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An account of the trigonometrical survey, carried on in the years 1797, 1798, and 1799

Mudge

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(H.2.)

XX. An Account of the Trigonometrical Survey, carried on in the Years 1797, 1798, and 1799, by Order of Marquis Cornwallis, Master-General of the Ordnance. By Captain William Mudge, of the Royal Artillery, F.R.S. Communicated by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, F.R.S.

Read July 3, 1800.

INTRODUCTION.

Having interspersed in the following Paper, with as much attention to brevity as the subject admits, every intelligence relating to the Trigonometrical Survey, I think it unnecessary to swell the bulk of the communication, by giving a long prefatory account of its progress since the year 1796.

The contents of the work now meeting the public eye, are important and numerous: I have divided it into sections. The first contains the calculations of the sides of the principal and secondary triangles extended over the country in 1797, 1798, and 1799; together with an account of the measurement of a new base line on Sedgemoor, and a short historical narrative of each year's operation. The second section contains the computed latitudes and longitudes of those places, on the western coast, intersected in 1795 and 1796, and also such others, since determined, as lie conveniently situated to the newly-observed meridians. This section also contains the directions of those meridians; one on Black Down, in Dorsetshire; another on Butterton Hill, in Devonshire; and another on St. Agnes Beacon,

in Cornwall. Among the contents are likewise to be numbered the bearings, distances, &c. of the stations and intersected objects, from the parallels and meridians.

The third and last section contains the triangles which have been carried over Essex, the western part of Kent, and portions of the counties joining the former, Suffolk and Hertfordshire. It is with satisfaction I am enabled to state, that Mr. Gardner, the chief Draftsman, with his assistants, has almost completed the Survey of this extensive tract, which, no doubt, like the map of Kent, will be given to the public: the materials for these different surveys are ample, and will be found in this section, which concludes with the altitudes of the stations and mean refractions.

Before I had advanced far in my work, I entertained ideas of condensing all the *data* in my possession, and distributing them in it; but, when I found my paper would, in that case, be too large for the Philosophical Transactions, I desisted, contenting myself with presenting little more than a moiety: it is, even now, of inconvenient magnitude, but I could not, with propriety, still farther abridge it, for I have, in several instances, rejected important matter. I shall, therefore, take an early opportunity of compiling a fourth account, in which will be given the latitudes and longitudes of those places, in Essex, Kent, &c. found in the last section.

It is right I should observe that, knowing from experience, how liable surveyors are to mistake the names of places, and also, how utterly impracticable it is to detect errors, till the interiors of the great triangles have been filled up, I have been cautious to give only the distances of such objects as could not be easily mistaken. I do not mean to insinuate that, among

the great number now published, instances may not be found of misnomers, or even wrong bearings; but I rely with great confidence on their general accuracy, and particularly on those constituting the surveys of Essex and the northern shore of the Thames, as the whole of them have been verified by Mr. GARDNER. Indeed this is to be understood as holding good throughout the last section, in which are 375 triangles. In our former accounts of this survey, we were particularly guarded in not intermixing their contents with distances determined from numerous doubtful intersections; and experience has hitherto not detected above three or four errors arising from wrong bearings or misnomers. Previously, indeed, to the compilation of them, a great part of the objects in Sussex, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight, were verified by Mr. GARDNER, in process of an extensive survey, carried on by the order, and performed for the service, of the Board of Ordnance. This gentleman will also have it in his power to detect any errors, if such exist, in the names of places to the westward; as the Master General has been pleased to issue his directions for the survey of Devonshire, and as much of Somersetshire and Cornwall as will square the work.

I have mentioned, in the body of the account, that the President and Council of the Royal Society, were pleased to accede to the request made by the Honorable Board of Ordnance, to entrust to my care, the circular instrument used by the late Major General Roy, in his well known operation. It has already been found highly useful, and will shortly prove to be still more so, as one theodolite will be employed in carrying the above orders of Marquis Cornwallis into effect, while the other is used in carrying a meridional line through the country; an undertaking begun, and partly executed.

MDCCC.

Before I close this Introduction, I am to announce, that Mr. ISAAC DALBY, no longer able to endure the fatigues incident to the service, has retired from it; and it would be a matter of injustice, if I were not to acknowledge the extent of his services, his unremitted labour, and attention. But, whilst I lament the loss of a man so perfectly calculated to assist me in this arduous undertaking, I derive every consolation from a knowledge, founded on experience, of the talents and abilities of Mr. Simon Woolcot, his successor.

SECTION FIRST.

1. Particulars relating to the Operations of the Year 1797.

The principal object proposed to be accomplished this year, was the determination of the directions of meridians at proper stations, in order to afford the necessary *data* for computing the latitudes and longitudes of places intersected in the surveys of 1795 and 1796.

From errors which are the result of computations made on the supposition of the earth's surface being a plane, it is expedient that new directions of meridians should be observed, when the operations are extended, in eastern or western directions, over spaces of sixty miles from fixed meridians. The distance from Dover to the Land's End being upwards of 300 miles, it becomes necessary, on this principle, that four directions of meridians should be observed; which, with that of Greenwich, amounts to five, dividing this space into six nearly equal parts.

Whatever be the stations farther to the westward, which offer

themselves as fit places for these observations, Dunnose in the Isle of Wight presents itself as highly eligible, not only because it is removed the necessary distance from the meridian of Greenwich, but also because it commands a most extensive view of the western coast: therefore, as the direction of the meridian was observed on this station in 1793, (see Philosophical Transactions for 1795, p. 517.) it became necessary to fix on three places only.

In the selection of these stations, it was our wish to have found such as should lie nearly in the same parallel, each intermediate one being visible from those east and west of it; by which means, the differences of latitude between their respective parallels would be accurately determined.

When the party was at Dunnose, in the year 1793, a hill at a very considerable distance, in a direction very nearly west, was seen just rising out of the horizon. It then occurred to us that this spot would, at some future period, be a very proper one for a station whereon a new direction of the meridian might be observed. Experience, in the Survey of 1795, led us to believe this hill was actually Black Down in Dorsetshire; therefore it was determined that our operations should commence at that station, and the event verified the truth of our suppositions.

The party took the field early in April, as observations on the Pole Star, for the purpose in question, are made with superior advantage at this season of the year, because the star comes to its greatest elongations from the meridian at those times, when the sun produces little tremor in the air, by which means, the staff to which the Pole Star is referred, in good weather, is easily perceived.

As the high land in the vicinity of Teignmouth, in Devonshire,

cuts off all view of the southern extremity of Dartmoor from Black Down, the necessary alternative was, the firing of lights on some remote station, communicating with Butterton. Rippin Tor was quickly discovered to be the most proper spot; and that eminence would, in every point of view, be a most eligible one for a new direction of the meridian, if the hills in the middle of the moor were not considerably higher. It was, therefore, chosen only with a view of being subservient to the purpose of finding the latitude of Butterton.

In making observations on the Pole Star, the same precautions were taken to ensure accuracy, as were observed at Dunnose and Beachy Head in the year 1793; (see Phil. Trans. for 1795, p. 460.) I shall, therefore, not enumerate them, but content myself with observing, that no pains were spared in this performance.

From Black Down, the party removed to Butterton; at which place but few observations were made, the weather being either tempestuous or hazy, during the greatest part of the time we were at that station: they were, however, made under favourable circumstances, in other respects, and are therefore likely to afford accurate results.

As in the case of Rippin Tor, with respect to Black Down, so Hensbarrow, in Cornwall, was selected as the spot for connecting St. Agnes Beacon with the station on Butterton; for these latter are not visible from each other, the high land about St. Austle, on the northern part of which is situated Hens or Hengist barrow, being higher and intermediate. The staff to which the lights and star were referred, was placed on a hill called Hemmerdon Ball, a secondary station in the series of 1795.

On the 1st of May, the party proceeded to St. Agnes Beacon; at

which place the observations were completed on the 8th. The staff for connecting the observations made on the Pole Star with those made on the lights fired at Hensbarrow, was placed near Peranzabulo; which spot is laid down in the plan, Pl. XXVII.

After these directions of meridians were determined, we proceeded with the survey, and from St. Agnes Beacon repaired to Trevose Head, a promontory on the northern coast of Cornwall. The ascent from the sea to the station on this headland being very gradual and unobstructed, we took the opportunity of finding its altitude by means of the transit instrument. The levelling was begun on the 30th of May, and finished the following day; from which operation, it was found that the height of the station above low water-mark was 274,2 feet; which is, probably, within six inches of the truth. This base of altitude, will afford the means of computing the heights of the stations in the north of Devon, and also of verifying those in the western part of Cornwall. (See Phil. Trans. for 1797, p. 471.)

In giving an account of this and similar articles, it is my intention merely to set forth the order in which the different parts of the survey have been performed. It would be prolix, and perhaps, unnecessary, to assign the reasons for the choice of each station. In the present instance, however, it may not be improper to observe, that a station called Black Down, near Lydford, was selected for the purpose of carrying distances into the north of Devon, by means of the side formed by that station and Carraton Hill. The difficulty of running up the series of triangles from the west, (and it might have been also added, towards the north,) is mentioned in the account of 1797. A tract of country exists in Cornwall, possessing the same characteristic features with Dartmoor, and has thrown in our

way equal embarrassments. The station called Carraton Hill, is situated on its southern extremity, from which no part of the north of Cornwall can be seen: it, therefore, became expedient to erect a staff on the top of the rugged hill Brown Willy, (a spot not accessible to the instrument,) and afterwards to content ourselves with surveying round it. This resolution became the more necessary, as by means of it, the triangles in the west of Devon will be hereafter connected with those in the north of Cornwall, in a shorter and more direct way than from the sides in the more southern country. In order, therefore, to observe the staff erected on this station, the instrument was taken a second time to Bodmin Down. The station named Cadon Barrow, near Camelford, and those on St. Stephen's Down, near Launceston, were also visited; at which time it was judged expedient to discontinue the operations in Devonshire.

In proceeding along the southern coast, in the years 1795 and 1796, with a single chain of triangles, we acted in conformity with our instructions. It was, in many points of view, the most eligible mode of proceeding; and particularly in that which regarded an early determination of the latitudes and longitudes of the great head-lands in the channel, and also of the Scilly Isles.

When the operations above spoken of were completed, and those instructions carried into full execution, (ample materials being provided for ascertaining the situations of every remarkable point on the English side of the channel,) the want of a spot in the southern part of Cornwall, for the measurement of a base, was felt and regretted; we were, therefore, unwilling to introduce errors, if any should exist, from the sides in Cornwall, into the north of Devon: our operations were consequently discontinued.

From Devonshire we proceeded to the eastward, for the purpose of carrying on a second series of triangles. These were necessarily intended to originate from the side which connects the station on Beacon Hill, near Amesbury, with that on Wingreen Hill, near Shaftesbury.

In the month of July, the observations were completed at the station on the Mendip Hills, after which the instrument was taken to Bradley Knoll; Dundry Beacon, near Bristol; Lansdown and Farley Down; the station on Lansdown being chosen rather for a secondary than a principal place of observation.

From Bradley Knoll, to which place the instrument was carried from Farley Down, we proceeded to Westbury Down, and from thence to Beacon Hill, near Amesbury; because it was necessary that a new point on the range near Marlborough, commonly named St. Ann's Hills, should be observed. The station formerly chosen at the eastern extremity of this range, and observed in 1794, (see Phil. Trans. 1795, p. 471.) was this year found to be useless, as the high land, on the same range, prevented it from being seen at Lansdown: two others were, therefore, selected to the westward of the former, and observed from Beacon Hill; one for the purpose of connecting with Lansdown, and a station near Symmond's Hall, in Gloucestershire; and the other with Inkpin Beacon. The particular circumstances of this range, both as to situation and height, have thrown great impediments in the way of the survey, and are the means of cutting off, in a considerable degree, the connection between the southern triangles and those which have been since carried on in the midland of the kingdom. From Amesbury the party proceeded to Inkpin Beacon, near Hungerford, where the operations terminated.

The stations chosen and observed this year, but not visited with the instrument, were Monymoor, near Penhow; the mountain Twymbawlin, near Newport; and Scilly Point, in Glamorganshire. These stations in South Wales will connect with three in Somersetshire, also selected this season; one on Bleak Down, which is situated on the western extremity of the Mendip range; a second on Brent Beacon; and a third on the Quantock Hills.

Subsequent to the operations on Salisbury Plain, enquiries had been often made after a spot on which a third base might be measured. Experience had almost convinced us that, if Sedgemoor were excepted, the southern part of England did not contain one of sufficient extent for a base of three miles. Aware, therefore, of the imperfect state in which our work must rest, without a fresh base, Mr. Dalby and myself passed over into South Wales, and examined the extensive level between the new Passage House and Cardigan. After, however, a very diligent search, we could not find any spot, four miles in length, sufficiently unobstructed. The advantages which the situation itself holds out, are so great, that we should not have scrupled to dispense with a desideratum, heretofore required, of the base being one continued line. So much, however, is this flat cut up with rbynes and ditches, that we were not able to find any point from which two right lines might be measured, and so inclined to each other as to afford, by means of an including angle, a third side of five miles in length: necessity, therefore, compelled us to think of measuring a base on Sedgemoor, which we immediately examined. That which relates to this situation, will be found in an ensuing article: it is now only necessary to observe, that we concluded the operations of 1797, after the practicability of measuring a base upon it had been decided in the affirmative.

ART. II. Angles taken in the Year 1797.

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Pole star and Abbotsbury staff, Al	oril 17, morning -	104	10 20	5.75	preterred.
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	19, morning	104			
	19, afternoon	98		500000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	20, morning -	104			
	20, afternoon		12 3		
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	At Butterton.				
Hemmerdon Ball and Rippin Tor	a make Akink	121	17	7,25 }	7.75
Hemmerdon Ball and Hensbarrow	Bridge Avilly	un Tigan		3,5	17/3
	The state of the s	1	52 2	5,25 }	4.5
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	7, morning •	97	4 14	+	
	7, afternoon -	91 :	29 12	2	
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On	St. Agnes Beacon.				
Hensbarrow and Trevose Head		47	0 0	0.75	
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Pole star and Peranzabulo staff, M			0 45		
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	22, afternoon -	44	0 33	,25	
	23, morning	38 2	6 9		
A	t Trevose Head.				
St. Agnes Beacon and Hensbarrow	r s usudano use uv	65 4	3 42	.75]	
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Bodmin Down and Cadon Barrow	42 3	3 43 } rejec- 46,5 } ted.
		51,75 }52
At Hensbarrow.		73-1/3 3 mm/d
St. Agnes Beacon and Trevose Head	67 (5 13,25 } 13,25
Bodmin Down and Trevose Head		13,25 \\ 17,75 \\ 19,25 \\\ \}18,5
4. P. L. D.		19,25 \$ 10,5
At Bodmin Down.		
Hensbarrow and Trevose Head	68 21	57,25 }58,25
Trevose Head and Cadon Barrow	71 55	26,75 }27
Carraton Hill and staff on Brown Willy	52 3	59,5 }
Control of the Property William	7	4,5
Carraton Hill and picket on Brown Willy	51 36	11 }11
Cadon Barrow and staff on Brown Willy	30 58	13 }13
Cadon Barrow and picket on Brown Willy	31 26	0,25
On Cadon Barrow.		3,25 } 1,75
Trevose Head and direction post on Bodmin Down	68 7	53,75
		54,25 54,25
Direction post on Bodmin Down and staff on Brown Willy	41 12	
Direction post on Bodmin Down and picket on Brown Willy		39 39,25
THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF	40 40	34,75 }35,25
Tresparrot Down and staff on Brown Willy	100 20	55 (54.75
Tresparrot Down and picket on Brown Willy	100 53	57
Al Treaton Hard	19 19 1	1 } 1
At St. Stephen's Down.		A Aurice Desire
Staff on Brown Willy and Warbstow	41 18	3 24,25 }25
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Trigonometrical Survey.

Ingonometrical Survey.				55
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	90		40,75 41	}41
Broadbury Down and Black Down	45	34 3	36 D	
day Enoll - 37 47 57		4	11,75	}42,25
Black Down and Carraton Hill	91		13,25]
Carraton Hill and Kit Hill		1	13,5	}12,75
Black Down and Kit Hill		1 !	ALV OIL	Ferlay
Conc.	54 Rendices	16	13	
At Maker.	· ·			
Carraton Hill and Black Down			-	
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At Carraton Hill.		180	idad	non-P
Black Down and Maker Heights				
4)40+1 - 02	74	5 2	2,5	22,5
Trevose Head and Bodmin Down	77 :		7,75	
2 0 0 0 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	9,25	}18,5
At Black Down.				a Albara
Maker Heights and Carraton Hill	52 4	0	7.75	land T
Carraton Hill and St. Stephen's Down			7,75	9,75
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St. Stephen's Down and Broadbury Down	66 4	9 5	7,5	58
Carraton Hill and Kit Hill	13 1		"," "	30
At Landown.	-3 -	~ >		
On the Mendip Hills.				Mingen
Dundon Beacon and Bleak Down	85 1	5 50	0.25	
On Farley Boson.		59	7.75	1,25
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Bleak Down and Brent Knoll	29 1	1 35	5,757	
		35	1,25	39,25
Bleak Down and Dundry Beacon	the Althur	41	,75]	
34.45	33 3		3,5	30,5
4 B 2				

The Account of a

Determin				Mean.
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Lansdown and Farley Down	19		58,75	
Farley Down and Westbury Down	ingranaum.		17	16,75
adratile to the mode	abelli 13°	55	18,25	}17,5
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			58,75	>58,5
Farley Down and Dundry Beacon	- 60	48 36	0,25	Current
(1) 10 mm (1) 1	una and		15,75	}15,5
Farley Down and Bradley Knoll	- 70	43	18,5	19,75
At Dun In Dance			21	Cantillin
At Dundry Beacon.				
Tickenham Down and Grey Hill	- 37	44	2,25	3,75
Tickenham Down and Kingsweston	- 60	3	6,25	28,75
Kingsweston and Grey Hill	22	19	23,5	Trence
			27,75	}25,75
Bleak Down and Grey Hill	120	0	23	25
Lansdown and station on the Mendip Hills	- 83	34	16,25	318
Farley Down and Mendip Hills	- 60	52	19,75	Carrat
March 40.75 112	souls but a	wat	23	}22
Mendip and Bleak Down	54	34	25,75	}25,5
At Lansdown.				
Kingsweston and Dundry	36	38	29	
On Faulan Daniel				
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St. Ann's Hill and Westbury Down	Hould have	44 E b	10,75	11,75
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			34,25	,

Trigonometrical Survey. 553 Between Mean. Westbury Down and Mendip Hills 51,75 Bradley Knoll and Mendip Hills 23,75 Mendip Hills and Dundry Beacon 49 31 15,25 \rejec-21,5 Sted. On Bradley Knoll. 101 23 56,5 Mendip Hills and Westbury Down 0 1,75 Westbury Down and Beacon Hill 30,5 7 28 44 St. Ann's Hill and Westbury Down 45,25 46,5 Westbury Down and Milk Hill 10 12 49,5 53,25 }51,5 Beacon Hill and Wingreen 57 50 38,25 Beacon Hill and Bull Barrow 98 34 31 33,5 34 Wingreen and Bull Barrow 52,75 }52 40 43 51,25 Bull Barrow and Ash Beacon 3,25 Ash Beacon and Mendip Hills Mendip Hills and Farley Down 63 0 21,5 D At Bull Barrow. Ash Beacon and Mintern Bradley Knoll and Wingreen 42 55 32,75 At Pilsden Hill.

Mintern and Ash Beacon

The Account of a

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Between					, a Mean.
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Ash Beacon and Bull Barrow		• .	noted the		94,14,22

On Westbury Down.

Beacon Hill and Bradley Knoll	not y	Brudle	nO .	114 12	18,25 18,5 18,75
Bradley Knoll and Mendip Hills	- 19		ner Days	40 48	1 1,75 1,75
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St. Ann's Hill and Beacon Hill	-	-	in a	52 26	42,25 43,25 }42,75
Beacon Hill and Milk Hill	-	-	- 100		31 33,5

Beacon Hill (Amesbury.)

Bradley Knoll and Westbury Down		-			HOVE 3	3	4 15
Inkpin Down and Milk Hill -		-		-		6 1	4 58
Inkpin Down and St. Ann's Hill	-		*		MIT ATT	0 5	57,75 }57,75
Westbury Down and Milk Hill	12		-			II	1 9
Westbury Down and St. Ann's Hill				-11	ott vald	6 3.	9,25 } 7,75

On Inkpin Down.

White Horse Hill and Highele	ere	4.	133 27	57,25 }57,5
Highelere and Beacon Hill				52,25 }53,25
Beacon Hill and Hewish	-		51 53	31,25 33,5 35 33,25

ART. III. Particulars relating to the Operations of the Year 1798.

The object first attained this year, consisted in a trigonometrical survey of the counties adjacent to the northern and southern shores of the Thames.

In the last communication it will be seen, that the survey of Kent had been carried on from the sea-coast, till it reached the range which runs eastward from Wrotham through Holling-bourn, and there terminated. The country to the northward could not be surveyed, because the view from General Roy's station at Wrotham is almost entirely cut off, in that direction. In order, therefore, to obtain a base for the purpose, when the party arrived at Wrotham, a new station was chosen, to the eastward of the former one, and the distance between them accurately measured; by which means, together with the included angle at the old station, and the distance of it from Severndroog Tower, on Shooter's Hill, a new distance was found, which became a base for the survey proposed.

The chief draftsmen and surveyors belonging to the Drawing-room in the Tower, attended our operations in this county, and also those afterwards carried on in Essex. It was, indeed, for their immediate service, that we renewed the survey in this quarter, as the Master-General had given directions to prepare ample materials for completing the map which meets the public eye with this article.

The stations in Kent, besides that of Wrotham, were Gravesend, Gad's Hill, and the Isle of Sheppey; those in Essex were Hadleigh, South End, and Prittlewell. Observations made from these places afforded data for the proposed survey: after they were completed, the small circular instrument supplied the

place of the great one, and was used, with good effect, in carrying on the subsequent operations in this quarter.

In our Paper published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1795, an observation is made, of the necessity then existing for the measurement of a base on Salisbury Plain, in consequence of resolutions taken to inclose Sedgemoor: an act for which purpose was passed a few years ago, and partly carried into execution in 1797. At this time, however, King's Sedgemoor was only set out into parochial allotments, as exhibited in Plate XXVIII. accompanying this Account. The ditches, represented by lines on this plan, were generally ten feet broad, and five feet deep; but the principal and secondary drains were much wider, the first being thirty, and the last twenty-five, feet in breadth. The subdivisions on the Moor, or the individual allotments of it, were not traced out in the Somerton quarter, at this time, the task being deferred till the latter part of the following year. The measurement, therefore, of this base, in an early part of the season, became necessary, because fewer obstacles were then expected to present themselves.

As it appeared that many instances would probably occur, in which a chain of 50 feet in length would be useful, if not absolutely necessary, one was provided by Mr. Ramsden, in the winter; its make and form being precisely similar to those of the larger chains, used in the measurement of our former bases. Such a chain did, indeed, prove highly serviceable in the subsequent operation; as the handles of the 100-feet chain would very often have had their places in ditches, or been so situated on their banks, as to leave imperfect means of correctly placing the register heads under the handles.

The apparatus for the measurement, consisting of the tressels

belonging to the Royal Society, pickets, iron heads, and a new set of coffers, were sent to Somerton, after Mr. GARDNER had been furnished with the means of proceeding with the survey before spoken of.

The measurement was begun in July, and finished in August; in the course of which, very little interruption arose from any inclemency of weather. It is unnecessary to enter minutely into a description of the difficulties which arose from the frequent intervention of ditches; let it suffice to observe, that, possessed of the 50-feet chain, these were rendered less material than they would otherwise have been.

When we arrived at that point which ends with the 114th chain, an offset was taken, and 19 chains measured, in a direction perfectly parallel to that of the base, at the extremity of which we returned into the base itself, and continued the measurement. This interruption proceeded from an accidental and unforeseen circumstance; a great ditch having been excavated in a direction coincident with that of the base, while the measurement was going on at the upper end of it. This, however, cannot be the means of introducing any sensible inaccuracy; for, to proceed in this matter correctly, when it became necessary to take an offset, a silver wire was let fall from the register head, having a plummet, under the point of which a small dot was made, on a stake driven firmly into the ground. The great theodolite was then placed over the stake, and the instrument accurately adjusted over the dot. A diaphragm, whose aperture was $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, was then put over the object-glass of the transit telescope, which was afterwards directed towards the staff at Lugshorn Corner, and then moved round, till it exactly made a right angle with the base. The telescope being sufficiently MDCCC. 4 C

depressed, a peg was driven into the ground, with its centre nearly under the cross wires; after which, a pin was moved on the surface of the peg, as directed by a person looking through the telescope, till it came to that point at which it bisected the angle formed by the cross wires. The measurement was then carried on, in this new direction, a space of 19 chains, at the end of which, the same operations were repeated, and the old direction pursued. It does not seem probable, that an error amounting to more than $\frac{2}{10}$ of an inch, can have resulted from this procedure.

King's Sedgemoor being sufficiently level, the base was measured horizontally; an advantageous circumstance; but, from the soft texture of the soil, the pickets could not be driven into the ground so firmly as to be without some small degree of motion, in case a person stood close to them. Therefore, those who attended the handles of the chains, either used long stools, or placed themselves so as to divide the pressure arising from the weights of their bodies equally on each side of the pickets. The disturbances to which the register-heads were liable, did not discover themselves till a mile of the base had been measured; and, although it became probable that small errors only had resulted from the want of those precautions we afterwards followed, yet we considered what we had done as erroneous, and recommenced the measurement, with the advantage of experience. At present, I shall content myself with observing, that due attention was paid to all necessary minutiæ in this measurement, and refer those who are desirous of being more particularly informed, to the Philosophical Transactions for 1795, as the mode of proceeding on the present occasion was perfectly similar to that on Hounslow Heath.

After the conclusion of this operation, we proceeded to select such stations in the neighbourhood of the base, as might afford means of connecting it with the triangles carried on in the preceding year. The two chosen for this purpose, were Dundon Beacon, and a spot near the village of Moor Lynch; both nearer to their respective ends of the base than we wished to have found them; yet, as small rods of only an inch in diameter were placed on those stations, when they were observed from Dundon Beacon and Moor Lynch, and the same erected at the ends of the base, when they were observed from those stations, it becomes probable that very trifling errors resulted from this proceeding.

The station at Ash Beacon was visited subsequent to these just spoken of, and afterwards that on the Mendip Hills, for the purpose of taking the angle between Moor Lynch and Dundon Beacon. The operations of 1798 then terminated with a diligent search after some spot in Cornwall, for a base of only two or three miles in length: this search, however, was fruitless, as in fact we had reason to imagine it would prove to be; but we were not willing to relinquish the hope, that a piece of ground might be discovered proper for so confined a purpose. The contrary, however, being the case, the party returned to London in October.

ART. IV. Angles taken in the Year 1798.

At Wrotham. Station of 178	37.	
Between New Station and staff on Severndroog Tower -	94 19 30	Mean.
Station of 1798.		
Severndroog Tower and Gravesend	62 54 36,5 38,5 39,5	}38
170	0,7-2	

The Account of a

Between	At Gr	avesend	o noizi			er til	
				0	-		Mean.
Severndroog Tower and Wrothan	n	i adi di	The street	82	39	2 I 2 I	}2"
Severndroog Tower and Langdon	Hill	141161		95	53		1
				Ste and		59,25	
Langdon Hill and Hadleigh		-	-	34	54	49,5)
The state of the s						52,5	53
no nameli olan Japanii						57,5]"
Halstow and Hadleigh	•		041 19,	- 30	24	17	1
or of the banes that bare	195/02					19,75	19
Halstow and Gad's Hill	•	•	-	31	38	19,75	}21
Severndroog Tower and Hadleigh		aller stringer	i smh	130	25	22,25]
				130	->	51,5	\$50,75
	Isle of	Sheppey					
Gad's Hill and Halstow		11 5		.0	18		
	M terri			10	10	3,5	3
Halstow and Hadleigh -	of the	T31 27 D. F	unit me	The same	0	3,5	J ist
				31	28	23,5	24,25
Langdon Hill and Hadleigh					,	25]
Langdon Hill and Rayleigh	-				26		
			OF LINES	27	4	40	
	At H	alstore.					
Gad's Hill and Gravesend	-	-		24	18	21,25	1
Gravesend and Hadleigh						21,25	}21,25
			SHE E	107	49	5,25	} 5,25
Hadleigh and Sheppey -				99	18	4	1 :
Gravesend and centre of Rayleigh	Tower	201 3013	No. of	100	SA.	7.5	} °
Sheppey and Rayleigh Tower	-		201	111		200	
				95	40	57	
	At Ha	dleigh.	donied				
Sheppey and South End .	-	-	-	38	42	20	
Sheppey and Halstow -	-	-				33,5	
Gravesend and Halstow	-		-	41			
Langdon Hill and Gravesend	-			43		700	

Trigonometrical Sur	rvev.
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Between		,	" Mean.			
Gravesend and Severndroog Tower	26	16	56,75 }57,25			
Langdon Hill and Sheppey	134					
The Control of the Co	D HOUNDER'S					
At South End.						
Sheppey and Hadleigh	119	20	5			
At Langdon Hill.						
Gravesend and Severndroog		47	25 11 - 18-31			
Centre of Rayleigh Tower and Gravesend	122					
Station on Rayleigh Tower and centre of the same Tower		0				
Station on Rayleigh Tower and Danbury Spire -		18	The state of the s			
Severndroog Tower and Frierning	95	25	0			
Frierning Tower and Station on Rayleigh Tower	- 88	44	19			
Frierning and Danbury Spire		26				
Severndroog Tower and Brentwood Spire	66	26	39			
that for any one to be stored in the late.	Manual L					
At Triptree Heath. 1st St	ation.					
Tillingham Tower and Station on Rayleigh Tower	68	28	58			
Tillingham and Danbury Spire	100	28	21			
Station on Rayleigh Tower and Langdon Hill		25				
Station on Rayleigh Tower and Frierning Tower	- 47	8	50			
At Taxonham Come						
At Lugsborn Corner.			has stead trends			
Greylock's Foss and Dundon Beacon	107	44	30,75 31,25 }31			
Greylock's Foss and Moor Lynch			58,5 7			
	Lasself In	119	59 59			
Moor Lynch and Dundon Beacon	- 93	52	59,75 J 33,75			
E 100		-	33713			
At Greylock's Foss.						
Moor Lynch and Lugshorn Corner	114	0	58,25 \			
Table 1 april			59,75 509			
Lugshorn Corner and Dundon Beacon	- 8	29	59,75 } 0			
Dundon Beacon and Moor Lynch	105		0,5			
			0,5 } 0,25			

Near Moor Lynch Windmile	7		Between
Between	0	, ,	Mean.
Greylock's Foss and Dundon Beacon	59 5		Languon
Greylock's Foss and Lugshorn Corner	- 51 5	8 2,25	3,25
Lugshorn Corner and Dundon Beacon	8	0 10	10,25
Dundon Beacon and Mendip Hills	54 3	8 50	}50
Mendip Hills and Ash Beacon	54	3 20 23,5	22,5
Ash Beacon and Pilsden Hill	57 1	23,75	Station [
and Danbury Spire - 43 18 m	gh Tower	3,75	3,5
Dundon Beacon and Pilsden Hill	56 4	3 36,25	See
er to be to the tower - tower in the tower of		36,5 37,25	36,75
Pilsden and Quantock Hills	87 1	5 6	6,5
Quantock Hills and Brent Knoll	71 3	8 57,75	58,25
Brent Knoll and Bleak Down		58,5	50,25
Diene Knon and Bleak Down	46	35,25	35.75
Bleak Down and Mendip Hills - 10 Man 2 and lang.	43 4	39 1 43,5	Station
r and Frieming Tower - 47 8 50		45	45,25
Brent Knoll and Mendip Hills	80.4	46,75	
on Bracon - 107 AA 50-27 L.	bandi ba	20,5	21,25
On Dundon Beacon.		-4	(Ameliana)
Lügshorn Corner and Moor Lynch	78	7 14,75	1,,,
Lugshorn Corner and Greylock's Foss	63 4	14,5	14,5
Greylock's Foss and Moor Lynch		29,5	} 29
Moor Lynch and Bleak Down	108	53	} 52,25
Carlos and	58 4	10,25	} 10,25
Moor Lynch and Mendip Hills	101 2	2 54,25 55	}54.5
		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	No. of the last of

At Ash Beacon.

At ASS Deacon.						
Between		0 ,		Mean.		
Moor Lynch and Mendip Hills	30,00		52,25	51,5		
Mendip Hills and Bradley Knoll	010	50 8	45,25 } 45,75 }	45,5		
Bradley Knoll and Bull Barrow			10,5	12,5		
Bull Barrow and Pilsden		83 40	33,5	34,5		
Mintern Hill and Pilsden			35,75 39,75 39,75			
Pilsden and Quantock Hills		59 34	40,5 }	41,5		
Quantock Hills and Mendip Hills	-		49,75			
On the Mendip Hills.						
Bradley Knoll and Ash Beacon		58 16	20 21,5 24,25	22		
Ash Beacon and Moor Lynch		69 26	46,5 7	48,25		
Dundon Beacon and Moor Lynch	100	23 58	-1 -	17		

ART. V. Particulars relating to the Operations of the Year 1799.

I have shewn in the preceding articles, that sufficient materials are now in my possession, for calculating the latitudes and longitudes of those places whose bearings and distances from given stations are found in the Account of 1797. I have also pointed out the direction which the survey has subsequently taken; and given a short account of the measurement of a new base in Somersetshire. The operations of 1799 now remain to be spoken of.

In very early stages of the work, I had frequent opportunities of observing, that eminent advantages would accrue to the service, were the survey prosecuted on a more extensive scale. The consideration of a grand instrument being laid up in the apartments of the Royal Society, suggested the propriety of obtaining it; therefore, when my appointment to my present situation gave me the means of effecting former ideas, I lost no time in applying to the President and Council, for the loan of their large theodolite, the excellence of which had been incontestibly demonstrated by the late Major General Roy. The distinguished services which the Royal Society have rendered this branch of the public service, leave it almost unnecessary for me to observe how readily they granted my request. The instrument was, accordingly, put into the hands of Mr. RAMSDEN, early in the month of January, for the purpose of being examined, and also of having new microscopes fixed to it; the former ones being much inferior, in construction, to those attached to the instrument belonging to Government.

To carry on so extensive a survey as that which is now the subject of this Paper, much consideration is necessary. I have endeavoured to give it the best effect, both as to design, and celerity of execution. What degree of success has attended my endeavours, the public, in possession of this Paper, can readily determine. In the present stage of the survey, I have been sufficiently impressed with just ideas, as to the importance of the task, and responsibility of my situation. The difficulties which start up, in prosecuting a survey of this kind, become more numerous as it becomes more extensive. In the earliest part of it, when few objects only were in view, speedy execution followed the design; but, circumstances now require every

exertion, as the triangles are branched out into several parts of the kingdom.

Were the length of a degree of the meridian, in these latitudes, accurately known, the most eligible method of carrying on the survey would be, that of working between any two determined parallels of latitude, till the space between them was completed. Yet this mode would manifestly be subject to some slight innovations, from the necessity of measuring bases in certain stages of the work: it would be right, however, to adopt the principle for general practice. Under this idea, it would have been proper to have commenced the operations of this year in Somersetshire, and to have carried on the triangles from the neighbourhood of the new base into the north of Devon.

It is mentioned in one of the former Accounts, that a zenith sector was formerly bespoken of Mr. Ramsden, by his Grace the Duke of RICHMOND, for the purpose of aiding the design of measuring the length of a degree of latitude in this country. The pressure of other business caused Mr. Ramsden to lay aside this instrument, after he had considerably advanced in its construction. The real necessity, however, for our being supplied with an instrument of this description being made known to him, he resolved to take it in hand again, and complete it. Relying on the strength of his assurances to this effect, I determined to relinquish the intention of proceeding to the westward; and resolved to commence this year's operations, with running up a series of triangles along the meridian of Blenheim. As it is probable my next communication will contain the result of this interesting part of the survey, I shall now confine myself to such particulars as relate to the subject under consideration.

In a former article, I have observed, that the chief Draftsman, MDCCC.

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Mr. Gardner, has been furnished with materials for surveying the northern shore of the Thames, and the north of Kent: these proved ample, as the map, thence compiled, will sufficiently demonstrate. As the Master-General issued directions, at this time, to survey Essex, and parts of the adjoining counties, in the same manner, and for the same purpose, as Kent has been, I was obliged to suspend, for a short time, my intention of proceeding with the measurement of a meridional degree, and to devise the best means for carrying his Lordship's instructions into execution.

For this purpose, therefore, before any stations were chosen in Essex, the county was very minutely examined; when it appeared, that insuperable difficulties would occur, if the survey were prosecuted with the large theodolite only. The range commencing at Havering Bower, and running to Gallywide Common, cuts off a regular communication between the stations subsequently chosen in the southern and northern parts of Essex. The difficulty resulting from this circumstance, was made still greater, from the want of success in our endeavours to find one spot on this range, proper for a station. The eastern part was, in some degree, found more favourable; but it was discovered that, even here, the small instrument must frequently be used as a substitute for the large one. Under these disadvantages, the survey commenced in March; the large theodolite being taken to a station on Hampstead Heath.

The base chosen for carrying on the distances towards the north, was that constituted by Severndroog Tower on Shooter's Hill and the new station on Hampstead Heath; which distance, although it has not, perhaps, been obtained so correctly as many others, yet is determined with sufficient accuracy for the matter

In hand. When the observations were made on Severndroog Tower, in the year 1787, the angle between Hanger Hill Tower and the cross on the dome of St. Paul's was taken: this was now made use of, in order to get the angle between Hanger Hill Tower and Hampstead Heath; because the former station could not be discovered, on account of the wind blowing the thick and darkened atmosphere of London between the stations, when the instrument this year was carried to Shooter's Hill.

For the purpose of connecting the eastern and western triangles with each other, a station was chosen on Southweald Tower, accessible only to the small instrument. Brentwood Spire was also found to be conveniently situated for carrying on the distances: this will be readily perceived by the plan. Langdon Hill was also selected; which, with the former station at Gravesend, were to become the means of connecting the triangles. A station on Epping Forest was judged necessary; but no spot could be found fit for general purposes, the view towards the north being confined. One was, however, fixed on, called Highbeech, from which a high building near Berkhamstead was found to be visible, by means of which, the distances in the north of Essex could be verified, as the station on the top of it would connect with Bushy Heath, near Watford, and a point on the elevated range near Dunstable.

From Hampstead, the instrument and portable scaffold were carried to Langdon Hill, and from thence to Triptree Heath, near Malden; from whence the party repaired to Highbeech, leaving the remainder of the county to be surveyed with the small circular instrument; which seems to have been done with considerable accuracy.

After the necessary observations were made at Highbeech, I

proceeded to Shotover Hill, in Oxfordshire; and, before May elapsed, had reconnoitred the country. As the distance between Inkpin Hill and Highclere, appeared to be shorter than was necessary for a base on which the northern triangles were to rest, it became certain, that their sides would depend on the base on Hounslow Heath. The only means by which the series now proposed to be carried westwards, (for the double purpose of forwarding the survey, and also of finding a portion of the meridional arc,) could be properly connected with the triangles in the neighbourhood of Salisbury Plain, was the side just spoken of; for the high land in the vicinity of Calne, intercepted the view of the stations on the Marlborough range, from White Horse Hill. In order, however, to make a connection, although imperfect, an intermediate station was chosen on this high intercepting land.

