

# THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION AT OSLO OBSERVATORY 1843—1930

(DAILY VALUES FOR 9 AND 14 O'CLOCK)

BY

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The present publication gives tables of daily declination values for the two hours specified, viz. 9 and 14 o'clock, for the entire period 1843—1930. As in the case of the corresponding work dealing with horizontal intensity,<sup>1)</sup> I intend to publish later a more complete account of the observations and reduction constants and a more complete discussion of the results.

## The Magnetic Observatory.

The Magnetic Observatory at Oslo was founded by Professor *Christopher Hansteen*. The geographical co-ordinates of the station are:

$$\varphi = 59^{\circ} 54'.7 \text{ N} \quad \lambda = 10^{\circ} 43'.4 \text{ E}$$

The results published in this paper are based on magnetic data left by Hansteen and continued by his successors in charge of the observatory. The large bifilar magnet was mounted in the central hall of the observatory, while the unifilar magnet was hung in a special hut, situated at the northern boundary of the large park surrounding the observatory. This hut lay 146 meters north and 42 meters west of the point where the bifilar magnet was mounted.

On the map given in Fig. 1 we see the position of the declination hut marked by a small black point to the left of the letters U.L. meaning University Library. The declination hut was pulled down in 1908, because the new building

for the University Library was to be constructed just at the place where the hut stood. The map also shows possible sources of disturbance: electric

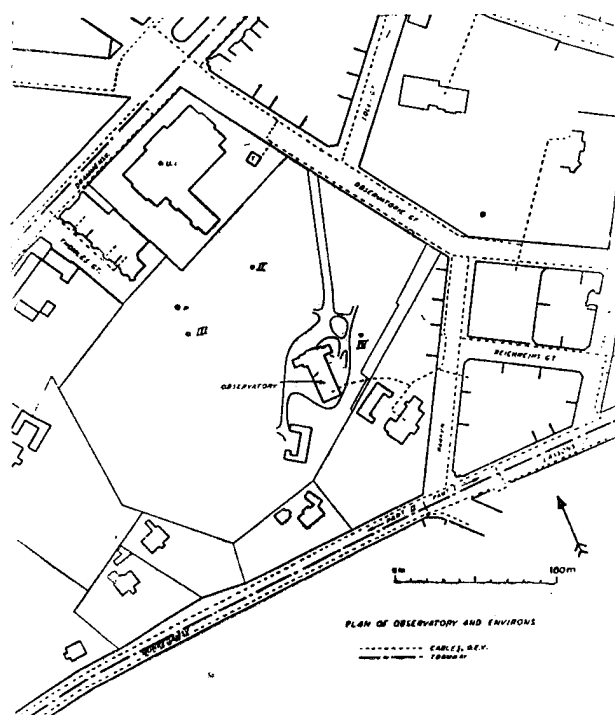


Fig. 1. Plan of the observatory and environs.

cables, water-pipes, etc. All necessary information regarding this has already been published in the abovementioned second paper giving summary tables and a discussion of the results obtained.<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> K. F. Wasserfall: The Horizontal Component of Magnetic Intensity at Oslo Observatory, 1843—1930. *Geofysiske Publikasjoner*, Vol XIII, No. 2. Oslo 1941.

<sup>2)</sup> Magnetic Horizontal Intensity at Oslo, 1843—1930, by K. F. Wasserfall. *Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity*, June 1941. Washington 1941.

What the registering instrument looked like. I do not know — I never saw it and suppose it has been lost. It was always referred to as “*The Gauss*”, and is probably discribed somewhere. We know that the variation magnet was 0.63 m. long and that the mirror was fixed so that it faced south — the distance between the mirror and the scale being 4.48 m. When mounted, the magnet was suspended by a brass-wire, which on December 3rd, 1842, was exchanged for a bundle of silk thread. This suspension lasted till the year 1900, when it was found broken on the morning of December 12th. Attempts were made to mend the old suspension, but this had to be given up. Fortunately a sufficiently long cocoon-fibre was procured from Italy, so that a new suspension could be made. This new suspension was made in the same way as the old one, out of an unbroken cocoon-thread, 1200 m. in length, which was doubled until the bundle consisted of 300 separate fibres. This was then fastened above and below by putting it into a hole, where it was secured at the top with a screw, carrying the torsion arrangement and fixed to the roof so as to allow the suspension to vary in length, while at the bottom it was fastened to the hoop, holding the magnet.

The length of the suspension was (365 + 50) cm., the 50 cm. being the distance between the hole—in which the bundle was fixed—and the roof. The torsion head was attached to the fastenig at a height of 100 cm. above the floor. The new suspension was not nearly as good as the old one, and in later years it has broken several times. It server its purpose, however, until the old declination hut was pulled down in 1908.

