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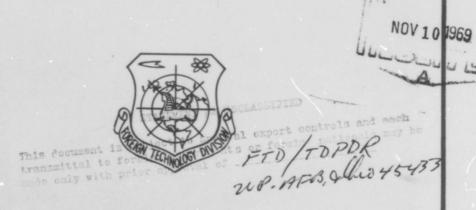
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION



ON THE APPLICATION OF THE POTSDAM GRAVITY SYSTEM

by

K. Reicheneder



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ON THE APPLICATION OF THE POTSDAM GRAVITY SYSTEM

By: K. Reicheneder

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ABSTRACT

(1) The exact knowledge of gravity gradient on the pillars for measuring gravity is necessary to transfer the Potsdam fundamental data to the other sites in the Geodetic Institute. These gravity gradients are here found out by the computed gravitation of all the masses sharing in the erection of the Geodetic Institute. It was possible to determine the gravity in the sites with a mean uncertainty of plus or minus 0,0045 mGal, compared with the precise measurement by a Sharp-Gravimeter.

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ON THE APPLICATION OF THE POTSDAM GRAVITY SYSTEM

K. Reicheneder

I. Introduction

In an earlier article [1] I stated that the Potsdam fundamental value of gravity g = 981.274 Gal and the reference altitude of 87 m have the character of a definition and I also showed that by taking into consideration a vertical gravitational gradient of the foregoing given by Kuhnen and Furtwängler [2] the three-decimal-place gravity values would not have looked any different. With regard to the increased accuracy requirements over the past 50 years, the International Gravimetric Commission of 1959 in Paris agreed [3] on the fundamental value of 981.2740 Gal for the 87.0 m altitude. Of course, the fourth decimal place almost exceeds even the present day accuracy of absolute gravity determination; on the other hand, gravimetric measurements require a much greater accuracy and modern instruments are even able to record μGal . This fact makes it imperative, in applying absolute measured gravity values to the gravimetric connection points that are in the immediate vicinity, that the μGal also be used as a reference point and to take into consideration everything that this point can influence.

In the above-mentioned article [1] I gave the exact gravitational value as 0.01 mGal for the connection points used by the Geodetic Institute for Relative Pendulum and Gravimeter Measurements. They

were essentially based on the value g = 981.27415 Gal of connection pillar S1 which was 3 m west of the site in the pendulum room in which Kuhnen and Furtwängler carried out the absolute measurement. In the transfer itself the altitude difference between this point S0 (87.00 m) and the surface of pillar S1 (86.43 m) and the gravitational gradient that was derived from the gravimeter measurements between the pendulum room and the cellar was used as a basis. Since questions were raised as to whether the last site in which the gravitational value for S1 is given reliable, in 1963 foreign observers (Hamilton, Woollard, Longfield-Carlson) with very accurate gravimeters also measured gravity differences between the absolute point S0 and connection points S1, S2, S6, and S7 of the Geodetic Institute.

Woollard [4] already attempted to obtain a better insight into the gradient conditions in the pendulum room and in so doing he made a rough estimate of the force of attraction originating from pillars SO and Sl in connection with which he only took into consideration the visible pillar masses. Below the floor, however, they are attached to a common block $7.5 \times 7.5 \times 3 \text{ m}^3$. If we consider that the pendulum room itself is surrounded by walls that are 1 m thick, that other pillar blocks are in the vicinity and that other walls surround the institute buildings, then there can be no question as to the fact that the gravitational gradients are different at the individual measuring points. As I recently proved with the use of examples [5] which approaches one of the mutual positions of SO and S1, errors of several 0.01 mGal an occur in connection with various gravitational gradients, so that the gravity-sensitive suspension in a gravimeter can amount to at least 1 m over the mounting surface.

In the following article an attempt is made to calculate the gravitational gradient over points SO, S1, S2, S6, S7, and S8 as accurately as possible. The first five measuring points were already given in [1], S8 is the pillar in the pendulum room on which the new, absolute determination is conducted with the 25-cm reversion-pendulum device.

In spite of all the problems associated with a calculation of this type, including the fact that the thickness of the walls and the subsurface is not well enough known, the simplifying assumptions must be made and nothing must be neglected, nevertheless, it gives the only possibility of determining the gradients immediately above the pillars and it is not exposed to the influences which must always be taken into consideration in the operation of measuring instruments. I have, especially, in mind the magnetic effects in the gravimeter which caused us to have misgivings in an extremely low magnetic field in which the pendulum room is shielded on all sides by sheet metal walls.

II. The Gravitational Effect of a Pillar

1. Calculating the Attraction

Mader [6] very carefully calculated the components of the force of attraction that a parallelepiped exerts on an arbitrary point. If a coordination system is arranged in such a way that its origin intersects with the drawn point and its axes are parallel to the edge of the square, whose edges are $(x_1y_1z_1)$, $(x_1y_1z_2)$, $(x_1y_2z_1)$, $(x_2y_1z_1)$, $(x_2y_1z_1)$, $(x_2y_2z_1)$, $(x_2y_2z_1)$, $(x_2y_2z_2)$, then the component K of the attraction in the direction of the force of gravity can be expressed as follows according to a small transformation that I proposed [7]:

$$E = x^2 \delta \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x \text{ Out } \frac{x_i}{x} + y \text{ Out } \frac{x_i}{x} - x \text{ are } t_0 \frac{xy}{4x}),$$
 (1)

in which k^2 (= $6.67 \cdot 10^{-8}$ cm³ g⁻¹ s⁻²) is the gravitational constant, δ is the density of the parallelepiped, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, in which x, y, z are the coordinates of a joint. The expression in brackets is to form all eight joints $(x_1y_1z_k)$, to be provided with the sign + or -, depending on the permutation (i, j, k) which is straight or not straight, and then is to be added.

With the aid of this formula we calculate the gravity disturbance on the surface of the pillar and at various heights above the pillar that are caused by the gravitation of a pillar. In [5] this was already done for a double pillar and the adjoining single pillar. As an example we selected a free-standing sandstone pillar A

(5 = 2.4) with the dimensions of $1 \times 1 \times 2.05 \text{ m}^3$ of pillar S8 in the pendulum hall. In addition, we took into consideration a concrete pillar B (6 = 2.2) embedded in sand with the dimensions of $0.8 \times 0.8 \times 1 \text{ m}^3$, and the surface of the pillar was in the same plane as the ground floor (see Fig. 1). The second pillar B corresponds somewhat to the connection pillar S2 in front of the institute building and was also used in this manner for the gravimeter point in the DDR-network so that the conditions that are presented here will be of broader interest.

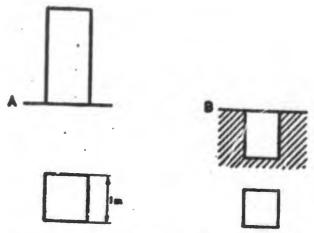


Fig. 1. A - free standing sand pillar: B - a concrete pillar embedded in a sand bottom.

The pillar gravitation K is superior to the free-air gravity F which would be over the surface of the earth if pillar A would not be standing on it or pillar B would not be embedded below. In Fig. 2 the value of K in the pillar axis is given as a function of height h over the surface of the pillar. Naturally, K is the greatest when h = 0 and then drops quickly. The inclination in the curves that were drawn for pillars A and B show the gradient change in comparison to the free-air gradients γ which is given for comparison purposes by a straight-broken line. The considerably lower gravitational influence of pillar B can be seen which, first of all, is not attributed to its smaller size (about one-half of that of pillar A) but rather because pillar B is in the ground and, so to say, only a 0.5 density difference of concrete (2.2) and sand (1.7) is effective, whereas in a free standing pillar such as A, whose entire density is considered.

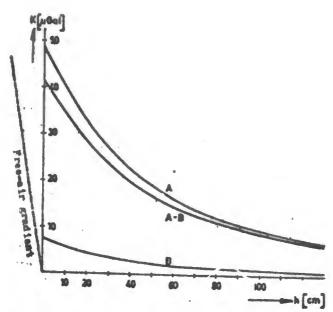


Fig. 2. Gravitational disturbances at various heights above the center of a pillar.

In setting up an eccentric gravimeter care must be taken that the vertical attraction component K on the pillar surface decreases rapidly from the center toward the periphery. I have shown this condition in Figs. 3 and 4 with regard to pillars A and B, respectively, and have included several curves of equal (vertical) attraction K on the surface as well as in several planes (see appendix).

2. The Gravimeter Correction

By gravitational differences we generally mean the difference of the gravitational force in the center of the surface of both pillars A and B. It is technically impossible to bring the gravity-sensitive mass of a gravimeter to the surface itself, it is at least 10 cm but generally more above it. For this reason the gravity difference $g_A - g_B$ itself cannot even be measured, but rather the gravity difference $(g_A - g_B)_h$ in a gravimeter of the same height h over the point of attachment is always determined. This measured gravity difference is dependent on h because of the pillar attraction K(h), see [5]. From the curves A-B that are shown in Fig. 2 which show the difference in the gravitational effect K(h) of both pillars, we can assume, for example, that the gravity difference 10 cm above the pillars is 7 μ Gal less than on

the surface and where h=20 or 30 cm it can even be 13 or 18 μGal . These figures are not only within the reading accuracy but even within the measuring accuracy of modern gravimeters and must be taken into consideration in connection with very accurate gravity recordings.

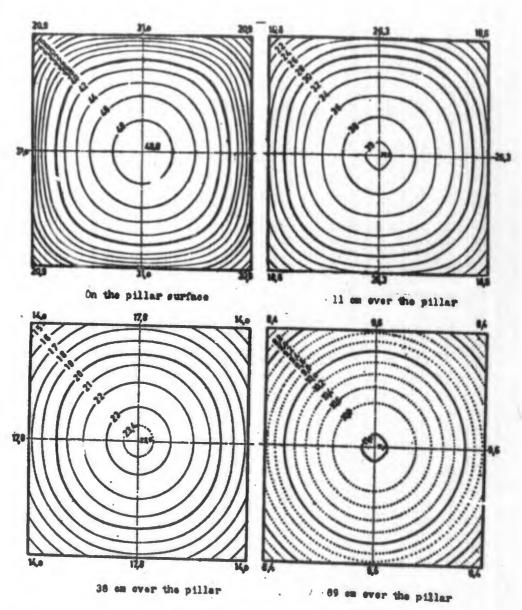


Fig. 3. Gravitational disturbances in μGal over pillar A.

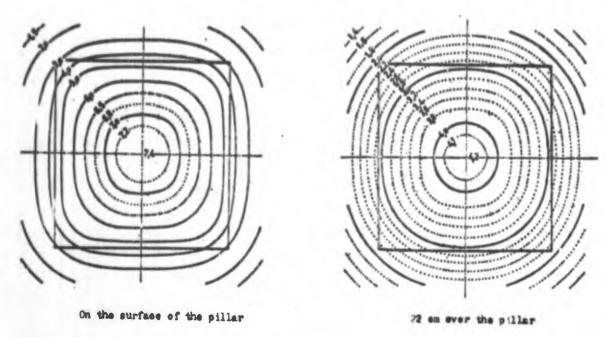


Fig. 4. Gravitational disturbances in μ Gal over pillar B.

At height h over the surface of the pillar the gravitational force in A is as follows:

$$\epsilon_{A}(a_{A}) = r_{A} - \gamma_{A} h_{A} + r_{A} (a_{A}).$$
 In B it is:
$$\epsilon_{B}(a_{B}) = r_{B} - \gamma_{B} h_{B} + r_{B} (a_{B}).$$
 (2a)

It is desirable, however, to know the gravitational force on the surface of the pillar, namely, at h = 0. In A it is:

In this connection, F is the free-air gravity at the height of the respective surface. Disregarding the small changes in the foot screws of the gravimeter made during a measurement, then $h_A=h_B=h$ can be set and in case point A and B are not too far apart from each other the same free-air gradients $\gamma_A=\gamma_B=\gamma$ can can also be assumed. Then we obtain the following for the gravity differences

$$s_A(h) - s_B(h) = r_A - r_B + r_A(h) - r_B(h),$$
 (3a)
 $s_A - s_B = r_A - r_B + r_A(h) - r_B(h),$ (3b)

so that the gravity difference that is sought can be expressed by the measured gravity difference as follows:

$$\epsilon_A - \epsilon_B - (\epsilon_A - \epsilon_B)_h + (\epsilon_A - \epsilon_B)_0 - (\epsilon_A - \epsilon_B)_h,$$
 (4a)

which can also be written as

$$\epsilon_{A} - \epsilon_{B} = (\epsilon_{A} + \epsilon_{0} - \epsilon_{A})_{A} - (\epsilon_{A} + \epsilon_{0} - \epsilon_{A})_{B}.$$
 (4b)

III. The Gravitational Influence of the Building

1. Statement of the Problem

The z-component in Newton's law of gravity is, as is well known, proportional to $\frac{z}{r^3}$ and, thus, decreases very rapidly with distance r from the attracting mass. Or put into another way: The mass particles that are the closest to the point of attraction have only a slight influence. The gradient conditions over a pillar which were considered in the previous chapter are, thus, only insignificantly changed by buildings that are a great distance away. In spite of this, in a massive building such as the Geodetic Institute which, without a doubt, consists of over 6000 t of bricks, the gravitational influence of the masonry must be taken into consideration.

As has already been pointed out in the introduction, this influence should be calculated on the six gravimetric measuring points SO, S8, S1, S2, S6, and S7, of which the first two in the pendulum room are connected with the former or present absolute determination of the gravity, S1 and S2 are used as the connecting points in the pendulum room or in front of the house and the last two are used in the pendulum cellar in connection with relative pendulum measurements. The opposite position of these points can be seen from Figs. 5 and 6 in which the outline and a cross section of the institute building is shown. In the following, Table 1, the coordinates and heights of these six points and an auxiliary

point S7' which is frequently used in the place of S7, in which only one granite plate Gp is placed on S7 over three 1 cm thick base plates.

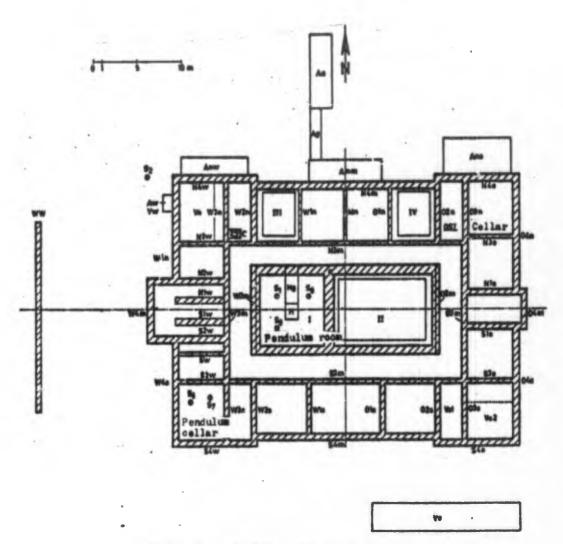


Fig. 5. Plan (overall view).

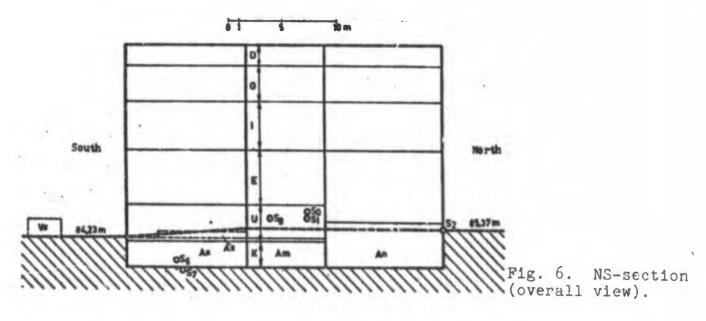


Table 1.

	2	7	8	H
50	0	0	0	67,00
35	- 3,45	- 3,30	+ 0,57	86,43
51	- 3,45		+ 0,57	86,43
82	-18,54	+73,17		85,37
36	-13,16	-11,25		82,71
37	-10,99	-10,75		81,90
57"	-10,99	-10,75		82,01

I will attempt to mathematically determine the gravitational differences between these points which, of course, is possible only hypothetically. The main purpose of this investigation is to determine the exact gravitational gradient over these points and, of course, a range of 1.3 m above appears to be sufficient. The gravimeter corrections K(h) for gravimeter measurements discussed in the previous chapter, also resulted from this.

2. Description of the Method of Calculation

a) Main Idea

I will start with a flat terrain where it can be assumed that the gradients above or below the surface of the earth, as the case may be, are theoretically known. According to Helmert [8, p. 96, (10) with (1)] the gree-air gradient is, of course, at latitude Φ expressed on an equipotential spheroid that passes in the vicinity of the surface of the earth

$$\frac{4a}{a} = -\frac{1}{a} \left[1 + a + \frac{2}{a} - (2a - b) \sin^2 \varphi \right], \qquad (5)$$

Here a is the semiaxis, α is the ellipticity, b is the gravity increase from the equator to the pole relative to the gravity at the equator, g_a and τ is the ratio of the gravitational force to the centrifugal force at the equator which is expressed as $\tau=\frac{2}{5}$ $(\alpha+b)$ according to Clairaut. The change in the free-air gradients with altitude is extremely small and can be disregarded. If we think of the mass of the earth in the center of a sphere as having a radius r then, as is well known, the gravity at altitude h over the surface of the sphere is expressed as follows

$$g = \frac{H}{(x+h)^2}$$
, also $\frac{e^2g}{dx^2} = \frac{Gg}{(x+h)^4} = \frac{Gg}{(x+h)^2} \sim \frac{Gg}{x^2} \sim 0,0000001 \text{ mGel/m}^2$. (6)

According to the laws of potential theory, an increase in the gravitational gradients occurs on the surface of the earth of the magnitude

$$A\left(\frac{da}{dx}\right) = 4\pi\Omega^2 d \cos^2 \gamma \quad , \tag{7}$$

in which k^2 is the gravitation constant, σ is the increase in density δ , i.e., practically indicates the density of the ground at the transition point and when passing through perpendicularly it can be stated as $\cos \nu = 1$. With the aid of the gradients and also the known differences in height h between the six gravimetric connection points, their difference in gravity could be determined in the first approximation.

The hypothetical flat terrain is changed in its present contour by adding or removing masses when excavating and also when erecting the institute buildings. Moreover, for every mass that is added or removed the gravitational effect on the six connecting points SO, S8, S1, S2, S6, and S7, as well as seven other points each at height 4, 11, 22, 38, 60, 89, and 126 cm are calculated according to formula (1). The height interval was selected somewhat closer below, because the pillar mass itself exerts a strong influence on the gradients.

The forces of attraction on the individual connecting pillars are that much more different from each other the farther the attracting mass is away. Since we are dealing here only with the difference in gravity which the mass exerts on the six connecting pillars, masses that are far removed can, therefore, be disregarded. It seemed adequate to me to base the calculations on an area of

^{*} k^2 is well known (see page 3), as is the density of sand on the surface of the earth. The gradient increase (7) is therefore clearly determined. I do not consider it correct when — see [8, p. 46 (2)] — on the basis of an assumed law of density within the earth the sufficiently well known natural constant k^2 is to some extent eliminated and from this the gradient increase on the earth is obtained.

80 × 100 m² all around the boundaries were about 20 m from the Geodetic Institute and all topographical and other masses situated outside could be disregarded. Point SO (Φ = 52°22.86', λ = 13°4.06', H = 87.00 m) which was approximately in the middle of the area that is being considered, was selected as the zero point of a coordinate system to determine the location of the individual masses. The X-axes are parallel to the longitudinal axes of the institute buildings and they are directed toward the east. The Y-axes toward the north and the Z-axes point down in the direction of the gravitational force. Each mass that is considered in the calculation is treated as a square building the edges being parallel to the coordinate axes and the eight joints are given by the coordinates x_1 , x_2 , y_1 , y_2 , z_1 , and z_2 (see Table 2).

In spite of the relatively large uncertainty in the expected results, the individual value for the force of attraction in Table 3 (a-f), is given exactly as 0.01 μ Gal in order to eliminate errors in calculation as much as possible with the large number of items (we are dealing here with over 150 individual masses).

Table 2. List of masses.

