

| Pareja | ϵ_1 | ϵ_2 | ϵ_3^2 | ϵ_4 | $\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2$ | n | $\frac{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2}{n}$ | $\frac{\epsilon_1^2 + \epsilon_2^2 + \epsilon_3^2}{n}$ | p |
|---------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| 1..... | .16 | .20 | .026 | .040 | .066 | 4 | .030 | .096 | 1.0 |
| 2..... | .06 | .32 | .004 | .102 | .106 | 4 | .030 | .136 | 0.7 |
| 3..... | .12 | .12 | .014 | .014 | .028 | 9 | .013 | .041 | 2.4 |
| 4..... | .08 | .11 | .006 | .012 | .018 | 10 | .012 | .030 | 3.3 |
| 5..... | .14 | .26 | .020 | .068 | .088 | 7 | .017 | .105 | 1.0 |
| 6..... | .14 | .07 | .020 | .005 | .025 | 11 | .010 | .035 | 2.9 |
| 7..... | .13 | .07 | .017 | .005 | .022 | 5 | .024 | .046 | 2.2 |
| 8..... | .09 | .17 | .008 | .029 | .037 | 6 | .020 | .057 | 1.8 |
| 9..... | .11 | .12 | .012 | .014 | .026 | 5 | .024 | .050 | 2.0 |
| 10..... | .16 | .10 | .026 | .010 | .036 | 4 | .030 | .066 | 1.5 |
| 11..... | .24 | .30 | .058 | .090 | .148 | 3 | .040 | .188 | 0.5 |

By assigning to the latitudes obtained from each pair the weights deduced, we may obtain the most probable value of the latitude and the probable error of the same.

The following table shows the course pursued:

Adjudicando a las latitudes obtenidas de cada pareja los pesos deducidos, se está en condiciones de concluir el valor más probable de la latitud y el error probable del mismo.

El cuadro siguiente muestra el camino seguido:

| Pareja | ϕ | p | $p \cdot \phi$ | v | vv | pvv |
|---------|--------|-----|----------------|------|-------|-------|
| 1..... | 31°.61 | 1.0 | 1.610 | ".41 | .1681 | .1681 |
| 2..... | 31.86 | 0.7 | 1.302 | .16 | .0256 | .0179 |
| 3..... | 32.30 | 2.4 | 5.520 | .28 | .0784 | .1882 |
| 4..... | 31.76 | 3.3 | 5.808 | .26 | .0676 | .2231 |
| 5..... | 32.15 | 1.0 | 2.150 | .13 | .0169 | .0169 |
| 6..... | 32.35 | 2.9 | 6.815 | .33 | .1089 | .3158 |
| 7..... | 32.02 | 2.2 | 4.444 | .00 | .0000 | .0000 |
| 8..... | 32.17 | 1.8 | 3.906 | .15 | .0225 | .0405 |
| 9..... | 31.83 | 2.0 | 3.660 | .19 | .0361 | .0722 |
| 10..... | 31.71 | 1.5 | 2.565 | .31 | .0961 | .1441 |
| 11..... | 32.53 | 0.5 | 1.265 | .51 | .2601 | .1300 |

Whence we obtain

$$\phi = -34^\circ 54' 32\text{''}02 \pm 0\text{''}06 \text{ for } 1913.5.$$

This latitude corresponds to the position of the Wanschaff zenith telescope, designed for latitude service, which is located two seconds of arc south of the Gautier meridian circle.

DETERMINATION OF THE LATITUDE OF THE OBSERVATORY WITH THE GAUTIER MERIDIAN CIRCLE

BY P. T. DELAVAN

At the beginning of the year 1913 a program of observation was inaugurated with the Gautier meridian circle to determine the positions of the stars down to the ninth magnitude south of -52° . These were to be differentially referred to standard stars in all parts of the sky, but

De allí se deduce para

$$\phi = -34^\circ 54' 32\text{''}02 \pm 0\text{''}06 \text{ para } 1913.5$$

Esta latitud corresponde a la posición del anteojos zenithal destinado al servicio de latitud y que está a dos segundos al sur del círculo meridiano Gautier.

DETERMINACIÓN DE LA LATITUD DEL OBSERVATORIO CON EL CÍRCULO MERIDIANO GAUTIER

POR P. T. DELAVAN

A principios del año 1913 se inauguró un programa de observaciones con el círculo meridiano Gautier, para determinar las posiciones de las estrellas hasta la magnitud 9.0, y al sur de declinación de -52° . Estas fueron diferencialmente referidas a las estrellas funda-

especially between this declination and the equator. From seven to fourteen of these fundamental stars were observed during each night, and the circle reading of each, taken with the mean zenith reading for the night, as determined by nadir readings at the beginning and the end of the series, gives a value of the latitude of the instrument.

The Gautier meridian circle was constructed by P. Gautier of Paris in 1889. The object glass has a diameter of 22 cm and a focal length of 280 cm. The eyepiece used has a power of 146. The micrometer, recently adapted to the instrument, was made by A. Repsold & Son for the Repsold meridian circle recently purchased but not yet mounted at this Observatory. The reticle carries a system of eleven fixed vertical threads for transits as well as a movable micrometer thread. The declination system is provided with a micrometer screw (value of one revolution = 14".48) and carries a single thread. In addition, four fixed horizontal threads are provided to assist in reading the whole number of revolutions of the screw. These are placed on each side of the center of the reticle at a distance of two and three revolutions. The reading of the micrometer with its wire at the center of the reticle is called for convenience ten revolutions.

The field of the telescope may be illuminated in two ways: dark threads upon a bright background or bright threads upon a dark background. The latter method has been used throughout the observations.

The micrometer is provided with a six-volt electric lamp which illuminates the threads as well as providing light for reading the right ascension and zenith distance micrometer screws.

The instrument is provided with two circles, of a diameter of 1 m and graduated to 5' of arc. The readings are made with four microscopes placed at intervals of 120° and 60° (the instrument being originally designed for six microscopes 60° apart, and an opposite pair removed at the beginning of this program). Each

mentales en todas partes del cielo y en especial entre esta declinación y el ecuador. De siete a catorce de estas estrellas fundamentales fueron observadas cada noche y la lectura del círculo de cada una, tomada con la lectura media del zenith para la noche, como determinada por las lecturas de nadir tomadas al principio y al fin de la serie, da un valor de la latitud del instrumento.

