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## SYNopsis of the results or the operations or

# THE GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA 

## VOIUMIE VIII.

## DESCRIPTIONS AND CO-ORDINATES

OF THE

## PRINCIPAL AND SECONDARY STATIONS AND OTHER FIXED POINTS OF THE GRLIT IRT-SECTION $18^{\circ}$ TO $4^{\circ}$ OR SERIES A of the SOUTH-EAST QUADRILATERAL.

BY COLONEL J. T. WALKER, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SURVEY and his assistants.


PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVET OF INDIA.

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Charts Nos. 1 and 2
Page
4-A. line 7 from botto
5—A. " 2 from top
for 2.71
read 7*
„ 4.75
" 5 *
7—4. " 15 "
, Berar
" Berár
7—A. " 17 "
after diameter
insert ; distance between upper and lower marks 14.00 feet
8_4. " 9 "
for Berar
read Berár
" 10.28
" 11.20
11—A. " 5 "
" 188
" 3.67
12—A. " " "
1815 and 1819
" 1814 and 1815
12—A. " 6
after found
24__ in triangles Nos. 184 \& 185
for Batkolí Fort
" $4.764256|58111| 11 \cdot 006$
" Dámargda, XLII
insert in 1838
25_ $\quad$ " 218,1stline
30—A. " 339
30_4. omit triangle No. 348
Since this Volume was passed through the press, it has been discovered that Bápur Mosque and Karínungí Tomb are identical. The position assigned to the mosque is to be preferred.

| 46-4. | line | 3 from top | " | Ambá Hill Pagoda | read | Amblá Hill Pagoda |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 \mathbf{J}_{-A}$ | " | 8 from bottom, middle column |  |  | dele | No. 173 |
| $58-A .$ | " | 10 from bottom, middle column | " | 1875 | read | 1879** |
| $58-4 .$ | " | 9 from bottom, middle column | " | 3 | " | 7* |

[^0]The Principal Stations of this Survey consist of a solid circular masonry pillar from 3 to 4 feet in diameter for the large theodolites to rest on, surrounded by a platform generally 17 feet square on which the observatory tent was pitched.

The abbreviations employed in the text are as follows:-
h.s. denotes hill station secondary
s. ". station secondary

These abbreviations are only placed after stations where a theodolite has been set up and observations taken to surrounding points.

The name in italics in the alphabetical list commencing on page 49-A., is that of the district in which the point is situated.

The latitudes and longitudes of all prints shown on the charts at the end of this volume will be found in the text. Where continuous lines are drawn connecting them the distances and reciprocal azimuths will also be found ; where no such lines exist these elemants are not given. In cases where half the line is dotted, it is to be understood that the point at the extremity of the dotted half was observed to, but that reciprecal observations were not taken. When no observations at all hare been taken from a point, the azimuths of the surrounding points are not given.

The heights above mean sea level determined Trigonometrically and indicated by the symbol H , in the Co-ordinate List commencing on page 49-A.' always refer to the upper mark-stones or to the upper surfaces of the circular pillars marking the stations.

## J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

In charge of Computing Office.

## PREFACF.

The Triangulation, of the results of which the present volume is a Synopsis, is a section of the meridional chain of triangles, trending from Cape Comorin to the Himalayan Mountains, which has long been known to geodesists as the Great Arc of India, and has been employed-in combination with meridional arcs measured in other parts of the globe-in all the investigations of the Figure of the Earth, which have been made during the present century. Full details of the principal triangulation of the Great Arc have been published from time to time, as each section was completed, by Major Lambton in Volumes VII, VIII, X and XII of the Asiatick Researches, and by Colonel Everest in his two volumes entitled An Account of the Measurement, \&c., which were respectively published in 1830 and 1847. In these works the Arc has necessarily been treated as a solitary chain of triangles, dependent for its linear elements on base-lines measured at the extremities of the several sections, but independent of any external triangulation; for when they were published it stood alone, and was intended to form "the axis of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India." After its completion however longitudinal chains were carried to the east and west, and in course of time were connected together at intervals by meridional chains, and at their extremities by chains following the Frontier and the Coast Lines; and this system of triangulation is now nearly complete for the whole of India proper, including the regions between the parallels of $8^{\circ}$ and $34^{\circ}$ and the meridians of $67^{\circ}$ and $92^{\circ}$. Thus the Great Arc has ceased to be a solitary chain of triangles and has become merged into the general triangulation of the country; and whereas originally its results were necessarily published without reference to those of the cognate operations in other parts of India, it can now no longer be considered as an independent work, but must be treated as a part of the general triangulation, and be made to harmonize therewith, borrowing from, as well as exerting an influence on, the chains of triangles external to itself.

