Rules For Determining The Longitude at Sea Sep th 1st 1845

RS- add the suns altitudes and Chronometer time all if 3 sights Divide them by 3 if four sights divide the sum of the altitudes by 4 as thus—

Chronometer time 7h 00m 18'
Chronometer time 7-03" 39'
14° 03" 57'
7-01" 58
Chronometer Rate — 31 57
true crometer time 6-30-01
true time by watch 4-00-55
Longitude in time 2-29-06
5
12-25 30
3
true Longitude 37-16-30

observed Altitude 26° 12"
Observed Altitude 26-05
32° 17"
Dip — 26-08
Suns true altitude — 26-18
Lattitude 18° 38 Secant
Polar distance — 90 10 cosecant
sum — 185-06
half sum 67-33 cosine
Suns true altitude 41-15
Remainder — 26-18 sine

Declination 0h 16" 35' correction Table 5th
2° 17
00-14-18
3" 55
00-10-23
90000 [illegible]
Polar distance — 90-10-23

Logarithms in Table 27th

02338
00000
9=58192
9=81911
sum 142441
71220 ‡

‡ seek in Table 27th untill under the logrthms sine you find a number to correspond with the half sum of the logrthms

and against this number you will find hours P M and A M and against this number you find the sum

Equation of time 4h 08" 16' Subt ‡
7 21
4-00 55 true watch time

Subtract from the true Chronmtr time

‡ the Equation of time is to be found in the Nautical almanacks

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‡ the Equation of time is to be found in the Nautical Almanacks and if the sun be North and the ship be south you must subtract the declination from 90° but if they are both north or both south add the declination to 90° and you will have the Polar distance N B if one be North and the other South add but if they are both North or both south subtract the declination from 90°