



Philosophical Transactions

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PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.

May 10. 1669.

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Instructions concerning the Use of Pendulum-Watches for finding the Longitude at Sea; together with a Method of a Journal for such Watches. An extract of a Letter written from Vienna concerning two Mock-Suns lately seen in Hungary. A Relation of the Conferences held in the Royal Parisian Academy for the Improvement of the Arts of Painting and Sculpture. An Account of some Books. I INSTITUTIONUM CHRONOLOGICARUM Libri duo, una cum totidem ARITHMETICES CHRONOLOGICÆ Libellis, per Guil. Beveregium M. A. II. ELEMENTS OF SPEECH; An Essay of Inquiry into the Natural Production of Letters together with an Appendix of a Method to instruct Persons Deaf and Dumb; by William Holder D. D. &c. III. GUAGING PROMOTED, being an Appendix to Stereometrical Propositions formerly published by Rob. Anderson.

Instructions

Concerning the Use of Pendulum-Watches, for finding the Longitude at Sea.

WHereas 'tis generally esteemed that there is no Practise for the Finding of the Longitude at sea comparable to that of those Watches, which instead of a Ballance-wheele are regulated by a Pendulum, as now they are brought to great perfection, and made to measure time very equally; and many perhaps here as well

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well as elsewhere being not well versed in the ordering and managing of that Instrument: We thought, it might be no un-acceptable service, to make known such Directions, as may teach the Use thereof at Sea. Which we shall doe by now giving you our Translation of those instructions, which some yeares since were made publick by the Worthy M. Christian HUGENS of Zulechem, in the Belgick Tongue, as they have been since altered or rather enlarged by two other Eminent Members of the R. Society.

And they are these;

1.

Those, that intend to make use of *Pendulum-watches* at Sea, must have two of them at least; that, if one of them should by mishap or neglect come to stop, or (being by length of time become foul) need to be made clean, there may likely always remaine one in motion.

2.

The Person, to whom the Care of these Watches shall be committed, is to informe himself from the Watch-maker or some other, so as to understand the inward parts of the Watches, the manner of winding them up, and how to set the *Indexes*, or *Hands* having the hours, minutes and seconds, &c.

3.

The Watches on Ship-board are to be hung in a close place, where they may be freest from moisture or dust, and out of danger of being disorder'd by knocking or touching.

4.

Before the Watches be brought on ship-board, 'tis convenient, they be adjusted to a *middle* or *mean* day (of which more in the next *Section*;) the use of them being then most easy, it being little or no trouble to the Watchmakers, when they have one that is set iust, to set others accordingly: But yet, if time or conveniency so to doe should happen to be wanting, they may notwithstanding be used at Sea with the like certainty, provided you know, how much they goe too fast or too slow in 24. hours, as is directed in the next *Section*.

To reduce Watches to the right measure of days, or to know how much they goe too fast or too slow in 24. hours.

Here take notice, that the *Sun* or the *Earth* passeth the 12. *Signes*, or makes an entire revolution in the *Ecliptick* in 365 days, 5 hours, 49 min. or there about, and that those days, reckon'd from noon to noon, are of *different* lengths; as is known to all, that are vers'd in *Astronomy*. Now between the longest and the shortest of those days, a day may be taken of such a length, as 365 such days, 5. hours &c. (the same numbers as before) make up, or are equall to that revolution: And this is call'd the *Equal* or *Mean* day, according to which the *Watches* are to be set; and therefore the Hour or Minute shew'd by the *Watches*, though they be perfectly Iust and equal, must needs differ almost continually from those that are shew'd by the *Sun*, or are reckon'd according to its Motion. But this Difference is regular, and is otherwise call'd the *Æquation*, and here you have a *Table*, that shows it.