For reasons which will be found explained at length in Section 7 of Chapter I of Volume II of the Account of the Operations of this Survey, the general triangulation of the country has been divided into five great figures or sections for final reduction : each of these contains a portion of the Greet Arc, and the second figure in the order selected for reduction was the South-East Quadrilateral.

The portion of the Great Arc which is comprised between the parallels of $18^{\circ}$ and $24^{\circ}$ constitutes the western flank of this figure, which, speaking broadly, embraces the area included between the meridian of $78^{\circ}$ on the west, the coast line on the east and the parallels of $18^{\circ}$ and $24^{\circ}$. With the exception of a comparatively short chain of triangles along the meridian of Sambalpur, $84^{\circ}$, the whole of the principal triangulation of this Quadrilateral was completed by the year 1873 : the base-lines at its four corners, namely Sironj, Bider, Calcutta and Vizagapatam, on which the linear elements are dependent, had been completed several years previously. As it was known that many years would elapse before the remaining chain of triangles could be undertaken, and as the base-lines and the four external and all the most important internal chains had been finished, the final reduction of this figure was commenced, without further delay, on the completion of that of the North-West Quadrilateral. The Sambalpur Meridional Series when triangulated, and the South Parasnath and South Maluncha. Meridional Series-which have been excluded from this reduction on account of their having been executed with inferior instruments in the early days of the Surveywill afterwards be made consistent with the rest of the triangulation. The general principles of the reduction, and线e procedure followed in carrying it out, will be explained in Volume II of the Account of the Operations, \&c. which is now in the press, and full details of the whole of the principal triangulation at present included in the Quadrilateral, will be found in a Volume to be published hereafter, which will probably be Volume VI of the Account of the Operations, dec.

As however the entire contents of the volumes of the principal triangulation will not be needed by geographers and surveyors, and moreover as they give no details of the secondary triangulation-which is of considerable value for local requirements-it is obviously desirable that Synopses of the final results of the whole of the operations, including the secondary as well as the principal triangulations, should be published for general use, in such a manner as to be most suitable for convenience of reference; and this has already been done for the series forming the NorthWest Quadrilateral, as follows :-
I. Great Indus Series.
II. Great Arc, Section $24^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$.
III. Karáchi Longitudinal Series.
IV. Gurhágarh Meridional Series.
V. Rahin Meridional Series.
VI. Jogí-Tíla and Sutlej Series.
already published
VII. North-West Himalaya Series, nearly ready for publication.

The present is the 8th of the Synoptical Volumes, and it gives the results of the whole of the triangulationboth principal and secondary-comprised in the section of the Great Are which lies between the parallels of $18^{\circ}$ and $24^{\circ}$.

By the process of reduction which has been followed the principal triangulation has been rendered perfectly consistent, both internally and externally; internally, so that if in any one of the several polygonal figures of which the chains may be composed, calculations are carried from one station to another in every possible direction, the same results will be inevitably deduced; and externally, so that the values of the co-ordinates of any station, when computed from the given co-ordinates of any other station, with the final linear and angular data, will be the same, whether the calculation is carried directly through the series or circuitously through any of the other chains of triangles comprising the South-East Quadrilateral. All secondary triangulations which emanate from one side of the principal series and close on another side thereof, or on a contiguous series, have also been made consistent throughout.

As regards the general arrangement of this volume it is necessary to point out that the several sections have been prepared and printed at different times, and that the work has extended over several years. The Introduction and the Names and Descriptions of the Principal Stations, were originally prepared for Volume VI of the Account of the Operations, fo., and when a sufficient number of copies had been printed for that work, additional copies were struck off for the present synopsis. The Names and Descriptions of the Principal Stations, pages $1_{1}$. to 12 _i., were printed first of all; this was done in the year 1873, after a general programme had been drawn up for the reduction of the South-East Quadrilateral: there was then a long pause in the printing, while the reduction of the principal triangulation was being completed. Finally the secondary triangulation had to be adjusted in accordance with the principal, and then the printing of this volume was resumed.