El círculo meridiano Gautier fué construido en París en 1889. El lente objetivo tiene un diámetro de 22 cm y una distancia focal de 280 cm. El ocular usado tiene un poder de 146. El micrómetro recientemente adaptado al instrumento fué construido por A. Repsold é Hijo, para el círculo meridiano Repsold recientemente adquirido pero no armado todavía en el Observatorio. El retículo tiene un sistema de once hilos verticales para pasajes y un hilo micrométrico móvil. El sistema para la declinación está provisto de un tornillo micrométrico (valor de una revolución 14".48) y tiene un hilo simple. Hay además cuatro hilos horizontales que ayudan a la lectura del número entero de revoluciones del tornillo. Éstos están colocados a cada lado del centro del retículo a una distancia de dos o tres revoluciones. La lectura del micrómetro con el hilo al centro del retículo marca para mayor facilidad diez revoluciones. El campo del telescopio puede ser iluminado de dos maneras: hilos oscuros en campo brillante o hilos brillantes en campo oscuro. El último método ha sido usado en estas observaciones.

El micrómetro está provisto con una lámpara eléctrica de seis volts, la cual ilumina los hilos y da luz para las lecturas de las ascensiones rectas y al tornillo micrométrico de las distancias zenitales.

El instrumento está provisto de dos círculos de un diámetro de un metro y graduado a 5' de arco. Las lecturas se hacen con cuatro microscopios colocados a intervalos de 120° y 60°. El instrumento tenía originariamente seis microscopios colocados a 60°, y un par opuesto

microscope has a micrometer screw whose head is graduated into sixty divisions, and which carries two parallel threads which are also parallel to the division of the circle as seen through the microscope. The readings are made by bisecting the interval between the threads by the division of the circle. Each revolution of the screw corresponds to $1'$ of arc, and each division to $1''$. Estimations are made to tenths of a second and the mean of the four microscopes are given to hundredths of a second. In addition to the four mentioned there is also a low-power microscope used for reading the number of degrees and for identifying the $5'$ graduation. This is also used for setting the circle.

For the observations made so far, only the microscopes on the east pier have been used; but about half of the observations have been made with the instrument clamp *E*, and the other with clamp *W*, bringing both circles into use. In general, two bisections are made on each fundamental star with the declination micrometer thread, one just before and one just after crossing the middle vertical thread, and the mental mean of two readings of each microscope is recorded.

A vertical line of sight for the nadir reading is established in the usual way by bringing the micrometer wire in the reticle into coincidence with its image as seen in a basin of mercury directly under the instrument. The fundamental stars contained in the observing program have been taken from the *Catalogue of 687 Standard Stars*, by Lewis Boss, as reprinted from the *Astronomical Journal*.

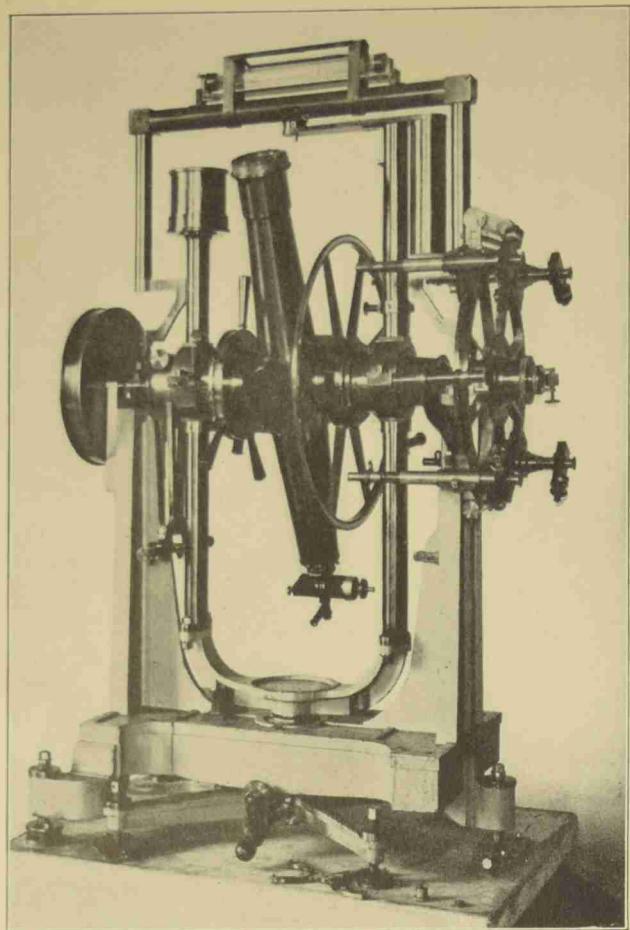
In the reduction of my observations I have proceeded in the following manner: To the circle reading is first applied the micrometer equivalent reducing the reading to the value it would have were the micrometer to read 10.00, the adopted value when the wire is in the center of the reticle. To this is applied the correction for error of runs and for refraction. The difference between this result and the mean zenith reading for the

fué sacado al empezar esta programa. Cada microscopio tiene un tornillo micrométrico, cuya cabeza está graduada en sesenta divisiones. Este mueve dos hilos paralelos los cuales también son paralelos a las divisiones del círculo vistas a través del microscopio. Las lecturas se hacen bisectando el espacio entre los hilos por la división del círculo. Cada revolución del tornillo corresponde a $1'$ y cada división a $1''$. Por estimación se leen décimos de segundos y la media de los cuatro microscopios da centésimos. Además de los mencionados hay un microscopio de poco poder usado para leer el número de grados y para identificar las graduaciones de $5'$. Éste es también usado para calar el círculo.

