Present Status of the RGO Archive

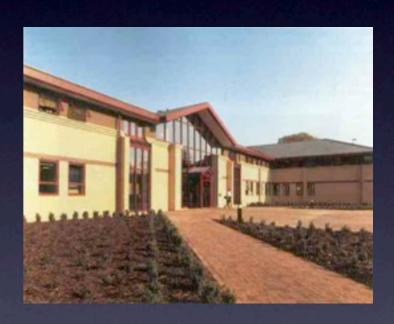
Carl Murray, Nick Cooper Queen Mary, University of London

Derek Jones
Institute of Astronomy, Cambridge

The Royal Greenwich Observatory







Greenwich 1675–1947

Herstmonceux 1947–1990

Cambridge 1990–1998

Astrometric observations of Neptune and Triton obtained in 1988 and comparison with theory

D.B. Taylor 1, D.H.P. Jones 1, L.V. Morrison 1, C.D. Murray 2, and I.P. Williams 2

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Astron. Astrophy. 232, 565–569 (1990)

Abstract. Astrometric observations are given of Neptune and its major satellite Triton. These were obtained using the photographic Wide Field Camera on the 1.0 m Jacobus Kapteyn Telescope at the Observatorio del Roque de los Muchachos on La Palma. Further Triton positions relative to Neptune were obtained using the CCD Camera. The techniques used in determining the positions are described. Residuals for these observations are computed and discussed, and in particular the Neptune residuals are compared with those obtained from observations made with the Carlsberg Automatic Meridian Circle on La Palma.

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The RGO Plates

- All of the solar plates were scanned a few years ago by MSSL (paid for by a Japanese grant)
- 165,000 plates
- Plates are currently in crates in a warehouse in London
- It is known which plates are in which crate
- There are records for each telescope, date taken, etc. but not necessarily what is on each plate
- Plates should be moved to curated facility of Oxford's Bodleian Library at Swindon in 2012

Summary Listing of Plates, etc. (Feb. 2000)

Pre-Archive Solar Plates Solar plates, I6cm 26 inch Curtis Schmidt / Cerro Tololo Stonyhurst Discs, 8.5 inch, 4 boxes Small glass Kottamia Spectra 8, Radcliffe Spectra 2 and 65 AAO Schmidt plates Observation cards 16cm Eros Series plates 16cm INT Astrograph **INT Small Plates** 30 inch in 26 inch dome 30 inch in 26 inch dome, Spectra Spectra 36 inch I and III Prism slit spectrographs Slitless 36 inch spectrograph Various Reseaux scale etc, No3 sq yellow filter and copies Miscellaneous, Ottawa Rotation spectra, spot and eclipse spectra 16cm, 30 inch Greenwich 16cm, 26 inch Greenwich Observers books 16cm, 26 inch - 4 unnumbered Greenwich notebooks Thompson Equatorial & Astrographic Equatorial logbooks 16cm, 26 inch Herstmonceux

Small plates, Greenwich 1897-1898

Small plates, Franklin Adams Greenwich Astrographic 'D' 26 inch Small plates Small plates, Radcliffe 36 inch B dome focus test plates, Saturn fields with 24 inch Maclean Wide angle plates, B, Y and V, various fields 24 inch Radcliffe, KA, South Africa, B & V plates, Bingham Cape 40 inch astrometric camera, V plates, various fields I and III Cordoba plates Cape plates Special South African Kapetyn Area Plates Cape Astrographic plates Cape Maclean twin 24 and 18 inch, BV and a few P Radcliffe notebooks / proper motions / Hartmann cards Cape Overlap CPC2 Greenwich 13 inch Astrographic plates Herstmonceux 13 inch Astrographic plates Greenwich 13 inch Astrograph notebooks Oxford Astrographic plates Moon 16cm plates