When the ground about Nettlebed was formerly examined by us, it appeared difficult to carry on the triangles from Bagshot Heath towards the northward; because no spot could be found near the former, from which the Chiltern range could be seen. I now, therefore, departed from the usual practice of choosing stations on the ground, and selected Pen Church Tower; by means of which, I found a connection might be made between the triangles carried round the Chiltern range, from White Horse Hill and Nuffield, with those in Hertfordshire.

At Shotover Hill the party separated, each having its instrument. I shall close this article, without entering minutely into the reasons which operated with me for the choice of all the stations selected this year. I shall content myself with enumerating the names of the stations visited and observed, and mentioning that Shotover Hill and Cumner Hill, in Oxfordshire, were selected principally with a view of ascertaining the situations of the

observatories at Oxford and Blenheim. The names of the stations were, Nuffield, White Horse Hill, and Scutchamfly, in Berkshire. Shotover Hill, Cumner Hill, Whiteham Hill, Crouch Hill, and Epwell Hill, all in Oxfordshire. Those in Gloucestershire were, Pen, Cleave, Broadway Beacon, and the Malvern Hills. The Lecky Hills, in Worcestershire. Corley and Nuneaton, in Warwickshire. Bardon Hill, Naseby Field and Barrow Hill, in Leicestershire. Arbury Hill, and Souldrop, in Northamptonshire. Quainton, Brill, Wendover, and Bow Brickhill, in Buckinghamshire. Woburn Park, and Lidlington, in Bedfordshire. Kinsworth, Lillyhoe, Berkhamstead, Tharfield, and Bushy Heath, in Hertfordshire. From the last mentioned station, the party returned to London, in October.

ART. VI. Angles taken in the Year 1799.

On Hampstead Heath.			
Between	0 ,	"	Mean.
Hanger Hill Tower and Stanmore	50 52	15,75	}16,25
Highbeech and Shooter's Hill	70 6	35,5	}35
Highbeech and St. Paul's, London -	83 1	17,25	}20
Severndroog Tower on Shooter's Hill, and Hanger Hill Tower	117 22	13	}12
At Langdon Hill.			
Gravesend and Severndroog Tower	53 47	25	
Centre of Rayleigh Steeple and Gravesend	122 2	46	
Station on Rayleigh Steeple and centre of the same	0 0	27	
Station on Rayleigh Steeple and Danbury Spire -	43 18	2	
Severndroog Tower and Frierning Steeple	95 25	0	
Frierning Steeple and Station on Rayleigh Steeple -	88 14	. 19	
Frierning Steeple and Danbury Spire -	45 26	17	
Severndroog Tower and Brentwood Spire -	66 26	39	

The Account of a

At Triptree Heath.

At Triptree Heath.							
Between		.1	#	Mean.			
Tillingham Steeple and Station on Rayleigh Steeple -	68	28	58	11			
Tillingham Steeple and Danbury Spire	100	28	21				
Station on Rayleigh Tower and Langdon Hill -	21	25	14				
Station on Rayleigh Tower and Frierning Steeple -	47	8	50	and selection			
At Highbeech.			,oni	vickeli			
Severndroog Tower and Brentwood Spire	71	16	43 45	}44			
Severndroog Tower and Southweald	44	34		}28			
Severndroog Tower and Hampstead	0	-0	29	1			
gevernation Tower and Hampstead -	50	28	18	18			
Cross on the Dome of St. Paul's and Hampstead -	. 83	1	1000	,			
Berkhamstead Gazebo and Hampstead	138	29	57	1-0-			
71900XIV 1941		30	0	} 58,5			
At Shotover Hill.							
Nuffield and White Horse Hill	81	53	27,75	1,29,70			
Contributed December 1 1777 to 177 1771		•	29,75	5 20,15			
Scutchamfly Barrow and White Horse Hill	26	8	7,75	8			
A Comment			8,25]			
White Horse Hill and Whiteham Hill	48	5	31,25	1			
The state of the s			32,75	32,75			
Wendover and Scutchamfly Barrow -	117	30	55	1.6			
			57,25	}56			
On Whiteham Hill.							
Shotover Hill and White Horse Hill	114	54	34,75	1			
01			34,75	34,75			
Shotover Hill and Cumner Hill	55		34,5	}35			
Staff over the Quadrant at Blenheim and White Horse Hill	131		35,5	1.6-			
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	W ISS		38,5	} 36,5			
On Cumner Hill.							
Whiteham Hill and Shotover Hill	00	20	177	7			
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	99	29	49,5	148,5			
Shotover Hill and Atlas on the Top of the Observatory at Oxford	29	23		1.			
Observatory at Oxford	14 2 11		34	534			

On White Horse Hill.	
Between	" Mean.
Nuffield and Shotover Hill	35 34 22,25 }23,25
Nuffield and Brill	38 48 11,5 15,25 13,25
Scutchamfly Barrow and Shotover Hill	111 47 50
Whiteham Hill and Staff on Blenheim Observatory	10 30 43,5 }43,5
Brill and Stow on the Wold	64 45 42,75 }43,75
Station near Calne and Inkpin	67 10 28,5 32,5 30,5
Highelere and Inkpin	12 4 11,25 }11,5
Highelere and Nuffield	63 7 53,25 }53,25
4+ Nuffield	
At Nuffield.	20 *** *6 ** >
Bagshot Heath and Highelere	78 17 16,5
	17,75 18,25
At Epwell.	19,75]
Highelere and White Horse Hill	53 33 49.5
White Horse Hill and Shotover Hill	62 32 3,5
M. A.	4,5 6,5 5,25
	7
White Horse Hill and Brill	86 4 15,75 16,25
1861 781	16 16,25
O Contabanta Rarrore	Hill word A han find
On Scutchamfly Barrow.	
White Horse Hill and Shotover Hill	111 47 50
Shotover Hill and Wendover	34 26 50
	50,75 52,75 52
At Carlot	54,5
At Stow on the Wold.	da only ben Hill no one
Cleave and Broadway Beacon	54 44 54,5 7
Charle and Broadway Beaton	54.5 \$55.75
	57
EATTER TO THE PARTY OF THE PART	

572	The Ac	count of	a			
Between Broadway Beacon and Epw	vell -			72 38	48,5	Mean
Epwell and Brill			• 101	60 56	49 50,5	49,5
White Horse Hill and Clea	ive .				36,25 36,75 37,75	37
	At Broad	way Bead	con.		31-133	
Epwell and Stow			-		31,5	31,75
Stow and Cleave	•	•	-	78 53	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$	7,75
Cleave and Malvern Hills				60 28	9,5] 12,5] 17,75]	16
Malvern and Lecky Hills			- mine	53 53	TOI I	19,75
	At 1	Epwell.				
Stow and Broadway Beacon	•				3,25	44
Stow and Brill -			- 112	86 29 1		
Brill and Arbury Hill	are suit lette	- 11057	•0	85 0 10	3,75]	13,5
Arbury Hill and Corley	-		*	54 55 1	7 ((,	,,

At Corley. Bardon Hill and Nuneaton Common - 49 54 50,75 } 51,75 Nuneaton and Arbury Hill - - 110 20 52 52,75 52,75 53 } 52,75

				2 1 法国
Between		0 /	4	Mean
Arbury Hill and Epwell		35 17	34,75	"
144			35.75	
			36,25	>36,75
			38	
			39,25	he Hall-
Epwell and Broadway Beacon	-	28 2	46,75]
62 22 201			50	149.75
Nuneaton and Lecky Hills	- I	33 25	11,5	1
The state of the s			11,5	}11,5
Nuneaton and Station near Birmingham -		49 54	50,75	}52
1 25.03 25 40			53	1,-
At Arbury Hill.		-6 -		1
Quainton and Brill		10 1	37,25	
At Bow Bricholl,			40,5	>40
			42,5	le ma
· (2000 == 00			42,75	1
Brill and Epwell	•	60 3		
100 12585			43,25	- min
42 23 5015 100.00			45	>45,5
eneforti a			46,5	Sunst.
			48,5	-
Near Brill on the Hi	ill.		4-,7	
White Horse Hill and Stow		50 1	4 44	1
27.22 1 == = =		3	44,5	44,5
Case as of the			44,75	femia
Nuffield and White Horse Hill		55	7 33	} 33,5
28			34)
Stow and Epwell	· unit	32 3	4 42,5	BRIE
1 52/85 45 M			43	143
			43,25	
Epwell and Arbury Hill	THE Q	34 2	58,5	} 58,5
Arbury Hill and Bow Brickhill		68 :		
Bow Brickhill and Wendover		57 2	- 0	
C 75.72 22 80°		3/	2 1,	5
Wendover and Shotover Hill	-	108	5 22	1
			23,5	}22,75
Quainton and Wendover -	- 10.855	51	34 33,2	5 } 33
N W			32,7	5) "
Near Wendover.				
Scutchamfly Barrow and Shotover Hill	7.	28	2 12,7	5
MDCCC. 4 E				

574	The Account of a	
Between		o , " Mean.
Brill and Quainton -		- 33 26 48 ₄₈ ₄₈ "
Brill and Bow Brickhill		48,25] 80 11 8,25]
		10,25 \$ 9,25
Brill and Shotover Hill	•	23 23 56,25 57,5
Bow Brickhill and Stanmore		102 22 29
Pen Tower and Stanmore		38 13 16,25
, the court of	Near Quainton.	Nimeson and Shirton was
Bow Brickhill and Wendover	Max Luan at	94 23 49,25 } 50,25
Wendover and Brill -	CHILL SHEET SEC	94 58 36 7
	At Bow Brickbill.	38 } 37
Brill and Arbury Hill		68 22 55,5 7
		55,75
Title In the later		58,75
Brill and Wendover	where the state of the	42 23 50,5
Wendover and Kinsworth	·	46 18 4,25
		9,25 8,25
Kinsworth and Quainton		85 9 51,75 } 52,75
Kinsworth and Lillyhoe		53,75 \ 52,75
College and Day not		38,5 36,75
Kinsworth and Lidlington		80 39 37,25
Trusler Hill and Lillyhoe		- 14 54 38,75
1,1474		43.5 45.5 45.5
Trusler Hill and Arbury Hill		45 49 41,75 }43
	At Kinsworth.	Bow Briefeld and Wendow
Brill and Bow Brickhill		62 55 35,25
and the same and		38,75
Quainton and Bow Brickhill		52 17 56,25
The same of the sa		57,25 \ 56,75
200 m 30 m		Scutchenify Barraw and Sh
		MDCOC.

Trigonometrical Survey.				575
Between	0	,	"	Mean.
Bow Brickhill and Lillyhoe	82		26 30 35	30,5
Lillyhoe and Tharfield Tower	12		39,75	40,75
Tharfield and Station on Gazebo at Berkhamstead	50	3	55,5 56 0,5	53,25
Stanmore and Berkhamstead -	41	15	56,5	57,25
Bow Brickhill and Stanmore	173	37	43 45	44
Near Lillyhoe.				
Bow Brickhill and Kinsworth	54	58	52,5 52,5 52,5 53,75	}53
Lidlington and Bow Brickhill	23	59	30 32	}31
Bow Brickhill and Trusler Hill Station on the Ground near Tharfield Tower and Kinsworth	5 166	-	11,5	}46,25
At Lidlington.				
Kinsworth and Bow Brickhill	68	16	19 22,75 25,25	22,25
At Crouch Hill.				
Brill and Epwell	145	23	25,75	} 26,25
At Stanmore.				mon
Wendover and Kinsworth	37	41	39,25 43	}41
Pen Tower and Wendover	23	4	47.5 47.5 47.75 49.25 49.25	48,5
Bagshot and Pen Tower			29,5	1 doctor
Bagshot Heath and Hanger Hill Tower 4 E 2	39	33	54,25 53,75	}54

Between Hampstead Heath and Hanger I	Hill Tower			45			Mean.
-12-4 (Jan 19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-1	On Bushy	Heath.				52,75	Lillykol
Wendover and Kinsworth	havena	dinil ir	CHE	38	22	5	}6,75
On Bagsh	ot Heath.	Station	of 1	794.		8,5),
Highelere and Nuffield	To the last		- 100		32	25,5 25,75 26,75	}26
Nuffield and Pen Tower	-		- 370	48	47	20,75	1 100
Pen Tower and St. Ann's Hill						12,75	} 12,5
Ten Tower and St. Ann's Fini			orio	70	30	37,25 39	39,25
ART. 7. S	Situations	of the S	tation	ns.		40	1

Trevose Head. The station on this point of land, which is about four miles from Padstow, in Cornwall, is situated on the southern part of it, and is about forty feet from the declivity. The ground seems a little higher than any other part of the Head.

Cadon Barrow. The station is on the centre of the Barrow; which is a very remarkable one, and well known about the country. It is about two miles from Tintagel, being in a field lying south of the road leading from that town to Camelford.

Brown Willy. The staff is erected on the highest part of this mountain, which is about nine miles southward of Camelford.

St. Stephen's Down. The station is about 150 feet from the eastern part of the building erected on this Down. It lies southwest from the corner of it, and about twenty feet from the road.

Mendip. The station is in a field on the top of the down, being about two miles north of Shepton Mallet. The field is next to the road leading from that place to Bristol, and lies west of it: it is also north of the road which goes from Wells to Frome.

This road crosses the former at right angles. The station is 20 feet north of the southern hedge, and about 200 from the eastern one. The ground round the station is rather higher than any other part of the field.

Dundry. The station is on the down, close to, but west of, the town so called. The down is full of holes and pits, from which stones have been taken for the purposes of building. The station, however, may easily be found, as it is situated on a rising which has the appearance of having been a barrow.

Lansdown. This place is well known, and near Bath. The station is on the highest part of the broken ground called Cromwell's Camp, which is near Mr. Granville's monument.

Farley Down. The station on this Down is 5 feet north of the stone wall, and about 150 feet eastward of the plantation.

Bradley Knoll. This is a remarkable hill, very near Maiden Bradley. The highest part of the hill is towards the west, on which there is a small ring, exhibiting an appearance of a ruined plantation. The station is a few feet to the northward of this ring.

Westbury Down. There are no objects on this Down, of any kind; therefore, the station cannot be found from measurements. It is, however, just above the White borse cut out in the side of the hill.

Ash Beacon. This eminence is about four miles north of Sherborne: on the top of it there is a small plantation, round which is a circular wall. The station is 85 feet east of it.

Dundon Beacon. This is an insulated hill, at the eastern extremity of King's Sedgemoor; upon it are the remains of a barrow, probably the site of the ancient beacon. The station is about 4 feet eastward of the small cavity in the centre of it.

Lugsborn Corner, the eastern extremity of King's Sedgemoor. There is a small rivulet, which separates the moor from the cultivated ground on the Somerton side, and, close to a particular part of it, is a passage called Somerton Gate. About a quarter of a mile eastward of this entrance, and in the second field, north of the stream, is the station called Lugsborn Corner, one of the ends of the base. The spot is 5 feet from the ditch, and 19 from the gateway. There were but three fields in this part of the moor, at the time the base was measured.

Greylock's Foss. This is towards the western extremity of the moor: a causeway leads from Middlezoy to Greinton, over it. In the second field from the bridge, near the latter, is the other extremity of the base. The station is about 10 feet from the ditch, running parallel to the Foss, and is in the angle formed by the ditch contiguous to the road and the second ditch north of the drain.

Nuffield. The station is in the field opposite to the church: it is in the south-west corner of it, 14 feet from the stile, and 10 feet from the hedge.

Scutchamfly. A very remarkable Barrow, on the Berkshire downs, situated near Little Hendred. The station is on the south-west part of it, and can easily be found.

White Horse Hill. This is a well known eminence in Berkshire. The station is on the eastern side of the Saxon work, and on the top of the small parapet surrounding the ditch.

Shotover Hill, near Oxford. The station is 150 feet from the hedge eastward of it, and 60 feet from that southward of it; but, when the traces of our former o erations are obliterated, it will be difficult to recover this station.

Stow on the Wold. The station bearing this name, is in a

field 2 miles eastward of the town: it lies on the north side of the road leading from Stow to Burford, and may be easily distinguished, being that particular field which affords the most commanding view. The station is 32 feet west of the corner of the hedge which forms a right angle with another abruptly running out: it is also 279 feet from the ridge which divides the field.

Broadway Beacon. This is a very high and remarkable spot, near the village of Broadway, in Gloucestershire. The station is about 20 feet south-east of the foundation of a building proposed to be erected by the Earl of COVENTRY.

Corley, a village in Warwickshire. The station is in the second field eastward of the church, being 180 feet from the eastern hedge, and 230 feet from the stile in the corner of it.

Epwell, a village in Oxfordshire. The station is on the apex of the hill, and may easily be found, by measuring 17 feet from the stile, and 14 feet from the hedge which runs across the hill. N. B. The station is west of the hedge.

Brill on the Hill, Buckinghamshire. The station is on Muzzle Hill, near the town. There is but one field on this hill: it is on the highest part of it. The station is situated in the centre of the field, and in the middle of a rising, once the site of a windmill.

Arbury Hill. This hill is still surrounded with the remains of an ancient fortification. The station is on the north-west corner of it, and near the brow, but cannot be easily found, from the want of proper objects to which measurements may be made.

Wendover, Buckinghamshire. The station is on the down south of the town, and contiguous to the village of Ellesborough. A road from Wendover, to Sir John Russell's seat, Checquers, runs over the down: but, as there are no marks on it, its pre-

cise situation cannot be easily pointed out by measurement. It may, however, be observed, that it is 14 feet southwards, from the decayed parapet on the top of the hill.

Quainton, Buckinghamshire. The station is on the high ground, north of this town. It cannot very easily be found, because the hill is destitute of objects; yet it may, probably, be discovered, by looking for it on the green ridge which divides the land: it is in the middle of that boundary, and about 200 feet westward of the pathway.

Kinsworth, a village near Dunstable. The station is on the summit of a hill, about half a mile north of the village. A hedge runs across the hill, from which the station is 40 feet northwest: it is likewise close to the road.

Lillyboe, Hertfordshire. The station is on a commanding eminence, having the *Icknield way* at the foot of it. There are no objects on this hill, therefore the precise situation cannot be pointed out by means of measurement: it is towards the northwest corner of the hill.

Stanmore. This station is on the southern extremity of the range above the town: it is near the trees, and a little to the westward of the broken ground.

Bushy Heath, near Stanmore, The station cannot be easily found: it is about 1000 feet from the road, but there are no objects near enough to determine it by measurement.

Wrotham. This station is $205\frac{1}{2}$ feet north-east of the old station: it may be easily found, with the assistance of a theodolite, Severndroog Tower making an angle of 94° 19' with the new station.

Gravesend. The station is on Windmill Hill, and on the western side of it: it is about 50 feet south of the stile, and near the brow.

Gad's Hill, Kent. The station is very easily found, being in the middle of the tumulus.

Sheppey, Isle of. The station is on the bare hill, westward of, and contiguous to, the high range: it cannot be found through means of measurement.

Hampstead. The station is on the heath, but cannot easily be found, on account of the rugged and broken ground which surrounds it: it is situated 40 feet from the road, and among the sand holes.

Langdon Hill, Essex. The station is in the middle of the field on the top of this hill: it is about 400 feet from either of the stiles.

Hadleigh. The station is on a remarkable hill, in shape very like a barrow, and is about a mile south-west of the town.

Southend. The station is in the second field westward from the terrace: it cannot be easily found.

Interior Stations.

Hope's Nose, the north projecting point of Torbay. The only spot fit for a station in this part is the one chosen: it can easily be found, for it is the high and bare rising, just above the Nose.

Ball's Obelisk. This object is on the eastern part of Great Haldon, in Devonshire. The station can be easily found, for it is close to the gate of the inclosure, and on the only spot not covered with heath.

Evercrutch, in Somersetshire. The hill on which the station is, commands an extensive view, and is not far from the town of Evercrutch. Bruton is also near it. The station is in the middle of the flat place on the top of the hill.

Crouch Hill, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire. The hill is well MDCCC. 4. F

known, and the station easily found; for the apex of the hill appears as if it were truncated, and in the middle of the smooth part is the station.

Cumner Hill, near Oxford. The station is about 130 feet westward from the centre of the clump of trees.

Whiteham Hill, Oxfordshire. There are a few trees contiguous to the station, which bear eastward from it, and are about 80 feet distant. The station is on the highest and smoothest part of the hill.

Lidlington, a village near Ampthill in Bedfordshire. This station can easily be found, for a tumulus, whose centre is the station, has been erected, to render it conspicuous.

Trusler Hill, in Woburn Park. The station is on a tumulus likewise; and can be found without any difficulty.

Stations in Essex, Suffolk, and Hertfordsbire.

Prittlewell Steeple.

Rayleigh Steeple. The station is in the north-east corner, 20 inches from the north parapet, and 4 feet from the eastern one.

Danbury Steeple. The instrument was placed in the four angles of the Steeple, as circumstances rendered it necessary. The points are readily found, as there is scarcely room in the corners to place an instrument. Stations were also selected on the following Steeples, &c.

Canewden Steeple.	West Mersea St.	Little Bentley St.
Frierning St.	Colchester, St. Mary's Staircase.	Woodbridge St.
Tillingham St.	Tattingstone St.	Butely St.
Thorp St.	Rushmere St.	Otley St.
Stoke St.	Great Tey St.	Henley St.
Dover Court St.	St. Osyth Priory, Flagstaff.	Falkenham St.
Peldon St.	Shoebury Ness, Staff.	Copdock St.

Trigonometrical Survey

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Naughton St.	Beauchamp Roding St.	Westham St.
Lavenham St.	Hornchurch St.	Barking, Staircase.
Bulmer St.	Naseing St.	Berkhampstead, Ga-
Glemsford St.	Henham on the Mount St.	zebo.
Toppesfield St.	Thorley St.	Gallywood Common.
Twinestead St.	Albury St.	Purfleet Cliff.
Southweald St.	Elmdon St.	Babraham Mount.
Pleshley St.	Rickling St.	Epping Mill, Base.
High Easter St.	Thaxted St.	Brentwood Spire, sur-
HatfieldBroad Oak St.	Balsham St.	veyed round.

Stations in Kent.

Frant Steeple. Station of	1787. Seal Chart.	Ash St.
Botley Hill. Do.	Tunbridge St.	North Fleet St.
Chiddingstone St.	Oxford Mount.	Stockbury St.
Mount Sion.	Silverden Farm.	Hernhill St.
East Peckham St.	Well Hill.	
Tudely St.	Crayford St.	

The stations chosen for the survey of Essex, and parts of the adjoining counties, as also for completing the survey of Kent, are mostly towers, as may be seen from the above. When the tops of the towers have been smooth and even, the stations were always in the centres of them; but, when they were covered with roofs, or had spires upon them, stations were chosen in the most convenient places, and staffs always erected. I have omitted giving the measurements by which the stations may be exactly found, Rayleigh and Prittlewell excepted, in order to avoid swelling this article to an inconvenient length.

compared, when the working chain A, was found to exceed the

ART. VIII. Particulars relating to the Base on King's Sedgemoor, and the Reduction of that Base. Plate XXVIII.

· Comparisons of the Chains.

As the chains, after the measurement on Salisbury Plain, were oiled, and laid up in the Tower, no apprehensions were entertained that either of them was elongated by the rusting of the joints. It was, however, our wish to have compared them with each other, previous to the commencement of this operation, and attempts were made, but rendered unsatisfactory, from the want of sufficient firmness in the soil. It was not till we arrived at the 70th chain, that a good opportunity presented itself: the measuring chain A, was then compared with the standard B, and found to be thirteen divisions of the micrometer head, attached to the brass scale, in excess. In these trials, the temperature remained constant; the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer being at 66½.

The 50-feet chain, spoken of in a former article, came from the hands of Mr. Ramsden without being very accurately measured; therefore it now became proper to ascertain its length, by means of the standard chain. This was accordingly done at the present time; when B was found to exceed twice the length of the 50-feet chain, by 14 divisions of the micrometer screw; the thermometer, at the time of trial, standing at $69\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

At the conclusion of the measurement, the chains were again compared, when the working chain A, was found to exceed the standard, 17½ divisions on the micrometer head: this was after 273 chains were measured. Now, when 70 chains only had been measured, the difference between A and B was 13 of those

divisions; consequently $17\frac{1}{4}-13$,= $4\frac{1}{4}$ divisions, was the wear of B, in measuring 203 chains. Therefore, the whole wear is found by this proportion, viz. 203: $4\frac{1}{4}$:: 273: 5,223 divisions, = $\frac{2}{100}$ of an inch; which very inconsiderable quantity, like the wear on Salisbury Plain, no doubt, arose from the pivots and pivot holes of the joints being polished by continual use. This supposition seems just; as the wear of the chain, after the measurement on Hounslow Heath, was found to be much greater.

The length of the chain A, as well as that of the standard B, was accurately ascertained by Mr. Ramsden, in the year 1793, as particularly shewn in the Philosophical Transactions for 1795. In the temperature of 54° , A was found to exceed 100 feet, $\frac{11425}{10000}$ of an inch; therefore, adding the wear which took place on Salisbury Plain, viz. $\frac{1}{260}$ part of an inch, we get the length of A at the commencement of the measurement on Sedgemoor = 100,01009 feet.

From repeated trials, as before observed, the standard B was found to exceed the length of twice that of the new fifty-feet chain, 14 divisions of the micrometer head; and, after the measurement, the same chain fell short of A, 17½ of those divisions: hence, A exceeds twice the length of the 50-feet chain, 31¼ divisions. Therefore the length of the short chain, in the temperature of 54°, may be taken at 50,00075 feet.

ART. IX. Table of the Measurement of the Base of Verification on King's Sedgemoor.

	Con Charles	THE PERSON NAMED IN	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	ALL COLORS	1,400	THE PERSON	11-146-10	001
Days.	Spaces measured. Yards.	Mean temp. by 15 therm.	Days.	Spaces measured. Yards.	Mean temp. by 15 therm.	Days.	Spaces measured. Yards.	Mean temp. by
July	100	69,7	100111	3200	79,27	6	6300	92,26
riomes	200	65,56	W THE	3300	79,96	cies then	6400	86,73
11	300	62,73	25	3400	62,06		6500	68,30
	400	67,40	aste (i)	3500	65,90	7	6600	82,06
1	500	64,10	26	3600	67,63	1. 1. 2	6700	91,06
12	600	65,30	CH THE	3700	65,83	DE THE	6800	89,76
	700	73,40	27	3800	67,72	Euchica.	6900	93,43
	800	69,36	STORA .	3900	75,53	8	7000	75,94
	900	68,06	Titlesi	4000	71,40	morat	7100	81,57
13	1000	66,05	A. PERST	4100	71,23	DIAN SHY	7200	81,93
	1100	70,30	branch	4200	67,14	ATTUE	7300	79,36
	1200	69,33	31	4300	66,56		7400	68,20
	1300	62,83	Aug. 1	4400	71,16	9	7500	78,18
14	1400	63,93	2	4500	64,60		7600	76,50
	1500	61,40	10-01	4600	65,16	M Kank	7700	71,26
	1600	57,03	Silve.	4700	68,16		7800	72,13
16	1700	66,36	NAME AND	4800	70,16	2313 - 12	7900	70,8
	1800	65,80	THE PERSON	4900	76,23	13	8000	71,5
	1900	71,03		5000	70,66	THE PARTY	8100	8,4
17	2000	75,70	bedtha	5100	64,23	kirt bo	8200	84,53
	2100	80,43	3	5200	64,46		8300	76,13
J991-7	2200	77,53	JEHT 1	5300	63,96	in the	8400	69,56
18	2300	65,96		5400	63,86		8500	66,63
	2400	69,79	00000	5500	67,13	14	8600	85,53
	2500	69,56	4	5600	78,53		8700	83,73
	2600	68,16	1 -12 10	5700	73,84	PETER	8800	85,87
19	2700	68,19	C. Carrier	5800	69,83	and the	8900	78,46
	2800	72,66	C Carry	5900	65,86	17 2028	9000	78,36
1 - TILLE	2900	69,23	10/2-10	6000	61,50	15	9100	73,77
31	3000	70,76		6100	76,46	16	9225,4943	63,00
	3100	79,68	18 3	6200	84,26	(taxint	ord VETTE	OF KAR
	The same of the sa							1 12 14

ART. x. Reduction of the Base.

Allti. At allowed off to nother benefit	
The overplus of the 273d chain was measured	Feet.
by Mr. RAMSDEN, and found to be 23,517 feet;	
wherefore, the apparent length of the base was -	27676,4830
From the measurement in the Riding-house of	
his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, the chain	
A was found to exceed 100 feet, in the temperature	
of 54°, 0,11425 parts of an inch; to which, add-	most or worl
ing the wear by the measurement on Salisbury	
Plain, viz. $\frac{1}{260}$, and also balf the wear by the	
measurement of this base, viz . $\frac{1}{100}$ part of an inch,	
we get $\frac{0,1191}{12}$ for the excess of the chain's length	
above 100 feet; therefore, $\frac{0,1191}{12} \times 272,8 = 2,7075$	
feet; which add	+2,7075
The sum of all the degrees shewn by the ther-	
mometer was 98511; wherefore, $\frac{98511}{5} - 54^{\circ} \times 272,8$	gr. xr. Culau Ca
$\times \frac{0,0075}{12} = 3,1069$ feet; which also add	+3,1069
Again, from the comparison of the 50-feet chain	
with the standard B, it appeared that the excess	
above 50 feet, in the temperature of 54°, was 0,09075	
parts of an inch; therefore, $\frac{0,09075}{12} \times 8 = 0,0605$	
	+0,0605
parts of a foot. This likewise add The sum of all the degrees shewn by the ther-	Howard Hone
mometers placed by the sides of the 50-feet chain,	
T. Marker 1	
was 1372; therefore $\frac{1372}{5} - 54^{\circ} \times 4 \times \frac{,0075}{12} = 0,0365$	
parts of a foot: and this add -	+0,0365
	27682,3944

27682,3944

And, for the reduction of the base to the temperature of 62° , viz. for 8° on the brass scale, we have $\frac{0.01237 \times 272.8 \times 8^{\circ}}{12} = 2.2497$ feet; which subtract

-2,2497

Therefore, the length of the base is - - - feet 27680,1447 which, neglecting decimals, may be taken at 27680 feet.

As to the probable error of the above conclusion, I know not how to form a just opinion. On ground sufficiently hard, and otherwise favourable, I think a base of 5 miles might be measured so accurately, as to afford a result not differing from the truth more than three inches: but, on this occasion, I should not suppose the error can be less than six, nor more than nine inches. Motives for adopting this supposition, have been related in a foregoing article.

ART. XI. Calculation of the Sides of certain principal Triangles in Cornwall and Devonshire. Plate XXVII.

Distance from Hensbarrow to St. Agnes Beacon, 97084,8 Feet. Phil. Trans. 1797. p. 461.

			7,00		11000	The second lates	1,000
No. of triangles	Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
750	St. Agnes Beacon Hensbarrow Trevose Head -	67 6 13,25 65 43 47	_0,15 _0,58 _0,57	e wre ikewi	cho I bis	67 6 13 65 43 43,75	Feet
	Trevose Head from { St. Agnes Beacon - Hensbarrow						98108, 78099,

Distance from Hensbarrow to Bodmin Down, 47337,2 Feet. Phil. Trans. 1797. p. 460.

No. of triangles	Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
11.	Hensbarrow Bodmin Down - Trevose Head -	° ', "8,5 68 21 58,25 34 17 45,5			"	77 20 17,5 68 21 57,25 34 17 45,25	Feet.
		180 0 2,25		0,86	+1,39		
	Trevose Head from { Bodmin Down						

Mean distance from Hensbarrow to Trevose Head, 78096,4 feet.

111.	Trevose Head Bodmin Down - Cadon Barrow -	42 33 52 -0. 71 55 27 -0.		42 33 51,25 71 55 26,75 65 30 42,0	
	The Cart of the Ca	Cadon Barrow fr	om { Trevose He Bodmin Do	ead	85625
ıv.	Bodmin Down - Cadon Barrow Brown Willy	43 49 50,5 -0		30 58 12,75 43 49 50 105 11 57,25	
		Brown Willy fro	m Bodmin Down	1	43722 32488

Distance from Carraton Hill to Maker Heights, 82600,3 feet. Phil. Trans. 1797. p. 458.

v.	Carraton Hill Maker Heights - Black Down	74 5 22,5 53 4 29 52 50 9,75	-0,60 -0,48 -0,48			74 5 21,75 53 4 28,75 52 50 9,5	i i i
	Signal (MARK)	180 0 1,25			-0,32	2 minuteli	
	and Top-of-mark	Black Dow	n from {	Maker Carrate	Height on Hill	s	99680
	oni ali ita sai					erini or d	

MDCCC.

No. of triangles	Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
	Carraton Hill Black Down St. Stephen's Down	9 / "8,25 39 44 39 91 18 12,75	-0,24 -0,22	μ	"	0 1	Feet.
-	THE THE	180 0 0		0,89	_0,89	LABER SERVICE	THE
-	St.	Stephen's Dow	n from	Carrat Black	on Hill Down		52991,3

Distance from Carraton Hill to Kit Hill, 33427 feet. Phil. Trans. 1797. p. 459.

VII.	Carraton Hill St. Stephen's Down Kit Hill	70 15 32 37 1 56	-0,14 -0,11		70 15 32,25 37 1 55,75 72 42 32	
	St.	Stephen's Dow	n from { Carra Kit H	ton Hill	-	52994 52240,4

Mean distance from St. Stephen's Down to Carraton Hill, 52292,7 feet.

St. Stephen's Down Black Down Kit Hill	54 16 13 —0,19 52 57 37 —0,19	54 16 12,5 52 57 36,5 72 46 11	
	Black Down from { Kit Hill - St. Stephen's D	own -	53128 62509,2

Hence the mean distance from Black Down to St. Stephen's Down, is 62508 feet.

In the third triangle, the angle at Cadon Barrow is supplementary. When the observations were made at that station, a direction-post at Bodmin Down was mistaken for the staff, (to which it was similar in shape,) erected at no great distance from it. This error was not detected till long after: and, although it has been a maxim to which we have generally adhered, of observing all the angles of

each triangle, yet, for the reasons assigned in the preface, I have chosen to depart from it on the present occasion. In another principal triangle, the angle at Brown Willy is also supplementary: it has already been mentioned, that an instrument cannot be got on the top of it. As to the angles at Kit Hill, in the two last triangles, being inferred ones, it may be proper to mention, that Black Down was chosen for a station, after the observations were made at the former. To have visited Kit Hill a second time would have been unnecessary, because there are not any distances, except to interior objects, which depend upon those triangles.

ART. XII. Calculation of the Sides of a Set of principal Triangles, carried on from the Side which joins the Stations on Beacon Hill, near Amesbury, and Wingreen Hill, near Shaftsbury, towards the Base of Verification on King's Sedgemoor. Plate XXIX.

Distance from Beacon Hill to Wingreen Hill, 114522,4 Feet. Phil. Trans. 1795. p. 501.

No. of triangles	Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
IX.	Wingreen Hill - Beacon Hill - Bradley Knoll	89 57 37,75 32 11 43,25 57 50 38,25		"	п	89 57 37 32 11 43 57 50 40	Feet.
		179 59 59,25		1,93	-2,68		
	and estate orders	Bradley Kno	ll from {	Wings	reen n Hill	Hase of needs	72074
x.	Bradley Knoll - Wingreen - Bull Barrow -	40 43 52 96 20 37 42 55 32,75	-0,05			40 43 51,5 96 20 36,25 42 55 32,25	
	140000	180 0 1,75	8014	1,16	+0,55		
		Bull Barro	w from	Bradle Wing	ey Knol	1	105180 69053,6

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1797, p. 455, the distance from Bull Barrow to Wingreen is said to be 69058, being $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet greater than the above conclusion.

The Account of a

No of riangles	Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
XI.	Bull Barrow - Bradley Knoll Ash Beacon -	0 38 47,75 45 43 3.5 93 38 12,5	-0,28 -0,28 -0,65	H	b	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Feet.
INVOL	abaid tast, togs	180 0 3,75		1,25	+2,50	no bereit	Suisi
	ones onew are	Ash Beaco	n from {	Bradle Bull Ba	y Knoil arrow	Med 835.40	68650,6 75451
	Beacon Hill - Bradley Knoll Westbury Down	42 43 29,75	_0,68 +0,07 _0,97		La	23 4 14,75 42 43 28,25 114 12 17	et sido
NIH	planta on Endoug	180 0 3,25		1,17	+2,08	ment he to	
5) A	XIXI CONT.	Westbury Down	n from {	Beacon Bradley	Hill Knoll		100625,1 58118,2
9	Westbury Down Bradley Knoll - Mendip Hills -		-0,12 -0,48 -0,16			40 48 1,75 101 23 59,75 37 47 58,5	No.
-017		179 59 59,25		0,77	-1,52		
		Mendip Hills	s from{	Westbi Bradley	ry Dow Knoll	vn -	92954,0
	Base of verification	.—Greylock's l	Foss to	Lugsho	rn Corn	er. 27680 feet.	

Lugshori Greylock Dundon	's Foss - 8 30 0		107 44 31 8 30 0 63 45 29	
	180 0 0	0		
	Dundon Beacon from	Lugshorn Corn Greylock's Fo	ner -	4561,5 29393

Davis and and a second	Observed			- 1000		
Names of stations.	angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
Moor Lynch -	0 40 0,25 59 58 14 14 21 44,75	"	u	p	0 / " 105 40 0,5 59 58 14,5 14 21 45	Feet.
	179 59 59		1 8 3	-1,0		
Timeson Villa	Moor Lyne	h from	Greyl Dund	ock's Foon Beac	oss -	8421,5 32688,7
Lugshorn Corner - Greylock's Foss - Moor Lynch -	13 51 59 114 9 59 51 58 3,25				13 51 58,75 114 9 58,5 51 58 2,75	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	180 0 1,25	77.3		+1,2	5	
100	Moor Lyn	ch from	{ Lugs Grey	horn Co lock's F	orner -	32061, 8421,
Lugshorn Corner - Moor Lynch - Dundon Beacon -			didie)	T III		
gos, t, and the s	179 59 58,5		U SEC	-1,5		POPUL
igio do the ba	Dundon Beac	on fron	Lug	shorn C	Corner -	4561,
	Greylock's Foss - Moor Lynch - Dundon - Lugshorn Corner - Greylock's Foss - Moor Lynch -	Greylock's Foss - 105 40 0,25 59 58 14 14 21 44,75 179 59 59 Moor Lynch - 13 51 59 114 9 59 51 58 3,25 Moor Lynch - 180 0 1,25 Moor Lynch - 193 52 33,7 14,5 179 59 58,5	Greylock's Foss - 165 40 0,25 59 58 14 14 21 44,75 179 59 59 Lugshorn Corner - 13 51 59 114 9 59 51 58 3,25 180 0 1,25 Moor Lynch - 180 0 1,25 Moor Lynch from Moor Lynch from Moor Lynch from 193 52 33,75 8 0 10,25 78 7 14,5 179 59 58,5	Greylock's Foss - 165 40 0,25	Greylock's Foss - 165 40 0,25	Greylock's Foss - 105 40 0,25

Hence the mean distance from Moor Lynch to Dundon Beacon is 32688,85 feet.