	Januar.		Februa.		Mar.		April.		Mai.		Jun.	
	m.	sec.	m.	sec.	m.	sec.	m.	sec.	m.	sec.	m.	sec.
1	6	10	0	0	4	46	14	23	19	25	16	24
2	5	47	0	2	5	3	14	39	19	28	16	13
3	5	24	0	4	5	21	14	55	19	29	16	1
4	5	2	0	8	5	39	15	10	19	29	15	49
5	4	41	0	12	5	57	15	25	19	29	15	37
6	4	21	0	16	6	15	15	39	19	28	15	24
7	4	2	0	21	6	33	15	53	19	26	15	11
8	3	44	0	26	6	51	16	7	19	24	14	58
9	3	27	0	32	7	9	16	21	19	21	14	45
10	3	11	0	40	7	27	16	34	19	18	14	32
11	2	55	0	48	7	45	16	47	19	15	14	19
12	2	39	0	57	8	3	16	59	19	11	14	6
13	2	23	1	6	8	22	17	11	19	7	13	53
14	2	7	1	16	8	41	17	22	19	2	13	40
15	1	52	1	26	9	1	17	33	18	57	13	27
16	1	38	1	37	9	21	17	43	18	51	13	15
17	1	25	1	49	9	41	17	53	18	45	13	3
18	1	13	2	2	10	1	18	3	18	39	12	52
19	1	2	2	15	10	21	18	13	18	33	12	41
20	0	51	2	28	10	40	18	23	18	26	12	30
21	0	41	2	42	10	59	18	32	18	18	12	19
22	0	32	2	56	11	18	18	39	18	10	12	8
23	0	24	3	11	11	37	18	46	18	1	11	58
24	0	18	3	26	11	56	18	53	17	51	11	48
25	0	13	3	41	12	15	18	59	17	41	11	38
26	0	9	3	56	12	34	19	4	17	30	11	28
27	0	6	4	12	12	53	19	9	17	19	11	18
28	0	3	4	29	13	12	19	14	17	8	11	9
29	0	1			13	31	19	18	16	57	11	0
30	0	0			13	49	19	22	16	46	11	52
31	0	0			14	6			16	35		

	Jul.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	m.	sec.	m.	sec.	m.	sec.	m.	sec.	m.	sec.	m.	sec.
1	10	45	11	7	19	41	29	16	31	13	21	14
2	10	38	11	16	20	1	29	30	31	3	20	44
3	10	31	11	25	20	22	29	43	30	53	20	14
4	10	25	11	36	20	43	29	56	30	43	19	44
5	10	19	11	48	21	4	30	9	30	32	19	14
6	10	13	12	1	21	25	30	22	30	20	18	44
7	10	7	12	14	21	47	30	34	30	8	18	14
8	10	2	12	28	22	9	30	45	29	55	17	44
9	9	58	12	42	22	31	30	55	29	40	17	14
10	9	54	12	57	22	52	31	4	29	23	16	44
11	9	51	13	12	23	13	31	12	29	6	16	14
12	9	49	13	27	23	33	31	19	28	48	15	44
13	9	47	13	43	23	53	31	26	28	30	15	14
14	9	46	13	59	24	13	31	32	28	11	14	43
15	9	46	14	16	24	33	31	38	27	51	14	12
16	9	46	14	33	24	53	31	43	27	30	13	41
17	9	47	14	50	25	13	31	47	27	8	13	10
18	9	49	15	8	25	33	31	50	26	45	12	40
19	9	52	15	26	25	52	31	53	26	22	12	10
20	9	56	15	45	26	11	31	55	25	58	11	40
21	10	0	16	4	26	30	31	55	25	34	11	10
22	10	4	16	23	26	49	31	55	25	10	10	40
23	10	8	16	42	27	8	31	55	24	45	10	10
24	10	13	17	1	27	26	31	54	24	20	9	41
25	10	18	17	21	27	43	31	52	23	55	9	13
26	10	23	17	41	28	0	31	50	23	30	8	45
27	10	28	18	1	28	16	31	47	23	4	8	17
28	10	34	18	21	28	32	31	43	22	38	7	50
29	10	41	18	41	28	47	31	37	22	11	7	23
30	10	49	19	1	29	2	31	30	21	43	6	58
31	10	58	19	21			31	22			6	34

By the help of this *Table* you will always know, what a *Clock* it is by the *Sun* precisely, and consequently, whether the *Watches* have been set to the right measure of the *Mean* day, or no; using the *Table*, as follows.

