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XLV. Observation of the Transit of Venus, and other Astronomical Observations, made at Gibraltar; contained in a Letter to the Astronomer Royal from Lieutenant Jardine.

### To regulate the clock.

Read Dec. 7, Nequal altitude instrument was fixed (nearly such as is described in Smith's Optics, vol. II. p. 328), on which was mounted a small telescope with cross hairs.

			Sun's upper limb touched the ho- rizontal hair at	Sun's lower limb touched the ho- rizontal hair at
June	1	Morning	8 32 43	8 35 8
J	-	Afternoon	3 <sup>2</sup> 4 33 8 32 20	3 22 0
	_	∫ Morning	8 3 <b>2</b> 20	8 34 46
	2	Afternoon	3 25 4	13
	4	Morning	3 25 4 8 32 27	8 35 13
	4	Afternoon	3 25 27	3 22 47 8 35 10
		§ Morning	8 32 35	
	5	Afternoon	3 25 53	neglected

#### TRANSIT OF VENUS.

By three observers, with two  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet refractors, and one 2 feet reflecting telescope.

	. A	•	**
June 3, Venus's 1st external contact with the Sun, at	6	49	58
ist internal contact with the Sun, at	7	7	II
Sun set behind a hill	7	8	3
Clock before mean time	0	İ	3 8,8
Y y 2			For

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## For the LATITUDE of the place.

Observed by a Hadley's quadrant, divided into minutes, the double meridian altitudes of Jupiter and Cor Scorpii, reflected from water.

Double meridian altitude of Jupiter.

| May 30 = 77 6 | June 14 = 77 50 | June 14 = 77 55 30 | 21 = 78 3 30 |
| By another observer, = 78 3 0 | June 22 = 78 4 0 | July 4 = 78 14 0 |
| Double meridian altitude of Cor Scorpii.

June 28 = 56 7	29 = 56 5	
July 7 = 56 6 30	8 = 56 5 0	
Super 22 = 78 4 0	29 = 78 10 45	
July 4 = 78 14 0	30	30
July 4 = 78 14 0	30	30
Double meridian altitude of Cor Scorpii.		

June 28 = 56 7	29 = 56 5
July 7 = 56 6 30	8 = 56 5 0
Super 20 = 78 10 45	30
June 21 = 78 14 0	30
June 22 = 78 4 0	30
June 23 = 76 5	50
July 7 = 56 6 30	8 = 56 5
July 7 = 76 6 30	8 = 56 5
July 7 = 76 6 30	8 = 56 5
July 8 = 78 14 0	78 14
July 9 = 78 10 45	78 14
July 9 = 78 10 45	78 14
July 9 = 78 10 45	78 14
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July 9 = 78 10 45	78 14
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July 9 = 78 10 45	78 14
July 9 = 78 10 45	78 14
July 9 = 78 10 45	78 14
July 9 = 78 10 45	78 14
July 9 = 78 10 45	78

Clear weather, in general, during these observations; and Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the middle of the day, between 68 and 71

## For the LONGITUDE of the place.

			h	,	Ħ		
May	30	Emersion of Jupiter's first satellite Clock before mean time	12	<b>5</b> Q	56		
			0	I	2		
May	31	Emersion of Jupiter's 2d satellite Clock before mean time	10	ζI	51		
					3½		
June	8	Emersion of Jupiter's first satellite Clock before mean time	9	22	34	<b>1</b>	
			o	I	161	These two are	
June	15	Emersion of Jupiter's first satellite Clock before mean time	11	15	54 <del>1</del>	most to be de-	
			0	ĺ	28	pended upon.	
June	25	Immersion of Jupiter's 3d satellite Clock before mean time	,,	50	-6	funcertain to perhaps; or 6"	
	-3		••	39	50	perhaps or 6"	
			0	. 1	44		
July	8	Emersion of Jupiter's first satellite Clock before mean time	11	30	57		
			Q	2	4		
					$\mathbf{E}$	CLIPSE	

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#### ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

June 4 First contact at 6 6 54 seen perhaps a little too late.

Last contact at 7 19 28 exact.

Clock before mean time 0 1 9

Elev. of ©'s 1. limb by Hadley's quad. at { 1st contact 14 41 } both exact.

Dip of the horizon, for 160 feet above the level of the sea, is to be allowed.

#### SIR,

Have been disappointed in the pleasure I promised myself, when I saw you, of observing some occultations of fixt stars, by the Moon, &c. We shall be glad, if these observations can be of any service. We have endeavoured to discover to you the

degree of dependance to be placed thereon.

With regard to the clock, we conclude from these equal altitudes (correcting for difference of declination, &c.), that, on the 3d of June, it was before mean time 1'8",8. You will easily discover if there is any error. We afterwards regulated by frequent equal altitudes, by a meridian line on the bottom of a window, and by the setting of stars behind some folid buildings.

The latitude appears, from these double altitudes, to be somewhere between 36° 3′, and 36° 4′; but from more correct declinations, &c. you will be able to determine it more precisely.

For the eclipse, we had no micrometer, nor any other method of determining the quantity of it.

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To the eye, between  $\frac{1}{4}$ th or  $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the Sun's diameter seemed to be eclipsed. Though the beginning be rather incorrect, the end may be depended on.

We shall be glad if you can determine, from hence, the latitude and longitude of the place, and to know the result of the discoveries made in our system, by the observations of the late transit, if you will favour us.

I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

Gibraltar, July 14, 1769.

Alexander Jardine.

By re-computing these observations, I find, that the external contact of Venus happened at 6<sup>h</sup> 51' 8", the internal contact at 7<sup>h</sup> 8' 21", the beginning of the eclipse of the Sun at 18<sup>h</sup> 8' 0", and the end at 19<sup>h</sup> 20' 33", all apparent time; and that the latitude of the place, by the mean of the 4 altitudes of Cor Scorpii, is 36° 4' 44", N. The dip of the horizon of the sea, for an elevation of 160 feet, may be reckoned 12' 5".

Nevil Maskelyne.