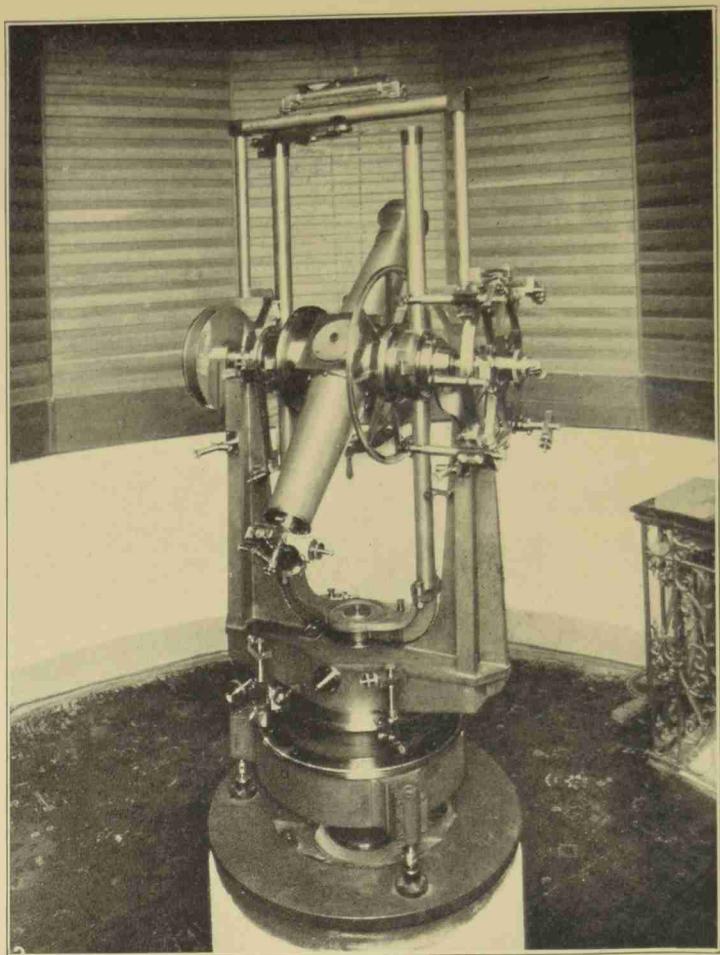
Para las observaciones hechas, solamente los microscopios del pie del este han sido usados, pero cerca de la mitad de las observaciones han sido hechas con el instrumento posición este y la otra con el instrumento posición oeste, teniéndose así ambos círculos en uso. En general dos bisecciones se han hecho para cada estrella fundamental con el hilo micrométrico de declinación, una igual a las demás y otra después de cruzar el hilo vertical medio, y la media mental de las dos lecturas del micrómetro ha sido registrada. Una línea de vista vertical para la lectura de nadir ha sido establecida por el método usual, poniendo el hilo micrométrico del retículo en coincidencia con su imagen vista en una cubeta de mercurio directamente bajo el instrumento. Las estrellas fundamentales han sido tomados del *Catalogue of 687 Standard Stars* de Lewis Boss, reimprimido del *Astronomical Journal*.

En la reducción de mis observaciones he procedido en la siguiente forma: A la lectura del círculo apliqué el equivalente micrométrico, reduciendo las lecturas al valor que tendría el micrómetro correspondiente a 10.00, valor adoptado cuando el hilo está en el centro del retículo, y a éste le apliqué la corrección por *error de runs* y de refracción. La diferencia entre este resultado y la lectura zenithal media

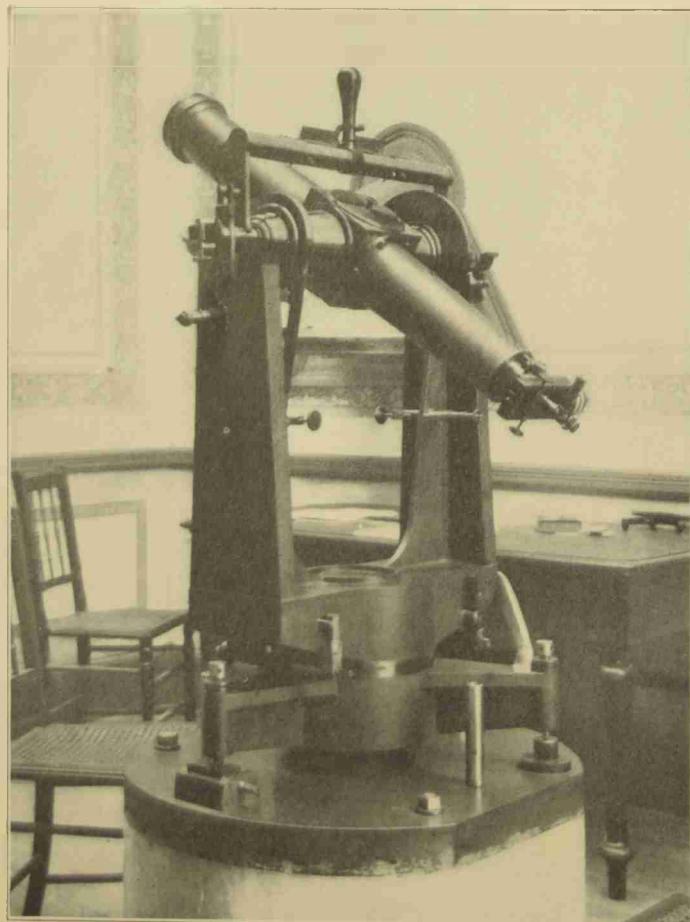




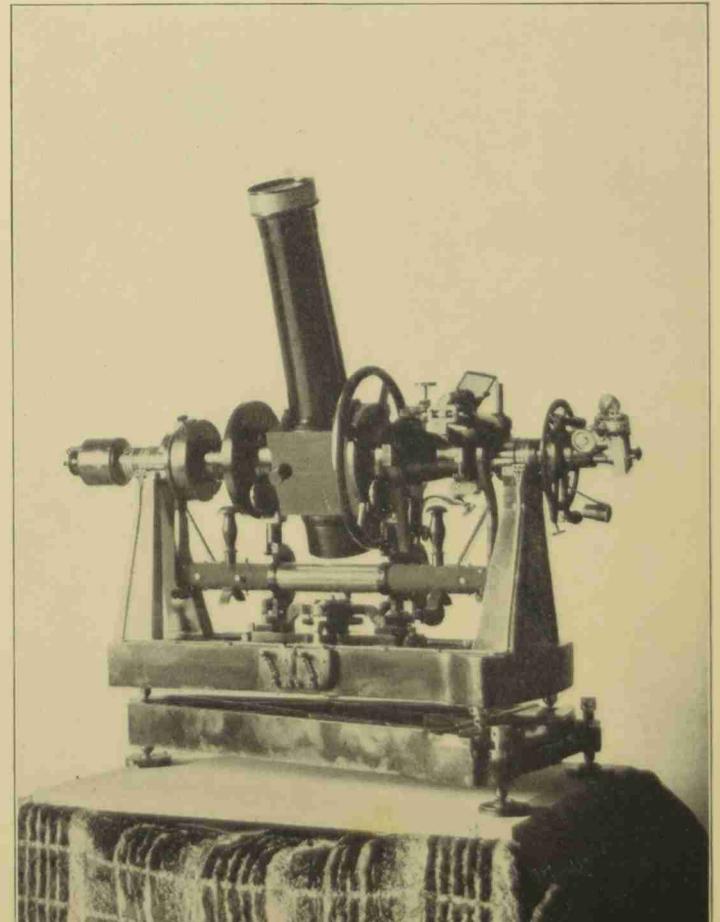
EL CÍRCULO MERIDIANO PORTÁTIL GAUTIER



EL ALTAZIMUT GAUTIER



EL INSTRUMENTO DE PASAJES GAUTIER



EL INSTRUMENTO DE PASAJES BAMBERG

night is taken as the zenith distance, and appears below in the column "Distancia Zenital." The difference between the star's zenith distance and its apparent declination gives a value of the latitude. No corrections for flexure or division errors have been applied. The agreement, however, of latitudes determined by stars of large zenith distance with those of stars near the zenith indicates that the flexure is small.