The data given in this volume are the following:-
First (page 1-1.), an alphabetical list of the names of the principal stations, showing the numbers assigned to them, which were employed in the reductions as being more convenient to use than names.

Second (page 2-1.), a numerical list giving the names corresponding to the numbers.
Third (page 3-1.), descriptions of the principal stations-of their structure and positions-as taken from the original records of the observations, and supplemented by an Addendum, page 13*-_ which gives the most recent information of their condition which has been received up to date.

Fourth (page 18-4. ), the angles and sides of the principal triangles, numbered and arranged in order from north to south.

Fifth (page 19-_ ), the angles and sides of certain secondary triangles. The numbering is here made consecutive to that of the principal triangles, in order to facilitate references which made in other sections to the place where the length of a side is to be found.

Sixth (page 38-4.), the azimuths of surrounding stations and points, at principal, principal-auxiliary $\dagger$ and secondary stations, the latter arranged in alphabetical order.

Seventh (page 49-_. ), the co-ordinates and descriptions of all stations and points arranged in alphabetical order.

[^1]The fundamental heights on which all other heights given in this volume are based, are :-
First, those of two stations at the northern extremity of the Series, near the Sironj Base-line, viz., Kámkhera $1,780 \cdot 1$ feet, and Bhaorása $1,387 \cdot 3$ feet, which values rest on the line of spirit levels carried from the mean sea at Kurrachee to Sironj, and are given at pages 134 and 135 of the Tables of Heights in Sind, the Pumjab, \&c., Calcutta 1863.

Secondly, the mean height of the West End of the Bider Base-line, at the southern extremity of the Series, deduced as follows,
(1). From Sironj, in terms of Kurrachee sea level, through the Great Arc, ... ... 1976.3 feet.
(2). From Ditto Ditto through the Calcutta Longitudinal,
the Jabalpur Meridional and the Bider Longitudinal,
... . ... ... ...
(3). From the mean sea at Vizagapatam, through the Madras Coast and Meridional Series and the Bider Longitudinal,
(4). From the mean sea at Bombay, through the Bombay Longitudinal Series; $\quad . .$.
Mean ... $\overline{1980 \cdot 2}$ "

All other heights were determined differentially, by the method of reciprocal vertical angles, back and forward observations being taken at each of the principul stations. The error generated in the triangulation by computing from the northern to the southern extremity, and which has now been dispersed, was only $2 \cdot 9$ feet.

It has not been considered necessary to publish the whole of the details of the secondary trigngulation. The sides and angles of 445 triangles, which were selected as most likely to be of general use, and the azimuths of all these sides, have been given; but for a number of other points the co-ordinates only have been given. With the aid of Nos. X, XI, and XII of the "Auxiliary Tables to facilitate calculations of the Survey Department of India, Dehra Doon," 1868, local surveyors, working on a system of rectangular co-ordinates, can readily transform the spheroidal co-ordinates here given to suit their own requirements.

The longitudes depend on an astronomically determined value of the longitude of the Madras Observatory, which was deduced, about the year 1815 , as $80^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 21^{\prime \prime}$. There is reason to believe that this value is about $3^{\prime}$ too great ; but, pending the final determination of the longitude of the Madras Observatory by electro-telegraphic communications with the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, it has not been considered desirable to alter the value which was adopted in 1815 and has been maintained up to the present time. Meanwhile the following precept will probably be found sufficiently exact for preliminary requirements, -

## All the values of longitude in this volume require a constant correction, probably of $-\mathbf{3}^{\prime}$.

As regards the orthography of Indian names, I am sorry to have to state that it has not been possible to adopt a uniform system throughout the present volume. In the early portion, consisting of Alphabetical and Numerical lists and Descriptions of Principal Stations, printed in 1873, the orthography of Dr. Hunter's "Guide to the Orthography \&c.," was adopted for such names as occur therein, and all the other names were spelt in keeping with the system followed in his list : no final vowels were accented. Then there was a pause of about three years in the printing, during which several of the provincial lists of spellings, constructed under the orders of the Government of India, were received. In the remainder of the volume such of the names as are given in these lists (excepting those of the principal stations which are spelt in the way in which they had been previously printed) were adopted; for the names of places not in the lists and consequently not so well known, the rule was adopted of accenting all vowels, whether initial or termiual wherever necessary. This has caused some diversities of spelling, as in the terminals pur and gaon which are printed both with and without their vowels $u$ and $a$ accented. It is however obvious that, notwithstanding such departures from a standard spelling, all the names should be recognizable. As a general rule the pronunciations of the vowels are as follow:-a has a variable sound as in woman, rural, paltry; $d$ as in tartan ; $i$ as in bit; í as in ravine; $u$ as in bull; ta as in rural ; o as in note; $c$ as $a$ in say; $a u$ as ou in cloud; ai as $i$ in ride.