A complete D reading consisted of 5 figures, derived from 7 separate readings on the scale, taken every 15 seconds, the 1st and 3rd, 2nd and 4th, 3rd and 5th, etc., readings being combined, so that the middle figure is given double weight. The time required for a complete observation will thus be 1 minute and 30 seconds. Göttingen time —3 minutes before Oslo mean time—was used until May 14th, 1855, and after this date, Christiania (Oslo) time was used. When standard time was introduced in Norway in 1904, the observations were still taken by local mean time, which is equivalent to 9<sup>h</sup> 10<sup>m</sup> and 14<sup>h</sup> 10<sup>m</sup>, Central European time, (C.E.T.).

### The Reduction Constants.

The oscillation of the declination magnet, which was marked No. II, was 30 seconds. The reduction of the readings was made by the formula:

$$(I) \quad D_w = A - \frac{1}{2} \text{arc tg} \frac{s + c + \gamma - s_0}{a_0}$$

where:

$A = 19^\circ 06' 46''$  means azimuth of “Mark” (west),  $s$ , the mean reading on the scale,  $s_0$ , the point of reference, marked by a plumb-line suspended immediately in front of the scale so that the vertical plane through the line, perpendicular to the scale, coincided with the optical axis of the telescope used for the readings. Correction for error in the scale division has been indicated by  $c$ , and finally we have the changeable correction for the mirror normal and the torsion:  $(\beta + \varrho) = \gamma$ , the distance between scale and mirror being  $a_0 = 4483.98$  mm. The changeable correction  $\gamma$  has been taken from Table 1.

Table. 1.

Year	Date	$\beta$		$\varrho$		Observed		Adopted	
		pars	pars	pars	pars	pars	min.	pars	min.
1846	May 29	— 0.22	+ 0.48	+ 0.26	— 0.1	+ 4.8	— 1.9		
1847	Aug. 17	— 4.36	— 0.90	— 5.26	+ 2.1	— 4.5	+ 1.7		
1855	Aug. 8	+ 0.13	+ 0.02	+ 0.16	— 0.1	— 0.7	+ 0.3		
1861	June 24	+ 2.48	— 0.52	+ 1.96	— 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.1		
1872	Oct. 30	+ 1.28	— 0.52	+ 0.76	— 0.4	— 0.2	+ 0.1		
1882	Oct. 5	— 1.28	+ 0.04	+ 1.24	+ 0.5	— 2.8	+ 1.1		
1887	July 18	—	—	— 2.00	+ 0.8	— 5.9	+ 2.3		
1893	Oct. 8	+ 2.36	— 1.13	+ 1.23	— 0.4	+ 2.5	— 1.0		
1900	Dec. 25	+ 12.50	+ 5.11	+ 12.61	— 4.8	+ 27.7	— 9.7		
1903	Dec. 26	+ 0.83	+ 12.32	+ 13.15	— 5.0	+ 25.5	— 9.7		
1906	Jan. 1	+ 0.42	+ 15.11	+ 15.53	— 5.9	+ 8.9	— 3.4		

The original scale of the instrument was enlarged by an additional scale of one meter in length, mounted on a separate stand. When the division of this additional scale was controlled by Professor Fearnley with a Gambley normal-meter, it proved to be 5.22 mm. too short in 1000 mm. A correction of 1'.5 had, therefore, to be added to the reduced readings, as long as the scale was in use.

The azimuth of the “Mark” was taken by Hansteen on September 13th 1841, and verified by a star-observation, taken by Fearnley in the year 1856. We have:

For 1841  $A = 19^{\circ} 06' 46''.63$  counted from north,  
 » 1856  $A = 19^{\circ} 06' 46''.60$  » » »

The angles between the "Mark" and the meridian-stone on the island Lindöen and between the "Mark" and a stone — marked *Carl Johan*, — on the powdertower of the old castle Akershus, were measured.

In March 1843 a triangulation was made in connection with a series of declination observations, taken with a portable Weber magnetometer.

Table 2.

From		To		Scale	Instrument
Year	Date	Year	Date		
1842	June 30	1860	Aug. 17	500.00	Gauss
1860	Aug. 17	1862	Oct. 9	400.00	»
1862	Oct. 9	1868	June 23	200.00	»
1868	June 23	1874	Dec. 31	200.25	»
1874	Dec. 31	1876	Jan. 31	200.00	»
1876	Jan. 31	1880	Jan. 20	500.00	»
1880	Jan. 20	1881	June 13	500.50	»
1881	June 13	1893	June 6	500.00	»
1893	June 6	1893	Oct. 6	—	Elliott
1893	Oct. 6	1905	Nov. 23	500.00	Gauss
1905	Nov. 23	1907	Dec. 31	499.50	»
1907	Dec. 31	1908	Oct. 25	500.00	»
1908	Oct. 25	1931	Jan. 31	—	Elliott

In Table 2 we find a complete list of values of the zero point of the scale and the intervals within which these figures were to be used. As the zero point of the scale was frequently controlled, the reduced readings of the d-magnet may safely be considered to give absolute values of declination. It appears, however, that absolute observations were made now and then as a control. The resulting values of such control observations are derived from a series of observations with 4 different magnets, which were hung alternately on the suspension ordinarily used for magnet No. II.

