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# GEODETIC-ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS, 1947-1973

by

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## LIST OF SYMBOLS

latitude (astronomic or geodetic)		
longitude (positive west of Greenwich)		
azimuth of the reference mark		
zenith distance		
azimuth		
parallactic angle		
local hour angle of the star		
Greenwich hour angle		
apparent right ascension		
apparent declination		
horizontal angle R.Mstar		
Mean value of the level reading: $M = \frac{1}{2}(l+r)$		
reference position of the bubble (approximately corresponding with a vertical		
alidade axis)		
level value per division		
Universal Time		
Local Mean Time		
Greenwich Apparent Sidereal Time		
estimate of standard deviation		
width of the contact strips of the self-recording micrometer		
lost motion of the self-recording micrometer		
distances of the contacts with respect to their centre point		
number of contacts $(k = 1, 2 \dots N)$		
number of stars $(i = 1, 2 \dots s)$		
number of series		

## GEODETIC-ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS, 1947–1973

#### **1** Introduction

At the end of the 19th century astronomical observations were carried out in The Netherlands with the object of establishing a reference ellipsoid for the national triangulation. For this purpose latitude and azimuth were determined in 13 first order points, regularly distributed over the network [1]. The methods applied for these determinations were meridian altitudes of stars (latitude) and Polaris observations (azimuth). Starting from the astronomical data obtained in each of these points and using the geodetic data of the network, 13 values for latitude and azimuth were computed for Amersfoort, the central station of the net. The mean of these 13 values was assumed to be the geodetic latitude of Amersfoort and the azimuth Amersfoort–Utrecht [3].

The longitude of Amersfoort, although less important for the ellipsoid, was derived from the longitude of Leiden and from the longitude difference Amersfoort-Leiden, computed from the geodetic data.

The data of Amersfoort obtained in this way are:

latitude  $\varphi = 52^{\circ}09'22''.178$ longitude  $\lambda = -5^{\circ}23'15''.500$ azimuth Amersfoort-Utrecht  $A = 248^{\circ}35'19''.891$ 

Laplace stations for azimuth control were not used in the adjustment of the network. In a small country like The Netherlands this is admissible. The need for Laplace stations came much later, namely after the second world war, when it was decided to readjust the European network as a whole. Three twin Laplace stations were planned in The Netherlands for this purpose, i.e. Leeuwarden-Ameland, Zierikzee-Goedereede and Ubachsberg-Tongeren. The measurements were carried out using the following methods:

- 1. Longitude determination by meridian transit of stars. Leeuwarden (1947), Ameland (1947), Zierikzee (1949) and Goedereede (1950); see section 3.
- 2. Simultaneous determination of latitude, longitude and azimuth using the Black method. Ubachsberg (1968), Tongeren (1968); see section 4.
- 3. Azimuth by Polaris. Goedereede (1969), Zierikzee (1973); see section 5.

In addition some results from older measurements are available:

- 4. Azimuth by Polaris and some circumpolar stars. Ubachsberg (1893) [2].
- 5. Determination of the longitude difference Leiden-Ubachsberg (1893) [2].
- 6. Azimuth by Polaris. Leeuwarden (1897), Ameland (1897), Zierikzee (1897) [1].

A summary of the results of the above mentioned measurements is given in table 1.1. For the Laplace stations Leeuwarden and Ameland the azimuth determinations of 1897

have to be used. The accuracy of these measurements is satisfactory but there is some doubt about the polar motion correction. According to information received from the Director

Laplace point (terrestrial direction)	astronomic quantities	ô	year	method/remark
Leeuwarden (C1902) (Hallum, C1897)	$\varphi = 53^{\circ}12'15''.283$ $\lambda = -5^{\circ}47'23''.850$ $A = 358^{\circ}31'57''.632$	0″.075 0″.090 0″.35	1897 1947 1897	meridian altitudes (Sterneck) meridian transit (Mayer) Polaris $\hat{\sigma}_{A+\lambda \sin \varphi} = 0^{"}.36$
Ameland (C1897) (Hallum, C1897)	$\varphi = 53^{\circ}27'30''.249$ $\lambda = -5^{\circ}46'56''.550$ $A = 179^{\circ}05'52''.922$	0″.026 0″.180 0″.20	1897 1947 1897	meridian altitudes (Sterneck) meridian transit (Mayer) Polaris $\hat{\sigma}_{A+\lambda \sin \varphi} = 0^{"}.25$
Goedereede (C1896) (Zierikzee, C1896)	$\varphi \approx 51^{\circ}49'10''$ $\lambda = -3^{\circ}58'34''.965$ $A = 192^{\circ}43'00''.980$	0″.090 0″.10	1950 1969	meridian transit (Mayer) Polaris $\hat{\sigma}_{A+\lambda \sin \varphi} = 0^{"}.13$
Zierikzee (C1896) (Goedereede, C1896)		0″.085 0″.090 0″.15	1897 1949 1973	meridian altitude (Sterneck) meridian transit (Mayer) Polaris $\hat{\sigma}_{A+\lambda \sin \varphi} = 0^{"}.17$
Ubachsberg (C1890) (Tongeren, St.A)	$\varphi = 50^{\circ}50'53''.432$ $\lambda = - 5^{\circ}57'04''.320$ $A = 258^{\circ}15'24''.273$	0″.41 0″.64 0″.53	1968	Black ( $z \approx 60^{\circ}$ ) $\vartheta_{A+\lambda \sin \varphi} = 0''.17$
Tongeren (St.A) (Ubachsberg, C1890)	$ \varphi = 50^{\circ}46'55''.775  \lambda = - 5^{\circ}27'48''.570  A = 77^{\circ}52'43''.958 $	0″.48 0″.78 0″.64	1968	Black ( $z \approx 60^\circ$ ) $\hat{\sigma}_{A+\lambda \sin \varphi} = 0^{"}.20$

Table 1.1 Laplace points in The Netherlands

of the Polar Motion Service at Mizusawa, Mr. S. YUMI, it is not possible to reduce these old measurements to the Conventional International Origin. This means that the final azimuths of OUDEMANS [1] have to be used. These azimuths are only corrected for the annual periodical polar movement, but do of course not refer to the C.I.O. to be used. In order to gain an insight into the possible effect of polar motion, the remeasurement of the azimuth Zierikzee–Goedereede (1973) is compared with the old measurement of 1897:

azimuth 1897	: 12°40′07′′.387	$\hat{\sigma}_{A} = 0^{\prime\prime}.31$
azimuth 1973	: 12°40′07′′.071	$\hat{\sigma}_A = 0^{\prime\prime}.15$
difference	0′′.316	

In this case the difference is not significant.

#### 2 Instrument set-ups, reduction to the centre, polar motion correction

All the measurements shown in table 1.1 were carried out from a stable observation pillar. The reference marks were measured with the aid of a lamp, placed at a distance of about 10 km from the instrument set-up. The plane rectangular coordinates of the centres, setups and lamps with respect to Amersfoort are given in metres in table 2.1.

station	X	Y	remarks
Leeuwarden Centre 1902	+ 26894.377	+116668.837	
Leeuwarden pillar 1947	+ 26889.663	+116669.740	longitude 1947
Ameland Centre	+ 26177.206	+144988.000	longitude 1947
Hallum Centre 1897	+ 26532.521	+128260.440	terrestrial line azimuths 1896
Goedereede Centre 1896	- 97314.981	- 36522.587	
Goedereede pillar 1950	- 97309.722	- 36527.121	longitude 1950
Goedereede pillar 2 (1969)	97312.179	- 36525.790	azimuth 1969
Goedereede pillar 2 (1973)	— <b>97312.171</b>	- 36525.778	lamp 1973
Zierikzee Centre 1896		- 55142.050	
Zierikzee pillar 1949	-101891.448	55148.254	longitude 1949
Zierikzee lamp 1969	-101904.164	- 55132.481	lamp 1969
Zierikzee perm. mark 12	-101890.412	- 55134.008	azimuth 1973
Ubachsberg Centre 1890	+ 39845.615	-145477.288	
Ubachsberg pillar 1966	+ 39774.286	145558.665	Black, 1968
Tongeren Centre 1892	+ 5433.487		
Tongeren centre Stat. A	+ 5433.945		
Tongeren pillar 1966	+ 5437.230	-152899.507	Black, 1968

Table 2.1

The station *Leeuwarden* is a detached unfinished tower with a flat roof, called Oldenhove. The azimuth from this station to Hallum was determined in 1897 [1]. The longitude determination was carried out on pillar 1947. All results were reduced to centre 1902.

The station *Ameland* is situated on top of a high dune, north-northeast of the village of Nes, locally known as the "grey-dune". An observation pillar was built at the centre of the station. The azimuth determination (1897) to Hallum and the longitude determination (1949) were executed at this pillar.

The station *Ubachsberg* is situated in the holiday resort "Vrouweheide" near the village of Ubachsberg. The original centre 1890 proved to be unsuitable for the Black method because of high trees and therefore a new observation pillar (pillar 1966) was erected at a distance of about 100 metres from the old centre. The tower of Schimmert was used as terrestrial reference mark. The 1968-observations were reduced to the 1890-centre.

The observations at *Tongeren* were carried out on the flat roof of the tower of the "Basilique Notre Dame" from an observation pillar built in 1966. The terrestrial reference mark used was a lamp placed on the tower of Herderen. The measurements of 1968 were reduced to centre A.

The station Zierikzee is the "St. Lievens Monster", a detached unfinished tower. The observations for the longitude determination (1949) were carried out on pillar 1949. The azimuth measurement (1973) was done from permanent mark 12. For the measurement of the azimuth from Goedereede a lamp was placed on this tower. The results were reduced to centre 1896.

The station *Goedereede* is also a detached unfinished tower. The longitude measurement (1949) were performed on pillar 1949, the azimuth determination (1969) from pillar 2. A lamp was placed on pillar 2 for the azimuth determination from Zierikzee. The results were reduced to centre 1896.

The latitude, longitude and azimuth of an excentric set-up were reduced to the centre applying bearing and distance computed from the coordinates of table 2.1. An example of a reduction is given in [7, p. 17].

The polar motion corrections to the final results were applied using the following formulae:

 $\Delta \varphi^{\prime\prime} = -(x \cos \lambda + y \sin \lambda)$  $\Delta \lambda^{\prime\prime} = -(x \sin \lambda - y \cos \lambda) \tan \varphi$  $\Delta A^{\prime\prime} = (x \sin \lambda - y \cos \lambda) \sec \varphi$ 

in which x and y are coordinates of the true pole (in seconds of arc) referring to the Conventional International Origin. The data for x and y have been taken from publications of the Bureau International de l'Heure (Paris) or from publications of the International Polar Motion Service (Mizusawa).

#### 3 Longitude determinations (Leeuwarden, Ameland, Zierikzee, Goedereede)

#### 3.1 Introduction

Longitude determinations were carried out in the stations Leeuwarden (1947), Ameland (1947), Zierikzee (1949) and Goedereede (1950). The results of Goedereede are included in the present report while the measurements of the other stations were already reported in 1950 by BRUINS [5]. However, at that time the definite time corrections and polar motion corrections were not available yet. Applying these corrections the longitude changes by about 0<sup>s</sup>.040, an amount which may not be neglected. In this section a brief description of the measurements and the computations will be given.

#### 3.2 The method used

The longitude determination is based on the relation:

in which:

GMT = Greenwich Mean Time; to be determined from radio time signals LMT = Local Mean Time; to be determined from meridian-transits of stars.

In the present terminology UT (Universal Time) is used instead of GMT.

Hence we have:

in which the indices 1 mean that both times are related to the Conventional International Origin (C.I.O.).

In formula (3.2) two chronometer corrections are in fact required. They are determined independently but obviously referring to the same moment (T). The chronometer corrections

(UT1-T) were determined by rhythmic time signals of the radio stations Pontoise (FYP) or Rugby (GBR) with an accuracy of about 0<sup>s</sup>.001. Applying some corrections we then obtain:

$$(UT1-T) = (\text{Signal} - T) + \Delta T_d + (UT0_{\text{Paris}} - \text{Signal}) + (UT1 - UT0_{\text{Paris}}) \quad . \quad (3.3)$$

in which:

(Signal - T)	= chronometer correction determined by the radio time signals;
	usually referring to the moment of receiving the time signals
	before the measurement (FYP at $GMT = 20^{h}06^{m}$ or GBR at
	$GMT = 20^{\rm h}00^{\rm m}).$

 $\Delta T_d$  = time correction due to the travel time of the radio signal (Leeuwarden and Ameland 0<sup>s</sup>.005, Goedereede and Zierikzee 0<sup>s</sup>.004).

 $(UT0_{Paris} - Signal) = definite time correction according to the Bureau International de l'Heure.$ 

$$(UT1 - UT0_{\text{Paris}}) = \frac{1}{15} (x'' \sin \lambda_{\text{Paris}} + y'' \cos \lambda_{\text{Paris}}) \tan \varphi_{\text{Paris}} \approx -0.076 y''.$$

The latter corrections were computed in accordance with a suggestion made by Mr. B. GUINOT, Director of the Bureau International de l'Heure in Paris. The polar coordinates x, y with respect to the C.I.O. were taken from the "Publications of the International Latitude Observatory of Misusawa" (Vol. VII, No. 1, 1969).