When you first set your *Watch* by the *Sun*, you are to subtract from the time observed by the *Sun*, the *Equation* adjoined to that day of the *Month* in the *Table*, and to set the *Watches* to the remaining hours, minutes and seconds, that is, the *Watches* are to be set so much slower, than the time of the *Sun*, as (in the *Table*) is the *Equation* of that day; so that the *Equation* of the *Day*, added to the time of the *Clock*, is the true time by the *Sun*. And when after some days, you desire to know by the *Watch* the time by the *Sun*, you are to add to the time, shew'd by the *Watch*, the *Equation* of that day, and the *Aggregate* shall be the time by the *Sun*, if the *Watch* hath been perfectly well adjusted after the measure of the *Mean* days; for the doing of which, this will be a *Convenient* way;

Draw a *Meridian* line upon a floor (the manner of doing which is sufficiently known; and note, that the utmost exactness herein is not necessary :) and then hang two *plumbers*, each by a small thread or wire, directly over the said *Meridian*, at the distance of some 2. foot or more one from the other, as the smallness of the thread will admit. When the middle of the *Sun* (the *Eye* being placed so, as to bring both the threads into one line) appears to be in the same line exactly (for the better and more secure discerning whereof, you must be furnish'd with a glass of a dark colour, or somewhat blackt with the smoak of a *Candle*;) you are then immediately to set the *Watch*, not precisely to the hour of 12. but by so much less, as is the *Equation* of that day by the *Table*. E. g. If it were the 12 of *March*, the *Equation* of that day being by the *Table*, 8 min. 3 sec; these are to be subtracted from 12. hours, and the remainder will be 11. hours, 51. min. 57. sec; to which hours, minutes and seconds you are to set the *Index* of the *Watch* respectively: Then after some days you are to observe again in the same manner, and likewise to note the hour, min. and sec. of the *Watch*; to which you are to add the *Equation*

Æquation of these days, taken out of the Table; And if the Aggregate doe Iust make 12. hours, the Watch is set adjusted to the right measure; but if it differ, you are to divide the minutes and seconds of that difference by the number of the days between both the Observations, to get the daily difference. Let us suppose, this second Observation to have been made the 20. of *March*, viz. 8. days after the first, and finding, that the Middle of the Sun being seen in the Meridian in the same line

	h.	m.	sec.
with the two threds, as before, the Watch points	11	51	7
The Æquation of the 20 of <i>March</i> , by the Table, is---	0	10	40
Which being added to the time, shew'd by the			
Watch, gives	12	1	47

If this had been Iust 12 hours, the Watch would have been well adjusted, but being 1. min. 47. sec. more than 12, it hath gone so much too fast in 8. days. And these 1 min. 47. sec. that is, 107. sec. being divided by 8, there comes 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. for the difference of every 24. hours; which difference being known, if you want time, or have no mind to take the pains to adjust the Watch to its right measure (this being not necessary, since you may bring it thus on ship-board) note onely the daily difference, and regulate your self accordingly, as hath been mention'd. But if you will adjust it better, you must remove the less weight of the Pendulum a little downwards, which will make it goe slower; and then you must begin to observe anew by the Sun, as before. If it had gone too slow, you must have remov'd the mention'd weight somewhat upwards. And this is of that importance in the finding out of *Longitudes*, that, if it be not observ'd, you may sometimes in the space of 3 months misreckon 7. degrees and more (yet without any fault in the Watches;) which under the *Tropicks* will amount to above 400 English miles.

Having shew'd, How the Watches may be adjusted at Land, or how their daily difference may be known; next shall follow, How the same may be done, when a Vessel rides at anchor, it being hardly feasible when she is under saile.