The magnets used for absolute measurements of  $D$  are no doubt identical with Hansteen's so-called "reserve magnets", designated I, II, III and IV, and sent to all parts of the world by Hansteen, whenever there was an opportunity of obtaining magnetic data. These magnets were used by Fearnley for a series of absolute observations for horizontal intensity in October 1882, (cp. footnote 2, page 2.)

In June 1868 the theodolite for the readings of the d-magnet appears to have been mounted on a sandstone pillar—probably a new one, put up instead of an old wooden pier used before this date. In July 1887 some repairs were made in the hut and in 1893 the hut appears to have been again repaired. On this last occasion a new "Mark"—a millimeter-scale made of bone—was cemented to the brickwall of the hut,  $8^{\circ}$  to the east of the old "Mark" in the window. During the repairs Elliott's Unifilar was mounted in the western wing of the main observatory, where the telescope used for the readings of the bifilar magnet was placed. Daily readings were taken both by the Elliott and by the Gauss. The Elliott used for declination readings is identical with the Elliott No. 38, now in use as absolute magnetometer at Dombås Observatory.

On October 6th 1893 magnet II was again reinstalled in the declination hut, now mounted in a suspension fixed to the roof, exactly  $8^{\circ}$  east of the point used before this date. A plumb of the same weight as the magnet was hung in the suspension for some days beforehand, and the scale was put perpendicular to the new "Mark-line". The enlarged scale was now removed as unnecessary.

A new determination of the azimuth of the "Mark" was made, the distance between scale and mirror measured, and a new measurement taken of the error in the scale. On 18th October a new telescope was mounted instead of Reichenbuck's theodolite, used for the azimuth observation. The mirror-normal and the torsion were determined. For the reduction of the readings we have:

$$(II) \quad D_w = 11^{\circ} 05' 32''.4 - \frac{1}{2} \text{arc tg} \frac{S_0 - L_0}{a}$$

where:

$a = 4509.26$  mm., while  $S_0$  and  $L_0$  represent the readings on the scale and the zero-point, respectively. The scale readings are understood to be corrected for mirror-normal and torsion, both of them being corrected for division error in the scale.

*The Scale value for Gauss:* When using the above mentioned formulæ for reduction of the readings of the Gauss Unifilar, there was no direct use for the determination of the scale value. In

the reduction of the daily readings graphic tables were always used, calculated by means of the said reduction formulæ, where the value in question, expressed in degrees and minutes, could be obtained direct by placing a pointer on the line of reference between the corresponding readings and the reduced values for D. As, however, the exactness of the reduced value for D depends on the scale value, we may as well note it here. From the graphic tables it appears to be:

$$\epsilon_d = 0.385$$

*The Scale Value of the Elliott:* This instrument, marked Elliott Brothers No. 38, was temporarily mounted on April 28th 1893, on a wooden pillar placed above the southern foundation in the western wing of the observatory. This first mounting was made because some repairs had to be done to the roof of the old variation hut. During the time these repairs lasted, the daily readings for 9<sup>h</sup> and 14<sup>h</sup> were taken with the Elliott. The scale value of Elliott's Unifilar was determined by observations on May 3rd 1893, with corresponding readings of the Gauss Unifilar, and verified by some observations on January 5th 1909. The result of these observations will be found in Table 3.

Table 3.

Scale readings	Scale value	Numb. of read.
0—10	1.844	2
10—20	1.844	2
20—30	1.840	2
30—40	1.837	2
40—50	1.800	2
50—60	1.906	2
60—70	1.817	2
70—80	1.852	2
Mean .....	1.842	16

This first series of observations seemed to indicate that the scaling of the rod varied from the two ends towards the middle. In order to verify this, a second series, given in Table 4, was taken. It will be seen that the result of this series does not confirm the above-mentioned variation of the scaling, but it nevertheless seems most

Table 4.

Scale readings	Scale value	Numb. of read.
30—40	1.878	3
40—50	1.863	3
35—45	1.864	2
Mean .....	1.868	8

correct to take the mean of the two series as final and put:

$$\epsilon_d = 1.85$$

#### The Declination Readings between 1908 and 1930.

According to a note in the old documents, dated October 25th 1908, the Gauss Unifilar was taken down after the 14 o'clock observation on the 26th. From October 16th the Elliott No. 38 was permanently mounted in the western wing of the observatory. For 10 days—October 17th to 27th—comparative observations were made with the Gauss and the Elliott, and from the material thus obtained it appears that the following formula may be used for reduction of the readings with the Elliott:

$$(III) \quad D_w = 10^\circ 56'.0 - 1.85. (S_0 - 40.0)$$

where  $S_0$  is the corrected reading from Elliott. The readings with the Elliott are elongations, and relative data. Eight eyereadings were taken and four mean values formed by combining 1 and 5, 2 and 6, etc.

