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Cent has ● U+25CF for both 甎.

得乘術答枚。欲今
九之，曰：曰：問以有
千得置四計甎屋
尺。一東千幾砌基，
以千西五何之南
二八六百凡北
除百丈枚。積三
之，尺。以二丈，
即以南尺東
得。五北用西
乘三甎六
之丈五丈，

Now we have an house foundation, three 丈 north-to-south, and six 丈 east-to-west; we wish to build it using bricks.
Every two ~~square~~ 尺 of area useth ~~requireth the use of~~ five bricks.
We ask: how many bricks ~~much~~ answereth this to?
Answer saith: four thousand five hundred bricks.
Method saith: put down the six 丈 east-to-west. Multiplying it by the three 丈 north-to-south, resulteth in one thousand eight hundred ~~square~~ 尺. Multiplying it by five, resulteth in nine thousand ~~square~~ 尺. Dividing it by two, we are done.

$N = LWp$

North-south, East-West, Number density

南北: north-to-south, lit. south-to-north
枚: classifier, omitted in the English.

* dividing it by two ~~square~~ 尺 ?

Really it should say 以二尺除之; ~~since the~~
in todays terminology the brick number density is $\frac{5}{2R^2}$,
so the total number required is
~~Eq.~~ 3丈 · $\frac{5}{2R^2} = 4500$.
~~Square~~
i.e. $N = LWp$.
Evidently they have not developed a complete notion of dimensional analysis.

END 9.9