Moor Lynch Dundon Beacon Mendip Hills	54 38 50 101 22 54,5 23 58 17	-0,07 -0,32 -0,10	iiii g	100	101 22	49,5 53,75 16,75	neithe neith
plack terd	180 0 1,5	1816	0,5	+1,0			
ichvered in the new	Mendip Hil	ls from{	Moor	Lynch on Beaco	on -	dr.	78876,8 65622,7

No. of triangles	Names of stations	Observed angles.	Diff. Spherical excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
XIX.	Moor Lynch - Mendip Hills Ash Beacon -	54 3 22,5 69 26 48,25 56 29 51,5	-0,42 -0,49 -0,42	8	0 1 8 54 3 22 69 26 47 56 29 51	Feet.
		180 0 2,25	1,33	+0,92		
211138		. Ash Beacon	n from { Moor Mend	Lynch ip Hills		88571 76851
	Mendip Hills - Ash Beacon - Bradley Knoll	50 8 45,5	-0,30 -0,28 -0,36	1 4 1	58 16 21,5 50 8 45,25 71 34 54,25	J .172
		180 0 2,5	0,95	+1,55		
-5000		Diestrono.	I from Mendi	n Hille		61963,5

The distance from Bradley Knoll to the station on Mendip Hills, and also to that on Ash Beacon, is given in the preceding triangles, independent of the above values. The first is 61961,1, and the second 68650,6 feet: these distances have their origin in the base on Salisbury Plain. The other distances are 61963,5, and 68653,6 feet; and these depend on the base of verification on King's Sedgemoor. There is, therefore, a difference of 24 feet between the values of one distance, (12 miles nearly,) and 3 feet between those of the other, which is about 13 miles in length. If the computations had been carried on from one base to another, the difference between the measured base on Sedgemoor and the computed base, would have appeared to be one foot nearly. I have already delivered it as my opinion, that an error of nine inches may exist in the new base: therefore, these results must be considered as satisfactory enough. A different correction of the observed angles, or another selection of

the angles themselves, might afford a closer agreement; but I can see no just reason for making any alterations in one or the other. I shall now take the means of the distances, as derived from both bases, and consider 68652,2 feet as the true distance from Ash Beacon to Bradley Knoll; and 61962,3 feet for that between Bradley Knoll and the station on Mendip Hills.

In one of the foregoing triangles, (Bull Barrow, Bradley Knoll, and Ash Beacon,) the distance between Ash Beacon and Bull Barrow is found to be 75451 feet. If the mean distance between Bradley Knoll and Ash Beacon, viz. 61962,3 feet, be now used, 75452,7 feet becomes the distance between those stations; and this I shall use, in computing the sides of the two triangles which immediately follow.

No. of triangles	Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
	Ash Beacon - Bull Barrow - Mintern	0 1/8 5/6,25 51 26 42 94 14 23	-0,14 -0,13 -0,32	tron		34 18 55,75 51 26 41,75 94 14 22,5	Feet.
deal (eer the first and	180 0 1,25	6 001	0,59	+0,66	dies W. hos	Monzi
mori ases,	mean distance	Minter	n from {	Ash B Bull B	eacon arrow-	or bridge	59166,6 42653,7
	Pilsden Ash Beacon - Mintern -	35 3 1 49 21 38,25 95 35 22	-0,24 -0,24 -0,60	Jones Biographics	61.00	35 3 0,75 49 21 38 95 35 21,25	
370		180 0 1,25		1,08	+0,17		
	1500 AP (1)	Pilsde	n from	Ash B Minte	eacon rn •	-0-2	102535

In our last account, (see Phil Trans. 1797. p. 455 and 456,) the distance from Bull Barrow to Mintern was found to be 42653,4 feet; and the distance from Pilsden to Mintern 78177 feet. The distances derived from the above triangles are very nearly the same; a difference of a few inches only existing between them.

No. of triangles		Observed angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
xx111.	Moor Lynch - Ash Beacon - Pilsden	57 19 3,5 76 2 36,5	-0,64 -0,39	П		57 19 2,5 76 2 36 46 38 21,5	Feet.
HO.	Senting Senting	Pilsden from M	loor Lyr	l nch		Today	118230

But Pilsden was also observed from Dundon Beacon; from which, and the angle observed at Moor Lynch, between Dundon Beacon and Pilsden, results the following triangle.

xxiv.	Moor Lynch Dundon Beacon - Pilsden	56 43 36,75 108 1 52 • • •	+0,03	lad or		56 43 108 1 15 14		
		Pilsden from M	loor Lyi	nch -	-	-	-	118233,6

Hence, the mean distance from Moor Lynch to Pilsden is 118231,8 feet; and this is the side from which the series about to be carried on, for the survey of the north of Devonshire, is to originate.

In the triangle formed by the stations on Mendip Hills, Bradley Knoll, and Westbury Down, the distance between the first and last is 92954,0 feet; but, computing with the mean distance from Mendip to Bradley Knoll, (61962,3 feet,) as found from both bases, the distance from Mendip to Westbury Down proves to be 92955,9 feet; which distance is used in the remaining principal triangles in this quarter.

xxv. Farley Down Westbury Down - Mendip Hills -	03 42 51	- -0,44 -0,34 -0,30			77 21 52,75 63 42 49,75 38 55 17,5	
the said seed per	180 0 2	,5	1,10	+1,40		Treat !
The Second of the	Mendip fro		y Down bury Dow	n -		85412,2 92955,9

No. of triangles.	Names of statio	ons.	Observed angles	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	
xxvi.	Mendip - Dundry - Farley Down	1000	60 36 15,5 69 52 22 49 31 23,5		1,21		60 36 15 69 52 22 49 31 23	Feet.
	Wiles Ligner V		Dundry	from <	Farley Mendij	Down		79255,3 69196
xxvii.	Mendip - Dundry - Lansdown -		41 3 58,5 83 34 18	-0,25 -0,40		Hirst in	41 3 58,25 83 34 17,5 55 21 44,25	ATT TO SECOND
a.acete		0,1	Lansdown	from	Mendi Dundi	ip - ry -	50,14	83573,2 55249,2
xxvIII.	Dundry - Farley Down Lansdown -		13 41 56,25 27 5 27,5	-0,09		10	13 41 56 27 5 27,25 139 12 36,75	IIIXX IIXXX
		DE LE	Lansdown	from	Farley Dund	Down		28730,4 55248,7

Wherefore, the mean distance from Dundry to Lansdown is 52248,9 feet.

ART. XIII. Calculation of the sides of certain principal Triangles, carried on from the side Bagshot Heath and Highclere, towards the north. Plate XXXI.

Distance from Bagshot Heath to Highclere, 142952,6 feet. Phil. Trans. 1795. p. 496.

-97971 L	Bagshot Heath - Highclere - Nuffield	55 32 26 46 10 18,25 78 17 18,25	-0,83	or our	nd of	55 32 46 10 78 17	25,25 17,75 17	fine bal found forc, v
wolanu	v Plain, or He	180 0 2,5	ured	2,94	-0,43		bebo	be for
Liw so	L the differen	Nuffield	from	Bagsho	ot Heath	ly-th	near	105321,2
MDCC	c.		H					

							-
No. of triangles.	Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
xxx.	White Horse Hill Highclere Nuffield	63 7 53,25 63 18 16,75 53 33 49,5	-0,94	2 12 0	-3,24	63 7 53,5 63 18 17 63 33 49,5	Fect.
		White Horse H		(Fing	hclere		120557,7
Dista	nce from Beacon H	ill to Highclere	98694	,4 feet.	Phil.	Trans. 1795. p	• 497•
xxxi,		56 0 29,75 106 16 53,25	+0,08			17 42 38,25 56 0 29,25 106 16 52,5	
101255	a uni	180 0 1,5 Inkpin F		MAIRE .	hclere con Hil	Dondry	31278,8 85247,9
XXXII.	Highclere Inkpin Hill - White Horse Hill	34 27 50,75 133 27 57,5 12 4 11,5	+0,38 -0,91 +0,04			34 27 50,75 133 27 58 12 4 11,25	
7.53-455 A	1000	179 59 59,75	ril respi	0,49	-1,24	1.120.1	Maria

In the following computations, I shall use 120557,7 feet for the distance between White Horse Hill and Nuffield: this is derived from the base on Hounslow Heath. By the last triangle, White Horse Hill, from Highclere, is distant 108565,5 feet; which is computed from the base on Salisbury Plain. The distance between those stations, found by the second of the above triangles, is 108563,1 feet. Therefore, whether the distance between White Horse Hill and Nuffield be founded on the base measured on Salisbury Plain, or Hounslow Heath, nearly the same conclusion is derived: the difference will

White Horse Hill from { Highclere Inkpin

not amount to four feet; a small quantity in a side of three-and-twenty miles. I shall, however, use 120557,7, because I think it the most accurate determination.

this man	or since du litera	ALL DESCRIPTION	SW 28 29 0	i nos	Broadware	FIVERN
No. of triangles.	Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Diff. Spherical excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
xxxIII.	White Horse Hill Nuffield Brill	38 48 13,25 86 4 16,25 55 7 33,5	-0,67 -1,21 -0,71	D D	38 48 12,5 86 4 15 55 7 32,5	Fect.
	34 53 523 85 0 173 00 35 522 -0.01	180 0 3 Brill fro	De Aver de Ar	+0,4 orse Hil	Hindi Historyal 1 May 2 May 2 May 2	146603,2 92085,5
*xxiv.	Brill White Horse Hill Stow on the Wold	64 45 43,75 64 59 32	-1,35	. 6.	50 14 45 64 45 42,5 64 59 45	VINE I
	2,87 (A 1/2 2,87 (A 28 2,87 (A 28)	180 0 0,25 Stow fr	om { White F	-3,63 Iorse Hil	u - dangi	124365,6 146326,3
*xxv.	Brill Stow Epwell	60 56 6,25 86 29 13,5	-1,11	10000	32 34 42,25 60 56 5,5 86 29 12,25	By 18 Codey choosely
not known he right to the distance y times fee	and the contrast was set it would certainly now stand, because reinarion differs on	180 0 2,75	om { Stow Brill	1+0,38	g Beauti, it with the street of the suffice su	78938,2 128140
XXXVI.	Epwell Stow Broadway Beacon	72 38 49.5 69 10 31.75	202 08 80		38 10 42,75 72 38 47,5 69 10 29,75	ak Masaa
1080281	Carlot Carlot	180 0 5,25 dway Beacon fro	C C+	+4,33		52203,2 80611,4

No. of triangles.	Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
XXXVII.	Broadway Beacon	°6 32 45		"	И	56 32 44,75	Feet.
Distances.	Epwell - Corley	95 34 25,25 27 52 49,75		Oberts	abo	95 34 24,75 27 52 50,5	No. of
-	1 1 1 1 1	180 0 0		1,58	-1,58		
Tree.	51 4 98 51 4 98 51 4 98	Corley from		ay Beaco		Willie Hors.	171568
XXXVIII.	Brill Epwell - Arbury Hill -	34 23 58,5 85 0 18,5 60 35 45,5	-1,10			34 23 57,5 85 0 17,5 60 35 57,5	
5.58020		180 0 2,5		2,46	-0,04		
	74 AS 07	Arbu	ry Hill f	from { E	pwell	anii.	83098,4 146530
xxxix.	Arbury Hill - Epwell - Corley -	89 57 4.5 54 45 18,75 35 17 36,75	-0,57	0 01		89 57 5,5 54 45 18,25 35 17 36,25	
	All Social Pills	180 0 0		2,29	-2,29		
		100	Corley f	rom { A	rbury I pwell	Hill -	117463

By the triangle Broadway Beacon, Epwell, Corley, (see the above) the distance from Corley to Broadway Beacon is the only distance computed; and this has been obtained through the means of two observed angles only. When the observations were made at Broadway Beacon, it was not imagined Corley could be seen; and the contrary was not known till the party arrived at the latter place. In so large a triangle, it would certainly be right to observe all the angles: but I have given the angles as they now stand, because the distance from Epwell to Corley comes out 143831 feet, which determination differs only three feet from the same distance found by the last triangle.

XL.	Bow Brickhill Arbury Hill Brill -	 68 22 56,7 43 16 55,5 68 20 7,7	5 —1,21 —0,99 5 —1,22	01 88	0.000	68 22 59 43 16 54, 68 20 6,	5 5
		180 0 0	Ries	3,43	-3,43	es, er so	d dew
		Bow Bri	ckhill fro	m { Arl	oury Hill	1	146481

It will now be expedient to compute the distance from Bow Brickhill to Brill, by means of another set of triangles. And it was for the express purpose of verifying this distance found by the last triangle, that Scutchamfly Barrow, in Berkshire, and the station above Wendover, were chosen. The base on which these triangles are to rest, is the distance between Nuffield and White Horse Hill, viz. 120557,7 feet.

No. of triangles	Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
XLI.	Nuffield - White Horse Hill Shotover Hill -	62 32 5,25 35 34 23,25 81 53 29,75	-0,47	0 0		62 32 6 35 34 24 81 53 30	Feet.
		179 59 58,25		1,75	-3,5	1-2-1	
	w Brickfoll to Brill in reace of a feet nearly feet may be taken for the district of	Shotover Hil	l from	White Nuffie	Horse ld -	Hill of - of	108050,2 70842,1
XLII.	Shotover Hill - White Horse Hill Scutchamfly Barrow	26 8 8 42 4 2 111 47 50	-0,12 -0,04 -0,70	22.53 22.53		26 8 8 42 4 2 111 47 50	ATAX
	Salas as Ba	180 0 0		0,86	_0,86		
	Scut	chamfly Barrov	v from	White Shoto	Horse ver Hill	Hill -	51261,9 77968,3
XLIII.	Shotover Hill - Scutchamfly Barrow Wendover -	117 30 56 34 26 52 28 2 12,75	-0,01	22 10		117 30 55,25 34 26 52 28 2 12,75	TATE
	51 34 33 1	180 0 0,75		1,52	-0,77	Te Carella	E ALE
	the spine a last	Wendove	r from	Scutch Shoto		Barrow -	147113,3

No. of triangles	Names of Station	s.	Observed angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances
and the same	Wendover - Shotover Hill Brill -	rid	23 23 57,5 48 30 39,75	0,11	A, "A	tellar were	23 23 57,25 48 30 40,5 108 5 22,25	above
		,			1,21	•	rest, is the	
			В	rill from	\ \{\ \text{Sho}\}	ndover tover H	- III	7394°,3 39200,2
XLV.	Wendover - Brill - Bow Brickhill	3011	80 11 9,25 57 25 1,5 42 23 50,75	-0,67 -0,47	1 { Wei	ndover tover H	80 II 8,5 57 25 0,75 42 23 50,75	

According to the first determination, the distance from Bow Brickhill to Brill is 108058,9 feet, and by the last, 108855 feet. There is, therefore, a difference of 4 feet nearly; a quantity which must be deemed inconsiderable; hence, 108056,9 feet may be taken for the true distance.

CLVI.	Kinsworth Bow Brickhill Brill -	180	62 88 •	55 42	38,75		700	Hoti	88	41	38,5 59,25 22,25	
Detail		In a		K	Cinswo	orth from	n { Bri Boy	ll - v Brickh	ill .		1 7 10 1 2 10 1	121322,5
LVII	Wendover Quainton - Brill -	55,03	33 94 51	58	37	2773	ds 41 5 83	WOTE	33 94 51	26 58 34	49 38 33	
H	arrow +	E shad	179					-2,55				
THE P					Quain	ton from	n { Bri We	ll - ndover		- ,		40908 58146,4

No. of triangles	Names of Stations.		Names of Stations. Angles observed. Diff.				Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles of	corrected ulation.	Distances.
	Bow Brickhill Wendover - Quainton -		38 5 46 4 94 2	4 29,5 3 50,25	17.513	# SE SE	*1	38 51 46 44 94 23	40,75	Feet.		
		101	180	1,25	1 84	0,83	+0,42					
10155.3				Quain	ton fron	n { We Bow	ndover Brickh	ill -	-	58146,9 67491,3		

In the above triangle, I have computed the distances of Wendover and Bow Brickhill from Quainton with 92400,7 feet, the side Wendover and Bow Brickhill, as determined in a former triangle.

	Bow Brickhill - Kinsworth - Quainton	85 9 52,75 52 17 56,75	il soft/ILL	85 9 52 52 17 56 42 32 12	
Sgr feet,	ner triangle, is 472 or the true distance i	Quain	ton from { Kinswo	orth	84997 67490,3

Therefore, 67490 may be considered as nearly the true distance, in feet, between Quainton and Bow Brickhill.

L.	Bow Brickhill - Kinsworth - Lillyhoe -	42 10 36,75 82 50 30,5 54 38 53	Esprity)			42 10 36, 82 50 30 54 38 53,	5
	limance between Lill	180 0 0,25	, ti g	1,26	_1,50	dangle, wi	all boA
	d Bow Bricklail.	Lill Lillabor	yhoe fro	om { K	Cinsworth Sow Brick	h	47278,7

As the stations Lidlington, Trusler Hill, together with Crouch Hill, Cumner Hill, and Whiteham Hill, have been used for purposes of greater importance than secondary ones have been generally applied to, I shall insert the triangles formed by their intersections in this article.

No. of		Observed angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances
LI.	Kinsworth - Bow Brickhill - Lidlington -	31 4 5 80 39 37,25 68 16 22,25	"	17 8 44 6	"	0 , " 31 4 4 80 39 34,75 68 16 21,25	Feet.
	14	180 0 4,5	125-3	0,42	+4,92		
			En 41	CD D			
	differ and has tore	, Lidlington	from {	Kinsw	rickhill orth	diamin aybde	32035, 61255,
LII.	Lillyhoe Kinsworth - Lidlington -	78 58 26 51 46 22	from {	Kinsw	rickhill	78 58 26 51 46 22 49 15 12	32035, 61255,

The distance from Lillyhoe to Kinsworth, as found in a former triangle, is 47278,1 feet, and by the last 47280 feet; therefore, 47279,3 may be taken for the true distance in feet.

LIII.	Bow Brickhill - Lillyhoe Lidlington -	38 28 56 23 59 31	38 28 56 23 59 31 117 31 33	woll bits
	42 40 36 S	27,05.01	a lidded of	
	24 38 53.5	Lillyhoe from { Lidli Bow	ngton - Brickhill -	49027,3

And this triangle, with that preceding it, gives the mean distance between Lillyhoe and Lidlington = 49026, 1 feet; and, with the triangle Lillyhoe, Kinsworth, and Bow Brickhill, it assigns 69868 feet for the mean distance between Lillyhoe and Bow Brickhill.

Lillyhoe Bow Brickhill - Trusler Hill -	5 52 11,5 14 54 42,75	diei	Timler Timler	inotge in used	5 52 14 54 159 13		As the
by their intersection	Trusler Hill	from	Bow I Lillyh	Brickhill oe		rally a	20138,7 50673,6

No. of triangles	Names of statio	ons.	Observed angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
			0 1 11	11	11	"	0 / "	Feet.
	Crouch Hill Epwell - Brill -	-	145 23 26,25 27 3 10				0 ' " 145 23 26 27 3 10 7 33 24	
	11 22 24					137		
			Crouch H	ill from	Brill Epwel	1 -		102608 29668,8

Distance from White Horse Hill to Shotover Hill 108050,2 feet.

LV.	Shotover Hill - White Horse - Whiteham Hill -			48 16 114	5 32,25 59 53,25 54 34,5	
	Entered Joseph Billion		White	Horse Hill ver Hill		88662,2 34827,4
LVI.	Whiteham Hill - Shotover Hill - Cumner Hill -	55 52 35 24 37 36 99 29 48,5	g to be foregot	24	52 36 37 37 29 47	
		179 59 59,5	estima pieta	1000		
	Fast to Front Hosp		ll from { Shotov		-	

And, because the Observatory of his Grace the Duke of Marl-Borough, at Blenheim, together with that at Oxford, have been observed with the same care and attention as the principal stations, and also because precise determinations of the situations are of great importance, I shall here insert the triangles formed by their intersections.

No. of triangles	Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess.	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
LVII.	Shotover Hill Cumner Hill The Atlas on the top of the Observatory at Oxford	23 11 5 29 23 33	"	н	n .	23 11 5 29 23 33 127 25 22	Feet.
	- Ох	ford Observato	ory fron	Cun Shot	nner Hi cover Hi	11	14492
LVIII.	Whiteham Hill - White Horse Hill - Blenheim Observatory	131 25 36,5				131 25 35,5 10 30 43,75 38 3 40,75	

ART. XIV. Triangles for connecting the Series carried on from Scutchamfly Barrow and White Horse Hill, in Berkshire, into Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire, with the Series carried on for the Survey of Essex.

The angle at St. Ann's Hill, between the station on Hanger Hill Tower and Hampton Poor House, inferred from General Roy's Account, is 25° 33′ 58″,5. In 1793, the angle between the staff on Pen Church Tower and Hampton Poor House was taken, and found = 95° 57′ 34″,5; therefore, the angle between Pen Tower and Hanger Hill is 70° 23′ 36″.

The distance from St. Ann's Hill to Pen is determined by

the following triangle, in which the distance between St. Ann's Hill and Bagshot Heath, viz. 46955,3 feet, (see Phil. Trans. for 1795, p. 496,) is used for the base.

No. of triangles	Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Diff.	Spheri- cal excess,	Error.	Angles corrected for calculation.	Distances.
	St. Ánn's Hill Bagshot Pen Tower -	80 43 48 70 30 37	"	"	· II	80 43 48 70 30 37 28 45 35	Fect.
	out it is no	Pen To	wer fro	m { St. Bag	Ann's I shot H	Hill	92000,5

The distance from St. Ann's Hill to Hanger Hill Tower is 68895,8 feet: this is derived from the *mean* length of the base on Hounslow Heath. This side, together with St. Ann's Hill and Pen, using the included angle at St. Ann's Hill, as found above, give 94640,5 feet, for the distance between Pen and Hanger Hill Towers.

The angle at St. Ann's Hill, between Bagshot Heath and Hanger Hill Tower, is 151° 7′ 24″,25: this, with the sides Bagshot Heath and St. Ann's, St. Ann's and Hanger Hill, give 17° 13′ 48″, for the angle at Bagshot Heath, between Hanger Hill Tower and St. Ann's Hill: hence we have the following triangle.

Which triangle gives 37431 feet, for the distance between Stanmore and Hanger Hill Tower.

The angle at the station on Bow Brickhill, (see the preceding article,) between Wendover and Kinsworth, is 46° 18′ 8″,5; and the distances from it to these stations are 92402,2 feet, and 57668 feet respectively: these give the following triangle.

Bow Brickhill - 46° 18′ 8″,5 Wendover - - 38 25 21,25 Kinsworth - - 95 16 30,25

From which the distance between Wendover and Kinsworth is found = 67090,7 feet. The observed angle at Wendover, between Bow Brickhill and Stanmore, is 102° 22' 29"; from which, subtracting 38° 25' 21",25, the angle between Bow Brickhill and Kinsworth, we get 63° 57' 7",75, for the angle between Kinsworth and Stanmore. Again, the observed angle at Kinsworth, between Bow Brickhill and Stanmore, is 173° 37' 44"; from which, subtracting the angle between Bow Brickhill and Wendover, we get 78° 21' 13",75, for the angle between Stanmore and Wendover. If these computed angles are actually such as might be observed, were Kinsworth and Wendover visible from each other, the angle at Stanmore between those stations ought to be 37° 41' 39", nearly: but the observed angle was 37° 41' 41",75; which is so nearly the computed one, as to leave little doubt of the accuracy of those data from which the angles are derived. The distance from Wendover to Kinsworth is 67090,7 feet.

Wendover - 63 57 7,75Kinsworth - 78 21 13,75Stanmore - 37 41 41,75180 0 3,25 which, corrected for calculation, becomes, Wendover - 63 57 7
Kinsworth - 78 21 12
Stanmore - 37 41 41 which triangle gives

the distance of Stanmore from $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Wendover} = 107464.1 \\ \text{Kinsworth} = 98577.5 \end{array} \right\}$ feet.

In consequence of Bushy Heath intercepting the view towards the east from Stanmore, it became necessary to choose a station on the former. To determine the distance, the angles at the two stations were taken very accurately; they were as follows,

Stanmore - 42 11 21,5
Bushy Heath 135 35 40,5
Kinsworth, . . . which gives 5483,3 feet for the required distance.

To determine the distance of the station on Pen Church Tower, we have two angles in the following triangle, viz.

Wendover - 38 13 18
Stanmore - 23 44 48
Pen Tower - 118 1 54
Which, corrected for calculation, becomes,

Wendover - 38 13 18,25 Stanmore - 23 44 48,25

Pen Tower - 118 1 54.5 which triangle gives

the distance of Pen from $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Wendover} = 49027 \\ \text{Stanmore} = 75325,4 \end{array} \right\}$ feet.

With this distance of Stanmore from Pen, found from the last triangle, and also that between Stanmore and Hanger Hill, derived from the triangle, Bagshot Heath, Hanger Hill, and Stanmore, together with the included angle at Stanmore, viz. 109' 28' 22",5, we get the distance of Pen to Hanger Hill Tower = 94631,8 feet. The same distance has been found before, in a shorter and more direct way, being 94640,5 feet: the difference is only 8,7 feet; a sufficient proof that the distances given for the survey of this intricate and woody country, are

sufficiently correct. It will be more convenient to show how these triangles are connected with those to the eastward, when I arrive at that part of the work which treats of the survey of Essex, than at present. I shall, therefore, proceed to the following article, after observing, that by the help of Harrow Spire, (the situation of which has been determined by General Rox,) and by observations hereafter to be made with the small instrument on Pen Tower, less difficulty will occur in the interior survey than was at first expected.

ART. XV. Triangles formed by the intersections of Churches, Windmills, and other Objects.

Triangles.	Angles observed.	Distances of the Stations from intersected Objects.	the
Little Haldon Ball's Obelisk Great Haldon, secondary station	23 54 50 132 41 8	Great Haldon - {	Feet. 18974 19366
Great Haldo	on from Ball	's Obelisk 19366 feet.	
Great Haldon Ball's Obelisk Topsbam Steeple	68 o 35 71 32 30	Topsham Steeple - {	28316
Little Ha	ldon from F	urland 72776 feet.	
Little Haldon Furland - Hope's Nose, secondary station	18 2 2 18 42 53	Hope's Nose - {	37656 39028
Bodmir	from Treve	ose 81967,6 feet.	
Bodmin	15 48 43 21 28 36	St. Minvern Steeple {	45936 36866
Bodmin Trevose St. Minvern Windmill	12 5 33 8 46 51	St. Minvern Windmill {	34852 48478

Trevose from Cadon Barrow 85624,8 feet.

Trevose i	rom Cadon E	Barrow 85624,8 feet.		
Triangles.	Angles observed.	Distances of the stations from the intersected objects.		
Trevose Cadon Barrow St. Isey Steeple	\$5 38 59 19 15 48	St. Isey Steeple - { 29256 73216		
Trevose Cadon Barrow St. Merian Steeple	58 41 39 6 38 22	St. Merian Steeple - { 10894 80504		
Black Dow	n from St. St	ephen's 62506,7 feet.		
Black Down St. Stephen's Down Werrington Steeple	4 46 37 74 20 14	Werrington Steeple - { 61289 5301		
Black Down St. Stephen's Boyton Steeple	15 18 49 104 53 9	Boyton Steeple - { 69897		
Black Down St. Stephen's Steeple	1 8 22 30 7 22	St. Stephen's Steeple { 60448 2395		
Black Down St. Stephen's North Petherwin Steeple	5 31 36 153 13 23	North Petherwin Steeple { 77698 16610		
Carraton from St. Stephen's 52994 feet.				
Carraton St. Stephen's	50 40 15 38 21 4	Stokeclimsland Steeple { 32886 40997		
Carraton	6 11 7 55 32 16	Launceston Steeple { 49613 6483		
Carraton	5 58 26 53 7 35	} Launceston Chapel - { 49404 6427		
Long Kn	oll from West	tbury 58118,2 feet.		
Long Knoll Westbury Frome Steeple	45 5 ° 34 53 5°	} Frome Steeple - { 33765 41793		

The Account of a

Lansdown from Farley Down 28730,4 fect.

Triangles.	Angles observed.	Distances of the stations from the intersected objects.	ne
Lansdown		Cold Aston {	Feet. 13563 24120
	1		
Moor Lynch Walton Windmill	15 54 56 23 11 6	Walton Windmill - {	20406
Moor Lynch Dundon	123 0 11 19 18 55	Westonzoyland Steeple {	17688 44848
Moor Lynch Dundon Middlezoy Steeple	91 5 56 25 26 0	}Middlezoy Steeple - {	15691 36530
Moor Lynch - ' Dundon Chedzoy Steeple	153 58 50 9 39 13	Chedzoy Steeple - {	19454 29556
Moor Lynch Dundon Higbbam Windmill	29 20 18 46 30 22	}Highham Windmill {	24457 16518
Moor Lynch Highbam Steeple	36 25 56 39 51 57	Highham Steeple - {	21567 1998z
Moor Lynch Bridgewater Spire	147 57 0 16 15 14	Bridgewater Spire - {	33656 63768
Moor Lynch	69 52 39 63 18 59	Burton Pynsent Obelisk {	40063
Moor Lynch	12 12 41 129 45 57	Somerton Steeple - {	40792

Dundry from Lansdown 55248,9 feet.

Triangles.	Angle	s d.	Distances of the stations from t intersected objects.	he
Dundry Lansdown Puckle Church Steeple	° ' 7 85 25	16	Puckle Church Steeple {	Feet. 57757 21819
Dundry Lansdown Westleigh Steeple	30 37 86 18	18 39	Westleigh Steeple - {	61842 31566
Dundry Lansdown Bristof Cathedral	51 19 22 23	11 3	Bristol Cathedral - {	21920 44935
Dundry Lansdown Redcliff Steeple	44 18 21 22	9 24	Redcliff Steeple - {	22096 42346
Dundry Lansdown Long Aston Steeple	78 18 14 32	19	Long Aston Steeple - {	13883 54168
Dundry	67 33	51 8	Clifden Windmill - {	12860 51725
Dundry	75 37 39 7	25 35	Blaze Castle - {	38391 58932
Dundry	89 10 32 52		Penpole Park Gazebo {	35391 65180
Dundry St. George's Steeple	32 16 31 49	31 52	St. George's Steeple - {	32391 32795
Dundry	44 54 48 5	50	Duke of Beaufort's House {	41168 39064
Dundry	57 15			35182 46773
MDCCC.		4	K	

The Account of a

Triangles.	Angles observed.	Distances of the Stations from the intersected Objects.
Dundry	13 58 8 120 8 3	}Durham Steeple - { Feet. 66541 18573
Dundry Knowle Steeple	63 45 11 59 9 55	Knowle Steeple - { 56512 59030
Dundry	29 42 10 59 59 41	Mangotsfield Steeple - { 47845 27376
Dundry Lansdown Winterbourn Steeple	46 12 31 66 38 49	Winterbourn Steeple - { 55045 43280
Mend	ip from Dun	dry 69196 feet.
Dundry Leigh Steeple on Mendip	15 0 54 104 10 15	Leigh Steeple on Mendip { 76847 20533
Dundry Dundry Steeple	90 22 22	Dundry Steeple - { 1417 69221
Mendip f	rom Long K	noll 61962,3 feet,
Long Knoll	7 20 24 25 42 22	} Doulting Spire - { 49286 14517
Farley Do	wn from We	stbury 59849,5 feet,
Westbury	81 25 20 44 6 53	} Devizes Steeple - { 51197 72726
Whitehorse	from Scutch	namfly 51261,9 feet.
Whitehorse Seutchamfly	3 ² 55 51 104 3 27	}Abingdon Spire - { 72898 40852

Triangles.	Angles observed.	Distances of the Stations from intersected Objects.	m the
Whitehorse Scutchamfly Wallingford Steeple	10 39 30 158 52 26	Wallingford Steeple -	Feet. 101693 52185
Whitehorse	121 19 20	Great Coxwell Windmill	30295
Whitehorse Scutchamfly Highworth Steeple	153 24 7	Highworth Steeple -	3 ⁸ 449 8 ₇₃₅₅
Whitehorse Scutchamfly Drayton Steeple	28 6 9 99 45 35	Drayton Steeple -	63991
Whitehorse	34 8 57 109 33 56	Radley Steeple -	81618
Whitehorse Scutchamfly Buckland Steeple	75 ²⁵ 57 44 15 50	Buckland Steeple - {	41189
Whitehorse	81 19 12 62 34 49	Witney Steeple -	57229 86007
Whitehorse	90 57 40 48 27 50	Bampton Steeple - {	58992 78799
Whiteha	m from Bril	1 62066,1 feet.	THE IN
Whiteham Brill	19 47 5 14 55 46	Steeple {	28983 38073
Whiteham Brill	78 47 7 25 3 58	Woodstock Steeple - {	27956 64725
Whiteham	38 39 25 18 59 22	Kidlington Spire - {	24677 47373

Whitehorse from Brill 146603,2 feet,

. 400 jdO hotsestmi		diversion
Triangles,	Angles observed.	Distances of the Stations from the intersected Objects.
Whitehorse Brill - Witchwood Forest Beacon	46 10 15 40 32 9	Witchwood Forest Beacon { Feet. 95439 105936
Broadw	ay from Epw	ell 80611,4 feet.
Broadway Epwell	46 51 21 85 48 34	\begin{cases} \text{Warwick Steeple} & - \begin{cases} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Broadway Epwell St. Martin's Spire, Coventry	49 43 19	St. Martin's, Coventry - { 158205 122627
Broadway Epwell Soleybull Spire	71 52 32 74 53 55	Soleyhull Spire - { 142027 139806
Corley f	rom Arbury	Hill 117463 feet.
Corley	10 17 47 18 1 45	Dun Church Windmill { 70621 44249
Corley Arbury Gazebo on Bardon Hill, Leices tersbire	107 11 9 34 20 2	Gazebo on Bardon Hill { 106471 180344
Corley	100 41 54 36 37 26	
Corley	2 45 41 101 33 35	Newnham Windmill - { 118771 5845
Corley	from Broadw	ay 171570 feet.
Broadway Corley Building on Breadon Hill	96 31 27 14 33 9	Building on Breadon Hill { 46201 182682

Epwell from Crouch Hill 29668,8 feet,

25pweii ii	om Crouch i	1111 29000,0 lect,
Triangles.	Angles • observed.	Distances of the Stations from the intersected Objects.
Epwell Crouch Hill Deddington Steeple	24 43 28 124 8 31	Deddington Steeple - { Feet. 47493 24000
Epwell Bloxbam Spire	22 2 57 89 27 20	Bloxham Spire 4 { 31887
Epwell Aynoe Steeple	12 41 39 155 28 33	Aynoc Steeple - { 60070 31802
Epwell	12 45 23 143 29 30	Adderbury Spire - { 43823 16265
Farthingo Steeple	9 33 29 162 29 20	Farthingo Steeple - { 64520 35605 Hill 83098,4 feet.
Epwell	27 20 1	Round House, Edge Hills { 20235 65816
Epwell Impedo no St. Martin's, Coventry	50 9 8 87 15 6	St. Martin's, Coventry { 122636 94262
Epwell	28 31 46 7 34 6	Round House Windmill
marke - blow air o		on 40908,6 feet.
Brill - Quainton - Wingrove Steeple	19 36 52 140 7 47	\ \right\} Wingrove Steeple - \{ \begin{align*} 75747 \\ 39665 \end{align*}
Brill Himbol-V to Quainton Hardwick Steeple	16 25 48 128 12 5	Hardwick Steeple - { 55539 19989

1918	1	Bowell found	
Triangles,	Angles observed.	Distances of the Stations fr intersected Objects.	om the
Brill	16 42 12 4 24 16	Luggersal Steeple -	Feet. 8710 32664
Brill	8 30 43 144 20 22	Granborough Steeple -	{ 52266 13270
Brill Bicester Steeple	105 7 30 32 10 53,	Bicester Steeple -	{ 32132 58210
Brill Quainton Centre of the Great House at Wooton	17 37 12 9 28 57	House at Wooton -	{ 14793 27181
Stow f	rom Broadw	ay 52203,2 feet.	
Stow Broadway	123 23 50 19 25 13	Sarsden Chapel -	{ 28720 72115
Stow Broadway Walford Spire	56 10 42 49 34 47	Walford Spire -	{ 41295 45063
Stow Broadway Bourton Chapel	14 3 44 21 32 40	Bourton Chapel -	{ 32926 21786
Stow	from Epwell	78938,2 feet.	Rowell Arbury [13] Recot Ma
Stow Epwell Stow on the Wold Steeple	60 30 20 6 37 9	Stow on the Wold -	9876 74573
Wendo	ver from Bri	Il 92400,7 feet.	Brill
Brill	43 30 12 46 37 4	} Pitchcot Windmill - {	53739

Triangles.	Angles observed.	Distances of the Stations from th intersected Objects.	c
Brill	24 15 12 111 33 40	1 CATAMENOC ODNC	Feet. 98663 13577
Brill Wendover Padbury Steeple (doubtful)	66 36 4 46 32 33		72943
Brill	46 40 52 31 1 48	Quainton Steeple - {	39009 55056
Wendove	r from Quair	nton 72889,4 feet.	ling.
Wendover Quainton Wing Steeple	34 46 37 45 9 20	Wing Steeple - {	2487
Wendover	44 58 11 61 9 59	Crindon Windmill - {	66472 3626
Quainton fi	rom Bow Bri	ckhill 67490,6 feet.	
Quainton Bow Brickhill Soutbern Obelisk, Stow Park, Bucks	75 15 34 47 19 1	1 Countillerin Openion - 31	8876 77449
Quainton Bow Brickhill Northern Obelisk, Stow Park	75 4 46 49 13 49		81881
Wendove	r from Kinsv	worth 84462 feet.	
Kinsworth Wendover Leighton Buzzard Spire	69 56 52 31 6 26	Leighton Buzzard - {	5317
Kinswort	h from Quai	nton 84996,3 feet.	
Kinsworth Quainton Aylesbury Steeple	17 49 12 51 5 23	Aylesbury Steeple - { 72	0886 7879

The Account of a

Bow Brickhill from Lidlington 32035,6 feet.

BOW Brickl	hill from Lid	lington 32035,6 feet.	
Triangles,	Angles observed.	Distances of the Stations from the intersected Objects.	
Bow Brickhill North Crawley Spire	65 40 39	North Crawley Spire - 5 3	Feet. 4968.
Bow Brickhill	45 8 47		7064
Bow Brickhill Lidlington St. Paul's Spire, Bedford	24 15 25 137 19 21	St. Paul's, Bedford - \{ \begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 4 \end{array}	8727
Bow Brickhill Sbarnbrook Spire	48 2 42 111 8 15		4080 7038
Bow Brickhill Woburn Market House	38 42 47 19 39 20		2656 3533
Bow Brickhill	5 3 35		1484
Bow Brickhill Lidlington	25 51 29 116 31 15		5959
Bow Brickhill Lidlington Cranfield Spire	36 40 14 64 51 26	Cranfield Spire - {	9599 9526
Lillyhoe	from Lidling	gton 49026,1 feet?	
Lillyhoe	3 1 25 3 2 16		4604 4489
Lillyhoe	23 13 23		0224
Lillyhoe Colmworth Spire	49 54 3		7617 5944

Triangles.	, 668 fc	Angles observed.	Distances of the stations from the intersected objects.
Lillyhoe Lidlington Silsoe Spire	CHOMA CONTRACT	23 57 30 22 4 36	Silsoe Spire - { Feet. 25599 27658
Lillyhoe Lidlington Flitton Steeple	113 - 201	11 46 23 17 18 29	Flitton Steeple - { 30008 20580
Lillyhoe Lidlington Sbillington Steeple	Sagwa	57 56 38 19 37 7	Shillington Steeple { 16857 42549
Lillyhoe Lidlington Westoning Steeple	W W	14 35 24 24 29 56	Westoning Steeple - { 32242 19586
Lillyhoe Lidlington Wrest Garden Obelisk		23 40 47 19 18 12	Wrest Garden Obelisk { 23770 28880
Lillyhoe Lidlington St. Neot's Steeple	100 50	63 39 11 88 31 51	} St. Neot's Steeple - { 105026 94147

Kinsworth from Lidlington 61255,3 feet.