The RGO's 13" and 26" Refractors



13" astrographic refractor built in 1890.Focal length: 3.43m16,085 plates



Thompson 26" refracting telescope built in 1896. Focal length: 5.44m

12,169 plates

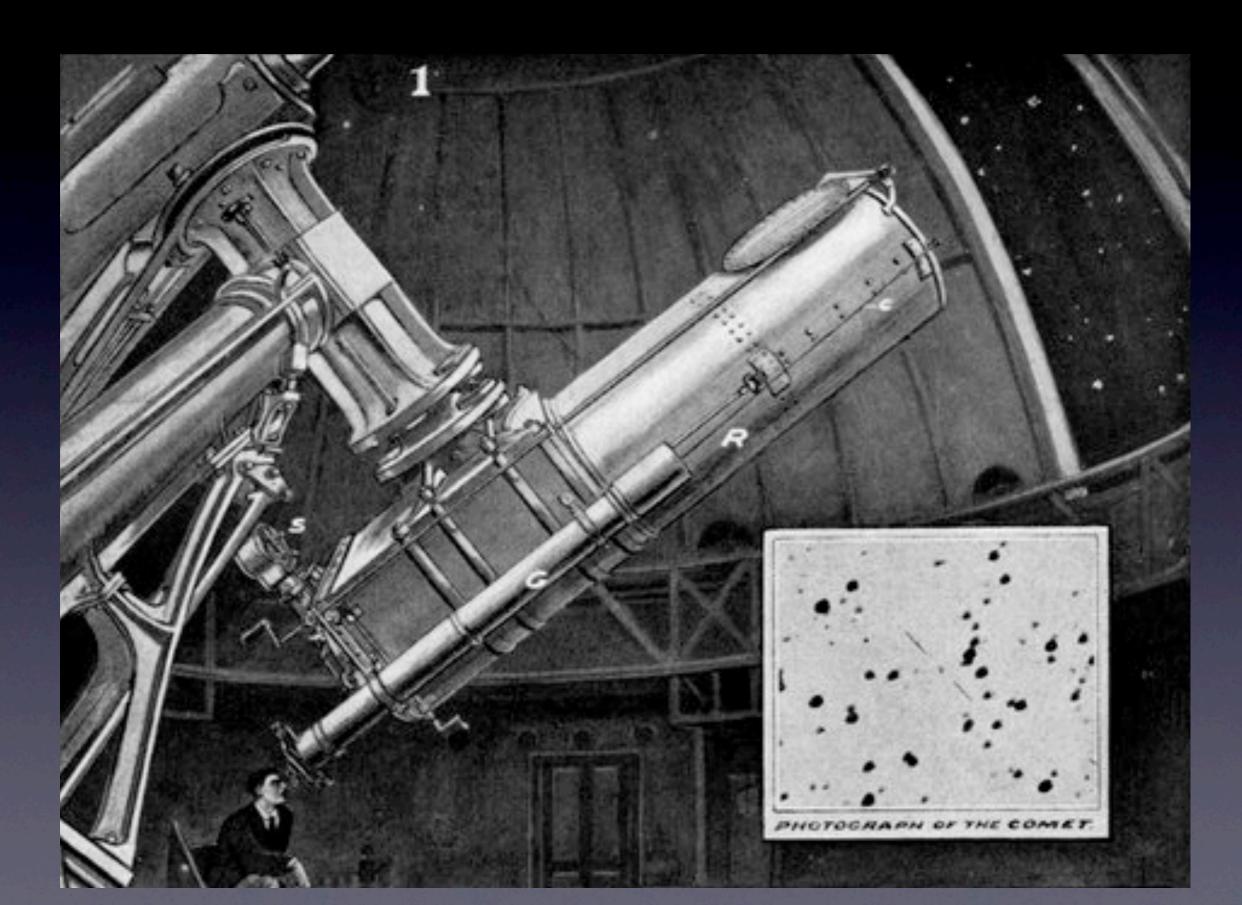
A041	7	1890 0	6 02E	G13W	M 13		16	37	50	+36 40	6	PAG	CL
A041	25	1890 1	2 13E	G13W	02 15 +65						16	MAW	AC
A041	45	1891 0	3 03E	G13W	08 06 +66	1E					30	MAW	AC
A041	47	1891 0	3 04E	G13W	08 06 +66	7E						MAW	AC
A041	48	1891 0	3 04E	G13W	08 06 +66	28W					6	MAW	AC
A041	90	1891 0	5 28E	G13W	15 00 +66	73W					40	ILF	AC
A041	201	1891 1	1 13E	G13W	POLARIS	47W	01	18	57	+88 44	10	MAW	90
A041	204	1891 1	1 27E	G13W	22 39 +65	32W					6	MAW	AC
A041	206	1891 1	2 02E	G13W	01 50 +67	55E					6	STE	AC
A041	207	1891 1	2 02E	G13W	02 06 +66	17E					6	STE	AC
A041	208	1891 1	2 02E	G13W	02 24 +66	9W					6	CAS	AC
A041	215	1891 1	2 17E	G13W	00 09 +65	11E					6	STE	AC
A041	218	1891 1	2 17E	G13E	PLEIADES	22E	03	37	44	+23 31	66	STE	CL
A041	222	1891 1	2 19E	G13W	02 06 +66	7W					40	STE	AC
A041	223	1891 1	2 19E	G13W	02 06 +66	34W					6	STE	AC
A041	224	1891 1	2 19E	G13W	02 24 +66	47W					6	STE	AC
A041	225	1891 1	2 19E	G13W	03 45 +65	14W					6	STE	AC