The barometer and thermometer are read hourly for the computation of refraction.

The results given by 20 series with a total of 200 stars taken at random from the 52 series so far obtained are as follows:

para la noche, es tomada como la distancia zenital y aparece en la columna "Distancia Zenital." La diferencia entre la distancia zenital de la estrella y su declinación aparente, da un valor de la latitud. No han sido introducidas correcciones por la flexión o errores de división. Sin embargo la concordancia de las latitudes determinadas por las estrellas de grandes distancias zenitales con las cercanas al zenith indican que la flexión es pequeña. El barómetro y termómetro han sido leídos cada hora para el cálculo de la refracción. Los resultados dados por 20 series, con un total de 200 estrellas tomadas al azar de las 52 series observadas hasta ahora, son las siguientes:

| Fecha | Estrella | Ascención Recta | Declinación | Distancia Zenital | Latitud |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1913 E Febrero 17..... | b' Carinae | 8 54 | -58° 53' 38.28 | 25° 59' 8.42 | -34° 54' 29.86 |
| | a Hydrae..... | 9 23 | -8 16 54.96 | 26 37 35.00 | 29.96 |
| | μ Velorum..... | 10 43 | -48 57 37.85 | 14 3 8.52 | 29.33 |
| | π Centauri..... | 11 17 | -54 0 49.78 | 19 6 20.56 | 29.22 |
| | ξ Hydrae..... | 11 28 | -31 22 37.52 | 3 31 52.94 | 30.46 |
| | v Leonis..... | 11 32 | -0 20 44.54 | 34 33 44.73 | 29.27 |
| | | | | | Promedio 29.68 |
| E Febrero 21..... | ρ Puppis..... | 8 3 | -24° 3' 14.30 | 10° 51' 15.70 | -34° 54' 30.00 |
| | β Cancri..... | 8 11 | +9 27 16.21 | 44 21 46.55 | 30.34 |
| | μ Cancri..... | 8 27 | +20 44 16.18 | 55 38 47.24 | 31.06 |
| | κ Cancri..... | 9 3 | +11 1 6.46 | 45 55 38.10 | 31.64 |
| | ι Carinae..... | 9 14 | -58 54 38.84 | 24 0 8.91 | 29.93 |
| | a Leonis..... | 10 3 | +12 23 29.00 | 47 17 0.07 | 31.07 |
| | λ Hydrae..... | 10 6 | -11 55 30.46 | 22 58 59.64 | 30.10 |
| | β Virginis..... | 11 46 | +2 15 8.06 | 37 9 38.93 | 30.87 |
| | | | | | Promedio 30.63 |
| E Febrero 24..... | α Carinae..... | 6 22 | -52° 39' 0.51 | 17° 44' 30.22 | -34° 54' 30.29 |
| | ξ Geminorum..... | 6 40 | +12 59 29.64 | 47 54 0.80 | 31.16 |
| | γ Canis Maj..... | 6 59 | -15 30 17.45 | 19 24 12.63 | 30.08 |
| | δ Canis Maj..... | 7 4 | -26 15 20.92 | 8 39 9.11 | 30.03 |
| | π Puppis..... | 7 14 | -36 56 32.96 | 2 2 3.06 | 29.90 |
| | χ Carinae..... | 7 54 | -52 45 1.53 | 17 50 31.95 | 29.58 |
| | π Leonis..... | 9 55 | +8 27 38.52 | 43 22 8.16 | 29.64 |
| | a Leonis..... | 10 3 | +12 23 28.96 | 47 17 59.30 | 30.34 |
| | a Antliae..... | 10 23 | -30 37 33.95 | 4 16 57.02 | 30.97 |
| | | | | | Promedio 30.22 |
| E Febrero 26..... | a Carinae..... | 6 22 | -52° 39' 0.85 | 18° 44' 30.15 | -34° 54' 30.70 |
| | v Puppis..... | 6 35 | -43 7 16.90 | 8 12 46.25 | 30.65 |
| | π Puppis..... | 7 14 | -36 56 33.33 | 2 2 2.58 | 30.75 |
| | β Cancri..... | 8 11 | +9 27 16.07 | 44 21 46.44 | 30.37 |
| | a Hydrae..... | 9 23 | -8 16 56.32 | 26 37 34.50 | 30.82 |
| | a Antliae..... | 10 23 | -30 37 34.76 | 4 16 56.42 | 31.18 |
| | a Crateris..... | 10 55 | -17 50 14.03 | 17 4 16.01 | 30.04 |
| | β Crateris..... | 11 7 | -22 21 9.31 | 12 33 21.68 | 30.99 |
| | | | | | Promedio 30.69 |