The Charts accompanying this volume show the whole of the principal stations and triangulation, the positions of all the secondary points and the portions of the secondary triangulations of which full details of the angles,

## PREFACE.

sides and aximuths are given. With the aid of these Charts it is hoped that little difficulty will be met with in finding out any of the data contained in the volume which may be required. The descriptions of the secondary stations are in some cases not as full and clear as is to be desired: this arises from the inadequacy of the information entered on the spot by the surveyors in their field books; every effort has been made to supplement this, whenever it was practicable to do so, in order to facilitate the future identification of the stations, and all the information which is at present forthcoming in this office bas been given.

The general arrangement of this volume and the preparation of the data which it contains, have been the work, at different times, of Mr. Hennessey, M.A., F.R.S., Major Herschel, F.R.S., and Mr. Cole, M.A. Mr. Cole also wrote the Introduction, and he moreover supervised the Simultaneous Reduction of the South-East Quadrilateral, of which this section of the Great Arc forms an important portion. Great pains have been taken to secure the utmost accuraoy in preparing the data and passing them through the press.

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Subveyor Generbal's Office,
    CALCUTTA
        18th February 1878.
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J. T. WALKER, Colonel, C.B., R.E.
Surveyor General and Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

# great arc meridional series. 

## SECTION $18^{\circ}$ TO $24^{\circ}$

## GREAT ARC MERIDIONAL SERIES, SEC'IION $18^{\circ}$ то $24^{\circ}$.

INTRODUCTION.
The Triangulation of which this volume contains the details, is that part of the Great Arc which extends, on the meridian of $78^{\circ}$, from near Dámargída, in the Nizam's territory, northward through the Province of Berar, the western portion of the Central Provinces and thence through Bhopál into the Gwalior territory, terminating near the town of Sironj. This series has been twice executed, first by Lieutenant-Colonel Lambton and Captain Everest in the early days of the survey and with inferior instruments; and afterwards by Lieutenants Waugh and Renny acting under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Everest and operating with the most refined instruments.

The details of the first survey were published by Captain Everest in London in 1830, under the title of "An Account of the Measurement of an Arc of the Meridian between the parallels of $18^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$ and $24^{\circ} 7^{\prime \prime \prime}$; and although the present volume has little to do with them it seems desirable to give some account of what was then executed.

Colonel Lambton, in 1815, had brought up his triangulation along the Great Arc from the south to near Dámargída, in the neighbourhood of which place he had measured a base-line called the Bider base, with the chain which he had employed for the measurement of all his former bases. This base completed the section between Namthabad near Guti and Dámargída.

The chain in question, a steel one by Ramsden, was one that was originally is sent "with Lord Macartney's Embassy as a present to the Emperor of China, and having been " refused by that potentate, it was made over by his Lordship to the Astronomer, Dr. Din" widdie, who brought it to Calcutta for sale". It was purchased by Lord Clive the Governor of Madras, and was afterwards employed in the measurement of all Indian base-lines until it was superseded by the Colby Apparatus.

While the base-line was being measured the triangulation was commenced by one of Colonel Lambton's sub-assistants (Mr. Lawrence) and carried on at intervals to the Godávari by another, Mr. DePenning. The progress of the series was greatly impeded by the unsettled state of the country at that time, which was due to the formation of the Pindhari confederacy, and the doubtful alliance of the Nizam's Government. This was just the time when the ravages of the Pindharis had attained their greatest extent. Ihese people were hordes of marauders, who had established themselves to the north of the Nerbudda, and from thence bands of them made plundering excursions in all directions and to enormous distan.
ces; and large parts of both Berar, and what is now termed the Central Provinces had either been devastated by them, or were liable to their incursions. Thornton, in his History of the British Empire in India, says of them "They were in truth, except on account of their " numbers, a very contemptible set of miscreants. Active and enterprising almost beyond " belief, and wicked to the full measure which the most ardent lover of horror can desire, " their adventures and their crimes were undignified by any of those nobler characteristics " of our nature, which have sometimes shed a deceptive glory over actions of great atrocity, " and averted from their perpetrators the penalty of unmitigated disgust. No redeeming " virtue marked the character of the Pindhari. Even animal courage, often the sole ennobling "quality of his profession, he possessed not. The Pindhari marched, or rather darted, "upon his victims with a rapidity certainly never equalled by any regular force ; but, un" fortunately for the romantic coloring of his character, he manifested equal or even greater " alacrity in flight. No troops in the history of the world ever displayed such proficiency "in the art of running away; and to this, their strong point, they invariably resorted if "attacked".
"The Pindháris were not composed of any peculiar people or tribe, but of a variety" of the refuse of all tribes, denominations and creeds. The ancestors of their chiefs are "regarded as of Pathán extraction; their followers were a motley multitude, brought together "by the common impulse of necessity".