As we have seen, the Elliott was used for a short time as early as 1893. During the interval 23 November—31st December, 1905, the Elliott was again used, but these readings cannot be found and are probably lost. Fortunately, however, I found in the old documents some reduced values for this interval, and these data have been inserted in our tables. Comparison with reduced Gauss readings before and after the interval in question shows that the original reductions were about 3 minutes too high, so that a corresponding correction had to be made.

#### The Absolute Observations.

According to what has been said above, the eye-readings taken with the Elliott are only relative and the reduction must be founded on abso-

lute observations. These absolute observations are taken with a declinometer mounted on a pier in the observatory park, and the resulting data used to calculate a base line value according to the general formula:

$$(IV) \quad B_d = D_w + \epsilon_d (d - d_0)$$

where  $d$  means the eye-reading with the Elliott,  $d_0$ , a chosen constant,  $\epsilon_d$  the scale value of the relative readings,  $D_w$ , the corresponding absolute value obtained with the declinometer in the park and  $B_d$  the base line value.

In the old documents we find that a comparison was made between the Gauss and the Elliott during the interval 25th to 31st December 1900, and in Table 5 we give some details of the results obtained: These observations were taken on pier II. The mean of the Gauss readings is 405.58 p, which with the correction:  $-9.7$  (cp. Table 1) gives:  $D_w = 11^\circ 31'.8$ . Putting for Elliott  $d_0 = 40.0$  and  $\epsilon_d = 1.85$  we get the base line value,  $B_d = D_w = 11^\circ 31'.8$ , if the torsion effect may be put at zero.

Table 5.

Date (interval)	Instrument	
	Gauss	Elliott
	P	P
December 25 forenoon .....	406.45	40.03
December 26—31 forenoon .....	407.41	40.00
December 26—31 afternoon.....	402.93	38.71
Mean .....	405.58	39.58
	o /	o /
Reduction.....	11 41.5	11 31.0
Total correction .....	-9.7	± 0.0
Declination west .....	11 31.8	11 31.8

The main difficulty about the absolute observations for declination lies in the fact that they were taken on no less than four different piers in the park. The observations show plainly that the result depends on which pier was used in each case, and a suitable correction had to be found for each pier. In order to get such figures, simple comparison was used.

The situation of the four piers in question, marked I, II, III and IV, will be found on the

map given in Fig. 1, where pier I is identical with pier P. The individual correction to be applied to the result obtained for each pier is given in Table 6.

Table 6.

Pier	0	I (P)	II	III	IV
corr.	± 0'.0	-12'.5	± 0'.0	-22'.0	+11'.0

During the interval July 12th to October 11th, the "Adie" was used instead of the Elliott, and the reduction was done according to the formula:

$$D_w = 8^\circ 58'.0 - 3.17. (S - 90)$$

Table 7.

Year	Obs. $D_w$	$\Delta d_0$	$B_{d_0}$	Ad. $B_{d_0}$	No.
	o /	/	o /	o /	
1908	11 17.5	10.5	11 28.0	11 30.8	2
1909	03.4	26.7	29.6	28.3	11
1910	00.4	28.0	28.4	25.7	11
1911	10 49.6	37.3	26.9	23.6	11
1912	44.4	39.1	23.5	20.7	7
1913	25.6	52.8	18.4	18.2	11
1914	21.0	52.3	13.3	15.7	10
1915	11.4	61.5	12.9	13.3	9
1916	05.8	63.3	09.1	10.7	9
1917	9 60.0	70.1	10.1	08.2	11
1918	46.6	79.6	06.2	05.8	10
1919	34.7	91.7	06.4	03.4	9
1920	29.3	93.8	03.4	00.7	11
1921	17.3	103.8	01.1	10 58.3	8
1922	09.4	108.6	10 58.0	55.8	9
1923	8 53.2	122.2	55.4	53.4	8
1924	37.4	133.5	50.9	50.7	6

In Table 7 we give yearly mean values for observed declination, eye-readings, and calculated base line values. The figure under Obs.  $D_w$  means a value for  $D$ , reduced to the value it would have had, if the observer had made use of either pier II, or the old pier in the declination hut, for which two piers the correction is equal to zero, (cp. Table 6).  $\Delta d = \epsilon_d \cdot d_0$  is reduced to the value it would have had, if  $B_d$  had been constant all the time and equal to a chosen  $B_{d_0}$ . Under the headig Ad  $B_{d_0}$ , we have the adopted

$B_d$ , which is seen to be an inclined, straight line.

In Table 8 we give two more series for yearly mean declination, where  $D_1$  means a value calculated according to the formula:

$$(V) \quad D_1 = \frac{D_{14} + D_9}{2} - 1'.3$$

Table 8.