	Description	n	Sto	ries	x 4		z 2	74	7	,	84	1/2	0	meins	lon	ia a			Has
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	11	31w	XU	-1	15,25-	9.5	9 -	2.95	2,25		.40.					[כ, טר	1,50	27,0
		Ma	KU		5,25-						104	5,00	5,6		70	3,90	15,5	1,40	21,1
1		82w	KU					4,00	0,05	+ '	1,70+	5,00	5,6	5 0,	79	3,90			20,
		254	UEI	-1	6.00	7.5	3 -	4,81	4,17	v 1	,10+	5,00	7,2	0.	64	3.90	18.0	1.30	
		52w	OD	-1	6,92-	6.3	8 -	4.62	4,25		,524	7,10	7,5	0,	51 1	0,42	18,0	1.44	23,4
		524								1			10,5	0,	36	5,09	(U.5	TL 30 1	20.
1		NS4	XU	-1	6,79-	9,5	9 +	1,22	1,99	4	.404	5.00	0.00		-			1,37	197,
		N2v	UE	-1	6,92-	9,3	9 +	1,35	1,99	- 9	014	1,10	7,20	0,		3,90	. 21,6	1,50	32,4
		NSA NSA	OD	17	6.02-	9.7	*	1, 251	1,86	- 9	, 32-	5,01	7.53		51		29,4	D-44	42,3
11		112	1	"	~1 1m2	4,7	+	1,224	7,73	-14	,41-	9,32	10,54	0,	38	09	16,6	M . 30 I	24 9 26 5
10		310	1x														0,68	1,43	126,1
:		510	UEL	+17	7,994	7		3.29-	2,95	+ 2	61+	2,00	6,68	0,	64 : 51 11	2,39	10.2	1,50	
-		S10	op	1+17	7,79+	4,60	5 -	3, 33-	2.95	-14	41-	10,2	6,68	0,	11	,93	10,2	1,50	15,3
		510					I.			1	, ,	1100	0,07	0,	70 2	,09	. 13.3	ו מכיח	
-		Mo	K	+18	17+	4,85	3 + 1	0,05+	0,69	+ 2	61+	5.00	6,68		ta -		64,6	0,00	96,9
		Mo.	OF	1947	A 7744	T- 1/4	144	0.054	0.84	- 0	TO.		6,75	0,6	1 11	. 39	10,2 41,1 13.3	1,32	13,5
		NTO	"	***	1 (344	7,00	+ (0,05+	0,43	-14	41-	9,32	6,87	0,3	6 9	.09	13.3	1.42	58,4
4	1	83w	K						-							1	64,6	1.47	91,1
		33w	Û	-14	,71-	8,04		74.70	8,74	+ 2	61+	5,00	5,99	0,6	4 2	,39	9,2		23.2
-		\$3w	210	-14	71-	9,01	-	.24-	8,86	-12	47+	2,61	5,76	0,5	1 3	,0e ,33	9.0	1,45	13,0
11		35w			-		1		-100	- 166	14-	779	2,70	0,3	5 12	,33	9.0	1.28	21.2
#		8 'w	KUEL	-14	69-	9.44	-	.24	8.00		20						41,9	1,35	60,7
				1	9 - 9 -	-	1	1-7-	2170	- 9,	32+	00,00	5,25	0,2	5 14	,32	40.0	1,46	27,4
4		330	x	412	.20.2	3, 24	-	24									- 1		
		330	UE	+17	5642	3,29	- 3	24	8,80	+ 2,	61+	,00	6,01	0,5	1 2	39	7.3	1.50	41,0
N		33a_	IO	+17	30+2	3,37	- 9	12-	8,86	-13	70-	04	5,73	0,3	2	62	16.6 11.7 35.6	.30	21,6
		\$30								-	10-1	141	4,07	0,2	7	69	-114	24	15.7
M	1	13w	10	-14	75- 1	95	+ 5	.534	5.20	-12	70-					4.5			48,3
	- 1	N30	KU	444	9642	1.20	4 6	,30+	4 6		70-		5,80	.0,2		69	11,2	, 35	15,1
4	1	ו שקון						A William	With a Wide Lines	- 4	PACIA #	440		-					- 0
il No.2			UEIO	+17	46+2	.20	4 4	434	4.4	42	00+ 5	,00	5,83	0,6		00	21, 3 1	.31	27,9

Table 2. (Continued)

	Description	d Less	Steries	z,	22	71	72	a _q	02	Dimens	ions i	8 8	fol.	6'	Mage
99 50 50	(MI)	25.00	E U		+15, 33 5+17, 33 1+17, 33	9,28 9,31 9,84	0,61 0,67 0,73	+ 2,61+ - 0,47+ - 9,32	5,00 2,61 0,47	22,06 26,48 26,60	0,77	2,39 3,08 6,65	40,6 52,2 120,1 212,9	0,96 0,90 1,19	39.0 47.0 142.9
23		STATE OF	KU I		1+14,19 0+14,36		3,23	- 1,00+ - 9,32-	5,00	19,80	0,60	4,31	*7.3		96,0 62,1 118,1
A 55 56 17		SAT SAT SAT	N U EIO OD	-15.3	5- 5,56 5- 5,74 0- 5,79	-15,94	-15,50	- 2,61+ - 0,47+ - 9,91- -14,41-	0,47	2:97 9:67 9:61 9:51	0,90 0,77 0,64 0,51	2,39 3,66 9,44 4,50	21,4 58,1 21,8 124,7	1,13 1,08 1,10 1,30	24, 25, 63, 28,
1000	at m m	24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2	K U H 10	- 6,4 - 6,3 - 5,8	5+15,04 8+14,96 8+14,96 7+14,45	-15,39 -15,29 -15,16 -15,16	14,52 -14,52 -14,52	+ 2,61+ - 0,47+ - 5,01- -11,78-	5,00 2,61 0,47 5,01	25.55 25.55	0,90 0,77 0,64 0,51	2,39 3,08 4,54 6,77	46,2 50,6	1,10 1,04 1,06 1,03	50, 52, 65, 72,
277477	#	940 940 940 940	MIO .	414,1 414,1 414,	4+24,11 9+24,06 12+23,93 16+23,87	-16,12 -16,07 -13,94 -15,91	-15,22 -15,30 -15,40	+ 2,614 - 0,474 - 9,91 -14,41	5,00 2,61 0,47 9,91	9,97 9,87 9,61 9,51	0,90 0,77 0,64 0,51	2, 39 3,08 9,44 4,50	21,4 23,4 58,1 21,8	1,13 1,08 1,10 1,30	24, 25, 63, 28,
76 77 78		340 344 344 354	EU EIO OB	-74 -74 -74	11- 6,36 11- 6,36 19- 6,30	+12,14 +12,40 +12,48	+13,17 +13,04 +12,99	- 0,474 - 9,91 -14,41	5,00 0,47 9,91	8,33 8,33 8,49	1,03 0,64 0,51	5,47 9,44 4,50	46,9 50,3 19,5	1,14 0,92 1,30	53, 46, 25,
79 80 81	4	374a 374a 374a	XU 2 10	- 5,6 - 5,6	14-14, 19 174-14, 49 144-14, 40	+11,35 +11,36 +11,75	+12, 3 +12,2 +12,2	- 0,474 - 5,01 -11,78	5,00 0,47 5,01	19,80 20,32 20,32	1,03 0,90 0,51	5,47 4,54 6,77	83,0 70,2 264,6	1,33 0,72 1,03	148, 59, 72, 280,
82 83 84	10 m	3940 3940 3940	DO OD	444.	96+23.29	+12,14 +12,40 +12,40	3,0	- 0,47- - 9,91- -14,41-	- 0,47	8,33	1,03 0,64 0,51	5,47 9,44 4,50	170,	1,14 0,92 1,30 1,07	53, 46, 25, 125,
85 86	wall	04m 04m 04m	AETOD KA	+24,	07+24,84 80+24,7			+ 1,00			3,00	15,41	23.	1,00	24 32
87 88 89 90	Ha.12	03m 03m 03m		+17, +17, +17, +17,	40+18,1 40+18,0 46+17,9 46+17,6	? - 6,5 4 - 8,6 ? - 6,7 4 - 4,7	0+ 6,3 7+ 6,4 3+ 6,4 8+ 1,8	0 + 2,61 3 - 0,47 5 - 9,32 8 -15,70	+ 5,00 + 2,64 - 0,47 - 9,36	0,77	45.40	8,05	16.	1 1 22	26, 36, 16,
91 92 93	11 6 8	West Pres	IV. UEI IOD	1 -17.	69-16,7 56-16,9 51-16,9	2 - 4.8	9+ 1,9	2 + 1,10 9 - 7,81 6 -14,41	+ 1,10	0,64	6.88	8,91	25, 39, 26, 91,	2 1,27 2 1,12 6 1,18 6 1,18	32, 43, 31,
94 95 96	**	Windson Windso	BIO	- 9,	39- 8,0	8 - 0,7	0+ 0,0	2 + 2,61 2 - 0,47 2 -/12,70	- 0,4	0,51	12,57 12,57 12,57	12,23	24, 78, 126,	1 1,29 8 1,23 1 1,22 0 1,24	29, 30, 95,
??? 96	4 0	93a 93a 93a	10					-12,70					33,	6 1,33 5 1,22	19: 21: 40;
99	4	03a 03a 03a	-0	+17,	46+17,6 46+17,6 48-14,7	+ 1,0	6+12,5	0 - 9,54	- 9,3	0,3	5,59 10,62	3,30	13, 22,	2 1,24 6 1,32 8 1,29 1 1,43	11, 18, 29, 67,
101	h	Pha Pha Wha	D OD	-15	35-14,7	1,7	3+13,0 3+12,9	- 9,9 -14,4	- 0,4°	0,64	11,11	2,50	67 25 140	1 0,97 6 1,39 0 1,20 6 1,34	65, 35, 168, 70,
104 105 106	N N	04a 04a 04a	OD OD	+23,	29+23,9 38+23,8	9 + 0,4	6+13,6 1+12,5	- 9,91 -14,4	- 0,4° - 9,9	0,5	12,46	4,50	75 28 157	11.30	98,
107 108 109 110	# 0 0 0	04s 04s 04s 04s	DD .	J23.	21+24 29+24 29+23 37+23	6 -15.3	0- 3.4	39 + 2,6 10 - 0,4 16 - 9,9 15 - 14,4	4 2.6	1 0.7	11,6	3,00	28, 71, 27, 152	0 1,24 1 1,29 2 1,30 7 1,30 3 1,48	93 195
111 112 113		104 o 104 o 104 o	K U EI	-15 -15 -15	53-14 48-14 35-14 50-14	63 -15. 71 -15. 71 -15.	2- 10- 10- 10-	11 + 2,6 76 - 0,4 76 - 9,9 55 -14,4	1+ 5,0 7+ 2,6 1- 0,4 1- 9,9	0.99	10,47 10,54 10,54 10,7	3,04	22 25 63	0 1 30 7 1 30 8 1, 30	31 33 86

Table 2. (Continued)

Elect Pr	Description	1	Stories	24	W-					D1me	no ione	in u	Vel.		Mage
312				7	x2	74	72	4	.5	×	7	8	1 "3"		1
115 116 117	Mall	330	I U E10	- 9,53 - 9,46 - 9,39	8,89 8,95 9,01	-15,22- -15,30- -15,10-	9, 20 9, 51 9, 24	• 2,51• - 0,47• -12,70-	5,00 2,61 0,47	0,64 0,51 0,38	5,84 5,99 6,06	2,39 3,06 12,23	26.2	1.31 1.30 1.35	11 12 36 62
118 119 120 121	N 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	036 038 038 038	T T O	+17,47 +17,53 +17,59 +17,52	18,04	-15,30- -15,30-	7,24	2,614 - 0,474 - 9,32- -12,70-	0,47	0,64 0,51 0,38 0,38	5,91 5,99 6,06 10,60	2,39 3,06 8,85 3,38	9,0 9,4 20,4 13,6	1,50 1,52 1,32 1,32	13 12, 26,
122 123 124	M 0 0	02a 02a 02a	K UZI OD	+14,40+ +14,45+ +14,37+			9,38 9,26 6,23	. 2,61. -3,52. -16,61-	5,00 2,61 9,32	0,64 0,51 0,51	5,06 5,31 9,16	2,39 11,93 5,69	2.7 32.3 23.8	1,35 1,49 1,32 1,23	70, 11, 42, 29,
125 126 127	16 18 18 18	02n 02n 02n	OD EI KU	+14,45+	14,96	+ 4,69+	13.04	+ 1,00+ - 9,32+ -14,41-	1.00	0,77 0,51 0,51	?,95 8,35 9,67	4,00 10,32 5,09	25.1	1,50 1,39 1,23 1,38	36, 61, 30,
128 129 130	14 10 10	2	OD UEI	- 6,46- - 6,39- - 6,30-	5,87	-14,44- -14,57- -15,39-	9,26	+ 2,61+ - 9,32+ -14,41-	2,61	0,64 0,51 0,51	5,06 5,31 9,16	2,39 11,93 5,09	32.3	1,49 1,34 1,23 1,32	11, 43, 29,
131 132 133	e H	12a 12a 12a 12a	EI OD	- 6,38- - 6,38- - 6,30-	5,61 5,87 5,79	+ 5,22+ + 4,69+ + 3,33+	13,04	+ 1,00+ - 9,32+ -14,41-	1,00	0,77 0,51 0,51	7,95 8,35 9,67	4,00 10,32 5,09	24,5 43,9 25.1	1,50	36, 61, 30, 128,
34 35 36	at at	Wie.	UEI	- 0,09+ - 0,02+	0,36	-14,57-	9,27	+ 2,61+	2,61	0,51	5,30	2,39	6,2 24,0 30,2	1,50 1,32 1,76	9, 31,
37 38	n 1f	Ma.		- 0,90- + 4,17+	0,00	+ >,90+	כלינו	+ 1,00% - 9,32- - 9,32-	5,07	0,64	5,85	4,31	20,1	1.36	20, 8, 29,
39 40	61 61	01a	KU I	+ 9,04+ + 9,24+	9,68	+ 5,94+ + 5,90+	11,75	+ 1,00+ - 9,32-	5,00	0,64	5,41	4,00	13,8 6,3 20,1	1,50	20, 9, 30,
41	Wall			+ 5,16+ + 8,22+				• 2,61+ • 9,32+		0,51	5,30	2,39	6,2 20,0 30,2	1,50 1,22 1,28	29.
43	-	the r	(URI) endulam	-30,9 -:		-12,5 + ndulum (- 6,9 + (sands:			20,5	0,95	73,4 5023.8	1,27	110,1 6367,4
44 45 46 47 48	Pillar SE	One Onu	a a	- 0,30+ - 0,30+	0,30	+ 0,31+	1,02	0,39+ - 0,39+ - 1,04+ - 1,43+ - 1,43+	1,04	0,60 0,60 0,60 0,60	0,50 0,50 2,04 0,60 0,60	1,43 1,43 0,39 1,19 1,19	0,4 0,5 0,4 0,4	2,4 2,4 2,4	1.0
- 1	81 2 81 3 81	111		- 2,72-	2,70	- 0,50+	0,50	0,57+	2,62	1,00	0,60	1,05	0,4 1,0 1,4	2,4	1,0 2,0 3,0
51 52 53	\$ \$11 3 \$14 4 \$8	110		- 0,50+ - 0,50+				0,574		1,00	1,00	1,05	1,4	2,4	1,0 2,
54 S 55 56	upport pillar Pillar S6 Pillar plate	81	K	-12,27-	11,89	-12,75-	11,85	2,614 364 4,294	5,00	0,38	0,90	2,05	2,0 0,8 0,2 0,0	1,5	4,8 1,2 0,3
57		A? ?	(K)	-11,44-1	10,54	-11,20-	10,30	5,00+	6,00	0,90	0,90	1,00	0,2 0,8 0,6	1,59	0,0 0,1 - 1,4
59	Plate over S7	-	(E)	-11,39-1	10,59	-11,05-	10,45	4,99+	5,09	0,80	0,60	0,10	0,0	2,8	0,1
61		Two !	U K K	-16,60- -16,04- -14,7	15,48	• 9,56+ • 9,56+ • 5,9 •	10,81 10,81 12,1	1,63+ 2,23+ 3,50+	2,23 4,25 5,00	1,12 1,33 4,0	1,25	0,60 2,02 1,50	0,8 3,4 37,2 41,4	1,2	44
63	SE collar	Vo1	X I	15,1 +1 16,2 +1	2.5	75:8 :	0.3	3,504	5,00	2,4	3,8	1,50	21,2 28,5 49,7	4.0	25 38 59

Table 3a. Attraction in μ Gal on S8 + ... m.

1	Ga.		25,89	25,82	25,68	25,46	25,15	24,74	24,21	23.57
2	G'A	`	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.91	0,97	1.03	1,11	23,57 1,20
2	Gs G's		1,25-	1,27-	1,31-	1.36-	7.44-	1,55-	1.69-	1.87
•	0.8	-	24,80			24,28	0,78- 23,90	23,38	0,91-	1,00
5	An		52.58-		53.12-	53,60-	54,21-		55.51-	55,97
6	An'		0,62	0,63	0,64	0,66	0,68	0,71	0,75	0,80
?	An Ao	-7	19,09-1	18,19-1	16, 6,-1	14,25-1	10,93-1 19,45- 0,31	06,60-1	01,30-	95,14
9	As !		0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.31	0,32	0.34	21,16
10	4'0		4,31-	4,3/-	7,7/-	4,02-	4,85	5,70-	2,43-	5,80
		-1					188,43-1	85,50-1		76,91
11	Anw	-	0.25-	0,23-	0,23-	0,24-	0,25-	0,27-	0,29-	0,31
12	Ann	1 -	0.28-	0.28-	0.51-	0.53	0,55-	0,58-	0,62-	0,66
14	AA.	-	0.28-	0,12-	0,12-	6,12-	0,13-	0,14-	0:35-	0,16
13	Ag	1:	8:13-	8:13-	0:13-	0.12-	8:14-	0:14-	0,14-	0,15
124 176	Awu	1 -	00.02	0.50-	12-	0,12-	00000	3444	075-	0,16
		1 -	1,38-	1,39-	1,42-	1,47-	1,53-	1,61-	1,72-	1,83
19	3		67,59	67,11	66,27	64,98	63,16	60,76	57,77	54,22
20	BI	-	41,02	40,45	39,46	37.94	35,76	37,20-1	25,93-1 29,16	12,07
22	Bir		27,02	26,71	26, 16	25.31	24,06	22.35	20,10	24,64
23	02m	1:	27,02 0,74- 0,32-	26,71 0,74- 0,32-	26,16 0,74- 0,32-	25,31 0,75- 0,32-	0,76-	0,78-	0,81-	0,84
-	3	-	27,24-	26,90-	26,33-	25,41-	24,12-	22,34-	20,04-	17,15
25	IP		37,16 2,26-	36,73	36.00		33,36			
2020	Hg		3,03-	2,23-	2,18-	34.89 2.11- 2.84-	33,36 2,01- 2,70-	31,39 1,87- 2,53-	29,04 1,71- 2,33-	26, 37
	1		31,87	31,50	30,89	29,94	28,65	26,99	25,00	2,10
28	. 11		10,86	10,90	10,96	11.05	11,17	11,28	11,37	11,40
29	III		1,65	1,66	1,67	1,70	1,74	1,78	1,83	1,88
30	IA		0,44	0,45	0,45	0,46	0,48	0,50	0,52	0,55
31	Cb		0	0	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,04	0,06	0,09
32	Cb C1	-	0,37-	0,37-	0.57-	0,37-	0,38-	0,38-	0.38-	0,38
.13	g g	1.	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,07
34	Stw		0,21	0,21	0,21	0,22		0,24	0,25	0,22
35	Ma		0,21	0,22	0,22	0,23	0,23	0,25	0,26	0,28
	S2w		0,18	0,18	0.18	0.19	0,19	0,20	0,22	0.23
3573	25A	3	0,48-	0,48-	0.47-	0,46-	0.44-	0.4"-	0.59-	0.35
76	S2v S2v	+	0,43-	0,43-	0,44-	0,44-	0,44-	0,44-	0,45-	0,46
20		1	0,73-	0,73-	0,73-	0,71-	0,69-	0,66-	0,62-	0,58
39	150	1 -	0,29	0,29	0,30	0,30	0.32	0,33	0,35	0,0
41	365A	-	0.37-	0,57-	0,57-	0,37-	0,57-	0.50-	0.36-	0.35
42	154		0,48-		0,48-	0,49-		0,50-	0,50-	0,5
43	310		0.00	0.06	0.04				0,05	0,0
44	310	-	0,12-	0,12-	0 72	0,04	0,04	0,04	0.09~	0,0
45	31o 81o	-	0,11-	0,11-			0,70-	0,70-	0,10-	0,10

Table 3a. (Continued)

46	Abbrev in	- 1	0,00	0,05	0.04	0,04	0,04			
46	Mo		49 14	0,12-	0.12-	0.11-	0.11-	0,04	0,04	
	Nio	-								0,1
50	Sile		0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,11	0,17-		
50	S. w	-	0,03	0,03	0.03	0,03	0,04	0.04	0,12	0,1
	\$3.*	-					0,29-	0,28-	0,27-	0,2
52	3'w	-			0,11-		0,14~	0,13-		0,0
53 54 55	230	1	-	- 0	0,03		0,09-	0,08-	0,07-	0,0
55	330 330		9105		0,01-	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,0
- "	530		4,47		0,07-	0,07-	0,07-	0,06-		0,0
56	113w		0,06-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,04-	0,03-	
57	1130			0,22-	0,22-	0,22-	0,22-	0,22-	0,22-	0,2
50	¥30	_ -	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,08	0,08	0,09	0,0
	1130	-	0,08-	0,08-	0,07-	0,14-	0,14-	0,13-	0,13-	0,1
59	83a		0.66	0,66	0,67		0,06-	0,05-	0,04-	0.0
60	53a 53a		0.24	0,25	0,26	0,68	0,69	0,71	0,74	0,7
•	33a	+-	-1-0	2,19-	2,17-	2,14-	2,09-	2,02-	1,92-	1,7
62	H3a	1.	1,30-	1,28-	1,24-	1,17-	1,08-	0,95-	0,76-	0,5
63	113m		2,01	2,02	2,05	2,08	2,13	2,19	2,26	2,3
	113a	-	0,37-	0,36-	0,34-	0,33-	0,30-	0,26-	2,49-	2,5
65	SAW		0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,10	0,23-	0,2
66	SAW	-	0,03	0.03	0.03	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,10	0,0
67	SAw	-	0,20-	0,20-	0,20-	0,27-	0,26-	0,25~	0,24-	0,2
	Ste	-	0,36-	0,35-	0,35-	0,35-	0,33-	0,31-	0,29-	0,2
68	Sta .		0,28	0,28	0,28	0,29	0.30	0,31	0,33	0,35
70 71	5'4-8	-	0,26-	0,09	0,09	0,10	0,12	0.13	0,15	0,18
"	34.2	+-	0,64-	0,64-	0,63-	0,63-	0,62-	0,21-	0,18-	0,15
72	Sto	-	0,53-	0,53-	0,51-	0,48-	0,43-	0,39-	0,31-	0,21
73	340		0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,05	0.05
20	Sto Sto	-	0.13-	0,13-	0.13-	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0.03
-	SAO	+=	0,11-	0,11-	0,11-	0,11-	0,11-	0,11-	0,11-	0,10
76	Ww	1	0,19-	0,19-	0,19-	0,19-	0,18-	0,16-	0,15-	0,13
77	No.	-	0.29-	0,18	0,18	0,19	0,20	0,22	0,24	0.26
-	NAW .		0,24-	0,24-	0,24-	0,24-	0,14-	0,24-	0,25-	0,23
,	No.	1 *	0,36-	0,34-	0,34-	0,33-	0.11-	0,28-	0,25-	0,21
10	Ma	-	0,86	0,88	0,90 .	0,94	0,99	1,07	1,16	
n	Ma	-	0,96-	0,96-	0,96-	0,95-	0,37-	0,34~	0,29-	0,24
	3/4m		0,52-	0,50-	0,47-	0,40-	0,33-	0,21-	0,06	0,91
13	N40	-	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07	0.08	0,08	0,09	0,10
14	Mo	-	1,12-	0,12-	0,12-	0,12-	0,11-	0.11-	0.10-	0,09
_ [340	-	1,47-		1,17-	1,16-	1,16-	1,12-	1,12-	1,13
5	04m	-	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	1,13-	1,12
- L	Otto	-	0,06-	0,06-	0, 16-	0,06-	0,06-	0,05-	0,01	0,02