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE LA PLATA

| Fecha | Estrella | Ascención Recta | Declinación | Distancia Zenital | Latitud |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| 1913 E Febrero 28..... | π Puppis..... χ Carinae..... ρ Puppis..... β Cancri..... α Hydræ..... π Leonis..... α Leonis..... λ Hydræ..... α Antliae..... | h m 7 14 7 54 8 3 8 11 9 23 9 55 10 3 10 6 10 23 | —36° 56' 33.82 —52 45 2.62 —24 3 15.58 + 9 27 16.00 — 8 16 56.53 + 8 27 38.36 + 12 23 28.90 —11 55 31.58 —30 37 35.03 | 2° 2' 3.79 17 50 32.60 10 51 14.23 44 21 46.48 26 37 34.24 43 22 9.10 47 17 59.29 22 58 58.91 4 16 56.27 | —34° 54' 30.03 30.02 29.81 30.48 30.77 30.74 30.39 30.49 31.30 |
| | | | | | Promedio 30.45 |
| E Marzo 5..... | χ Carinae..... ρ Puppis..... γ Velorum..... β Cancri..... θ Hydræ..... α Hydræ..... v Hydræ..... α Crateris..... χ Leonis..... β Crateris..... | 7 54 8 3 8 6 8 11 9 9 9 23 10 45 10 55 11 0 11 7 | —52° 45' 3.76 —24 3 16.36 —47 4 55.60 + 9 27 15.93 + 2 40 51.08 — 8 16 57.11 —15 44 25.08 —17 50 15.40 + 7 48 15.03 —22 21 10.45 | 17° 50' 30.97 10 51 15.65 12 10 24.34 44 21 48.19 37 35 23.92 26 37 34.20 19 10 4.72 17 4 15.97 42 42 45.12 12 33 19.67 | —34° 54' 32.79 32.01 31.26 32.26 32.84 31.31 29.80 31.37 30.09 30.12 |
| | | | | | Promedio 31.38 |
| E Marzo 10..... | ρ Puppis..... γ Velorum..... β Cancri..... δ Velorum..... α Hydræ..... λ Hydræ..... μ Hydræ..... β Crateris..... π Virginis..... σ Virginis..... δ Centauri..... η Virginis..... | 8 3 8 6 8 11 8 42 9 23 10 6 10 21 11 7 11 56 12 0 12 3 12 15 | —24° 3' 17.11 —47 4 56.70 + 9 27 15.93 —54 23 31.63 — 8 16 57.66 —11 55 33.00 —16 23 39.05 —22 21 11.46 + 7 5 46.04 + 9 12 45.75 —50 14 22.48 — 0 11 12.63 | 10° 51' 12.67 12 10 26.86 44 21 46.10 19 29 2.12 26 37 32.30 22 58 56.06 18 30 50.69 12 33 18.15 42 0 15.98 44 7 16.07 15 19 52.81 34 43 16.38 | —34° 54' 29.78 29.84 30.17 29.51 29.96 29.06 29.74 29.61 29.94 30.32 29.67 29.01 |
| | | | | | Promedio 29.72 |
| O Marzo 19..... | ρ Puppis..... γ Velorum..... β Cancri..... η Cancri..... ϵ Hydræ..... α Leonis..... μ Velorum..... α Crateris..... π Virginis..... δ Centauri..... θ Virginis..... ι Centauri..... | 8 3 8 6 8 11 8 27 8 42 10 3 10 43 10 55 11 56 12 3 13 5 13 15 | —24° 3' 18.14 —47 4 58.36 + 9 27 16.00 +20 44 17.30 + 6 44 17.42 +12 23 29.00 —48 57 47.77 —17 50 17.81 + 7 5 45.92 —50 14 25.37 — 5 4 43.67 —36 15 23.19 | 10° 51' 11.87 12 10 28.71 44 21 46.40 55 38 48.78 41 38 47.85 47 17 59.95 14 3 17.14 17 4 12.80 42 0 16.67 15 19 55.44 29 49 47.41 1 20 52.07 | —34° 54' 30.01 29.65 30.40 31.48 30.63 30.95 30.63 30.61 30.75 29.93 31.08 31.12 |
| | | | | | Promedio 30.60 |
| O Marzo 20..... | ϵ Leonis..... η Leonis..... α Leonis..... α Antliae..... μ Velorum..... χ Leonis..... τ Leonis..... γ Corvi..... δ Corvi..... γ Centauri..... | 9 40 9 55 10 3 10 23 10 43 11 0 11 23 12 11 12 25 12 36 | +24° 10' 29.94 + 8 27 38.12 +12 23 29.00 —30 37 39.80 —48 57 48.07 + 7 48 14.73 + 3 19 57.18 —17 3 44.41 —16 2 4.79 —48 29 4.50 | 59° 5' 2.26 43 22 9.78 47 18 1.89 4 16 52.11 14 3 16.12 42 42 46.48 38 14 29.75 17 50 47.11 18 52 26.29 13 34 33.04 | —34° 54' 32.32 31.66 32.89 31.91 31.95 32.57 31.52 31.08 31.46 |
| | | | | | Promedio 31.91 |