The other chronometer corrections in formula (3.2), (LMT1-T) were determined by meridian transits of stars using Mayer's formula. In case of upper culmination of stars this formula reads:

$$\alpha = T + \Delta T + \frac{\sin(\varphi - \delta)}{\cos \delta}a \pm \frac{\cos(\varphi - \delta)}{\cos \delta}b \pm \frac{1}{\cos \delta}c \left(\frac{+\text{eye piece east}}{-\text{eye piece west}}\right). \quad (3.4)$$

in which:

 $\varphi$  = latitude of the station

 $\alpha$  = apparent right ascension of the star

 $\delta$  = apparent declination of the star

T =chronometer time observed

 $\Delta T$  = chronometer correction (*LMT*0-*T*)

a = deviation of the line of sight from the meridian

b = inclination of the rotation axis of the telescope

c =collimation error

From the relation (3.4) the following observation equations are obtained:

$$\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta T} + \frac{\sin(\varphi - \delta_i)}{\cos \delta_i} \underline{a} \pm \frac{\cos(\varphi - \delta_i)}{\cos \delta_i} \underline{b} \pm \frac{1}{\cos \delta_i} \underline{c} = (\alpha_i - \underline{T}_i) + \underline{\varepsilon}_i \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (3.5)$$
  
$$i = 1, 2, \dots s \ (= \text{ number of stars}).$$

from which a number of unknowns  $(\Delta T, \underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c})$  can be determined by the method of the least squares. It should be noted that for each group of stars observed in the same instru-

ment position, different unknowns for the deviation of the line of sight from the meridian are introduced. In this way we have:

 $a_1$ : for the first group of stars observed with eye-piece east;

 $a_{23}$ : for the second and third group observed with eye-piece west;

 $a_4$ : for the fourth group of stars observed with eye-piece east.

The observation vector  $(\alpha_i - T_i)$  in (3.5) is derived from the right ascension of the star and the time observed. Since a mean time chronometer was used, the right ascension was converted into mean time:  $\alpha = LAST \rightarrow LMT$ , in which LAST denotes Local Apparent Sidereal Time and LMT Local Mean Time. LMT refers to the momentaneous pole, therefore, similar to UT0, we can write LMT0. In fact, we determine from the adjustment the chronometer correction (LMT0-T). Applying the polar motion correction to the longitude according to section 2 we then obtain:

$$(LMT1-T) = (LMT0-T) + (x \sin \lambda - y \cos \lambda) \tan \varphi$$

To the observed star's transit time some corrections were applied (omitting the index i):

in which  $\overline{T}$  is the mean value of contact-times resulting from the self-recording micrometer, N and G are respectively corrections for the inclination of the horizontal axis and for the rate of the chronometer used.

The mean value  $\overline{T}$  is obtained from:

$$\overline{T} = \frac{1}{N} \left[ T_k + (F_k + \frac{1}{2}\tau)C \right] \qquad k = 1, 2, \dots N \qquad (3.7)$$

in which:

N = number of contacts used (N = 36)

 $T_k = \text{contact times}$ 

 $F_k$  = wire distances with respect to the centre wire (or collimation point)

 $\tau = \text{lost motion of the micrometer}$ 

 $C = 7^{\text{s}}.831$  (one revolution of the self-recording micrometer).

It should be noted that the correction for the (different) widths of the 12 contact strips of the micrometer is eliminated by taking the same end of the marks on the chronograph tape.

The correction N in (3.6) was computed from levelling the horizontal axis with the suspension level:

$$N = \frac{\cos{(\varphi - \delta)}}{\cos{\delta}} (M_0 - M) p^s$$

in which:

 $M_0$  = reference position of the bubble ( $M_0$  = 30)  $M = \frac{1}{2}(l+r)$ : mean value of the level reading  $p^s = 0^s.114$ : level value per division Finally the correction G in (3.6) is computed from:

$$G = (\overline{T} - T_0)\Delta_1 T$$

in which:

- $\overline{T}$  = the moment of observation
- $T_0$  = reference moment (usually  $GMT = 20^{h}00^{m}$  or  $20^{h}06^{m}$  before starting the measurements)
- $\Delta_1 T$  = chronometer rate (sec/hour); determined from time signals for a period of 12<sup>h</sup> or 14<sup>h</sup> (see appendix I). Pontoise (FYP): 18<sup>h</sup>  $\rightarrow$  8<sup>h</sup> (next day); Rugby (GBR): 18<sup>h</sup>  $\rightarrow$  10<sup>h</sup> (next day).

Another remark should be made about the method of least square adjustment applied to the observation equations (3.5). In this adjustment different weights were used depending on the declination of the stars, see table 3.2.1. The data of this table were taken from a publication of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey [6].

δ	<i>g</i>
<b>0</b> °	1
10	1
20	0.98
30	0.91
40	0.82
45	0.76
50	0.69
55	0.61
60	0.51
65	0.40
70	0.29
75	0.18
80	0.09

#### 3.3 Instruments

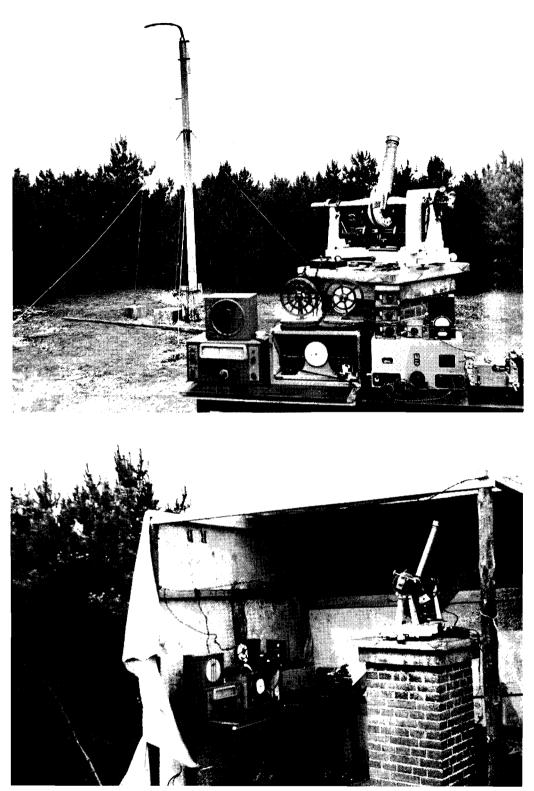
The observations were made using the following equipment:

- a. transit instrument
- b. chronograph
- c. synchron clocks (2)
- d. radio receiver

The meridian transits of stars were observed by a transit instrument of an usual type. This instrument was made in 1869 by Pistor and Martins. The technical data are as follows:

Telescope: magnification 85 × aperture 67.8 mm focal length 861 mm

Suspension level: sensitivity 0<sup>s</sup>.114 per division



Transit instrument and time recording equipment used for longitude determination. Pictures show set-up at Ameland.

Self-recording micrometer:

graduation per revolution	: 100 divisions
value of one revolution:	<b>7⁵.83</b> 1
number of contacts:	12
widths of contact strips:	variable
lost motion:	0.26 div.

The time observations were recorded by an analogue tape chronograph made by the Great Northern Telegraph Cy, Copenhagen. The tape speed of this chronograph is about 24 mm/ sec. One pen recorded the observations, the other pen fixed the time scale kept by a quartz clock of the Radio Laboratory of the Post and Telegraph Office in The Hague. The connection between the astronomical station in question and the quartz clock in The Hague was realised by means of a telegraph line. One synchron clock on the astronomical station displayed the time, the other one produced second pulses for the chronograph.

In order to determine the chronometer corrections before and after the measurements, a radio receiver was used for the time signals of the radio stations Pontoise (FYP) or Rugby (GBR).

#### 3.4 Observations

In order to obtain an optimal accuracy, a theoretical investigation was carried out with various models of star-programmes. One model consisted of 3 north and 3 south stars in meridian transit having different zenith distances. The weight coefficients of the unknowns  $(\Delta T)$  and (a) were computed and presented in a nomogram [5]. Based on this nomogram the following method of star selection was applied.

One measuring programme consisted in general of 24 stars, observed in 4 groups. The first group of 6 stars was measured with instrument position eye-piece east, the second and the third groups with eye-piece west, and finally the last one with eye-piece east again. In each group 4 north stars were selected with  $\delta \approx 68^{\circ}$  and 2 south stars with  $\delta \approx 23^{\circ}$ , all in upper culmination. Only at the station Zierikzee  $4 \times 8$  stars were measured, with an equal number of north and south stars.

Each star was tracked over 3 revolutions by the self-recording micrometer of the transit instrument used, while  $3 \times 12$  contact times were registered on the chronograph.

The observations and different quantities computed are shown in appendix I, in which:

column 1: FK4 number of the stars observed

- 2: instrument position, eye-piece east or west
- 3: mean value of suspension level reading (zero of the level always on the opposite side of the eye-piece)
- 4: the mean time  $\overline{T}$ , reduced according to formula (3.7)
- 5: estimate of standard deviation of the mean time  $\overline{T}$
- 6: observation vector  $(\alpha T)$
- 7: weights, used in the adjustment.

#### 3.5 Results of the longitude determinations

The definite results of the adjustment applying the formulae of section 3.2 are shown in

station: Leeuwarden			statio
date: 1947	longitude	Ĝλ	date:
 May 28–29	-0 <sup>h</sup> 23 <sup>m</sup> 09 <sup>s</sup> .568	0 <sup>s</sup> .012	June
29-30	9 <sup>8</sup> .578	0 <sup>8</sup> .007	
30-31	9 <sup>8</sup> .586	0 <sup>s</sup> .014	
31–1	9 <sup>8</sup> .559	0 <sup>8</sup> .012	
mean value	-0h23m 9 <sup>s</sup> .573	0 <sup>8</sup> .006	
(pillar 1947)			mean
reduction to centre	- 0 <sup>s</sup> .017		(centr
Centre 1896	0 <sup>h</sup> 23 <sup>m</sup> 09 <sup>s</sup> .590	0 <sup>8</sup> .006	
Table 3.5.3			Table
station: Goedereede			statio
date: 1950	longitude	Ĝλ	date:
June 6-7	-0 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> 54 <sup>s</sup> .290*	0 <sup>s</sup> .020	Sept.
15-16	54 <sup>8</sup> .352	0 <sup>8</sup> .011	
28-29	54 <sup>8</sup> .353	0 <sup>s</sup> .008	
29-30	54 <sup>8</sup> .346	0 <sup>s</sup> .013	
mean value (pillar)	-0 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> 54 <sup>s</sup> .350	0 <sup>8</sup> .006	Oct.
reduction to centre 1896	+ 0 <sup>s</sup> .019		mean (pilla
Centre 1896	-0 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> 54 <sup>s</sup> .331	0 <sup>8</sup> .006	reduc
			Centr

Table 3.5.2

station: Ameland		
date: 1947	longitude	đλ
June 16-17	-0 <sup>h</sup> 23 <sup>m</sup> 07 <sup>s</sup> .799	0 <sup>8</sup> .017
17–18	07 <sup>8</sup> .746	0 <sup>8</sup> .015
18–19	07 <sup>8</sup> .766	0 <sup>s</sup> .014
24–25	07 <sup>8</sup> .743	0 <sup>8</sup> .019
25–26	07 <sup>8</sup> .795	0 <sup>s</sup> .014
mean value (centre 1896)	-0 <sup>h</sup> 23 <sup>m</sup> 07 <sup>s</sup> .770	0 <sup>s</sup> .012

Table 3	3.5.4
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station: Zierikzee			
date: 1949	longitude	ớλ	
Sept. 12–13 (I)	-0 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> 39 <sup>s</sup> .620	0 <sup>6</sup> .010	
19–20 (I)	39 <sup>8</sup> .630*	0 <sup>8</sup> .017	
19–20 (II)	39 <sup>6</sup> .582	0 <sup>8</sup> .012	
20–21 (I)	39 <sup>8</sup> .607	0 <sup>8</sup> .008	
20–21 (II)	39 <sup>8</sup> .593	0 <sup>8</sup> .008	
Oct. 4-5 (I)	39 <sup>s</sup> .612	0 <sup>8</sup> .009	
4–5 (II)	39 <sup>8</sup> .587	0 <sup>8</sup> .006	
mean value (pillar 1949)	-0 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> 39 <sup>s</sup> .600	0 <sup>8</sup> .006	
reduction to centre	+ 0 <sup>8</sup> .023		
Centre 1896	-0 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> 39 <sup>s</sup> .577	0 <sup>s</sup> .006	

\* rejected

tables 3.5.1-3.5.4. The small differences, approximately 0<sup>s</sup>.040, with the results of BRUINS [5] are due to definite time corrections and polar motion corrections now applied (see section 3.1).

The homogeneity of the variances of the different nights was investigated using the Bartletttest [11]. Based on this test all the results of the stations Leeuwarden and Ameland are acceptable. However the measurements of the second night at the station Zierikzee and those of the first night at Goedereede differ considerably from the rest and should be rejected. Rejection of the measurement of the second night at Zierikzee has no serious consequences because of the large number of observations made. At this station namely, two different star programmes were measured, spread over several nights. However a systematic difference between star programmes (I) and (II), is noted. This may be explained by the influence of the different star selection, i.e. the correlation of the time with the other unknowns.