A041	226	1891 1	2 19E	G13W	04 03 +65	29W					6	STE	AC
A041	227	1891 1	2 21E	G13W	00 54 +66	27W					40	STE	AC
A041	228	1891 1	2 21E	G13W	02 24 +66	16W					40	STE	AC
A041	230	1891 1	2 31E	G13E	PLEIADES	132W	03	37	44	+23 31	42	STE	CL
A041	241	1892 0	1 19E	G13W	05 10 +67	14W					40	STE	AC
A041	242	1892 0	1 19E	G13W	05 10 +67	41W					6	STE	AC
A041	243	1892 0	1 20E	G13E	PLEIADES	102W	03	37	44	+23 31	26	ILF	CL
A041	244	1892 0	2 01E	G13E	PLEIADES	24W	03	37	44	+23 31	42	STE	CL
A041	245	1892 0	2 01E	G13E	PLEIADES	97W	03	37	44	+23 31	26	STE	CL
A041	246	1892 0	2 01E	G13E	PLEIADES	133W	03	37	44	+23 31	17	LUM	CL
A041	252	1892 0	2 03E	G13E	PLEIADES	22E	03	37	44	+23 31	42	LUM	CL
A041	253	1892 0	2 03E	G13E	PLEIADES	18W	03	37	44	+23 31	26	LUM	CL
A041	254	1892 0	2 03E	G13E	PLEIADES	54W	03	37	44	+23 31	17	LUM	AC
A041	260	1892 0	2 12E	G13E	PLEIADES	95W	03	37	44	+23 31	42	ILF	CL
A041	261	1892 0	2 12E	G13E	PLEIADES	142W	03	37	44	+23 31	26	ILF	AC
A041	268	1892 0	2 18E	G13E	PLEIADES	52W	03	37	44	+23 31	42	ILF	CL
A041	269	1892 0	2 18E	G13E	PLEIADES	94W	03	37	44	+23 31	26	ILF	CL
A041	270	1892 0	2 18E	G13E	PLEIADES	126W	03	37	44	+23 31	17	ILF	CL
A041	274	1892 0	2 22E	G13E	THETA ORI	22E	05	30	10	-05 25	60	STE	NB
l													