In the morning then, when the Sun is just half above the *Horizon*, note, what hour, min. and sec. the Watch points at,

if it be going; if not, set it a going, and put the *Indexes*, at what hour, min. and sec. you please. Let them goe till Sun-set, and when the Body of the Sun is just half under the Horizon, see, what hour, min. and sec. the *Indexes* of the Watch point at, and note them too; and reckon, how many houres &c. are Pass'd by the Watch between the one and the other: which is done by adding to the Evening-Observation the hours, &c. that the morning-Observation wanted of 12. or 24. in case the Hour-hand hath in the mean time pass'd that hour once or twice; otherwise the difference only gives the time. Then take the half of that number, and add it to the hours, &c. of the morning-Observation, and you shall have the hours, &c. which the Watch did show, when the Sun was in the *South*; whereunto add the *Equation* in the Table belonging to that day, and note the summe. Then some days being pass'd (the more the better,) you are to doe Iust the same: And if the hour of this last day be the same, that was noted before, your Watch is well adjusted; but if it be more or less, the difference divided by the number, elapsed between the two Observations, will give the daily difference. And if you will, you may let it rest there, or otherwise, removing the lesser weight of the Pendulum you may adjust it better.

	H.	m.	sec.	H.	m.	sec.
<i>E. g.</i> Suppose <i>March 11th</i> in the Morning, when the Sun half appears above the Horizon, the Watch points at _____ } — 5 30 10	5	30	10	0	10	3
In the Evening, when the Sun appears half set, at _____ } — 5 20 6	5	20	6	11	59	59
To know by the Watch the time elaps'd between both, subduct the time of the rising _____ } — 5 30 10	5	30	10			
From _____	12	0	0			
Rests _____	6	29	50			
Whereunto adding the time of the setting _____	5	20	6			
There comes for the time elaps'd between them _____	11	49	56	11	49	56
Whereof the half is _____	5	54	58	5	54	58
Which added to the time of the Suns rising _____	5	30	10	0	10	3
There comes the time of the Watch wlen the Sun was in the South _____ } — 11 25 8	11	25	8	<i>diff.</i> 6	5	1
To which adding the <i>Equation</i> of the <i>11th</i> of <i>March</i> _____	0	7	45	0	7	45
The Summe is _____	11	32	53	6	12	46
Seven days after, <i>viz.</i> <i>March 18</i> , let the rising of the Sun be observ'd, and the Watch point then at _____ } — 5 19 4	5	19	4	11	58	57
And at his setting, let the Watch point at _____	5	25	2	0	4	55
To find the time elaps'd between them, subduct the time of the rising, _____ } — 5 19 4	5	19	4	<i>0^r</i> 11	58	51
From _____	12	0	0	24	0	0
Rests _____	6	40	56	12	1	3
To which adde the time of the setting _____	5	25	2	0	4	55
And you'll find the time past between them _____	12	5	58	12	5	58
Whereof the half is _____	6	2	59	6	2	59
Which adde to the time of the rising _____	5	19	4	11	58	57
And you have the time when the Sun was in the South _____	11	22	3	6	1	56
Whereunto adding the <i>Equation</i> of <i>March 18</i> _____	0	10	1	0	10	1
The Summe is _____	11	32	4	6	11	57
Which Summe if it had agreed with the first, <i>viz.</i> _____	11	32	53	6	12	46

then had the watch been set to the right measure; but seeing the latter is less than the former, the difference being 49. sec; the Watch hath by so much, in 7. days, gone too slow; which 49Sec. divided by the number of days, you have 7Sec. for the daily difference; and by so much the Watch goes too slow in 24. hours.

You may also, instead of the Suns rising and setting, take two equall Altitudes of the Sun, before and after Noon, and having noted the time given by the Watches at the time of both the Observations, proceed with it in the same manner, as was Iust now directed for observing the Sun in the Horizon. In either of which ways there may be some Error, caused by

the Sun's Refraction, which is inconsiderable, and therefore needs not to be taken notice of.

6.