Year	$D_1$	$D_2$
1908	10 56.3	10 58.8
1909	51.9	42.8
1910	43.9	42.2
1911	35.4	32.8
1912	29.2	30.0
1913	23.7	22.6
1914	16.3	18.2
1915	11.9	09.7
1916	07.3	06.6
1917	9 66.9	9 59.9
1918	55.2	50.0
1919	46.5	37.2
1920	35.8	36.2
1921	25.0	26.5
1922	16.7	20.5
1923	06.9	07.9
1924	8 55.8	8 79.0

Here  $D_{14}$  and  $D_9$  have been taken from the tables giving daily data for declination at 9 and 14 o'clock, where  $-1'.3$  reduces  $D_1$  to a 24-hour mean, (cp. Table 8).  $D_2$  means  $D$  reduced from the eye-readings taken simultaneously with the absolute observation in the park, and reduced according to formula IV. The uncorrected data for observed  $D$  are taken from a note-book<sup>1)</sup> in which these data, with corresponding eye-readings, are entered.

<sup>1)</sup> Den magnetiske Declination fra Christiania.

### The Tables.

Regarding the tables very little need to be said. They give, for the two hour-points 9 and 14 o'clock, L. M. T., daily absolute data for declination west, expressed in tenths of minutes.

As mentioned above (cp. page 6), the observed mean—expressed in scale units,  $p$  (pars)—are reduced by aid of graphic tables, worked out according to formula I up to October 6th 1893, and from this date to October 1908 according to formula II. When we say that the data for  $D$  are reduced according to the two formulæ I and II, this is not strictly correct, because the zero-point has very often been changed both purposely and accidentally, (cp. Table 2). This is also the case with the constant  $\gamma = (\beta + \varrho)$ , (cp. Table 1). Regarding Table 1 we see that two sets of figures are given—the observed and the adopted. Up to October 8th 1893 the difference between observed and adopted value shows  $\pm 0.8$  minutes as a mean figure, while the difference in the two cases 1900 and 1903 goes up to 4.9 minutes.

If the torsion had kept constant during the interval between each observation, no difficulty would arise. The analysis of the material shows, however, that changes must have taken place rather frequently.

All such unknown changes are considered as "abrupt changes", and corrected by introducing an extra correction, applied to the reduced data during the interval between a chosen, suspicious date and the date of the next torsion observation. Occasionally various abrupt changes of this nature may have taken place between the said intervals, and consequently we had to make corresponding corrections.

Regarding our method of ascertaining such abrupt changes, we may mention that the declination shows a very characteristic annual variation, expressed by the month to month variation, so that it is comparatively easy to see if a change has taken place, (cp. Fig. 2).