A042	261	1899	01	25E	G26W	NEPTUNE	34E	05	26	57	+21	54	20	S	ISR	PL
A042	268	1899	01	27E	G26W	NEPTUNE	65E	05	26	48	+21	54	15	S	ISR	PL
A042	271	1899	02	02E	G26W	NEPTUNE	59E	05	26	22	+21	54	20	S	ISR	PL
A042	280	1899	02	17E	G26W	NEPTUNE	20E	05	25	37	+21	54	17	S	ISR	PL
A042	281	1899	02	17E	G26W	PROCYON		07	34	03	+05	29	10	S	ISR	
A042	295	1899	02	24E	G26W	MARS	85W	07	26	41	+25	47	10	S	ISR	PL
A042	298	1899	02	25E	G26W	NEPTUNE	90W	05	25	26	+21	54	20	S	ISR	PL
A042	302	1899	02	26E	G26W	MARS	16W	07	26	27	+25	43	10	S	ISR	PL
A042	325	1899	03	07E	G26W	NEPTUNE	94W	05	25	25	+21	55	8	S	ISR	PL
A042	328	1899	03	09E	G26W	NEPTUNE	149W	05	25	27	+21	55	20	S	ISR	PL
A042	331	1899	03	09E	G26W	NGC 4147	34E	12	04	00	+19	06	60		ISR	CL
A042	334	1899	03	10E	G26W	M 67	60W	08	45	00	+12	11	60		ISR	CL
A042	335	1899	03	10E	G26W	ALPHA CNC	118W	08	53	01	+12	15	6	S	ISR	
A042	339	1899	03	13E	G26W	NEPTUNE	206W	05	25	32	+21	55	15	S	ISR	PL
A042	344	1899	03	14E	G26W	NEPTUNE	179W	05	25	33	+21	55	15	S	ISR	PL
A042	345	1899	03	14E	G26W	ALPHA CNC		08	53	01	+12	15	8			
A042	352					NEPTUNE	216W	05	25	35	+21	55	15	S	ISR	PL
A042	363	1899	03	23E	G26W	NEPTUNE	198W	05	25	54	+21	56	15	S	ISR	PL
A042	374	1899	03	27E	G26W	NEPTUNE	258W	05	26	07	+21	56	20	S	ISR	
A042	404	1899	05	03E	G26W	M 3	62W	13	38	00	+28	59	60		ISR	CL
A042	406					M 3									ISR	CL
A042	407	1899	05	05E	G26W	M 3	50W	13	38	00	+28	59	61		ISR	CL
A042						URANUS									ISR	
A042	431					URANUS									ISR	4PL
A042	435	1899	06	06E	G26W	M 13	11W	16	37	58	+36	41	60		ISR	CL
A042	446	1899	06	14E	G26W	ALPHA HER		17	10	06	+14	30	20		ISR	
A042	450					ALPHA HER									ISR	
A042	456					ALPHA HER									ISR	
A042	463					ZETA LYR									ISR	
A042	464	1899	07	27E	G26W	ZETA AQL		19	00	50	+13	43	10			
A042	467	1899	98	01E	G26W	ALPHA LYR		18	33	35	+38	42	20	S	ISR	4