*By means of these Watches to find at Sea
the Longitude of the Place, where you are.*

Give to each of the Watches a name or a mark, as A. B. C; and before you set sail, set them to the time observ'd by the Sun in the place, where you are, and whence you are departing, allowing for the Equation of the day, whereon you make your Observation; Which day you are to note, if the Watches be not well adjusted; otherwise it is not necessary.

Then afterwards being at Sea, and desiring to know the *Longitude* of the place where you are, that is, how many degrees the Meridian of that place is more *Easterly* or *Westerly*, than the Meridian of that place where you did set the Watches; you must observe by the Sun or Stars, what time of the day it is, as precisely as is possible, and note at the same time, to what hour, minutes and sec. the Watches doe point (which time, if the Watches be not set to the right measure, is by the known daily difference to be adjusted,) adding thereunto the Equation of the present day, which gives you the time of the day, shew'd by the Sun, at the place where the Watches were set: And if this time of the day be the same with that observ'd where you are, then you are under the same Meridian with the place, where the Watches were set by the Sun; but if the time of the day, observ'd where you are, be greater than that shew'd by the Watches, you may be assur'd, that you are come under a more *Easterly* Meridian; and if less, you are come under a more *Westerly*. And counting for every hour of difference of time, 15 degrees of Longitude, and for every minute, 15. minutes or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a degree, you shall then know, how many degrees, minutes, &c. the said Meridians doe differ from one another.

E. g. Suppose, the Watches A. B. C. were set at the place, whence you parted, on the 20 of *February*, to the time of day observ'd by the Sun, abating the Equation of the 20th of *Febr.* (viz 2 min. 28. sec.) and suppose that the Watch A. be
set

set to its right measure, but that B. goes every day 7 sec. too slow, and C. every day 12. sec. too fast. Some days after, suppose the 5th of *May*, desiring to know the Longitude of the place where you are at Sea, you observe the time of the day

there to be ————— h. min. sec.
5 — 18 — 10

And you find the Watch A. to point at ————— 2 — 6 — 0

But the Watch B. to point at ————— 1 — 57 — 22

Going too slow by 7. sec. every day, which makes in 74. days, (viz.

From the 20th of *Febr.* to the 5th of *May*) — 0 — 8 — 38

Which being added to its own time, gives the same

with that of the Watch A., viz. ————— h. min. sec.
2 — 6 — 0

You find also the Watch C to point at ————— 2 — 20 — 48

Going 12 sec. too fast every day, which makes in 74. days ————— 0 — 14 — 48

Which being subducted from its own time }
gives again ————— 2 — 6 — 0

The time of day therefore by the Watches being — 2 — 6 — 0

Add thereunto the Equation of the 5th of *May* — 0 — 19 — 29

And so you have for the time of day at the place }
where the Watches were set ————— 2 — 25 — 29

But the time observ'd being ————— 5 — 18 — 10

Exceeds this by ————— 2 — 52 — 41

Wherefore the Meridian of the place, where you }
are *May* 5th, is more Easterly, than the places }
where the Watches were set, by ————— 2 — 52 — 41

Which being reduced to degrees, reckoning } deg. m. d.
15 deg. for an hour, comes to ————— 43 — 10 — 15

'Tis true, that from the same reckoning it may be concluded, that you are 180. deg. more Easterly, which happens because the *Hour-Index* goes round in the space of 12. hours in the Watches; but the difference is so great, that one cannot be deceiv'd in it; else the Watch might be so made, that the *Index* shall goe round but once in 24 hours.