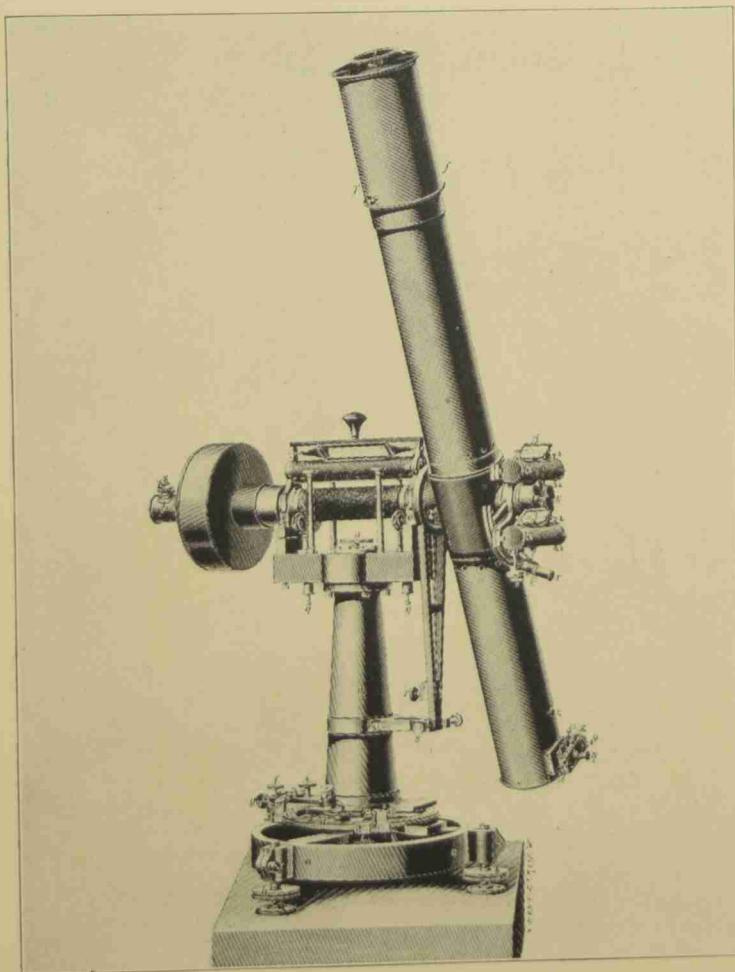
| Fecha | Estrella | Ascención Recta | Declinación | Distancia Zenital | Latitud |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1913 | | h m | | | |
| O Marzo 24..... | ψ Velorum..... | 9 27 | -40° 5' 19.89 | 5° 10' 48.51 | -34° 54' |
| | φ Velorum..... | 9 53 | -54 9 24.67 | 19 14 53.08 | 31.38 |
| | α Leonis..... | 10 3 | +12 23 29.46 | 47 18 2.58 | 31.59 |
| | λ Hydrae..... | 10 6 | -11 55 34.51 | 22 58 58.23 | 33.12 |
| | β Virginis..... | 11 46 | + 2 15 6.19 | 37 11 38.59 | 32.74 |
| | δ Centauri..... | 12 3 | -50 14 26.94 | 15 19 56.57 | 32.40 |
| | δ Virginis..... | 12 51 | + 3 51 57.30 | 38 46 30.13 | 30.37 |
| | θ Virginis..... | 13 5 | - 5 4 44.01 | 29 49 47.16 | 32.84 |
| | α Virginis..... | 13 20 | -10 42 41.51 | 24 11 50.27 | 31.17 |
| | | | | | 31.78 |
| | | | | | Promedio 31.93 |
| O Marzo 27..... | α² Cancri..... | 8 53 | +12° 11' 41.46 | 47° 6' 13.34 | -34° 54' |
| | κ Cancri..... | 9 3 | +11 1 6.47 | 45 55 38.64 | 31.88 |
| | ψ Velorum..... | 9 27 | -40 5 20.52 | 5 10 49.00 | 32.17 |
| | ο Leonis..... | 9 36 | +10 17 15.44 | 45 11 47.82 | 32.38 |
| | α Antliae..... | 10 23 | -30 37 41.08 | 4 16 51.52 | 32.60 |
| | ν Leonis..... | 11 32 | - 0 20 47.45 | 34 33 44.76 | 32.21 |
| | π Virginis..... | 11 56 | + 7 5 45.93 | 42 0 18.56 | 32.63 |
| | δ Centauri..... | 12 3 | -50 14 27.87 | 15 19 56.96 | 30.91 |
| | δ Corvi..... | 12 25 | -16 2 5.72 | 18 52 26.25 | 31.97 |
| | δ Virginis..... | 12 51 | + 3 51 57.30 | 38 46 29.34 | 32.04 |
| | | | | | Promedio 32.03 |
| O Marzo 31..... | α² Cancri..... | 8 53 | +12° 11' 41.61 | 47° 6' 12.59 | -34° 54' |
| | κ Cancri..... | 9 3 | +11 1 6.60 | 45 55 37.43 | 30.98 |
| | α Hydrae..... | 9 23 | - 8 16 59.17 | 26 37 31.54 | 30.83 |
| | χ Carinae..... | 9 27 | -40 5 21.22 | 5 10 50.38 | 30.71 |
| | μ Leonis..... | 9 47 | +26 25 1.86 | 61 19 32.89 | 30.84 |
| | μ Hydrae..... | 10 21 | -16 23 41.69 | 18 30 48.80 | 31.03 |
| | δ Centauri..... | 12 3 | -50 14 29.11 | 15 19 59.76 | 30.49 |
| | γ Corvi..... | 12 11 | -17 3 45.87 | 17 50 44.36 | 29.35 |
| | β Comae Ber..... | 13 7 | +28 18 53.04 | 63 13 24.97 | 30.23 |
| | α Virginis..... | 13 20 | -10 42 42.14 | 24 11 48.77 | 31.93 |
| | τ Virginis..... | 13 57 | + 1 57 37.50 | 36 52 9.40 | 31.91 |
| | θ Centauri..... | 14 1 | -35 56 44.64 | 1 2 13.56 | 31.08 |
| | κ Virginis..... | 14 8 | - 9 52 25.19 | 25 2 6.07 | 31.26 |
| | | | | | Promedio 30.89 |
| O Abril 2..... | α Antliae..... | 10 27 | -30° 37' 42.10 | 4° 16' 49.57 | -34° 54' |
| | ν Hydrae..... | 10 45 | -15 44 28.88 | 19 10 1.88 | 31.67 |
| | α Crateris..... | 10 55 | -17 50 19.57 | 17 4 11.08 | 30.76 |
| | χ Leonis..... | 11 0 | + 7 48 15.01 | 42 42 45.87 | 30.65 |
| | ξ Hydrae..... | 11 28 | -31 22 48.25 | 3 31 43.97 | 30.86 |
| | δ Centauri..... | 12 3 | -50 14 29.67 | 15 19 59.36 | 32.22 |
| | ε Virginis..... | 12 57 | +11 25 20.70 | 46 19 52.41 | 30.31 |
| | β Comae Ber..... | 13 7 | +28 18 53.80 | 63 13 24.89 | 31.71 |
| | ε Centauri..... | 13 34 | -53 1 38.58 | 18 7 7.29 | 31.09 |
| | 82 Virginis..... | 13 37 | - 8 16 7.10 | 26 38 23.99 | 31.29 |
| | | | | | Promedio 31.17 |
| O Abril 3..... | κ Velorum..... | 9 19 | -54° 38' 34.30 | 19° 44' 4.52 | -34° 54' |
| | ο Leonis..... | 9 36 | +10 17 15.61 | 45 11 46.25 | 29.78 |
| | ε Leonis..... | 9 40 | +24 10 31.16 | 59 5 2.58 | 30.64 |
| | λ Hydrae..... | 10 6 | -11 55 35.32 | 22 58 55.18 | 31.42 |
| | μ Hydrae..... | 10 21 | -16 23 41.96 | 18 30 48.75 | 30.50 |
| | ξ Hydrae..... | 11 28 | -31 22 48.44 | 3 31 42.94 | 30.71 |
| | β Virginis..... | 11 46 | + 2 15 6.07 | 37 9 37.77 | 31.38 |
| | β Can. Ven..... | 12 29 | +41 49 38.05 | 76 44 9.76 | 31.70 |
| | α Virginis..... | 13 20 | -10 42 42.35 | 24 11 49.11 | 31.46 |
| | ζ Virginis..... | 13 30 | - 0 9 21.20 | 34 45 10.15 | 31.35 |
| | ε Centauri..... | 13 34 | -53 1 38.90 | 18 7 7.89 | 31.01 |
| | | | | | Promedio 31.06 |