Planetary Plates

	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn	Uranus	Neptune
13"	4 (1894–1980)	I (1980)	70 (1972–1981)	5 (1926–1976)	4 (1968–1979)
26"	10 (1899–1973)	0	105 (1970–1980)	6 (1899–1901)	49 (1899–1906)

The RGO's 30-inch Reflector



30-inch Observations

1904 Comets1905 Comets & Minor Planets

1906

J6 1905 Aug 23 - 1906 Feb 15 86 Obs J7 1905 Oct 22 - 1906 Jan 26 19 obs

1907

J6 1906 Aug 28 - 1907 Apr 6 56 obs J7 1906 Nov 17 - 1907 Feb 11 12 obs Phoebe 1907 Aug 10 - Dec 6 16 obs

1908

J6 1907 Nov 13 - 1908 April 24 38 obs J7 1907 Dec 5 - 1908 Apr 24 21 obs **J8 1908 Jan 27 - 1908 April 24 13 obs** J8 1909 Jan 16 - May 10 17 obs Phoebe 1908 Jul 31 - Sep 7 23 obs

1909

J6 1909 Feb 12 - May 20, 27 obs J7 1909 Feb 12 - April 21 8 obs J8 1909 Jan 16 - May 10 17 obs

Phoebe 1909 Oct 5 - 1910 Jan 10 12 obs

1910

J8 1910 Jan 19 - April 28 9 obs

Phoebe 1910 Sep 27 - Nov 7 7 obs

1911 - 1916 None

Astronomer Royal's Report for year ending 1908 May 10:

Thompson Equatorial. With the 26-inch refractor, 31 photographs of Neptune and its satellite have been taken on 16 nights. ... occulting shutter ... In connection with the observations of Saturn & Jupiter's distant satellites, 27 photographs of Saturn on 17 nights, and 7 of Jupiter on been taken on six nights ... position with reference to the stars used in the reductions of the observations of the Satellites.

A new faint and very distant satellite of Jupiter has been discovered by Mr. Melotte with the 30-inch reflector ... Jan 27 ... April 24 ... I2 photographs.

With the 30-inch reflector... 16 photographs of Saturn and satellite IX on 16 nights, 38 photographs of Jupiter and Satellite VI on 30 nights ... 22 ... Satellite VII on 21 nights ... 12 ... satellite VIII on 12 nights ... minor planets ... comets but not Halley's ... published in the MN ... Jupiter, Satellite VIII, 1908, 11 photographs, ... Saturn IX, 1907, 16 photographs, Triton 1906-7 29 photographs ... comets ... minor planets Halley's comet ... Cowell & Crommelin ... perihelion 1910 April 8. ... searched without success ... published in the MN for Dec, Jan, Mar, Apr and May.

ASTRONOMICAL

AND

MAGNETICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

MADE AT

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH,

IN THE YEAR

1908

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

SIR W. H. M. CHRISTIE, K.C.B., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.,

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, IN OBEDIENCE TO HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND.



ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

OBSERVATIONS OF

JUPITER'S SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH SATELLITES

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS

TAKEN WITH THE

30-INCH REFLECTOR OF THE THOMPSON EQUATORIAL

DURING THE OPPOSITION

OBSERVATIONS OF JUPITER'S SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH SATELLITES, FROM PROTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITH THE 30-INCH REFLECTOR, DURING THE OPPOSITION 1907-1908.

SATELLITE VL

Date and G.M.T.		Apparent R.A.	Apparent Dec.	Reduction to Apparent Place.		Sat. VL-	-Pagitter.	Exposure.	Remarks.	
				R.A.	Dec.	RA	Dec.			
	1907. m *	h m s			#1			n		
ov.	13 13 47 48 15 14 57 56	8 59 54.16	+17 27 6°2 17 24 54°3	+ 1.87	-10.0		+ 3 4079	60 70		
000.	5 14 15 39 5 16 1 42 10 15 7 15 13 13 14 46 14 14 48 51	9 0 38.63 9 0 38.31 9 0 2.87 8 59 34.29 8 59 22.64	17 15 14'9 17 15 15'7 17 16 17'9 17 17 34'1 17 18 7'9	2.60 2.76 2.86	13°0 13°3 13°9 14°3 14°4	4 14'48 4 14'52 4 21'25 4 23'89 4 24'44	8 496	40 140 66 13 110		
an.	1908, 3 13 11 37 9 12 41 51 11 13 10 38 11 14 12 50 27 12 41 23	8 50 20.86 8 50 30.68 8 50 29.61	17 49 11.6 17 52 44.3 17 52 48.9	0°24 0°28	2.6 3.0 3.2 3.2 3.8	4 7°05 3 51°03 3 44°30 3 44°35 2 35°64	19 36 9 20 17 8 20 18 6	90	Out of focus.	
Feb.	1 11 52 3 1 13 13 33 3 10 27 20 3 11 28 24 6 11 35 23 12 8 16 48 12 9 25 6 22 10 56 34 23 8 33 49	8 41 7.84 8 40 17.18 8 40 16.09 8 38 56.58 8 36 28.09 8 36 26.91 8 32 40.70	18 38 17 2 18 38 21 9 18 44 32 9 18 56 20 2 18 56 28 1	0.60 0.61 0.61 0.65 0.65 0.65	3°9 3°9 3°9 3°9 3°8 3°8 3°4	2 9°24 2 8°92 1 58°18 1 41°12 1 6°66 1 6°39 0 6°44	25 3°1 25 13°3 25 14°2 25 26°0 25 29°5 25 27°2 24 26°3	15 80 25 30 10 10 100 42		