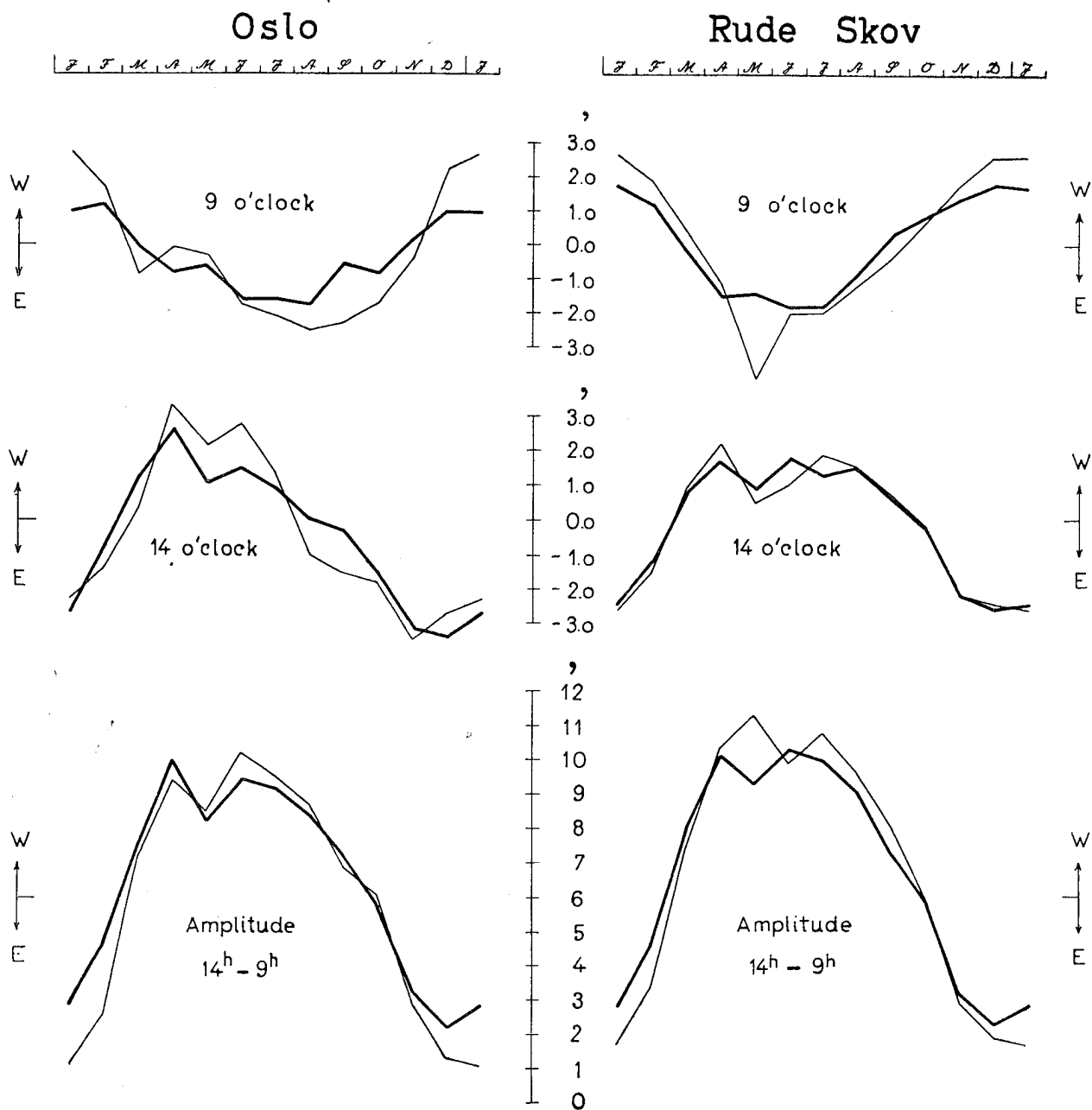


Fig. 2. Curves for annual variation in D for 9 and 14 o'clock and for the amplitude, for Oslo and Rude Skov. — means values for the 11-year epoch 1920—30, and - - - means values for the year 1921.

Having in this way found that a change has occurred in a certain month, and that a certain correction will establish a more reasonable annual progression, the data of this month is studied and the suspicious places marked, and finally the most reasonable point—or points—is decided upon. In these cases we have put 1) in the tables—referring to a foot-note saying that the constant has been changed from this day.

Occasionally heavy magnetic storms may oc-

cur during the observations. If the figure for such a day more or less dominates the mean figure of the month in question, we have put the storminess figure in brackets ( ), and have omitted this figure in the calculation of the monthly mean. Usually it is only in cases where the storm figure differs more than 15 minutes from the mean for the rest of the month that the value in question is left out.

Since October 25th 1908 the daily readings

have been made by means of the Elliott magnetometer. These readings are only relative and have to be reduced by formula III (IV), based on absolute observations taken in the park of the observatory, (cp. Table 7). What is said above will more or less apply to the series after October 1908.

In order to find the yearly 24-hour mean for D at Oslo by means of the observed data for 9<sup>h</sup> and 14<sup>h</sup>, we have tabulated in Table 9 the data for these hours from Rude Skov Observatory. The mean difference between the mean for 9<sup>h</sup> and 14<sup>h</sup> and that of the 24-hour mean will, according to Table 9, be seen to amount to — 1.3 for the 11-year epoch 1920—30. We may perhaps be entitled to transfer this correction directly to the the Oslo data and thus obtain 24-hour means for this stations as well. (cp. Table 8).

Table 9.

Year	9 o'clock	14 o'clock	Mean	Yearly mean	Diff.
	° /	° /	° /	° /	'
1920	758.6	758.6	758.6	757.2	— 1.4
1921	45.8	47.2	46.5	45.2	— 1.3
1922	34.6	35.6	35.1	33.8	— 1.3
1923	23.4	24.0	23.7	22.6	— 1.1
1924	11.8	11.8	11.8	10.4	— 1.4
1925	658.3	659.7	659.0	657.7	— 1.3
1926	45.8	47.8	46.8	45.2	— 1.6
1927	22.6	36.8	34.7	33.4	— 1.3
1928	21.4	25.4	23.4	22.4	— 1.4
1929	10.9	13.8	12.1	11.0	— 1.1
1930	00.6	03.6	02.1	00.4	— 1.7
Mean	659.4	658.1	659.4	658.1	— 1.3