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE LA PLATA

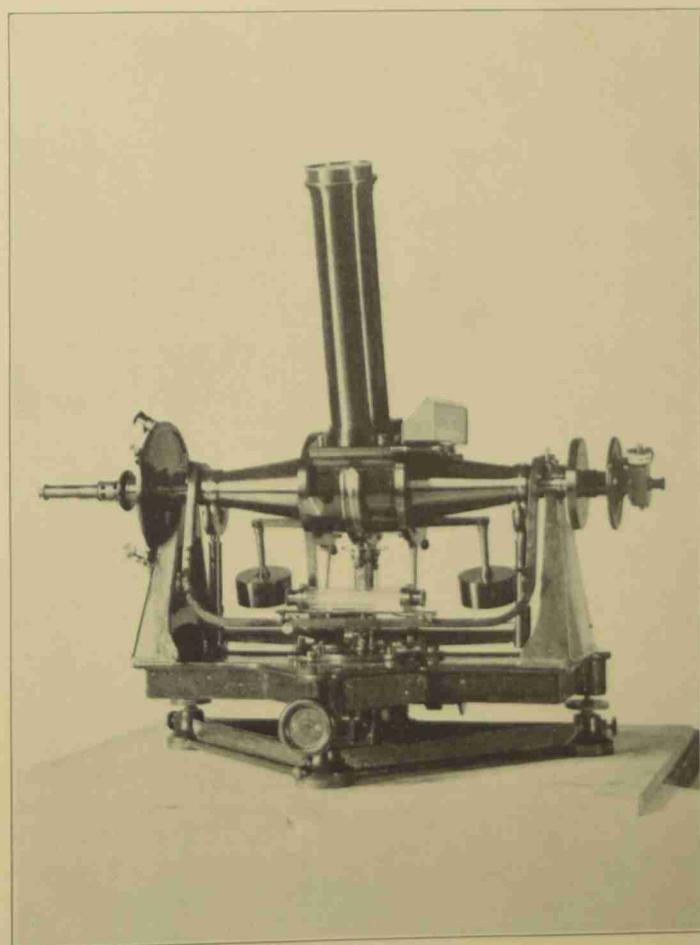
| Fecha | Estrella | Ascención Recta | Declinación | Distancia Zenital | Latitud |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1913 O Abril 15..... | μ Velorum | 10 43 | -48° 57' 54.57 | 14° 3' 24.17 | -34° 54' |
| | v Hydræ | 10 45 | -15 44 29.90 | 19 10 1.85 | 30.40 |
| | α Crateris | 10 55 | -17 50 20.72 | 17 4 10.73 | 31.75 |
| | χ Leonis | 11 0 | + 7 48 15.45 | 42 42 45.65 | 31.45 |
| | σ Virginis | 12 0 | + 9 12 46.83 | 44 7 17.82 | 30.20 |
| | δ Centauri | 12 3 | -50 14 33.21 | 15 20 3.72 | 30.99 |
| | ζ Virginis | 13 30 | - 0 9 21.10 | 34 45 10.35 | 29.49 |
| | ϵ Centauri | 13 34 | -53 1 42.30 | 18 7 11.49 | 31.45 |
| | ι Virginis | 14 11 | - 5 35 25.78 | 29 19 4.14 | 30.81 |
| | | | | | Promedio 30.72 |
| O Abril 17..... | μ Velorum | 10 43 | -48° 57' 55.00 | 14° 3' 23.75 | -34° 54' |
| | v Hydræ | 10 45 | -15 44 30.02 | 19 10 0.65 | 31.25 |
| | α Crateris | 10 55 | -17 50 20.86 | 17 4 10.41 | 30.67 |
| | χ Leonis | 11 0 | + 7 48 15.53 | 42 42 46.07 | 31.27 |
| | β Crateris | 11 7 | -22 21 17.07 | 12 33 13.46 | 30.54 |
| | δ Centauri | 12 3 | -50 14 33.71 | 15 20 3.14 | 30.53 |
| | δ Corvi | 12 25 | -16 2 7.80 | 18 52 23.68 | 30.57 |
| | γ Virginis | 13 37 | - 8 15 7.93 | 26 38 22.57 | 31.48 |
| | τ Virginis | 13 57 | + 1 57 37.92 | 36 52 9.86 | 30.50 |
| | θ Centauri | 14 1 | -35 56 47.49 | 1 2 15.98 | 31.94 |
| | κ Virginis | 14 8 | - 9 52 25.91 | 25 2 5.87 | 31.51 |
| | ϕ Virginis | 14 23 | - 1 50 35.16 | 25 2 5.87 | 31.78 |
| | | | | | Promedio 31.10 |
| O Abril 18..... | μ Velorum | 10 43 | -48° 57' 55.17 | 14° 3' 23.02 | -34° 54' |
| | v Hydræ | 10 45 | -15 44 30.08 | 19 9 59.40 | 32.15 |
| | α Crateris | 10 55 | -17 50 20.93 | 17 4 9.52 | 29.48 |
| | χ Leonis | 11 0 | + 7 48 15.57 | 42 42 45.97 | 30.45 |
| | β Crateris | 11 7 | -22 21 17.17 | 12 33 13.36 | 30.53 |
| | β Virginis | 11 46 | + 2 15 6.28 | 37 9 37.89 | 31.61 |
| | δ Corvi | 12 25 | -16 2 7.88 | 18 52 23.10 | 30.98 |
| | ϵ Centauri | 13 34 | -53 1 43.14 | 18 7 12.29 | 30.85 |
| | θ Centauri | 14 1 | -35 56 48.16 | 1 2 16.36 | 31.80 |
| | κ Virginis | 14 8 | - 9 52 25.94 | 25 2 5.50 | 31.44 |
| | ϕ Virginis | 14 23 | - 1 50 35.16 | 25 2 5.50 | 30.93 |
| | | | | | Promedio 30.97 |
| O Abril 19..... | α Crateris | 10 55 | -17° 50' 21.00 | 17° 4' 10.09 | -34° 54' |
| | χ Leonis | 11 0 | + 7 48 15.61 | 42 42 46.92 | 31.31 |
| | β Crateris | 11 7 | -22 21 17.27 | 12 33 14.07 | 31.37 |
| | ξ Hydræ | 11 28 | -31 22 51.04 | 3 31 41.65 | 32.69 |
| | δ Centauri | 12 3 | -50 14 34.25 | 15 20 2.95 | 31.30 |
| | θ Virginis | 13 5 | - 5 4 44.83 | 29 49 46.94 | 31.77 |
| | α Virginis | 13 20 | -10 42 43.29 | 24 11 48.72 | 32.01 |
| | κ Virginis | 14 8 | - 9 52 25.97 | 25 2 6.06 | 32.03 |
| | μ Virginis | 14 38 | - 5 17 7.01 | 29 37 24.44 | 31.45 |
| | α Librae | 14 46 | -15 41 7.50 | 19 13 24.12 | 31.62 |
| | | | | | Promedio 31.66 |
| E Abril 22..... | ξ Hydræ | 11 28 | -31° 22' 51.44 | 3° 31' 39.25 | -34° 54' |
| | v Leonis | 11 32 | - 0 20 47.64 | 34 33 42.97 | 30.69 |
| | β Virginis | 11 46 | + 2 15 6.40 | 37 9 38.48 | 30.61 |
| | σ Virginis | 12 0 | + 9 12 47.27 | 44 7 18.52 | 32.08 |
| | δ Centauri | 12 3 | -50 14 34.95 | 15 20 4.77 | 31.25 |
| | θ Virginis | 13 5 | - 5 4 44.83 | 29 49 47.64 | 30.18 |
| | α Virginis | 13 20 | -10 42 43.34 | 24 11 48.28 | 32.47 |
| | ϵ Centauri | 13 34 | -53 1 44.22 | 18 7 13.78 | 31.62 |
| | θ Centauri | 14 1 | -35 56 48.90 | 1 2 16.92 | 30.44 |
| | μ Virginis | 14 38 | - 5 17 7.01 | 29 37 24.43 | 31.98 |
| | α Librae | 14 46 | -15 41 7.64 | 19 13 22.53 | 31.44 |
| | | | | | Promedio 31.16 |