7.
To find the time of the Day at Sea.

Since that for finding the *Longitude*, the *Time* of the day

at the place where you are must be known (as hath been said above) you must have a care to observe that time as precisely as is possible. For every minute of time, that you misreckon, makes a 4th part of a degree in longitude, which amounts, near the *Æquator*, to above 15. English miles, but less elsewhere. Wherefore to find the time of the day with certainty, you are not to trust to the Observation of the Suns greatest Altitude, thence to conclude that 'tis just Noon, or that the Sun is in the South, unless, being betwixt the *Tropicks*, you have it just in the *Zenith*. For else the Sun being near the *Meridian*, remains for some time without any sensible alteration of its Altitude. Wherefore, though the *Meridian Altitude* may serve well enough for knowing the *Latitude* or the *Hight* of the Pole upon occasion; yet it will not serve for finding precisely the *Longitude* of that place. Much less are you to rely upon the *Sea-compasses*, thereby to find the precise time of Noon. Neither are the *Astronomical Rings* or other sorts of *Sundials* sure enough for shewing the time to *minutes* and *seconds*. But it is better to observe the Suns Altitude, when 'tis in the *East* or *West*, (the nearer, the better:) for being there, its Altitude changes in a short time more sensibly than before or after; and thus from the *Hight of the Pole*, and the *Declination of the Sun* the Hour may be calculated; the manner whereof is sufficiently taught by others; yet by reason that this Calculation is somewhat troublesome, and that also there may be some Errors in the taking of the Suns Altitude, here follows an easier way.

8.

How by Observing the Rising and Setting of the Sun, and the Time by the Watches, the Longitude at Sea may be found.

This way doth neither require the Knowledge of the *Hight of the Pole*, nor of the *Declination of the Sun*, nor the *Use* of any *Astronomical Instruments*: Neither can the *Refractions* of the Sun or Stars cause any considerable Error; the refraction of the Morning differing but little or nothing from that of the Evening of one and the same day, especially at Sea. Thus then you are to proceed;

At

At the Rising and Setting of the Sun, when it is half above the Horizon, marke the time of the day, which the Watches, then shew; and though you have in the mean time say'd on, it is not considerable. Then reckon by the Watches, what time is elaps'd between them, and add the half thereof to the time of the Rising, and you shall have the time by the Watches, when the Sun was at South; to which is to be added the *Æ*-quation of the present day by the Table. And if this together makes 12. hours, then was the Ship at Noon under the *same* Meridian, where the Watches were set with the Sun. But if the summe be more than 12, then was she at Noon under a *more Westerly* Meridian; and if less, then under a *more Easterly*; and that by as many times 15. degrees, as that Summ exceeds or comes short hours of 12: as the Calculation thereof hath been already deliver'd.

Suppose, e. g. that the Watches A and B, as before, were set with the Sun at the place whence you parted, the 20th of *Febr*; and the *Indexes* set to the Hour, min. and second, shew'd by the Sun, abating the *Æ*quation of that day, *viz.* 2. min. and 20. seconds; the Watch A being reduc'd to the right measure, and B going too slow by 7. sec. a day. Afterwards on the 22th of *May*, desiring to know the Longitude of the place, to which you are come, you observe in the Morning the Sun

	h.	min.	sec.
half above the Horizon when the Watch points at	2	30	10

And in the Evening, the Sun being half under the	}	3	8	40
Horizon, when the same Watch points at		—	—	—

To find the Time elaps'd between them, sub-	}	2	30	10
ducting the time of the Rising		—	—	—

From	12	0	0
------	----	---	---

There remains	9	29	50
---------------	---	----	----

Adding thereunto the time of the Setting	3	8	40
--	---	---	----

You have for the time elaps'd between the Obser-	}	12	38	30
vations		—	—	—

Whereof the half	6	19	15
------------------	---	----	----

Being added to the time of Rising	2	30	10
-----------------------------------	---	----	----

You have the time by the Watch A, when the	}	8	49	25
Sun was in the South		—	—	—

And

And after the same manner you are to seek the time by the Watch B, when the Sun was in the South; which } 8---38---48
 let be _____ } 5

But this Watch going 7. sec. a day too slow, it is retarded in 91. dayes, (from the 20th of Febr. to the 22. of May) 0---10---37

Which therefore added to the said time gives-8---49---25

That is the same time given by the Watch A. Now adding to this time of the Watches, the Equation of the 22th } 0---18---10
 of May _____ }

You have _____ 9--- 7---35

Which is the same time of the day with that of the place, where the Watches were set when the Sun was in the same Meridian with the Ship, or where the Ship was at Noon.