Malcolm, in his Memoir of Central India, describes the manner in which they conducted their raids as follows :-
"The Pindháris were neither encumbered by tents nor baggage; each horseman car"ried a few cakes of bread for his own subsistence, and some feeds of grain for his horse. "The party, which usually consisted of two or three thousand of good horse, with a propor" tion of mounted followers, advanced at the rapid rate of forty or fifty miles a day, neither "turning to the right nor left until they arrived at their place of destination. They then " divided, and made a sweep of all the cattle and property they could find: committing at " the same time the most horrid atrocities, and destroying what they could not carry away. "'Ihey trusted to the secrecy and suddenness of the irruption for avoiding those who guarded " the frontiers of the countries they invaded, and before a force could be brought against " them they were on their return. Their chief strength lay in being intangible. If pursued, " they made marches of extraordinary length-sometimes upwards of sixty miles-by roads " almost impracticable for regular troops. If overtaken, they dispersed, and re-assembled at " an appointed rendezvous; if followed to the country from which they issued, they broke "into small parties. Their wealth, their booty, and their families were scattered over a wide "region, in which they found protection amid the mountains and in the fastnesses belong"ing to themselves, and to those with whom they were either openly or secretly connected; " but nowhere did they present any point of attack, and the defeat of a party, the destruc"tion of one of their cantonments, or the temporary occupation of some of their strong"holds, produced no effect beyond the ruin of an individual freebooter, whose place was " instantly supplied by another, generally of more desperate fortune and therefore more eager " for enterprise."

In 1816 the ravages committed by the Pindháris in Berar were so great that the British Government induced the Nizam to provide troops for its protection, and some 7, 500 horse were assigned for the purpose. In 1820 the number was said to amount to 26,000 , shewing the unsettled state of the province. The state to which it was reduced may be further gathered from Sir H. Russell's report, he being Resident at Hyderabad. He therein describes the province as naturally the most fertile part of the Nizam's dominions; but states that it
had suffered severely from Pindháris and from the depredations of Naiks and Bhils, in so much, that the net revenue collected during 1815-20 was not more than half the sum which the province was estimated to yield at the close of the war in 1803. Such was the state of the country when Colonel Lambton found it necessary to suspend operations for a time. After the operations reached the Godávari no further progress was made for some years; and the attention of the whole establishment was devoted to other survey operations for the purposes of general geography.

To tlie north of Berar, the once flourishing Nerbudda districts are also represented as desolated almost beyond description. An old map of Hoshangabad in the Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal for 1834 ( $\mathbf{p} .70$ ) shews all the Sohágpur valley as waste and jungle. At the settlement of 1863-6t nearly two thirds of the culturable area, including all the good land, was cultivated chiefly with wheat. Of parts of Nimár it was reported in 1819 that all traces " of former cultivation had ceased to be perceptible, and with the exception of Kanapur, " not a dwelling or an inhabitant was to be seen in any part of the country". Their desolation was expressed even more forcibly in the saying-" there is not a crow in Kanapur Beria."

Captain Everest joined the Department towards the end of 1818 and, after some preliminary instruction by Colonel Lambton, the field operations were intrusted to his care. He was first employed on a meridional series to the east of Hyderabad, between the rivers Kistna and Godávari ; but before he had completed the triangulation, he and his whole establishment were prostrated by jungle fever at a hill station by name Yalápúram, and it became necessary to hasten back to Hyderabad, a distance of 200 miles, with all the speed possible. Notwithstanding the utmost endeavours made by the authorities at Hyderabad, so soon as the calamity became known there, to aid and expedite the return of the party, by sending out every available means of transport under a strong escort to meet it, fifteen of Captain Everest's followers perished by the road side, and those brought in were in Captain Everest's words "like a crowd of corpses recently torn from the grave."