-	A Company of the Comp		
Kinsworth	- 17 4 20 23 39 1	Harlington Steeple - {	37666 27565
Kinsworth - Lidlington Maulden Steeple	- 17 22 11 87 3 13	} Maulden Steeple - {	63165 18882
Kinsworth Lidlington Millbrook Steeple	- 3 53 24 73 16 9	Millbrook Steeple - {	60167
Kinsworth	- 36 15 30 33 41 7	Streatly Steeple - {	36167 38567
Kinsworth Lidlington Hanslop Spire	34 29 11 166 4 4	Hanslop Spire - {	111928 70552
MDCCC.	4 I		

Kinsworth from Bow Brickhill 57668 feet.

Triangles.	Angles observed.	Distances of the Stations from intersected Objects.	the colvilla
Bow Brickhill Kinsworth Souldrope Spire	131 31 20 30 17 44	Souldrope Spire - {	Feet. 93229 138367
Bow Brickhill	91 22 55 28 24 55	Sauldon Windmill - {	31623 66434
Bow Brickhill Kinsworth Stewkley Windmill	7º 9 33 33 27 4	Stewkley Windmill - {	32706 55812
Bow Brickhill Kinsworth - Tharfield Windmill	61 57 57 93 36 13	Tharfield Windmill - {	139157 123073
Bow Brickhill	4 13 44 14 47 27	Tottenhoe Station - {	43177
Bow Brickhill Kinsworth Cbalgrave Steeple	21 55 14 43 21 54	Chalgrave Steeple - {	43590 23699
Bow Brickhill Kinsworth Lidlington Windmill -	85 34 3 27 23 29	Lidlington Windmill - {	28814 62442
Bow Brickhill	116 46 10 42 6 4	Keysoe Spire - {	107275

Lillyhoe from Trusler Hill 50673,6 feet.

Lillyhoe Trusler Hill Knotting Green Elm Tree	51 56 21 103 29 55	Knotting Green Elm Tree {	118536 95981
Lillyhoe Trusler Hill Sundon Windmill	36 45 37 27 4 1	Sundon Windmill - {	25692 33790

Bow Brickhill from Trusler Hill 20138,7 feet.

Triangles,	Angles observed.	Distances of the stations from the intersected objects.	Date
Bow Brickhill Trusler Hill Crawley Steeple	25 13 54 50 16 22	Crawley Steeple - {	5998 8867
Bow Brickhill Trusler Hill Moulsboe Steeple	- 93 18 15 49 17 46		3101
Bow Brickhill Trusler Hill Woburn Steeple	- 13 27 17 19 46 14		2432 8552
Bow B	rickhill from I	illyhoe 69867 feet.	tion
Bow Brickhill Lillyhoe	60 57 17 68 43 59	Renhold Steeple 3 - \{\begin{array}{c} 8 \ 7 \end{array}	4608 9373
Bow Brickhlll	- 64 55 32 - 66 41 24	Ravensden Steeple - {	5825 4646
ban All mod Kinsw	worth from Lill	yhoe 47278,7 feet.	Nin
Kinsworth	43 44 48 71 53 53	}Flitwick Steeple - {	19849 16264

SECTION SECOND.

Determination of the Latitudes and Longitudes of the Stations on Black Down, in Dorsetsbire, Butterton, in Devonshire, and St. Agnes Beacon, in Cornwall.

ART. XVI.—Calculation of the Distance between Black Down and Dunnose in the Isle of Wight.

To complete this distance, I shall have recourse to the xxvith and xxviith triangles, published in the Philosophical Transactions of 1795, and Liiid and Livth of the Trans. for 1797, together with the observations made at Black Down, in the latter year. (See also Pl. XXX. Fig. 1.).

The most eligible method of calculating with these data, seems to be that of first finding the cross-distance between Black Down and Dean Hill. To do this, we have the angle at Nine Barrow Down, between Black Down and Dean Hill, and the respective distances from the first to the latter stations, together with the newly observed angle between Dunnose and Nine Barrow Down; from which we obtain the angles of a triangle, constituted by Dunnose, Nine Barrow Down, and Black Down.

The distance from Nine Barrow Down to Dean Hill is 166497 feet, and, from the same station to Black Down, the distance is 126782 feet, (see Phil. Trans. for 1795, p. 502, and for 1797, p. 455,) and the angle comprehended by those distances = 110° 30′ 13″,25. The difference between the horizontal angle and that formed by the chords is 3″,25, which, substracted from 110° 30′ 13″,25, leaves 110° 30′ 10″: computing with this

angle and the sides spoken of, there results the following triangle, viz.

Nine Barrow Down - 110° 30′ 10″

Black Down - - 40 6 54,75

Dean Hill - - - 29 22 55,75

This, using the side Nine Barrow and Dean Hill, (166497 feet,) gives 240236,7 feet, for the distance between Black Down and Dean Hill.

The angle at Dean Hill, between Nine Barrow Down and Dunnose, is 64° 50′ 19″, (see Phil. Trans. for 1795. p. 501,) and the angle between Black Down and Nine Barrow, as just found, is 29° 22′ 55″,75, which, increased by the proper correction for the difference between the chord and horizontal angles, becomes 29° 22′ 57″,5. The sum of these angles ,94° 13′ 16″,5, is the horizontal angle between Black Down and Dunnose.

The angle at Black Down, between Dunnose and Nine Barrow Down, deduced from observations made in 1797, is found to be 4° 30′ 25″,75: this, subtracted from the angle between Dean Hill and Dunnose, leaves 35° 36′ 29″, for the angle at Black Down; which, corrected for the purpose of reduction to their respective chord angles, become 94° 13′ 11″,5, and 35° 36′ 25″,75, from whence we get the angle at Dunnose = 50° 10′ 22″,75. We have, therefore, the following triangle, viz.

Dean Hill - - - 94° 13′ 11,5″ Black Down - - 35 36 25,75 Dunnose - - - 50 10 22,75

The distance between Dean Hill and Dunnose is 183496,2 feet, (Phil. Trans. for 1795, p. 501,) and that between Black Down and Dean Hill, according to the foregoing computation, is 240236,7 feet: these, applied to the angles of the above triangle,

give 314309,6, and 314305,4 feet, respectively, for the distance between Black Down and Dunnose: wherefore, the mean 314307,5 feet, = 59,528 miles, may be considered as the true distance between those stations.

Direction of the Meridian at Black Down.

On the 18th of April, in the forenoon, the angle between the Pole Star, when at its greatest apparent elongation from the meridian, was observed, and found to be - 104° 19′ 19″,25 And on the 19th, in the afternoon - 98 42 47 Half their sum is the angle between the meridian and Abbotsbury staff - 101 31 3

On the 20th of April, in the forenoon, the angle between the Pole Star, when at its

greatest apparent elongation from the meridian, was observed, and found to be - 104, 19 25,25

And on the 19th, in the afternoon - 98 42 35,5

Half their sum is the angle between the meridian and Abbotsbury staff - - 101 31 0,5

Therefore, 101° 31′ 2″ may be taken for the angle between the meridian and Abbotsbury staff.

ART. XVII.—Latitude and Longitude of Black Down.

The angle between Dunnose and the Abbotsbury Staff was observed, and found $= 164^{\circ} 26' 35''25$; and the angle between the meridian and the same staff, by double azimuths of the Pole Star, $101^{\circ} 31' 2''$. Wherefore their sum, subtracted from 360° , leaves $94^{\circ} 2' 22'',75$, the angle which Dunnose makes with the meridian.

In Fig. 4. Plate XXX. let Z be the zenith, B the station on Black Down, and ZBA its meridian; also, let D be Dunnose, and ZD its meridian; likewise, suppose BC to be an arc of a great circle, perpendicular to the meridian at B, and DA another arc of a great circle, perpendicular to the meridian at D, BF and ED being the parallels of latitude at Black Down and Dunnose.

In the spherical triangle BZD, the angles at B and D are given, the first being 94° 2' 22",75, and the second 84° 54' 53"; therefore, in the triangle ABD the angle at B is 85° 57' 36",75, and, in the triangle BDC, the angle at D = 84° 54' 53": hence, the angles of these triangles, when reduced to those formed by the chords, are as follows:

In the triangle BDC
$$\begin{cases}
DDC = 84^{\circ} 54' 52.5'' \\
CDB = 91 2 44.75 \\
CBD = 4 2 22.75
\end{cases}$$
And in the triangle ABD
$$\begin{cases}
ABD = 85 57 36.75 \\
BAD = 88 57 16.25 \\
BDA = 5 5 7
\end{cases}$$

Now the distance between Black Down and Dunnose, BD, has been already found to be 314307,5 feet; therefore, using the above angles with that distance, (after the proper corrections are applied for reducing the horizontal angles to those formed by the chords,) we get,

In the triangle BCD
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} BC = 313128 \\ CD = 21146,9 \end{array} \right\}$$
 feet. And in the triangle ABD $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} AD = 313581,2 \\ AB = 27864,5 \end{array} \right\}$ feet.

Again, in the two small triangles formed by the parallels BF and ED, the perpendiculars BC and DA, and the small arcs CF and AE, we have the angles at C and A given, the

first being 91° 2′ 45″,75, and the last 88° 57′ 15″; which angles, however, are augmented by the addition of the differences between the horizontal angles and those formed by the chords, We have therefore,

In the triangle BCF $\begin{cases} BCF = 91^{\circ} & 2' & 45.75'' \\ BFC = 88 & 25 & 51.5 \\ FBC = & 0 & 31 & 22.75 \end{cases}$ in the triangle AFD $\begin{cases} EAD = 88 & 57 & 17 \\ AFD = 88 & 57 & 17 \end{cases}$

And in the triangle AED $\begin{cases} AED = 66 & 57 & 17 \\ AED = 90 & 31 & 21,5 \\ ADE = 0 & 31 & 21,5 \end{cases}$

And, using BC and AD, as found above, we get

CF = 2859,1And EA = 2859,8 feet.

Therefore FD = DC + CF = 22146.9 + 2859.1 = 25006 feet. And BE = BA = EA = 27864.5 - 2859.8 = 25004.7 feet. The mean, 25005.3 feet, may be considered as very nearly the true distance between the parallels of Black Down and Dunnose. This method is the same as that made use of in the Phil. Trans. for 1795, p. 521, and affords the means of very accurately determining the distance between the parallels of latitude of the two stations, when the angles were observed with precision, and the direction in which the stations lie, is not much removed from east and west.

This small space, 25004,7 feet, corresponds to 4' 6",5, in which I use 60851 fathoms for the length of a degree of the meridian in 50° 41'. See Phil. Trans. for 1795, p. 537.

Now the latitude of Dunnose is 50° 37'7'', 3, and its longitude 1° 11'36''; (Phil. Trans. for 1795, p. 536;) therefore, 50° 37'7''3 + 4'6'', $5 = 50^{\circ}$ 41' 13'', 8, is the latitude of Black Down.

This method of finding the latitude seems to be more correct than by spherical computation; yet, by this latter, nearly the same conclusion is derived; for, the bearing of Black Down west of Dunnose being 84° 54′ 52″,5, we get the distance of that station from the meridian of the latter = 313072 feet, and from the perpendicular, 27861 feet; which, converted into parts of an arch, according to the lengths of their respective degrees, gives 50° 41′ 14″ for the latitude, and 1° 20′ 46″,4 for the longitude west of Dunnose. According to the troublesome yet ingenious method recommended by M. Sejour, in his Traitė Analytique des Mouvemens apparens des Corps Cėlestes, the latitude of Black Down comes out 50° 41′ 13″,9, and the longitude 1° 20′ 45″,75. We may, therefore, admitting the supposition of Dunnose being situated in 50° 37′ 7″,3, safely take 50° 41′ 13″,8 for the latitude, and 2° 32′ 22″,4 for the longitude, of Black Down; that of Dunnose being 1° 11′ 36″ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

ART. XVIII. Calculation of the Distance between the Stations on Black Down, in Dorsetshire, and Rippin Tor, in Devonshire.

For the calculation of this distance, we must have recourse to the xLVIIIth, XLIXTH, and Lth triangles. (See Philosophical Transactions for 1797, and Plate XXX, Fig. 1 of this Volume.) In the two first, we have the whole angle at Pilsden, between Dumpdon and Black Down = 152° 37′ 27″,25, which, reduced to the angle formed by the chords, becomes 152° 37′ 24″,25. The sides forming this angle, are Dumpdon and Pilsden, Pilsden and Black Down: the distance between the two first stations being 78459,3 feet, and between the two last 79110,7 feet. From these data, the distance between Dumpdon and Black Down is found to be 153095,7 feet, the triangle for computation being,

MDCCC.

Pilsden - - 152° 37′ 24″,25 Black Down - 13 37 5° ,5 Dumpdon - - 13 44 45 ,25

But this side may be also found, by computing with the whole angle at Charton Common, which angle, when reduced to the plane of the chords, becomes 141° 33′ 53″,75. The two sides are 581012,5 feet, and 103345 feet; which data give the following triangle:

Charton - - 141° 33′ 53″,5 Dumpdon - 24 48 39 ,25

Black Down - 13 37 27,25; from whence we find the distance from Dumpdon to Black Down = 153094,6 feet. Wherefore, the mean, 153095,2 feet, may be considered to be very nearly the true distance.

In the Lth triangle, (Cawsand Beacon, Dumpdon, and Little Haldon) the angle at Cawsand Beacon is 43° 14′ 21″,25; and in the List, (Rippin Tor, Cawsand Beacon, and Little Haldon) the angle at the same station is 25° 30′ 39″,75; their sum is 68° 45′ 1″, and, adding 1″ for the necessary correction, it becomes 68° 45′ 2″. Computing with this angle, and the including sides, (64020,5 and 18334 feet,) we obtain the following triangle:

Rippin Tor - - 90° 34′ 35″ Cawsand Beacon - 68 45 2

Dumpdon - - 20 40 23, which gives the distance from Dumpdon to Cawsand Beacon = 169014 feet.

In the XLIXth triangle, the observed angle at Dumpdon is found to be 86° 39′ 8″5, and, by adding to it the horizontal angle at Dumpdon, between Rippin Tor and Little Haldon, and also that between Black Down and Charton Common, we get 125° 54′ 30″,5, for the horizontal angle between Rippin

Tor and Cawsand Beacon. To reduce this angle to that formed by the chords, 6" must be subtracted; therefore, 125° 54′ 24″,5 is the angle for computation. The sides Dumpdon and Rippin Tor, Dumpdon and Black Down, (169014 and 153095,2 feet,) with this angle, give the following triangle:

Rippin Tor - - 25° 36′ 4″,5 Dumpdon - 125 54 24,5

Black Down - 28 29 31, which gives the distance from Rippin Tor to Black Down = 286973,3 feet.

On referring to the observations made in 1797, on Black Down, it will be seen that the angle between Rippin Tor and the staff erected near Abbotsbury, was 3° 8' 52",5, and the angle between Pilsden and the same staff 45° 16' 19"; their difference, 42° 7' 20",5, is the angle between Rippin Tor and Pilsden. Now, if the angles of the triangles, five in number, used in finding the distance between Rippin Tor and Black Down have been observed correctly, and the calculations properly made, the computed angle at Blackdown, between those stations, should be, of course, the same; but the angle formed by the chords of the arcs between Blackdown and Pilsden and Dumpdon, has been found = 13° 37′ 50″,5, (which is very nearly the same as the horizontal one,) and the angle between Dumpdon and Rippin Tor = 28° 29′ 31", which it is also unnecessary to correct: their sum is 42° 7' 21",5, the very angle observed. It is not, perhaps, proper to dismiss this consideration, without observing that this agreement affords a strong proof of the excellence of our instrument, as the triangles, from their magnitude and nature, are not so disposed as to favour the comparison.

ART. XIX. Latitude and Longitude of Rippin Tor.

The angle at Blackdown, between the staff at Abbotsbury and the meridian, has been found = 101° 31′ 1″,5, nearly, and that between Rippin Tor and the same staff = 3° 8′ 52″,5; therefore, 98° 22′ 8″ is the angle which Rippin Tor makes with the meridian, and this, taken from 180°, leaves 81° 37′ 52″, the bearing of Rippin Tor SW from Black Down.

This angle, with the distance found above, gives 28585,3 feet, for the distance of Rippin Tor from the meridian of Black Down, and 56086,0 feet, for that from its perpendicular; therefore, the latitude is 50° 33′ 59″,1, and the longitude west from Black Down, 1° 13′ 3″,8; consequently, its longitude west of Greenwich is 3° 45′ 26″2.

Direction of the Meridian at Butterton Hill.

On the 6th of May, in the afternoon, the angle between the Pole Star, when at its greatest apparent elongation from the meridian, and the staff on Hemmerdon Ball was observed, and found to be - - 91° 29′ 13″75

And on the 7th, in the afternoon - 97 4 14

Half their sum is the angle between the meridian and the staff on Hemmerdon Ball - 94 16 44

Again, on the 7th, in the afternoon, the angle between the Pole Star, when at its greatest apparent elongation from the meridian, and the staff on Hemmerdon Ball was observed, and found to be - - 91 29 12

Half the sum of this, and the angle observed

in the forenoon of the same day, (97° 4′ 14")

94° 16′ 43″

Hence, 94° 16' 44" may be considered as the true angle between the meridian and the staff on Hemmerdon Ball.

The angle between the station on Rippin Tor and Hemmerdon Ball, is 121° 17′ 7″,75; therefore, 121° 17′ 7″,75 - 94° 16′ 44" = 27° 0' 23",75, is the bearing of Rippin Tor, north-east of Butterton. This angle, with 62951 feet, gives 28585,2 feet, and 56086,6 feet, for the distance of Rippin Tor from the meridian and perpendicular; which, using 61182 and 60847 fathoms, for the lengths of degrees on the meridian and perpendicular, respectively become 4' 40",3, and 9' 13". Therefore, in the right angled spherical triangle BPT, (Plate XXX, Fig. 2,) in which B is Butterton, P the pole, T Rippin Tor, and R the point where the parallel to the perpendicular cuts the meridian, we have the co-latitude of T, or Rippin Tor, = 39° 26' 0",9, and RT = 4' 40",3, We have, consequently, cosine 4' 40",3: radius :: cosine 39° 26' 0,"9: cosine 39° 26' 0,"7, the co-latitude of the point R. So $PB = PR + RT = 39^{\circ} 26' 0'', 7 + 9' 13'' = 39^{\circ} 35'$ 13",7; therefore, the latitude of Butterton is 50° 24' 46",3, and its longitude west from Greenwich, 3° 52' 47",5.

ART. XX. Calculation of the Distance between Hensbarrow and Butterton.

The most convenient, as well as the most accurate means of computing this distance, will be by referring to the LVIth, LVIIth, and LXIVth triangles, in the series of 1796, where the sum of the observed angles at Carraton Hill is 136° 52′ 43″. The correction for reducing this angle to that formed by the chords, is 4″; therefore, 136° 52′ 39″ is the proper angle for computation.

The distance from Hensbarrow to Carraton Hill, is 100416 feet, and from Butterton to that station 131576 feet. (See Phil. Trans. for 1797, p. 458, 460.) These data give the following triangle, viz.

Carraton Hill - - 136° 52′ 39"

Hensbarrow - - 24 35 57,5

Butterton - - 18 31 23,5, which gives 21602 feet, for the distance between Hensbarrow and Butterton Hill.

The angle between Carraton Hill and Rippin Tor was observed in 1796, and found = 101° 3′ 44″,25. (See Phil. Trans. 1797.) The angle between Hensbarrow and Rippin Tor is 119° 35′ 3″,25; therefore, 18° 31′ 19″ is the angle between Hensbarrow and Carraton. The difference between the horizontal and chord angle is 0″,25 nearly; this, added to 18° 31′ 23″,5, gives 18° 31′ 23″,75, which is nearly the same as the observed angle. This agreement proves, that the angles of the triangles connecting Butterton and Hensbarrow have been observed correctly.

ART. XXI. Latitude and Longitude of Hensbarrow.

The angle between Hensbarrow and Hemmerdon, (see Observations made at Butterton,) was 1° 52′ 4″,5; therefore, as the angle between the latter and the meridian = 94° 16′ 44″, we get 92° 24′ 39″,5, for the angle which Hensbarrow makes with the same meridian. The distance from Hensbarrow to Butterton, as found above, is 21602 feet; this, with the angle 92° 24′ 39″,5, gives the distance of Hensbarrow from the meridian = 215871 feet, and from the perpendicular 9089 feet; these, converted into parts of degrees, become 35′ 17″,1, and 1′ 29″,62. There-

fore, the latitude of Hensbarrow is 50° 23' 3",3, and its longitude, west of Butterton, 55' 20",2; consequently, its longitude, west of Greenwich, is 3° 52' 47",5 + 55' 20",2 = 4° 48' 7",7.

ART XXII. Direction of the Meridian at St. Agnes Beacon.

On the 22d of May, in the forenoon, the angle between the Pole Star, when at its greatest elongation from the meridian, and the staff near Peranzabulo, was observed, and found to be

o be - - - - 38° 26′ 1″,5 And on the 22d, in the afternoon - 44 o 33,25

Half their sum is the angle between the meridian and staff - - 41 13 17.5

The angle between the staff at Peranzabulo and the station Hensbarrow, was also observed at the same station, and found to be 31° 50′ 55″,5; wherefore, 41° 13′ 17″,5 + 31° 50′ 55″,5 = 73° 4′ 13″, is the angle between Hensbarrow and St. Agnes Beacon.

ART. XXIII. To find the Latitude and Longitude of St. Agnes Beacon.

In Plate XXX. Fig. 3. Let A be the station at St. Agnes, P the pole, H Hensbarrow, and B the point where the parallel to the meridian of St. Agnes cuts that meridian, BHP being a right angled spherical triangle on the earth's surface.

PH has been already found = 39° 36' 56'',7; and, as BH, the distance of Hensbarrow from the meridian, = 92878, and AB, the distance from the perpendicular, = 28271, we get BH = 15' 10'',9, and AB = 4' 38'',8; which arcs are found by using 61182 and 60845 fathoms, for the length of their respective

degrees. From these data, the latitude of the point B is easily derived; for cosine 15' 10'',9: radius:: cosine 39° 36' 56'',7: cosine 39° 36' 54'',2, the co-latitude of B; hence 39° 36' 54'',2 + 4' 38'',8 = 39° 41' 33'',0 the co-latitude of A; hence 50° 18' 27'' is the latitude of St. Agnes. Its longitude, west from Hensbarrow, is also found by a simple proportion; sine 39° 36' 54'',2: radius:: sine 15' 10'',9: sine 0° 23' 48''; therefore, 4° 48' 7'',7 + 0° 23' 48'' = 5° 11' 55'',7, is the longitude of St. Agnes, west of Greenwich.

ART. XXIV .- Remarks.

I have shewn, with attention to minuteness, the manner in which the latitudes and longitudes of the stations on which directions of meridians have been observed are determined. It now remains to be considered, how far the uncertain state in which we remain, with respect to the figure of the earth, may affect the accuracy of those conclusions.

If the earth were homogeneous, it would necessarily be an ellipsoid; and, were its diameters known, the longitudes and latitudes of places on its surface might be accurately computed, provided their geodetical situations were correctly ascertained, and the latitude of one station in the series of triangles truly determined.

As there is, however, great reason to suppose that the earth is not any regular geometrical figure, from the impossibility of reconciling the results of the various measurements for ascertaining the lengths of degrees of latitude, some uncertainty must remain with respect to our deductions; but there seems to be reasons for supposing the errors, thence resulting, are confined within moderate limits.

In making computations on a given hypothesis of the earth's figure, the truth of the conclusions, as well as the ease with which they are found, materially depends on the distances of the objects from their respective fixed meridians.

If the difference of longitude approaches nearly to, or exceeds 3°, to compute that longitude, and also the latitude, it is necessary the precise figure should be understood; because the analogy does not hold good, in that case, between the equality of the sums of the angles of spherical and spheroidical triangles on the earth's surface. With regard to latitudes, more particularly when the distances are diminished by means of frequent new directions of meridians, a knowledge of the exact length of a degree of a great circle is not necessary; because the determination of those latitudes, by means of spherical computation, being true as to sense, the cosines of those small arcs will remain the same.

As there cannot be a doubt justly entertained of the latitude of Greenwich being very accurately determined, as particularly set forth by the Astronomer Royal in his reply to M. Cassini, it is reasonable to suppose, that if any errors do exist in the latitudes of those stations, they can only have arisen from the computations being made with erroneous lengths of degrees on the meridian.

In our former Papers on this subject, we have taken it for granted, that the length of a degree of the meridian at the middle point between Greenwich and Paris, (50° 10′,) is 60842 fathoms, (which supposition may be considered just, provided the latitude of Paris, 48° 50′ 14″, be as near the truth as 51° 28′ 40″ is to that of Greenwich,) and afterwards added 9 fathoms, MDCCC.

making it 60851, in order to get the length of the degree in 50° 41'; (see Phil. Trans. 1795, p. 537;) these 9 fathoms, however, were not arbitrarily assumed, but computed. If the latitude of Paris be 48° 50′ 15", (Conn. des Tems, 1797-98, p. 373,) the length of the degree will be about 7 fathoms greater, which will make the degree in 50° 41', 60849 instead of 60842 fathoms.

The latitude of the station on Beachy Head, 50° 44′ 23″,7, was found by using 60861 fathoms for the length of a degree on the meridian in 51° 6′; but, if it be true that 48° 50′ 15″ is the latitude of Paris, the latitude of Beachy Head will be about one-third of a second greater. This seems to be the limit of the probable error in the computed latitude of this station; since its proximity to the meridian of Greenwich, obviates any doubt of the conclusions being affected by any uncertainty respecting the length of the degree of the great circle perpendicular to the meridian.

The latitude of Dunnose was determined by computing the distance between the parallels of that station and Beachy Head; (see Phil. Trans. for 1795, p. 522;) which method is very exact, and preferable to any other, since the small space between the parallels was determined with great accuracy, leaving not a doubt of a greater error than 3 feet, a quantity corresponding to about $\frac{1}{33}$ d part of a second. And, since the same method has been adopted to find the difference of latitude between Black Down and Dunnose, it is highly probable that the latitude of the former station is not removed more than $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a second from the true one, that of Beachy Head being supposed = 50° 44' 23'',7.

It would have been fortunate, had the difference of latitude between Black Down and Butterton, and Butterton and St. Agnes Beacon, been determined in the same manner, since the latitudes of all these important stations would, in that case, have been found with evident accuracy; but, whoever has leisure and inclination to go through these calculations, will find that, by means of the directions of meridians at Butterton and St. Agnes Beacon, the latitudes of those stations may be found to within half a second. By this I mean, that, allowing the latitude of Black Down to be 50° 41' 13",8, the latitude of Butterton, 50° 24' 46",3, will not deviate more than half a second from the truth; and the same may be said with respect to the latitude of St. Agnes, that of Butterton being admitted as correct. Supposing, therefore, the latitude of Greenwich to be 51° 28' 40", we may rely on the assurance of the latitude of St. Agnes Beacon being determined within $1\frac{1}{2}$ " of the truth.

With respect to the longitudes of these stations, their accuracy entirely depends on the observations made at Dunnose and Beachy Head, for determining the length of a degree of a great circle perpendicular to the meridian. The truth of the deduction drawn from those observations rests on their accuracy; and it can scarcely be deemed presumptuous to assert, that an error of more than 1" cannot have existed in either of the angles. On this account, therefore, I should suppose, that the difference of longitude between those stations, has been found so nearly as to leave no greater error than 1". The whole of the operation to which I now allude, was performed with great care; the directions of the meridians having been determined by means of double azimuths of the Pole Star, confirmed by computed azimuths. In returning to the consideration of this sub-

ject, I do not perceive any source of error likely to affect the conclusions, unless it be that to which all astronomical observations, made with instruments adjusted by plumb-lines or levels, are liable. In determining differences of longitude through these means, the direction in which any lateral attraction must act, to produce a maximum of error, is at right angles to the meridian. If the attraction be in the plane of it, it is obvious the double azimuth, although the telescope of the theodolite does not move in a vertical, will nevertheless give, almost exactly, the true direction of the meridian.

The high lands about St. Catherine's Light-House, in the Isle of Wight, are about six miles from Dunnose, and nearly west of it; but it does not appear that the effect of their lateral attraction can have produced any sensible error; since it may be shewn, that the plumb-line of the sector at Schehallien would have deviated only a small part of a second from the true vertical, had the sector itself been placed at that distance from the hill. Beachy Head is situated at the eastern extremity of the South Downs; a defect of matter towards the east immediately taking place. This circumstance renders the observations liable to some small errors, on account of the superior lateral attraction in the opposite direction; but, notwithstanding it is very probable that an error induced by either of these attractions, is so very small as to render the subject scarcely worth consideration, yet, as both lie the same way, it is satisfactory to consider that they mutually tend to correct the errors which may result from either; we may, therefore, safely conclude, that 1° 11' 36" is very nearly the true longitude between the station on Beachy Head and that on Dunnose. Under this persuasion, I consider it probable that the longitude of Black Down cannot err in excess or defect more than 3"; that of Butterton 5"; and that of St. Agnes Beacon 6".

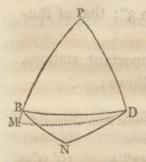
The latitudes and longitudes of these important stations, brought under one point of view, will be as follows:

	Latitude.	Longitude west from	Greenwich.
		In degrees.	In time.
Black Down -	50° 41′ 13″,8	2° 32′ 22″,4	10' 9",5
Butterton Hill -	50 24 46,3	3 52 47,5	15 31,2
St. Agnes Beacon	50 18 27	5 11 55,7	20 47,7

Note. It may probably be expected, that I should determine the directions of the meridians at Black Down, Butterton Hill, and St. Agnes Beacon, by calculation, and afterwards compare them with the observed ones. I have desisted from the measure in the body of the work, and reserved the little I have to say for this note.

If the earth were a perfect sphere, or an ellipsoid of known diameters, the direction of the meridian, at any station not very remotely situated from the parallel of another, might be determined, provided the direction of the meridian at that station were observed, and the value of the arc subtended by the space between them pretty accurately ascertained, and also the latitude of the station, at which the angle is given, nearly obtained.

Thus, if it be required to find the angle at Dunnose, between Beachy Head and the meridian, from the observed angle at the latter station, and the arc between them, we shall have 39° 15′ 36″,3, the co-latitude of Beachy Head, and 55′ 28″,7 for the oblique arc. These data (two sides and an included angle) give 1° 26′ 48″,4, for the difference of longitude between Beachy Head and Dunnose, and 81° 56′52″,6, for the angle which the meridian at the latter makes with the former station. The difference of longitude found in a rather more correct way, has been heretofore shewn to be 1° 26′ 47″,93, (see Philos. Trans. 1795. p. 523.) and the angle at Dunnose was also shewn to be 81° 56′ 53″, from observation, which may be considered the same with that found by this mode of computation. In all cases in which the data were equally correct, no doubt the direction of meridians might be computed, without fear of the results deviating much from the truth; but, if it be required to find the angle at Black Down, from the observed direction of the meridian at Dunnose, a different method must be used. It is, however, less accurate than the former one, and it has been expressly for this reason, that I have not introduced this subject into the account.



In the adjoining diagram, suppose B, Black Down; D. Dunnose; and, N, Nine Barrow Down: also, let PB, the meridian of Black Down, be prolonged to M, and DM be drawn, PM being = PD. Then we shall have three spherical triangles BPD, BND, and BMD. Now, the angle NBD was found from observations to be 4° 30' 28", and BND 172° 27' 33",5; these give the angle BDN = 3° 1' 59",5, nearly, because the excess of the three angles above 180° is 1". The observed angle at D, Dunnose, between Nine Barrow Down

and the meridian DP, or PDN, was 87° 56′ 53"; therefore, 87° 56′ 53" - 3° 1′ 59",5 = 84° 54' 53",5, is the angle at D, between the meridian and the station on Black Down,

Now, the difference of longitude between B and D, or the angle at P, has been already found = 1° 20' 46",4; and, since BP is very nearly = PD, and BD is small, we shall have rad. : tang. 12 :: cosine DP : cosine BMD = 89° 28' 47". But the angle PDB has been found = 84° 54' 53",5; therefore, 89° 28' 47" - 84° 54'53",5 = 4° 33′ 53,"5, the angle BDM; hence, 180° 0′ 2" - 94° 2′ 40",5 = 85° 57′ 21,"5, or MBD; therefore, 94° 2' 38,"5, or DBP, is the angle at Black Down obtained in this way, which differs nearly 16" from the observed one, viz. 94° 2' 22",75. It is probable, some portion of this arises from defects in the observation made at Dunnose, on the lights fired at Nine Barrow Down: only two lights were seen; and, as the observations differed 5" from each other, some degree of doubt exists, as to the accuracy of the angle. The angle at Nine Barrow Down, between Black Down and Dunnose, is not absolutely to be depended on for purposes of this kind, although there can be no doubt of its being sufficiently near the truth, for that to which it has been before applied. In the correction of the angles at that station, in our former accounts, we proceeded on the supposition of their being less satisfactory than the other angles of the triangles to which Nine Barrow Down is a common station. For these reasons, I am of opinion the computed angle cannot be applied as a test to the observed one; and it also appears to me, that greater objections lie against similar comparisons between the computed and observed angles at Butterton and St. Agnes; as those stations could not be seen from each other, nor the latter from Black Down. Although the computed directions of the meridians differ some seconds from the observed ones, I am by no means doubtful of the truth of the latter; as the double azimuths of the Pole Star, found from computation, agree very satisfactorily with those which have been used in obtaining the directions of the several meridians .--- In finding the value of the oblique arc, or the line which joins Black Down and Dunnose, as used in the first method of computation, I have had recourse to the following correct expression, viz.

 $d = \frac{p m}{p + m - p \cdot s^2}$; where d is the length of the required degree, p that of the great

circle perpendicular to the meridian, m that of a degree of the meridian itself, and s the sine of the angle constituted by the oblique are and the meridian.

ART. XXV. Bearings of the Stations in the Series of 1795 and 1796, from the Parallels to the Meridians of Black Down, Butterton Hill, and St. Agnes Beacon; likewise their Distances from those Meridians, and from their Perpendiculars.

Meridian of Black Down.

Bearings from the Parallel to the Meridian.			Distances from merid.	Distances from perp.
Bull Barrow - Mintern - Pilsden - Charton Common Dumpdon - Rippin Tor -	Black Down	42 2 30 NE 10 36 33 NE 56 14 48 N W 83 30 3 N W 45 4 0 N W 81 37 52 S W	Feet. 53643,2 10996,8 65775,6 102681 143749	Feet. 59489,7 58709 43955,4 11697,5 52670,9

Meridian of Butterton.

Rippin Tor -		Butterton	27	0	23	NE	28585,3	56086,6
Furland -	35 3	10.5165 18	78	37	39	SE	78966,3	15883
Bolt Head -	24 4	A PROPERTY				SE	18551,3	70065,4
Maker Heights	-	To shiring g				SW	71467,9	25164,3
Kit Hill -	-	- CONTRACT	67	12	12	NW	93081,9	39121,7
Carraton Hill -		12 8 61 69	73	53	22	NW	126408,9	36511,3
Cawsand Beacon	04.4	Rippin Tor	35	35	20	NW	86744,4	108147,5
Little Haldon -		Furland				NE	84571,4	56676,8
Bindown -	54 8	Maker				NW	52926,6	19180,1
Hensbarrow -		A 5705 RT				SW	92878,0	28271,0

Meridian of St. Agnes Beacon.

Pertinney -		73 4 13 NE 72 24 27 SE 3 27 27 S W 61 13 58 S W 37 30 45 NE 75 29 51 S E 67 20 59 S W 39 25 32 S W	92877,4 97292,5 2741,7 74168,1 121703,2 152945,3 94831,5 100465,1	28279,9 30849 45379,2 40719 65825,8 12733,5 83807,3 72704,4
Sennen -	- Pertinney	40 50 18 S W	113674,4	879868

ART. XXVI. Latitudes and Longitudes of the Stations in the Series of 1795 and 1796.

Meridian of Black Down.

Names of Stations. Latitude. Longitude from Black Down. Longitude west of Greenwich In degrees. In time.			THE RESIDENCE AND	ON SHARE	STOREST
Mintern 50 50 59,5 50 52,8 E 2 29 31,6 9 58,1 Pilsden 50 48 26,9 0 17 0,7 W 2 49 23,1 11 17,5 11 17,5 50 49 47,2 0 37 12,1 W 3 39 34,5 14 38,3 15,5 50 33 59,1 1 13 3,8 W 3 45 26,2 15 1,7 Prom merid. of Butterton Hill. Furland 50 42 31,14 50 13 15,2 Maker 50 20 36,56 50 13 15,2 Maker 50 20 36,56 50 18 18,2 W 4 11 5,7 16 44,3 Kit Hill - 50 31 15,2 50 32 32,9 50 18 18,2 W 4 11 5,7 16 44,3 Kit Hill - 50 30 41,6 0 32 29,5 W 4 25 17,0 17 41,1 Bindown 50 20 36,56 50 23 3,3 50 55 20,2 W 4 24 41,0 17 38,7 Hensbarrow - 50 20 25,7 50 29 11,6 50 13 20,0 0 24 51,3 E 4 40 39,8 18 42,6 Deadman 50 13 20,0 0 0 24 51,3 E 4 47 4,4 19 8,3	Names of Stations.	Latitude.			
Karnminnis 50 11 43,8 0 18 56,2 W 5 30 51,9 22 3,5 St. Burian 50 4 37,9 0 24 9,2 W 5 36 4,9 22 24,3 Sennen 50 3 55,6 0 28 56,7 W 5 40 52,4 22 43,5	Mintern Pilsden Charton Dumpdon Rippin Tor Meridian of Butterton Hill. Furland Little Haldon Cawsand Beacon Bolt Head Maker Kit Hill Carraton Hill Bindown Hensbarrow Meridian of St. Agnes. Lansallos Bodmin Down Deadman Karnbonellis Karnminnis St. Burian Pertinney	50 50 59,5 50 50 52,8 50 48 26,9 50 43 6,1 50 49 47,2 50 33 59,1 50 22 7,8 50 34 3,0 50 42 31,14 50 13 15,2 50 20 36,56 50 31 9,4 50 30 41,6 50 23 32,9 50 23 33,3 50 20 25,7 50 29 11,6 50 13 20,0 50 10 59,4 50 11 43,8 50 4 37,9 50 6 27,0	0 13 53,2 E 0 2 50,8 E 0 17 0,7 W 0 26 30,5 W 0 37 12,1 W I 13 3,8 W From merid. of Butterton. 0 23 13,2 E 0 21 45,6 F. 0 2 144,3 W 0 4 44,5 E 0 18 18,2 W 0 23 55,7 W 0 32 29,5 W 0 31 53,5 W 0 55 20,2 W From merid. of St. Agnes. 0 39 10,3 E 0 31 15,9 E 0 42,0 W 0 18 56,2 W 0 24 9,2 W 0 25 36,2 W	2 18 29,2 2 29 31,6 2 49 23,1 2 58 52,9 3 39 34,5 3 45 26,2 3 32 34,3 3 31 1,9 3 55 1,8 3 48 3,1 4 11 5,7 4 16 43,2 4 25 17,0 4 24 41,0 4 48 7,7 4 32 45,7 4 40 39,8 4 47 4,4 5 12 37,7 5 30 51,9 5 36 4,9	m. s. 9 14 9 58,1 11 17,5 11 55,5 14 38,3 15 1,7 14 10,3 14 4,1 15 40,1 15 12,2 16 44,3 17 6,9 17 41,1 17 38,7 19 12,5 18 11,0 18 42,6 19 8,3 20 50,5 22 3,5 22 24,3

ART. XXVII. Bearings of the intersected Objects, from the Stations in the Series of 1795 and 1796, from the Parallels to the Meridians of Black Down, Butterton Hill, and St. Agnes Beacon; and likewise their Distances from these Meridians.