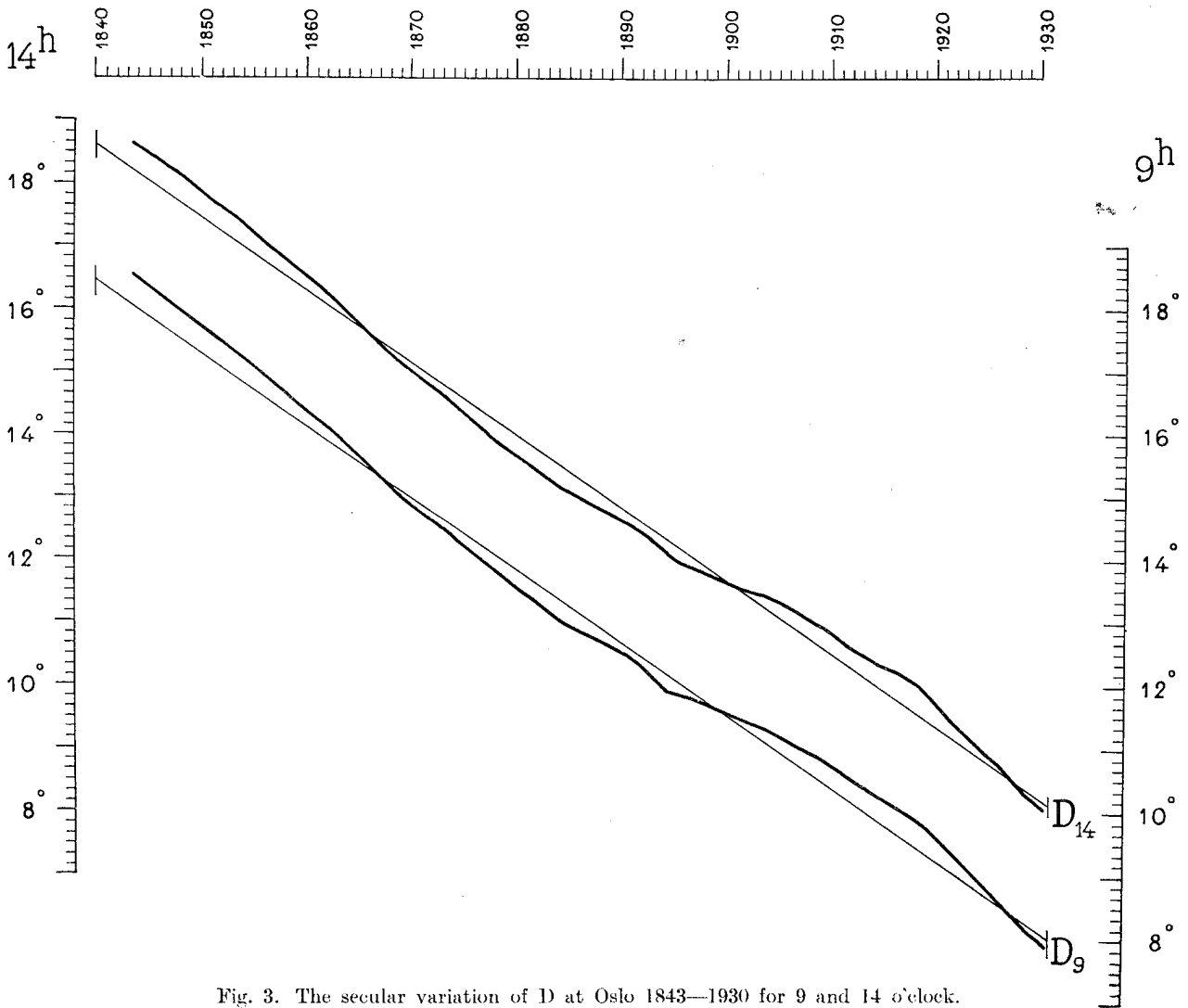


Fig. 3. The secular variation of D at Oslo 1843—1930 for 9 and 14 o'clock.



### The Secular Variation for D at Oslo for 9 and 14 o'clock 1843—1930.

Based on the mean annual values for D, I have plotted in Fig. 3 the curve of the secular variation 1843—1930, for the two hour points in question, viz. 9 and 14 o'clock. The curve shows that the average change in D for Oslo—represented

by the straight, inclined line—amounts to 7 minutes per annum, while the curve plotted directly with the D-data is seen to oscillate about this average line in a manner one might take as an indication of a periodic variation with a wavelength of about 70 years.

### References.

- [1] K. F. Wasserfall: Magnetic Horizontal Intensity at Oslo, 1843—1930, *Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity*, June, 1941.
- [2] K. F. Wasserfall: Declination at Oslo 1843—1930, in preparation.
- [3] K. F. Wasserfall: Comparison of Long Periodic Variations in Magnetic Elements and Air-Temperature, *Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity*, Dec. 1941.













9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 17°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 17°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1854, Jan-Dec for 9 o'clock, Jan-Dec for 14 o'clock) and 31 rows of data values.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 16°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 16°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1855, Jan-Dec for 9 o'clock, Jan-Dec for 14 o'clock) and 31 rows of data values.

\* Interpolated. † New constant. () Not included by calculation of mean.





9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 16°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 16°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1858, Jan-Dec) and 24 rows (1-31). Values range from 346 to 551.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 16°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 16°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1859, Jan-Dec) and 24 rows (1-31). Values range from 241 to 558.

\* Interpolated. 1 New constant. ( ) Not included by the calculation of mean.



9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 16°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 16°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1862, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec.) and 31 rows of data.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 15°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 15°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1863, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec.) and 31 rows of data.