Rejecting the first measurement at Goedereede is also justified by the fact that just before starting these observations troubles were experienced with the optical part of the telescope. However, with great pains the observer succeeded in rectifying this trouble but it might have had a negative effect on the quality of his work that same night.

The mean values of the longitude per station were computed without the observations

rejected. The external accuracy of the mean value is computed from the spread of the adjusted values. An exception is made with the station Goedereede: instead of  $0^{\circ}.002$  obtained in this way a value of  $0^{\circ}.006$  is taken, derived from the precisions of the longitude.

#### 4 Simultaneous latitude, longitude and azimuth determinations (Ubachsberg, Tongeren)

In the summer of 1968 geodetic-astronomical observations were carried out at the primary stations Ubachsberg (The Netherlands) and Tongeren (Belgium). The latitude, longitude and azimuth were simultaneously determined applying the Black method. The equipment used was an universal theodolite Wild T4 and an Omega timerecorder. The method of computation is briefly described below; more details are given in a previous paper [7].

With the Black method a number of stars are observed in vertical transit. For theoretical and practical reasons the stars are selected at approximately equal zenith distances (in this case  $z \approx 60^{\circ}$ ) and regularly distributed in azimuth. The observation equations of the Black method read:

$$\Delta \varphi \sin a_i \cot z_i + \Delta \lambda \cos \varphi_0 \cos a_i \cot z_i - (\Delta A + \Delta \lambda \sin \varphi_0) = \underline{l}_i + \underline{\varepsilon}_i \quad . \quad . \quad (4.1)$$

in which the quantities  $\Delta \varphi$ ,  $\Delta \lambda \cos \varphi_0$  and  $(\Delta A + \Delta \lambda \sin \varphi_0)$  are considered as unknowns. The following relations exist between the approximate values of the latitude, longitude and azimuth and the unknowns:

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \varphi = \varphi_0 + \Delta \varphi \\ \lambda = \lambda_0 + \Delta \lambda \\ A = A_0 + \Delta A \end{array} \right\} \qquad (4.2)$$

The observation vector  $l_i$  in equation (4.1) is computed from:

in which  $\psi_i$  is the horizontal angle measured between the terrestrial reference mark (R.M.) and the star in question, and  $a_i$  the azimuth of the star computed from the time observed. In case of a number of series per star, observed in face left and face right of the instrument, the mean value of the observation vector and the mean value of the coefficients of the unknowns is used in (4.1).

The horizontal angle  $\psi_i$  in (4.3) is obtained by applying some corrections:

in which

 $\psi'$  = the horizontal angle measured (circle reading: Star - R.M.)

- $R(\psi')$  = periodical horizontal circle error of the angle  $\psi'$ , computed from the circle readings ( $\varphi$ ) according to [7]
- p = level value; No. 434:  $p = 1^{\prime\prime}.03$  (if zero of the level on the eye-piece side, the upper sign refers to face left, the lower sign to face right)

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$$\begin{split} M &= \frac{1}{2}(r+l) \text{ mean value of the suspension level reading} \\ M_0 &= \text{reference position of bubble} \\ \Delta a_A &= -0^{\prime\prime}.32\cos\varphi\csc z\cos a \ (=\text{daily aberration}) \\ \frac{\left[F_k^2\right]}{2N\varrho^{\prime\prime}} &= 0^{\prime\prime}.043 \text{ instrumental constant obtained with } N = 27 \text{ contacts of the self-recording micrometer, in which } F_k = \text{distances of the contacts with respect to their centre point in seconds of arc } (k = 1, 2, ...N) \\ C_1' &= (\cos z \tan q + \cot a \tan^2 q) \csc^2 z \\ C_2' &= -2\cos z \tan q \csc^2 z \end{split}$$

The factors  $C'_1$  and  $C'_2$  were derived at the Geodetic Institute of the Delft University of Technology in a similar way as the factors  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  derived by ROELOFS [9] for zenith distance measurement. The factor  $C'_1$  corrects the non-linear relation between time and azimuth;  $C'_2$  must be applied because all the vertical wires except the central wire (i.e. contacts) are in fact non-vertical great circles.

Meanwhile these factors were compared with a correction formula given by JORDAN-EGGERT-KNEISSL [8], page 440, which is applied as a time correction to the mean value of the contact-times in the following way:

$$\overline{T} = \frac{[T]}{N} + C_t \frac{[F_k^2]}{2N\varrho''}$$

in which  $C_t = \frac{1}{15} \tan \delta \sec \delta \tan q \sec^2 q$ . In order to correct the star's azimuth instead of the time, this time factor was converted into an azimuth factor. Multiplying with:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}a}{\mathrm{d}t} = 15\cos\delta\cos q\,\csc z$$

gives:

$$C_a = C_t \times \frac{\mathrm{d}a}{\mathrm{d}t} = \tan \delta \tan q \sec q \csc z$$

Substituting  $\tan \delta = \cot z \cos q - \csc z \sin q \csc z$  gives:

$$C_a = (\cos z \tan q - \cot a \tan^2 q) \operatorname{cosec}^2 z = -(C_1' + C_2')$$

Hence it can be concluded that the two corrections are exactly identical (the signs are opposite because the correction with the factors  $(C'_1 + C'_2)$  must be applied to the horizontal angle measured).

The star's azimuth used in (4.3) is computed from:

$$\cot a_i = \frac{\sin \varphi_0 \cos (t_i^G - \lambda_0) - \cos \varphi_0 \tan \delta_i}{\sin (t_i^G - \lambda_0)} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad (4.5)$$

in which the Greenwich hour angle  $t_i^G$  of the star is determined from the time measurement. To the mean value  $\overline{T}$  of the contact times, obtained by tracking the star with the aid of the vertical wire of the self-recording micrometer, some corrections were applied:

$$(UT1) = \overline{T} + (UTC - \overline{T}) + (UT1 - UTC) + \frac{(\beta'' + \tau'')}{2 \times 0.997 \times 15} |\sec \delta \sec q| \quad . \quad . \quad (4.6)$$

in which:

(UT1) = corrected UT1

$$(UTC - \overline{T})$$
 = chronometer correction determined by radio time signals (usually MSF/Rugby 5 MHz)

- (UT1 UTC) = correction to the time signal according to the Bureau International de l'Heure
- $(\beta'' + \tau'')$  = sum of the width of the contact strips and the lost motion of the self-recording micrometer.

The (UT1) obtained in (4.6) is then converted into Greenwich apparent sidereal time:

in which  $\Delta e$  is the change in the equation of equinoxes during the period of UT.

Finally from GAST the Greenwich hour angle to be used is obtained from:

The determination of the three unknowns according to the observation equations (4.1) was carried out by least square adjustment. From the observation equations (4.1) written in the form:

it follows:

in which Q is approximately a diagonal matrix with elements  $Q_{11}$ ,  $Q_{22}$  and  $Q_{33}$ , if the stars are selected at equal zenith distance and regularly distributed in azimuth. The astronomical latitude, longitude and azimuth are then obtained from (4.2).

The estimate of the variance of the observation vector per star follows from:

in which E is determined by substituting the unknowns into (4.9). The standard deviations of the unknowns are then:

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$$\hat{\sigma}_{\varphi} = \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{Q_{11}}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\lambda} = \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{Q_{22} \sec^2 \varphi}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{A_g} = \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{Q_{33}}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_A = \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{Q_{44}}$$

$$(4.12)$$

in which  $A_g$  denotes the geodetic azimuth:  $A_g = A + \Delta \lambda \sin \varphi_0$ . The weight coefficient  $Q_{44}$  of the astronomical azimuth is computed in the following way:

In total 36 stars were observed at the station Ubachsberg and 32 stars at Tongeren in different nights. The observation of one star was made in the following sequence:

face left: reference mark 2 × star 2 × tracking over 27 contacts face right: star 2 ×

reference mark  $2 \times$ 

The observations and some additional data are shown in appendix II, in which:

- Column 1: date
  - 2: FK4 number of the star observed
  - 3: face: (1) = left; (2) = right
  - 4: horizontal circle reading reference mark
  - 5: horizontal circle reading star
  - 6: mean value of the suspension level reading (zero of the level always on the eyepiece side)
  - 7: chronometer time  $\overline{T}$ ; the mean value of N = 27 contact times
  - 8: chronometer correction:  $(UTC \overline{T})$  from radio time signals

A common adjustment of all the stars measured per station gives the following matrices of weight coefficients:

Ubachsberg: 
$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1678 & -0.0009 & 0.0000 \\ & 0.1655 & 0.0002 \\ & & 0.0278 \end{pmatrix}$$
  
Tongeren:  $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1802 & -0.0019 & -0.0008 \\ & 0.1957 & -0.0000 \\ & & 0.0313 \end{pmatrix}$ 

The final results, corrected for the polar motion and reduced to the centre, are shown in table 4.1. It shows a favourable standard deviation of the geodetic azimuth due to the negative correlation between the astronomical azimuth and the astronomical longitude.

station	quantity	ô
Ubachsberg	$\varphi = 50^{\circ}50'53''.432$	0″.41
Centre 1890	$\lambda = -5^{\circ}57'04''.320$	0″.64
	$A = 258^{\circ}15'24''.273$	0″.53
	$Ag = 258^{\circ}15'30''.558$	0″.17
Tongeren	$\varphi = 50^{\circ}46'55''.775$	0″.48
Station A	$\dot{\lambda} = -5^{\circ}27'48''.570$	0″.78
	$A = 77^{\circ}52'43''.958$	0″.64
	$Ag = 77^{\circ}52'47''.306$	0″.20

Та	ble	4 1	1

### 5 Azimuth determinations (Goedereede, Zierikzee)

The astronomical azimuths Goedereede–Zierikzee and Zierikzee–Goedereede were determined by Polaris in 1969 and 1973 respectively. The measurements and the computations were carried out in the usual way, a brief description of which is given below.

The horizontal angle between the reference mark and Polaris was measured using a first order universal theodolite (Wild T4 or Kern DKM3A) in the following sequence:

face left:	- reference mark: $2 \times$ (pointing and reading the horizontal circle)
	- Polaris: $2 \times$ (pointing and reading the horizontal circle including the striding
	level)
c • 1 .	

face right: – Polaris:  $2 \times$ 

- reference mark:  $2 \times$ 

Such a group of four single series is called one set of observations. At each station about 24 sets should be measured, spread over several nights, in order to obtain an external accurancy of approximately 0''.2 for the mean azimuth.

For the time keeping an Omega chronograph was used, by which the time of pointing to Polaris was recorded by means of a tap-key. The star's hour angle is computed as follows:

$$UTC = T + (UTC - T)$$

$$UT1 = UTC + (UT1 - UTC)$$

$$GAST = 1.0027379 \times UT1 + GAST(0^{h}UT)$$

$$t = GAST - \alpha - \lambda$$
(5.1)

in which:

T = the time recorded by the chronograph(UTC-T) = chronometer correction determined by radio time signals of HBG (Switzerland) (UT1-UTC) = correction to the time signal according to Bureau International de l'Heure t = local hour angle of the star.

The star's azimuth (counting clockwise from the north) is then computed from:

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The horizontal angle measured between the reference mark and Polaris was corrected in the following way:

in which:

$$\begin{split} \psi' &= \text{horizontal angle from the circle reading (Star-R.M.)} \\ R(\psi') &= \text{periodical horizontal circle error of the angle } \psi', \text{ computed from the circle readings } (\varphi) \text{ according to appendix IV and [7], appendix 1.} \\ p &= \text{level value: Wild T4: } p = 1''.11 \text{ per division of 2 mm (level No. 668)} \\ &\qquad \text{DKM 3A: } p = 1''.24 \text{ per division of 2 mm (level No. 152002)} \\ &\qquad (\text{if zero of the level on the circle side: upper sign refes to face left, lower sign to face right)} \\ M &= \frac{1}{2}(l+r) \text{ mean value of the level reading} \\ M_0 &= \text{reference position of the bubble} \\ \Delta a_A &= -0''.32 \cos \varphi \csc z \cos a \ (= \text{daily aberration}) \end{split}$$

Finally the azimuth of the reference mark is computed from (5.2) and (5.3):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_{ij} = a_{ij} - \psi_{ij} & i = 1, 2, \dots n & (\text{number of sets}) \\ j = 1, 2 & (\text{series in face left}) \\ j = 3, 4 & (\text{series in face right}) \end{array} \right\} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad (5.4)$$

The mean values of the azimuth obtained with instrument positions left and right are, respectively:

from which follows the mean azimuth per night:

The corrections to the single azimuths were computed as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \varepsilon_{i,1} = \overline{A}_L - A_{i,1} & \varepsilon_{i,3} = \overline{A}_R - A_{i,3} \\ \varepsilon_{i,2} = \overline{A}_L - A_{i,2} & \varepsilon_{i,4} = \overline{A}_R - A_{i,4} \end{array} \right\} \quad . \qquad (5.7)$$

from which the estimate of the variance of the mean azimuth is:

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Another method is preferred for the computation of the variance in case the observations are spread over several nights. In order to eliminate the systematic instrumental errors, first the mean values of face left and face right are computed from:

$$A_{i,13} = \frac{1}{2}(A_{i,1} + A_{i,3})$$
$$A_{i,24} = \frac{1}{2}(A_{i,2} + A_{i,4})$$