Meridian of Black Down.

Bearings from the Parallels to	Distances from merid.	Distances from perp.	
At Bull Barrow. Portland Light House Noil Windmill Noil Steeple Holy Trinity, St. Rumbold's Steeple, Maypowder Steeple Stourhead House Mr. Frampton's Obelisk Mere Steeple Mrs. Thornhill's Obelisk Odcomb Spire Milborne Port	19 47 16 SE 10 12 56 NE 21 53 29 NE 25 41 52 NE 28 12 51 NE 85 17 11 NW 0 27 46 NW 10 3 4 SE 6 40 55 NE 22 18 51 NW 70 25 0 NW 38 21 20 NW	Feet. 21581 72842 86610 81081 80486 29526 52881 63588 63893 40391 35474 20110	Feet. 59985 166029 141534 116506 109522 61479 153806 3384 146984 91798 91194 101865
At Black Down. Puncknoll Flagstaff Lambert's Castle Lyme Cobb -	89 9 57 NW	25612	373
	65 17 36 NW	67269	30950
	82 21 29 NW	89547	12015
At Pilsden. Golden Cape Glastonbury Tor Bridport Beacon Lord Rolle's Barn, near Sidmouth	4 44 3 S W	68239	14209
	14 19 23 N E	34314	167176
	8 19 55 S W	72199	91
	64 34 38 S W	101743	26859
At Dumpdon. Naval Flagstaff, Wbitlands Catherstone Lodge Lord Lisburne's Obelisk Sir J. de la Pole's Flagstaff Honiton Steeple St. Mary Ottery Steeple Sir Robert Palk's Tower	32 45 10 SE	116249	9920
	2 29 45 NE	140940	117131
	46 47 34 SW	225502	24119
	52 3 42 SE	86622	8137
	12 24 9 SW	146681	39339
	42 21 56 SW	179904	13028
	58 56 2 SW	242012	6526

Meridian of Butterton.

-			
Bearings from the Parallels to t	the Meridian.	Distances from merid.	Distances from perp.
e Messiellanis.		Charles II	O DECEMBER 1
At Little Haldon.		Feet.	Feet.
North Bovey	71 44 23 NW	43315	70289
Eastern Karn	56 27 52 N W	41145	85459
Western Karn	53 12 10 N W	40730	89472
West Down Beacon	63 59 14 NE	126152	76968
Woodley's Summer House	83 39 47 SW	29448	50555
Berry Head Flagstaff	10 22 16 S E	95740	4350
Brixen Steeple	2 29 4 S E	87435	9331
Ipplepen Steeple	22 15 0 SW	68413	17180
Three Barrow Tor	68 43 3 S W	8667	27109
Brent Beacon	56 11 17 S W	15460	10390
	1501	12	The State of
At Butterton.	2 15 1	-	
Chudleigh Steeple	44 4 44 NE	67688	69900
Froward Flagstaff	75 0 28 S E	84342	22587
Start Point Flagstaff	39 22 33 SE	56544	68897
Marlborough Steeple	16 42 32 SE	18429	61393
Bolt Head Flagstaff	14 57 7 SE	18739	70173
Mewstone, highest point	52 35 23 S W	49825	38108
Cupola, Hospital, Plymouth -	76 47 30 S W	66891	15699
St. John's Steeple	79 34 44 S W	83991	15447
Saltash Steeple	89 37 12 SW	73797	489
Penlee Beacon	64 59 49 SW	69758	32532
Plymstock Steeple	73 46 15 SW	49217	14325
Statten Barn	64 43 53 S W	53270	25145
Mount Batton	70 50 51 S W	58651	20370
Flagstaff, Plymouth Garrison -	72 51 17 SW	57021	17591
New Church, Plymouth	75 25 49 S W	56521	14691
Old Church, Plymouth	75 1 56 S W	57505	15374
West Chimney, Governor's House	75 42 15 S W	64497	16435
Flagstaff on Mount Wise	75 40 55 SW	65281	16652
Chapel, Plymouth Dock	77 33 28 S W	67040	14792
Obelisk, Crimhill Passage, Plymouth	74 7 9 S W	66728	18984
Mount Edgecumbe House	72 18 23 S W	65827	21001
Flagstaff, Maker Tower	70 53 41 SW	68224	23632
Naval Signal Staff, Maker Tower	70 54 3 S W	68232	23626
Eddystone Light House	46 1 27 SW	87190	84127
THE WESTER WE TO	14 Ch 1 Ch	Marie Carried	Lord Lague
At Butterton.	32 - 3	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Stonehouse Steeple	65 32 37 S W	53078	24140
Puslinch Obelisk	45 17 46 S W	27480	27223
Flagstaff, Rame Head	65 3 44 S W	76935	35774
As Diskin Tow			
At Rippin Tor.	ra an o NE		
Great Haldon	52 27 O NE	72023	89479

Bearings from the Parallels to	the Mer	Bearings from the Parallels to the Meridian.				
At Maker.		,	n		Feet.	Feet.
Hemmerdon Ball	62	10	37]	NE	27722	2077
Brent Tor		27			62385	69820
Blockhouse Flagstaff	27	51	26]	NE	64005	11043
Rame Steeple	20	20			74388	33043
Chapel, Dockyard	23		50]	NE	67042	14795
lagstaff, Statten Battery	88	9	5 8	SE	54278	25719
Vindmill, Plymouth Dock -	29	47	35	NE	65963	15549
At Kit Hill.	1 92				signate	
t. Stephen's Steeple	10	29	21	SE	78182	2070
t. Ive Steeple -		20			114213	2979
Callington Steeple	43			sw	98219	33613
inkinghorn Steeple	69			NW	111417	46108
t. Dominic Steeple		19			89512	46030
outh Petherwin Steeple	34	6	18]	NW	115216	71807
outh Hill	74	57	40]	NW	108044	43142
t. Cleer Steeple		42	9	s w	133492	27795
At Carraton Hill.	5 96				glys	Bugen St
Cheese Rings	44	0	20	NW	133198	11510
iskeard Steeple		19			132155	43540
Landrake Steeple	46		2		92463	15546 3750
Duloe Steeple		23			137923	5336
Menheniot Steeple	11		44	SE	121941	15479
Polparrow Flagstaff	20	8	5	s w	138871	2521
ord Camelford's Obelisk	48	33	15	s w	163992	3324
Soconnock Steeple		34	58 8	s w	158753	3692
Roach Steeple	66	30	33	SW	218318	3434
toach Rock -		58			217204	3969
Meridi	an of	St.	Ag	nes.		O'B Day
4. 7 . 11	10	1	Tole	9318 918	- (25 m/T = 1	SEE REES
At Lansallos.	-6	18	14 1	N W	110818	21200
Ielmen Tor		40	17	NW	119848	34388
Ar. Tremaine's Summer House -	53	21			113818	41243
Gorran Steeple	- 58			SW	96548	21647
Flagstaff, Deadman	51			sw	97059	31278
wineas Rocks	53	9		s w	106551	22037
	1	1		- 4	vindin.	Wilson O
At Hensbarrow.	98 6	26		NT UEF	00	They wall
Hendellion Steeple	2			NW	89918	97463
tone, St. Braeg's Down	17			NW	81868	63145
t. Dennis Steeple	83			NW	77630	30114
Gerrans Steeple	73	43	20	SE	149787	11656
st. Michael Carhayes Steeple -	20	33	53	SW	55357	46773
	1 5	39	21	SW	1 84768	19353

-			
Bearings from the Parallels to the	he Meridian.	Distances from merid.	Distances from perp.
St. Kivern Steeple Flagstaff, Blackbead Windmill, near Fowey Menabilly House Old Tower at Polruan	27 6 7 S W 24 50 36 S W 67 2 44 S E 60 26 48 S E 64 44 37 S E	Feet. 30611 31214 134347 123516 35892	Feet. 93398 104917 10707 10899 7978
Flagstaff, St. Anthony's Head (D.*) At the Deadman.	26 35 45 S W	48664	60038
St. Veep's Steeple	39 4 29 NE	140146	21930
At St. Agnes. St. Columb Minor Steeple Peranzabulo St. Eval Steeple Cubert Steeple Flagstaff, Pendennis Castle Windmill, St, Mawe's Karnbre Castle Illugan Steeple St. Paul's Steeple Lord Dunstanville's House Gwinear Steeple Cow and Calf Camborn Steeple St. Erme Steeple St. Allen Steeple Ludguan Steeple	44 7 57 NE 41 54 34 NE 37 52 39 NE 42 26 53 NE 34 19 23 SE 45 52 9 SE 11 53 47 S W 30 1 2 S W 20 21 16 S W 40 33 25 S W 39 33 34 S W 23 7 32 NE 30 16 51 S W 88 42 22 NE 85 13 35 NE 47 39 58 S W	40698 19354 50275 23773 39999 48079 6480 11865 38457 19726 39578 37174 19881 44657 36688 64737	41950 21563 64632 25991 58586 46642 30760 20537 103660 23050 47911 87044 34048 1009 3064 58976
At Karnbonellis. Lizard Windmill Grade Steeple Ruan Major Steeple St. Hilary Steeple Mr. Rogers's Tower, near St. Ives Madern Steeple Parklough Flagstaff At Karnminnis.	1 47 24 SE 6 41 17 SE 3 46 21 SE 66 19 33 SW 83 43 6 SW 76 53 40 SW 6 55 11 SW	573 5710 1486 49009 18396 81542 10735	114785 117451 109496 65664 47102 63725 111240
St. Buryan Steeple	25 45 25 S W	95205	84320
At St. Buryan. Chapel Karnbury Flag staff, St. Leven's Point Sennen Steeple	3 25 16 NW 77 29 40 SW 83 44 37 SW	95472 114449 112202	73098 88158 85712
At Pertinney. Stone, Land's End	48 5 30 S W	116222	86847

^{*} The letter D is added (as in the former accounts) to those places respecting which any doubts are entertained.

ART. XXVIII. Latitudes and Longitudes of such intersected Objects, in the Series of 1795 and 1796, as have been referred to the Meridians of Black Down, Butterton Hill, and St. Agnes.

Names of Objects.	Latitude	Longitude from Longitude Black Down.	ongitude west of In degrees.	Greenwich. In time,
Portland Light House Noil Windmill Noil Steeple Holy Trinity, - Shaftsbury St. Rumbold's Steeple, Ditto Maypowder Steeple Stourhead House Mr. Frampton's Obelisk Mere Steeple Mrs. Thornhill's Obelisk Odcomb Spire Milborne Port Puncknoll Flagstaff Lambert's Castle Lyme Cobb Golden Cape Glastonbury Tor Bridport Beacon Ld. Rolle's Barn, near Sidmouth Naval Flagstaff, Wbitlands Catherstone Lodge Lord Lisburne's Obelisk Sir J, de la Pole's Flagstaff Honiton Steeple St. Mary Ottery Steeple	50 31 22,2 51 8 29,3 51 4 27,1 51 0 20,7 50 59 11,8 50 51 19,7 51 6 29,5 50 41 46,0 51 5 21,7 50 56 17,5 50 56 12,6 50 57 58,0 50 41 17,3 50 46 17,7 50 43 10,0 50 43 32,5 51 8 47,7 50 41 13,2 50 45 35,6 50 47 35,6 50 47 35,5 50 43 12,9	0 5 32,9 E 0 18 58,7 E 0 22 31,8 E 0 21 3,6 E 0 20 53,9 E 0 7 38,6 E 0 13 46,0 E 0 16 24,5 E 0 16 37,6 E 0 10 28,6 E 0 10 28,6 E 0 9 12,1 W 0 5 13,1 E 0 6 36,4 W 0 17 23,1 W 0 23 7, W 0 17 37,2 W 0 18 37,6 W 0 18 37,6 W 0 26 17,2 W 0 30 0,4 W 0 36 36,6 W 0 22 21,4 W 0 37 55,7 W 0 46 26,8 W 1 2 24,6 W	2 26 49,5 2 13 23,7 2 19 50,6 2 11 18,8 2 11 28,5 2 24 43,8 2 18 36,4 2 15 57,9 2 15 44,8 2 27 9,3 2 38 58,8 2 49 45,5 2 55 29,4 2 49 59,6 2 41 18,8 2 50 59,9 2 58 39,6 3 2 22,8 3 8 59,0 3 30 28,1 2 54 43,8 3 10 18,1 3 18 49,2	m. s. 9 47,3 8 53,6 9 19,3 8 45,8 9 38,9 9 14,4 9 3,8 9 2,9 9 27,6 10 46,3 9 48,6 10 35,9 11 19 11 41,9 11 20 10 45,2 11 24 11 54,6 12 9,5 12 35,9 14 1,9 11 38,9 12 41,2 13 15,3

Meridian of Butterton Hill.

Names of Objects.	Latitude.	Longitude from Butterton Hill.	Longitude west	of Greenwich.
North Rayer Steamle (-)	0 1 11	0 , 11 72	0 1 11	m. s.
North Bovey Steeple (D.) - Eastern Karn -	50 36 18,7	0 11 9,3 E	3 41 38,2	14 46,5
Western Karn	50 38 48,4	0 10 30,3 E	3 42 11,2	14 48,7
West Down Beacon -	50 39 27,9	0 10 30,1 E	3 42 17:4	14 49,1
Woodley's Summer House	50 37 20,5	0 32 30,0 E	3 20 17,5	13 21,1
Flagstaff, Berry Head, Torbay	50 33 4,5	0 7 34,5 E	3 45 13	15 0,9
Brixen Steeple	50 24 0,7	0 24 33,1 E 0 22 24,8 E	3 28 14,4	13 52,9
Ipplepen Steeple -	50 27 34,2	0 17 33,8 E	3 35 13.7	14 1,5
Three Barrow Tor	50 29 13,5	0 2 13,5 E	3 50 34	14 20,9
Brent Beacon, near Ashburton	50 25 28,6	0 3 58,1 E	3 48 49,4	15 15,3
Chudleigh Steeple -	50 36 14,1	0 17 25,9 E	3 35 21,6	14 21,4
Froward Flagstaff -	50 21 1,4	0 21 36,3 E	3 31 11,2	14 4,7
Flagstaff, Start Point -	50 13 25,9	0 14 26,7 E	3 38 20,8	14 33,4
Mariborough Steeple -	50 14 40,7	0 4 42,5 E	3 48 5,0	15 12,3
Flagstaff, Bolt Head	50 13 14,1	0 4 47,2 E	3 48 0,3	15 12
Mewstone, highest point -	50 18 29,7	0 12 45,1 W	4 5 32,6	16 22,1
Cupola of Plymouth Hospital	50 22 10,1	0 17 8,5 W	4 9 56,1	16 39,7
St. John's Steeple (D.) -	50 22 11,8	0 21 31,4 W	4 14 18,9	16 57,2
Saltash Steeple	50 24 39,8	0 18 54,3 W	4 11 41,8	16 42,8
Pentee Beacon	50 19 24	0 17 52,6 W	4 10 40,1	16 42,7
Plymstock Steeple	50 22 24,2	0 12 36,8 W	4 5 24.3	16 21,6
Statten Barn	50 20 37,4	0 13 38,6 W	4 6 26,1	16 25,7
Mount Batten	50 21 24,3	0 15 1,6 W	4 7 49,1	16 31,2
Flugstaff, Plymouth Garrison	50 21 21,8	0 14 36,5 W	4 7 24,0	16 29,6
New Church, Plymouth -	50 22 20,4	0 14 29,0 W	4 7 16,5	16 29,1
Old Church, Plymouth -	50 22 13,6	0 14 44,1 W	4 7 31,6	16 30,1
Eddystone Light House -	50 10 54,5	0 22 15,4 W	4 15 2,9	17 0,3
West Chimney, Governor's				12 2
House, Plymouth Dock -	50 22 2,9	o 16 31,6 W	4 9 19,1	16 37,2
Flagstaff, Mount Wise -	50 22 0,7	0 16 43,7 W	4 9 31,2	16 38,1
Chapel, Plymouth Dock -	50 22 19	o 17 10,8W	4 9 58,3	16 39,9
Obelisk, Crimhill Passage	50 21 37,7	0 17 5,8 W	4 9 53,3	16 39,5
Mount Edgecumbe House	50 21 17,9	o 16 51,8 W	4 9 39,3	16 38,6
Flagstaff, Maker Tower Naval Flagst. near Maker Tow.	50 20 51,8	0 17 28,5 W	4 10 16,0	16 41,1
Stonehouse Steeple		0 17 28,6 W	4 10 16,1	16 41,1
Puslinch Obelisk -	50 20 47 4	0 13 35.7 W	4 6 23,2	10 25,5
Rame Head -	50 20 17,5	0 7 2,6 W	3 59 50,1	15 59.5
Great Haldon -	50 18 51,7	0 19 41,5 W	4 12 29,0	16 49,9
Hemmerdon Ball	50 39 27	0 18 34,2 W	3 34 13,3	14 16,9
Brent Tor	50 36 13,4	0 7 6,5 W	3 59 53,6	15 59,5
Flagstaff, Blockhouse, Plymouth	50 22 56.4	0 16 33,9 W 0 16 24,4 W	4 9 11,8	16 37,4
* ing	3-14	0 10 2414 11	1 7 .150	16 36,8

Names of Objects,	Latitude.		Longitude west o	
Rame Steeple Flag staff, Statten Battery Windmill, Plymouth Dock St. Stephen's Steeple St. Ive Steeple Linkinghorn Steeple St. Dominic Steeple St. Dominic Steeple St. Cleer Steeple Callington Steeple Callington Steeple Cheese Rings Liskeard Steeple Landrake Steeple Duloe Steeple Menheniot Steeple Menheniot Steeple	50 19 18,7 50 20 31,8 50 22 11,6 50 24 15,1 50 28 49 50 32 17,3 50 32 17,8 50 36 30,4 50 31 48,3 50 29 15 50 30 14,9 50 31 50,5 50 27 14,4 50 25 20,7 50 23 48,0 50 27 14,5	0 1 1 54,1 W 0 13 54,1 W 0 16 54,2 W 0 20 3,0 W 0 29 20,2 W 0 28 39,2 W 0 29 40,4 W 0 27 46,9 W 0 34 33,1 W 0 25 14,4 W 0 34 14,9 W 0 33 55,5 W 0 23 43,3 W 0 35 21,9 W 0 31 18,3 W	0 1 8 4 30 47.3 4 6 41.6 4 9 41.7 4 12 50.5 4 22 7.7 4 21 26.7 4 22 27.5 4 20 34.4 4 27 20.6 4 18 1.9 4 27 2.4 4 26 43.0 4 16 30.8 4 28 9.4	m. s. 18 3,1 16 26,8 16 38,8 16 51,3 17 28,5 17 25,8 17 29,8 17 29,8 17 22,3 17 49,4 17 12,1 17 48,1 17 46,8 17 52,6 17 36,4
Polparrow Flagstaff Lord Camelford's Obelisk	50 25 5,5	0 35 37,4 W 0 42 4,2 W	4 28 24,9	17 53,6
Boconnock Steeple - Roach Rock Roach Steeple	50 25 15,3 50 23 53,4 50 23 58,7	0 40 43,7 W 0 55 41,8 W 0 55 59,1 W	4 33 31,2 4 48 29,4	18 14,1 19 13,9 19 15,1

Meridian of St. Agnes.

Names of Objects.	Latitude.	Longitude from St. Agnes Beacon.	Longitude west In degrees.	
Lanlivery Steeple Helmen Tor Mr. Tremaine's Summer House Gorran Steeple Flagstaff, Deadman Gwineas Rocks Hendellion Steeple Stone, St. Braeg's Down St. Dennis Steeple St. Michael Carhayes Steeple St. Kivern Steeple St. Kivern Steeple Flagstaff, Blackbead Windmill, near Fowey Menabilly House Old Tower at Polruan Flagstaff, St. Antbony's Head St. Veep's Steeple St. Columb Minor Steeple	50 24 1,9 50 25 9,9 50 16 37,8 50 14 50,8 50 13 15,8 50 14 46,3 50 28 47,6 50 28 47,6 50 23 22,1 50 15 14,0 50 3 5,6 50 1 12,1 50 20 7,2 50 20 9,9 50 19 40,2 50 8 34,2 50 21 57,5 50 25 20,1	0 10 26,4 E	0 ' " 4 41 11,7 4 42 43,8 4 47 14,1 4 47 25,3 4 47 8,0 4 44 41,6 4 48 47,2 4 50 54,0 4 52 1,6 5 4 8,2 5 3 59,3 4 37 31,5 4 40 17,9 4 37 8,0 4 59 31,0 4 36 1,0 5 1 29,3	m. s. 18 44,8 18 50,9 19 8,9 19 9,6 19 8,5 18 58,8 19 15,1 19 23,6 19 28,1 19 21 20 16,5 20 15,9 18 30,1 18 4,11 18 28,5 19 58,1 18 24,1 20 5,9
Peranzabulo	50 21 59,4	10 4 57,6 E	5 6 58,2	20 27,9

Names of Objects.	Latitude.	Longitude from St. Agnes Beacon.	Longitude west	of Greenwich.
St. Eval Steeple Cubert Steeple Flagstaff, Pendennis Castle Windmill, St. Mawes Karnbre Castle Illugan Steeple St. Paul's Steeple Lord Dunstanville's House Lansallos Steeple Gerrans Steeple Gerrans Steeple Gwinear Steeple Gwinear Steeple St. Erme Steeple St. Erme Steeple St. Allen Steeple Ludguan Steeple Ludguan Steeple Windmill, Lizard	50 29 3,5 50 29 3,5 50 22 43,0 50 8 48,7 50 10 46,3 50 13 23,6 50 15 4,4 50 1 24,3 50 14 39,4 50 20 15,3 50 10 44,8 50 10 34, 50 32 44,8 50 12 51,0 50 18 36,3 50 18 56,8 50 8 44,1 49 59 35,1	St. Agnes Beacon. 0 12 54,9 E 0 6 5,6 E 0 10 12,1 E 0 12 16,3 E 0 1 39,3 W 0 3 1,9 W 0 9 47,0 W 0 5 2,5 W 0 38 16,2 E 0 14 7,7 E 0 10 6,0 W 0 9 33,7 E 0 5 4,7 W 0 J1 25,7 E 0 9 23,6 E 0 16 30,7 W 0 0 8,7 E	1n degrees. 4 59 0,8 5 5 50,1 5 1 43,6 4 59 39,4 5 13 35,0 5 14 57,6 5 21 42,7 5 16 58,2 4 33 39,5 4 57 48,0	
Grade Steeple Ruan Major Steeple St. Hilary Steeple Mr. Rogers's Tower Madern Steeple Park Lougb Flagstaff Lizard Flagstaff St. Buryan Steeple Karnbury Chapel St. Leven's Point, Flagstaff Sennen Steeple Stone, Land's End	49 59 8,8 50 0 27,2 50 7 38,7 50 10 42,4 50 7 56,6 50 0 9,9 49 57 55,8 50 4 32,8 50 6 23,5 50 3 53,8 50 4 18,0 50 4 6,6	0 1 27,1 E 0 0 22,6 E 0 12 29,7 W 0 4 41,7 W 0 20 47,5 W 0 2 43,8 W 0 0 38,1 E 0 24 14,8 W 0 24 19,8 W 0 29 8,5 W 0 28 36,6 W 0 29 35,8 W	5 36 15,5 5 41 4,2 5 40 29,9	20 41,9 20 45,9 21 37,7 21 6,5 22 10,9 20 58,6 20 45,2 22 24,7 22 25 22 44,3 22 41,9 22 46,1

Notwithstanding almost the whole of the above latitudes and longitudes belong to objects near the sea coast, yet I have distinguised those which are actually upon it, from those more remotely situated, by *Italics*.

ART. XXIX. Bearings of the Stations in the Series of 1797 and 1798, from the Parallels to the Meridians of Black Down, Butterton Hill, and St. Agnes Beacon; and likewise their Distances from those Meridians

Meridian of Black Down.

Names of	the Stations.	Bearings.	Distances from merid.	Distances from perp.
Market Transfer	97.5 (0.4)	arresidente de	Feet.	Feet
Pilsden - Ash Beacon -	Moor Lynch - {	2 33 59 NW 59 52 59 NW	} 71070	162067
Mintern - Moor Lynch -	Ash Beacon -	5 17 18 NW 59 53 1 SE	\$ 5544	117624
Bull Barrow -	Long Knoll -	1 2 34 NE 46 45 33 NE	\$ 55557	164653
Pilsden - Moor Lynch -	Dundon -	12 40 33 NE 59 17 35 SE	1 42964	145377
Moor Lynch - Ash Beacon -	Mendip -	66 3 36 NE 3 23 8 NW	1021	194072
Long Knoll - Wingreen -	Beacon Hill -	82 28 4 NE. 50 16 22 NW	189665	182386
Long Knoll - Mendip -	Westbury -	39 44 34 NE 80 32 31 NE	8 92715	209344
Westbury - Dundry -	Farley Down	35 44 37 NW 88 51 23 SE	§ 57752	257920
Mendip - Farley Down -	Dundry - }	18 59 1 NW 88 51 22 NW	21488	259503
Mendip - Dundry -	Lansdown - }	22 4 57 NE 77 26 41 NE	32440	271514
Edhost STFLS!	Meridian of Bu			Total S
Carraton Hill - Kit Hill	} St. Stephen's - {	15 15 47 NE 21 46 9 NW	112457	87635
Carraton Hill - St. Stephen's -	Black Down - }	64 12 55 NE 76 2 26 SE	\$ 51797	72555
igloon a Sverge	Meridian of St.	Agnes Beacon	ı.	
St. Agnes Beacon Hensbarrow -	} Trevose Head {	25 54 12 NE 39 49 34 NW	} 42858	88250
Trevose Head - Bodmin Down -	Cadon Barrow {	63 18 48 NE	17	126702
Bodmin Down - Cadon Barrow -	Brown Willy - }	2 11 52 NW 28 46 20 NE 46 1 42 SE	142745	104145
M DC CC.	4	P		

ART. XXX. Bearings of the Stations in the Series of 1799, from the Parallels to the Meridians of Dunnose and Greenwich; and likewise their Distances from those Meridians.

Meridian of Dunnose.

Names o	of the Stations.	- Bearings.	Distances from merid.	Distances from perp
Highelere -	Bagshot Heath Nuffield White Horse Hill Stow on the Wold Brill	81 40 58 NE 35 30 40 NE 27 47 37 NW 14 29 27 NW	Feet; 108275 36747 83796 114915	Feet. 274173 351480 349533 469942
White Horse Hill	Shotover Hill - Scutchamfly - Whiteham Hill -	50 16 17 NE 53 30 7 NE 84 25 51 SE 36 30 13 NE	28955 3063 32776 31054	443235 413801 344558 420801
Stow on the Wold Shotover Hill - Epwell	Epwell - Cumner Hill - Corley Hill -	33 3 55 NW 39 34 55 NE 76 58 3 SW 6 39 56 NW	143396 64617 25416 81312	513693 530781 407209 673637
Brill	Crouch Hill - Quainton	48 5 23 NE 39 20 49 NW 61 40 13 NE	2776 36102 64963	586288 522584 462648
ACCES STATES	Meridian of	Greenwich.		
Nuffield - Brill	} Wendover - {	44 48 19 NE 65 49 3 SE	} 174338	100986
Arbury Hill -	Bow Brickhill	56 46 9 NE 54 50 52 SE	}151413	190493
Bow Brickhill -	} Kinsworth - {	85 8 30 NE 31 55 51 SE	}120910	141562
Sinsworth -	} Lillyhoe - {	74 6 27 SE 50 54 40 NE	} 84215	171367
Lillyhoe - Bow Brickhill -	} Lidlington - {	67 24 37 NE 50 6 55 NW	} 121834	202802
Lillyhoe -	Trusler Hill - {	89 1 15 SE 68 14 71 NW	3131278	190151

ART. XXXI. Latitudes and Longitudes of the Stations in the Series of 1797 and 1798, referred to the Meridians of Black Down, Butterton Hill, and St. Agnes Beacon.

Meridian of Black Down.

Names of the Stations.	Latitude.	Longitude from Black Down.	Longitude west of In degrees.	of Greenwich. In time.
Moor Lynch	51 7 50,2 51 0 33,5 51 8 16,2 51 5 6,5 51 13 7,2 51 11 1,6 51 15 35,3 51 23 35,7 51 23 52,2 51 27 50,4	0 18 30,6 W 0 1 26,4 E 0 14 28,3 E 0 11 10,7 W 0 0 15,9 E 0 49 20,6 E 0 24 13 E 0 15 7,6 E 0 5 37,7 W 0 8 30,6 E	2 50 53 2 30 56 2 17 54,1 2 43 33,1 2 32 6,5 1 43 1,8 2 8 9,4 2 17 14,8 2 38 0,1 2 23 51,8	m. s. 11 23,5 10 3,7 9 11,6 10 54,2 10 8,4 6 52,1 8 32,6 9 8,9 10 32,0 9 35,4

Meridian of Butterton Hill.

Names of the Stations.	Latitude.	Longitude from Butterton Hill.	Longitude west of	of Greenwich. In time.
St. Stephen's	50 39 6,7 50 36 40,9	o 28 59,6 W o 13 20,5 W		m. s. 17 27,1 16 24,5

Meridian of St. Agnes Beacon.

Names of the Stations.	Latitude,	Longitude from St. Agnes Beacon.	Longitude west of Greenwich. In degrees. In time.
Trevose Head Cadon Barrow Brown Willy	50 32 56,5 50 39 12,1 50 35 27,9	o 11 1,5 E o 30 46,5 E o 36 45,3 E	4 41 9,2 18 44,6

ART. XXXII. Latitudes and Longitudes of the Stations in the Series of 1799, referred to the Meridians of Dunnose and Greenwich.

Meridian of Dunnose.

Names of the Stations.	Latitude.	Longitude from Dunnose.	Longitude west of	of Greenwich In time.
Nuffield White Horse Hill Stow on the Wold Broadway Brill Scutchamfly Shotover Hill Whiteham Hill Cumner Hill Epwell Corley Hill Arbury Hill Crouch Hill Quainton	51 34 52,2 51 34 31,6 51 54 16,3 52 1 25,6 51 49 56,6 51 33 44,1 51 45 6,7 51 46 15,4 51 44 1,5 52 4 19,8 51 50 28,3 52 13 26,6 52 2 58,7 51 53 7,2	0 9 39,9 E 0 22 1,7 W 0 30 26,7 W 0 38 5,3 W 0 7 39,4 E 0 8 37 W 0 0 48,5 E 0 8 12,1 W 0 6 42,4 W 0 17 10,8 W 0 9 39,9 W 0 0 44,4 W 0 9 35,6 W 0 17 12,1 E	00 0111	m. s. 4 7,7 6 14,5 6 48,1 7 18,7 4 15,7 5 20,8 4 43,1 5 19,2 5 13,2 5 15,5 1 5 25,0 4 49,3 5 24,7 3 37,6

Meridian of Greenwich.

Names of the Stations.	Latitude.	Longitude west In degrees.	of Greenwich.	
Wendover Bow Brickhill Kinsworth Lillyhoe Lidlington Trusler Hill	51 45 6,4 51 59 50,5 51 51 50,8 51 56 46,5 52 1 54,0 51 59 48,0	0 46 8,4 0 40 1,2 0 31 59,9 0 22 19,5 0 32 21,7 0 34 59,5	m. s. 3 4,1 2 44,1 2 7,9 1 29,3 2 9,4 2 19,3	

ART. XXXIII. Bearings of intersected Objects, from the Stations in the Series of 1797 and 1798, from the Parallels to the Meridians of Black Down, Butterton Hill, and St. Agnes Beacon; and likewise their Distances from those Meridians.

Meridian of Black Down.

Bearings from the Parall	Distances from merid.	Distances from perp.		
At Moor Lynch.			Feet.	Feet.
Walton Windmill -		75 12 31 SE	51340	156858
Westonzoyland Steeple -		63 42 36 S W	46928	154235
Middlezoy Steeple	3 5 5 5	31 48 21 S W	79339	148733
Chedzoy Steeple	-	85 18 45 N W	90459	163658
Higham Windmill -	-	29 57 17 S E	58858	140880
Higham Steeple	6012	22 51 39 S E	62691	142196
Bridgewater Spire -		88 39 25 S W	104717	161280
Somerton Steeple		47 4 54 S E	41197	134292
Burton Pynsent Obelisk -		10 35 4 S W	78428	122688
APR16 01562 - N.		12 82	Saper 6	
At Dundry.		Residence of the second	Illimbneva	in the state of th
Puckle Steeple		55 19 25 NE	26010	292363
Westleigh Steeple		46 49 23 NE	23610	301818
Bristol Cathedral -		26 7 30 NE	11836	279184
Redcliff Steeple	0 25	33 8 32 NE	9407	278007
Long Aston		0 51 38 N W	21696	273385
Clifden Windmill	mar.	9 52 50 NE	19281	272172
Blaze Castle	100	1 49 16 NE	20268	297874
Penpole Park Gazebo -	11.5	11 43 37 N W	28680	294155
Duke of Beaufort's House, Stok	e	32 31 51 NE	651	294212
Durham Steeple		63 28 33 NE	38049	289219
Knowle Steeple		13 41 30 NE	8112	314410
Mangotsfield Steeple -	-	47 44 31 NE	13923	291677
Winterbown Steeple		31 14 10 NE	7056	306569
Harfield Steeple -		20 11 9 NE	93478	292526
Leigh on Mendip	-	33 59 55 S E	21483	195794
Dundry Steeple		71 23 20 S W	22831	259052
			Al Epwell .	Sheet Steel
At Long Knoll.		60 37 444	Calle English	armids 80
Doulting Spire	B 25	68 59 51 N W	9544	182322
Frome Steeple		5 20 25 N W	52415	198272
4 7 1 2			1	
Devizes Steeple			All English & Hills	
Cold Acton Steeple		79 51 30 SE	129342	245113
Cold Aston Steeple	4 12	33 43 21 N W	44362	277983

Meridian of Butterton Hill.

Bearings from the Parallels to the	Distances from merid.	Distances from perp.	
Hope's Nose	° 7 55 NE	Feet. 93759	Feet. 18745
At St. Stephen's. Werrington Steeple Boyton Steeple St. Stephen's Steeple North Petherwin Steeple	29 37 23 NE	109839	9224z
	0 55 35 N W	112767	106733
	45 55 4 S E	110738	85968
	49 15 49 N W	125044	98473
At Carraton Hill. Stokeclimsland Steeple	65 56 2 NE	96381	49922
	21 26 54 NE	108267	82689
	21 14 13 NE	108513	82561

Meridian of St. Agnes Beacon.

At Bodmin. St. Minvern Steeple St. Minvern Windmill	58 18 36 N W 61 51 46 N W	79549 91845 90966 82260
At Trevose Head. St. Isey Steeple St. Merian Steeple	61 2 12 SE 57 59 32 SE	68456 74082 52096 82476

ART. XXXIV. Bearings of intersected Objects, from the Stations in the Series of 1799, from the Parallels to the Meridians of Dunnose and Greenwich; and likewise their Distances from those Meridians.

Meridian of Dunnose.

At Epwell. Warwick Steeple St. Martin's, Coventry Soleyhul Spire	16 2 31	3	42	NW NW NW	87242 69028 128826	607508 653327 654971
At Arbury Hill. Dunchurch Windmill Breadon Hill, Summer House -				N W N W	20724 1 26706	626734 765038

Distances from the Parallels to the Meridian. Distances from merid. Distance from merid. Distances from merid. Distance from merid.
Markfield Windmill - 5 20 7 NW 18608 75581 Newnham Windmill - - 59 36 2 NE 2261 58924 At Corley Hill. Gazebo, Breadon Hill - 35 45 58 SW 188086 52540 At Crouch Hill. - 18 6 0 SE 28646 49977 Bloxham Spire - 16 35 11 SW 39519 511110 Aynoe Steeple - 49 26 2 SE 11944 50190 Adderbury Spire - 37 26 59 SE 26213 50967 Farthingo Steeple - - 56 26 49 SE 6431 50290
Newnham Windmill - - 59 36 2 NE 2261 58924 At Corley Hill. 35 45 58 S W 188086 52540 At Crouch Hill. - 18 6 0 S E 28646 49977 Bloxham Spire - 16 35 11 S W 39519 511110 Aynoe Steeple - 49 26 2 S E 11944 50190 Adderbury Spire - 37 26 59 S E 26213 50967 Farthingo Steeple - 56 26 49 S E 6431 50290
Newnham Windmill - - 59 36 2 NE 2261 58924 At Corley Hill. 35 45 58 S W 188086 52540 At Crouch Hill. - 18 6 0 S E 28646 49977 Bloxham Spire - 16 35 11 S W 39519 511110 Aynoe Steeple - 49 26 2 S E 11944 50190 Adderbury Spire - 37 26 59 S E 26213 50967 Farthingo Steeple - 56 26 49 S E 6431 50290
At Crouch Hill - 35 45 58 S W 188086 525403 At Crouch Hill - 18 6 0 S E 28646 49977 Bloxham Spire - 16 35 11 S W 39519 511110 Aynoe Steeple - 49 26 2 S E 11944 50190 Adderbury Spire - 37 26 59 S E 26213 50967 Farthingo Steeple - W - - 56 26 49 S E 6431 50290
At Crouch Hill - 35 45 58 S W 188086 525403 At Crouch Hill - 18 6 0 S E 28646 49977 Bloxham Spire - 16 35 11 S W 39519 511110 Aynoe Steeple - 49 26 2 S E 11944 50190 Adderbury Spire - 37 26 59 S E 26213 50967 Farthingo Steeple - 56 26 49 S E 6431 50290
At Crouch Hill. Deddington Steeple - 18 6 o S E 28646 49977 Bloxham Spire - 16 35 11 S W 39519 511110 Aynoe Steeple - 49 26 2 S E 11944 50190 Adderbury Spire - 7 37 26 59 S E 26213 50967 Farthingo Steeple - W 56 26 49 S E 6431 50290
Deddington Steeple - 18 6 0 S E 28646 49977 Bloxham Spire - 16 35 11 S W 39519 511110 Aynoe Steeple - - 49 26 2 S E 11944 50190 Adderbury Spire - - 37 26 59 S E 26213 50967 Farthingo Steeple - W - 56 26 49 S E 6431 50290
Deddington Steeple - 18 6 0 S E 28646 49977 Bloxham Spire - 16 35 11 S W 39519 511110 Aynoe Steeple - - 49 26 2 S E 11944 50190 Adderbury Spire - - 37 26 59 S E 26213 50967 Farthingo Steeple - W - 56 26 49 S E 6431 50290
Bloxham Spire -
Aynoe Steeple - 49 26 2 S E 11944 50190 Adderbury Spire - W 56 26 49 S E 26213 50290
Adderbury Spire 37 26 59 S E 26213 50967 Farthingo Steeple - W 56 26 49 S E 6431 50290
Farthingo Steeple - W 56 26 49 S E 6431 50290
\$55.00 50.5855 WAY ST TO BE WA
44 4.1 77:11
At Arbury Hill.
Round House, Edge Hills - 56 15 5 SW 57501 54972
Windmill, near the Round House 55 39 29 S W 58398 54828
OETTS At Brill.
Windows Crawlell Street Street
Translated Continue
Tuesday of Changle
Cranbarough Steenla
Bicester Steeple A2 27 16 NW 6864 6666
Marq. Buckingham's House, Wooton 79 17 25 NE 43490 44598
Islip Steeple 84 26 2 SW 8044 42054
Woodstock Steeple - 85 25 45 NW 35563 44839
Kidlington Spire 88 29 39 S W 18401 44198
Witchwood Beacon - 89 11 34 SW - 76971 44472
LANCOT SECURE A GAR ES ES . SECONDES MAIN DOUBLE
At Whitehorse Hill.
Abingdon Spire 62 38 18 NE 19054 38303
Wallingford Steeple 84 54 39 NE 17497 35856 Great Coxwell Windmill 25 45 11 NW 96959 27681
Description of the second of t
TITLE OF COMMENT OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRA
With the Continue of the Conti
Description Steamles
Radley Steeple 61 25 12 NE 12122 2885
Buckland Steeple 20 8 12 NE 69616 38820
SOUTH TOTAL WAS SELECTED TO SELECT TOTAL SELECTION OF THE SELECT TOTAL SELECTION OF THE SEL
At Stow.
Stow on the Wold Steeple - 20 55 25 NW 118442 47916
At Broadway.
Sarsden Chapel 52 29 8 S E 86195 46977
Bourton Chapel 54 36 35 S E 125636 50107 Walford Spire - 82 38 42 S E 03704 50709
Walford Spire 1 82 38 42 SE 98704 50793

Meridian of Greenwich.