Table 3a. (Continued)

No.	Abbreviation	+0	,00 m),04 m (),11 m (,22 m 0	,38 m C	,60 m 0	,69 m 1	,26 m
87 89 90	03m 03m 03m	-	0,11 0,04 0,33- 0,13-	0,11 0,04 0,33- 0,13-	0,11 0,05 0,33- 0,13-	0,11 0,05 0,32- 0,13-	0,11 0,06 0,31- 0,13-	0,12 0,06 0,30- 0,13-	0,13 0,08 0,28- 0,13-	0,13
	03a	•	0,31-	0,31-	0,30-	0,29-	0,27-	0,24-	0,21-	0,17
97 92 93	Pla Pla Pla	-	0,12 0,16- 0,26-	0,12 0,16- 9,26-	0,12 0,16- 0,26-	0,12 0,15- 0,26-	0,13 0,14- 0,26-	0,14 0,13- 0,26-	0,15 0,12- 0,26-	0,10
	Was -	•	0,30-	0,30-	0,30-	0,29-	0,27-	0,25-	0,23-	0,19
\$5 \$6	V3a V3a V3a	•	0,64	0,64	0,65 0,24 2,05-	0,66 0,27 2,04-	0,67 0,30 2,01-	0,69 0,34 1,98-	0.71	0.7
	W3m	-	1,21-	1,19-	1,16-	1,11-	1,04-	0,95-	0,82-	0,60
97	V3A V3A	-	0,11-	0,11-0,32-	0,10-	0,10-	0,09-	0,08-	0,06-	0,04
	W3a	•	0,43-	0,43-	0,42-	0,42-	3,41-	0,40-	0,37-	0,35
99 100	03a 03a	:	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0.05-	0,05-	0,05
444	03a	***	0,17-	0,17-	0,17-	0,17-	0,17-	0,17-	0,17-	0,17
101 102 103	Pra Pra		0,20	0,20 0,37- 0,35-	0,21	0,21 0,36- 0,35-	0,23 0,36- 0,35-	0,34-	0,27 0,32- 0,35-	0, X 0, X 0, X
	Wa	-	0,53-	0,52-	0,51-	0,50-	0,48-	0.45-	0,40-	0,3
104 105 104	04a 04a 04a	-	0,07 0,20- 0,14-	0,07 0,20- 0,14-	0,07 0,20- 0,14-	0,07 0,19- 0,14-	0,08 0,19- 0,14-	0,08 0,18- 0,14-	0,09 0,17- 0,14-	0,10
	· 04a		0,27-	0,27-	0,27-	0,26-	0,25-	0,24-	0,22	0,19
107 108 109 110	04 a 04 a 04 a		0,05 0,02 0,18- 0,12-	0,05 0,02 0,17- 0,12-	0,05 0,02 0,17- 0,12-	0.05 0.02 0.17- 0.12-	0,05 0,02 0,16- 0,12-	0,05 0,02 0,16- 0,12-	0,06 0,03 0,15- 0,12-	0,00
	040	•	0,23-	0,22-	0,22-	0,22-	0,21-	0,20-	0,19-	0,12
111 112 113 114	Po Po Po	-	0,13 0,04 0,42- 0,27-	0,13 0,04 0,42- 0,27-	0,13 0,04 0,41- 0,27-	0,13 0,05 0,41- 0,27-	0,14 0,05 0,39 0,27	0,14 0,06 0,38- 0,27-	0,15 0,07 0,36- 0,27-	0,10
	The	•	0,52-	0,52-	0,51-	0,50-	0,47-	0,45-	0,41-	0,35
115 116 117	130 130 130		0,08	0,08.	0,08	0,08 0,03 0,31-	0.08	0,09 0,04 0,30-	0,09	0,10
	W30	m 1	0,22-	0,21-	0,21-	0,20-	0,19-	0,18-	0,16-	0,13
118 119 120 121	03e 03e 03e 03a		0,03 0,01 0,08- 0,11-	0,03 0,01 0,08- 0,10-	0,03 0,01 0,08- 0,10-	0,03 0,01 0,07- 0,10-	0,04 0,01 0,07- 0,10-	0,04 0,01 0,07- 0,10-	0,04 0,02 0,06- 0,10-	0,04
	. 03a	•	0,15-	0,14-	0,14-	0,13-	0,12-	0,11-	0,11-	0,10
122 123 124	02s 02s 02s		0,04 0,12- 0,67-	0,04 0,12- 0,67-	0,04 0,11- 0,67-	0.04	0,04 0,11- 0,67-	0,05 0,10- 0,67-	0,05	0,05
	02a		0,75-	0,75-	0,74-	0,74-	0,73-	0,72-	0,71-	0,70
125 126 127	02n 02n		0,14 0,28- 0,28-	0,14 0,27- 0,28-	0,14 0,27- 0,28-	0,14 0,26- 0,28-	0.15 0.25- 0.28-	0,16 0,24- 0,28-	0,17 0,22- 0,28-	0,18
٠.	02a	•	0,42-	0,41-	0,41-	0,40-	0.38-	0,36-	0,33-	0,30

Table 3a. (Continued)

No.	Abbreviatio	n +0,00 =	0,04 m	0,11 a	0,22 =	0,38 m	0,60 m	0,89 =	1,26
128 129 130	12s 12s 12s	- 0,11 - 0,30 - 0,47	- 0.30-	0,11	0,12	0,12	0,13	0,13	0,1
	M2.	0,66							
131 132 133	12a 12a 12a	0,54 - 0,96 - 0,65	- 0,95-	0,56	0,57	0,59	0,62	0,65	0.6
	W2n	- 1,07		The second second				0,69	0,7
134	Wa	0,13		0,13	0,13	0,97-			
135	Wie .	0,30	- 0,29-	0,29-	0,28-	0,27-	0,14	0,15	0,1
136	Wie Wie	- 0,17			0,15-	0,13-	0,10-		
137	Via	- 0,58	0,59	0,60	0,61	0,63	0,65	0,68	0,7
	Win	0,29	0,30	0,31	0,32	0,34	0,35	0,30-	-
138	Mn	- 0,23-	- 0,23-	0,23-	0,23-	0,23-			0,4
139 140	01a 01a	- 0,18	0,19	0,19	0,19	0,20	0,21	0.23	0,2
4.4	01a	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,07	0,10	0,1
141 142	01s 01s	- 0,16-	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,08	0,08	0,08 0,12-	0,0
4	010	- 0,09-	- 9 - 0	0,09-	0,08-	0,07-	0,06-	0,04-	0,0
143 144	Ww.	- 0,06-		0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,04-	0,01-	0,0
145	Qao Qao	2,94	3,30 3,30 3,63	3,92 92 3,34	4,80	5,58	5,29		2,5
146	On	3,82	3, 63	3.5	4,80	5,58 2,46	5,29	3,92 3,92 1,52	1,1
148	Oau	1,46	1,41	1,33	1,22	1,08	1,97 0,92 0,92	U, /6	0.60
	0	12,62	13,05		14,97	15,78	14,39	10,88	7,43
150	10 1a	0,14	0,14	0,15	0,16	0,17	0,18	0,19	0,19
	1	0,65	0,65	0,66	0,68	0,52	0,51	0,50	0,40
151 152	110 11u	0,15	0,16	0,17	0,17	0,19	0,20	0,69	0,67
	11	0,71	0,72	0,73	0,74	0,75	0,76	0,75	0,51
153	8	0,39	0,40	0,41	0,43	0,45	0,48	0,51	0,72
160 161 162	Two Twe Ta	0,01 0,31	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02
		0,32	0,32	0,31	0,32	0,33	0,34	0,35	0,37
63	Vo1 .	0,08	0,08		0,00	0,09	0,36	0,37	0,39
64	You	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,09	0,09	0,10
155	Va.	0,14	0,14	0,14		0,16	0,16	0,17	0,18
-		- 0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,08	0,09
5- 10	opography cupils ion building	24,80 ~194,93~1	94.40-19	24,53 2	2,04-19	3,90	3, 38	22,72 33,40-1	21,90
19-143	True ture	2,85 re14,37	3,77	3,41			- Cont	9,00	78,74
1-153		-152,91-1	14,82	15,64 1	6,82	7,67			2,55
60-165	Coal	-152,91-1 0,52	0,52	0,53	0,54	0,57	0,59	59,79~1; 0,62	0,66

Table 3b. Attraction in μ Gal on S8 + ... m.

No.	Abbreviation	+0,00 =	0,04 m	0,11 a	0,22 a	0,38 m	0,60 a	0,89 a	1,26 :
1224	Ge Ge G's	23,47 2,50 - 1,35- - 0,92-	23,32 2,54 1,38- 0,94-	23,06 2,61 1,43- 0,98-	22,67 2,71 1,51- 1,03-	22,14 2,84 1,62- 1,11-	21,47 2,97 1,78- 1,21-	20,70 3,08 1,98-	19,86
		23,70	23,54	23,26	22.84	22.25	24 45	20.00	1,50
5	An .	- 19,46- 0,26 -128,60- - 38,39- 0,38	19,69-	20,07-	20,66-	21,48-	22.56-	23.82-	19,28
?	An'	-128,80-	127.29-	125.93	0,28	0,30	0,31	0,34	0,37
3	As.	- 38,39-	38,47-	38,61-	38,80-	39,01-	39.21-	39.33~	39.26
10	A'e	- 10,76-	0,38	0,39	11.32-	11,74-			
		-196,77-	196,13-	195,03	193,31-	190.83-	187.54-	12,57-	120 0
11	Anw	- 0,15-	0,15-	0,16-	0,16-	0,17-	0.19-		0,2
13	Ann	- 0,19-	0,19-	0,20-	0,21-	0,17-	0,.3-	0.25-	0.28
14	AA .	- 0,06-	0,06-	0,06-	0,07-	0,15-	0,17-	0,18-	0,20
15	Ag	- 0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,06-	0.06-	0.06-	0,07-	0,08
17	Awa	- 0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0.07-	0,0?-	0,08-	0,08
	Avo	- 0,68-	0 60-	0 00	0	0	0	0	0
19		64,78	0,69-	0,70-	0,73-	0,76-	0,82-	0,88-	1.97
20	3	-157,44-	155,82-	63,28	61,82 148.64~	59,80 142,45~	57.17	53,95 123,79-	5 .23
21	BII	48,48 17,13	47,87 16,98	46,80	45,16	42,83	134,21- 39,74	35.52	11 (, 16
23	T2n	- 0.85	0.84~	16,71	16,28 0,86	15,65	14,78 0,90-	13,61	72.70
·	024	- 0,22-	0,22-	0,22-	0,22-	0,23-	0,23-	0,23	0,98
25	10	- 28,10-		27,27-	-		23,65-	21,57-	18,98
26 26	H	42,43	2,37-	41,03	39,69 2,26-	37,85	35,52	32,73	29,61
27	Hg	- 1,44~	1,45-	1,43-	1,41-	2,16-1,39-	1,36-	1,88- 1,32-	1,69
28	II	38,60	38, 11	37,28	36,02	34,30	32,13	29,53	26,66
29	III	3,37	3,40	3,47	3,55	3,70	3,87	4,08	4,32
30	IA	0,72	0,73	0,74	0,76	0,79	0,82	0,87	0,92
-	Co.	- 0,04-	0,17	0,18	0,18	0,19	0,20	0,22	0,23
722	Cb .	- 0,34-	0.54-	0 . 34	0,02-	0,01	0,35-	0,02	0,04
23	01	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,08	0,08	0,08
34 -	Stw .	0,29-	0,28-	0,28-	0,28-	0,27-	0,27-	0,25-	0,23
35	#1w	0,40	0,40	0,50	0,52	0,54	0,57	0,60	0,63
	52v	0.44		0,41	0,42	0,44	0,47	0,49	0,53
36 37 38	\$2v	· 1,50·	1,29-	1,28-	1,26-	1,23-	1,19-	0,55 1,12- 0,75-	0,58
~	52v	- 0,68-	0,69-	0,69-	0,70-	0,71-	0,73~		0,78
39	32v	0,42	0,43	1,51-	1,49-	1,45-	1,40-	1,32-	1,24
39 40	M5A	- 0,53-	0,52-	0,51-	0,45	0,47	0,50	0.53	0,57
42	35A 35A	- 0,56-	0,52- 0,56- 0,59-	0,56-	0,57-	0,57-	0,57-	0,53 0,36- 0,56-	0,56
	112v	- 1,25-	1,24-	1,22-	1,20-	1,16-	1.09-	0,05-	0,64
93	810	0,02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0,02	1,09-	1,02-	0,91
15	\$10 81c	- 0,10- - 0,08-	0,10-	0,09-	0,09-	0,09-	0,03	0,03	0,03
	810	- 0,16-	0,08-	0,08-	0,08-	0,08-	0,08-	0,08-	0,07

Table 3b. (Continued)

No.	bbreviation	+0	,00 m (),04 m (),11 m (,22 m	0,38 m),60 m	0,89 m	,26 m
46 47 48	Nie Nie		0,02	0,02	0,03	0,02 0,08- 0,07-	0,02 0,08- 0,07-	0,02	0,02	0,02
	Hio	-	0,14-	0,14-	0, 14-	0,13-	0,13-	0,07-	0,07-	0,07
50 51	83er 83er		0,27	0,27	0,27	0,28	0,29	0.30	0,31	0,11
31	33w	-	0,72-	0,72-	0,72-	0,71-	0,71-	0,09	0,68-	0,66
52	83w 81w		0,41-	0,40-	0,40-	0,37-	0,34-	0,31-	0,25-	0,19
	\$30	-	0,33-	0,32-	0,32-	0,30-	0,29-	0,26-	0,23-	0,18
535 54 55	836 830	•	0,02-	0,02-0,05-	0,02 0,02- 0,05-	0,02 0,01- 0,05-	0,02	0,02 0,01- 0,05-	0,02 0,01 0,05-	0,02
	330	-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,05
56	113w	-	0,25-	0,25-	0,25-	0,25-	0,25-	0,25-	0,25-	0,03
57 58	1130 1130	-	0,03	0,03	0,03	0.03	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,05
	130	-	0,07-	0,07-	0,07-	0,06-	0,05-	0,05-	0,04-	0,03
59 60 61	53m 53m 83m		1,21 0,28 4,12	0,30	1,23	1,25	1,27	1,29	1,32	1,34
	53m	-	2,63-	4,11-	4,09-	4,07-	4,03-	3,96-	3,85-	3,69
62	H3n H3n		0,56	0,57	2,52- 0,59 1,15-	2,42- 0,61 1,15-	2,28- 0,64	2,07-	1,79-	0,78
	¥3a	•	0,59-	0,58-	0,56-	0,54-	1,15-	1,15-	1,14-	1,13
64	Ste		0,17	0,17	0,17	0,18	0,51-	0,47-	0,42-	0,35
65 66	SAW		0,03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0,20	0,22
67	SAW	-	0,34-	0,61-	0,60-	0,59-	0.58-	0,56-	0,54-	0.51
68	SAN .	•	0,75-	0,75-	0,74-	0,71-	0,69-	0,65-	0,61-	0,35
69	Sta		0,38	0,07	0,39	0,40	0,41	0,43	0,46	0,49
70 71	Sta Sta	-	0,49-	0,48-	0.47-	0.46-	0,44-	0,14	0,18	0,22
• -	SAu	-	0,94-	0,89-	0,89-	0,89-	0,89-	0,88-	0,88-	0,87
72	Sho		0,03	0,03	0,69-	0,86-	0,81-	0,72-	0,61-	0,48
73 74 75	SAo SAo		0.01	0.01	0.01	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,01	0,04
75	540	-	0,13-	0,13-	0,13-	0,13-	0,13-	0,12-	0,12-	0,11
	340	-	0,19-	0,19-	0,19-	0, 19-	0,18-	0,10-	0,10-	0,10
76	HAW		0.11	0.11	0,11	0.12	0,13	0,14	0,17-	0,16
77	Mer .	-	0,26-	0,26-	0,25-	0,25	0.25	0.24-	0.23-	0,18
1	Ma	•	0,36-	0,36-	0,36-	0,34-	0,21-	0,21-	0,21-	0,21
79	29%		0,31	0.32		0.35		0,31-	0,28-	0,24
10	Ma Ma	-	0,55-	0,55-	0.25- 0.55-	0,35 0,23- 0,55-	0,38 0,22- 0,54-	0,20-	0,47 0,18- 0,53-	0,53 0,15 0,52
	Pho.	7 :	0,48-	0,47-	0,45-	0,43-	0,38-	0,32-	0,24-	0, 14
82 83	Mo .		0,03	0,03	0.03	0,03	0,04	0,04	0.04	0,05
94	Blo	-	0,77-	0,77-	0,08-	0,07-	0,07-	0.07-	0,07-	0,06
	. 2740	-	0,82-	0,82-	0,82-	0,81-	0,80-	0,79-	0,78-	0,76
15 16	04m 04m		0,01	0,01	0.01	0.01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
	04m	-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03

Table 3b. (Continued)

No.	bbreviation	+0	,00 m 0	,04 m 0	,11 m 0	,22 = 0	38 m 0	,60 m 0	,89 a 1	,26 s
87 88 89 90	03a 03a 03a 03a	:	0,05 0,01 0,23- 0,09-	0,05 0,01 0,23- 0,09-	0,06 0,01 0,23- 0,09-	0,06 0,02 0,22- 0,09-	0,06 0,02 0,22- 0,09-	0,06 0,03 0,21- 0,09-	0.07 0.03 0.20-	0,07 0,04 0,18 0,09
91	03a	•	0,26-	0,26-	0,25-	0,23-	0,22-	0,21-	0,19-	0,16
92	Was Was	-	0,18 0,33- 0,40-	0,18 0,33- 0,40-	0,19 0,32- 0,40-	0,19 0,31- 0,40-	0,20	0,22 0,29- 0,40-	0,25	0,25
	The .	-	0,55-	0,55-	0,53-	0,52-	0,50-	0,47-	0,43-	0,38
95 95	VSa VSa VSa		1,44 0,31 3,97-	1,45 0,33 3,96-	1,46 0,37 3,96-	1,48 0,44 3,96-	1,50 0,53 3,94	1,53 0,65 3,92-	1,55 0,81 3,87-	1,57 0,99 3,78
	¥3a	•	2,22-	2,18-	2,13-	2,04-	1,91-	1,74-	1,51-	1,22
97	¥3a ¥3e	-	0,12-	0,12-0,29-	0,12-	0,11-0,29-	0,11-	0,10-	0,08-	0,06
	W3a	-	0,41-	0,41-	0,41-	0,40-	0,40-	0,39-	0,37-	0,34
99 100	03a 03a	-	0.05-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0.03-	0,03
	03a	•	0,11-	0,11-	0,11-	0,11-	0,10-	0,10-	0,10-	0,10
101 102 103	Was Was	-	0,19 0,50- 0,40-	0,19	0,20 0,49- 0,40-	0,21 0,48- 0,40-	0,48- 0,48-	0,25 0,46- 0,40-	0,28 0,44- 0,40-	0,32
	Tie.	-	0,71-	0,70-	0,69-	0,67-	0,65-	0,61-	0,56-	0,50
104 105 106	04a 04a	-	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,05
100	04a	-	0,10-	0,10-	0,10-	0,10-	0,10-	0,10-	0,09-	0,09
107 108 109 110	04s 04s 04s 04s	•	0,03 0,01 0,15- 0,10-	0,03 0,01 0,15- 0,10-	0,21- 0,03 0,01 0,15- 0,10-	0,20- 0,03 0,01 0,14- 0,10-	0,19- 0,03 0,01 0,14- 0,10-	0,19- 0,04 0,01 0,14- 0,10-	0,16- 0,04 0,02 0,13- 0,10-	0,15 0,04 0,03 0,12 0,10
	044	-	0,21-	0,21-	0,21-	0,20-	0,20-	0,19-	0,17-	0,16
111 112 113 114	The The The The	-	0,25 0,04 0,95- 0,45-	0,26 0,05 0,95- 0,45-	0,26 0,05 0,94- 0,45-	0,27 0,06 0,93- 0,46-	0,28 0,08 0,91- 0,46-	0,29 0,10 0,89- 0,46-	0,31 0,12 0,85- 0,46-	0,33 0,15 0,83 0,47
	Wes	-	1,11-	1,09-	1,08-	1,06-	1,01-	0,96-	0,88-	0,79
115 116 117	¥3a ¥3a	•	0,19	0,19 0,04 0,75-	0,20 0,04 0,75-	0,20 0,05 0,74	0,21 0,06 0,74-	0,22 0,03 0,73	0,22 0,10 0,71-	0,24
	113a	-	0,52-	0.52-	0,51-	0,49-	0,47-	0,43-	0,39-	0,33
118 119 120 121	030 030 030		0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02 0 0,07- 0,09-	0,03 -0,01 0,07- 0,09-	0,03 0,01 0,06- 0,08-	0,03 0,01 0,06-	0,01
	030	•	0,14-	0,14-	0,14-	0,13-	0,12-	0,11-	0,08-	0,08
122 123 124	02s 02s		0,03 0,12- 0,48-	0,03	0,03 0,11- 0,48-	0,03	0,03	0,03 0,10- 0,48-	0,04	0,04
	020	-	0,57-	0,56-	0,56-	0,56-	0,56-	0,55-	0,48-	0,47
125 126 127	02a 02a 02a		0,06 0,16- 0,17-	0,06 0,16- 0,17-	0,06 0,16- 0,17-	0,06 0,15- 0,17-	0,06 0,15- 0,17-	0,07	0.07	0,51
	02a	-	0,27-	0,27-	0,27-	0,26-	0,26-	1,24-	0,16-	0,16