OBSERVATIONS OF

THE SATELLITE OF NEPTUNE,

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS

TAKEN WITH THE

26-INCH REFRACTOR OF THE THOMPSON EQUATORIAL,

DURING THE OPPOSITION

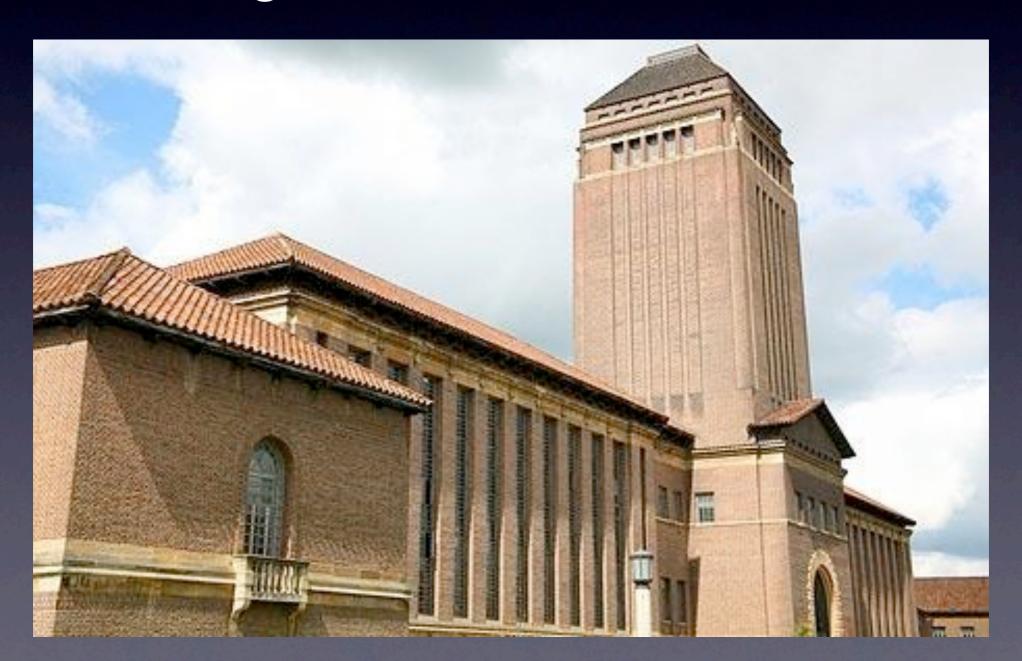
1907-8.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE SATELLITE OF NEPTUNE, FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITH THE 26-INCH REFRACTOR, DURING THE OFFOSITION 1907-1908.

