mathematician who lived during the 16th century (1550-1617). Logarithms ("for the more easie working of questions in arithmetike and geometrie") are his most famous contribution to math. He also invented a calculating device known as "Napier's bones", based on the Gelosia method of multiplication of 12th century India. Each "bone" is a list of the first nine multiples of a number between 1 and 9. There is an index "bone" for reference.
To multiply 4x759 using the bones, line up the bones 7, 5, and 9. Put the index bone next to them. Look at the 4 row only.
Add the numbers in the diamonds. You get 2 in the 1000's place, $8 + 2 = 10$ in the 100's place (another 1000, in other words), $0 + 3 = 3$ in the 10's place, and 6 in the 1's place.

\[
\begin{align*}
& \quad \quad 2 \\
1000's & \quad 10 \quad \quad 3 \\
100's & \quad \quad \quad 6
\end{align*}
\]

Answer: $2000 + 1000 + 30 + 6 = 3036$.

What if you want to multiply a number by a two digit number, such as $64 \times 759$?
Multiply 4x759 as shown above.

Multiply 6 x 759. Use the same bones but look at the 6 row.

Multiplying 64 x 759 is the same as multiplying 60 x 759 + 4 x 759. Multiply 4554 by 10 and add it to 4x759=3036.

$$64 \times 759 = 3036 + 45540 = 48576.$$