Table 3b. (Continued)

128 129	Abbreviati		4521	0,3	. 0,32	0,30	0,33			-
130	12a	=	0,85	- 0.B	- 0.85	0,8	- 0.80	- 0,75	- 0,70	- 0,6
	M58 .	-	1,32	- 1,30	- 1,31					_
131	W2n	١.	0,31	0,32	0.32	0.34				
133	112n	:	0,78	- 0,77	- 0.77	- 0,75	- 0.73 - 0.55	- 0,71	- 0.67	- 0,6
	M2n	1-	1,01	- 0,99	- 0,98	- 0,95				
134	Wie Wie	-	0,22	0,22	0,23	0,23	0,24	0,24	0,25	0,2
	Wie	-	0,36					_		
136	Wia Wia	-	0,18	0,18	0.19	0,20	0,21	0,22	0,24	0.2
	Win		0,03	0,03	-		-	-	- 0,74	0,1
138	Ma	-	0,10-			0,06			7.	0,12
139	01a 01a	-	0,06	0.06	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,07		0,10
	01a	1-	0,01-					0,07	- 0,06-	0,00
141	01s	L	0,06	0.06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,07	0,02	0,03
	01a	-			_		0,17-	0,16	- 0,14-	0,13
143	Pv		0,12-				-			0,05
144	000	-	0,02-	0.02	-	0	0,01			
146	Ono On	-	0,01-	0,01	- 0.01	0	0,01	0,03	0,05	0,07
147	Osu Osu		0,115	0,05	0,05 0,11 0,06	0,06	0,07	0,08	0,10	0,05 0,11 0,14
	0		0,18	0, 19	0,20		0,07	0,0?	0,08	0,09
150	10 1a	1	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,24	0,28	0,33	0,39	0,46
	1		0,59	0,61		0,54	0,55	0,56	0,56	0,55
151 152	110 11u		0,07	0,08	0,63	0,65	0,68	0,72	0,76	0,75
	11	The real Property lies	0,53	-	0,47	0,49	0,50	0,51	0,51	0,51
153	8		1,75	45,02	0,56	0,59	0,62	0,65	0,67	0,69
160	Two			0	0	0	0	16,41	11,02	7,30
161 162	Yn.	. 6	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
		0	, 30	0,30	. 0,31	.0,31	0,32	0,34	0,36	0,36
163	Vo2		,06	0,06	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,08
		0	,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	DESCRIPTION OF TAXABLE	0,06	0,06
165	Vo.		,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,12	0,13	0,14
1- 4 5- 18 19-143	Tope graphy oundation building	- 197		23,54 96,82-	23,26	22,84	22.25	21 45	20,46	19,28
144-153	trus ture	- 5	131-	2,83-	5.65-	5,26- 33,05	91,59-1 4,74-	3,84-	2,34-	79,04
1-153		-120	64-4	46,36	TUBER	23.63	23.09	40 44		9,20
44 - 5 - 5	Coal	0	,45	0,46	0,47	43,41-1	0,50	52,64~1	53,24-1 0,56	0,60

Table 3c. Attraction in μ Gal on Sl + ... m.

4	0-	90 AE 96 07 96 09 96 60 26 29 95 83 95 96 24 56
1	Ga G'a	27,05 26,97 26,82 26,60 26,27 25,83 25,26 24,56 0,61 0,63 0,66 0,70 0,76 0,85 0,95 1,06
2	Gq	0,61 0,63 0,66 0,70 0,76 0,85 0,95 1,06 0,96- 0,98- 1,01- 1,07- 1,15- 1,26- 1,40- 1,59
4.	01a	- 0,51- 0,55- 0,54- 0,58- 0,62- 0,68- 0,76- 0,86
		26,19 26,09 25,93 25,65 25,26 24,74 24,05 23,17
5	An .	- 47,98- 48,30- 48,84- 49,62- 50,63- 51,80- 52,99- 54,03 0,45 0,46 0,47 0,49 0,51 0,54 0,58 0,62
?	75	1 -132.82-131.75-129.87-127.02-123.04-117.87-111.58-104.28
	As	- 16,27- 16,40- 16,65- 16,97- 17,44- 18,04- 18,76- 19,55 0,22 0,22 0,23 0,23 0,24 0,25 0,27 0,29
10	As'	0,22 0,22 0,23 0,23 0,24 0,25 0,27 0,29 - 3,37- 3,43- 3,54- 3,72- 3,96- 4,28- 4,67- 5,11
-		-199,77-199,18-198,18-196,61-194,32-191,20-187,15-182,06
11	Ann	- 05 - 05 - 026 - 020 - 026 - 026 - 026
12	Ann	[- 0.32- 0.32- 0.33- 0.34- 0.36- 0.39- 0.42- 0.46
13	Ano	
15	AE	1 - 0.09- 0.09- 0.09- 0.09- 0.10- 0.10- 0.11- 0.12
15 16	An	l = 0.08= 0.08= 0.08= 0.08→ 0.09= 0.09= 0.09→ 0.09→
17	Arre.	- 0,05
		- 1,03- 1,04- 1,06- 1,09- 1,16- 1,23- 1,33- 1,47
1987		66,06 65,50 64,54 63,07 61,01 58,33 55,06 51,25 -160,22-158,57-155,73-151,27-144,97-136,58-125,97-113,09 49,59 48,96 47,86 46,17 43,78 40,59 36,57 31,69 17,30 17,15 16,88 16,45 15,81 14,93 13,75 12,22 - 0,84- 0,88- 0,86- 0,88- 0,90- 0,94- 0,97 - 0,23-
20	l ar	-160,22-158,57-155, 33-151,27-144,97-136,58-125,97-113,09 49,59 48,96 47,86 46,17 43,78 40,59 36,57 31,69
22	BLI	49,59 48,96 47,86 46,17 43,78 40,59 36,57 31,69 49,59 48,96 47,86 46,17 43,78 40,59 36,57 31,69 17,30 17,15 16,88 16,45 15,81 14,93 13,75 12,25
23	MS/a	- 0,84- 0,84- 0,85- 0,86- 0,88- 0,90- 0,94- 0,99 - 0,23- 0,23- 0,23- 0,23- 0,23- 0,23- 0,23- 0,23- 0,23-
27	02m	- 0,23
25	n	
26	H	[= 2,71- 2,67- 2,62- 2,53- 2,41- 2,23- 2,05- 1,83
27	Hg.	
28	n	37,72 37,27 36,48 35,29 33,65 31,58 29,11 26,33 3,42 3,46 3,52 3,62 3,75 3,93 4,14 4,38
29	m	1,77 1,78 1,81 1,84 1,89 1,96 2,03 2,10
30	IA	0,23 0,23 0,24 0,24 0,25 0,27 0,28 0,3
31	6	- 0.07- 0.07- 0.06- 0.05- 0.02 0 0.04 0.05
33	0	= 0.52= 0.52= 0.52= 0.52= 0.54= 0.54= 0.56
33	C1	0,14 0,14 0,14 0,15 0,15 0,15 0,12 0,1
	0	- 0,45- 0,45- 0,44- 0,42- 0,41- 0,38- 0,3
3	Siv	0,43 0,43 0,44 0,46 0,48 0,50 0,53 0,53 0,63 0,47 0,48 0,49 0,50 0,52 0,55 0,58 0,68
35	32v	0,47 0,48 0,49 0,50 0,52 0,55 0,58 0,60 0,32 0,32 0,33 0,34 0,36 0,38 0,41 0,41
37 38	\$2v	0,32 0,32 0,33 0,34 0,36 0,38 0,41 0,4 - 1,01- 1,01- 0,99- 0,98- 0,95- 0,92- 0,87- 0,86- - 0,60- 0,60- 0,60- 0,61- 0,62- 0,63- 0,64- 0,6
-	82w	- 1,29- 1,28- 1,26- 1,25- 1,21- 1,17- 1,10- 1,0
39	1124	0.60 0.61 0.62 0.64 0.67 0.71 0.75 0.7
40	120	- 0,75- 0,74- 0,72- 0,69- 0,65- 0,59- 0,51- 0,46 - 0,70- 0,71- 0,71- 0,71- 0,72- 0,72- 0,72- 0,72-
41	115m	- 0,68- 0,68- 0,69- 0,69- 0,70- 0,72- 0,74- 0,7
	112w	- 1,53- 1,52- 1,50- 1,45- 1,39- 1,32- 1,22- 1,10
43	S10	0,02 0,02 0,02 0,02 0,02 0,02 0,03 0,03
44	210	- 0,09- 0,09- 0,09- 0,09- 0,09- 0,08- 0,07- 0,07- 0,07- 0,08- 0,08- 0,08- 0,08- 0,08- 0,07
45	310	- 0,15- 0,15- 0,15- 0,15- 0,14- 0,13- 0,12- 0,1

Table 3c. (Continued)

No.	Abbreviation	-	0,00 m	V,04 B	0,11 8	0,22 =	0,38 n	0,60 m	0,89 m	1,26
46 47 48	Nio Nio	:	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,0
	M10	-	0,15-					-	0,07-	0,0
50 51	53e 53e 53e		0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,16	0,17	0,18	0,1
	33w	-	0,31-		_				0,44-	0,4
52	Stw	-	0,24-							0,10
53	23a		0,01	0,01	0,01				199	0,1
53 54 55	136 \$36	:	0,02-	0,01-	0,01-		0,02	0,02	0,02	0,00
	830	-	0,06-	0,05-	0,05-	0,04-		0,04-	-	0,04
56	1/3w	-	0,35-	0,35-	0,35-	0,36-	0,36-	0,36-	0,03-	0,02
57 58	N30 N30	-	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,05
	N30		0,07-	0,07-	0,07-	0,07-	0,06-	0,06-	0,05-	0,09
59 60 61	33a 53a 53a		0,50 0,10 2,11-	0,51 0,11 2,11-	0,51	0,53	0,54	0,56	0,59	0,62
	53a	-	1,51-	1,49-	2,09-	2,07-	2,03-	1,96-	1,90-	1,80
63	#3a #3a		1,41	1,42	1,45	1,49	1,31-	1,62	1,03-	1,78
	N3a		0,53-	0,53-	0,50-	1,97-		2,01-	2,05-	2,08
64	Stw		0.10	0,10	0,10	0,48-	0,44-	0,39-	0,35-	0,30
65 66 67	Ster Ster	:	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,10 0,02 0,37- 0,24-	0,11	0,11	0,42	0,13 0,06 0,31
- 1	Stw	-	0,50-	0,49-	0,24-			0,24-	0,240	0,24
68	S4m S4m		0.21	0,21	0,22	0,48-	0,46-	0,44-	0,41-	0,36
70	Sta Sta	:	0,04 0,28- 0,58-	0,04 0,27- 0,58-	0,04 0,27- 0,58-	0,05 0,26- 0,58-	0,06	0,08	0,10	0,28 0,12 0,18
- [SAm	-	0,61-	0,60-	0,59-	0,57-	0,53-	0,57-	0,56-	0,54
72 73	SAo SAo		0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,47-	0,41-	0,32
8	54o	:	0,11-	0,11-	0,11-	0,11-	0,01	0,01	0.01	0.01
-	500	-	0,09-	0,09-	0,09-	0,09-	0,09-	0,09-	0,08-	0,09
76	When	-	0,17-	0,16-	0,16-	0,16-	0,15-	0,15-	0,14-	0,13
77	Hay Hay	•	0,19 0,42- 0,29-	0,19 0,41- 0,29-	0,20 0,41- 0,29-	0,21	0,22 0,40- 0,29-	0,25 0,38- 0,30-	0,28	0,31 0,35 0,30
	3PW	•	0,52-	0,51-	0,90-	0,48-	0,47-	0,43-	0,30-	
10 11	Na Na		0,56 0,42- 0,85-	0,57. 0,42- 0,85-	0,59	0,63	0,68	0,74	0,83	0,34
	194m	-	The same of the sa		0,66-	0,84-	0,84-	0,53-	0,83-	0,81
3			0.04	0,04	0,04	0,61-	0,04	0,45-	0,32-	0,16
4		-	7,06-	1,06-	1,06-	0,09-	0,09-	0,09-	0,08-	0.08
				1,11-	1,11-	1,11-	1,11-	1,11-	1,10-	1,07
5	04s	-	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	1,09
	04m	40	0,03-		0,03-	0,03-	- 4 - 1	-101-	AT DAM	0,04

Table 3c. (Continued)

100.	bbreviation	+0,00 E	0,04 m	0,11 m (),22 m (),38 m (,60 m (,89 m 1	,26 =
87 88 89 90	03m . 03m 03m	0,06 0,01 - 0,23 - 0,09	0,06 0,01 - 0,23-	0,06 0,01 0,23 0,09	0,06 0,02 0,22- 0,09-	0,06 0,02 0,22- 0,09-	0,07 0,03 0,21- 0,09-	0,07 0,03 0,20- 0,09-	0,08 0,04 0,18 0,09
91	03m	- 0,25- 0,18	0,25-	0,25-	0,23-	0,22-	0,20-	0,18-	0,16
93	The The	- 0,33 - 0,40	- 0,33-	0,32-	0,19 0,32- 0,40-	0,20	0,22 0,29- 0,40-	0,24 0,27- 0,40-	0,26 0,24 0,40
	The	- 0,55		0,54-	0,53-	0,50-	0,47-	0,43-	0,33
94 95 96	VSa VSa VSa	1,58 0,54 - 4,29	1,59 0,36 - 4,29-	1,60 0,41 4,29-	1,62 0,48 4,28-	1,64 0,58 4,27-	1,67 0,72 4,24	1,70 0,89 4,19-	1,71
	103m	- 2,37		2,28-	2,18-	2,05-	1,85-	1,60-	4,10
97	T3a T3a	- 0,24	- 0.23-	C,23- 0,46-	0,22-	0,21-	0,19-	0,16-	0,13
	W3m	- 0,70	0,69-	0,69-	0,68-	0,67-	0,65-	0,62-	0,59
99 100	03a 03a	- 0,04	- 0,09-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0.03
-	03a	- 0,13		0,13-	0,13-	0,12-	0,12-	0,12-	0,11
101 102 103	Wa Wa	0,27 - 0,68 - 0,49	0,27 - 0,67- - 0,49-	0,28 0,66- 0,50-	0,30 0,65- 0,50-	0,32	0,36	0,40	0,45
	The.	- 0,90		0,88-	0,85-	0,50-	0,50-	0,51-	0,51
104 105 100	04a 04a 04a	0,04 - 0,15 - 0,11	0,04	0,04 0,15- 0,11-	0.04	0,04	0.05	0,05	0,62
	04a	- 0,22	0,22-	0,22-	0,10-	0,10-	0,10-	0,10-	0,10
107 108 109 110	04s 04s 04s	0,03 0,01 - 0,14 - 0,09	0,03	0,03 0,01 0,13- 0,09-	0.03 0.01 0.13- 0.09-	0,03 0,01 0,13- 0,09-	0,19- 0,03 0,01 0,12- 0,09-	0,18- 0,03- 0,01 0,12- 0,09-	0,16 0,04 0,02 0,11 0,09
	04s	- 0,19		0,18-	0,18-	0, 18-	0,17-	0,16-	0,15
111 112 113 114	Pie Pie Pie	0,18 0,03 - 0,71 - 0,37	0,18 0,03 0,71- 0,37-	0,19 0,04 0,70- 0,37-	e,19 0,05 0,69- 0,37-	0,20 0,06 0,68- 0,37-	0,21 0,07 0,66- 0,37-	0,22 0,09 0,63- 0,37-	0,24
	Wes	- 0,87-		0,84-	0,82-	0,79-	0,75-	0,69-	0,62
115 116 117	13a 13a 13a	0,10	0,10 0,02 - 0,45-	0,10 0,02 0,45-	0,10 0,02 0,45	0,11	0,11	0,12 0,05 0,42-	0,12
	¥30	- 0,33-		0,33-	0,32-	0,30-	0,28-	0,25-	0,22
118 119 120 121	03e 03e 03e	0,02 - 0,06-	0,02	0,02 0,06- 0,08-	0,02	0,02 0,06- 0,08-	0,02 0,01 0,05- 0,07-	0,02 0,01 0,05- 0,07-	0,03
	030	- 0,12-		0,12-	0,12-	0,11-	0,10-	0,09-	0,07
122 123 124	02e 02s 02e	- 0,02 - 0,09-	0.02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03 0,07- 0,46-	0,03
	020	- 0,54-		0,53-	0,52-	0,52-	0,51-	0,50-	0,50
125 126 127	02a 02a 02a	0,07 - 0,20- - 0,20-	0,07	0,07 0,19- 0,20-	0,08 0,19- 0,20-	0,08	0,09	0,09	0, 10
4	02a	- 0,33-		0,32-	0,31-	0,20-	0,19-	0,19-	0,19

Table 3c. (Continued)

128	12 i	+0,00 m							
129	12a 12a	- 0,13 - 0,55-	0,55-	0,13 0,43- 0,55-	0,14	0,14	0,15 0,38- 0,57-	0,16	0,17
200	W2s	- 0,86-		0,84-		0,82-	0,80-	0,77-	0,73
131	112a	- 1,60-	0,78	0,79	0,82	0.85	0,90	0,95	1,01
133	W2n	- 0,77-	1,59-	1,58-	0,78-	1,52-	0,81-	0,83-	0,8
	112a	- 1,60-	1,58-	1,57-	1,52-	1,47-	1,30-	1,28-	1,1
134 135	Wie Wie	- 0,30	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,11	0,11	0,12	0,12
	Tie .	- 0,0-	-	0,20-		0,17-	0,15-	0,12-	0,10
136	Wa Wa	- 0,26-	0.44	0.45	0.42	0,49	0,51	0,55	0,2
	Win	0,18	0,18	0,19	0,21	0,22	0,24	0,28	0,3
138	Ma	- 0,16-			0,16-	0,16-	0,16-	0,16-	0,1
139	01a 01a	- 0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,10	0,11	0,11	0,1
	01a	0	0	0	0	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,0
141 142	01s 01s	- 0,13-	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,0
	01s	- 0,09-		0,09-	0,08-	0,07-	0,06-	0,05-	0,0
143	Tv .	- 0,10-		0,09-	0,09-	0,08-	0,08-	0,07-	0,00
144	080	- 0,04-	0,03-	0,02	0	0,02	0,05	0,09	0,14
146	On.	0.11	0,12	0.13	0,15	0,02	0,05	0,09	0,14
148	Osu.	0,18	0,18	0,18	0,19	0,20	0,20	0,21	0,2
	0	0,39	0,42	0,45	0,53	0,61	0,6,	0,81	0,9
149 150	10 1u	28,50 6,58	24,91 6,26	19,70	13,90	8,93	3,45	3,30	2,0
	1	35,0%	31,17	25,45	18,97	13,20	8,91	5,98	4,0
151 152	110 11u	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,05	0,06	0,07	0,08
	11	0,23	0,23	0,24	0,25	0,28	0,30	0,32	0,34
153		0,75	0,77	0,81	0,86	0,93	1,01	1,08	1,12
160 161 162	Tru .	0.02	0,02	0,02 0,48	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02
		0,49	0,50	0,50	0,52	0,53	0,55	0,57	0,60
163 164	Yo1 Yo2	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,06
1-5		0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,91	0,11	0,11
165	To	0,03	-0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0,05	0,05	0,06
1-5-	Topography Foundation Building	-200.80-	2%,09 200,22	25,93	25,65	25,26 195,48-1	24,74	24,05	23, 17 63, 53
19-1	3 close pill	1 3/4.45	32,59	4,58- 26,95	4,18-	3,53-	2,50- 10,91	0,95+	7,76
1-1	53	-113,08-	146,33~	150,94		158, 73-1	59.28-1	8,19	6,42
160-1	65 Coal	0.51	0,62	0,63	0,65	0,67	0,70	0,73	0,77

Table 3d. Attraction in μ Gal on S2 + ... m.