Date	P	Position Ar	igle,		Distance				
0.M.T.	Observed	Tabular,	Tab Oha,	Observed.	Tabular,	Tab.—Obs.	Exposure.	Remarks,	
1907: HI 1907: HI 1908: 10 13 47 41 14 12 49 31 14 13 15 51	341'41	2 243/89 339/89 338/39	+ 1741 = 1741 = 1741 = 1959	13.82 12.04 11.88	" 14'00 11'93 12'02	+ 0'14 + 0'14	m 15 20 20		
4 11 13 41	9 82:24	215'22 134'64 133'58 203'38 83'75 82'99 178'68 176'50	(= \$:68) + \$:47 + 8:32 + 8:96 + 8:95 + 1:31	11'16 13'35 13'75 16'87 16'36 16'39 16'79 11'34	11'86 13'97 14'09 11'37 16'28 16'22 11'20 11'23	(+ 0.70) + 0.62 + 0.34 + 0.50 - 0.08 + 0.50 - 0.11	25 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Very poor photograph, Very diffused. Windy. Very windy. Very windy.	
Feb. 3 9 15 2 6 10 35 5 10 10 23 2 10 10 23 2 10 10 43 2 18 9 41 4 18 10 5	5 285'08 8 282'40 5 3'51 5 3'81 5 3'81 5 3'81 5 3'81 5 3'81 5 3'81 5 3'81	108:29 284:33 284:33 54:86 53:86 53:86 274:83 274:43 274:45	+ 8'11 = 8'76 + 8'97 + 1'37 + 1'35 + 1'56 = 8'16 + 1'48	16'25 16'23 16'29 13'08 13'33 13'16 16'50 16'66 16'31	16:42 16:62 16:67 13:35 13:25 13:17 16:72 16:72 16:71	+ 0°17 + 0°39 + 0°38 + 0°27 = 0°08 + 0°01 + 0°22 + 0°06 + 0°40	20 30 30 12 20 26 16 20 15	Very faint. Poor photograph; satellite faint. Satellite very faint. Satellite diffused.	
5 8 33 3 14 9 9 2 14 9 49 1 19 10 39 4	9 18841	#3'9# #1'95 18#'81 180'31 #45'#3 #44'#8	+ 8'89 + 2'49 + 2'49 + 2'49 + 1'39 + 9'79	11'49 11'11 10'55 10'61 13'97 14'00	11'24 11'18 10'91 10'93 14'21 14'11	+ 0'04 + 0'07 + 0'36 + 0'32 + 0'24 + 0'05	30 25 30 20 20 20	Sky very hazy. Satellite faint. Sky very hazy. Very diffused.	

Cambridge University Library

Probable home of RGO observer log books but the vast majority of the archive has not been catalogued



The Last Paper Io Leave the RGO

CCD astrometry of Saturn's satellites in 1995 and 1997*

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Abstract. In this paper, we publish measurements of 1514 Table 1. Number of images of each satellite positions of the major satellites of Saturn made in 1995 and 1997 using CCD detectors attached to the 1-metre Jacobus Kapteyn Telescope on the island of La Palma. Analysis of the data as inter-satellite positions shows that the observations of Tethys, Dione, Rhea and Titan have root-mean-square residuals of 0.08 in 1995 and 0.10 in 1997.

Key words: satellites of Saturn — astrometry

Satellite	1995	1997	Total
Mimas	14	1	15
Enceladus	56	63	119
Tethys	78	193	271
Dione	67	145	212
Rhea	84	171	255
Titan	67	194	261
Hyperion	57	135	192
Iapetus	-	189	189
TOTAL	423	1091	1514

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The Last Paper To Leave the RGO

Appendix A: The Royal Greenwich Observatory, 1675–1998

The Royal Greenwich Observatory was founded in 1675 by decree of King Charles II. The first Astronomer Royal, John Flamsteed, was charged "to apply himself with the most exact care and diligence to the rectifying of the tables of the motions of the heavens, and the places of the fixed stars, so as to find out the so much desired longitude of places for the perfecting of the art of navigation".

In its 323-year history, the Royal Greenwich Observatory maintained a tradition of high-precision astrometry of planets and satellites and was always at the forefront of technology and observational techniques. This paper is a continuation of that proud tradition.

The Royal Greenwich Observatory was closed on 31 October 1998 by the UK Particle Physics and Astronomy Research Council.