Table 5.1

φ == 51°49		pillar 2) 0 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> 54 <sup>s</sup> .35 szee (lamp 1969)	instr.: Wild T4/1957 observer: Steur			
date: 1969	number of sets	adjusted azimuth	ở method A	correction polar motion $\Delta A$	corrected azimuth $A + \Delta A$	ô method B
May 22	6	192°45′09″.145	0″.16		192°45′08″.555	
May 29	6	08″.944	0″.27	-0".582	08",362	
June 3	6	08".318	0″.28	-0″.575	07″.743	
June 4	6	08".341	0″.23	-0″.572	07″.769	
June 5	6	08".434	0″.19	-0″.570	07″.864	
June 11	6	08″.255	0″.27	-0″.559	07″.696	
mean		192°45′08″.573	0″.10		192°45′07″.998	0″.10

bearing traverse $\delta$	-02′06″.900
meridian conv. $\gamma$	- 0″.118

192°43′00″.980	0″.10	
	192°43′00″.980	192°43′00″.980 0″.10

Table 5.2

Station: Zierikzee (perm. mark 12)	j
$\varphi = 51^{\circ}39'04''.6$ $\lambda = -0^{h}15^{m}39^{s}.62$	
reference mark: Goedereede (pillar 2)	

instr.: DKM 3A No. 134824 observer: Steur

date: 1973	number of sets	adjusted azimuth $A$	ô method A	correction polar motion $\Delta A$	corrected azimuth $A + \Delta A$	ð method I
 Aug. 21	6	12°39′47″.850	0″.31	-0″.542	12°39′47″.308	
Aug. 22	6	47".110	0″.29	-0″.543	46".567	
Aug. 23	9	46″.777	0″.26	-0″.544	46".233	
Aug. 28	3	47″.531	0″.24	-0″.547	46″.984	
weighted mean		12°39′47″.223	0″.15	-0".544	12°39′46″.679	0″.15
			bearing trav	verse δ	+20″.694	
			meridian co	ων. γ	- 0".302	
				erikzee Centre dereede Centre	12°40′07″.071	0″.15

The corrections to these azimuths are:

$$\varepsilon_{i,13} = \overline{A} - A_{i,13}$$
$$\varepsilon_{i,24} = \overline{A} - A_{i,24}$$

in which  $\overline{A}$  now denotes the mean value of all observations. Hence the variance of the mean azimuth is:

$$\hat{\sigma}_A^2 = \frac{\left[\varepsilon_{i,13}^2 + \varepsilon_{i,24}^2\right]}{2n(2n-1)} \qquad \text{(method B)}$$

The observations and some additional data are given in appendix III, in which:

column 1: set number

- 2: face: (1) = left; (2) = right
- 3: horizontal circle reading reference mark
- 4: horizontal circle reading star
- 5: mean value of the level reading (zero of the level always on the vertical circle side)
- 6: chronometer time: T

The results of the computation are shown in the tables 5.1 and 5.2. The standard deviation of the mean azimuth per night is computed using method A. Applying the Bartlett-test to these standard deviations indicates that the measurements of the various nights are homogeneous. However, some differences between the mean values have little significance. In addition the standard deviation of the station's mean value was computed applying method B; i.e. taking into account all observations with respect to the station's mean azimuth. Method A and B give the same result:

Goedereede: 
$$\hat{\sigma}_{\bar{A}} = 0^{\prime\prime}.10$$
  
Zierikzee:  $\hat{\sigma}_{\bar{A}} = 0^{\prime\prime}.15$ 

The latter values can be considered as the external accuracy.

#### 6 Misclosures of the Laplace stations

#### 6.1 Method of computation

The misclosure of a Laplace point can be computed from:

in which both  $A_g$  and  $A_g^*$  indicate geodetic azimuths;  $A_g$  determined from the geodetic network, and  $A_g^*$  from geodetic-astronomical observations.

To check the primary network of The Netherlands (adjusted without Laplace points) and at the same time gain an insight into the quality of the six Laplace points, the geodetic azimuth is derived in the following way:

in which  $\psi$  is the grid bearing,  $\varepsilon$  is the reduction of the direction to the Bessel ellipsoid and  $\gamma$  is the meridian convergence. These quantities can be computed from the plane rectangular coordinates of the network according to [10] and [4].

The geodetic azimuth  $A_g^*$  in (6.1) follows from the Laplace equation:

$$A_g^* = A - (\lambda - \lambda_g) \sin \varphi + \{(\lambda - \lambda_g) \cos \varphi \cos A - (\varphi - \varphi_g) \sin A\} \tan H \quad . \quad . \quad (6.3)$$

in which:

 $\varphi, \varphi_q =$ latitude (astronomic or geodetic)

 $\lambda, \lambda_a$  = longitude (in this formula: positive east of Greenwich!)

A = astronomic azimuth

H = elevation angle

Geodetic latitude and geodetic longitude, also contained in formula (6.3), can be computed from plane rectangular coordinates applying the formulae given in [10]. The geodetic longitudes obtained in this way refer to the Amersfoort meridian, while the astronomic longitude is usually determined with respect to the Greenwich meridian. In order to have the same reference meridian for the longitudes in (6.3) we can:

a. reduce the astronomic longitude to the Amersfoort meridian, or

b. reduce the geodetic longitude to the Greenwich meridian.

In both reductions the astronomic longitude of Amersfoort should be used, so that in (b) in fact a fictious geodetic longitude is obtained. Both methods give, of course, the same result.

Since the longitude of Amersfoort is not determined with high precision (see [3]), it will have a systematic influence on the misclosures. The systematic error, however, will be eliminated by taking the relative misclosure between two Laplace points.

#### 6.2 Misclosures

The misclosures were computed according to the above formulae. The geodetic latitudes and longitudes of the Laplace points are given in table 6.1.

The geodetic azimuths  $A_g$  and  $A_g^*$  computed by formulae (6.2) and (6.3) are given in table 6.2. It should be noted that the last term in (6.3) has been omitted, because in a flat country like The Netherlands, the elevation angle is practically zero.

Table 6.1							
station	φ <sub>g</sub>	$\lambda_g$ (Greenwich					
Leeuwarden	53°12′14″.750	5°47′24″.655					
Ameland	53°27′30″.999	5°46′54″.367					
Goedereede	51°49′09″.697	3°58'33".549					
Zierikzee	51°39′04″.346	3°54′53″.967					
Ubachsberg	50°50′49″.180	5°57′12″.425					
Tongeren	50°46′53″.616	5°27′52″.892					

station	$A_{g}$	$\sigma_{A_g}$	$A_g^{\star}$	$\sigma_{A_g^*}$	$w = A_g - A_g^*$
Leeuwarden		0″.42	358°31′58″.277	0″.36	-2".214
Ameland	179°05′49″.063	0″.41	179°05′51″.168	0″.25	-2".105
Goedereede	192°42′58″.386	0″.46	192°42′59″.867	0″.13	-1".481
Zierikzee	12°40′05″.980	0″.46	12°40′07″.316	0″.17	-1".336
Ubachsberg	258°15′26″.413	0″.48	258°15'30".558	0″.17	4".145
Tongeren	77°52′42″.590	0″.48	77°52′47″.306	0″.20	-4".716

From the misclosures w obtained in table 6.2 the following conclusions can be drawn:

- all the misclosures are negative, obviously effected by the approximate longitude of Amersfoort; ( $\lambda = 5^{\circ}23'15''.500$ );
- assuming the condition [w] = 0, the following longitude of Amersfoort is obtained:  $\lambda = 5^{\circ}23'12''.114;$
- the relative misclosures between the different Laplace points are small;
- the largest relative misclosures, average 2".6, are obtained between the twin Laplace point Ubachsberg-Tongeren and the other points.

#### 6.3 The precision of the geodetic part of the Laplace azimuth

In table 6.2 the precisions of the geodetic azimuths  $A_g$  are also given. These data were computed in the following way.

Let us consider the geodetic part of the Laplace quantity:

Expressing  $A_{ik}$  and  $\lambda_i$  in plane rectangular coordinates, (see(6.2)) and ignoring the quantities  $\varepsilon$  and  $\gamma$  we obtain:

$$L_{i} = \arctan \frac{x_{k} - x_{i}}{y_{k} - y_{i}} - 2.551 \times 10^{-7} x_{i} \sin \varphi_{i} \qquad (6.5)$$

Linearisation of (6.5) gives:

$$\Delta L_{i} = \frac{\sin A_{ik}}{s_{ik}} \Delta y_{i} - \frac{\cos A_{ik}}{s_{ik}} \Delta x_{i} - \frac{\sin A_{ik}}{s_{ik}} \Delta y_{k} + \frac{\cos A_{ik}}{s_{ik}} \Delta x_{k} - 2.551 \times 10^{-7} \sin \varphi_{i} \Delta x_{i}$$
(6.6)

in which  $s_{ik}$  is the distance between the Laplace point *i* and the azimuth point *k*. Denoting the coefficients of the coordinates by *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, we then have:

Based on equation (6.7) the matrix of weight coefficients of the six Laplace points were computed, using the covariance matrix of the coordinates related to the base Amersfoort-Veluwe (see appendix V). The computations were carried out by Mr. J. J. Kok of the Computing Centre of the Delft Geodetic Institute. The results of this computation, in (sec of  $\operatorname{arc})^2$ , are shown in table 6.3.

	L	A	G	Z	U	Т
Leeuwarden	+.1736	+.1726	+.0224	+.0225	+.0210	+.0210
Ameland	+.1726	+.1716	+.0223	+.0224	+.0208	+.0209
Goedereede	+.0224	+.0223	+.2100	+.2108	+.0552	+.0557
Zierikzee	+.0225	+.0224	+.2108	+.2116	+.0554	+.0558
Ubachsberg	+.0210	+.0208	+.0552	+.0554	+.2332	+.2336
Tongeren	+.0210	+.0209	+.0557	+.0558	+.2336	+.2340

Table 6.3 The matrix of weight coefficients of the geodetic part of the Laplace quantity

Since the variance of the coordinates of the azimuth point Hallum are not available, the points Ameland and Leeuwarden were used as azimuth points instead of Hallum.

The standard deviations  $\sigma_{A_g}$  shown in table 6.2 are obtained from the matrix of variance of table 6.3, by taking the square root of the figures in the diagonal. Moreover, the data of tables 6.2 and 6.3 make it possible to compute the standard deviations of the misclosures and those of the relative misclosures. The results of these computations are given in table 6.4.

station	L	Α	G	Z	U	Т
Leeuwarden	0″.55	0″.44	0″.70	0″.71	0″.72	0″.73
Ameland		0″.48	0″.65	0″.66	0″.67	0″.68
Goedereede			0″.48	0″.21	0″.62	0″.62
Zierikzee				0″.49	0″.63	0″.63
Ubachsberg			_		0″.51	0″.26
Tongeren						0″.52

Table 6.4 Standard deviations of the misclosures and of the relative misclosures

From table 6.4, for example, the standard deviation of the misclosure of the Laplace point Leeuwarden is 0".55, and the standard deviation of the relative misclosure between Leeuwarden-Ameland is 0".44. The latter is favourably influenced by the strong correlation between the geodetic data (see table 6.3). It should be noted that the relative misclosures between Leeuwarden-Ameland-Goedereede-Zierikzee are quite in accordance with their theoretical standard deviations, while the relative misclosures of those stations with Ubachsberg and Tongeren are considerably larger.

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LONGITUDE BY MERIDIAN TRANSIT OF STARS. LONGITUDE BY MERIDIAN TRANSIT OF STARS. CHRON. CURRECTION CHRON. CORRECTION CHRON. CURRECTION SIGNAL(FYP)-T AT 20H 6M: 0 6 45.600 CHRON. RATE DIT. . . . : -0.055/12H SIGNAL (FYP) - T AT 20H 6M: 0 6 47.317 CHRON & RATE DIT. . . . . . -0.044/12H APPROXIMATE VALUES: APPROXIMATE VALUES: OB SER VATIONS: ON SERVATIONS: DEÇ. G STAR LEVEL CHRUN. TIME SIGMA ST AR LEVEL CHRUN. TIME SIGMA (RA-T) STARLEVELCHRUN. 7 IMESIGMADEC.G521E23.15 $21^{h} 10^{m} 50.5^{c} C24$ 0.5010 $64^{o} 37^{'} 43''$ 0.4152228.00211548.1670.0142520310.9452622.610212127.7580.0111927270.98137927.75213529.6100.0077555540.1655027.30215849.6200.0077655540.1655427.302158,6260.00766850.37139633.15221236.4190.012254280.9456533.25222143.64770.01267250.3456933.2022240.212200.970.9357833.3022520.0076253310.9359333.40230826.6630.009584220.54142133.35231315.5220.011171120.9359833.40230826.6630.007584220.54142133.5523232666610.00DEC. G (RA-T) 0.008 64 37 43 0.011 25 20 31 0.014 19 27 27 0.005 75 55 54 0.007 74 22 20 0.005 66 08 35 ---- 25 04 28 0.010 67 32 52 0.010 72 01 21 0.005 90 90 44 0.009 26 53 31 0.01 62 45 46 
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LONGITUDE BY MERIDIAN TRANSIT OF STARS.