No.							0,38 = (, 69 1	,20
1 2	Ga G'a	-	9,59	29,55	29,47	29,35	29,18	28,94	28,63	28,2
234	Ge	-	0,13-	0,14-	0.15~	0,17-	0,03	0,04	0,05	0,07
4	6.8	-	0,04-	0,04-	0,05-	0,06-	0,07-	0,08-	0,10-	0,12
		2	9,43	29,38	29,29	29,14	28,94	28,67	28,30	27,84
5	An An'	- 1	2,88-	13, 13-	13,57-	14,24-	15,17-	16,35-	17,77-	19,32
2	14		0, 12 1, 95-	0,13	0,13	0,14	0,15	0,16	0,18	0,21
?	An '		0.87-	0,89-	0,91-	0.95-	1,01-	1,09-	2,93- 1,20-	3, 31 1, 34
2	An'		0,87-	0,02	0.02	0.02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03
10	A'e	-	0,09-	0,10-	0,10-	0,12-	0,14-	0,16-	0,20-	0,24
44			5,65-		16,51-			20,04-	21,90-	23,97
11	Anw		1,58- 0,06-	1,62-	1,69-	1,80-	1,96~	2,15-	2,37-	2,61
13	Ano	-	0,04-	0,04-	0,06-	0,07-	0,08-	0,09-	0,10-	0,12
14	AA	-	0.06-	0,06-	0.07-	0,07-	0,08-	0.09-	0,10-	0,07
15	46		0.03-	0,04-	0.04-	0.04-	0,04-	0,05-	0,06-	0,00
17	Ama	- 1	0.02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02
18	Awo	-	0,05-	0,06-	0,07-	0,08-	0,11-	0,14-	0,17-	0,76
		•	2,43-	2,50-	2,61-	2,76-	3,01-	3,29-	3,62-	3,96
19	3		0,60	0,61	0,63	0,66	0,70	0,76		0.93
20	BI	-	3,03	8,26-	8,19-	8,06-	7,88~	7,63-	7,29-	6,85
22	BII		1,99	1.98	1,95	2,91	2,83	2,71	2,55	2,34
23	W2m	- 1	0,21-	1,98	0,21-	0,21-	0,21-	1,77	0,21-	0,21
24	02a		0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05
-	1		2,95-	2,92-	2,90-	2,84-	2,76-	2,65-	2,49-	2,31
25 26	I.P	- 1	0,23	0,23	0,24	0,25	0,26	0,29	0,31	0,35
27	Hg	-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,02-	0,02
	1		0,19	0,19	0,20	0,21	0,22	0,24	0,26	0,29
28	11		0,11	0,12	0,12	0,13	0,14	0,15	0,17	0,19
29	III		0,21	0,22	0,23	0,24	0,25	0,27	0,30	0,33
30	14		0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,05
31	Çb	- 1	-80.0	0,08-	0,08-	0,07-	0,06-	0,05-	0,04-	0,02
33	Ch C1	-	0,29-	0,29-	0.29-	0.29-	0,29-	0,29-	0,29-	0,29
33	C		0,09	0,09	0,09	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08
34	Ste		0,28-	0,28-	0,28-	0,28-	0,27-	0,26-	0,25-	0,23
35	A Sauce S		0,04	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,07	0,07
34	S2u		,06,0	0,06	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,08	0,09	0,11
57	S2y	4	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,06
77	52v		19-	0,19-	0,19-	0,19-	0, 19-	0,19-	0,24-	0,22
	. S24.	-	0,44-	0,43-	0,42-	0,42-	0,41-	0,39-	0,37-	0,34
39	3/2w	- (0,14	0.14	0.15	0,16		0,20	0.22	0,25
40	35A 35A	: !	0,41-	0,40-	0,40-	0,39-	0,18 0,37- 0,38-	0,35-	0,35-	0,28
42	NSA.	= 1	0,41- 0,38- 0,34-	0,40- 0,38- 0,34-	0,40-	0,16 0,39- 0,38- 0,34-	0,38-	0,38-	0,38-	0,37
	M2w		,99-	0,98-	0,97-	0,95-	0,91-	0,87-	0,35-	.0,35

Table 3d. (Continued)

_	Abbreviation	H		-,o- a	O, 11 E	0,22 B	0,38 a	0,60 m	0,89 m	1,26
45 45	31e. 31e 31e	:	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-				0,0
	310	-	0,04-						0,02-	0,0
46	Mo		0	0	a	0,04-	_	0,04-	0,04-	0,0
47	E1o	-	0,03-	0,03-			0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0
10	Mio	-	0,02-				0,02-	0,02-	2,02-	
49	53v	-	0,05-	0,05-		0,04-	0,04-	0,04-		
50 51	\$3e \$3e		0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,0
	S3w	-	0,09-	0,09-				0,11-	0,11-	0,10
52	Sty		0,07-	0,07-	0,09-			0,09-	0,09-	0,08
53	\$30		0,07	0,07	0,06-	0,06-	0,06-	0,06-	0,05-	0,0
5A 55	\$3e \$3o	-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0	0	. 0
	830	-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01
56	113w	-	0,34-	0,34-	0,34-	0,34-	0,34-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01
57 58	N30 N30	-	0,03-	0,03-	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,35-	0,35-	0,35
	N30	-	0,03-	0,03-	0,02-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03
59	53a		0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02
61	53n 53n	Ξ	0,01-	0,01	0,13-	0,19-	0,19-	0,18-	0,03	0,03
	53m	-	0,19-	0,19-	0,18-	0,17-	0,17-	0,16-	0,14-	0,16
63	113m 115m	-	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,07	0.08	0,09
	ИЗи	-	0,23-	0,23-	0,23-	0,22-	0,22-	0,20-	0,27-	0,26
64 65	Ste		0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,19-	0,17
66	SAw SAw	:	0,10-	0,10-	0,10- 0,07-	0,09-	0,09-	0.09-	0,09-	0,02
	Stw		0,16-	0,16-	0,16-	0,15-	0,07-	0,07-	0,07-	0,0?
58	Sta		0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,14-	0,14-	0,14-	0,13
70	S4a S4a	-	0,04-	0	0	0	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03
ř	Sta		0,09-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,03-	0,03
_	Ste	-	0,11-	0,11-	0,11-	0,41-	0,11-	0,11-	0,10-	0,08
2	SAo SAo	- 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,08
5	SAQ SAO	:	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,01
	Sho	•	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02
6	No		0,57	0.61	0.67	0,77		1.00	0,04-	0,03
6		:	1,96-	1,96-	1,96-	1,97-	0,90 1,97- 0,60-	1,09 1,98- 0,62-	1,32 1,98- 0,63-	1,59
_	No.		1,97-	1,93-	1,88-	1,79-	1,67-	1,51-	1,29-	1.03
9 0 1	Nan Nan	:	0,20-	0,08	0,09 0,20- 0,39-	0,10 0,19- 0,39-	0,12	0,15	0,18	0,22
t	MA.	_		0,39-			0,39-	0,39-	0,16-	0,37
	1		-10.	4121-	0,50~	0,48-	0,46-	0,42-	0,36-	0,30

Table 3d. (Continued)

100	bbreviation	-	C				0,38 m (,60 m	0,89 m	1,26 :
82 83 84	270 G	:	1,004	1,00-	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01 0,03- 1,04-	0,01	0,0
	200	-	1,01-	1,04	1,01-	1,04-	1,05-	1,06-	1,05-	1,0
85 86	04a 04a		0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-		1,1
	044	-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,0
\$78.5°9	20		0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,0
90	0 M	:	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,04-	0,0
	03m		0,06-	0,06-	0,06-	0,06-	0,06-	0,06-	0,02-	0,0
7,023	Pla Pla		0,10	0,11	0.11	0,12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0,0
73	No.	-	0,37-	9,3/-	0,37-	8.37-	0,37	0,37-	0,35-	0, X
68	We We	•	0,65-	0,64-	0,63-	0,62-	0,60-	0,58-	0,55-	0,45
202		-	0,11	0,11	0,12	0,12	0,13	0,14	0,15	901
96	13h	•	0,82-	0,62-	9,82-	0,81-	0,81-	0,79-	0,02	0,04
-	V3m	•	0,74-	0,74-	0,72-	0,71-	0,69-	0,65-	0,61-	0,5
77	13a	-	0,34-	0,33-	0,33-	0,32-	0,31-	0,29-	0,27-	0,24
	13a		0,80-	0,79-	0,79-	0,70-	0,47-	0,47-	0,48-	0,44
100	03a 03a	-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0.01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,75-	0,72
	03a		0,04-	0.01-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,03-	0,02-	0,02
101 102 103	Pia Pia	:	3,63-	1,89 3,65- 0,98-	3,42	3,69-	1.91	3,29	3,00-	3,3
	The '		3,38-	3,35-	3,22-	-	7,07-	1,04-	1,07-	1,11
104	04a		0	0	2,42	3,05-	2,82-	2,51-	2,10-	1,61
104 105 104	04a 04a	:	0,05-	0.05-	0,05-	0.05-	0,05-	0,01	0,05-	0,01
	04a	-	0,09-	0,09-	0,09-	0,00-	0,08-	0,08-	0,07-	0,07
107 108 109	04s 04s		0,01-	0,04-	0,04-	:	0	0,01	0,01	0,01
110	94a	-	0,03	0,03-	0,03-	0,04-	0,04-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03
	Ote		0,07-	0,07-	0,07-	0,07-	0,06-	0,06-	0,05-	0,04
112	We .		0.04	0,01-	0,01-	0,04	0.04	9,05	0.05	0,06
13	Pla Dis	:	0,01-	0,38-	0,27-	0,01	0,27-	0,26-	0,01 0,25- 0,16-	3,24
	We		0,41-	0,41-	0,40-	0,40-	0,39-	0,37-	0,35-	0,16
15 18 17	1750 1750 1754		0,01	0,01	0,01	0.01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
"	V3a		0,08-	0,48-	0,09-	0,09-	0,09-	0,08-	0,08-	0,08
118	030	1	0	0	0	0,00-	0,08-	0,07-	0,07-	0,07
19 19 20 20 20	030	:	0,01- 0,02-	0,01-	0,01- 0,02-	0,01- 0,02-	0.01-	0,01-	0,01- 0,02-	0,07
- 1	05a		0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,02

Table 3d. (Continued)

No. Ab	previation	+0,00 m	0,04 m	0,11 m	0,22 m	0,38 m	0,60 m	0,89 m	1,26 :
122 123 124	02e 02e 02e	- 0,02 - 0,10	- 0,02- - 0,10-	0,02-	0.02-	0.02	0,02-	0,02	0,01
400	02s	- 0,12			0,12-	0,12-			
125 126 127	02a 02a 02a	- 0,06 - 0,06	- 0.06-		0,01			0,01	0,0
	02a	- 0,11						THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	
128 129 130	12 a 12 a 12 a	- 0,01 - 0,06 - 0,10	- 0.06-	0,01 0,06- 0,10-	0,01	0,01	0,01	0.01	0.0
	120	- 0,15							
131 132 133	2a 2a 2a	0,14 - 0,63 - 0,39	- 0,67-	0,15	0,16	0,17	0,19	0,22	0,25
	M20	- 0,93	- 0,92-						
134 135	Pie Pie	- 0,03	7	0,03-	0,03-	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
474	Wis .	- 0,03			0,03-	0,02-	0,02-		
136 137	Wig Wig	- 0,05	- 0,05-	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,06-	0,05	0,00
	Wa	- 0,03		0,03-	0,03-				0,05
138	Ma	- 0,03	- 0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-		0,03
139	01a 01a	- 0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0.02
45.4	01a .	- 0,01	- 0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-		
142	01s 01s	- 0,02		0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,01
143	O1e Du	- 0,02		0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,01
153	8	- 0,42	0,42-	0,41-	0,40-	0, 39-	0,36-	0,34-	0,30
160	Tro	0,03	0,04	0,05	0,06	0	•	•	•
161 162	Pru Ya	1,93	0,42 1,95	1,98	0,45	0.08 0.47 2.07	0,10 0,50 2,14	0,52 2,20	0,14 0,53 2,26
444		2,38	2,41	2,47	2,53	2,62	2,74	2,84	2,93
163	Yo2	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
	41	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,02
165	Vo	0	0	0	•	•	0	0,01	0,01
5- 10 19-143 144-153	Topography Foundation Fuilding structure Close-pill	- 18,09- - 17,12-	16,94-	29,29 19,12- 16,60-	29, 14 20, 11- 16, 11-	28,94 21,54- 15,42-	28,67 23,33- 14,44-	28,30 25,52- 13,15-	
1-133		- 2.77	6,03-	6,43-	7,08-	8,02-	9,10-	10,37-	11,62
160~165	Coal	2,40	2,43	2,49	2,55	2,64	2,76	2,87	2,96

Table 3e. Attraction in μ Gal on S6 + ... m.

.	bbreviation	40,00 = 0,04 = 0,11 = 0,22 = 0,38 = 0,60 = 0,09 = 1,26 a
1234	Ga Ga Ga G's	- 2,85- 2,81- 2,74- 2,62- 2,45- 2,21- 1,88- 1,45 - 1,72- 1,70- 1,67- 1,62- 1,55- 1,43- 1,25- 0,99 4,68 4,60 4,44 4,19 3,82 3,29 2,57 1,63 14,01 14,10 14,26 14,52 14,91 15,47 16,28 17,54
567	An An	14,12 14,19 14,29 14,47 14,73 15,12 15,72 16,73 1,29 1,24 1,14 1,00 0,79 0,50 0,11- 0,38 - 0,02- 0,02- 0,02- 0,01- 0,01
2000	As As' A's	45,03 40,57 32,78 20,55 2,78-21,64-53,96-95,53 -0,05-0,04-0,04-0,02 0 0,02 0,06 0,10 33,10 33,45 34,08 35,10 36,67 39,01 42,43 47,38
	1	83,69 79,36 91,80 59,99 42,90 19,55- 10,98- 49,71
141747474	Ann Ann An An An An An An An An	0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.02 0.01 0 0.03 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.01 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0 0 0.01 0.01 0.01
		0,10 0,09 0,08 0,07 0,06 0,04 0,02 0
FARNIA	B BI BII W2m O2m	- 0,43- 0,39- 0,33- 0,23- 0,09 0,10 0,36 0,68 - 25,23- 25,18- 25,08- 24,93- 24,71- 24,38- 23,92- 23,28 10,69 10,65 10,60 10,50 10,36 10,15 9,87 9,49 5,73 5,71 5,67 5,60 5,51 5,38 5,21 4,98 - 0,35- 0,35- 0,35- 0,35- 0,35- 0,36- 0,37- 0,37 - 0,09- 0,09- 0,09- 0,09- 0,09- 0,09- 0,09
	1	- 9,68- 9,65- 9,58- 9,50- 9,37- 9,20- 8,94- 8,59
25	IP HE	- 0,17- 0,16- 0,13- 0,09- 0,04 0,04 0,15 0,28 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0,01- 0,01 0 0 0 - 0,01- 0,01- 0,01- 0,02- 0,02
	1	- 0,17- 0,16- 0,13- 0,10- 0,05 0,03 0,12 0,25
25	11	- 0,12- 0,11- 0,10- 0,09- 0,07- 0,04 0 0,06
30	III	- 0,02- 0,02- 0,02- 0,02- 0,01 0 0,01 0,03
R FOLD	Ob Ob	- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01 0 0 0 0,01 - 0,06- 0,06- 0,06- 0,06- 0,06- 0,06- 0,05- 0,05 - 0,14- 0,14- 0,14- 0,14- 0,14- 0,14- 0,14- 0,14- 0,14- 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,04 0,04 0,04
	0	- 0,15- 0,15- 0,15- 0,15- 0,15- 0,16- 0,15- 0,15
34	81w	- 0,24- 0,23- 0,22- 0,20- 0,17- 0,12- 0,07 0
35	Ma	- 0,12- 0,11- 0,11- 0,10- 0,08- 0,06- 0,03 0
76 77 78	\$2v \$2v \$2v	- 0,48- 0,46- 0,44- 0,40- 0,34- 0,25- 0,14 0,01 - 2,36- 2,36- 2,37- 2,38- 2,39- 2,41- 2,43- 2,45 - 0,51- 0,51- 0,51- 0,52- 0,53- 0,54- 0,55- 0,57
	\$2v	- 3,35- 3,33- 3,32- 3,30- 3,26- 3,20- 3,12- 3,01
37.95 45.53	112v 112v 112v 112v	- 0,12- 0,11- 0,11- 0,10- 0,08- 0,06- 0,03 0 - 0,55- 0,55- 0,55- 0,54- 0,53- 0,52- 0,51- 0,46 - 0,36- 0,36- 0,36- 0,36- 0,36- 0,37- 0,37- 0,37- - 0,31- 0,31- 0,32- 0,32- 0,32- 0,32- 0,33- 0,33
	354	- 1,34- 1,33- 1,33- 1,32- 1,25- 1,27- 1,24- 1,18
43 45	310 310 310	- 0,06- 0,06- 0,06- 0,06- 0,06- 0,06- 0,05
	81a	- 0,10- 0,10- 0,10- 0,10- 0,10- 0,10- 0,09- 0,08

Table 3e. (Continued)

No.	Abbreviation	+0,00	m 0,04	n 0,11 n	0,22 =	0,38 m	0,60 m	0,89 m	1,26 :
46	N10 N10	- 0,0	6- 0,0	6- 0.06	0	0	0	٥	•
4.8	Mo	- 0,0	3- 0,0	3- 0,03	- 0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,05-	0,0
49	371e	- 1,6						0,08-	0,00
50	53w	- 3.5	2- 3.5	7- 1.25 5- 3.60 4- 2.27	- 3,66-	3.75-	0,39	3,91-	2,3
51	33w	- 2,2	2- 2,2			2,40-	2,51-	2,67-	3,84
52	Siw .	7,3	-				5,97-	5,24-	4,30
	330	- 1,4	5- 1,4	5- 1,44	- 1,43-	1,41-	1,37-	1,33-	1,20
53 54 55	\$30 \$30	- 0,0	2- 0,0	2- 0,02- 3- 0,03-	- 0,02- - 0,63-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02
	\$30	- 0,0					0,05-	0,03-	0,03
56	NOW .	- 0,1	3- 0,1	5- 0,13·			0,13-	0,13-	0,13
577 58	1130 1130	- 0,0	5- 0,0	5- 0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0	0
	H30	- 0,0				0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,04
59 60	53a 53a	- 0.0	6- 0.0	- 0,05	0.03-	0,01	0.01	0,05	
61	33a	- 0,6	2- 0.6	- 0,61- - 2,02-	0.79~	0.58-	0,55-	0,50-	0,09
	83a	- 2,6	When the same of t		-	2,63-	2,59-	2,07-	2,08
62	#3a #3a	- 0,0	5- 0,20	0,03	0.03-	0,03-	0,02-	0,01	2,43
	N3m	- 0,3	0- 0,30			0,29-	0,28-	0,26-	0,25
6A 65	Ster .	- 0.45	- 0.45	- 0.38-	0,27-	0.11	0.12	0,41	0,25
66	SAW	- 3,2	- 2 00	- 3.27-	2,05-	2.01-	1,95- 3,46-	1.64-	7,66
67	SAu	- 0,5	- 0,60	- 0,60-	0,61-	3,37- 0,62-	0,63-	3,58-	3,73
58	Ste	- 6,39				6, 11-	5,92-	5,66-	5,30
59	S4m '	- 0,00	- 0,00	0.05-	0.04-	0,01	0,02	0,05	0,10
70	SAm. SAm	- 0,36 - 0,7 - 0,7	- 0,37 - 0,71 - 0,72	- 0,37-	0,36- 0,70- 0,72-	0,34- 0,70- 0,72-	0,52-	0,29-	0,25
	Sta	- 1,87			1,82-	1,77-	1,72-	1,65-	0,66
73	34o 34o	- 0,02	0 00	0	0	0 .	0	0	.0
7	540	- 0,10	- 0.10	- 0,02-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01
9	Sto	- 0,07		- 0,07-	0,06-	0,00~	0,06-	0,10-	0,09
76	Mu	- 0,19				0,17-	0,17-	0,17-	0,16
?	. Rive	- 0,16	- 0.16	- 0,05-	0.16-	0,04-	0,04-	0,03-	0,02
•	MAW	- 0,11	- 0,77	- 0,11-	0,11-	0,16-	0,11-	0,11-	0,15
9.	The The	- 0,32			0,31-	0,31-	0,30-	0,29-	0,28
10	Man .	- 0,11	- 0,08 - 0,11	- 0.11-	0,07-	0,07-	0,06-	0.05-	0,03
11	JPA .	- 0,19	- 0,19	- 0,19-	0,19-	0,19-	0,19-	0,10-	0,09
2	Ma Mo	- 0,38			0,37-	0,36~	0,35-	0,33-	0,31
3	270	- 0,01	- 0,01	- 0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01	0
*	200	- 0,04 - 0,32		- 0,32-	0,32-	0,32-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04
- 1	3940	- 0,37	- 0,37	- 0,37-	0,37-	0,37-	0,37-	0,37-	0,36

Table 3e. (Continued)

No.	bbreviatio	+	0,00 m	0,04 m	0,11 a	0,22 =	0.36 a	0.60 =	0.89 -	4.24
85	OAm OAm		0,03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	04m		0,03							
87	03m		0	0		0	0,02		0,02	0,02
88 99 90	05	1:	0,02	0,02	- 0,02	- 0.02	0.02-	. 0,02-	0,02-	. 0 04
90	03m	-	0,04	0,11	0,11	- 0.11.	- 0,11-	0,11-	0,11-	0.10
	03m	-	0,17-	0,17						9,04
91	The	-	0.25-	0.24	0.23	0.20	4 47-			
92	Wa.		0,99-	0,99	0.99-	0.98-	0.98-	0,98-	0.97	0.95
	Pia	-	1,74		-			0,52	0,53	0,54
94	10a		0,10-						1,57-	1,49
95 95	13a	-	0,54-	0.53	0,53 1,81	0,05-	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,16
30	13a	-	1,80-				1,85	1,84-	1,86-	0,37
97	#3a		2,44-				2,34-		2,21-	
90	13a	-	0,08-	0,08-				0,07-	0,07-	0,07
	V34	-	0,21-						0,12-	0,12
99	03a	-	0,01-	-		-		0,19-	0,19-	0,19
100	03n	Ŀ	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-			0,01-	0,01-	
404	03a	•	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-		0,04-	0,04-	0,03-	0,03
101	WA.	-	0,15-		0,14-	0.13-	0,12-	0,11-	0,09-	0,04
103	Pha	=	0,46-		0,46-	0.46-	0,46-	0,45-	0,44-	0,06
	· Wa	•	0,90-			0,88-	THE RESERVE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	0,29-	0,29-	0,29
104	04a	-	0,01-			-		0,85-	0,82-	0,78
105	04a	-	0.08-	0,08-	0,98-	0,05-	0,01-	0,01-	0.01-	0,01
	04a		0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,04
107	04 n		0,11	0, 14-	0,14-	0,14-	0,14-	0,14-	0,13-	0,13
108	048	-	0.02-	0,01-	9,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0	0	•
109	04s	-	0,10-	0,10-	0,10-	0.70-	0,10-	0,01-	0,01-	0,07
	040		0,18-	0,06-	0,06-	0,00-	0,064	0,06-	0,06-	0,06
111	The .				0,17-	0,17-	0,17-	0,17-	0,17-	0,16
112 113	The .	-	7,62-	3,14- 7,68- 6,23-	7.77-	7,90-	0,76	8,32-	2,87	5,18 8,35 7,99
146	Pio.	-	6,18-	6,23-	7, 77- 6, 32-	6,45-	6,66-	6,97-	8,47-	2,99
	Me	- 1	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	17,85-	0,81-	0,82-	0,83-	0,85-	0,88-	0,92
115	¥3e		0,42-	0.38-	17,57-	17,09-	16,36-		13,88~	12,08
16	. #3e	400	7.37-	1,57-	0,32- 1,57- 2,06-	1,56-	1,55-	0,10 1,52- 2,22-	0,55 1,45 2,31	1,33
7	13e		2,03-	2,04-		2,10-	2,15-	2,22-	2,31-	2,44
18	03e	•	4,02-	3,99-	3,95-	3,89-	3,79-	3,64-	3,41-	3,12
19	030	-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0	0	0	0 .	
20 21	03a 03a	-	0,05-	0,05~	0,05-	0,01-	0,01-	0,07-	0,01-	0,01
-	034		0,04~	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04
22	020	-	0,10-	0,10-	0,10-	0,10-	0,10-	0,10-	0,09-	0,09
23	024		0,08-	0,08-	0,08-	0.08-		0	0	•
24	050	4	0,20-	0,20-	0,20-	0,08-	0,08-	0,08-	0,08-	0,07
	050		0,26-	0,28-	0,28-	0,28-	0,20-	41-4-	0,28-	0,20

