

C.S. Peirce Sept 6, 1877

The paper opens with a strict mathematical analysis of the problem of the oscillation of a pendulum on a slightly flexible stand. I will send a copy of this part as soon as possible; meantime I may mention that the result of the investigation is that the length of the seconds pendulum as determined by a reversible pendulum on a flexible stand requires a correction of

$$+ M S^2 \frac{\lambda}{g}$$

where M is the mass of the pendulum, S is the horizontal deflection perpendicular to the knife-edge of the middle of the support of the knife-edge under the influence of a force in the same direction equal to the unit of weight;

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λ is the length of the seconds' pendulum; and l is the distance between the knife-edges of the pendulum used.

The second part of the memoir is experimental. The first series of experiments described, are direct determinations of N . The general plan of these experiments is as follows. The tripod being set up ready for the pendulum, it is first ballasted by a weight of some 10 kilogrammes on its lower part. A cord is then attached to the middle of the support of the pendulum. This cord is stretched out horizontally and sideways (i.e. perpendicular to the direction of the knife-edge). At a convenient distance from the stand, it passes over $\frac{1}{4}$ of the circumference of a pulley wheel so as to turn from a horizontal to a vertical direction and to its extremity.

a kilogramme is alternately attached and detached. This attachment and detachment of the weight causes hori-

the knife-edge is a micrometer scale, the plane of it so that the direction of the knife-edge is perpendicular to it; and with its lines vertical, so as to be suitably placed for measuring the horizontal sideway deflection. In front of this scale and looking at it, is a filar micrometer microscope at the focal distance and with the moveable wires vertical. This microscope rests on a stand entirely separate from the ~~triped~~ pendulum-tripod. When the weight is put on or taken off, an observer looking through the microscope sees a deflection one way or the other and can measure it with the filar micrometer. The deflection so observed would be 5 if the micrometer scale were in the middle of the support of the pendulum. But the scale obviously cannot be placed there but must be either