LONGITUDE BY MERIDIAN TRANSIT OF STARS.

\* no.1421 is not used in the computation

**								
STATION : AMELAND. INSTRUMENT : PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869). Date : JUNE 16 - 17, 1947. Observers : Bruins/de vries.	STATION AMELAND. INSTRUMENT PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869). DATE JUNE 18 - 19, 1947. OBSERVERS BRUINS/DE VRIES.							
CHRON. CORRECTION Signalifyp)-t at 20h 6m: 0 9 17.076 Chron. Raté Dit : -0.041/12h	CHRON. CURRECTION Signal(Fyp)-t at 20H am: 0 1 55.994 Chron. Rate Dit : -0.050/12H							
APPROXINATE VALUES: LATITUDE	APPROXIMATE VALUES: LATITUDE							
OB SER VATIONS:	OB SERVAT ION S:							
STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME SIGNA DEC. G (RA-T)	STAR LEVEL CHRUN. TIME SIGMA DEC. G (RA-T)							
1396       E       28.35       20       55       28.008       0.011       25       04       28       0.94       0       32       23.677         565       28.15       21       04       26.464       0.008       67       32       58       0.34       0       32       28.0714         569       28.05       21       11       10.562       0.008       72       12       8       0.32       28.714         571       27.00       21       14       09.598       0.009       95       09       09       0.33       0       32       26.767         578       28.00       21       25       1818       0.008       62       45       0       0.30       0       22       27.461         598       30.25       21       51       14.313       0.012       58       42       25       0.54       0       32       28.277         610       30.05       22       22       26.041       0.011       75       24       0.16       0       32       28.327         612       29.95       22       02       18.641       0.011       75       24       0.16	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$							
DATE JUNE 17 - 18, 1947. DBSERVERS BRUINS/DE VRIES. CHRON. CORRECTION SIGNAL(FYP)-T AT 20H 6M: 0 53 7.682	IN STRUMENT - • • • • : PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869). DATE - • • • • • • : JUNE 24 - 25, 1947. Observers. • • • • • : Bruins/df Vries. Chron. Correctiun Sigmal(fyp)-T at 20h 6h; 0 2 3.811							
CHRON. RATE DIT : -C.048/12H	CHRON. RATE DIT : -0.043/12H							
APPRUXIMATE VALUES: LATITUDE	AP PRUXIMATE VALUES: LATITUDE							
OB SER VATIONS:	OU SER VAT IONS :							
STAR LEVEL CHRUN. TIME SIGMA DEC. G (RA-T)	STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME SIGMA DEC. G (RA-T)							
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= no $1/21$ is not used in the computation	w no.1421 is not used in the computation							

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LONGITUDE BY MERIDIAN TRANSIT OF STARS.

LONGITUDE BY MERIDIAN TRANSIT OF STARS.

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STATION AMELAND. INSTRUMENT PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869). DATE : JUNE 25 - 26, 1947. OBSERVERS : BRUINS/DE VRIES.	STATION						
CHRON. CORRECTION Signal(Fyp)-t at 20h 6m: 0 2 3.750 Chron. Rate Dit : -0.048/12h	CHAON. CORRECTION Signal(gbr)-t at 20h 0 n: 4 10 30.052 Chron. Rate Dit : -0.091/14h						
APPROXIMATE VALUES: LATITUDE 53 27 30,999 LONGITUDE 23 7.624	APPROXIMATE VALUES: LATITUDE • • • • • • • 51 39 4.346 LONGITUDE • • • • • • • = 0 15 39.598						
OB SER VATION S:	OBSERVAT IONS:						
STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME SIGNA DEC. G (RA-T)	STAR LEVEL CHRON.TIME SIGMA DEC. G (RA-T)						
1396       E       29.70       20       27       16.689       0.012       25       04       25       11.581         565       29.45       20       36       17.594       0.010       67       32       58       0.34       0       25       13.705         569       29.35       20       43       02.401       0.008       72       01       28       0.25       0       25       12.705         578       29.35       20       45       55.728       0.010       26       31       0.93       0       25       11.614         587       29.35       21       08       02.552       0.005       62       45       0.93       0       25       10.171         598       30.455       21       23       0.608       0.011       58       42       25       0.54       0       25       10.751         1421       30.25       21       27       55.76       0.012       17       11       0.9       0.98       0       25       10.751         1421       30.25       21       21       36.08       0.011       24       437       0.95       0       25	767         29.65         16         8 58.075         0.012         62 49         38         0.45         4 26         10.849           770         29.85         16         12         23.768         0.009         74         47         6         0.18         4         26         12.715           1539         29.75         16         16         29.981         0.011         21         12         9.358						
CHRON. CORRECTION SIGNAL(GBR)-T AT 20H 0 M: 4 15 24.831 CHRON. RATE DIT : -0.088/14H APPROXIMATE VALUES:	STATION ZIERIKZEE. INSTRUMENT PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869). DATE SEP 19 - 20. 1949 (11).						
SIGNAL(GBR)-T AT 20H 0 M: 4 15 24.831 Chron. Rate Dit : -0.088/14H	INSTRUMENT : PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869). DATE : SEP 19 - 20, 1949 (II). OBSERVERS : BRUINS/DE VRIES. CHRON. CORRECTION						
SIGNAL(GBR)-T AT 20H 0 M: 4 15 24.831 CHRON. RATE DIT : -0.088/14H APPROXIMATE VALUES: LATITUDE : 51 39 4.346 LONGITUDE : -0 15 39.598 OBSERVATIONS:	INSTRUMENT : PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869). DATE : SEP 19 - 20, 1949 (11). OBSERVERS : BRUINS/DE VRIES.						
SIGNAL(GBR)-T AT 20H 0 M: 4 15 24.631 CHRON. RATE DIT : -0.088/14H APPROXIMATE VALUES: LATITUDE : 51 39 4.346 LONGITUDE : -0 15 39.598 OBSERVATIONS: STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME SIGMA DEC. G (RA-T)	INSTRUMENT : PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869). DATE : SEP 19 - 20, 1949 (11). OBSERVERS : BRUINS/DE VRIES. CHRON. CORRECTION SIGNAL("GBR)-T AT 20H ON: 4 10 30.052 CHRCN. RATE DIT : -0.091/14H APPROXIMATE VALUES: LATITUDE : 51 39 4.346						
SIGNAL(GBR)-T AT 20H 0 M: 4 15 24.831 CHRON. RATE DIT : -0.088/14H APPROXIMATE VALUES: LATITUDE : 51 39 4.346 LONGITUDE : 51 39 4.346 LONGITUDE : -0 15 39.598 OBSERVATIONS: STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME SIGMA DEC. G (RA-T) 759 E 29.65 16 13 29.371 0.008 77 33 48 0.13 4 31 8.371 760 29.40 16 17 31.438 0.013 24 30 59 0.95 4 31 4.216 765 29.55 16 23 17.652 0.01 40 549 0.82 4 31 4.612	INSTRUMENT : PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869). DATE : SEP 19 - 20, 1949 (11). OBSERVERS : BRUINS/DE VRIES. CHRON. CORRECTION SIGNAL('GBR)-T AT 20H ON: 4 10 30.052 CHRON. RATE DIT : -0.091/14H APPROXIMATE VALUES:						
SIGNAL(GBR)-T AT 20H 0 M: 4 15 24.631 CHRON. RATE DIT : -0.088/14H APPROXIMATE VALUES: LATITUDE : 51 39 4.346 LONGITUDE : 51 39 4.346 LONGITUDE : -0 15 39.598 OBSERVATIONS: STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME SIGMA DEC. G (RA-T) 759 E 29.65 16 13 29.371 0.008 77 33 48 0.13 4 31 8.371 760 29.40 16 17 31.438 0.013 24 30 59 0.95 4 31 4.216 765 29.55 16 23 17.652 0.011 40 5 49 0.82 4 31 4.612 767 29.40 16 31 34.796 0.009 62 49 38 0.45 4 31 5.689 770 29.40 16 33 13.4796 0.001 74 76 0.18 4 31 7.595	INSTRUMENT : PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869). DATE : SEP 19 - 20, 1949 (11). OBSERVERS : BRUINS/DE VRIES. CHRON. CORRECTION SIGMAL("GBR)-T AT 20H ON: 4 10 30.052 CHRCN. RATE DIT : -0.091/14H APPROXIMATE VALUES: LATITUDE : 51 39 4.346 LONGITUDE : -0 15 39.598 OBSERVATIONS:						
SIGNAL(GBR)-T AT 20H 0 M: 4 15 24.831         CHRON. RATE DIT : -0.088/14H         APPROXIMATE VALUES:         LATITUDE : 51 39 4.346         LONGITUDE : 50 39.598         OBSERVATIONS:         STAR       LEVEL         CHRON. TIME SIGMA       DEC. G         (RA-T)         759       E 29.65 16 13 29.311         0.008       77 33 48         0.13       4 31         8.371         760       29.40         16 17 31.438       0.013         24 30       59         767       29.55         16 31 17.652       0.011         767       29.40         16 31 3.4796       0.090         62 49 38       0.45         767       29.45         767       29.45         16 31 3.4796       0.090         62 49 38       0.45         767       29.40         16 31 3.4796       0.090         767       29.45	INSTRUMENT : PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869). DATE : SEP 19 - 20, 1949 (11). OBSERVERS : BRUINS/DE VRIES. CHRON. CORRECTION SIGMAL(GBR)-T AT 20H ON: 4 10 30.052 CHRCN. RATE DIT : -0.091/14H APPROXIMATE VALUES: LATITUDE						

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LONGITUDE BY MERIDIAN TRANSIT OF STARS.

LONGITUDE BY MERIDIAN TRANSIT OF STARS.		LONGITUOE BY MERIDIAN TRANSIT OF STARS.							
STATION : GOEDEREEDE. INSTRUMENT : PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869). Date JUNE 6 - 7, 1950. OBSERVERS : BRUINS/DE VRIES.		STATION GOEDEREEDE. INSTRUMENT PISTOR ANO MARTINS (1869). DATE JUNE 28 - 29, 1950. Observers							
CHRON. CORRECTION Signal(GBR)-t at 20h 0 m: 6 25 45.538 Chron. Rate 01t : +0.109/14h		CHRON. CORRECTION Signal(3br)-t at 20h 0 m: 4 50 17.444 Chron. Rate Dit : +0.105/14h							
APPROXIMATE VALUES: Latitude • • • • • • 51 49 9.70 Longitude. • • • • • = -0 15 54.24		APPROXIMATE VALUES: LATITUDE							
OBSERVAT IONS:		OBSERVATIONS:							
STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME SIGMA DEC. G	(RA-T)	STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME SIGMA DEC. G (RA-T)							
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							
STATION.       .       .       :       GOEDEREEDE.         INSTRUMENT       .       .       :       PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869).         DATE       .       .       .       :       PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869).         DATE       .       .       .       :       PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869).         DATE       .       .       .       :       PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869).         DBSERVERS.       .       .       :       !       JUNE 15 - 16, 1950.         DBSERVERS.       .       .       :       BRUINS/OE VRIES.         CHRON.       CORRECTION       .       :       4 29 26.100         CHRON. RATE DIT.       .       :       +0.106/14H		STATION : GOEDEREEOE. INSTRUMENT : PISTOR AND MARTINS (1869). DATE : JUNE 29 - 30, 1950. OBSERVERS : BRUINS/OE VRIES. CHRON. CORRECTION SIGNAL(GBR)-T AT 20H 0 M: 4 50 17.600 CHRON. RATE DIT : +0.110/14H							
APPROXIMATE VALUES: Latitude • • • • • • • 51 49 9.70 Longitude. • • • • • • 51 51 49 9.70		APPROXIMATE VALUES: LATITUDE • • • • • • • 51 49 9.70 LONGITUDE • • • • • • • 15 54.24							
OBSERVAT IONS:		OBSERVATIONS:							
STAR LEVEL CHRON.TIME SIGMA DEC. G	(RA-T)	STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME SIGNA DEC. G (RA-T)							
569 29.95 17 1 7.391 0.009 72 0 42 0.25 571 29.95 17 4 8.449 0.007 59 8 24 0.53 578 29.70 17 12 52.822 0.012 26 52 48 0.94	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} 4 \ 45 \ 20.257 \\ 4 \ 45 \ 22.341 \\ 4 \ 52 \ 22.341 \\ 4 \ 52 \ 22.341 \\ 4 \ 52 \ 22.341 \\ 4 \ 52 \ 22.341 \\ 4 \ 52 \ 27.53 \\ 53 \ 27.53 \ 27.53 \ 27.53 \\ 53 \ 27.53 $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							

## Appendix II

LATITUDE, LONGITUDE AND AZIMUTH DETERMINATION BY THE BLACK METHOD.