Table 3e. (Continued)

bbrevietion	+0,90 m 0,04 m 0,11 m 0,22 m 0,38 m 0,60 m 0,89 m 1,26
02a 02a 02a	- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
02a	- 0.15- 0.45- 0.40- 0.40- 0.00- 0.00- 0.00-
12s 12s 12s	- 0,10- 0,09- 0,07- 0,05- 0,02 0,02 0,08 0,1 - 1,69- 1,69- 1,69- 1,69- 1,69- 1,69- 1,68- 1,6
120	- 2 No. 2 No
12a	
W2a	- 0.19- 0.19- 0.19- 0.19- 0.27- 0.27- 0.27- 0.26- 0.2
M2a	- 0.56- 0.50- 0.50- 0.10
Wie Wie	- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01 0 0 0,01 0,01
Wia	- 0.39- 0.59- 0.30- A 10- A 10- A
Pla Pla	- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01 0
Ma	- 0.05- 0.05- 0.05- 0.05- 0.05
Ma	- 0.03- 0.03- 0.03- 0.03- 0.03- 0.03- 0.03
01a 01a	- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01 0 0 0 0
01a	- 0.03- 0.03- 0.03- 0.03- 0.02- 0.02- 0.02- 0.02-
01a 01a	- 0,11- 0,11- 0,11- 0,11- 0,11- 0,11- 0,11-
01s	- 0,11- 0,11- 0,11- 0,11- 0,11- 0,11- 0,10- 0,10
Dr	- 0,50- 0,50- 0,50- 0,49- 0,48- 0,47- 0,45- 0,45
8	- 0,04- 0,04- 0,04- 0,04- 0,03- 0,03- 0,03-
	0,33- 0,31- 0,43- 0,31- 0,12 0,13 0,46 0,82
6p	12,41 10,78 8,49 5,99 3,86 2,36 1,01 8,85 6,31 5,50 4,25 2,78 1,57 0,82 9,63 0,23
6	18,72 16,28 12,74 8,77 5,43 3,18 1,84 1,08
7	0.43 0.43 0.44 0.44 0.70- 0.71- 0.70- 0.67- 0.61
Gp.	- 0,25- 0,25- 0,25- 0,26- 0,26- 0,25- 0,25-
Two	0.05 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.07 0.07 0.07 0.07
Yes.	0 0 0,01 0,01 0,02 0,03 0,05
	0 0 0 0,01 0,01 0,02 0,03 0,05
Vo2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	0 0 0,01 0,02
-	- 6,05- 0,05- 0,05- 0,05- 0,04- 0,04- 0,03- 0,02
Building	14,12 14,19 14,29 14,47 14,73 15,12 15,72 16,73 63,77 79,45 71,88 60,06 42,96 19,59-10,96-49,71 69,29-68,03-68,03-66,00-64,91-62,21-28,41-53,41 17,17,05 15,48 12,02 8,16 5,01 3,02 2,62 1,65
Pendulum	46,50 40,29 30,50 45 00 3 34 50 50
OVER ST	0,05 0,06 0,06 0,06 0,07 0,07 0,07 0,07
	- 0,05- 0,05- 0,05- 0,04- 0,07- 0,07
The same of the sa	OZA

Table 3f. Attraction in μ Gal on S7 + ... m.

No.	Abbreviation	+0,00 m 0,04 m 0,11 m 0,22 m 0,38 m 0,60 m 0,89 m 1,26
1254	Gn G'a Ge G'e	- 3,99- 3,95- 3,88- 3,77- 3,60- 3,37- 3,05- 2,66- 2,26- 2,26- 2,24- 2,22- 2,19- 2,13- 2,03- 1,85- 5,75 5,68 5,55 5,35 5,05 4,63 4,05 3,27 10,76 10,80 10,87 10,99 11,15 11,35 11,57 11,67
5678910	da da' da da da' da'	10,26 10,27 10,30 10,35 10,41 10,48 10,54 10,44 2,76 2,70 2,60 2,43 2,19 1,85 1,40 0,8 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,04 0,04 0,03 0,02 0,0 0,59 9,40 9,05 8,51 7,70 6,55 5,00 2,9 130,73 131,60 131,72 118,54 99,40 73,15 38,63 5,3 0,23 0,22 0,21 0,19 0,16 0,12 0,06 0,0 30,56 30,82 31,28 32,03 33,18 34,84 37,22 40,56
1112131415161718	Ann Ann Ano An Ag Ao Ann Ano	173,36 174,25 174,39 161,28 142,27 116,24 82,17 39,07 0,06 0,06 0,06 0,05 0,05 0,04 0,04 0,07 0,05 0,05 0,04 0,04 0,07 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05
19 20 21 22 23 24	B BII BIII WZa GZa	0,17 0,17 0,16 0,15 0,14 0,12 0,10 0,07 - 1,75 1,70 1,61 1,46 1,25 0,95 0,56 0,05 - 34,24 34,20 34,14 34,03 33,86 33,60 33,23 32,67 15,05 15,02 14,97 14,87 14,73 14,52 14,23 13,67 14,81 7,77 7,70 7,60 7,45 7,26 7,06 0,37 0,37 0,37 0,37 0,39 0,34 0,39 0,44
25 26 27	Ib H	- 13,57- 13,54- 13,48- 13,39- 13,26- 13,06- 12,79- 12,46- 0,71- 0,69- 0,65- 0,59- 0,50- 0,38- 0,22- 0,03 0,02 0,02 0,01 0,01
20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	60 60 60 114 111 11	- 0,66- 0,65- 0,62- 0,56- 0,47- 0,37- 0,22- 0,03 - 0,31- 0,31- 0,29- 0,27- 0,24- 0,20- 0,15- 0,06 - 0,07- 0,06- 0,06- 0,06- 7,05- 0,04- 0,02- 0,01 - 0,02- 0,02- 0,02- 0,02- 0,01- 0,01 - 0,09- 0,09- 0,08- 0,06- 0,08- 0,08- 0,07- 0,07 - 0,15- 0,15- 0,15- 0,15- 0,15- 0,15- 0,15- 0,15
X IS X X	0 Stw arte S2w S2w S2w	- 0,19- 0,19- 0,18- 0,18- 0,18- 0,18- 0,17- 0,17- 0,43- 0,43- 0,41- 0,20- 0,19- 0,18- 0,15- 0,12- 0,09- 0,81- 0,21- 0,25- 0,18- 0,21- 0,21- 0,25- 0,18- 0,15- 0,12- 0,09- 0,21- 0,21- 0,25- 0,21- 0,21- 0,25- 0,21- 0,21- 0,25- 0,21- 0,21- 0,25- 0,21
39 40 41 42	\$20 #20 #20 #20 #20	- 3,64- 3,62- 3,62- 3,60- 3,59- 3,55- 3,49- 3,40 - 0,20- 0,30- 0,19- 0,18- 0,17- 0,15- 0,12- 0,08 - 0,62- 0,62- 0,61- 0,61- 0,60- 0,60- 0,58- 0,56 - 0,37- 0,37- 0,37- 0,37- 0,37- 0,38- 0,58 - 0,32- 0,32- 0,32- 0,32- 0,33- 0,33- 0,33- 0,34
43	110 310 310	- 1,51- 1,51- 1,49- 1,48- 1,46- 1,45- 1,41- 1,36 - 0,08- 0,0

Table 3f. (Continued)

No.	bbreviation	+0,00 m 0,0	4 m 0,11 m	0,22 m 0	,38 m	0,60 m	0,89 m	1,26
46 47 48	Nie Nie Nie	- 0,07- 0 - 0,04- 0		- 0,07-	0,07-	0,07-	0,07-	0,0
	Mo	- 0,11- 0	,11- 0,11	- 0,11-	0,11-	0,11-	0,11-	0,10
49 50 51	53w 53w 53w	- 3,57- 3	,66- 5,50 ,62- 3,70 ,01- 2,04	5,19- 3,82- 2,09-	4,05-	3, 24- 4, 29- 2, 26-	2,28-	0,2
	83m		,29- 11,24		10,82-	10,29-	2,41-	2,6
52	Sty		73- 1,73		1,71-	1,69-	7, 35- 1,65-	7,9
53 54 55	830 330 830	- 0,03- 0	03- 0.03	- 0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,02-	0,0
20	330		,04- 0,04		0,04-	0,04-	0,03-	0,0
56	13v		,07- 0,07-	-	0,07-	0,06-	0,06-	0,0
_	113o		,14- 0,14- ,01- 0,01-		0,14-	0,14-	0,14-	0,14
57 58	1130	- 0,06- 0	,06- 0,06	0,06-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01	0,00
-	1130	- 0,07- 0	,07- 0,07	0,07-	0,07-	0,07-	0,07-	0,00
59 60 61	55 55 55	- 0.33- 0 - 1.37- 1 - 2,69- 2	32- 0,30- 38- 1,38- 70- 2,72-	1,36-	0,24- 1,38- 2,78-	0,18-	0,11-	0,01 1,34 2,99
	83m		40- 4,40-		4,40-	2,83-	2,90-	
62	113a 113a	- 0.08- 0	07- 0,07- 12- 0,12-	0.07-	0,06-	4,39- 0,05- 0,32-	4,30- 0,04- 0,32-	0,03
	13a		,39- 0,39-		0,30-	0,77-	0,36-	0,31
65 66 67	She She She She	- 1,07- 1 - 2,00- 2	05- 0,99- 00- 2,00- 92- 2,95- 55- 0,56-	0,91- 2,00-	0,79- 1,99- 3,04- 0,57-	0,61- 1,96- 3,12-	0,36- 1,91- 3,23-	0,03 1,82 3,37 0,63
	Ster		52- 6,50-		6,39-	0,59-	0,00-	
68 69 70 71	Sin Sin Sin Sin	- 0,29- 0 - 0,68- 0 - 0,98- 0	27- 0,26- 63- 0,67- 98- 0,99- 86- 0,86-	0,23-	0,20- 0,65- 0,99- 0,87-	6,29- 0,15- 0,62- 0,99-	6, 10- 0,09- 0,59- 0,99-	5,85 0,01 0,54 0,96 0,90
	Ste		79- 2,78-		2,71-	2,64-	0,89-	
ながらない	310 310 310	- 0,01- 0	01- 0.01-	0,01-	0,01 0,02- 0,13-	0 0,02- 0,13-	0,02-	0,02
75	340	0,05- 0	05- 0,08-		0,08-	0,00-	0,12-	0,12
26	SA: The	- 0,07- 0	07- 0,07-	0.07-	0,24-	0,23-	0,22-	0,22
77	35/45 35/45	- 0.75- 0.	18- 0 18- 12- 0 12-	0,18-	0,15-	0,06-0,17-0,12-	0,05- 0,17- 0,12-	0,17
	Mar.	- 0,37- 0,	37- 0,37-		0,36-	0,35-	0,34-	0,33
79 80 21	Re Re Re	- 0,74~ G	14- 0,13- 14- 0,14- 23- 0,23-	0.14-	0,12- 0,13- 0,22-	0,11- 0,13- 0,22-	0,10- 0,13- 0,22-	0,08
	Ma .	0,51- 0,	51- 0,50-	0,49-	0,47-	0,44-	0,45-	0,22
82 83 84	No No No	- 0.02- 0.	02- 0,02- 05- 0,05- 36- 0,36-	0,02- 0,05- 0,36-	0,02- 0,05- 0,36-	0,01- 0,05- 0,36-	0,01- 0,05- 0,36-	0,43
	210		43- 0,43-	0,43-	0,43-	0,42-	0,42-	0,35

Table 3f. (Continued)

No.	bbreviation	40,	30 A 0	,04 11 0	,11 m O	,22 8 0	, 25 % 0	60 m 0	,89 E 1	,26 m
85 86	04m	-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03
	04m	-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03
87	03m	-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0.01-	0,01	0	0	0
88	03m	**	0.03-	0,03-	0,03-	0.03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,03-	0,02
219	03a	-	0,15-	0,15-	0,15-	0,14-	0,14-	0,14-	0,14-	0,13
30	03m		0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04-	0,04
-	034						0,22-	0,21-	0,20-	0,20
91	Wen Wen		0.32-	0,31-	0,30-	0,29-	0,26-	0,23-	0,19-	0,13
93	W4m	-	0,45-	0,45-	0,45-	0,45-	0,46-	0,47-	0,47-	0,49
	Wa	-	1,64-	1,63-	1,62-	1,61-	1,59-	1,57-	1,52-	1,48
94	W3m	-	0,43-	0,41-	0,39-	0,36-	0,31-	0.24-	0.14-	0,01
95	W3a	-	0,90-	0,89-	0,89-	0,88-	0,87-	0.85-	0.81-	0,76
20	¥3a ¥3a		3,40-	2,07- 3,38-	3,36-	3,34-	3,30-	3,24-	2,18- 3,13-	3,00
97	W3a	-	0,10-	0.10-	0.10-	0,09-	0,09-	0,09-	0,09-	0,00
97	W3a	-	0,14-	0,14-	0,14-	0,14-	0,14-	0,14-	0,14-	0, 14
	W3a	-	0,24-	0,24-	0,24-	0,23-	0,23-	0,23-	0,23-	0,2
99	03a 03a	-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,0
	03a	-	0,06-	0,06-	0,06-	0,06-	0,06-	0,06-	0,06-	0,0
101	The .	-	0.21-	0,21-	0.20-	0,19-	0,18-	0,17-	-	0,1
102	Ma	-	0.48-	0,48-	0,48-	0,48-	0,48~	0.47-	0,15-	0,45
103	Ma	-	0,28-		0,25-	0,29-	0,29-	0,29-	0,29-	0,2
	Wea	-	0,97-	0,97-	0,96-	0,96-	0,95-	0,93-	0,90-	0,8
104	04a		0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,0
106	040	-	0,06-	0,06-	0,05-	0.05-	0.05-	0.05-	0,09-	0,0
	04a	-	0,18-	0,18-	0,17-	0,17-	0,17-	0,17-	0,16-	0,1
107	04s	-	0.01-	0.01-	. 0,01-	0.01	0	0 .	0	0
108	048	-	0.02-	0.02-	0.02-	0.02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,02-	0,0
109	04s	1:	0,13-	0,13-	0,13-	0,13-	0,13-	0,13-	0,12-	0,1
	048	-	0,23-	0,23-	0,23-	0,23-	0,22-	0,22-	0,21-	0,0
111	Wa	-	2,00-		1,86-	1,71-	1.49-		0,68-	0,0
112	The s	-	T. 34-	1,95- 3,34- 4,32-	4 45-	3. 30***	3,36-	1,15- 3,36-	3,32-	3,2
113	700	1:	4,30-	0,69-	4,37-	4,43-	3,36- 4,53- 0,71-	4,07-	4,86~	3,2 5,1 0,7
	The	+	10,33-	10,30-	10,27-	10,20-	10,09-	9,91-	9,61-	9,1
115	¥3s	1.	4.25-	4,18-	4,06-	-		2,74-	1,68-	
116	113a	-	5,02-	3,00-	3,12-	3,83-	3,42-	5,58-	3,86-	0,1
117	¥3e	-	2,19-	2,20-	2,23-	2,28-	2,36-	2,46-	2,61-	2,8
6.	134	-	9,46-	9,44-	9,41-	9,33-	9,15-	8,78-	8,15-	7,1
118	03a 03a	1_	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01-	0 00	0
120	030	1 -	0,06-	0,06-	0,06-	0,00-	0,06-	0,06-	0,01-	0,0
120 121	03e	-	0,05~	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,05-	0,0
	030	-	0,12-		0,12-	0,12-	0,12-	0,12-	0,12-	0,1
122	020	-	0,01-	0,01-	0,01	0	0	0	0	0
123	02s	-	0,11-	0,11-	0,11-	0,11-	0,11	0,11-	0,10-	0,1
-		-	0,36-			41 54	Alexa	0,35-		0,3

Table 3f. (Continued)

Abbreviatio	m +0,00 m 0,04 m 0,11 m 0,22 m 0,38 m 0,60 m 0,89 m 1,26
a\$0 a\$0	- 0.02- 0.01
02a	- 0,19- 0,18- 0,18- 0,12- 0,12
#5# #5#	- 0.63- 0.61- 0.58- 0.54- 0.46- 0.36- 0.21- 0.6
#2s	0,61- 0,63- 0,65- 0,65
W2n	- 0.06- 0.06- 0.06- 0.06- 3,81- 3,77- 3,73- 3,64- 3,5
1150 1150	0.34- 0.34- 0.34- 0.34- 0.33- 0.33- 0.32- 0.3
12a	- 0,61- 0,61- 0,61- 0,60- 0,50- 0,50-
Wie Wie	- 0.05- 0.05- 0.05- 0.04- 0.04- 0.03- 0.02 0
Wa	- 0,61- 0,61- 0,61- 0,60- 0,50- 0,55- 0,54- 0,5
Win	- 0.03- 0.03- 0.03- 0.02- 0.02- 0.01- 0.02- 0.0
Win	- 0.07- 0.02- 0.03- 0.04- 0,04- 0,04- 0,0
Ma	- 0.03- 0.03- 0.03- 0.03
01a	- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01-
and the same of th	- 0.05- 0.03- 0.03- 0.03- 0.03- 0.03- 0.03-
014	- 0.01- 0.01- 0.01- 0.01- 0.01- 0.01
	0,15-0,15-0,15-0,15-0,15-0,15-0,15-0,15-
W	- 0.43- 0.43- 0.43- 0.43- 0.43
8	- 0,08- 0,08- 0.08- 0.08- 0.08- 0.08- 0.08
St	- 0,73- 0,72- 0,70- 0,66- 0,60- 0,07- 0,07-
6u 6p	- 0.08- 0.08- 0.06- 0.04- 0.01 0.04 0.09 0.14
6	- 0,10- 0,10- 0,08- 0,05- 0,03
7	- 20,01- 22,76- 26,62- 20,57- 14,23- 9,09- 5,54- 3,35
	1,50 3,40 10,56 8,45 6,00 1,82 2 20
	- 9,92- 4,08 10,22 7,21 4,24 2,20 1,11 0,58
Wera.	- 0.01- 0.01- 0.01 0 0 0 0
	- 0.00- 0.00- 0.00- 0.02
Vo1 Vo2	- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01- 0,01 0 0 0 0
	- 0.02- 0.02- 0.03- 0.03
Va '	- 0.08- 0.08- 0.08- 0.08- 0.02- 0.00
Tepegraphy Foundation Building structure Close pills	10,26 10,27 10,30 10,35 10,41 10,48 10,54 10,49 173,53 174,42 174,55 161,43 142,41 116,36 82,27 39,09 183,07 82,85 82,48 81,74 80,54 78,52 75,23 70,45
OVER 57	- 9,92- 4,08 10,22 7,21 4.20 2,70
Coal	- 0,14- 0,14- 0,13- 0,12- 0,10- 0,08- 0,06- 0,03
	O2n

b) The Topography

In order to calculate the theoretical free-air gradients (5) the numerical values of the Krassowski ellipsoids of the international ellipsoids and the earth ellipsoids that were agreed upon by the International Astronomical Union in 1964, were considered:

	a [n]	Sa [moal]	•	4-0,00	₹ -0,00	Free-air gradients [soal/s]
Int.	6376245 6376366 6376160	970049	1,298,3 1,297 1,298,25	5302 52884 530237	34617 346216 346210	- 0,3087665 + 0,0004302 sin ² y - 0,3087702 + 0,000433 sin ² y - 0,3087712 + 0,0004304 sin ² y

A free-air gradient of -0.30850 mGal/m was obtained for the latitude of Potsdam (SO) Ψ = 52°22.86'. The density increase σ on the surface of the earth in making the transition to the inside of the earth was assumed to be 1.7, because we are dealing here with the sand soil that is around the geodetic institute. With $4\pi k^2$ = $8.382 \cdot 10^{-7}$ cm³ g⁻¹ s⁻² we obtain, according to (6) a gradient increase of 0.1425 mGal/m and thus, the gravity gradients -0.1660 mGal/m in the top most sand layers.