CASILLA PARA EL TELESCOPIO ZENITAL WANSCHAFF
PABELLÓN PARA LOS SISMÓGRAFOS



EL TELESCOPIO ZENITAL WANSCHAFF



EL INSTRUMENTO DE PASAJES REPSOLD



| Fecha | Estrella | Ascensión Recta | Declinación | Distancia Zenital | Latitud |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1913 E Abril 24..... | χ Leonis..... | 11 0 | + 7° 48' 15.85 | 42° 42' 46.67 | - 34° 54' |
| | β Crateris..... | 11 7 | - 22 21 17.65 | 12 33 12.05 | 30.82 |
| | τ Leonis..... | 11 23 | + 3 19 57.51 | 38 14 28.44 | 29.70 |
| | ξ Hydrae..... | 11 28 | - 31 22 51.67 | 3 31 38.33 | 30.93 |
| | π Virginis..... | 11 56 | + 7 5 47.04 | 42 0 17.37 | 30.00 |
| | δ Centauri..... | 12 3 | - 50 14 35.39 | 15 20 5.16 | 30.33 |
| | ϵ Centauri..... | 13 34 | - 53 1 44.78 | 18 7 14.56 | 30.23 |
| | γ_2 Virginis..... | 13 37 | - 8 16 8.06 | 26 38 22.61 | 30.22 |
| | ζ Centauri..... | 13 50 | - 46 51 54.18 | 11 57 23.43 | 30.67 |
| | μ Virginis..... | 14 38 | - 5 17 7.00 | 29 37 23.38 | 30.75 |
| | α Librae..... | 14 46 | - 15 41 7.72 | 19 13 22.60 | 30.38 |
| | | | | | Promedio 30.40 |

If we multiply the mean latitude as determined by each series by the number of stars in the series, and assume that the existing errors are accidental we have as a mean of the 200 determinations:

$$\text{Latitude} = -34^\circ 54' 30.93 \pm 0.04.$$

As stated above, however, no graduation corrections of the circles have been applied. When readings are made upon the stars at various zenith distances from 0° to 60° , these errors are largely compensating, but since the nadir is read with the instrument in a constant position the same graduation comes into use every time, so long as the instrument remains in this clamp. The circles have not been rotated with respect to the axis, and consequently any error of this graduation affects the determination of the latitude. If we take the mean of the 84 stars observed with the instrument clamp east, the resulting latitude is

$$\phi = -34^\circ 54' 30.50,$$

while the mean of the 116 stars observed clamp west gives

$$\phi = -34^\circ 54' 31.25.$$

This difference of 0.75 cannot be investigated until further study of the graduations of the circles has been made.

Previous determinations of the latitude of this Observatory have been made by Beuf in 1887, by Lederer in 1907, and by Porro in 1908.

Si multiplicamos la latitud media como determinada en cada serie, por el número de estrellas en la serie y admitimos que el error existente es accidental, tenemos como media de 200 determinaciones

$$\phi = -34^\circ 54' 30.93 \pm 0.04.$$

Sin embargo como hemos establecido arriba, no han sido aplicadas correcciones a las graduaciones del círculo. Cuando las lecturas de las distancias zenitales de las estrellas varían de 0° a 60° , estos errores son en gran parte compensados, pero porque el nadir se lee con el instrumento en una posición determinada, la misma graduación se usa cada vez, tanto como el instrumento quede en este afrente. Los círculos no han sido girados con respecto a su eje, y por consiguiente cualquier error de esta graduación afecta la determinación de la latitud. Si nosotros tomamos la media de las 84 estrellas observadas con este instrumento, posición al este, la latitud resultante es

$$\phi = -34^\circ 54' 30.50.$$

Mientras la media de 116 estrellas observadas al oeste es de

$$\phi = -34^\circ 54' 31.25.$$

Esta diferencia de 0.75 no puede ser investigada hasta que no se haga otro estudio de las graduaciones del círculo.

Determinaciones previas de la latitud de este Observatorio han sido hechas por Beuf en 1887,

The results, each reduced to the latitude of the meridian circle, are

Beuf: $-34^{\circ} 54' 31.''83$

Lederer: $-34^{\circ} 54' 30.''58$

Porro: $-34^{\circ} 54' 25.''52$.

If then we adopt the mean of the 200 determinations above as the provisional latitude of the Gautier meridian circle as determined with the meridian circle we have the value

$$\phi = -34^{\circ} 54' 30.''93,$$

a result which differs $0.''93$ from the original determination of Beuf, $0.''35$ from that of Lederer, and $5.''41$ from that of Porro.

por Lederer en 1907, y por Porro en 1908. Los resultados reducidos a la latitud del círculo meridiano Gautier son

Beuf: $-34^{\circ} 54' 31.''83$,

Lederer: $-34^{\circ} 54' 30.''58$,

Porro: $-34^{\circ} 54' 25.''52$.

Entonces si nosotros adoptamos la media de las 200 determinaciones de arriba como la latitud provisional del círculo meridiano Gautier, como determinada con el círculo meridiano, tenemos el valor de

$$\phi = -34^{\circ} 54' 30.''93,$$

resultado que difiere de $0.''93$ de la determinación original de Beuf, $0.''35$ de la de Lederer, y $5.''41$ de la de Porro.