( ) Not included by calculation of mean. \* Interpolated. <sup>1</sup> Torsion experiments. From 12/9, zero-point at 200.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 15°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 15°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1864-1930) and 31 rows of data for 9 o'clock and 14 o'clock magnetic declination values.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 15°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 15°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1865-1934) and 31 rows of data for 9 o'clock and 14 o'clock magnetic declination values.

( ) Not included by calculation of mean. \* Interpolated.

14 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 15°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 15°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1866 to Dec) and 31 rows (1 to Mean). Values range from 276 to 334.

D = 15°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 15°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1867 to Dec) and 31 rows (1 to Mean). Values range from 194 to 229.

( ) Not included by calculation of mean. \* Interpolated.









9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 14°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 14°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1874, Jan-Dec for 9 o'clock and 14 o'clock) and 32 rows (1-31). Values range from 155 to 339.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 14°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 14°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1875, Jan-Dec for 9 o'clock and 14 o'clock) and 32 rows (1-31). Values range from 054 to 189.

( ) Not included by calculation of mean. <sup>1</sup> Strong monthlight in the evening. \* Interpolated.



9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 13°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 13°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1878-1899) and 24 rows (1-31). Columns are labeled with months from Jan to Dec. Values range from 484 to 520.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 13°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 13°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1879-1900) and 24 rows (1-31). Columns are labeled with months from Jan to Dec. Values range from 378 to 442.

( ) Not included by calculation of mean.







9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 12°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 12°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (Jan. to Dec.) for 9 o'clock and 14 o'clock, rows 1-31 and Mean. Values range from 460 to 600.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 12°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 12°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (Jan. to Dec.) for 9 o'clock and 14 o'clock, rows 1-31 and Mean. Values range from 422 to 505.

( ) Not Included by calculation of mean. • Interpolated. 1. Reparation of roof of the hut: 27,2 added during interval 5/7, -17/7.



9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 12°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 12°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1888-1930) and 31 rows (1-31). Columns are grouped by year. Values are magnetic declination in tenths of minutes. Includes a 'Mean' row at the bottom.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 12°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 12°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1889-1930) and 31 rows (1-31). Columns are grouped by year. Values are magnetic declination in tenths of minutes. Includes a 'Mean' row at the bottom.

\* Interpolated. ( ) Not included by calculation of mean.



9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 12°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 12°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1892-1930) and 2 rows of data for 9 o'clock and 14 o'clock. Includes a 'Mean' row at the bottom.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 12°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 12°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1893-1930) and 2 rows of data for 9 o'clock and 14 o'clock. Includes a 'Mean' row at the bottom.

( ) Not included by calculation of mean. \* Interpolated. 1 Observation taken with Elliot during interval 6/5-6/10. 2 Gauss remounted 0-point at 500.0 p.









9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 11°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 11°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1902-1923) and 24 rows (1-31). Headers: 1902, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 11°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 11°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1903-1923) and 24 rows (1-31). Headers: 1903, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec.

1 New constant.



9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 11°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 11°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (years 1904-1949) and 24 rows (months Jan-Dec). Contains magnetic declination values for 9 o'clock and 14 o'clock at 11°W.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 10°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 10°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (years 1905-1949) and 24 rows (months Jan-Dec). Contains magnetic declination values for 9 o'clock and 14 o'clock at 10°W.

1 New constant. ( ) Not included by calculation of mean. 2 Elliot used during interval 24/11-31/12.





9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 10°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 10°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1910, Jan-Dec for 9 o'clock and 14 o'clock) and 31 rows of data values.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 10°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 10°W+tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1911, Jan-Dec for 9 o'clock and 14 o'clock) and 31 rows of data values.

1 New constant, 10/9 instrument used for observation. \* Interpolated.















9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 8°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 8°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1924, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec.) and 31 rows of magnetic declination data. Includes a 'Mean' row at the bottom.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 8°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 8°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1925, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec.) and 31 rows of magnetic declination data. Includes a 'Mean' row at the bottom.

\* Interpolated. 1 New constant. 2 Instr. removed by Prof. Sæland. Remounted 1/7, 1925. ( ) Not included by calculation of mean. 3 Suspension broken, Elliott remounted 8/1 1924, new constant.



9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 8°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 8°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 23 columns for months (1928-1930) and 23 rows of data. Includes a 'Mean' row at the bottom.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 7°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 7°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 23 columns for months (1929-1930) and 23 rows of data. Includes a 'Mean' row at the bottom.

• Interpolated. 1 New constant. 2 New suspension. ( ) Not included by calculation of mean.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 7°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 7°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1930-1931) and 24 rows (1-31) showing tabulated values for 9 o'clock and 14 o'clock.

9 o'clock

14 o'clock

D = 7°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

D = 7°W + tabulated values in tenths of minutes.

Table with 24 columns (1931) and 24 rows (1-31) showing tabulated values for 9 o'clock and 14 o'clock.

• Interpolated. ² Magnet dropped, no change in constant. ( ) Not included by calculation of mean.