The land around the institute building is not even but rather drops off toward the South at the south wing of the building as may be seen in Fig. 6. In Fig. 7 the conditions in a ten-fold elevation in height are made clear. Here EE is the starting plane, ACDF is a profile of the actual surface of the earth. The actual ground is reproduced here because to the south we removed the sand layer EXCA and to the north we heaped up the sand layer XEFD. The height of the ground cross sections AC and DF may be considered as traditional. The elevation H of the initial plane EE is determined in such a way that the removal and heaping up of the sand masses within the $80 \times 100 \text{ m}^2$ area are similar to each other. From this we obtain H = 84.95 m. With the above determined gradients above or below the fictitious surface of the earth EE and the elevation differences h' the difference in the gravity U_h' in comparison to the assumed initial plane EE may be calculated in Table 4. In this connection the free-air gradient may be applied to SO, S8, S1, and S2 and S6, S7, and S7' for the gradient in a sand bottom.

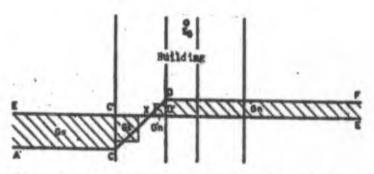


Fig. 7. Contour of the land (height increased 10-fold).

	P.	n,	n?	0.	4.	ъ.	
80	+2,05	-632,42	-152,91	-765,33	- 98.40		-0.40
88	+1,48	-456,58	-129,61	-586, 19		4 4413	+7,07
51	+1,48	-456,58	-143,08	-999,66	-101-01	- 2.94	
22	40,42	-129,57	- 5,77	-135,34	4 5.18	-10.65	10,17
RE		.0				-10,40	-
\$6	-2,24	+371,84	+ 46,50	+418,34	-425.23	-90.46	45.00
37	-3,05	+506,30	+101,31	+607,61	-147,15	-42.02	+1,08
37.	-2,94	+488,04	+101,21	+509,25			-0,09

Since the entire calculation is based on the attraction of square building stones, the single three-sided prism that occurred was replaced with square building stones of the same volume. Thus, the sand mass that is heaped up in the north is embodied by the square building stones Gn and G'n, in connection with which the rectangular G'n, shown in Fig. 7, is the same as the triangle DD'X surface. Altogether it can be seen in the structure of the ground that only a mass displacement took place.

c) Excavation of the Foundation

All sand masses which were taken into consideration in the calculation are shown in Fig. 8, because they had to be removed in order to keep the institute building in its present day form. As' and An' are the masses which had to be removed from the As or An building stones in order to maintain the actual plan of the institute. The A's building stone, on the other hand, see also Fig. 6, replaces this because of the land inclined three-sided prism that is to be removed. The coal hopper shaft Aw was taken into consideration only because the connecting pillar S2 is in its immediate vicinity. A

steep sliding angle in the lower part of Awu was replaced for the sake of the calculation with one that was perpendicular to support the volume uniformity. The depth of the foundation was determined by elevation 82.00 m of the present cellar floor. In lower rooms the corresponding floor mass was included in the calculation, for example, A'o in the east cellar, A7 in the pendulum cellar.

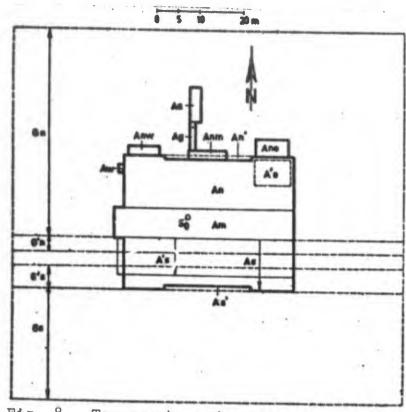


Fig. 8. Topography and excavation.

d) Construction of the Institute Buildings

The institute was constructed from the floor of the cellar up. The mass of the walls (Table 2) were taken from the old building plans. Changes during the course of the years were taken into consideration, walls less than 25 cm in thickness, however, were basically disregarded. The designation of the individual walls is based according to their position to the longitudinal or lateral axis of the buildings from which the numbering takes place from the middle. For example, W2n is the northern portion of the second wall west of the lateral axis. All of the designations are given in Fig. 5. The parts of walls that have different wall thicknesses were treated separately. The abbreviations that are given in Table 2,

such as, K (cellar), U (ground floor), E (basement), I (first floor), O (upper story), D (attic) should make it clear as to which floor (Fig. 6) is being involved by the reference construction part.

With regard to the fact that the data that is summarized in Table 2 can be used if the gravitation is determined in other places in the Geodetic Institute (I have in mind the proposed absolute determination in the east cellar) I included all the walls of the buildings in the calculation. The boundary where the reference point is no longer touched, is very difficult to determine. It also appeared useful to me to include data regarding the gravitational forces in Table 3 (a-f).

In calculating the gravitation of the wall frame R in the middle of the institute, the inner frames BI and BII were eliminated from the gravitation of the entire block B. The same held true in the case of chimney C (= Cb - Ci). In the case of pillar I under the pendulum room (Fig. 9c) the influence of the entire block Ib was reduced by the gravitation of the heating room H and its access Hg. From a practical standpoint it is not possible, however, to determine the gravity of each individual door or window opening. taken into consideration by the corresponding reduction in density of that portion of the wall that is being considered. example, δ (= 1.5) is the density of the bricks, V the volume of the wall and v the volume of all the absent masses as, for example, door and window openings, fireplaces, air shafts and canals, and similar structures, then, for the sake of simplicity the density of the wall is assumed to be $\delta' = \delta(V - v)/v$. The plaster for the wall masonry, the between floors and the roof are not taken into consideration.

The new shop building was not dismantled. It appeared to be adequate to include the wall that was turned toward the main building in the calculation without reducting the density.

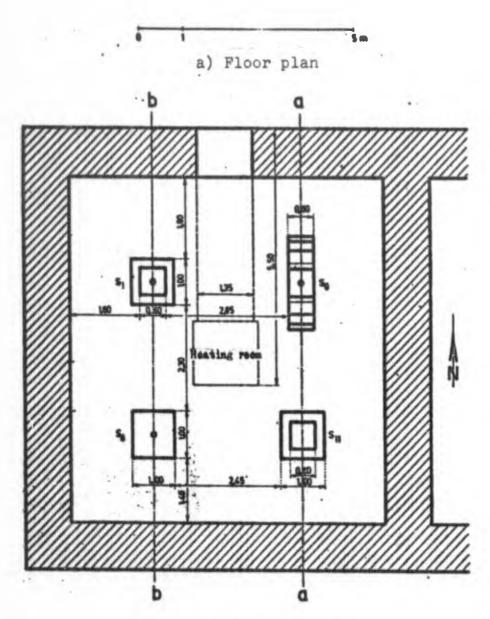
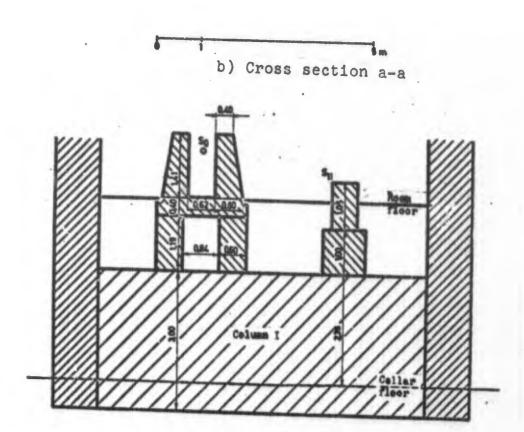
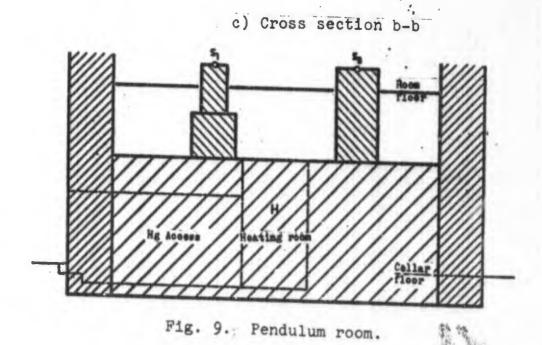
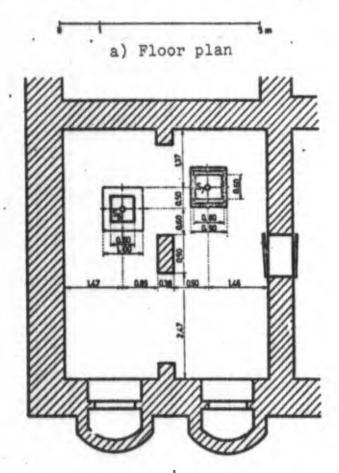


Fig. 9. Pendulum room





Not a trace of a gravitation influence can be expected from the supporting columns and the small observation columns at the Geodetic Institute with the exception of those that are located in the pendulum room (Fig. 9a, b, c) and in the pendulum cellar (Fig. 10a, b), because they are in the immediate vicinity of the gravimetric points SO, S8, S1 or S6 and S7. Whereas by pillar 7 the surrounding excavation A7 was also taken into consideration, pillar 6, for reasons of simplicity, was assumed to be standing on the cellar floor. For measuring point S7' the gravitation of the granite plate Gp that is placed on pillar S7 is also of significance.



b) WO-cross section (schematic) [Translator's Note: WO = West East]

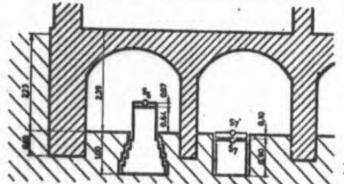


Fig. 10. Pendulum cellar.

The coal supply that was stored for the winter was also included as a temporary mass that was present. Care must be taken that the supplied (Vn and Vw) that are in the vicinity of connecting point S2 do not exert a noticeable influence.

3. Carrying Out the Calculation

a) Preliminary Calculation

The gravity of the individual masses was determined with the aid of the ZRA I in the Computer Center of the Babelsberg Observatory which also provided the programming. In Table 3 (a-f) these concentrated forces are collected at various heights above the field point SO or S8, S1, S2, S6 and S7. In the subtotals on the individual parts of a wall visible evening up and rounding off errors were removed. The partial sums on the gravitation of all masses which contributed to the topography of the excavation of the foundation and construction of the institute building or that was caused by the close pillars may be found at the end of the table. Thus, the influence of each of these groups can easily be seen. The total sums complete the tables. They represent the portion U'G of the gravitation of the masses that is due to the gravity differences U' in comparison to the initial plane EE.

The amounts of 0.00 m over the pillar surfaces, i.e., at points S0, S8, ..., S7 were included in Table 4. In the case of S7' the value of S7 (Table 3f) is inserted but 0.11 m higher and the influence of the granite plate Gp (No. 159) is to be added.

In Table 5 the sum total of the gravitational forces are given that were calculated at various heights above the pillar and based on the surface of the pillar in order to obtain a better view of the influence of the building mass on the gradients in the gravimetric connection points that are being taken into consideration. In order that the differences are also clearly shown graphically, only the deviations in the free-air gravity are given in Fig. 11a, as had already been done previously (II, Fig. 2). In S6, S7, and S7 which were below the fixed surface of the earth EE, the gradient increase

(142.5 μ Gal/m) for this reason also must be taken into consideration in Table 5. The significance of the free-air gradients are shown in Fig. 11a by the hatch-marked line.

Table 5.

Mo Tape	0,00	0,04	0,11	0,22	0,38	0,60	0,89	1,26
80 80	0	+1,15	+ 3,00	+ 5,97	+ 9,46	+11,74	+ 13,12	+ 15.84
80	0	-3,14				-23,03		- 21,11
81	0	-3,25	- 7,86		-15,65		- 14,11	-
22	0	-0,26	- 0,66	- 1,31	- 2,25	- 3,33		- 5,85
(36)	0	-6,21	-16,40	-30,61	-48,71	-70,98	- 98,13	-131,24
redient	0	+5.70	+15,68	+31,35	+54,15	+85,50	+126,82	+179,55
(87)	0	-3,77	-10,32	-20,52	-35,73	-57,33	- 86,30	-123,47
36	0	-0,51	- 0,72	+ 0,74	+ 5,44	+14,52	+ 28,69	+ 48,31
37	0	+1,93	+ 5,36	+10,83	+18,42	+28,17	+ 40,52	

Height o	,00	+0,11	+0,27	+0,49	+0,78	+1,15
(\$7')	0	+5,47		+22,81		+50,72
57'	0	+2,46	+ 7,08	+14,79	+26,05	+41,08

b) Comparison with Gravimeter Measurements

All measurements with the exception of our calculations that are based on the area of 80 × 100 m² (Fig. 8) were disregarded in the assumption that their gravitational influence on pillar SO, S8, ..., S7 or the points that are obove them at various heights, no longer differ in the reference point. This certainly holds true for the gradient calculation where most of the eight selected points are located within the one-half height range of 1.26 m. The pillars themselves are found, however, at various places at the Geodetic Institute, and at times they are separated far from each other. Thus, S2 and S7 are about 25 m apart and the height difference between SO and S7 is more than 5 m. The above-mentioned hypothesis is not as well satisfied here so that we can only expect hypothetical values for the gravity difference u' (Table 6) between the pillars because of the calculated gravity value U' (Table 4). Without detriment to this fact it is interesting, however, as to the extent to which this calculated value u' agrees with measurements.

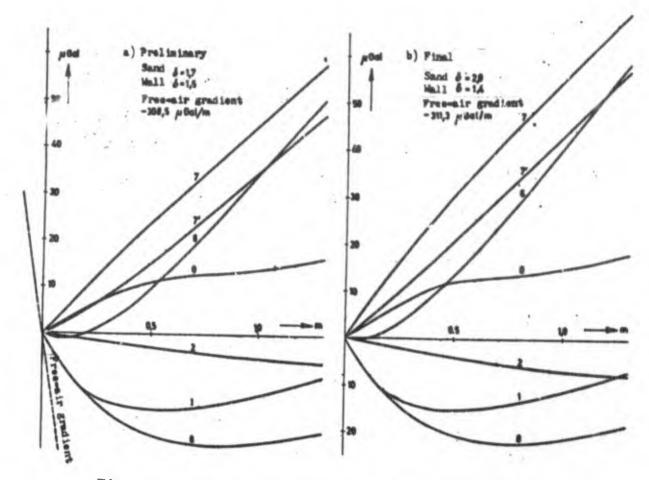


Fig. 11. Gravitational disturbance (gravimeter correction K).

Tab	le 6.				
	£	£	AK.	£.	
	_		_	-	

				•					
52-50 36-51 57-51 56-57 50-51	- 206,3	+ 688,8 +1030,6 +1231,8 - 201,2 - 178,9	- 8,1 +14,8 +25,4 -10,6 +19,7	+ 696,9	+ 464,3 + 650,0 +1018,0 +1207,3 - 189,3 - 185,7 +1392,9	-1,63 -3,72 -1,53 +0,81 +0,57	+103,6 - 24,2 - 46,1 + 21,9 + 2,5	-13,4 -37,8 -44,4 + 6,6 + 5,5	-7,1 -7,1 -6,2 +1,1

In February 1965 the VEB Geophysics Leipzig measured gravity differences with a Sharp gravimeter between points 0, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 and 9 at the Geodetic Institute Potsdam, of course, each difference A-B in the series A-B-A-B-A was read three times in connection with each setup. Between each double pillar a four-legged stand was set up in the pendulum room and a 6 mm thick aluminum plate was attached to it and by means of welded steel rails it was raised to exactly a height of 87.00 m so that in this way the setup over SO corresponded to each of the other pillars. Since the

pendulum apparatus had to be set up eccentrically above S8 these measurements, of course, were used in equilization in order to satisfy the final errors, however, and not to compare with the calculated gravity values which are based on the centric point S8. The measurements on S9 were also not used here. Nevertheless, seven measured gravity differences still remained which can be compared with the calculated values.

It should be noted that the directly measured value \overline{u}''' shows a final error of 11.3 µGal in the triangle S1-S6-S7 and the compensated observations \overline{u}'' had an average error of ± 3.2 µGal. In Table 6 the measured values \overline{u}''' as well as \overline{u}'' are given. Here the gravimeter correction K_h^i according to II.2 Eq. (4a) is to be included so that the gravity-sensitive mass is estimated as 25 cm over the set-up plane in the Sharp gravimeter. The easiest thing to do is to take the coorection $\Delta K' = K_A^i - K_B^i$ for the gravity difference directly from Fig. 11a, because then $K_0 = 0$ can be inserted in (4a). As we can see in Table 6, the ΔK corrections are considerable. They lead to improved measured values \overline{u}' which are compared finally as a difference of the U' (Table 4) in the calculated gravity differences u', and the differences $1_0 = u' - \overline{u}'$ in Table 7, resulting in an average error of ± 22.9 µGal.

Table 7.

	10	ра	24	a.z	75	by	13	45	14	pa,	15
52-51	-33,9	+ 2,8	-31,1	+33,2	+ 2,	1 +1,1	+ 3,	2 -0,7	+ 2,5	+0,2	+ 2,7
25-20	-46,9	+ 4,3	-42,6	+32,5	-10,	1 +1,8	- 8,	3 -0,6	- 6,9		- 8,6
36-31	+ 5,2	+ 9,7	+11,9	- 7,6	+ 4,	3 +5,1	+ 9,	-0,6	+ 8,8		+ 9,6
37-51	+ 0,9	+11,8	+12,7	-14,4	- 1,	7 +6,0	+ 4,		+ 3,6		
36-57	+ 1,3	- 2,1	- 0,8	+ 6,9	+ 6,		+ 5,	-	+ 5.3		+ 5,2
20-21	+12,9	- 1,5	+11,4	+ 0,8	+12,	2 -0,7	+11,		+11,4		
57-30	-12,1	+13,3	+ 1,2	-15,3	-10,	-	- 7.		- 7,9		
	122,9		\$21,4		± 8,	56	± 7,5	55	± 7,5	2	± 7,50
		+ 65,13 +170,24 - 2,61	[1]	+ 2755] - 8634 + 0,31	.0	bb] + 620 bl ₂]+ 84	2,6	[67]-	24,41 205	1	5,13

The reason for this large error can, in part, only be attributed to disregarding masses in the outside of buildings and, in part, it must also be attributed to the uncertainty in the assumed theoretical

value of -0.3085 mGal/m for the free-air gradients and to the assumed density values. The calculation up to now is only based on a density table in [9, p. 168] where the following is given:

sand 1.7 ± 0.3 ; brick 1.5 ± 0.1 ; (8) sandstone 2.4 ± 0.1 .

c) Final Calculation

The allowance in the density values can be used to obtain a special agreement between the calculated and the measured gravity differences.

Since the individual gravitation element U_G^* is proportional to the density, with the improved density δ + x we obtain the improved value $U_G^* = U_G^*(\sigma + x)/\sigma$, i.e., an improvement of $x \cdot U_G^*/$. The individual value U_G^* may be found in Table 3 (a-f). Here we see that Nos. 1-18 and No. 157 are for sand masses, Nos. 19-143, No. 154, 155, and 158 are masses for bricks and Nos. 144-153 are masses for sandstone. The component sums at the end of the tables are already formed for this purpose. In order to circumvent the gravimeter correction K_h which depends on the density itself, it is necessary to take the value U_G^* not at 0.00 but rather at a measuring height of 0.25 cm whereby an interpolation between 0.22 and 0.38 is of assistance.

By improving w'of the free-air gradients, the gravity differences u' by wh, i.e., proportional to the difference in height will change.

An improvement in the density in sand also has an effect on the gradient increase on the surface of the earth. The gravity difference from here to a point that is placed at about h[m] is thus expressed as follows

$W_{h} = [308,5 - v - 4\pi k^{2}(6 + x)] h = (166,0 - v - 63,62x) h \mu 0al.$

A change in x of density σ_1 of the sand, thus, causes an improvement in the gravity value U' of:

in which h must refer to the same height as $U_{\tilde{G}}^{\prime}$, that is, h is to be reduced by the measuring height of the gravimeter (25 cm). Changes

in x or y of the density σ_2 of bricks or σ_3 of sandstone only have the following changes in U'

The coefficients h', a', b', c' or w or x, y, z are shown in Table 4 whereupon the corresponding coefficients h, a, b, c in Table 6 then result which are multiplied by w or x, y, and z and added to the total change in the calculated gravity difference u'.

With an adjustment according to the method of the least square the foolowing normal coefficients result from the above values of h, a, b, c, l_0 (Tables 6 and 7):

1	A	4	•	•	1
	+ 45,13	+ 205,06 +27558	+ 634,94 +3323,6 +6206,0	+ 120,30 - 668,6 +1147,9	+ 170,24 -7900,4 +1456,5
•				+ 268,13	+ 661,1
1					+3669.0

and consequently the unknown w = -56.3, x = +0.43, y = +5.20, z = +4.52. With these values we, of course, obtain a minimum in the least square sum, however, quite unreal density values. Also, a deviation of $54.3~\mu Gal/m$ between the theoretical and the actual free-air gradients is more than unlikely. A common adjustment in such heterogenic magnitudes as gradients and density is also well known - see, for example, III.5 - especially when we are not dealing with purely accidental errors.

The unknowns w, x, y and z should for this reason be determined separately. At first we find that $w = -[hl_0]/[hh]$. Thus, the changes hw in the gravity difference u' and the remaining error l_1 are determined. Then we obtain $x = -[al_1]/[aa]$. In the same manner the following steps occur l_2 , y, l_3 , z, l_4 . Finally, an attempt is made to derive still another improvement w' - Table 7. Prior to determining the final value another density table is consulted from which we obtain [10, p. 325]:

Sand (according to Reich, 1931):

Ground (according to Reich, 1931), trodden down: dry 1.6-1.9 wet 1.7-2.3

Sandstone (according to Reich, 1931):

Sandstone (according to Jakosky, 1940):

2.65
(2.59-2.72)

From this we can see that the density of 1.7 for sand that has been used up to now is, obviously, too low. A clear determination would be possible only experimentally and because of the changing humidity would present a problem nevertheless. It is also not the function of gravimeter measurements to make exact determinations of the density of a mass from a comparison with the gravitation calculation. For this reason the hypotheses are not given because of the simplifications and the omissions that were made, for example, in the topography. In agreement with the results that were obtained from Table 7 and the limitations in (8) I therefore make the following statement for the final calculation:

density of sand 2.0 Free-air gradient -311.3 $\mu Gal/m$, density of brick 1.4 (10) density of sandstone 2.4.