The difference is _____ h. min. sec. 2---52---25

Wherefore this last Meridian is by so much more Easterly, than the first; which being reduc'd to *degrees* (as hath been

formerly directed) make _____ deg. min. sec. 43--- 6---15

'Tis manifest, that by this way you find precisely enough the Longitude of the place, where you were at Noon, or the Time of the Suns being in the South: which, although it differs from the *Longitude* of the place, where you are when you observe the Setting of the Sun, yet you may estimate near enough, how much you have advanc'd, or chang'd the Longitude in those few hours, by the Log-line, or other Ordinary practises of reckoning the Ships way; or (which is the surer way) by the degrees pass'd in 24. hours by a former days Observation.

You may also, instead of observing the Suns Rising and Setting, observe the Setting first, and then next morning the Rising; marking at both times the Time show'd by the Watches; and find thence, after the same manner as before, the Longitude of the place where the Ship was at Midnight.

Finally, you may also, instead of the Rising and Setting of the Sun, observe before and after Noon two equal Altitudes of the Sun, noting the time shown by the Watches, and reckoning in the same manner, as hath been said of the Rising and Setting: Yet it is to be consider'd, that the Altitudes of the

Sun are best taken, when it is about *East* and *West*, as hath been already intimated. But note, that in Sailing *North* and *South* you make not the Observations at the Suns rising and setting, but at its being *due East* and *West*.

9.

But you may, especially in such Quarters, as lye farr *North* or *South*, yea and wherever you will, put the Rule here prescribed in practise, by taking 2. *equal* Altitudes of some known *Starr*, that riseth high above the Horizon. For you shall thence, according to the mention'd Rule, know at what time by the Watches the *Starr* hath been in the South; and so the *Right Ascension* of that *Starr* being known; as also the *Right Ascension* of the *Sun*, you may thence easily calculate, what time it *then* was: Which being compar'd with the time of the Watches, as before, shall give the *Longitude* of the place where you were, when you had the *Starr* in the Meridian.

10.

If the Watches, that have gone exactly for a while, should come to differ from one another (as in length of time it may well happen, that the one or the other faile a minute, more or less;) in that case it will be best to reckon by that, which goes fastest; unless you perceive an apparent cause, why it goes too fast; seeing it is not so easie for these Pendulum-Watches to move faster than at first, as it is to go slower. For, the Wire, on which the *Pendulum* hangs, may perhaps by the violent agitation of the Ship come to stretch a little, but it cannot grow shorter; and the little Weight of the *Pendulum* perhaps slip downwards, but cannot get up higher.

11.

When you get sight of any known Country, Island or Coast, be sure to note the *Longitude* thereof as exactly as you can by the help of the Rules here prescribed. *First*, thereby to correct the *Sea-Maps*, after that the *Longitude* of a place shall have been found at divers times to be the same, so that you doubt no more of it. For all *Mapps* are very defective as to the Scituation of Places in respect of *East* and *West*, chiefly where Seas are interpos'd. *Secondly*, to be able always to know in the prosecution of your Journey, how farr you have sail'd from
any

any place to the *East* or *West*. And if by any notable mischance or carelesness all the Watches should come to stand still, yet you may at any place, whereof the *Longitude* is certainly known, set them a going again, and adjust them there by the Sun, and so reckon the *Longitudes* from that same Meridian. For, you are to know, that you are nor at all oblig'd to put *one certain* Meridian of any knowne place as a beginning of the Longitude-reckoning; this hapening only in *Mapps*, or *Tables of Longitude*: As, when you take for that purpose the Meridian of the *Pico in Teneriffe*, or that of the Islands of *Corvo and Flores* (the most *Westerly* of the *Azores*) or any others. Yet it were very fit, that all *Geographers* agreed and pitched upon one and the same *First* Meridian, that so all places might be known by the same Degrees as well of *Longitude* as of *Latitude*; though in *Voyaging* it is sufficient, to observe only the difference of *Longitudes*, beginning to reckon from the Meridian of any place, you please, as if it were the *first*.