3,000	Bearings from the P	arallels to t	he Mer	idia	n.		Distances from merid.	Distances from perp
	At Wendover.						AF Carton Pla	
Pitchcot W	indmill -		0		"	NW	Feet.	Feet.
Ivinghoe S		7					191077	149055
Quainton S	teenle					NENW	143127	131397
Cighton B	uzzard Spire	4 6.0	34	4/	15	NE	205750	146203
de Buton D	dzzaid Spite		21	41	12	INE	150616	160663
	At Quainton.		100			10.00	01/18	
	belisk, Stow Park		22			NW	227554	204673
Northern C	belisk, ditto		21	50	48	NW	228505	207532
	At Kinsworth.						A Appley II	
Aylesbury S	Spire -	1 - 5 - 6	77	56	58	sw	190234	126763
Maulden St	eeple -	-	16	30	28	NE	102962	202124
Harlington	Steeple -		16	12	37	NE	110395	177730
Millbrook S	steeple -	24 3 1 1 1				NE	117732	201645
Stretley Ste		*				NE	99961	171044
Sauldon Wi	ndmill -	16 to 35	60	20	46	NW	178643	174431
A	t Bow Brickbill.		138.1				The state of	
Tanslope S	oire - M	14 36 14	38	58	48	NW	185668	232843
North Craw	ley Steeple	-	9	41	15	NE	145529	224961
avenham S	pire -	M- 10 32				NE	122215	261812
t. Paul's S	pire, Bedford					NE	104408	240631
Sharnbrook	Spire -	2 -	19	21	54	NE	123533	260816
Voburn M	arket-House	-	73	52	37	SE	139255	186978
Ridgemont	Station -	1	72	28	II	NE	130927	196964
Wootton Sp	oire -		41	33	- 7	NE	120265	225635
Cranfield Sy	oire -	1-	30	44	22	NE	136284	215933
Husborne C	rawley Steeple	-	65	44	51	NE	136827	197064
Voburn Ste	eeple -	- 6 80	75	33	58	SE	139373	187394
Souldrope S	pire -	15-35 Ga	16	32	49	NE	124861	279861
Vindmill n	ear Tharfield	10 -	86	6	12	NE	12577	199950
Tottenhoe		11-12-07	27	42	7	SE	130412	150494
Chalgrave S		-	53	51	5	SE	116215	164780
Leysoe Spin						NE	95682	282155
Moulshoe S		-				NW	152432	215608
Renhold Sp	ire -					NE	91651	250385
Lidlington	Windmill	35 25	62	30	6	NE	125855	203797
	At Lillyboe.						To the same of	
Cnotting-G	reen Elm Tree	3	16	17	56	NW	117482	285139
Ravensden		3-26	7	25	2	NW	95142	255304

Bearings from th	e Parallels to th	ne Meridian.	Distances from merid.	Distances from perpe
Colmworth Spire - Sundon Windmill - Silsoe Steeple - Flitton Steeple - Shillington Steeple - Westoning Steeple - Wrest-Garden Obelisk Flitwick Steeple -		0 12 52 N W 75 0 6 S W 26 9 25 N W 38 20 32 N W 7 49 43 N E 64 42 19 N W 26 26 8 N W 57 11 27 N W	Feet. 84580 109032 95501 102831 81919 113366 94797 114694	Feet. 268984 164718 194345 194903 188066 185143 192652 191016
Ampthill Steeple - St. Neot's Steeple - Pollux Hill Steeple -	real Series	39 6 3 NW 13 32 16 NE 47 5 30 NW	109957 59630 102236	203041 273475 188118

ART. XXXV. Latitudes and Longitudes of such Places, in the Series of 1797 and 1798, as have been referred to the Meridians of Black Down, Butterton Hill, and St. Agnes Beacon.

Meridian of Black Down.

Westonzoyland Steeple - 51 6 33,8 0 12 12,9 W 2 44 35,1 Middlezoy Steeple - 51 5 38,3 0 20 38,8 W 2 53 15 Chedzoy Steeple - 51 8 5,1 0 23 33,7 W 2 55 56 Higham Windmill - 51 4 21,8 0 15 18,6 W 2 47 41 Higham Steeple - 51 4 21,8 0 15 18,6 W 2 47 41 Higham Steeple - 51 7 40,7 0 16,3 W 2 248 40,0 Bridgewater Spire - 51 3 17,33 0 10 42,7 W 2 43 5,0 Somerton Steeple - 51 3 17,33 0 10 42,7 W 2 43 5,0 Westleigh Steeple - 51 30 49,4 0 6 12,0 E <t< th=""><th>Names of the Objects.</th><th>Latitude.</th><th>Longitude from Black Down.</th><th>Longitude west In degrees.</th><th>of Greenwich. In time.</th></t<>	Names of the Objects.	Latitude.	Longitude from Black Down.	Longitude west In degrees.	of Greenwich. In time.
Via Cold Co. 1	Walton Windmill Westonzoyland Steeple Middlezoy Steeple Chedzoy Steeple Higham Windmill Higham Steeple Bridgewater Spire Somerton Steeple Burton Pynsent Ohelisk Westleigh Steeple Bristol Cathedral Redcliff Steeple Long Aston Clifden Windmill Blaze Castle Penpole Gazebo Duke of Beaufort's House, Stoke Durham Steeple Knowle Steeple Mangotsfield Steeple	51 6 59.5 51 6 33.8 51 5 38.3 51 8 5.1 51 4 21.8 51 4 34.6 51 7 40.7 51 3 17.3 51 1 21.6 51 20 6.3 51 26 54.8 51 26 54.8 51 25 57.2 51 30 10.4 51 29 33.7 51 29 34.5 51 28 44.8 51 32 53.7 51 29 9.5	Black Down. o 13 22,1 W o 12 12,9 W o 20 38,8 W o 23 33,7 W o 15 18,6 W o 16 18,5 W o 27 16,3 W o 10 42,7 W o 20 22,7 W o 6 12,0 E o 3 6,2 W o 5 41,3 W o 5 3,3 W o 5 19,3 W o 7 31,7 W o 10,2 E o 9 59,0 E o 2 7,9 W o 3 39,2 E	In degrees. 2 45 44.5 2 44 35.3 2 53 1,2 2 55 56,1 2 47 41,0 2 48 40,9 2 59 38.7 2 43 5.1 2 52 45,1 2 26 10,4 2 35 28,6 2 34 50,4 2 38 3.7 2 37 25.7 2 37 41.7 2 39 54.1 2 32 12,2 2 22 23,4 2 34 30,3 2 28 43,2	In time. m. s. II 2,9 IO 58,3 II 32,I II 43,7 II 10,7 II 14,7 II 158,6 IO 52,3 II 31 9 44,7 IO 21,9 IO 19,3 IO 32,2 IO 29,7 IO 30,8 IO 39,6 IO 8,8 9 29,5 IO 18 9 54,8 IO 2,1
Trial Charles - 51 29 15,3 0 24 32,2 W 2 50 54,	Harfield Steeple	51 29 15,3	0 24 32,2 W	2 56 54,6	11 47,6
7			o 5 30,3 E	2 26 46,1	9 47,1

MDCCC.

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Names of the	he Objects.	Latitude.	Longitude from Black Down.	Longitude west In degrees.	of Greenwich
Doulting Spire Devizes Steeple Frome Steeple Coid Aston Puckle Steeple		51 11 11,4 51 21 25,5 51 13 47,9 51 26 53,9 51 29 16,2	0 2 29,3 E 0 33 51,2 E 0 13 40,8 E 0 11 38,0 E 0 6 49,6 E	2 29 53,1 2 58 31,2 2 18 41,6 2 20 44,4 2 25 32,8	m. s. 9 59,5 11 54,1 9 14,7 9 24,9 9 42,2

Meridian of Butterton Hill.

Names of Objects.	Latitude.	Longitude from Butterton Hill.	Longitude west	of Greenwich.
Hope's Nose, Torbay Werrington Steeple Boyton Steeple North Petherwin St. Stephen's Steeple Stokeclimsland Steeple Launceston Steeple Launceston Castle	0 / " 50 27 48,5 50 39 52,2 50 42 14,9 50 40 52,5 50 38 50,3 50 32 55,8 50 38 18,1 50 38 16,8	0 26 4,4 E 0 28 19,4 W 0 29 6,1 W 0 32 15,3 W 0 28 32,6 W 0 24 47,5 W 0 27 54,1 W 0 27 57,9 W	4 21 53,6 4 25 2,8 4 21 20,1 4 17 35,0 4 20 41,6	m. s. 13 46,9 17 24,4 17 27,5 17 40,2 17 25,3 17 10,3 17 22,7 17 23

Meridian of St. Agnes Beacon.

Names of Objects.	Latitude.	Longitude from St. Agnes Beacon.	Longitude west	of Greenwich.
St. Minvern Steeple - St. Minvern Windmill - St. Isey Steeple - St. Merian Steeple -	50 33 30,6 50 31 55,5 50 30 36,0 50 31 59,3	0 20 28,1 E 0 23 23,5 E 0 17 36,6 E 0 13 23,8 E	4 48 32,2 4 54 20,1	m. s. 19 25,8 19 14,1 19 37,3 19 54,1

ART. XXXVI. Latitudes and Longitudes of such Places, in the Series of 1799, as have been referred to the Meridians of Dunnose and Greenwich.

Meridian of Dunnose.

Names of Objects.	Latitude.	Longitude from Dunnose.	Longitude west of	of Greenwich. In time.
Warwick Steeple St. Martin's Spire, Coventry Soleyhull Spire Dunchurch Windmill	52 16 53,0 52 24 25,4 52 2 30,4 52 20 4,6	0 23 18,3 W 0 18 29,5 W 0 34 13,8 W 0 5 32,5 W	1 30 5,5	m. s. 6 19,6 6 0,3 9 3,3 5 8,6

Names of Objects.	Latitude.	Longitude from Dunnose,	Longitude west o	f Greenwich. In time.
Gazebo, Bardon Hill* Markfield Windmill - Breadon Hill Building † Newnham Windmill - Deddington Steeple - Bloxham Spire - Aynoe Steeple - Adderbury Spire - Farthingo Steeple Round House, Edge Hills Round House Windmill - Wingrove Steeple Hardwick Steeple Luggersal Steeple, Bucks Granborough Steeple Bicester Steeple Bicester Steeple Abingdon Spire Wallingford Steeple Great Coxwell Windmill Drayton Steeple Highworth Steeple Witney Spire Bampton Steeple Radley Steeple Buckland Steeple Buckland Steeple Witchwood Beacon Stow on the Wold Sarsden Chapel	52 42 47,6 52 41 16,8 52 3 16,7 52 13 55,7 51 59 13,9 52 1 5,6 51 59 35,2 52 0 51,6 51 59 45,1 52 7 25,6 51 59 45,1 52 7 11,4 51 51 46,8 51 51 47,8 51 50 57,3 51 55 57,3 51 53 46,8 51 36 2,4 51 38 59,8 51 38 35 51 37 51,4 51 40 58,3 51 40 58,3 51 50 9,8 51 50 9,8 51 55 46,9 51 54 16,4	0 7 12,2 W 0 7 12,2 W 0 5 1,0 W 0 49 59,7 W 0 0 36,2 E 0 7 36,1 W 0 10 29,7 W 0 3 10,2 W 0 6 3,7 W 0 15 18,4 W 0 15 32,6 W 0 27 28,7 E 0 22 2,6 E 0 9 17,2 E 0 18 45,2 E 0 18 45,2 E 0 1 48,9 E 0 1 48,9 E 0 20 51,9 W 0 30 38,1 W 0 30 38,1 W 0 17 6,9 W 0 18 21,1 W 0 20 21,6 W 0 31 23,6 W 0 31 23,6 W 0 31 23,6 W 0 32 49,9 W	1 18 48,2 1 16 37,0 2 1 35,7 1 10 59,8 1 19 12,1 1 22 5,7 1 14 46,2 1 17 39,7 1 13 18,4 1 26 54,4 1 27 8,6 0 44 7,3 0 49 33,4 1 2 18,8 0 52 50,8 1 9 47,1 1 16 37,2 1 6 59,8 1 37 8,4 1 18 6,1 1 12 14,1 1 28 42,9 1 32 27,9 1 42 59,6 1 42 59,6	m. s. 5 15,2 5 6,5 8 6,4 4 43,9 5 16,8 5 28,4 4 59,1 5 10,6 4 53,2 5 47,6 5 48,6 2 56,5 3 18,2 4 9,2 3 31,4 4 39,1 5 6,5 4 27,9 6 28,5 5 12,4 6 48,9 5 54,8 6 54,2 5 59,8 6 7,8 6 51,9 6 17,7
Bourton Chapel Walford Spire Islip Steeple	51 59 22,5 52 0 31,6 51 49 20,7	0 33 20,7 W 0 26 12,5 W 0 2 21,9 W	1 44 56,7 1 37 48,5 1 13 57,9	6 59,8 6 31,2 4 55,8
Woodstock Steeple - Kidlington Spire	51 50 47,4	0 9 24,5 W 0 4 51,9 W		5 24 5 5,8

Meridian of Greenwich.

Names of Objects.	Latitude.	Longitude west	of Greenwich. In time.
Pitchcot Windmill Ivinghoe Spire Quainton Steeple - Southern Obelisk, Stow Park Northern Obelisk, ditto -	51 52 58,5 51 50 9,1 51 52 28,7 52 2 2,2 50 2 30,2	0 50 35,5 0 37 51,3 0 54 28,0 1 0 27,1 1 0 42,9	m. s. 3 22,3 2 31,4 3 37,8 4 1,8 4 2,8

^{*} In page 658, this is, by mistake, called Breadon Hill Summer House. † In page 659, this building is called Gazebo.

		1	-
Names of Objects.	Latitude.	Longitude west In degrees.	of Greenwich, In time.
	0 , 11	0 , "	m. s.
Leighton Buzzard Spire	51 54 56,5	0 39 54,4	2 39,6
Aylesbury Spire	51 49 18,9	0 50 18	3 21,2
Hanslope Spire	52 6 45,2	0 49 17,8	3 17,2
North Crawley Spire -	52 5 31,1	0 38 38,4	2 34,5
Pavenham Spire	52 11 36,3	0 32 27,0	2 9,8
St. Paul's Spire, Bedford	52 8 8,8	0 27 43,3	1 50,9
Sharnbrook Spire -	52 12 55,1	0 32 48,0	2 11,2
Woburn Market-House -	51 59 17,4	0 36 58,5	2 27,9
Woburn Steeple	51 59 21,8	0 37 0,3	2 28
Ridgemont Station	52 0 56,4	0 34 45,7	2 19
Wootton Steeple -	52 5 39,2	0 31 55,7	2 7,7
Cranfield Spire	52 4 3,1	0 36 11,1	2 24,7
Husborne Crawley Steeple	52 0 57,0	0 36 19,8	2 25,3
Souldrope Spire	52 14 38,6	0 33 9,1	2 12,6
Windmill near Tharfield	52 1 30,9	0 3 20,4	0 13,3
Tottenhoe Station	51 53 18,9	0 34 37,5	2 18,5
Chalgrave Steeple -	51 55 40,2	0 30 51,4	2 3,4
Keysoe Spire -	52 14 58,5	0 25 24,3	1 41,6
Moulshoe Steeple	52 2 59,0	0 40 39,6	2 42,6
Renhold Spire -	52 9 41,5	0 24 20,1	1 37,3
Lidlington Windmill -	52 2 4,2	0 33 25,0	2 13,7
Maulden Steeple	52 1 52,2	0 27 20,2	1 49,3
Harlington Steeple	51 57 48,4	0 29 18,6	1 57,2
Millbrook Steeple -	52 1 43,6	0 31 15,5	2 5
Stretley Steeple	51 56 42,8	0 26 12,4	1 44,8
Sauldon Windmill -	51 57 9,7	0 47 26,9	3 9,8
Knotting-Green Elm Tree	52 15 26,6	0 31 11,5	2 4,7
Ravensden Steeple	52 10 33,9	0 25 15,7	1 41
Bow Brickhill Steeple -	52 0 1,1	0 40 13,4	2 40,9
Colmworth Spire	52 12 49,3	0 22 27,0	1 28,5
Sundon Windmill -	51 57 52,2	0 28 57,0	1 55,8
Silsoe Steeple -	52 0 33,0	0 25 21,4	1 41,4
Flitton Steeple -	52 0 42,1	0 27 14,4	1 48,9
Shillington Steeple	51 59 31,7	0 21 45,0	1 27
Westoning Steeple -	51 59 2,7	0 30 5,9	2 0,4
Wrest-Garden Obelisk -	52 0 16,2	0 25 10,7	1 40,7
Flitwick Steeple	51 59 58,6	0 30 27,1	2 1,8
Ampthill Steeple	52 1 57,8	0 29 11,7	1 56,7
St. Neot's Steeple	52 13 34,7	0 15 49,9	I 3,3
Pollux Hill Steeple -	51 59 31,2	0 27 8,7	1 48,6

ART. XXXVII. Latitudes and Longitudes of some remarkable Places, not contained in the preceding Tables.

St. Nicholas's or Drake's Island, in Plymouth Sound.

The bearing of Kit Hill, from the meridian of Butterton, is 67° 12′ 12″, and the angle between it and the flagstaff on Drake's Island, 41° 40′ 8″; therefore, the bearing of the latter from the meridian is 71° 7′ 40″; consequently, its distance from the meridian is 60531 feet, and from the perpendicular 20692 feet, which respectively subtend 9′ 53″6, and 3′ 24″,5. These, with the latitude and longitude of Butterton, 50° 24′ 46″,3 and 3° 52′ 47″,5, give 50° 21′ 21″,1 for the latitude, and 4° 8′ 17″,9 for the longitude, of the flagstaff on Drake's Island.

The latitude and longitude of this spot was determined by Mr. BAYLEY, in the year 1792. The observations for the former were as follows:

50° 21' 20" O'S LL. M made taked appealant!

50 21 30,5 ditto.

50 21 31 ditto.

50 21 29 α Aquilæ.

50 21 26,5 à Ophiuchi.

50 21 55 O'S LL. The mean of these is 50° 21' 28",5. The place chosen by Mr. BAYLEY, as I have been lately informed, was a few feet northward of the staff; therefore, 7",4 may be taken for the true difference between our determinations.

The longitude of Mr. BAYLEY's station, found by the moon's transit, was 4° 18' 52"; but the longitude deduced from the recent operations, is 4° 8' 17",9; there is, therefore, a difference of 10' 34",1 between the two determinations.

St. Andrew's or the Old Church, at Plymouth.

The angle at Butterton, between the Old Church tower and Kit Hill, is 37° 45' 5'',2; its bearing, therefore, south-west from the meridian, is 75° 1' 56''; consequently, its distance from the meridian is 57505 feet, and from the perpendicular 15374 feet. These respectively subtend 9' 24'', and 2' 32'',1: hence, its latitude becomes 50° 22' 13'',6, and longitude 4° 7' 31'',6 = 16° 30° ,1 in time, west of Greenwich.

As it is of very great importance that the truths of the conclusions given in this Work should receive support, wherever I can find it, I think it right to mention the result of his Excellency the Count de Bruhl's endeavours to ascertain the longitude of Plymouth, by means of chronometers. The following is a copy of his communication, made in the year 1795.

Journey from Plymouth to London.

Green Timekeeper.

June 8th, Mr. Mudge's clock* at Plymouth, fast for 1783. Timekeeper faster than Mr. Mudge's clo	mean ti	me o"	32',15
1783. Timekeeper faster than Mr. Mudge's clo	ck -	0	25,6
Timekeeper slower than London clock	7	14	29 ,4
14th. {Timekeeper slower than London clock London clock slow for mean time -	-	0	36,5
Difference of longitude	-	16	3,65

Blue Timekeeper.

June 8th, { Mr. Mudge's clock at Plymouth, fast for mean tir Timekeeper faster than Mr. Mudge's clock -	ne om	32',15
Timekeeper faster than Mr. MUDGE'S Clock -	0	37 14
14th. {Timekeeper slower than London clock - London clock slow for mean time		17,2
London clock slow for mean time	0	36,5
Difference of longitude -	16	3,25
Mean difference	16	3,55
The longitude of St. Paul's, west of Greenwich,	is 29	3',1 in

* It is, perhaps, right to observe, that Mr. T. Mudge's transit, at Plymouth, was made by the late Mr. Bird, and properly set up between stone pillars. The clock, the

entire work of his own hands, was a most excellent one.

time; and Mr. Dutton's house in Fleet-street is about 2^s west of St. Paul's; * wherefore, its longitude west of Greenwich is 25^s: consequently, 16^m 3^s,55 + 25^s = 16^m 28^s,55, is the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Plymouth, as shewn by the timekeepers.

Now the meridian of Mr. Mudge's transit-room, at Plymouth, passed only 35 feet to the eastward of the centre of St. Andrew's Tower, his northern meridian mark being on the church itself; therefore, the longitude of the church and transit-room may be considered the same. From the survey, we find it to be 16^m 30^s,1; and, from Count Bruhl's determination, making a just allowance for the difference of longitude between the late Mr. Dutton's house and Greenwich, 16^m 28^s,5.

It is left for the public, and this learned Society in particular, to determine how far the near agreement of these several methods, tends to corroborate the assertion I have advanced, of the dependence which may be placed on the deductions drawn from the observations made at Beachy Head and Dunnose. If there had been only one watch employed on the occasion, the result would not have been so satisfactory as the circumstance of two being used seems to make it. As the occasion calls for the remark, before I dismiss this article, I must observe, that the highest advantages would accrue to geography, were the ideas of the Astronomer Royal carried into execution, (and which I shall endeavour to do at some future period,) respecting the discovery of the difference of longitude between Greenwich and some very remote point on the western side of the island, (St. David's Head for instance,) by means of timekeepers,

[•] According to Horwood's Map of London, the distance from the centre of St. Paul's to Bolt Court, at the corner of which Mr. Dutton's house is situated, is 31 chains.

carried backwards and forwards in the mail coaches. If this excellent scheme were executed, and the watches employed equal to the best now made, it is probable that the true difference of longitude would shortly be determined. The geodetical situation of St. David's Head will, ere long, be ascertained from a prosecution of the survey: a knowledge, therefore, of its true longitude would be attended with eminent advantages.

Lizard Light-Houses.

The light-houses on this head-land were observed from Pertinney and Karnbonellis. At the latter, Pertinney bears 74° 22' 41" south-west, from the parallel to the meridian of St. Agnes; and, as the angle between the western light-house and Pertinney is 78° 40' 5", it follows, that the bearing of the lighthouse from the said parallel is 4° 17' 24" south-east. Computing with this angle and the distance from Karnbonellis to the lighthouse, we get 3344 feet, and 126499 feet, for the distances of that object from the meridian and perpendicular of St. Agnes: therefore, admitting the length of the degree in the meridian, in the middle point between St. Agnes and the light-house, to be 60850 fathoms, and 61182 for the length of a degree of a great circle perpendicular to it, we get 20' 47",4, and 32",8, for the small arcs which those spaces respectively subtend. These data, with the latitude and longitude of St. Agnes, 50° 18' 27", and 5° 11' 55",7, give the latitude of the light-house = 49° 57′ 44", and longitude west of Greenwich 5° 11′ 4",8, in time, 20m 44s,3.

This light-house was also observed from the station on Karnminnis. The triangle resulting from that observation, together with the angle at Karnbonellis, is Karnbonellis - - 98 1 30

Western Light-house 37 48 44; which gives 81342 feet, for the distance between the station Karnbonellis and the Light-house. This distance is said, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1797, p. 501, to be 81348 feet, which differs only 6 feet from the above determination; but it is probable the distance first given is most correct, as the two light-houses appearing nearly in the same line at Karnminnis, was the means of preventing us from clearly distinguishing the apex of either, and it was principally on this account that we preferred the observation made at Pertinney. The agreement however proves, hat no inconsistency can be found to obtain with respect to the data before given, for settling the situation of this important headland.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1797, page 502, it is mentioned, that the distance from the spot where the late Mr. Bradley made his observations, to the place where his meridian mark was fixed, was 800 feet. But there appears to be some inconsistency in this particular; as Mr. Bradley's own words, in an extract of a letter now before me, are, it was just 480 feet. Adding to this, 24 feet, the distance between the place of the meridian mark and the line joining the centre of the lighthouses, we get the distance of the point O, or the place of the Observatory, (see Phil. Trans. 1797, p. 502,) from the line joining the lighthouses W, E, = 504 feet; a space corresponding to 5" of latitude, nearly; therefore, from the trigonometrical operations, we get,

and 49° 57′ 44" for the latitude of Mr. Bradley's station.

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Mr. BRADLEY's observations for finding the latitude, were made with a quadrant of one foot radius, the workmanship of Mr. BIRD; they were as follows.

Nine meridional altitudes of the sun's limb, the extreme results of which were 49° 57′ 27′,5 and 49° 57′ 44", gave for the latitude of the Observatory - 49° 57′ 35"

Six meridional observations of the Pole Star below the Pole, the extreme results of which were 49° 57′ 35" and 49° 57′ 20",4, gave for the latitude 49 57 23,2

Thirteen observations of Arcturus, a Coronæ Borealis, and a Serpentis, the extreme results of which were 49° 57′ 54",7 and 49° 57′ 2",7, gave for the latitude 49 57 29

Fifteen observations of α , β , γ Draconis, the extreme results of which were 4,9° 57' 22",2 and 49° 57′ 2″7, gave for the latitude - 49 57 33

The mean of which is - 49 57 30

According to the trigonometrical operations, the latitude is 49° 57′ 44"; there is, therefore, a difference of 14" between the results; a quantity so large as justly to excite surprise, if it were not generally understood, that much dependance cannot be placed on observations made with an astronomical quadrant precisely similar to that made use of by Mr. BRADLEY. The extreme results in the above, differ so widely as to authorise the truth of the supposition on this occasion.

The longitude of the Lizard was determined by the transit of Venus, Sun's eclipse, transit of the Moon, and two emersions

of Jupiter's first satellite, as particularly set forth in the Preface to the Nautical Ephemeris of 1791. The conclusions were as follows.

Four transits of the Moon, calc	ulated by Mr. WALES,
gave for the longitude	ol - bam ere - enonce 20" 30',6
Two emersions of Jupiter's fir	st satellite, calculated
	dat-simil - 1 88 021 14 ,5
and from their perpendiculars,	Doctor Maskelyne 20 57,0
	Mr. WITCHELL - 20 56 ,5
s our fixed meridians, may be	Mr. WALES - 20 57,0
	Mr. WITCHELL - 20 44,5
Sun's eclipse, calculated by	Mr. Sejour - 20 45,1
for 1797, p. 303; from whence,	Mr. Euler - 20 59,0
Vork, we get the bearing of	
M Buyan 75 44 52" SW	an of the whole - 20 52,12

From the trigonometrical operations, we find the longitude in time to be 20^m 44°,3; there is, therefore, a difference of 7°,82 between these different determinations: this is, probably, as near as we could have expected to find it; yet it can scarcely be supposed, that of this difference, more than 2° can be laid to

the account of the survey.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1797, p. 502, it is observed, that angles were taken at the Lizard Light-house and Naval Signal-Staff, to determine the situation of the *Point* itself. This Point, marked P in the diagram, makes an angle of 2° 23′ 16″ S W, with the parallel to the meridian of St. Agnes at the station on Karnbonellis, and is therefore 636,6 feet from that meridian, and 126394 feet from the perpendicular; therefore 49° 57′ 40″,6 is the latitude and 5 11 46 the longitude of the Lizard Point.

Scilly Islands. smedal Insignal ed of

To determine the distances of the objects in these islands, from the stations near the Land's End, with sufficient accuracy, proper corrections were made for reducing the horizontal angles to those formed by the chords. On the present occasion, it will be right to use the horizontal, and not the chord angles; the distances from the meridians, and from their perpendiculars, being computed on the supposition of the earth's surface being a plane, which, within the limits of our fixed meridians, may be considered as true.

The angles for finding the distances of these objects are given in the Philosophical Transactions for 1797, p. 503; from whence, and the *data* contained in this Work, we get the bearing of

the Day-mark in the Island of St. Buryan 75° 44′ 52″ SW Pertinney St. Martin's from - St. Buryan 75° 44′ 52″ SW 71 14 22 SW Sennen - 75 30 9 SW

which, combined with the distances of the stations from the meridian of St. Agnes, give

246801 feet, for the distance of the Day-mark from the meridian of St. Agnes;

and 122409 122410 feet, for the distance of it from the perpendicular.

The mean of the first is 246809 feet, and the mean of the last 122411 feet; but the latter becomes 122419, because a line drawn from the Day-mark, perpendicular to the meridian of St. Agnes, cuts that meridian eight feet below the parallel. Again, we get the bearing of

the Windmill - - - } in the Island of St. { Pertinney - 65° 32' 30" SW the Flagstaff of the Fort } Mary, from Pertinney - 66 53 5 SW

from whence, after a similar correction with that just made, we find the distance of

the Windmill 256304 | feet from the { 143597 | feet from the perpendicular of the Plagstaff 260152 | meridian, and { 140876 | St. Agnes.

From the same page, and the data furnished in this work, we also find the bearing of

St. Agnes Light- Sennen - 68° 6′ 54″ S W House from St. Buryan 69 5 56 S W; which gives

265865 feet, for the distance from the meridian, and

149121 feet, for the distance from the perpendicular of St. Agnes.

The mean of the first is 265872 feet, and the mean of the last, when corrected, 149133 feet.

With the above data, and also the latitude and longitude of St. Agnes, we get

the latitude of Day-mark in St. Martin's - 49° 58′ 2″,9
Windmill, St. Mary's - 49 54 32,7
Flagstaff, ditto - 49 54 59,1
St. Agnes Light-House* - 49 53 36,8

* In the Requisite Tables, published by order of the Board of Longitude, the latitude of the Scilly Lights is said to be 49° 56' 0", and longitude 6° 46' 0". The latitude, according to the survey, is 49° 53' 36",8, and longitude 6° 19' 23",4. An error of 2' 23" in the latitude, may not perhaps be considered extraordinary; but how, in a maritime country, like our own, where chronometers are in such constant use, so great an error as 26' 37" (1^m 46^s½ in time) in the longitude, should have remained undetected, excepting by one person, is surprising. J. Huddart, Esq. visited the Scilly Isles, having with him a watch made by Arnold, and obtained his time at that spot in the island of St. Mary where the body of Sir Cloudsley Shovel is said to have been thrown ashore, by means of equal altitudes of the Sun's limb; he then found, comparing his time with that shewn by the watch, that oh 25^m 18^s was the difference between the meridians of Greenwich and this spot in St. Mary's. Now St. Agnes Light-house is about 2' of a degree west of the place to which Mr. Huddart alludes; therefore, 25' 18" + 8" = 25' 26" is the longitude of St. Agnes, through these means; which differs only 4",5 in time from that found by the survey.

The Observatory of his Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, at Blenheim.

The staff erected over the quadrant, was observed from White Horse Hill and Whiteham Hill. At the former station, the latter makes an angle of 36° 30′ 13″,5, with the parallel to the meridian of Dunnose. The staff, therefore, bears from the parallel 25° 59′ 29″,75 NE.; consequently, its distance from the meridian of Dunnose is 36540 feet, and from the perpendicular 446458 feet. These respectively subtend 5′ 58″,3, and 1° 13′ 21″,4; therefore, the latitude of the Observatory is 51° 50′ 28″,3, and its longitude 9′ 39″,9 from Dunnose: but 1° 11′ 36″ is the longitude of that station; therefore, 1° 21′ 15″,9, or 5′ 25″,2 in time, is the longitude of the Observatory west from Greenwich.

As the meridian of Dunnose passes at no great distance from that of Blenheim, I have deduced the latitude and longitude from the former, to avoid the errors which creep in, when computations are carried on from remote meridians. It may be worth while, however, to show that the extent of those errors would not be great, were the meridian of Dunnose neglected, and the Observatory at Blenheim referred to the meridian of Greenwich.

The distance of White Horse Hill from the meridian of Greenwich is found to be 356050 feet, and from its perpendicular 39425 feet; the bearing of Nuffield, from the parallel at that station, being 89° 59′ 27″ SE. Blenheim will, therefore, be found to bear 26° 55′ 25″ NE from the parallel at White Horse Hill; consequently, its distance from the meridian of Greenwich is 307224 feet, and from its perpendicular 135569 feet. These give the arcs 50′ 12″,4, and 22′ 16″,1; from whence we get 51° 50′ 28″,1 for the latitude, and 1° 21′ 16″ for the longitude,

of the Observatory west of Greenwich. Either of these determinations may be taken for the true result, but I shall prefer the first.

Being favoured by his Grace with the latitude and longitude derived from astronomical observations, we have the following comparisons:

Latitude { observed 51° 50′ 24″,9 Longitude west { 1° 21′ 6″,0 5^m 24³,4 from Greenwich. { 1 21 15,9 5 25,1

Observatory at Oxford.

The angle at the station on Shotover, between the Atlas on the top of the Observatory and the parallel to the meridian of Dunnose, is 79° 50′ 51″,75 NW: therefore, its distance from the meridian is 14719 feet, and from the perpendicular 416985 feet. The figure representing Atlas is 33 \(\frac{3}{4}\) feet due east of the Quadrant Room; consequently, no correction will be required in the computed latitude. The space 14719 feet subtends an arc = 2′ 24″,3, and 416985 feet an arc of 1° 8′ 30″,8. These data, with the latitude and longitude of Dunnose, give 51° 45′ 38″ for the latitude, and 1° 15′ 29″,2 for the longitude, of the Observatory. As in the former case, with respect to Blenheim, so in the present instance, it is immaterial whether the calculations be carried on from the meridian of Greenwich or that of Dunnose, as differences of only 0″,1 in both the latitude and longitude are found in the results.

The latitude and longitude of this Observatory are given in the Requisite Tables; the first is 51° 45′ 38″, and the last 1° 15′ 30″, or 5^m 2° in time. Doctor Hornsby, however, has furnished me with what he conceives to be more accurate

determinations; from which, and the above, we have the following comparisons:

Latitude	{ observed 51° 45′ 39″,5 computed 51 45 38,0	Longitude west	Degrees.	Time. 5 ^m 1,5
	[computed 51 45 38,0	from Greenwich.	1 15 29,2	5 1,9

I conclude this article with expressing an opinion, that the coincidence between the computed and, no doubt, accurately observed longitude of this Observatory, affords strong reason for supposing, that the operations at Beachy Head and Dunnose, in 1794, for finding the length of a degree of a great circle perpendicular to the meridian on the earth's surface, were made with the required accuracy.

SECTION THIRD.

Trigonometrical Surveys of the Northern and Western Parts of Kent, the County of Essex, and Parts of the adjoining Counties, Suffolk and Hertford, executed in the Years 1798 and 1799. (See Plate XXXII.)

It will be convenient to treat of the operations carried on in the north of Kent and Essex, before we speak of those executed in the western parts of the former county.

In a former article I have observed, that from the old station at Wrotham, (General Roy's,) the view towards the north is obstructed, and also that it became necessary to select a new one: this station was found to be 205,5 feet from the other; the distance was accurately measured, and afterwards the angle taken at the old station, between the staff on Severndroog Tower,

Shooters Hill, and the one newly chosen; this angle subtended 94° 19′ 0″,5.

The distance from Severndroog Tower to the old station at Wrotham, is 79960 feet. But, it must be observed, this distance is not precisely the same as that given by General Roy, because an allowance is made for the error in the reduction of the bases, in the surveys of 1787 and 1788.

With the distances 79960 feet and 205,5 feet, and the included angle, 94° 19′ 0″,5, we find the distance of the Flag-staff on Severndroog Tower, from the new station = 79944 feet; with this distance, a part of the following triangles have their sides computed.

ART. XXXVIII. Principal Triangles.

		Name and the second sec
Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Distances of the stations.
Wrotham Gravesend Severndroog Tower	62 54 38 82 39 21	Gravesend - { Feet. 45578 71762
Gravesend Langdon Hill Severndroog Tower	95 53 59 53 47 25	Langdon Hill - { 44886 88470
Gravesend Hadleigh Steeple - Langdon Hill	34 31 53 43 11 51	Hadleigh Steeple - { 64076 37171
Gravesend Hadleigh Halstow	30 24 19—21 41 46 32—33 107 49 5— 6 179 59 57	} Halstow Steeple - { 44839 34064
Gravesend	31 38 21 24 18 21	Gadshill - { 222277 28390
Halstow Hadleigh Steeple - Sheppey Isle	59 18 6 —5 49 13 33½—32 31 28 24 —23 180 @ 3 ,5	}Sheppey - { 49409 64387
MDCCC.	4 S	

The distances of Gadshill from Halstow, and from Halstow to the Isle of Sheppey, in the following triangle, viz.

Halstow 128 34 28 Sheppey 18 18 3

Gadsbill give the distances between Gadshill and the station in the Isle of Sheppey 70687 and 70685 feet: the mean, 70686 feet, may be taken for the true distance.

Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Distances.		
Hadleigh Southend	38 43 29 119 20 5	Southend { 27 46	596	

To find the distance between Langdon Hill and the spindle of the weather-cock on Rayleigh Steeple, we have the following quadrilateral.

Langdon Hill 122° 2' 46"

Gravesend - 64 56 14

Halstow - 111 20 14

Rayleigh 61 40 46

360 o o, which gives the distance from the centre of Rayleigh Steeple to the staff on Langdon Hill = 44131 feet; but the point on the top of Rayleigh Tower, over which the instrument was placed, was just 7 feet farther from Langdon Hill than the spindle; therefore, 44131 + 7 = 44138 feet, is the distance between Langdon Hill and the station on the steeple.—The angles in the following triangles,

Hadleigh - 134° 11' 55" Sheppey - 16 26 30

Langdon Hill

Langdon Hill 49 8 5 Sheppey - 27 4 46

Rayleig'b give the distance of

the Spindle on Rayleigh Tower from $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Langdon Hill} = 44^{131} \\ \text{Hadleigh} \end{array} \right\}$ Feet.

From the preceding quadrilateral, the distance between the spindle on Rayleigh Tower and the station on Langdon Hill, was found = 44131 feet, which is the same as the other determination.

Names of stations.	Observed angles.	1 novem I no Distances.	
Halstow	95 46 57 42 6 39	} Spindle {	Feet. 49413 73313
Halstow Hadleigh Prittlewell Steeple	35 I 8 99 3 3	} Prittlewell {	46820 27206
Halstow Sheppey Prittlewell	64 16 58 55 24 34	} Prittlewell {	46823 51243
Halstow	73 45 42° 66 39 49	Canewden {	71211 74461
Rayleigh Prittlewell Canewden	53 5 0 73 41 30	Canewden {	31438 26189
Hadleigh	52 52 24 86 10 13	Flagstaff {	51846 34060
Severndroog Tower Gravesend Purfleet Cliff	17 48 23 20 22 40 141 48 57	Purfleet Cliff {	40423 35498
Rayleigh	97 7 27 43 18 2	Danbury {	47514 68746
Severndroog Tower Langdon Hill Frierning Steeple	26 24 33 95 25 0 58 10 27	Frierning {	103659
Laugdon Hill - Frierning Rayleig b	88 14 19 44 13 19	Frierning - 4	46314

Mean distance from Langdon Hill to Frierning Steeple 46313 feet.

	0	4 (4.5)	
Names of Stations.	Observed angles.	Distances.	anounted to
Frierning Langdon Hill Danbury Steeple	92 15 6 45 26 17	Danbury {	Feet. 49020 68748
Langdon Hill Rayleigh	24 27 23 132 52 23	Signal Staff - {	83902 47 4 08
Triptree, old station Rayleigh Frierning	47 8 50 73 45 24	C Paulaigh Towar	74052
Triptree, old s	station, from	Rayleigh Tower	74052 82860
Triptree Danbury	31 59 21 124 20 48	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ruyleigh Printed Cascults
Danbury Spire	from Tripti	ee Heath	36000
Triptree, old station Tillingham Steeple Danbury Spire	100 28 19 30 14 40	of the Sargion.	
	ngham from	Triptree Danbury	54172 70281
Tillingham Peldon	84 52 34 62 39 36	Peldon {	42469 78803
Tillingham	48 58 50 83 42 46	}Flagstaff {	57433 43595
Peldon	20 49 10 32 47 18	}Thorp {	64802 28612
Peldon Stoke Steeple	74 46 5 52 6 31	}Stoke {	63931* 78171
Peldon	71 48 20 75 51 12	Great Tey {	43475 77204

Names of the Stations.	Observed angles.	Distances.	Distances.	
Peldon Stoke From a former triangle, the dist 63931 feet; wherefore, 63936 feet	ance between	Stoke - { Peldon and Stoke Steeple was for the true distance.	Feet. 63941* 46182 aund to be	
Thorp Little Bentley	98 52 20 53 2 30	Little Bentley - {	20481	
Thorp Little Bentley Peldon	41 12 53 123 30 18	}Little Bentley - {	20481	
Tillingham	96 57 20 61 46 57	}West Mersea - {	28924 79173	
Rayleigh	54 27 44 29 13 0	}West Mersea - {	96701	
Great Tey Stoke Staircase, St. Mary's Steeple, Col- chester		14 4 12 minus		
St. Mary's Ste	eple from Sto	oke	36796	
Little Bromley Stoke St. Mary's, Colchester -	54 11 22 47 58 26	Little Bromley {	44356	
Dover Court Stoke	18 58 19 14 53 50	Tattingstone - {	38946 49250	
Thorp Stoke	37 52 49 39 12 4	}Tattingstone - {	50690 49245	
Dover Court Rushmere Falkenbam Steeple	50 26 54 38 25 20	Falkenham - { Stoke Steeple is 84425 feet, and f	31651 39270	

The distance from Dover Court Steeple to Stoke Steeple is 84425 feet, and from Rushmere Steeple to Stoke Steeple 75955 feet; the included angle at Dover Court Steeple is 62° 38′ 20″. These give the distance of Dover Court Steeple from Rushmere, 50921 feet.

	,	1	
. Names of Stations,	Observed angles.	Distances, 2 20 to the	Wan
Dover Court Rushmere	43 40 51 49 46 9	Tattingstone - {	Feet- 38946 35232
Dover Court Rushmere Woodbridge Steeple	25 55 13 96 25 30 57 39 17	Woodbridge - {	59894 26346*
Falkenham Rushmere Woodbridge	41 25 50 58 0 10	} Woodbridge - {	33761 26342*
Falkenham Woodbridge Butley Steeple	48 42 0 83 10 0	} Butley {	45013 34058
Falkenham Butley Orford Light House	21 58 1	Orford Light House - {	60589
Rushmere	62 45 1-0 63 30 1-0 53 45 0	} Otley {	29238 29044
Rushmere Otley	40 25 30 46 25 0 93 9 30 180 0 0	Henley {	21211
Dover Court	12 43 40 13 22 10	Obelisk - {	26766 25503
Rushmere	61 35 58 53 5 10	Copdock {	28984
Rushmere	85 25 0 37 46 0 56 49 0	Henley {	21209 34520
	180 0 0	e-to Stoke Steeple 75955 feet ; th	

Names of Stations.	Observed angles.	Distances.	
Henley Copdock	58 32 42—40 74 30 11—10 46 57 11—10	Naughton {	Feet. 45518 40294
Naughton	74 24 2 45 58 58 59 37 0	} Lavenham - {	35867 48039
Lavenham Stoke	67 48 30 44 59 10 67 12 20	Bulmer - {	36837 48248
Lavenham Glemsford Steeple	47 34 25 44 18 40	Glemsford - {	25746 27086
Lavenham Topplesfield	18 22 0 142 15 20	Topplesfield - {	67962 34983
Lavenham	51 36 40 58 8 10	Twinestead - {	43349
Stoke Great Tey Twinestead	50 4 48 56 15 56	Twinestead - {	40006* 36895
Frierning Danbury Southweald Steeple	156 42 10 8 50 0	Southweald - {	30138 77622
Danbury	151 18 36 12 0 34	Gallywood - {	26097
Triptree, old Station - Gallywood - Plesbley Steeple	37 41 44 75 13 56	Pleshley - {	63213
Danbury Gallywood	55 31 11 91 54 46	Pleshley - {	48455 39964
Gallywood Pleshley High Easter Steeple	15 45 30	High Easter	47767

Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Distances.
Danbury Pleshley Hatfield Broad Oak Steeple	° 12 4 30 152 53 10	Hatfield Broad Oak - { Feet. 85096 39058
Danbury	25 45 6 29 43 54	Thaxted { 101330 53429
Hatfield Broad Oak Pleshley Beauchamp Roding Spire	54 20 51 39 25 0	Beauchamp Roding - { 24853 31806

The angle observed from the station on Danbury Steeple, between Hatfield Broad Oak and Thaxted, was 30° 33′ 40″; this, with the including sides, 85094 and 101330 feet, gives the following triangle:

Danbury - 30° 33′ 40″ Hatfield Broad Oak 92 24 0

Thaxted - 57 2 20, which gives the distance between Thaxted and Hatfield Broad Oak = 51566 feet.

		1	Thinks:	5 10	
Danbury Stoke	27 24 19 118 2 28	}Stoke		{	63951

Again, the angle observed at Danbury, between Thaxted and Stoke was 66° 43' 8"; this, with the sides which form it, Danbury and Thaxted, Danbury and Stoke, gives the following triangle:

Danbury - 66° 43′ 8″ Stoke - - 48 25 16

Thaxted - 64 51 36, from which we find 124430 feet, for the distance from Thaxted to Stoke.

The angle at Lavenham Steeple, between Stoke and Thaxted, was likewise observed, and found to be 89° 10′ 30″, which, with the distances of these latter stations from Lavenham, 48039 and 124430 feet, gives

Lavenham - 89° 10′ 30″ Stoke - - 68 7 0

Thaxted - 22 42 30, from which we find 115480 feet to be the distance from Thaxted Spire to Lavenham Steeple.

The angle at Danbury, between Southweald and Hatfield Broad Oak, was found to be 54° 44' 30". The distances from Danbury to Southweald and Hatfield Broad Oak have been already found, the former being 77622 feet, and the latter 85096 feet; from these we get the triangle,

> Danbury - 54° 44′ 30" Southweald - 67 42 5

Hatfield Broad Oak 57 33 25, which gives 75104 feet, for the distance between Hatfield Broad Oak and Southweald Steeples.

In order to connect the preceding triangles with those carried on for the survey of the south-western part of Essex, and of Hertfordshire, stations were selected on Hampstead Heath, and on Highbeech in Epping Forest, to which the great theodolite was taken, as related in the article detailing the particulars of the operations in 1799. The triangles making this connection are the following. The first, namely,

> Severndroog Tower 28° 58' 10" Southweald - 94 49 5

Langdon Hill - 56 12 45, is had from the included angle at Severndroog Tower, 28° 58' 10", and the sides Severndroog Tower and Southweald, Severndroog Tower and Langdon Hill: the first is 73787 feet, and the second 88470 feet. From these data, we obtain the distance between the station on Langdon Hill and that on Southweald Steeple = 43001 feet.

Names of Stations.	Observed angles.		
Severndroog Tower - Langdon Hill Brentwood Steeple	° ' " 24 24 35 62 26 39	Brentwood - {	Feet. 78553* 36616
Severndroog Tower Southweald Brentwood	4 33 29 125 53 12	Brentwood - {	78553* 7706

Foot of the cross on the dome of St. Paul's from the station on Severndroog Tower 39962*. Phil. Trans. for 1787. p. 250.

Severndroog Tower - 44 34 28]	nonata blo (d	71534 61919
Severadroog Tower Highbeech Southweald Southweald	- rawo Tr {	73795* 55156

From the last triangle, we find the distance from Severndroog Tower to the station on Southweald Steeple to be 73795 feet; this, it will be perceived, is deduced from the distance between the cross on the dome of St. Paul's and Severndroog Tower; but 73791 feet has been found by the triangle, which is derived from the distance between the latter station and Wrotham. A difference of 4 feet on such a distance, all things considered, is not a large quantity.

Names of Stations.	Observed Angles.	bus 200 bayed thateH newerd ago		
Severndroog Tower Highbeech Brentwood Spire	9 8 "1 71 16 44	Brentwood - {	Feet. 78558* 62727	
Severndroog Tower - Highbeech - Hampstead Heath	51 24 12 58 29 19	Hampstead Heath - {	64855 59455	
Highbeech	24 36 5 83 1 11	St. Paul's {	61919 25966	

As it became necessary to ascertain the situation of a high building near Berkhamstead, which, for distinction sake, I shall style the Gazebo, the instrument was removed from the station on Highbeech, to another farther west of it, as some trees obstructed the view of this object from the former. To get the distance from St. Paul's to this new station, the distance between it and the old one was measured, and found = 460 feet: the angles in the following triangle were also observed.

Highbeech, old station 66° 32′ 47″ Highbeech, new station 113 3 46 St. Paul's

St. Paul's to the new station 61738 feet.

which gives the distance from

Highbeech, new station Berkhamstead Gazebo St. PauPs	105 21 44 41 55 23	Gazebo 19 {	49631 88872
Southweald - Highbeech, old station - Stand of Epping Windmill	16 46 15 52 16 51	Epping Windmill - {	46717
The second secon	10 8 44	Epping Windmill - {	81891 17043*

Names of Stations.	Observed angles.	Distances, bound he	dount, as
Highbeech, old station Berkhamstead Gazebo Stand of Epping Windmill	99 19 16 17 41 25	}Epping Windmill - {	Feet. 17049 55567

At the new station on Highbeech, the angle between the staff on the Gazebo at Berkhamstead and the old station was observed, and found to be 141° 45′ 50″. This angle, with the measured distance between the stations, and also the distance from the Gazebo to the new station, which are respectively 460 and 49628 feet, gives 49987 feet, for the distance between the new station on Highbeech and Berkhamstead Gazebo.

Hatfield Broad Oak Steeple - Berkhamstead Gazebo - Epping Windmill -	59 I O 43 12 50	Hatfield Broad Oak	87140 60219
Berkhamstead Gazebo - Hatfield Broad Oak Naseing Steeple	24 9 55 17 19 38	Naseing	39173 53844
Haiffeld Broad Oak Berkhamstead Gazebo - Henbam on the Mount Steeple	107 39 57 20 41 30	Henham on the Mount {	39265 105890
Hatfield Broad Oak Henham on the Mount - Thorley Sleeple	71 28 54 36 6 30	Thorley {	24275 39058
Henham on the Mount Thorley Steeple Atterbury Steeple	35 25 ° 69 33 ° 0	Atterbury {	37882 23430
Henham on the Mount Thorley Rickling Steeple	87 20 0 24 57 50	Rickling {	17816 42169
Henham on the Mount - Rickling - Elmdon Steeple	20 54 0 146 35 0	Elmdon {	45275 29327

The angle between Albury and Elmdon Steeples was observed, at Henham on the Mount, and found to be 72° 47′ 38″. The distances from the former stations to the latter are 37882 and 45275 feet, which give the following triangle:

Henham - 72° 47′ 38″ Albury - 60 28 27

Elmdon - - 46 43 35, from whence we get the distance

between Albury and Elmdon = 49701 feet.

Names of Stations.	Observed angles:	Distances.	
Henham on the Mount Elmdon Thaxted Steeple	106 30 50 23 2 40	Thaxted {	Feet. 22988 56302
Elmdon Thaxted Balsbam Steeple	71 54 10 53 18 44	Balsham	55262 65504
Elmdon Balsham	23 38 46 48 40 38	} Babraham Mount - {	43559 23251
Elmdon Babraham Mount	29 46 30 32 56 30	}Triplow {	24806 29185

The angle at Henham on the Mount, between Hatfield Broad Oak and Thaxted Steeples, is 109° 10′ 44′; and the distances of the latter stations from the former one are 39266 and 22988 feet; from these data we have the triangle,

Henham - - 109° 10′ 44″
Thaxted - - 45 56 29

Hatfield Broad Oak - 24 52 47, which gives 51608 feet for

the distance of Thaxted from Hatfield Broad Oak.

Hatfield Broad Oak Beauchamp Roding High Easter Steeple	3	51 9 50 64 26 10	High Easter - {	24858 21460
Severndroog Tower Langdon Hill Hornchurch Steeple		21 6 9 24 10 20	}Hornchurch {	50989 44832*
Langdon Hill - Gravesend - Hornchurch Steeple		77 57 33 50 59 0	Hornchurch - {	44837* 56438

Names of Stations.	Observangle		Distances,	
Gravesend Hornchurch Purfleet Cliff Station	° 24 32 31 26	30 22	Purfleet Cliff - {	Feet. 35517 28282
Severndroog Tower Hornchurch Staircase of Barking Steeple	39 44 27 16	2 44	Barking {	25383 35404
Severndroog Tower St, Paul's Westbam Steeple	39 41 44 15	6 27	Westham = 2 {	28046 2566 2

ART. XXXIX. Secondary Triangles.

St. Paul's from Severndroog Tower 39962 feet.

20101 1	-1-17	100			
Severndroog Tower St. Paul's Limebouse Steeple	13 1 22 36	7 13	Limehouse -		26371 15456
Severndroog Tower Highbeech Chigwell Steeple	9 15 32 36	30 38	Chigwell {		57757 17242
Severndroog Tower Frierning Billericay Chapel -	11 57 74 34	6 30	Billericay		100110
Westham Steeple - Staircase of Barking Steeple - Station on Bank of the Thames	45 58 68 35	0	Station {		15640
Station on Bank of the Thames Westham Steeple Perry's Mast House	41 21 56 15	0 0	Perry's Mast House {	-	13120
Hornchurch Staircase of Barking Steeple Chimney of Public House at Barking Creek	14 31 68 52	20	Chimney {	-	33236 9005
Purfleet Cliff Hornchurch Guzzard Station	54 57 46 40	00	Guzzard {	-	21002 23638

Names of Stations.	Observed angles.	Distances, come
Purfleet Cliff Hornchurch Rainbam Steeple	34 II 30 32 I 0	Rainham { Feet. 16387 17370
Purfleet Cliff Hornchurch Lord Eardley's, Belvidere	81 9 0	Belvidere - { 16212 30369
Purfleet Cliff Station at Cold Harbour	42 18 30 41 45 0	Cold Harbour - { 10971
Guzzard	56 8 20 56 43 20	Aveley Mill { 21436 21302
Purflect Cliff Valence Tree	34 2 40 95 3 40	}Valence Tree { 36305 20404
Gravesend	79 39 30 13 41 10	} Chadwell { 17008 70717
Gravesend Chadwell Steeple Greys Steeple	35 39 0 79 31 20	} Greys { 18479 10953
Gravesend Chadwell Steeple Flagstaff on Mr. Button's House	37 46 0 94 24 0	} Flagstaff { 22880 14054
Gravesend Chadwell Steeple West Thurrock Steeple	51 43 0 80 2 30	} West Thurrock - { 22457 17897
Gravesend Hornchurch Horndon Spire	49 8 30 36 7 5	} Horndon { 33382 42833
Gravesend	18 52 0 59 26 30	} West Tilbury - { 5617 14956
Gravesend	69 31 27 30 27 42	Northfleet { 8755 16179

Names of Stations, and G	Observed angles.	Distances, and lo man M	
Gravesend	\$7 16 0 59 13 30	} East Tilbury { Feet 16328 15987	La L
Chadwell	51 23 0 95 22 30	}Station { 25526 20031	
Mr. Button's Flagstaff - Station near Ockendon - Orset Steeple	54 20 30 54 54 30	} Orset { 17360 17240	
Gravesend Halstow Fobbing Steeple	45 9 13 62 0 10	} Fobbing { 41433 33270	3
Hadleigh Station Halstow Fobbing Steeple	65 31 12 45 48 50	}Fobbing { 26221 33279	
Halstow	101 39 27 37 16 40	Thundersley {	2
Halstow Hadleigh	7 53 10	} Hadleigh { 571 3702	3
Hadleigh	89 20 40 24 54 27	} Leigh { 1573, 3735	5
Halstow Sheppey Station - Leigh Steeple Staircase	74 23 21 42 26 8	} Leigh { 3735	9
Halstow Sheppey Sheerness Fort Flagstaff	13 17 45 46 5 47	Sheerness - { 4143	14
Hadleigh Sheppey South Church Steeple	38 43 29 21 56 26	}South Church - { 7121 7446	11
Hadleigh Sheppey Station Prittlewell Steeple	11 6 2 80 16 46	Prittlewell - { 2720 531	

	-		
Names of Stations.	Observed angles.	Distances.	я
Canewden Steeple Prittlewell Little Wakering Steeple	45 50 °0 60 46 30	Little Wakering - {	Feet. 23850 19603
Canewden Prittlewell Bank Flagstaff	64 27 0 67 46 30	}Bank {	3 ² 739 31908
Prittlewell Station on Bank - Sboebury-ness	33 10 0 39 20 30	} Shoebury-ness - {	21208 18302
Canewden Bank Flagstaff Foul-ness Chapel	32 51 30 81 20 0	}Foul-ness {	35481 19473
Rayleigh Peldon Foul-ness Signal Staff	47 2 8 6 43 45 33	}Signal Staff - {	71622 76311
Tillingham Steeple Peldon Signal Staff, Tillingham Grange	139 21 10 9 44 29	Signal Staff - {	13990 53860
Tillingham Peldon Signal Staff, Bradwell Point	43 27 58 24 10 18	Signal Staff - {	18802 31591
Tillingham - Peldon Brigbtlingsea Steeple	31 2 40 100 56 20	Brightlingsea - {	56094
Tillingham West Mersey Steeple Tolesbury Steeple	39 48 40 57 33 13	Tolesbury - {	24611 18673
Tillingham Triptree, old Station Althorn Church	63 55 6 35 34 3	Althorn {	31946 49330
Tillingham Althorn Burnbam Steeple	26 32 10 55 49 0	Burnham {	26664 14400
Tillingham Peldon Tolesbunt Major Steeple	47 33 35 56 33 25	Toleshunt - {	36541 32317

Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Distances,	
Prittlewell Steeple - Bank Flagstaff - Signal Staff, Shoebury-ness	33 10 0 39 20 30	Signal Staff {	Feet. 21208 18302
Triptree, new Station Danbury Maldon Spire	38 5 18 30 11 27	{ Maldon {	19425 23829
Triptree, new Station Danbury Purleigh Steeple	36 48 30 72 9 0	Purleigh {	36118 22734
Danbury Purleigh Steeple - Steeple Steeple	17 47 32 148 16 30	} Steple {	49647 28850
Danbury	26 17 40 51 8 0	Hockley {	41401 23555
Danbury Hockley Steeple	27 21 50 109 22 0	} Hockley {	41400 20170
Danbury	53 39 40 35 25 0	Rettenden • {	30079 41810
Rettenden Canewden Stow, St. Mary's Steeple	34 41 0 30 53 0	Stow, St. Mary's - {	23571
Rayleigh Rettenden Steeple	71 51 18 27 38 45	Rettenden {	20760 42526
Rayleigh	51 8 10 28 10 20	Runwell {	21207 34975
Danbury Rayleigh Great Burghstead Steeple	48 57 22 72 39 17	Burghstead {	53254 42079
Danbury Gallywood Station East Hanning field Steeple	59 11 7 41 40 10	Hanningfield - {	17666
MDCCC.	4 U		

		And the second second second second second	
Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Distances.	i .
Frierning Steeple Danbury Stock Steeple	36 7 48 15 38 36	} Stock {	Feet. 16826 36793
Triptree, old Station Tillingham Steeple Southminster Steeple	18 38 11 83 33 14	Southminster - {	55075 17711
Peldon Steeple	97 35 31 23 54 4	Layer Marney - {	20180 49369
Peldon Tillingham Signal Staff, St. Osyth Point	80 20 6 61 39 24	Signal Staff - {	60701 67990
Thorp Steeple Little Bentley Great Clackton Signal Staff	143 7 36 18 54 29	Signal Staff - {	21517 39 ⁸ 44
Thorp Great Clackton Steeple	71 35 55 16 58 13	Great Clackton - {	18920 61508
Dover Court Steeple Thorp Finton Steeple	24 36 48 92 26 41	} Finton {	38998 16257
Dover Court Thorp Finton Signal Staff	39 16 34 70 11 16	Signal Staff {	34686 23340
Dover Court Walton Tower or Sea-mark	53 15 26 47 52 22	Walton {	26275 28389
Dover Court	133 57 30 13 29 57	} Cupola {	15085 46517
Thorp Peldon Ardleigh Steeple	46 16 17 47 1 34	Ardleigh {	47494 46901
Peldon Great Tey Steeple - Frating Steeple	106 10 16 32 32 11	} Frating {	35433 63274

Observed angles. 30 17 55 90 41 23 22 10 12 59 48 37	Distances. Thorrington - {	Feet. 23890 12053
90 41 23	Thorrington - {	23890
		GHE-1191
	}Kirby {	3°343 13247
33 8 12 18 22 0	Little Oakley - {	12216 21193
38 45 0 45 28 0	Toleshunt Major - {	36541 32082
16 48 13 98 26 0	Brantham {	42590 12447
30 52 58 16 51 2	Harkstead - {	19946 35319
33 17 30 14 20 0	Arwarton {	13053 28941
66 10 0 43 12 0	Bradfield {	20998 28059
72 48 50 9 58 0	Harwich {	8881 49036
56 48 20 67 58 30	Hollesley {	57475 51881
47 7 40 68 4 20	Shottisham - {	52205 41224
65 59 15 52 42 10	Bawdsey {	46177 53024
	38 45 0 45 28 0 16 48 13 98 26 0 30 52 58 16 51 2 33 17 30 14 20 0 66 10 0 43 12 0 72 48 50 9 58 0 56 48 20 67 58 30 47 7 40 68 4 20	38 45 0

Names of Stations.	Observ		Distances, into the second	
Dover Court - Woodbridge Steeple Felixstow Signal Staff	52 48 28 31	11 0	Felixstow {	Feet. 28926 48262
Dover Court Woodbridge - Bawdsey Signal Staff	45 12 44 53	55	Bawdsey {	42265 42510
Rushmere Falkenham Steeple Orford Steeple	45 41 103 52	10	} Orford {	75267 55472
Woodbridge Butely Steeple - Rendlesbam Steeple	28 28 34 37	0 0	Rendlesham - {	21686 18204
Butely Orford Steeple	153 23 12 20	00	} Orford {	15762 33°57
Dover Court Rushmere Kesgrave Steeple	8 2 66 54	6	}Kesgrave {	73 71 48505
Dover Court Rushmere Waldring field Steeple	34 I4 62 I5	16 50	}Waldringfield - {	45360 28841
Dover Court Kesgrave Steeple Whertstead Steeple	30 58 56 8	10	}Whertstead {	40331 24993
Falkenham Rushmere Nacton Steeple	30 59 36 2	50	} Nacton {	25098 21959
Dover Court Stoke	13 29 22 45	58	}Capel {	55220 33325
Stoke - Capel Steeple - Hintlesham Steeple	24 14 103 0	18	} Hintlesham {	40790 17186
Stoke Lavenham Steeple - Bildestone Steeple	29 43 61 31	10	Bildestone - {	42238 23821

Names of Stations.	Observed angles.	Distances.	
Stoke Bildestone Steeple Aldbam Steeple	33 53 40 48 50 10	Aldham {	Feet. 32055 23746
Lavenham Naughton	29 39 50 93 17 20	Hadleigh {	42673 21154
Lavenham Naughton Steeple - Lindsey Steeple	31 40 10 42 21 50	Lindsey {	25138 19587
Stoke Lavenham Newton Steeple	23 7 30 24 48 40	} Newton {	27153 25413
Stoke Newton Grotton Steeple	27 I O 42 49 O	Grotton {	19660 13140
Bulmer Steeple Glemsford Steeple Walding field Steeple	67 27 40 53 37 50	Waldingfield - {	25637 29407
Lavenham Glemsford Acton Steeple	56 59 6 33 6 50	} Acton {	14065 21097
Lavenham Bulmer Beauchamp Church, St. Paul's	26 13 10 91 21 20	Beauchamp - {	41546 18360
Lavenham Topplesfield Steeple High western part of Hedingham Castle	12 31 50 52 7 20	Hedingham Castle {	59359 16 3 16
Lavenham Bulmer Ridgewell Steeple	26 57 C		62325 33886
Stoke Steeple Naughton Steeple - Langbam Steeple	101 57 15	Langham {	17904 4990 7
Stoke Steeple Great Tey Steeple Great Horksley Steeple	21 17 20 8 23 40	Great Horksley - {	13615 33859

Names of Stations.	Observed angles.	Distances,	×
Stoke Twinestead Steeple Great Horksley Steeple	71 21 0 19 53 0	Great Horksley - {	Feet. 13615 37819
Stoke Great Horksley Mount Bures Steeple	44 24 0 109 43 0	Mount Bures . {	29360 21821
Stoke St. Mary's, Colchester Earles Colne Steeple	62 30 40 70 48 0	Earles Colne - {	47756 44860
Great Tey St. Mary's Colchester West Bergholt Steeple	24 47 20 33 14 0	West Bergholt - {	21357 16339
Danbury Great Tey Braxted Steeple	6 6 0 6 56 40	Braxted {	41358 36349
Great Tey Braxted Steeple Kelvedon Steeple	4 37 24 11 43 36	Kelvedon {	36349 10407
Great Tey Kelvedon Messing Steeple	30 14 50 58 32 0	Messing - {	22390 13223
Great Tey Kelvedon East Thorp Steeple	51 43 10 36 4 0	} East Thorp - {	15462 20616
Danbury Triptree, new station - Black Notley Steeple	50 48 0 85 12 30	Black Notley - {	51487 40039
Danbury Triptree, old station - Witham Steeple	23 51 34 77 29 26	} Witham {	35850 14852
Danbury Triptree, old station Tarling Spire	47 47 25 58 17 35	Tarling {	31874 27751
Danbury	51 43 0 90 45 50	Braintree {	58918 46252

Names of Stations.	Observed angles.	Distances.	
Triptree, new station - Gallywood station - Feltstead Steeple	56 13 54 64 47 51	Feltstead - { Feet. 63574 58409	4
Danbury	26 31 30 73 49 10	Braintree { 58918 27392	
Danbury Pleshley Steeple Feltstead Steeple	17 39 30 116 15 43	} Feltstead { 60336 20409	
Triptree, new station - Danbury - S. Spire of Hatfield Peverel Abbey	27 23 20 27 35 30	Hatfield Peverel - { 2026; 2013;	
Pleshley Great Leigh Steeple	68 3 0 64 21 0	Great Leigh - { 2491 2563	5
Danbury Pleshley Great Baddow Steeple	41 29 44 16 39 0	Great Baddow - { 1634-3779	
Danbury Chelmsford Spire	23 59 8 20 21 0	Chelmsford { 24116 28186	
Danbury Pleshley Whittle Steeple	32 38 36 41 51 20	Whittle { 3355 2712	
Danbury Hatfield Broad Oak Willingale Spain Steeple	19 16 20 35 29 15	Willingale Spain - { 60488 34399	
Pleshley Gallywood station Roxwell Steeple	36 12 0 26 14 36	Roxwell { 1993; 26630	
Pleshley Gallywood station White Rading Steeple	103 44 45 34 9 50	White Roding - { 33486 57926	9
Southweald Steeple Frierning Steeple Dodding burst Steeple	27 51 51 30 14 50	Doddinghurst - { 17886 16599	

Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Distances.	
Southweald Epping Windmill Theydon Mount Steeple	3 49 0 7 31 0	Theydon { Feet. 31098 15824	
Southweald Theydon Mount Steeple Navestock new Windmill	49 13 0 16 26 0	Navestock { 9656 25846	
Southweald Theydon Mount Theydon Garnon Steeple	5 18 0 149 43 0	} Theydon Garnon - { 37107 6797	
Theydon Mount Theydon Garnon Havering Steeple	111 19 30 53 38 0	Havering { 21090 24397	
Severndroog Tower Highbeech Station Cupola of a bouse at Woodford	5 40 20 14 49 4	} Cupola { 52260 20197	
Southweald	36 20 20 65 36 20	} Ruins { 51340 33405	
Highbeech	102 38 0 26 2 0	} Cheshunt { 34702 77151	
Berkhamstead Gazebo Naseing Steeple	25 59 0 88 51 24	} Hunsdon { 43157 18911	
Naseing Hunsdon Steeple Broxbourn Steeple	94 35 0 34 41 0	} Broxbourn - { 13899 24348	
Berkhamstead Gazebo Harfield Broad Oak Steeple Harlow Steeple	8 33 28 20 11 11	} Harlow Steeple - { 62528 26964	
Hatfield Broad Oak Naseing Sabridgeworth Steeple	19 44 10 11-48 5	} Sabridgeworth - { 21054 34763	
Thorley Steeple Albury Steeple Great Hadham Steeple	45 17 0 40 29 0	Great Hadham . { 15253 16995	

Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Distances.
Henham on the Mount Steeple Albury Steeple - Bishop Stortford Steeple	31 43 34 53 24 6	Bishop Stortford - { 30524 19993
Henham on the Mount - Albury - Stanstead Mountfitchet Steeple	42 32 24 23 35 3	Stanstead Mountfitchet { 16575 28009
Henham on the Mount Stanstead Mountfitchet Farnbam Steeple	31 3 0 109 2 0	} Farnham { 24419 13323
Henham on the Mount - Albury	38 33 °0 73 13 10	Meesdon { 39054 25421
Henham on the Mount Elmdon Steeple Chimney on an octagon Lodge	40 10 40 25 58 10	Octagon Lodge - { 21677 31938
Balsham Steeple Elmdon	75 15 8 25 0 22	Shady Camps - { 23740 53410
Balsham Shady Camps	31 7 10 99 19 0	Ashdon { 30778 16120
Danbury Thaxted Spire Little Saling Steeple -	9 35 0 26 0 9	} Little Saling - { 76469 28886
Elmdon Rickling Steeple Newport Steeple	22 27 0 64 25 0	Newport { 26492
Danbury Little Saling Steeple - Stebbing Steeple	7 53 6 61 38 0	Stebbing { 71826

ART. XL. Principal Triangles for the Survey of the Western Part of Kent. Plate XXXIII.

Frant Steeple from Botley Hill 90362,4 feet.

		7 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 -	
Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Distances.	to made H
Frant Steeple Botley Hill Sevenoaks old Windmill	0 / n 22 17 10 32 52 47	Sevenoaks {	Feet. 58492 44032
Frant	22 17 10 40 52 50	Chiddingstone - {	42875 24858
Frant Chiddingstone	35 2 17 97 43 43	Mount Sion {	57874 33532
Frant	31 28 30 76 9 30	}East Peckham - {	58964 31707
Mount Sion East Peckham Tudely Steeple	48 14 0 65 11 0	Tudely Steeple - {	31363 25772
Botley Hill Sevenoaks Windmill - Seal Chart Station	11 1 48 141 42 12	} Seal Chart {	59563 18388
Seal Chart Sevenoaks Windmill Tunbridge Steeple	74 10 0 66 49 0	}Tunbridge {	26851 28101
Seal Chart Sevenoaks Windmill Station on Otford Mount	78 1 0 54 39 0	Otford Mount - {	20397 24462
Sevenoaks Windmill Otford Mount - Silverden Farm Station	69 27 0 61 24 0	}Silverden Farm - {	28395 30284
Norwood fro	m Severndro	og Tower 39155 feet.	
Norwood Severndroog Tower - Well Hill Station	53 7 40 84 8 0	} Well Hill {	57393 46155

Names of stations.	Observ		Distances.	
Severndroog Tower - Well Hill Crayford Steeple	° 55 4 35 °	" 14 32	Crayford {	Fcet. 26479 37840
Well Hill Asb Steeple	77 37 48 8	40	Ash{	3473 ⁸ 45555
Ash Crayford Northfleet Steeple	53 7 44 3 ²	10	Northfleet {	32237 3676 7
Ash Northfleet Gravesend Station	15 30 85 1	4 8	Gravesend -	32664 876z
Ash Northfleet Lord Eardley's, Belvidere	47 33 97 53	30	Belvidere {	56308 41951
Gravese	end from	n Ha	1stow 44836 feet.	Lutan.
Gravesend Halstow Gadshill Station	31 38 24 18	20	Gadshill {	22275 28388
Halstow Sheppey Gadsbill	18 18	28	Sheppey from Gadshill	70686
Sheppey Hernhill Steeple Stockbury Steeple	88 18	3 0	Stockbury - {	43144 71603
Frinstead Steeple - Sheppey Hernbill Steeple	65 27	18	Hernhill {	57820 58439
ART. XLI. Secondary Triangles.				
Frant Steeple Botley Hill Station - Bidborough Steeple	26 37 9 5	7 20 2 49	} Bidborough - {	26066 68071
Frant Chiddingstone Steeple Station near Bidborough Church	1	5 0	Station - {	27227
		4 X	. 2	

Names of stations.	Observed angles.	Distances.	n. Eine
Frant Botley Hill Remarkable Tree near Kibben's Cross	104 24 36 13 40 51	Remarkable Tree - {	Feet. 24226 99201
Frant Station near Bidborough Church Cowden Steeple	46 32 0 93 3 3°	Cowden {	41943 30485
Station near Bidborough Church Chiddingstone Steeple - Mount Sion Station	76 2 0 68 42 0	Mount Sion - {	32194 35532
Station near Bidborough Church Mount Sion Leigh Steeple	20 37 0	} Leigh {	11241 22031
Frant Chiddingstone Ide Hill Station	10 5 30 149 38 30	} Ide Hill {	62547 21689
Chiddingstone Ide Hill Edenbridge Steeple -	67 42 0 49 43 0	} Edenbridge - {	18639 22606
Seal Church Steeple - Otford Mount - Sevenoaks Steeple	57 45 °° 46 °5 °°	} Sevenoaks - {	15132 17766
Mount Sion Station - Peckham Steeple Hadlow Steeple	20 36 0 47 56 0	} Hadlow {	25291
Seal Chart Station Otford Mount Sundrich Steeple	50 45 0 86 11 0	} Sundrich {	29804 23131
Otford Mount Silverden Station - Seal Steeple	94 17 0 17 20 0	} Seal {	9705 32484
Well Hill Station Norwood Windmill, Ketson Common	17 40 40 14 5 22	Ketson Common Windmill {	26538 33103
Well Hill	56 39 ° 37 39 °	Flagstaff {	28273 38664

Norwood from Severndroog Tower 32155 feet. Between the triangles

Names of Stations.	Observed angles.	Distances.	
Norwood Severndroog Tower Hayes Common	65 53 30 46 30 0	}Flagstaff {	Feet. 30718 38654
Norwood	34 27 30 39 41 0	}Flagstaff {	20391
Well Hill	56 11 40 22 44 5	Cudham {	20860 48958
Well Hill	from Otford	Mount 19206 feet.	
Otford Mount Well Hill - Knockbolt Beeches, East End	52 11 0 73 58 0	Knockholt Beeches - {	22860 18790
Well Hill Crayford Steeple Dome of a Race House	22 22 46 41 17 10	Race House - {	27859 16075
Well Hill Windmill, Bromley Common	70 25 40 39 36 24	Windmill {	57560 38945
Well Hill Severndroog Tower - Farnborough Station	59 1 0 13 58 0	Farnborough - {	11650
Well Hill	58 52 0 79 32 0	St. Mary's Cray	17255
Well Hill Norwood - Halstead Steeple	79 42 26 8 40 4	Halstead {	8653 56492
Norwood Severndroog Tower - Bromley Steeple	36 36 40 32 52 50	Bromley {	22696 24932
Well Hill	32 29 0 51 13 0	Bromley {	36198 22938

ELECTRIC CONTROL OF		Property of the second second	
Names of Stations.	Observed angles.	Distances.	
Well Hill Bromley Hayes Steeple	0 / " 14 19 0 51 35 0	} Hayes {	Ecet. 31069 9805
Bromley Severndroog Tower Lewisham Steeple	45 18 0 51 28 0	Lewisham {	19640
Severndroog To	wer from Ch	niselhurst Steeple, 36778.	Figures
Severndroog Tower Chiselhurst Steeple - New Cross Station	100 42 0 42 22 0	New Cross - {	23529 34309
Severndroog Tower New Cross Eastcombe Point Station	38 o o 49 55 o	} Eastcombe Point - {	18014
Severndroog Tower Eastcombe Point Woolwich Steeple	49 39 ° 31 55 °	} Woolwich {	9628 13879
Severndroog Tower - Crayford - Bexley Steeple	15 1 30 57 48 20	} Bexley {	23453 7185
Well Hill Crayford Cbarlton Farm	61 48 0 36 39 0	Charlton {	22835 33714
Crayford Charlton Farm Darent Steeple	23 17 10 28 14 0	} Darent - {	20374
Ash Steeple Crayford	12 56 49 30 32 18	} Dartford Brent - {	33636 14830
Crayford	16 16 18 31 0 0	}Stone {	2115 3 8069
Ash Northfleet Steeple Hartley Steeple	15 42 50 4 56 20	} Hartley - {	7869 24750
Northfleet Ridley Steeple	8 40 40	} Ridley {	33 ⁶ 75 5189

Names of Stations.	Observed angles.	Distances, out to sent A
Northfleet Gravesend Station Southfleet Steeple	90 15 30 49 26 6	Southfleet { Feet. 10290 13545
Gadshill Sheppey Isle Sbottenden Windmill	28 8 54 121 36 55	}Shottenden Mill - { 119539 66221
Gravesend Station Gadshill	40 46 7 92 28 1	}Cliff { 30549 19967
Gravesend Station Gadshill Higbam Steeple	35 48 14 76 47 15	} Higham { 14115 23489
Gravesend Station Gravesend Steeple	86 16 16 4 18 19	} Gravesend - { 3373 44747
Gravesend Halstow Chalk Steeple	25 8 43 8 11 44	}Chalk { 11621 34673
Gravesend	59 21 48 72 5 57	} Lower Hope Point - { 28287 25577
Gravesend	99 28 57 15 26 18	Tilbury Fort - { 6539 24228
Gadshill Rainbam Steeple	28 52 26 26 24 22	Rainham { 38245 41527
Gadshill	128 37 56 29 12 53	Swanscombe { 36747 58814
Gadshill	124 43 26 28 58 21	Northfleet - { 31034 52658
Halstow Southfleet Steeple	4 37 23 159 53 20	Southfleet - { 57736 13534

Names of Stations,	Observed angles.	Distances.
Gravesend	38 36 50 15 44 0	Shorn Mill { Feet. 14947 34435
Sheppey Stockbury Gilling bam Steeple	39 22 14 79 31 3	Gillingham { 48453* 31257
Sheppey	63 7 52 24 34 17	}St. James's Church - { 20164 43257
Halstow Sheppey Gilling bam Steeple	73 41 28 28 9 15	Gillingham { 23822 48453*
Gadshill	23 35 24 4 10 33	Friendsbury - { 11049 60721
Halstow	73 39 6 35 45 47	} Star Inn { 30617 50270
Halstow - Sheppey - High Staff at the Upper Bell Inn	88 11 56 44 45 13	} Bell Inn { 47500 67466
Sheppey	75 21 37 50 40 20	}Hove { 59215 4732
Gadshill Upchurch Spire	17 43 23 25 36 26	}Upchurch { 44466 31395
Gadshill Bobbing Spire	21 19 45 57 26 29	} Bobbing { 60739 26212
Sheppey Halstow Flagstaff, Sheerness Garrison	46 5 47 13 7 45	} Flagstaff { 13063 41434
Sheppey Hucking Spire	17 13 51 93 18 29	} Hucking - { 52765 15656

Names of Stations,	Observed Angles.	Distancest Distancest	
Sheppey	29 27 6 136 15 56	} Hernhill {	Feet. 58439 41564
East Church	44 20 17 95 42 22	} Milton {	32313 22696
Sheppey	36 56 30 32 24 0	} Iwade {	12997
Hernhill Frinstead Witchling Steeple	7 28 0 45 6 35	Witchling {	51579 9461
Hernhill	25 1 0 25 51 16	Tenham {	33 ⁸ 33 30336
Tenham Bapchild Spire	75 31 0 24 42 40	Bapchild {	29846 12886
Sheppey	21 32 42 75 8 0	Sheldwich {	56869 21581
Sheldwich	4 41 0	Queenborough - {	60719
Hadleigh	21 19 45	Minster {	69035 9771
Halstow	70 9 25 11 54 16	} St. Mary's {	7095 32352
Hernhill Feversbam Spire	29 11 0 9 39 22	Feversham {	15630 44537
Tenham	41 29 0 36 36 0	Hartey {	20617
MDCCC.	4 7	1	

Names of Stations.	Observed Angles,	Distances,
Hernhill East Church Sea Salter Steeple	85 12 °O 22 15 10	Sea Salter { Feet. 17031 43580
Tenham Whitstable Steeple	105 2 0 48 28 58	Whitstable { 50935 65697

SECTION FOURTH.