APPROXIMATE VALUES:

DB SER VATIONS:

DATE STAR	FACE	HOR,	CIRC	LE R.M.	HOR.CIRCLE STAR		LEVEL CHRON. TIME			CHR, CORR. (UTC-T)				
VI.11 I568	1	303	'5 <sup>4</sup>	18"920	52°	9'	36.060	47.4	5 <sup>h</sup>	29"	44.788	15	40	58.161
	ĩ	303	5	18.800	52	26	10.300	47.4	5	31	42.371	15	40	58.163
	2	123	5	22.920	233	33	30.040	51.4	5	39	40.800	15	40	58,165
	2	123	5	22.8 20	233	49	53.810	51.0	5	41	37.753	15	40	58.165
	-		-						-			•••		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
17	1	303	5	18.500	38	51	6.030	46.1	7	40	51.790	15	40	58.184
	1	303	5	18.280	. 39	8	59.830	45.9	7	43	13.939	15	40	58.184
	2	123	5	22.610	220	5	36.040	51.1	7	50	45.704	15	40	58.186
	2	123	5	22.700	220	22	16.150	50.8	7	52	59.765	15	40	58.186
585	1	348	5	18.580	257	42	36.050	49.4	8	12	26.982	15	40	58.190
	1	348	5	18.480	258	3	23.800	49.5	8	13	42.906	15	40	58.190
	2	168	5	22.650	80	23	30.040	46.9	8	22	19.337	15	40	58.192
	2	168	5	22.730	80	44	14.430	46.8	8	23	36.561	15	40	58.192
VI.12 441	1	33	5	18.540	39	8	36.050	45.4	8	49	26.338	15	40	58.196
	1	33	5	18.320	39	23	59.510	45.3	8	51	21.056	15	40	58.196
	2	213	5	22.420	220	29	24.030	51.1	8	59	26.464	15	40	58.198
	2	213	5	22.400	220	44	33.390	50.6	9	1	18.703	15	40	58.198
1574	1	78	5	18.300	261	25	18.070	49.7	9	19	27.593	15	40	58.202
	1	78	5	18.300	261	45	17.400	49.6	9	20	48.782	15	40	58.202
	2	258	5	22.280	83	56	.040	47.2	9	29	32.858	15	40	58.204
	2	258	5	22.200	84	18	21.580	47.0	9	31	1.416	15	40	58.204
VI.14 1480	1	33	5	20.420	227	59	48.040	47.0	5	1	41.700	17	6	2.724
	1	33	5	20.500	228	22	20.310	47.0	5	3	8.455	17	6	2.725
	2	213	5	15.100	50	38	24.060	49.5	5	11	46.751	17	6	2.726
	2	213	5	14.840	50	59	2.380	49.8	5	13	4.432	17	6	2.726
516	1	78	5	20.450	1	34	42.040	48.5	5	30	53.215	17	6	2.730
	1	78	5 5	20.630	1	56	20.310	48.6	5 5	32	16.527	17	6	2.730
	2	258 258	5	15.280 15.400	184 184	6 28	48.020 15.840	49.1 48.8	5	40 42	45.010	17 17	6	2.731 2.731
17	1	303	5	20.700	38	28 51		48.8	6	*2 3	9.629 59.538	17	6	2.731
17	1	303	5	20.700	35	5	6.030 53.120	47.6	6	5	57.015	17	6	2.735
	2	123	5	15.480	220	5	36.070	47.9	6	13	55.112	17	6	2.737
	2	123	5	15.400	220	20	10.140	47.9	6	15	52.313	17	6	2.737
585	ĩ	348	5	20.880	257	42	36.100	47.7	6	35	34.311	17	6	2.741
202	î	348	5	20.920	258	2	25.600	47.7	6	36	46.750	17	6	2.741
	2	168	5	15.500	80	23	30.030	49.0	6	45	27.441	17	6	2.742
	2	168	5	15.420	80	43	18.250	49.0	6	46	41.097	17	6	2.742
VI.15 441	ī	33	ś	20.890	39	8	36.070	48.0	ž	12	33.586	17	6	2.747
1117 111	ī	33	ś	20.760	39	24	8.810	48.0	ż	14	29.625	17	6	2.747
	2	213	5	15.380	220	29	24.030	48.9	ż	22	35.205	17	6	2.749
	2	213	5	15.420	220	46	55.350	48.3	ż	24	44.692	17	6	2.749
	-		-						•				-	,
1574	1	78	5	20.790	261	47	7.830	47.4	7	44	3.687	17	6	2.753
	ī	78	5	20.880	262	8	17.900	47.5	ż	45	29.279	17	6	2.753
	2	258	5	15.520	-83	56	.040	49.2	7	52	40.582	17	6	2.754
	2	258	5	15.320	84	16	24.400	49.3	7	54	1.737	17	6	2.754
456	1	348	5	20.820	9	45	54.070	47.5	8	45	\$6.490	17	6	2.763
	1	348	5	20.650	10	0	35.250	47.4	8	48	1.745	17	6	2.764
	2	168	5	15.470	150	56	54.020	48.3	8	55	59.569	17	6	2.765
	2	168	5	15.620	191	12	1-380	48.0	8	58	6.918	17	6	2.765
VI.18 17	1	303	5	20.450	38	51	6.030	47.4	0	27	22.519	22	26	56.381
	1	303	5	20.180	39	5	45.540	47.5	0	29	18.999	22	26	56.382
	2	123	5	15.180	220	5	36.010	50.6	0	37	18.110	22	26	56.383
	2	123	5	14.980	220	20	27.510	50.6	0	39	17.594	22	26	56.383
585	1	348	5	20.420	257	42	36.030	48.9	0	58	57.104	22	26	56.367
	1	348	5	20.440	258	2	5.830	49.0	1	0	8.300	22	26	56.387
	2	168	5	15.140	80	23	30.030	49.2	1	8	50.204	22	26	56.389
	Ş	168	5	15.280	80	43	44.140	49.0	1	10	5.609	22	26	56.389

## GEODETIC-ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS, 1947–1973 33

DATE STAR	FACE	HUR.	CIRC	LE R.M.	HOR.	C IRC	LE STAR	LEVEL	CHRON	. TIME	CHR.CC	RR.(UTC-T)	
VI.19 441	1	ز 3	5	20.620	39	8	30.020	49.4	1 35	56.352		6 56.393	
	ī	33	5	20.900	39	22	53.010	49.2	1 37	42.945		6 56.393	
	2	213	5	15.420	220	29	24.060	50.0	1 45	57.830		6 56.395	
	Ž	213	5	15.300	220	44	45.300	49.5	1 47	51.463		6 56.395	
850	ī	78	5	20.800	268	34	19.100	48.0	3 16	15.601		6 56.410	
	ī	78	5	20.640	268	55	22.480	48.2	3 17	38.105		6 56.410	
	2	258	5	15.430	90	55	36.030	51.1	3 25	24.741		6 56.411	
	2	258	5	15.410	91	15	14.400	51.4	3 26	40.154		6 56.412	
VI.21 525	1	325	5	26.820	225	43	18.080	50.0	1 11	30.802		9 59.219	
	1	325	5	20.610	226	3	27.300	49.9	1 12	42.723		9 59.219	
	2	145	5	25.320	48	28	36.040	49.8	1 21	24.407	19 5	9 59.221	
	2	145	5	25.100	48	50	21.330	49.8	1 22	43.221	19 5	9 59.221	
412	1	10	5	20.910	354	16	.030	49.7	1 49	54.808		9 59.220	
	1	10	5	26.780	354	32	6.500	49.9	1 51	32.062		9 59.226	
	2	190	5	25.320	175	54	36.030	50.7	1 59	50.778		9 59.228	
	2	190	5	25.260	176	11	12,410	50.5	21	31.503		9 59.228	
63	1	55	5	20.810	132	50	18.040	49.6	2 23	32.260		9 59.232	
	1	55	5	20.640	133	4	24.880	49.5	2 25	39.701		9 59.232	
	2	235	5	25.220	313	55	54.020	52.1	2 33	25.670		9 59.233	
	2	235	5	25.020	314	11	4.000	51.7	2 35	44.295		9 59.234	
1555	1	100	5	20.810	267	46	.030	49.6	2 58	6.600		9 59.238	
-	1	100	5	20.830	268	5	27.700	49.6	2 59	33.000		59.238	
	2	280	5	25.200	90	3	42.020	51.5	38	11.191		9 59.239	
	2	280	5	25.250	90	23	54.560	51.4	39	38.806		9 59.239	
605	1	303	5	20.790	208	23	48.040	49.3	3 28	48.586		9 59.243	
	1	303	5	20.780	208	44	.080	49.4	3 30	1.511		9 59.243	
	2	123	5	25.190	31	6	54.020	50.9	3 38	41.194		9 59.245	
WT 00 470	2	123	5	25.120	31	29	9.170	50.8	3 40	2.909		9 59.245	
VI.22 470	1	348	5	20.660	343	46	.040	50.2	4 4	26.466		9 59.249	
	1	348	5	20.540 24.980	344 165	4 14	16.510	50.2	4 6 4 14	29.900		9 59.249 9 59.250	
	2	168 168	5	25.090	165	30	48.040 58.900	49.2 49.0	4 16	24.854 13.830		9 59.250 9 59.251	
122	1	33	5	20.810	118	10	36.040	50.7	4 41	48.250		9 59.255	
122	i	33	5	20.730	118	25	50.780	50.5	4 43	59.497		9 59.256	
	2	213	5	25.280	299	19	18.030	50.4	4 51	41.749		9 59.257	
	2	213	5	25.030	299	47	35,560	50.1	4.55	49.183		59.258	
1/0/		78											
1606	1		5	21.120	248	37	.020	48.1		20.535		9 59.259 9 59.260	
	1	78	5	21.280	248	54 57	26.480	48.2	58 517	36.587			
	2	258 258	5	25.410	70 71	15	18.030 16.500	52.1	5 18	25.588 42.114		9 59.261 9 59.261	
VI.26 1555	2	100	5	25.280 4.890	267	46	.050	52.2 51.2	0 38	28.937		59.201	
11.20 1555	i	100	5	4.840	268	5	34.460	51.2	0 39	55.777		9 58-826	
	2	280	4	59.840	90	3	42.030	50.5	0 48	24.334		9 58.828	
	2	280	4	55.800	90	22	50.380	50.5	0 49	57.257		9 58.828	
605	1	303	5	5.880	208	23	48.030	52.0	1 9	10.317		9 58.832	
	ī	303	5	5.780	208	48	36.340	52.1	<b>i</b> 10	39.852		9 58.832	
	2	123	5	.680	31	6	54.040	50.1	1 19	3.653		9 58.834	
	2	123	5	.940	31	31	10.330	50.0	1 20	32.788		9 58.834	
470	ĩ	348	5	5.890	343	46	.040	48.9	1 44	48.565		9 58.838	
	ī	348	5	5.900	344	3	2.100	48.9	1 46	43.571		9 58.838	
	2	168	5	.880	165	14	48.020	52.5	1 54	48.044		59 58.840	
	2	168	5	1.010	165	33	1.350	52.5	1 56	50.895	21 5	9 58.840	
VII.1 32	1	55	5	5.610	138	50	24.040	48.1	1 24	5.466	19 5	9 43.284	
	1	55	5	5.900	139	6	31.120	48.0	1 26	25.880	19 5	9 43.284	
	2	235	5	.780	319	58	48.030	51.6	1 34	3.302		9 43.285	
	2	235	5	<b>.</b> 8 30	320	14	55.100	51.7	1 36	25.152		9 43.285	
VII.3 899	1	303	5	5.890	32	42	48.030	48.1	0 44	59.904	20	0 1.135	
	÷.	303	5	6.060	32	59	18.880	47.9	0 47	17.696	20	0 1.135	
	2	123	5	7.020	213	53	42.020	49.7	0 54	53.909	20	0 1.137	
1.07/	2	123	5	7.180	214	13	26.430	49.5	0 57	40.960	20	0 1.137	
1276	1	33	5	5.770	36	34	6.020	46.9	1 52	23.752 23.812	20	0 1.146	
	1 2	33 213	5 5	6.100 6.980	36 217	50 56	37.580 48.030	46.4 50.5	1 54	24.337	20 20	0 1.146 0 1.147	
	2	213	5	6.650	210	20 14	15.000	50.5	2 4	30.629	20	0 1.147	
585	ĩ	78	5	5.880	347	42	36.020	47.3	2 26	54.430	20	0 1.151	
	1	78	5	5.530	348	2	23.420	46.9	2 28	6.728	20	0 1.151	
	2	258	5	6.480	170	23	30.020	49.1	2 36	47.174	20	0 1.153	
	2	258	5	6.580	170	51	18.720	48.7	2 38	30.852	20	0 1.153	
1533	ī	325	5	5.670	162	55	6.030	48.7	3 2	5.171	20	0 1.157	
	ī	325	5	5.620	163	17	33.360	48.8	3 3	30.522	20	0 1.157	
	2	145	5	6.660	345	35	30.040	48.8	3 12	9.931	20	0 1.158	
	2	145	5	6.440	345	59	32.740	48.4	3 13	39.517	20	0 1-158	
588	1	10	5	5.860	300	16	36.020	46.4	3 30	56.039	20	0 1.161	
	1	10	5	5,920	300	43	24.210	46.3	3 32	42.654	20	0 1.161	
	2	190	5	6.890	122	43	42.020	49.7	3 40	47.337	20	0 1.163	
	2	190	5	6.890	123	7	29.960	49.7	3 42	24.318	20	0 1.163	
VII.4 1045	1	55	5	5.790	170	45	• 0 30	49.4	4 7	29.340	20	0 1.167	
	1	55	5	5.640	171	4	41.260	49.6	4 9	40.963	20	0 1.167	
	2	235	5	6.540	352	14	12.030	48.5	4 17	26.963	20	0 1.168	
	2	235	5	6.650	352	31	28.750	48.2	4 19	22.962	20	0 1.168	
456	1	100	5	5.710	121	45	54.040	46.8	4 37	17.088	20	0 1.171	
	1	100	5	5.680	122	2	19.810	46.6	4 39	37.167	20	0 1.172	
	2	280	5	6.520	302	56	54.030	49.9	4 47	19.428		0 1.173	
892	2	280	5 5	6.490	303 164	13 57	11.570	49.7	4 49 5 6	36.430	20 20	0 1.173 0 1.176	
072	1	348 348	5	5.510	165	22	42.030 43.970	49.2 49.4	58	52.673 37.843	20	0 1.176	
	2		5	5.820 6.390	347	22	18.030	49.4	5 16	58.358	20	0 1.178	
	2	168 168	5	6.680	347	46	38.940	46.8	5 18	34.158	20	0 1.178	
	4	100			241	.0	200 240		- 10	5.01.70			