There was no change in the density of sandstone because only slight changes in u' were attained as shown in Table 7 and also because sandstone does not play a part in all five points, but rather practically only in the case of SO and Sl.

4. Results .

a) Gradient Pattern

We obtain the final gravitational forces from Table 3 (a-f) in which the sand massed are multiplied by lines 2.0/1.7 and the brick stone masses by 1.4/1.5. Even at that, Table 8 was made up from component sums at the end of Table 3 (a-f). If we again base this value on the surface of the pillar or on S7' at 0.11 m over S7, then we obtain Table 9. Since, in this case, only the gravity pattern is shown which superimposes the free-air gravity, the gradient

increase (7) $\sigma=1.67.6~\mu Gal/m$ for points S6, S7, and S7' must correspond to the final density of 2.0 that was accepted for sand. The portion of the individual structures in this pattern may be seen in Table 9. In Fig. 11b the final gradient ratios are shown. As can be established by comparing Fig. 11a in spite of the considerable change in density nothing essentially has changed in the gravity pattern.

Table 8.

No.	Massas	0,06	0,04	0,11	0,22	7,38	0,60	0,89	1,20
A) 80									1
1- 4 5- 10	Ground Foundation	29,18 -229,33	29,07	28,86	28,56 -225,95	28,12 -223,48	27,51 -220,13	26,73	25,76
.19-143	Building	2,66	2,90	3,18	3.73	4,61	5,82	.7,52	9,73
144-153	Close pill	AF 14, 37	14,62	15,64	16,84	17,67	16, 32	12,83	9,3
1-153		-163,12	-161,92	-179,96	-176,82	-173,08	-170,46		-165,44
) 18									
1- A 5- 18	round tion	.27,88 -232,29	.27,69 -231,55	27,36 -230,34	26,87 -228,28	26,18 -225,40	25,24	21,07 -216,68	22,66
19-143	Building	5,52							- 0,1
144-153	Close pill	F 50.05	46,36	40,54	33,05		18,11	12,82	9,20
1-153		-159,88	-162,94	-167,71	-173,27	-178,55	-181,03	-181,97	-178.91
o) 81									
1-1	Ground Foundation	30,81 -236,24	-235,55	30,51	30,18	29,72 -229,98	29,11 -226,39	28,29	27,26 -215,98
19-143	journal !	- 4,59	- 4,47	- 4,27	- 3,90	- 3,29	- 2,33		1,0
144-153	Close will		32,59	26,95	20,61	15,02	10,91	8,19	6,4
1-153		-173,57	-176,74	-101,21	-185,70	-188,53	-188,70	-186,15	
4) 82									
1- 10 5- 18	Ground Foundation	- 21,27	- 21,73	- 22,49	- 34,28 - 23,66	34,05 - 25,34	- 33.73	- 30,02	32,7 - 32,8
19-143	Building	- 15,98	- 15,81	- 15,49	- 15,04	- 14,39	- 13,48		- 10,7
1-143		- 2,63	- 2,98	- 3,52	- 4,42	- 5,68	- 7,20	- 9,00	- 10,0
•) 26								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1- 4 5- 18	Ground Foundation	16,61 98,58	16,69	16,81	17,02	17.33 50,54	17:79	- 12,89	- 58,44
19-143	Building	- 64,67	- 64,24	- 63,55	- 62,35	- 60,58	- 58,06	- 54,52	
153-158	Close pill		14,69	11, 37	7,67	4,64	2,73	1,78	1,4
1-158		67,50	. 60,61	49,19	33,00	11,93	- 14,49	- 47,14	- 87,2
159	Plate Gp	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0,0
() 87	,								
1- 4	Ground	12,07	12,08	12,12	12,18	12,25	12,33	12,40	12,3
5- 14	Poundation	204,15		20.00					45,9
19-143	Building	- 77,53	- 77,33		- 76,29				- 45,7
153-158	eee pille	- 0,24	- 9,46		- 13,56	-			
1-158		134,45	130,49				69,70	35,30	
159	Plate Cp	- 9.92	- 4,08	10,22	7.21	4,24	2,20	1,11	0.9

⁻ See appendix - P-64

Table 9.

		0,00	0,04	0,11	0,22	0,38	0,60	0,09	1,26
794	-air gradient	0	-12,45	-34,24	-68,49	-118,29	-186,78	-277,06	-392,24
	Ground	0	- 0,11	- 0,32	- 0,62	- 1,06	- 1,67	- 2,45	- 3,42
80	Foundation	0	0,42	1,69	3,40	5,05	9,20	13,37	19,05
	Building	0	0,24	0,52	1,07	1,35	3,16	4,86	7,01
	Close pillar	0	0,45	1,27	2,45	3,30	1,95	- 1,54	- 5,02
		0.	1,20	3,16	6,30	10,04	12,64	14,44	17,66
	Grewnd	0	- 0,19	- 0,52	- 1,01	- 1,70	- 2,64	- 3,81	- 5,20
200	Foundation	0	0,74	1,95			10,69		
_	Building	0	0,08	0,25	0,61	1,10	1,94		5,37
	Cless pillar	0	- 3,69	- 9,51	-17,00			- 37,23	
_		0		- 7,83				- 22,09	
	Greund		- 0,12	- 0,30	- 0,63	- 1,09	- 1,70		
	Foundation		0,69	1,84	3,65		9,85	V 7	20,3
	Building	0	0,12				3,26		
	Close piller			- 9,50				- 28,26	
	THE PARTY OF THE P	0	-	- 7,64				- 12,58	
	Ground	0	- 0,06	- 0,16	- 0.34	- 0,57			
32	Foundation	0		- 1,22					
	Building	0		0,49					5,22
		9	- 0,35	- 0,89					
red	ient increas		6,70	18,44	36,87	63,69	100,56	149,16	
	Grenand	0	0,08	0,20	0,41	0,72	1,18	1,68	3,07
86	Poundation			-14,02		-	- 75,53		-157,00
_	Building		0,45					10,15	
	Close pillar	0	- 2,29	- 5,61	- 9.31			- 15,20	
		0	- 0,19	0,13	2,37		18,57	34,52	56,45
	Ground		0,01		0,11	0,18			0,27
-	Foundation	0	1,05	1,20	-14,23				
-	Building	0	0,20	0,55	1,20				
	Close pillar	0	- 5,22	-12,78			- 1,95	0,56	
		0	2,74	7,46			35,85		67.35

		0,00	0,11	0,27	0,49	0,78	1,15
Grad	ient impresse	0	18,44	45,25	82,12	130,75	192,74
	Ground	0	0,06	0,13	0,21	0,28	0.16
87*	Foundation	0	-15,43	- 37,81	- 60,46	-108,56	-159,36
	Building !	0	0,69	1,81	3,69	6.77	11,23
	Close pillar	0	3,46	7.37	10,63	13.34	15.06
	Granite plate	0	- 3,01	- 5,98	- 8,02	- 9,11	
		0	4,21		20,37		

From the gravitational pattern in Fig. 11b we can understand the gravity gradients over the various connecting points. In Fig. 12 it is applied over these points as, a function of elevation. We can see that the gradient value between -245 $\mu Gal/m$ and -380 $\mu Gal/m$ increases and that we are not dealing with an intrinsic gravity gradient in the institute building. The smaller value (assumed to be

absolute) appear in the cellar. It is significant that the strong decrease in the gradients over the free-standing pillars (Sl. S6, S8), it changes less or remains almost constant. This holds especially true for the connecting pillar S2 that is in the ground outside the institute where the gradient is only slightly above the free-air gradient $-311.3~\mu Gal/m$.

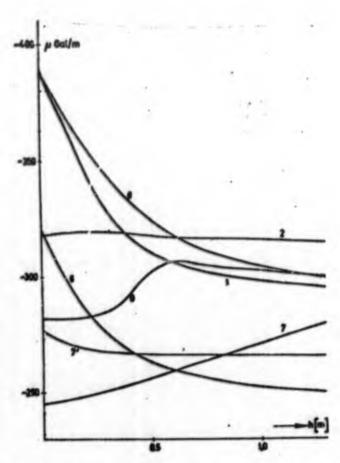


Fig. 12. Gradient pattern over the connection points.

b) Gravity Differences

The final magnitudes U_h , $U=U_h+U_G$ in Table 10 were determined analogously as in the previous calculation. Only in S0 is the influence A of the plate taken into consideration which is used to erect the gravimeter between the double pillar and the simpler calculation because of the aluminum cylinder (radius r=35 cm, thickness d=0.6 cm, density $\delta=2.7$) with the iron cylinder that was welded on the bottom (r=6 cm, d=1.2 cm, $\delta=7.7$) is to be taken into consideration. The attraction A of a cruciform plate on a

point at distance a over the middle of the surface is, as is well known, expressed as follows:

$$\Delta = 2\pi k^2 \delta \left[4 + \sqrt{s^2 + a^2} - \sqrt{s^2 + (4 + a)^2} \right]. \tag{11}$$

With c = 25 cm (measuring height) or c = 25.6 cm. The the iron plate we obtain A = 0.28 + 0.10 = 0.38 μ Gal. This amount 1 given under U in Table 10 for SO and in the final calculated gravity differences u it is taken into consideration in Table 11. The final gravimeter correction K_h at h = 25 cm is found in Table 1. The means of interpolation. The value K_h or ΔK can, however, be then from Fig. 11b with sufficient accuracy. The comparison of a final corrected measured value \bar{u} and the calculated value u in Table 11 gives us error v which, however, is not to be attributed to the measurements but rather to the accuracy of the calculated gravity differences which, on the average, amount to $\pm 7.9~\mu$ Gal.

m-	1	7	-	- 3	0	
Ta	D	1	E	1	V	

	O.A.	n ^C	U	K
			4 + 0,381	
80	-638,16	-183,12	-821,20	+ 7,00
88	-460,72	-159,88	-620,60	40
81	-460,72	-173,57	-634,29	-12,66
82	-130,75	- 2,63	-133,38	- 2,03
36	+321,89	+ 67,50	+389,39	+ 3,45
27	+438,28	+134,45		+16,45
\$7"	+422,48	+133,60	+556,17	-

Table 11.

	ī	K			
52-51	+ 499,2	+10,6	+ 500,9	+ 1,7	
\$2-50	+ 697,8	- 9,0	+ 687,5	-10,3	
36-31	+1014,5	+16,1	+1023,7	+ 9,2	
37-31	+1202,7	+29,1	+1207,0	+ 4,3	
36-37	- 188,2	-13,0	- 183,3	+ 4,9	
20-31	- 198,6	+19,7	- 186,6	+12,0	
57-30	+1401,1	+ 9,5	+1393,6	- 7,5	
				£ 7,9	

c) Gravity Value

With the Potsdam fundamental value in SO and the measured gravity differences \overline{u} we obtain the gravity \overline{g} in points S1, S2, S6 and S7 (Table 12). However, the gravity value g can also be calculated in points SO to S7' with the calculated differences u.

In so doing the connection in the absolute point SO need not be error free, but rather can be determined in such a way that the difference v in comparison to the value g which is considered as correct, on the average, disappears. From Table 12, an average error of $\pm 4.5~\mu Gal$ is obtained for the previous gravity value from the gravitation calculation in the gravimetric connecting points of the Geodetic Institute — see appendix.

Table 12.

	(8)	- 3		-	
		981274 mG	al	H Cal	
50 58 51 52 56 57	+0,00 +0,15 +0,66 (+1,16) +1,41	+0,6000 +0,1986 +0,6978 +1,2130 +1,4011	+0,0055 +0,2068 +0,1931 +0,6940 +1,2168 +1,4001 +1,3836	+6,5 -5,5 -3,8 +3,8 -1,0	

For purposes of comparison the gravity values (g) that were used up to now are shown in Table 12 which were based on observations that were made about 10 years ago [1, p. 208/9] with an Askania gravimeter and which were based on gradient -0.269 mGal/m which are attributed to measurements that were made between the cellar floor and S1 (elevation difference 4.83 m). The (g) that was obtained from S6 cannot be compared with \(\overline{g} \) because in 1958 pillar S6 was reduced by 2 cm and a 7 cm thick sandstone plate was placed on it. Also, gravimeter corrections (Fig. 11) were not applied to all (g)'s. For this reason the too low value (g) of S1 which is especially to be attributed to the too low gradients -0.269 mGal/m was increased by about 0.02 mGal. The considerations that were made by Woollards [4, p. 25] were also compared. He calculated the gravity value for S1 of 981,274.19 mGal with the best agreement with \(\overline{g} \) and \(\overline{g} \) in Table 12.

5. Remarks on the Potsdam Fundamental Value

Kuhnen and Furtwangler, in due course of time, obtained the gravity value g = 981,274 Gal from variations in the arrangement of their observations [2, p. 264-369]. Thus, various improvements

in ΔL for the length of the second pendulum and many unknown q_i and p that are connected with the elastic groove and bearing, were determined simultaneously. For the final value L which led to the Potsdam fundamental value, was only based on the last three of the total of nine adjustment variations. The physical quality of the values for q_i and p that were obtained in this way, of course, was not as easy to see as the impossible density values y, z, in III.3c where an attempt was made to determine the gradients and densities from a common adjustment. We know today, however, that the gravity value that was calculated by Kuhnen and Furtwängler is about 13 mGal too high.

If we had treated the normal equations that were set up by them in the same way in our case (III.3c, Table 7), i.e., had we waved a common determination of \mathbf{q}_1 , \mathbf{p} and if ΔI , had been the most important unknown only from the corresponding constant element and quadratic coefficients, then we would have obtained the value that s considered right today. If we also disregard the first six variants from the adjustments by Kuhnen and Furtwangler, then, for example, from variants 6) and 7) the value $\Delta L = -4.0~\mu$; on the average, it is $\Delta L = -6.4~\mu$. With the correction dA = $+1.0~\mu$ [2, p. 369 m], for the length of the sedond pendulum we obtain L = 994.2246 mm and the Potsdam gravity value g = $\pi^2 L = 981.2603~\text{Gal}$. By means of the excessive evaluation of the elastic influences of the groove and bearing, obviously, comparisons of the Potsdam fundamental value resulted that were 13.7 mGal too high [11].

6. Accuracy Calculations

Errors which are caused by disregarding masses outside the area being considered and also within the buildings, were discussed. Together with the uncertainty of the densities that are given for sand, walls, and others, the accuracy is limited by the gravity differences of the masses that are in this area from which the force of attraction can be calculated. The accuracy of $\pm 7.9~\mu Gal$ that is attained in this manner, in comparison to gravimeter measurements, could not even be expected, just as surprising is the fact that the

gravity itself could be determined exactly from the gravimetric connection points in relation with the absolute point through a gravitation calculation of $\pm 4.5~\mu Gal$.

The above mentioned sources of error have a much smaller effect on the determination of the gradient as was explained earlier. The fact that the calculation of the gravity difference was so well proportioned can be seen from Fig. 12 in which the gradient ratios are shown.

If these too do not change basically with small changes in the density of the sand or in the brick wall then an investigation should be conducted to determine the extent openings such as windows, door openings, etc. are to be taken into consideration in a section of the wall by corresponding reductions in its density - see III.2d. For this purpose a test was conducted on a series of six rows (I, II, IV, VII, XI, XVI) consisting of squares having 1 m long edges - Fig. 13. The attraction components a_i , perpendicular to the drawing plane, exerted on each square that is standing on point A (in the drawing plane), are calculated according to formula (1) with $k^2 = 10$ (bricks) and given in Table 13 in μ Gal just as the sum S of each series is given - in series I without a_1 . If we remove i square from row n so that the attraction components of the remaining rows amount to S-a, and if we give the approximate value of S(n-1)/n for the density of the walls that correspond to the usage in the earlier determination then the error that was made is $(S-a_1)-S(n-1)/n$. Expressed in % of the approximate value, the simplified density assumption then results in the error

which is shown in Fig. 14a. As was expected, the error that was made is the greater the closer the wall is to attraction point A.

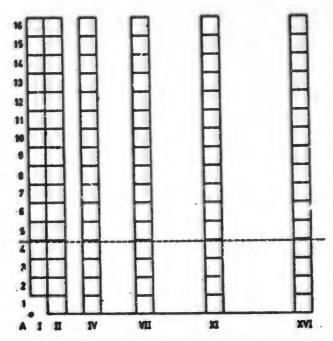


Fig. 13. Test with a series of blocks.

Table 13.

_	1	11	14	ATT	E	IVI
1	9,69388	1,08160	0,10970	0,01789	0,00429	0,00134
2	1,08160	48206	8821	1670	418	132
3	28408	19297	6157	1469	396	129
. 4	10970	8821	4060	1234		124
5	5287	4606	2668	1006	334	119
	2932	2667	1789	806	299	112
7	1789	1670	1234	641	265	105
	1170	1110	877	509	232	96
9	806	774	641	407	202	90
10	576	560	480	327	176	63
11	429	418	368	265	152	76
12	327	320	287	216	132	70
13	255	250	228	178	115	63
14	202	199	184	146	100	50
15	163	161	150	124	87	52
16	134	132	124	105	76	47
3	1,61610	1,97352	0,39039	0,10895	0,03782	0,01493
8"	0,14072	0,12868	0,09031	0,04733	0,02171	0.00974

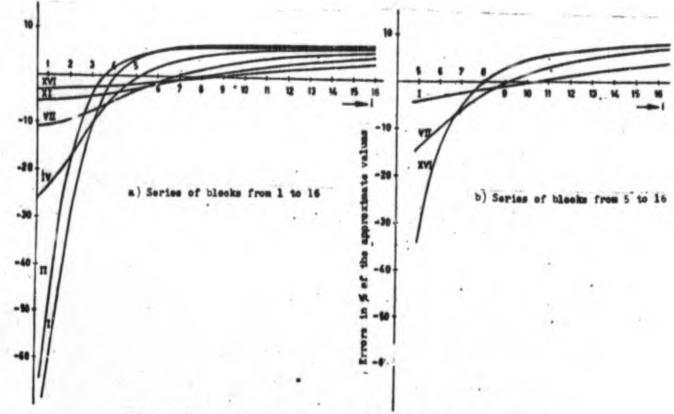


Fig. 14. Test with a block that was removed.

In a second test squares 1 to 4 should be left alone altogether and the rows should first begin with square 5. In so doing instead of S, the much smaller sums S' (Table 13) and the percentile errors that are shown in Fig. 14b which, of course, are not really smaller than those in Fig. 14a because of their much smaller attraction but they play an essentially smaller part. It was recommended in any case to make an exact determination of the masses in the vicinity of field point (A) and only at greater distances, about 4 m away, to disregard or to simplify the density assumptions.

Finally, it must also be pointed out that knowing and maintaining the exact height for the calculated or measured gravity difference is of considerable importance. Here the height of the gravimetric connecting points is indicated only with cm-accuracy. An error of ±5 mm in the height of the pillar or a change in the position of the foot screws on the gravimeter by 1 cm between setups results in an inaccuracy of 2-3 µGal in the gravity difference because of the free-air gradients. In very exact gravity transmissions it is

necessary, therefore, to have bolts on the pillars that have an exact height and to mark points on the measuring instruments.

Conclusions

The purpose of this article that was pointed out in III.1, was attained. The gravity gradients over seven gravimetric connecting points could be determined exactly. It was even possible to calculate the gravity differences between them with an accuracy that was better than +0.01 mGal.

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Appendix

In the gravitation calculations that were carried out in the meantime, the influence of pillars S2, the dimensions of which are not known exactly, was not taken into consideration. Even though it was in the ground and for this reason only the small density difference in comparison to sand is of importance, disregarding its attraction on S2 is not justifiable. In its place we observed a cylinder of concrete (r = 0.5 m, d = 0.9 m, $\delta = 0.2$) for reasons of simplicity and a cylinder of granite (r = 4 m, d = 0.1 m, $\delta = 0.8$). By the radius of 4 m the pavement of the yard is to be taken into consideration at the same time. With the minus values we are dealing with the differences in comparison to the sand density of 2.0. The gravitation of both cylinders was calculated in accordance with formula (11) again for various heights over the pillar surface (= ground).

Attraction in μ Gal on S2 +...[m]

Height /e/	0,00	0,04	0,11	0,22	0,38	0,60	0,89	1,26
Concrete sylinder Granite cylinder	2,45	2,22	1,68	1,47	1,05	0,70	0,45	0,29
52 and pavement	5,76	5,50	5,10	4,59	4,04	3,52	3,03	2,60

These values added to the sum of the force of attraction on S2 in Table 8, result in the following:

Total attraction	3,13	2,52	1,58	0, 17	-1,64	-3,68	-5,97	-6,27
Lengthened over S2	0,00	-0,61	-1,55	-2,96	4,77	-6,61	-9,10	-11,40

The gradients over S2 also, thus, becomes somewhat larger (absolute). Without going into greater detail we can see from Table 12 that at about 5.8 μ Gal the improved gravity value g = 98.,274.6997 mGal is effective on S2. The average value drops to $\pm 4.1~\mu$ Gal.

The gravitational effect of the pillar that is embedded in the ground is small because of the low density difference. For the same reason, however, the density differences in the ground because of the moisture, are relatively strong. If we use, for example, in II.1 instead of the density of 1.7 for sand which is around pillar B (Fig. 1), the density 2.0 which was used later, then the gravitational forces over B that are given in Fig. 4, must be multiplied by 0.2/0.5, i.e., it is reduced by less than one half.