Determination of the Altitudes of the Stations above the Level of the Sea; and the mean Refractions deduced from observed Angles of elevation and depression.

ART. XLII. Elevations and Depressions.

At Trevose Head.		
The ground at Cadon Barrow	- elevated	30' 24"
Bodmin Down		10 48
St. Agnes -	- depressed	
Hensbarrow		
	- elev.	29 2
At Bodmin Down.		
The ground at Carraton Hill	elen	27 49
Trevose Head		22 33
Cadon Barrow		16 0
Brown Willy		
e di biowii wing	elev.	54 24
Cadon Barrow.		
The ground at Trevose Head	- debr	36 49
Brown Willy -		36 3
The horizon of the sea in the direction of Trevo		He was a second
Ditto in the direction north		30 56
- me an ene direction north	depr.	31 12
St. Stephen's Down.		
The ground at Black Down		
Carraton Hill		25 21
33 1 3 1 C to 05 1	- elev.	35 18
Brown Willy	elev.	42 9

Black Down, near Lydford.	
The ground at Maker Heights down - and	depr. 32' 8"
Carraton Hill Tomo - months + I	depr. 3 46
St. Stephen's Down	depr. 35 18
Mendip Hills.	
The ground at Bradley Knoll	depr. 6 12
Westbury Down	depr. 14 59
Farley Down	depr. 18 21
Lansdown	depr. 14 4
Moor Lynch	depr. 34 53
Dundry	depr. 15 45
Dundon Beacon	depr. 38 24
Ash Beacon	depr. 20 45
Dundry.	
The ground at Mendip	elev. 5 8
Farley Down -	depr. 10 1
Lansdown Lansdown Lansdown	depr. 3 19
Lansdown.	
The ground at Dundry	depr. 5 44
Mendip	depr. 1 39
- nomed houged	
Farley Down.	
The ground at Westbury	depr. o 12
Mendip	elev. 5 51
Dundry 2	depr. 1 46
Bradley Knoll.	
The ground at Bull Barrow	depr. 8 59
Ash Beacon -	depr. 20 18
Westbury	depr. 4 36
Westbury Down.	
White Horse Ellis Issue	d.t
The ground at Beacon Hill, Amesbury	depr. 10 9
Bradley Knoll	elev. 7 1
Mendip	elev. 1 28
Farley Down	depr. 9 9
4 Y 2	

Dundon Beacon.

Dundon Beacon.		
The ground at Moor Lynch -	- depr.	9 6' 8'
		3 56 13
	elev.	28 18
Pilsden	elev.	8 38
Moeir litte		
Moor Lynch.		
The ground at Greylock's Foss-way	depr.	1 59 14
Lugshorn Corner	depr.	32 45
Dundon Beacon -	- elev.	0 9
Mendip	elev.	23 11
Pilsden	- elev.	9 2
Ash Beacon	elev.	6 57
Greylock's Foss-way.		
The ground at Moor Lynch	- elev.	1 53 56
Dundon Beacon		34 48
Top of the staff (20 feet high) at Greylock's Foss-way	- elev.	0 34
	A STATE OF	
Lugsborn Corner.		
The ground at Moor Lynch	- elev.	27 21
Dundon Beacon	elev.	
Top of the staff (20 feet high) at the west end of the bar		1 9
	acpr.	. ,
Beacon Hill, Amesbury.		
The ground at Westbury	- depr.	4 36
Inkpin -	elev.	6 22
Resulted Knott		0 22
Inkpin Hill.		
The ground at White Horse Hill	- depr.	10 54
Highclere -	depr.	15 0
Beacon Hill, Amesbury	W	18 24
Westlane Dogge		
White Horse Hill.		
The ground at Highclere	depr.	7 39
Nuffield	depr.	12 6
Shotover Hill -	Jako	17 6
fley Bown - days, 9 9		.1

	Scutchamfly Barrow.	
The ground at	Wendover	depr. 5' 36"
or d andsh	Whiteham Hill	depr. 11 20
depr. 11 51	At Shotover Hill.	
The ground at	Scutchamfly Barrow -	elev. o 20
it 8 and	Nuffield month washington	elev. 1 27
	Wendover	elev. 2 58
	White Horse Hill	elev. 1 36
Su de adap	Brill on the Hill.	
m1 d as		depr. 4 48
The ground at	Wendover	elev. 3 55
der, 5 35	Bow Brickhill	depr. 10 44
depr. 5 =8	Epwell - " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	depr. 6 57
	Stow	depr. 7 6
	White Horse Hill	depr. 5 45
	- Hill adi no licit	I ne ground at
Sz Zi szdop	- Nuffield. Ilidzbirtt woll-	
		depr. 4 45
Top of the Sta	aff at Brill on the Hill. Staff 131 feet high	
44 fe . 14bp	Bagshot	depr. 6 43
	Highclere	depr. 4 12
N. B. The half	stage belonging to the Royal Society was used	at this station.
Go is stated	Wendover.	
The ground a	t Brill on the Hill	depr. 14 59
Sarci Cara	Shotover Hill	depr. 17 21
	Bow Brickhill - 2	depr. 17 28
	Stanmore	depr. 19 57
	Stow on the Wold.	
The ground a		depr. 13 48
Post.	White Horse Hill	depr. 7 30
452 -	Broadway Beacon	elev. 11 29
- 621	Brill on the Hill	depr. 14 45
Agor Lease	Epwell	depr. 8 o
549	Broadway Beacon.	Bodinin Down
The ground a		depr. 19 0
ane ground a	Epwell	depr. 17 25
	Especia	ach. 1/ 22

The ground at Stow	Epwell.	
Arbury Hill - depr. 6 39 Brill on the Hill - depr. 11 51 Corley - depr. 20 8 Broadway Beacon - elev. 8 31 Arbury Hill. The ground at Epwell - depr. 14 25 Bow Brickbill. The ground at Wendover - elev. 5 35 Brill on the Hill - depr. 5 28 Kinsworth. The ground at Brill on the Hill - depr. 12 37 Bow Brickhill - depr. 17 25 Arbury Hill - depr. 13 44 Stanmore - depr. 17 4 Lillyhoe - depr. 23 44 Bagshot Heath. The ground at Nuffield - elev. 1 29 Stanmore - depr. 7 28 Stanmore - depr. 7 28 Stanmore - depr. 9 34 ART. XLIII. Heights of the Stations. Ground above low water mark. Stations. Trevose Head - 274 St. Agnes Beacon Hensbarrow - 621 Hensbarrow - 1034 Bodmin Down Block Down		The state of the
Brill on the Hill		
Corley		
## Arbury Hill. The ground at Epwell		
### Arbury Hill. The ground at Epwell		HILLIAND THE SOUTH DESIRED IN SHEET
## Bow Brickbill. The ground at Wendover	By the market and a state of the state of th	Distilled
Bow Brickbill. clev. 3 59 Kinsworth clev. 5 35 Brill on the Hill depr. 5 28	Arbury Hill.	
The ground at Wendover	The ground at Epwell	depr. 14 25
The ground at Wendover	Bow Brickbill.	
Kinsworth		elev. 2 so
Rill on the Hill -		TOWNS NO.
Kinsworth. The ground at Brill on the Hill - depr. 12 37 Bow Brickhill - depr. 17 25 Arbury Hill - depr. 13 44 Stanmore - depr. 17 4 Lillyhoe - depr. 23 44 Bagsbot Heath. The ground at Nuffield - elev. 1 29 Stanmore - depr. 7 28 Stanmore. The ground at Bagshot Heath - depr. 9 34 ART. XLIII. Heights of the Stations. Ground above low water mark. Feet. Trevose Head - 274 St. Agnes Beacon Hensbarrow - 621 Hensbarrow - 621 Bodmin Down Bleek Down	Brill on the Hill	ACCIDENTAL WILL
The ground at Brill on the Hill Bow Brickhill Arbury Hill Stanmore Lillyhoe Bagsbot Heatb. The ground at Nuffield Stanmore Stanmore Stanmore ART. XLIII. Heights of the Stations. Ground above low water mark. Stations. Trevose Head St. Agnes Beacon Hensbarrow Bodmin Down Block Block Block Bagsbot Heath Bagsbot Heat	At a make	Handy
Bow Brickhill		water
Arbury Hill - depr. 13 44 Stanmore - depr. 17 4 Lillyhoe - depr. 23 44 Bagsbot Heatb. The ground at Nuffield - elev. 1 29 Stanmore - depr. 7 28 Stanmore. The ground at Bagshot Heath - depr. 9 34 ART. XLIII. Heights of the Stations. Ground above low water mark. Feet. Trevose Head - 274 St. Agnes Beacon - 621 Hensbarrow - 1034 Bodmin Down - 645		. depr. 12 37
Stanmore Lillyhoe Bagshot Heath. The ground at Nuffield Stanmore Stanmore Stanmore Stanmore Stanmore ART. XLIII. Heights of the Stations. Ground above low water mark. Feet. Trevose Head St. Agnes Beacon Hensbarrow Bodmin Down Plack Down Plack Down Stations. Figure 17 4 depr. 17 4 depr. 23 44 Bagshot Heath depr. 1 29 depr. 7 28 Stanmore Ground above low water mark. Feet. 1034 645		depr. 17 25
Lillyhoe - depr. 23 44 Bagsbot Heath. The ground at Nuffield - elev. 1 29 Stanmore - depr. 7 28 Stanmore. The ground at Bagshot Heath - depr. 9 34 ART. XLIII. Heights of the Stations. Ground above low water mark. Feet. Trevose Head - 274 St. Agnes Beacon - 621 Hensbarrow - 1034 Bodmin Down - 645		depr. 13 44
Bagshot Heath. The ground at Nuffield depr. 1 29 Stanmore depr. 7 28 Stanmore. The ground at Bagshot Heath depr. 9 34 ART. XLIII. Heights of the Stations. Ground above low water mark. Feet. Trevose Head 621 Hensbarrow 645 Plack Down		depr. 17 4
The ground at Nuffield Stanmore Stanmore Stanmore Stanmore ART. XLIII. Heights of the Stations. Ground above low water mark. Feet. Trevose Head St. Agnes Beacon Hensbarrow Bodmin Down Plack Down Stanmore - depr. 9 34 Stations. Ground above low water mark. Feet 274 - 645	Lillyhoe -	depr. 23 44
Stanmore depr. 7 28 Stanmore. The ground at Bagshot Heath depr. 9 34 ART. XLIII. Heights of the Stations. Ground above low water mark. Feet. Trevose Head Forward Feet. Stations. Ground above low water mark. Feet. 1034 Bodmin Down Fleek Down	Bagshot Heath.	
Stanmore depr. 7 28 Stanmore. The ground at Bagshot Heath depr. 9 34 ART. XLIII. Heights of the Stations. Ground above low water mark. Feet. Trevose Head Forward Feet. Stations. Ground above low water mark. Feet. 1034 Bodmin Down Fleek Down	The ground at Nuffield	elevi 1 20
Stanmore. The ground at Bagshot Heath depr. 9 34 ART. XLIII. Heights of the Stations. Ground above low water mark. Feet. Trevose Head 274 St. Agnes Beacon - 621 Hensbarrow - 1034 Bodmin Down - 645		
ART. XLIII. Heights of the Stations. Ground above low water mark. Feet. Trevose Head St. Agnes Beacon Hensbarrow Bodmin Down Placek Down	65°41 pdp 3 ' - HB 20	a my libit to hower and
ART. XLIII. Heights of the Stations. Ground above low water mark. Feet. Trevose Head St. Agnes Beacon Hensbarrow Bodmin Down Bodmin Down Black Down Fig. Agnes Stations. Ground above low water mark. Feet. 1034 645		theoretic .
Stations.	The ground at Bagshot Heath	depr. 9 34
Stations.	Ann array II : 14 Cal	Ct. t'
Stations. Trevose Head St. Agnes Beacon Hensbarrow Bodmin Down Plack Down Feet. 774 645	ART. XLIII. Heights of the	Stations.
Trevose Head - 274 St. Agnes Beacon - 621 Hensbarrow - 1034 Bodmin Down - 645	39-11-1949b	Ground above low water mark.
St. Agnes Beacon Hensbarrow Bodmin Down Bodmin Down Black Down Black Down		
Hensbarrow 1034 Bodmin Down 645		
Bodmin Down 645		
Plack Down	Bodmin Down	
	Black Down -	- 1160
St. Stephen's Down 605	St. Stephen's Down	
Bradley Knoll 973	Bradley Knoll	

Stations.	Ground above low water mark
	All seows T bas ave th mints Feet.
Mendip	999
Westbury Down	gibrald by 1-4 Clared - 775
Dundry	790
Lansdown	- 813
Farley Down	700
Moor Lynch	- 12 off volume base of the 330
Dundon Beacon -	- 41000 - 360
Lugshorn Corner	- 49
Greylock's Foss-way	- 42
Ash Beacon -	- 15 mobile 1 has day 1 so 655
Cadon Barrow -	- diameter beganning 1011
Brown Willy -	- 1368
Inkpin	+ IIII mit in
Nuffield	- 757
White Horse Hill -	* man * made • 1 bm • chan 893
Shotover Hill -	Marian and Sunday Land 599
Muzzle Hill, (Brill station)	- 744
Whiteham Hill -	- 576
Wendover, ground above	905
Bow Brickhill -	noise the residence on a one 683
Kinsworth	904
Lillyhoe	664
Stow on the Wold	883
Epwell Hill	- 836
Broadway Beacon -	- 1086
Arbury Hill	804

ART. XLIV. Mean Terrestrial Refractions.

Between		Mean I	Refractions.
Bodmin Down and Cadon Barrow	-119/6		7
Bradley Knoll and Westbury Down	-115	bay-lbs	1 6
Maker Heights and Black Down -	d burill	libbel.	7
Highelere and Inkpin		7	1 1
St. Agnes Beacon and Trevose Head		-	1 9
Moor Lynch and Lugshorn Corner			1
Hensbarrow and Trevose Head -	-	-	1 -

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ART. XLV. Particulars respecting the Altitudes of the Stations.

The height of the station on Trevose Head, above the surface of the sea at low water, was determined in 1797, by levelling. The transit instrument was used for the purpose; and there is reason to believe the result, 274 2 feet, is within a very few inches of the truth.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1797, p. 471, the height of the station on Maker Heights is said to be 402 feet; this was also found by levelling. The altitude of St. Agnes Beacon, determined from that station, is 599 feet; (see the same volume and page;) but, if the calculation be made from the base of altitude at Trevose Head, the height of that station, above the level of the sea, will be 621 feet, which gives a difference of 22 feet. It must be recollected, however, that in the first result, the computation was carried through two intermediate stations, which gave three arcs, and as many mean refractions; and, considering the extreme variableness to which refractions are liable, we are assuredly not to consider 22 feet deviation from the truth as a large quantity.

Besides St. Agnes Beacon, the altitudes of Cadon Barrow, Brown Willy, Hensbarrow, and Bodmin Down, have been determined from that of Trevose Head. Of the remaining stations, some are derived from Maker Heights, others from Dunnose: most of them are mean results, that is, each station has generally been found two ways; and, as it will serve to shew what errors proceed from irregularity of refraction, and imperfection of observation, I shall exhibit a few particulars in relation to

718	The Account of a		
Height of	deduced from	Feet.	
udes of the Stations.	Maker Heights	1169	Mean.
Black Down	Lozova Trempoints od		1160
in 1707, by levelling.	Carraton Hill	1152	The second
T	Black Down -	609	0.00
St. Stephen's Down	Carraton Hill	600	605
Deartey and	Bradley Knoll -	779	
Westbury Down	ar not consistence T feetal	Distances	775
oe ace leet: this was	Beacon Hill -	771	
	Mendip Hills -	703	
Farley Down	Westbury Down -	606	700
tata de la de de		696	
Many I vmoh	Mendip Hills -	- 335	9999
Moor Lynch	Ash Beacon -	325	330
	(Dundon Beacon -	46	
Lugshorn Corner	sted, nowever, that in the	e recoller	49
diate stations, which	Greylock's Foss-way	52	
ions: and, consider-	Highelere Highelere	1014	
Inkpin Beacon	ariableness to which reli	streme v	1011
ation from the truth	Beacon Hill	1009	
Ash Boscon	Bull Barrow	653	6++
Ash Beacon	Bradley Knoll -	657	655
		We Class	

The above will sufficiently shew, what dependence is to be placed on the heights deduced from observed angles of elevation or depression; the results are, indeed, often less consistent, and frequently unsatisfactory; but, generally, they run on a parallel with these. The data from which all the heights have been computed, accompany this article.

The measurement of the base on Sedgemoor, shewed a fall of about 7 feet, from Lugshorn Corner to Greylock's Foss-way:

therefore, supposing that fall to be gradual and constant, all the way from the latter station to the surface of the sea at Bridge-water Bay, we shall get 24 feet, for the height of Lugshorn Corner from the surface of the sea. The altitude of this station, deduced from that of Trevose Head, is 40 feet; and, subtracting g feet from it, (the height of the bank on which the instrument stood above the moor,) we get 46 feet for the height of the moor at Lugshorn Corner, above the level of the sea at Bridgewater Bay. But this height, supposing the fall regular, is proved to be 24 feet. There is, therefore, a difference of 22 feet, granting the whole of this to be an error on the side of the survey: but, as the general surface of the moor at Bridgewater Bay is several feet above the surface of the sea, we may take a moiety of 24 feet, for the error of the computed height of the station at Lugshorn Corner.

ART. XLVI. Matters relating to Refraction.

The refractions contained in this account, like those in our former Papers, tend to prove, that when rays of light pass horizontally, and considerably distant from the surface of the earth, they are less bent or refracted from their rectilinear courses, than theory and opinion have laid down as fact. It is very certain, however, that objection lies against particular conclusions drawn from such data as we possess; because the angles of elevation and depression of corresponding stations are observed at different times, and almost always, therefore, under different circumstances; but, with the experience and continual practice of thus obtaining means of computing these refractions, although we may not be able to determine the refracting power of the air under given circumstances, yet, as the causes which render

it variable, are as likely to predominate when the angles of depression or elevation are observed from low stations as when observed from high ones, we may be enabled to make some general deductions.*

When the instrument formerly made use of by General Roy was intrusted to my care, I possessed the means of determining, in a more accurate manner than had yet been done, the refractive power of the air near the horizon. To devote much time to it, has not, as yet, been in my power; because a more rapid extension of the survey was an object of greater

* As many instances of strong atmospherical refraction have been related, and ingeniously accounted for, in some of the late publications of the Royal Society, I think it right to mention, by way of note, a very extraordinary instance of its variability.

In the month of June, 1795, when the instrument and party were stationed at Pilsden Hill, in Dorsetshire, on a particular day, at about the hour of four, I em ployed myself in observing the angles of depression or elevation of the surrounding hills. After I had done all that was necessary in this matter, I turned the telescope to Glastonbury Tor, and observed the depression of it. The air was so unusually clear, that, desirous of proving to a gentleman then with me in the observatory tent, the excellence of the telescope, I desired him to apply his eye to it: this he did, and, agreeably to a desire he expressed, I again took the depression of the upper part of the old building, which I was enabled to do with great accuracy, and found it 2" different ; the first being 30',0", and the last 30',2". The unusual distinctness of this object, led me to keep my eye a long time at the telescope; and, whilst my attention was engaged, I perceived the top of the building gradually rise above the micrometer wire, and so continue to do, till it was elevated 10',45" above its first apparent situation; it then remained stationary, and as night drew on, the object became indistinct. The following evening, I observed the depression again, and found it 29',50". To what cause this extraordinary change in the refraction could be owing, I am at a loss to conjecture. The former part of the day had been warm, with little wind, and cloudy. The thermometer, at the time of observation, was 65°, and continued stationary for a considerable time. The sky was cloudy, but yet, as I have before observed, the air was remarkably clear. The top of Glastonbury Tor, I suppose, is about 200 feet from the surface of Sedgemoor, over a considerable tract of which, the line joining Pilsden with that object passes. The gentleman of whom I speak, as being with me in the tent, was Captain DARCY, of the Royal Engineers, who, no doubt, well remembers the circumstance.

importance. I did not, however, lose any opportunity which the subsequent season offered; the first was, when the instruments were at White Horse Hill and Whiteham Hill; the second, when one was stationed at Brill and the other at Arbury Hill; and the third opportunity offered itself, when one party was stationed at the latter place and the other at Wendover.

On these occasions, the instructions which I communicated to Mr. Woolcot, and by which I governed myself, were to observe the elevation or depression of the corresponding station at the expiration of every hour, beginning at six A. M. and to have the watch well regulated from observed altitudes of the sun's limb. I requested him also to be very minute in entering on his book the state of the weather; to keep the instrument properly sheltered from the wind; to be always cautious to adjust his level; and also to insert the state of the air, as to temperature and density, by noting the thermometer and barometer.

During the time we were at the two first stations, White Horse and Whiteham Hills, there was only one day when the air was sufficiently clear for the purpose; this was the 6th of June. On that day, the following observations were made at the same time as shewn by signal.

Whiteham Hill. June 6th, 1799.

Hours.	Wh Horse H. Elevated.	Barome- ter.	Thermo- meter.	Remarks.
baner	A TOO	RESTAURAGE TO SERVICE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	Degrees.	0 1.8 16 19, 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
1 3 5	6 4	29,730		Light airs at SW. Sun not shining; remarkably clear.
4	6 24	29,724	62,5	Ditto. Ditto de ditto.
5	6 14	29,728	58,7	Ditto. Ditto Ditto de ditto.
6.	6 10	29,732	58,5	Ditto. Ditto Va.ca da 8 ditto.
7	6 11	29,728		Ditto. Ditto Ditto ditto.
8	6 21	29,732		Very calm, and cloudy, but clear.
9	5 37	29,736	Control of the last of the las	Ditto. Lamp at Shotover very bright. Dew falling
10	5 39	29,740		Ditto. Ditto.

White Horse Hill. June 6th.

Hours.	Whiteham H. Depressed.	Barome- ter.	Thermo- meter.	Remarks.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	18 21 18 16 18 24 18 20 18 25 18 15 18 10 18 25	In. pts. 29,412 29,408 29,410 29,412 29,438 29,438 29,438	59,5 57,6 55,5 55,5 54,2 53,4	Light airs at SW. Sun not shining; very clear. Ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto. Sun shining a little; not so clear. More wind. Sun not shining, and darker. Calm and cloudy. Quite calm, and a little dew falling. Ditto. Fine night. Lamp at Whiteham very distinct Ditto, but lamp rather indistinct.

Similar observations were also made when the instruments were at Brill and Arbury Hill: they were as follows.

Arbury Hill. July 11th, 1799. Watch regulated.

Hours.	Brill. Depressed.		Thermo- meter.	Remarks.
9 A. M. 10 11 12 3 P. M. 4	11 15 11 15 11 6 11 6 10 5	29,180 29,200 29,200 29,199 29,162 29,168	70,0	Light airs at SW. Cloudy, but sun shining now and then. Ditto. Cloudy. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Very clear. Ditto. Sun shining a little, yet free from any tremor. Ditto. Lamp at Brill perfectly distinct.

Brill on the Hill. July 11th, 1799. Watch regulated.

	Arbury H Depressed.		Thermo- meter.	Remarks.
9 A.M. 10 11 12 3 P.M.	8 40 8 36 8 36 8 36 8 36 8 46 8 48	29,100 29,210 29,210 29,210 29,210 20,250	67 ,5 67 ,5 65 ,0 71 ,0	Ditto. Clearer, but cloudy. Arbury Hill very distinct. Ditto. More cloudy and equally clear. [round.]

The next opportunity which offered, was at the former station and Wendover: the observations were as follows.

Arbury Hill. July 27th, 1799. Watch regulated.

Hours.	Wendover. Depressed.		Thermo- meter.	w broom edit no seed enimestab eT
Tillist continues of the continues of th	12 11	28,728 28,734 28,740 28,738 28,740	64 ,2 64 ,0 63 ,5 64 ,0	Ditto. Air tremulous, ditto. Ditto. Ditto, ditto. Ditto. Air more steady, ditto. Clearer. Ditto. Very steady. Sun shining a little.

Wendover. July 27th, 1799. Watch regulated.

The second second	Arbury H. Depressed.	The second second	Market Str. British Street	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
6 bear	10 12	29,030	53 ,0	Wind at SW, rather fresh; sun shining, and air very clear. Ditto, ditto. Less wind, and the air very steady. Arbury Hill very distinct. Little wind. Dew falling very fast. Ditto.

Another opportunity for making contemporary observations occurred, when the parties were on Broadway Beacon and Epwell: I place them last, because I think them inferior to the others.

Epwell. June 26th, 1799. Watch regulated.

Hours.	Broadway B. Elevated.	Barome- ter.	Thermo- meter.	this premised, takemarketion will be four
12 .F.M. 2	6 0	29,100	63,2	Wind SW. Cloudy. Much rain preceding night. Ditto, but calmer; sun not shining at Broadway. Very calm, and cloudy all round. Ditto. Appearances of rain in SW quarter. Foggy, but easily perceive the tent at Broadway Beacon.

Broadway Beacon. June 26th, 1799. Watch regulated.

Hours.	Epwell. Depressed.	Thermo- meter.	Remarks.			
2 3 4	19 0 19 2 19 3	Degrees. 57.5 57.5 57.5	Light airs from SW. Inclinable to rain. Ditto. Still more so. Ditto, but misty. Barometer tube broken.			

To determine the refractions on the first arc, White Horse and Whiteham Hills, we have the distance between those stations = 88662,2 feet, which subtends an arc of 14' 32" nearly.

To determine those on the second, we have the distance between Brill and Arbury Hill = 146530 feet, subtending an arc of 24'8",9: those on the third, Wendover and Arbury Hill, 210628 feet = 34'35"; and, for finding the refractions from the two last tables, we have the distance from Broadway Beacon to Epwell = 80611,4 feet, which subtends an arc of 13'11" nearly.

The depressions and elevations were all taken to the ground, excepting those which are marked with asterisks. At White Horse Hill and Whiteham Hill, lamps were used at the hours of 9 and 10: they were also made use of at Arbury Hill and Brill at 9 o'clock. In the first instances, the lamps were placed (the centres of them) $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the bottoms of the respective instruments; and in the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The height of the transit telescope above the ground was always $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet; therefore, an allowance must be made, at each station, for the angle which that space subtends at its corresponding one; this premised, the refraction will be found from one of the two following rules, viz. if A be the contained arc, and D d the observed depressions, the quantity answering to the refraction, R, will be expressed by $\frac{A-D-d}{2}$; or, if one of the angles should be an elevation, e, then $R = \frac{A+e-d}{2}$: these rules give the refractions in the following table.

Refractions found from the preceding Angles of Elevation and Depression.

			THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.
	rell.	Therm.	5,43,1
	4. Arc. Broadway Beacon and Epwell.	m, T	on extend to have be 50,12 ft
	.c.	Barom.	perceive them to have be 6 6 6 6 6 6
VV	4. An Beaco	Barom. Therm. Hours, pts. cont. arc.	peighe of Whiteham Hill 86 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
	lway	Refr.	Hill Sog feet, above the level of the sec
	Broad	dours,	fore, through a tract of air 4000 10 bl
	Zula 3	rm. F	The air is not often clear en 27°, e
37	dover	The	The air is not often clear en 22.
	3. Arc. Arbury Hill and Wendover.	Вагоп	mulous motions, for these dol oo oo is
lo	. Arc	ion.	and as care was taken I am of opinio
00	ry Hill	Refraction. pts. cont. arc.	s", taking that of the men of "178"
26	Arbun	Hours. p	have obtained in any of the angle-
	guiza		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	hole	Therr	68,7 68,1 68,1 68,1 67,6 67,6 62,3
III	Hill:	Barom. Therm	11. pt. pt. pt. pt. pt. pt. pt. pt. pt. pt
20	rc.		station, varied fittle at those hours. 1
9	2. Arc. Brill and Arbury Hill.	Refraction. pts. cont arc.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
et	rill a	TERROR	prove that some parti & alteration, & on
dy	V	Hours.	along in the refraction and real and a
	be o	FROT 9	
101	amHill.	Therm.	5 58,0 5 58,0 5 57,0 6 54,5 5 54,3
100	iiteha	Barom.	29.5 (2 29.5 (
ed	lrc.		
	White Horse Hill & Whiteh	Refraction. pts. cont. arc.	10,8 10,4 10,4 10,4 10,4 10,4 10,4 10,4 10,4
	Torse	TOTAL REAL PROPERTY.	differences at Whiteham Hill since
	hite F	Hours.	equally operate to vary the observed
	A	- 4	5 A
			0

MDCCC.

On examining the refractions obtained on the first arc, we perceive them to have been tolerably regular from 3 o'clock till 8; the mean being $\frac{1}{10.1}$ part of the contained arc. The height of Whiteham Hill is 576 feet, and that of White Horse Hill 893 feet, above the level of the sea: the ray passes, therefore, through a tract of air considerably elevated, as the country between the stations is, for the most part, flat and low.

The air is not often clear enough, or sufficiently free from tremulous motions, for these delicate observations. On the present occasion, however, the state of it was highly fit for the purpose; and, as care was taken, I am of opinion an error of more than 3", taking that of the arch of altitude into the account, cannot have obtained in any of the angles. The refractions at 9 and 10 o'clock are less than at the preceding hours; but this does not appear to have been owing to any change in the refractive power of the air throughout the whole extent of the ray, because the depression of Whiteham Hill, from the other station, varied little at those hours. These changes in the observed angles of elevation at Whiteham, (44" and 42" being the differences,) without corresponding ones at White Horse Hill, prove that some partial alteration, from floating strata, had taken place in the refraction near the former station. Whoever considers the matter, must perceive a case may be constructed in which this will take place, causing a great variation in one of the angles, whilst the other apparently remains the same: and this suggested the idea, that to afford any accurate conclusions in this way, a long series of observations would be necessary. It furthermore appears, that dew could not have caused these differences at Whiteham Hill, since the same cause would equally operate to vary the observed angles at White Horse Hill; but those remained nearly the same.

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The refractions on the second and third arcs, I consider as most accurate, on account of the great distance between the stations; and also as more to be depended on, from the circumstance of the ray generally passing 300 feet above the ground.

The fourth arc affords another instance of the refraction varying at one station, and remaining constant at the other. This, no doubt, was owing to the intervention of some partial stratum of air, nearer to Epwell than Broadway Beacon. The refractions, deduced from these contemporary observations are certainly inconclusive. The mean refractions, (neglecting the fourth arc) brought under one point of view, will be as follows.

Arcs.	Mean height of ray above the sea.	Refraction.	Barom.	Therm.
 White Horse Hill and Whiteham Arbury H. and Brill, 5 first refracs. Arbury Hill and Wendover - 	Feet. 734 774 854	10,6		57,8 67,8

If the air had been in a quiescent state, previous to and also at the times when these observations were made, it might be expected that the differences of altitudes in the stations would be obtained, tolerably near the truth, barometrically. The remarks in the tables appertaining to the first and second arcs, shew that such opportunities offered; but those which belong to the third, prove the wind to have been fresh; and, as the space between the stations which constitute the extremities of that arc is 34 miles, nearly, it is not to be expected that a true result should be obtained. The differences of altitudes of the stations constituting the extremities of the two first arcs, obtained by means of the observed angles of elevation and depression, as well

as from the heights of the mercury in the barometer, will be as follows.

Arcs.	Obs. Ang.	Barom.	Diff.
eet niro	317	282	35
2	60	15	45

The little done on this subject, points out the necessity of doing more; it therefore remains with me to observe, that I shall lose no opportunity of employing the apparatus committed to my charge in the best and most diligent manner, both as relating to matters of refraction, and to all others connected with the Trigonometrical Survey.

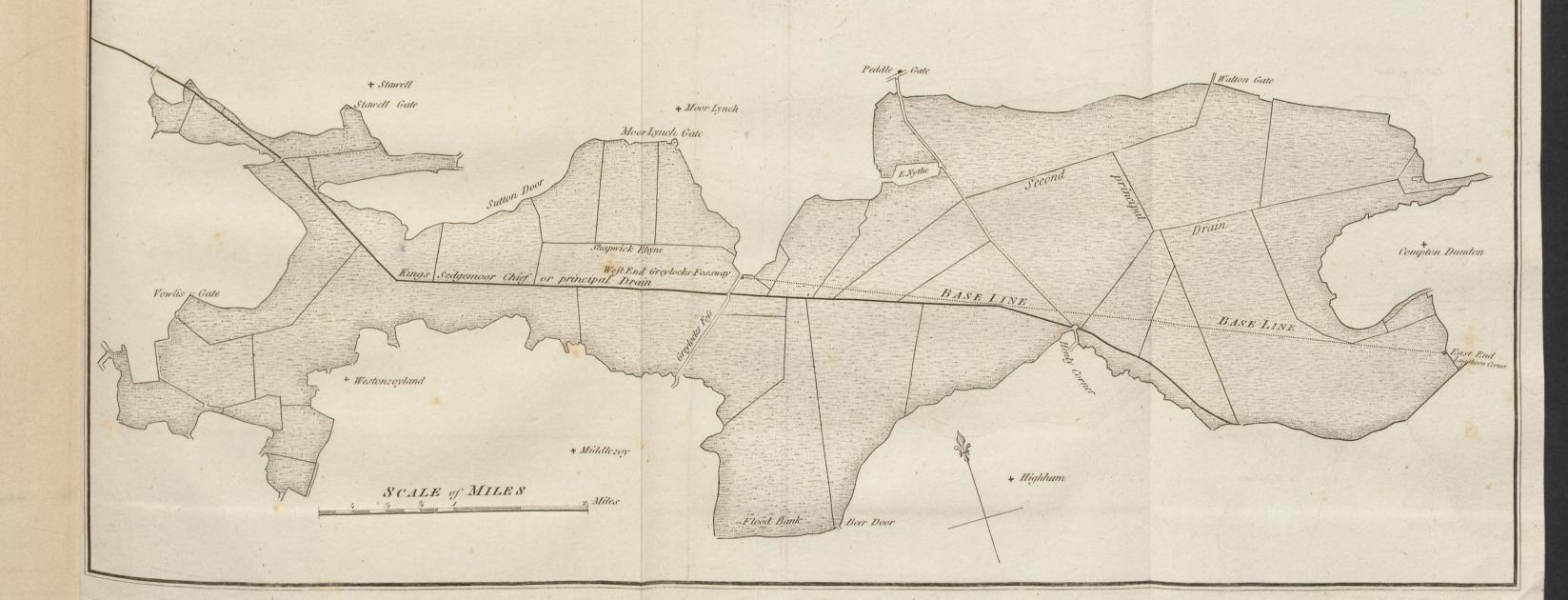
In the Introduction, page 540, it is stated that this Account would be comprized in three Sections, but it was afterwards thought more convenient to divide it into four.

In Page 583, line penult. dele and Prittlewell.

665, — 14, for 1792, read 1772.



of KING'S SEDGEMOOR with the BASE LINE measured thereon.



PLAN of the Drincipal Triangles in the TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY, 1798.