DETERMINATION BY THE BLACK METHOD. APPRUXIMATE VALUES: OB SER VATIONS: DATE STAR FACE HOR.CIRCLE R.M. HOR.CIRCLE STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME CHR.CCRR.(UTC-T) 27".320 330° 27.380 330 20.960 151 20.920 151 27.300 109 27.320 110 20.880 251 <sup>h</sup> 21<sup>n</sup> 23 29 32 1 3 11 b 53 12,345 53 12,346 53 12,348 53 12,348 53 13,539 53 13,539 18<sup>h</sup> 18 18 4.280 13.740 30.020 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 11.8194 34.766 50.0(4 8.912 18.689 17.669 18.238 31.771 39.563 15.158 31.252 11.246 56.111 68<sup>0</sup> 46<sup>°</sup> 46 46 43' 59 41 57 56 15 30 51 42 5 4 27 46.8 46.7 51.6 51.5 47.0 46.6 51.2 V. 14 182 1 2 2 1 1 2 330 151 151 109 110 291 291 329 68 248 30.020 19.180 24.020 9.540 48.160 51.680 12.030 22.120 248 113 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 740 113 293 13.540 293 293 158 158 338 338 203 51.2 50.8 51.0 51.0 47.0 47.0 53.0 13.540 13.541 13.544 13.544 20.850 27.040 26.980 20.240 27.320 27.280 27.280 26.680 26.950 26.940 27.300 27.300 27.300 27.300 27.300 27.300 26.880 26.8820 26.8820 26.8820 26.280 20.280 27.580 13 29 31 39 41 10 2112211221 418 330 152 152 279 279 102 225 226 48 49 354 354 176 .080 39.830 24.120 13.545 13.546 13.551 1445 28 51 32 58 43 44 16 54 25 6 14 15 30 6 17 53 24.120 36.190 36.100 6.500 6.080 22.660 12.060 39.580 54.030 45.800 58.600 203 23 23 13.551 13.551 13.552 13.552 52.7 46.2 46.1 54.5 45.6 45.2 48.3 51.7 53.5 43.3 53.5 48.4 43.3 53.5 48.4 48.1 48.4 48.7 48.4 48.1 48.4 48.3 53.5 48.1 48.4 48.3 53.5 48.3 53.5 48.3 53.5 48.3 48.4 48.5 48.4 48.5 48.4 48.5 48.412 21 22 50 51 27 29 38 23.223 .635 19.845 28.355 40.788 22.741 40.542 55.199 49.239 51.342 36.975 40.704 23.119 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 4 4 4 4 23 90 270 270 135 135 315 525 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 13.557 13.557 13.557 13.559 13.559 13.564 13.564 13.565 4 5 122112 55555 V.15 412 176 132 133 314 314 244 245 5 6 6 6 1 1 4 2 4 4 5 2 5 6 6 6 1 1 1 1 5 5 6 6 6 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 53 53 53 315 180 19.900 18.100 13.566 2 1 1 2 18 18 18 18 18 18 21 21 13.570 63 18.100 16.440 42.090 36.080 54.020 23.340 36.100 37.220 24.140 59.680 48.080 48.150 180 23.119 36.361 43.660 44.209 15.810 50.168 21.914 36.797 48.757 13.570 13.571 13.571 22.450 22.450 22.451 22.451 22.451 53 53 00 211221 741 203 203 ¥.23 21.000 21.320 28.030 66 67 38 23 23 21 21 17 V.24 68 21 22.461 22.463 22.463 22.463 22.466 22.468 22.468 22.468 22.468 22.472 22.472 22.472 28.030 27.900 21.300 21.200 27.380 27.500 20.880 20.830 68 248 248 39 220 220 48.757 33.063 41.869 9 47.9 48.7 48.4 47.5 47.6 47.2 47.2 47.2 47.2 47.4 47.5 48.2 122 23 53 15 48.150 3 6 3 26 3 27 3 36 3 37 4 2 4 4 4 12 113 113 293 257 258 80 24.040 55.830 6.080 58.600 16.839 29.238 10.030 585 122112 34 57 7 25 293 158 158 38.934 21.659 33.405 22.865 80 27.380 27.480 39 39 36.080 441 27.480 20.680 20.700 27.980 27.920 21.320 338 220 28 8.050 338 68 68 220 322 322 143 143 49 2 21 15 15.780 42.040 36.600 6.080 14 32 35 42 21 19 19 22.474 54.825 54.625 48.0 59.266 2112 4 1 1 1 1157 48.2 29.293 9 19 19 248 54.827

LATITUDE, LUNGITUDE AND AZIMUTH

2 248 46 21.280

32

40.640

50.8

45

20.167

54.828

DA TE	STAR	FACE	HOR.	CIRC	LE R.M.	нов.	CIRC	LE STAR	LEVEL	Сн	RON.	TIME	CHR.	CORR	•{UTC-T}
V.24	603	1	113	46	27.020	187	38	12.020	51.6	2	22	20.596	19	9	54.834
	005	i	113	46	27.300	188	10	11.200	51.6	2	23	43.626	19	3	54.834
		2	293	46	20.300	10	19	24.100	47.3	2	32	25.120	19	9	54.835
	792	2	293 158	46	20-540	10	43	13.340	46.9	2	33	53.370	19	9	54.836
	192	1	158	46 46	27.040 27.030	144 145	45 2	48.080 45.830	47.5 47.5	2	53 55	39.005 36.691	19 19	9	54.839 54.840
		2	338	46	20.360	326	11	30.060	47.8	3	3	36.372	19	9	54.841
		2	338	46	20.300	326	30	14.310	47.6	3	5	47.085	19	9	54.841
	1317	1	203 203	46 46	28.040 27.780	5	56 17	36.060 46.480	48.5 48.4	3	23 24	29.558	19 19	9	54.844
		2	203	46	21.320	168	25	24.030	49.5	3	33	52.856 21.23C	19	9	54.844 54.846
		2	23	46	21.020	188	48	13.620	49.4	3	34	53.256	19	9	54.846
	525	1	91	46	27.640	226	58	6.100	50.0	3	54	27.848	19	9	54.850
		1	91 271	46 46	27.620 21.050	227 49	24 43	34.680	50.2 47.5	3	56 4	2.444 22.252	19 19	9	54.850 54.852
		2	271	46	21.020	50	ĩ	14.130	47.6	4	5	49.364	19	ģ	54.852
	412	1	136	46	27.730	355	16	54.100	46.5	4	31	54.754	19	9	54.856
		1	130 316	46 46	27.620 20.960	355 176	37 55	23.420 24.030	46.6 51.7	4	33 41	58.7C3 52.520	19 19	9	54.857 54.858
		ź	316	46	20.990	177	15	20.180	51.7	4	43	52.520	19	9	54.858
₩.25	63	1	181	46	27.700	133	56	18.070	47.8	Ś	6	40.998	19	9	54.862
		1	181	46	27.630	134	12	16.840	47.8	5	9	5.551	19	9	54.863
		2 2	1	46 46	21.020 20.990	315 315	117	42.020 17.700	48.3 48.1	5 5	16 18	36.627 59.412	19 19	9	54.864 54.864
	1555	1	226	46	27.700	268	41	36.080	48.9	5	40	2.329	19	3	54.868
		1	226	46	27.680	269	8	54.810	48.9	5	42	3.723	19	9	54.868
		2	46	46	21.000	90	59	12.040	49.9	5 5	50	8.295	19	9	54.870
<b>V.3</b> 0	740	2 1	46 68	46 46	21.110 28.250	91 64	24 56	32.480 24.000	49.9 48.7	1	51 37	58.195 38.3Ce	19 19	9 14	54.870 .455
		ĩ	68	46	28.160	65	16	20.590	48.6	ī	39	44.771	19	14	-455
		2	248	46	21.630	246	30	48.020	48.7	1	47	37.764	19	14	•457
	418	2	248 113	450	21.320 27.420	246 284	50	18.110	48.7 48.9	1	49 5	41.204	19 19	14 14	.457
	410	i	113	46 46	27.300	285	42 5	12.040 48.040	49.2	2	7	57.711 35.075	19	14	.460
		2	293	46	20.700	107	4	-030	48.2	2	15	49.157	19	14	• 462
		2	293	44	20.680	107	33	6.830	47.9	2	17	52.294	19	14	•46Z
	1445	1	158 158	46 46	26.400 27.540	234 234	28 52	24.050 45.370	52.6 52.7	2	47 48	15.107 46.524	19 19	14 14	.468 .468
		2	338	46	18.280	57	10	36.050	44.0	2	57	19.534	19	14	-469
		2	338	46	19.230	57	33	8.120	43.9	2	58	42.492	19	14	. 469
	292	1	203 203	46 46	28.320 27.630	102	33 49	6.030 14.740	42.6 42.6	3	19 21	27.127 47.849	19 19	14 14	•473 •473
		ź	23	46	21.850	102 283	42	36.060	52.7	3	29	31.476	19	14	.475
		2	23	46	21.100	283	58	57.800	52.4	3	31	52.227	19	14	.475
	899	1	91	46	28.020	55 56	46 2	•030	48+6	3	47 49	13.354	19	14 14	.478 .478
		2	91 271	46 46	28.350 21.550	236	56	23.330 48.010	48.6 46.6	3	57	30.371 9.002	19 19	14	-480
		2	271	46	21.680	237	12	57.200	46.6	3	59	25.872	19	14	-480
	749	1	136	46	27.960	186	1	30.030	49.4	4	18	50.043	19	14	• 484
		1	136 316	46 46	27.640 21.300	186 8	28 25	44.520 30.010	49.4 49.5	4	20 28	45.718 56.3C5	19 19	14 14	•484 •487
		ž	316	46	21.080	8	49	55.310	49.3	4	30	37.638	19	14	.487
¥.31	1276	1	181	46	27.800	59	.33	24.040	49.0	- 4	53	44.083	19	14	•490
		1	181	46 46	27.820 21.210	59 240	52 55	41.610	48.8	4	56 3	4.717 44.954	19 19	14 14	•490 •492
		ź	1	46	21.210	240	13	54.010 5.940	48.6 48.6	5	5	49.541	19	14	.492
	585	1	226	46	27.830	10	53	24.020	47.2	5	29	7.663	19	14	. 496
		1	226 46	46 46	27.900	11 193	15 34	55.080	47.2	5	30 39	30.046	19 19	14 14	•496 •498
		2	46	46	21.380 21.190	193	58	6.000 25.560	49.5 49.2	5	40	31.288	19	14	.498
VI.5	525	ī	90	46	27.690	226	10	15.720	48.1	.9	32	34.696	12	45	20.387
		1	90	46	27.720	226	46	35.600	48.9	9	34	44.829	12	45	20-387
		2	2 <b>7</b> 0 270	46 46	21.120 21.090	48 49	43	12.040 38.490	49.5 49.2	9	41 43	45.481 17.758	12 12	45 45	20.388 20.388
	412	1	135	46	28.040	3 54	16	54.040	49.1	10	9	18.042	12	45	20.393
		1.	135	46	28.040	354	35	5.780	49.2	10	11	8.191	12	45	20.393
		2	315	46	21.380	175	55	24.080	50.4 50.1	10	19 21	15.727	12 12	45 45	20.394 20.395
	63	1	315 180	46 46	21.460 28.020	133	13 11	50.980 44.310	48.3	10	46	24.371	12	45	20.395
		1	180	46	28.140	133	29	29.630	48.3	10	49	5.503	12	45	20.399
		2	0	46	21.420	314	1	42.060	50.1	10	53	59.958	12	45	20,40D
	<b>-</b>	2	0	46	21.500	314	16	19.250	49.8	10	56	13.834	12	45	20.400
<b>VI.6</b>	768	1	225 225	46 46	27.900 28.090	265 265	25 45	12.030 45.960	49.0 48.9	3	7	.369 33.096	20 20	8 8	20.076 20.076
		2	45	46	21.280	87	40	42.040	50.5	3	17	5.914	20	8	20.077
		2	45	46	21.440	88	6	21.230	50.3	3	18	58.838	20	8	20.077
	1531	1	203	46	27.910	255	18 38	42.050 24.290	47.8 47.9	3 3	31 32	31.719 54.409	20 20	8 8	20.080 20.080
		1	203 23	46 46	28.120 21.300	1	38 44	30.020	50.7	3	52 41	37.633	20	8	20.080
		Ž	23	46	21.480	78	8	29.880	50.4	3.	43	15.918	20	8	20.082