12.

If it happen, that being at Sea all the Watches stopp, you must, as speedily as is possible, set them a moving again, that you may know, how much you advance from that place towards the *East* or *West*: Which is of no small importance, since, for want of this knowledg, you are sometimes by the force of *Currents* so carried away, that though you saile *before the Wind*, yet you are driven a *Stern*; of which there are many Examples.

*The Method
Of a Journal for the Watches.*

The Watches being distinguisht by marks as A, B. or the like, every day about Noon, or when most conveniently you can, observe the time of the day by the *Sun*, or by the *Starrs* at night, and subduct thence the *minuts* and *seconds*, that are adjoyn'd to that day in the *Table*, and write the remainder down in a paper, wherein 9. *Columns* or more are mark't, placing them in the *second* column, having plac'd the *day* of the *Month* in the *first*. And at the same time write down the hours, minutes and seconds of each Watch in a distinct Column, all opposite

posite one to another. Then in another Column write downe the *difference* between the time taken by Observation, and that given by the Watches or one of them. Then, one Column for the *Latitude*: one, for the *Longitude* by the Ordinary way of reckoning: another, for the Longitude taken from the difference between the *time* found by *Observation*, and that given by the *Watches*: and at last, a large Column to note the *Accidents*, that befall the *Watches*, &c.

An Extract of a Letter

Written by Dr. Edward Brown from Vienna in Austria March 3. 1669. concerning two Parhelia's or Mocksuns, lately seen in Hungary.

I received the account of the *Parhelia's*, seen *Januar. 30th* last, st.n. about one of the clock in the afternoon, over the City of *Cassovia* in *Hungary*. It was communicated to me from a Learn'd Iesuit, call'd *Father Michel*, who lives at *Presburg*, but is now in this City. There were two *Parhelia's*, one on each side of the true Sun, and they were so retpendent, that the naked Eye could not bear the brightness thereof. One of them (the lesser of the two) began to decay before the other, and then the other grew bigger, and continued well nigh two houres, projecting very long rays from itself. They were both on that part, which was towards the Sun, tinged with a pale yellow, the other parts being somewhat fuscous. There were at the same time seen several *Rainbows*, together with the Segment of a great white Circle, of a long duration, passing through the two *Parhelia's* and the Sun: and all this at a time, when the Air was almost free from Clouds, though here and there were scatter'd some very thin ones.

A Relation

Of the Conferences held at Paris in the Academy Royal for the improvement of the Arts of Painting and Sculpture, as 'tis found in the Journal des Scavans.

THESE Conferences are held once in a Month by divers Able Masters making reflexions and observations upon the rarest pieces in the Cabinet of his Most Christian Majesty, the Establiher

and Sciences, all that time, which they spend in acquiring the *Latin Tongue*.

Advertisements,

1. **T**He Reader is desired, to insert in Numb. 47. p. 951. sect. 10. after these words, Why it goes too fast, this Note (as it may happen, when by some accident the Cheeks retain not their proper figures.) And now if it should be said, that upon any foulness the Watch will goe faster by reason of the shorter Vibrations of the Pendulum, it is to be considered, That this is only true when the Watches have no Cheeks, but when they have them (as in those hitherto used) 'tis not so.

2. If it should be demanded, Why in the same Tract use hath not been made of Tycho's Equation of Time, nor of that of Bullialdus, but one is given different from both? The Answer is, That the Table, there publisht, is the Difference of the Right Ascension of the Sun at Noon from the Mean motion, accounting from the 1st of February; which must be the true Equation; unless the Velocity of the Earth's Motion about her own Axis be not constantly the same.

Errat.

Numb. 47. p. 945. in the 2^d columnne blot out diff. before 6. 5. 1. and put it before the 3^d rank of numbers above it, viz. before 11. 49. 56.

L O N D O N,

Printed by T. N. for John Martyn Printer to the Royal Society, and are to be sold at the Bell a little without Temple-Bar, 1669.