# Appendix III

AZIMUTH BY POLARIS.	AZIMUTH BY POLARIS.						
STATION	STATION GOEDEREEDE (PILLAR 2) REFERENCE MARK						
LATITUOE	LATITUDE 51 49 9.700 LONGITUDE 51 49 9.700 CHRONOMETER CORRECTION (UTC-T): 9 59 4.365 REFERENCE MOMENT 8 8 55.635 CHRONOMETER RATE (SEC/HOUR): .008						
OBSERVATIONS:	OBSERVAT IONS:						
SET FACE HUR.CIRCLE R.M. HOR.CIRCLE STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME	SET FACE HOR.CIRCLE R.M. HOR.CIRCLE STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME						
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1         1         290         15         52.990         96         44         .710         46.3         8         42         50.050           1         290         15         53.280         96         44         13.040         46.1         8         43         31.810           2         110         15         57.320         276         44         41.920         49.3         8         44         52.370           2         110         15         57.830         276         44         41.920         49.3         8         44         52.370           2         110         15         57.830         276         45         .200         49.3         8         45         43.900           2         110         15         57.830         276         47         47.820         46.0         8         53         1.750           1         298         15         53.810         104         47         14.920         46.0         8         54         50.030           2         118         15         58.080         284         49         16.380         49.3         8         59         15.170						
2 35 14 24.500 202 19 22.210 48.7 9 13 21.230 2 35 14 24.590 202 19 54.610 48.9 9 14 47.180 5 1 222 44 28 400 30 2 44 460 47 9 49 14 47.180	2 132 46 .820 299 34 53.520 47.4 9 45 38.010 2 132 46 .400 299 35 15.480 47.4 9 46 41.210 5 1 320 15 57.210 127 7 42.520 47.0 9 53 51.340 1 320 15 57.000 127 8 2.020 46.9 9 54 49.560 2 140 16 1.010 307 8 40.780 47.7 9 56 21.800 2 140 16 .980 307 8 56.020 48.0 9 57 2.290 6 1 327 45 57.500 134 48 20.660 47.5 10 23 27.430						
STATION.	STATION GOECEREEDE (PILLAR 2) REFERENCE MARK ZIERIKZEE (LAMP '69) INSTRUMENT						
LATITUDE:	LATITUDE						
OBSERVATIONS:	OB S ER V AT TONS :						
SET FACE HOR.CIRCLE R.M. HOR.CIRCLE STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME	SET FACE HOR.CIRCLE R.M. HOR.CIRCLE STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME						
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						
4         1         260         15         3.780         67         9         7.720         49.8         10         43         16.360           1         260         15         4.320         67         9         24.880         49.6         10         44         6.070           2         80         14         53.220         247         9         44.310         50.4         10         45         48.840           2         80         14         53.220         247         9         59.300         50.4         10         45         48.840           2         80         14         53.200         247         9         59.300         50.4         10         45         32.100           5         I         268         15         5.020         75         12         39.800         49.2         10         53         8.150           1         268         15         5.150         75         12         52.620         49.0         10         53         34.4350           2         88         14         53.270         255         13         13.490         51.4         10         55         31.640	4 1 5 15 8.7C0 172 5 28.380 48.6 6 19 20.220 1 5 15 8.670 172 5 48.380 47.9 6 20 19.060 2 185 15 14.310 352 6 32.220 47.8 6 22 4.460 2 185 15 14.110 352 6 50.930 47.7 6 22 56.100 5 1 12 45 7.170 179 38 57.040 48.2 6 29 16.270						
2 88 14 53,690 255 13 30,720 51,4 10 56 17,350 6 1 275 16 55,710 82 19 37,110 47,9 11 7 10,240 1 275 16 56,110 82 19 52,080 47,9 11 7 51,010 2 95 16 44,500 262 20 9,600 51,9 11 9 28,240 2 95 16 44,280 262 20 25,250 51,6 11 10 8,810	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						

AZIMUTH BY POLARIS.

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 LATITUDE 3 18 51.630 ò 10 .000 OBSERVATIONS: OBSERVATIONS: SET FACE HOR.CIRCLE R.M. HOR.CIRCLE STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME SET FACE HOR.CIRCLE R.M. HOR.CIRCLE STAR LEVEL CHRON. TIME 9 43.810 10 34.730 12 32.430 13 15.060 35 10.780 50.3 19 52.070 110 35.420 278 27.880 7 58.600 1 1 27 27 38 9.600 16 19.3 2 35.960 28.220 28.720 34.570 23 40.790 23 49.520 24 1.680 55 59.130 50.2 49.6 49.5 ī 110 15 278 7 20 37.490 ī 38 5.400 16 9.200 19.2 2 2 2 7 7 7 7 7 22 22 28 15 15 45 9.080 30.450 36.940 290 290 98 207 207 38 38 3.600 4.700 196 32.400 22.0 222 7777777777 98 196 285 49.6 76 76 256 24.200 -2 1 117 2 1 87 38 .200 18.5 117 297 297 45 45 45 34.040 25.600 24.620 49.7 50.4 50.5 44.580 49.380 29.350 15.070 35.600 38 38 285 56 29 ī 87 34.200 18.5 2 36 2.870 48.600 57.400 15.100 105 56 31 267 .400 21.2 2 37 32.150 46.960 5.290 17.420 18.980 29.800 267 147 38 38 38 56 32 2 256 21.4 22 38 16.730 125 125 305 305 15 15 15 15 36.520 37.880 28.250 49.2 49.1 50.6 50.6 2.300 1.900 .600 .400 44 45 47 999 3 1 293 29 40 40 42 42 15 16 .740 3 ī 136 77777 29 29 29 29 29 7 7 293 293 113 113 44.220 .640 42.190 19.660 5.910 45.540 147 327 22.000 222 136 17.9 122 38 316 21.2 21.4 47 53 54 55 28.980 2 327 207 38 316 9 44.800 132 132 312 50.0 49.8 50.6 37 37 37 56.600 56.000 53.700 43.300 54.000 7.900 ī 45 28.520 301 46.190 8 8 45.070 196 ıó 17.2 2 18.590 4 4 45 45 45 27.120 301 121 56.790 207 10 2222 28.610 196 14.570 58.410 ı 17.1 18 3.160 2 8 8 8 27 16 21.2 50.6 49.5 49.6 51.5 2 40.610 312 17.900 121 8 14.180 27 37 53.500 16 11 14.600 21.2 56 24 24 26 140 15 25.620 308 308 39 40.600 8 12.920 267 267 37 55.700 12 14.600 22.400 17.0 2 6.890 5 5 15 39 8 50.330 1 256 3 3 1 320 320 147 147 15 15 15 45 19.070 19.670 20.590 21.520 37 37 37 37 37 76 76 316 4 5 12 13 128 39 48.780 8 4.360 87 55.100 12 33,400 21.2 27-820 2 2 1 39 39 11 11 56.720 10.520 17.710 26 31 32 56.100 56.200 55.900 21.2 21.3 17.0 17.0 128 316 51.3 49.0 87 327 12 40.300 333 10.710 211 8 8 48.300

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AZIMUTH BY POLARIS.

OBSERVATIONS:

SETF	ACE	HOR.	CIRC	LE R.M.	HOR.	CIRC	LE STAR	L EV EL	C	HRON	• TIME
1	1	42	37	56.600	31	14	23.200	19.4	1	13	25.560
-	ī	42	37	55.500	31	14	33.400	19.4	ĩ	14	30.210
	2	222	37	56.4CC	211	14	41.700	18.2	ī	16	25.370
	ž	222	37	55.400	211	14	50.200	18.6	ī	17	20.150
2	ī	102	37	55.900	91	15	50.400	19.0	ī	24	18.080
_	1	102	37	57.600	91	15	58.300	18.9	ī	25	13.000
	2	282	37	53.900	271	16	6.000	18.2	ī	27	8.930
	2	282	37	52.000	271	16	14.600	18.4	1	28	5.630
3	1	162	37	52,100	151	17	10.400	18.6	1	36	.600
	1	162	37	51.300	15 1	17	15.600	18.6	1	36	57.820
	2	342	37	46.800	33 1	17	22.600	18.4	1	38	55.150
	2	342	37	46.700	331	17	27.400	18.4	1	39	36.110
4	1	222	37	47.400	211	18	9.900	18.0	1	46	18.660
	1	222	37	46.000	21 1	18	15.700	18.0	1	47	3.540
	2	42	37	44.900	31	18	15.800	17.9	1	48	34.660
	2	42	37	44-600	31	18	23.300	18.0	1	49	37.560
5	1	282	37	44.4CC	271	20	23.900	19.1	2	18	28.580
	1	282	37	44.800	271	20	27.400	19.0	2	19	19.780
	2	102	37	40.4CC	91	20	26.400	18.3	2	20	5C.550
	2	102	37	41.400	91	20	27.800	18.4	2	21	39.440
6	1	342	37	40.400	331	20	44.600	18.2	2	28	4.810
	1	342	37	40.200	331	20	45.600	18.2	2	28	47.870
	2	162	37	38.900	151	20	44.400	18.0	2	30	30.400
_	2	162	37	39.000	151	20	43.800	18.1	2	31	12.760
7	1	57	37	39.500	46	20	25.600	18.0	3	16	6.590
	1	57	37	40.700	46	20	24.400	18.1	3	16	57.320
	2	237	37	38.100	226	20	11.600	18.0	3	18	45.570
	2	237	37	37.200	22.6	20	6.900	18.2	3	19	27.590
8	1	117	37	5.900	106	18	44.700	18.6	3	33	49.150
	1	297	37	6.400	106	18	41.900	18.5	3	34	31.700
	2		37	4.700	286	18	28.200	19.0	3	36	19.810
9	2	297	37	4.500	286	18	26.100	19.1	3	37	2.420
9	1	177	37	.800	166	17	30.300	18.4	3	47	47.130
	1	177	37	1.600	166	17	26.600	18.4	3	48	29.910
	2	357	36	56.800 56.300	346 346	17	10.000 5.400	19.2 19.3	3	50 51	24.480
	2	357	36	20.200	240	11	24400	13.2	2	21	6.960

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#### OBSERVATIONS:

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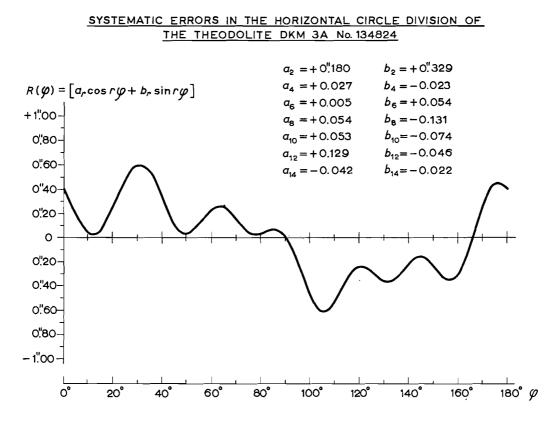
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Appendix V Covariance matrix of the coordinates

			+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12
LEEUWARDEN	Y	+1	+.2036	+.0183	+.2558	+.0149	0493	1096	0671	1114	1394	+.0036	1396	0215
LEEUWARDEN	x	+2	+.0183	+.1697	+.0259	+.2140	+.0703	0707	+.0659	0862	~.0569	1074	~.0336	1188
	x	+3	+.2558	+.0259	+.3422	+.0225	0612	1345	0827	1366	1709	0009	1697	0308
AMELAND	x	+4	+.0149	+.2140	+.0225	+.2868	+.0850	0873	+.0792	1057	0638	1290	0365	1415
60-m10-1110-1		+5	0493	+.0703	0612	+.0850	+.1857	+.0153	+.1989	0199	0213	1588	+.0173	1763
GOEDEREEDE		+6	1096	0707	1345	0873	+.0153	+.2575	+.0638	+.2786	+,2368	0144	+.2485	+.0351
	Y	+7	0671	+.0659	0827	+.0792	+.1989	+.0638	+.2382	+.0339	+.0079	~.1843	+.0542	1981
ZIERIKZEE	x	+8	1114	0862	1366	1057	0199	+.2786	+.0339	+.3171	+.2702	+.0059	+.2779	+.0647
		+9	1394	0569	1709	0638	0213	+.2368	+.00,79	+.2702	+.4978	+.0307	+.4903	+.1733
UBACHSBERG		+10	+.0036	1074	0009	1290	1588	0144	~.1843	+.0059	+.0307	+.3316	0700	+.3267
	Y	+11	1396	0336	1697	0365	+.0173	+,2485	+.0542	+.2779	+.4903	0700	+.5403	+.0791
TONGEREN	x	+12	0215	1188	0308	1415	1763	+.0351	1981	+.0647	+.1733	+.3267	+.0791	+.4212

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