Colonel Lambton himself was at this time at Calcutta making arrangements for the continuation of the Great Arc. In April 1820 he returned, not having been successful in his endeavours; and in June he again detached Captain Everest and his party to finish the triangulation left incomplete the preceding year. This was found to be a work of no great difficulty, the nature of the country to the north of Yalápúram being very different from that to the south. But Captain Everest not having shaken off the fever he had caught the year before, and suffering from a relapse, found it necessary to obtain leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.
"The remainder of the year 1820 and the beginning of 1821 were occupied by the "sub-assistants in completing all the vacant patches in the net of triangles between the " Kistna and the Godávari.
"In the middle of 1821, the arrangement about which Colonel Lambton had gone " to Calcutta having been effected, some further progress was made with the Great Arc, which "in 1817 had been continued by Mr. DePenning to the northern bank of the Godávari. The "points Bhesa and Somtána had been established in that year; but not visited, and the opera"tions were resumed upon this distance and carried to within sixty miles of Ellichpur: but the "constitutions of all the establishment having been thoroughly unhinged at Yalápúram "were now highly susceptible of sickness, and a fresh attack of jungle fever very soon "rendered it necessary to form a field-hospital at Káranja, a large town near the series, and " of course all operations were suspended for the present."

In forwarding a sketch of the Meridional Series of triangles between Bider and the neighbourliood of Ellichpur to the Secretary to Government, General Department, in April 1822 Colonel Lambton writes as follows regarding the tract of country traversed.
" I regret that the country, through which these triangles have been carried, afforded "so few objects by which geography might benefit; but the whole tract, from the Godávari " to the borders of the Berar valley, is in a desolated state with only here and there a ruined "village; and the excessive sickness of the party, added to the poverty of the country, have " rendered this expedition of little importance, excepting the mere continuation of the rriangles, " which however will be of service should this hitherto ill-fated country ever become settled "and cultivated. The stations being all permanently marked, will then become of use in "extending the detail surveys."

Early in 1822 Colonel Lambton measured a base-line in the valley of Berar, near the village of Takalkhera, and also took a series of zenith sector observations. White there he was joined by Captain Everest who had returned, with completely restored health, from the Cape of Good Hope.

From the sickness which prevailed in the party, which deprived Colonel Lambton of the services of four sub-assistants, the labour of measuring the base devolved on him and Doctor Voysey (surgeon and naturalist to the Great Trigonometrical Survey) and they had together to perform all the operations; and after the completion of the base, while Colonel Lambton was occupied with celestial observations Dr. Voysey was employed in taking angles at the neighbouring stations.

The whole party now returned ta. Hyderabad leaving the connection between the baseline at Takalkhera and the triangulation incomplete, to the extent of about 60 miles.

From IIyderabad Captain Everest was detached to carry a series westward from the side of the Great Arc, Dámargída to Burgápáli, and while occupied on this triangulation he heard of the death of his chief. Colonel Lambton died on the 20th January 1823 at Hinganglát on his way to Nágpur, whither he was proceeding with the object of continuing the operations on the Great Arc.

On receiving the intelligence Captain Everest deemed it his duty to discontinue the series he was engaged on, and to devote his energies to the further prosecution of the Great Arc, as being the most important undertaking the department was employed on. He therefore returned to Hyderabad and directed the establishment, which had accompanied Colonel Lambton to Hinganghát and had afterwards proceeded to Nágpur, to remain there till he should be able to meet it at Takalkhera.

Whilst engaged on the longitudinal series to the west of Dámargída, he had introduced the use of luminous signals in place of the flags and masts with piles of stones, which were the ordinary objects observed to, blue lights being used for long distances. The new signals consisted of a small cup, six inches in diameter filled with cotton seeds steeped in oil and resin, and put under a large inverted earthen vessel, about two feet and a half deep with an aperture cut in the side, and lighted. The introduction of these signals enabled operations to be carried on with great facility in the cold season and the hot weather preceding the rains, thus removing the necessity, which had hitherto existed, of exposing the survey establishments during the rains, when jungly tracts are most unhealthy and fever in all places is most prevalent.

Being in possession of this advantage, Captain Everest decided upon not taking the field till October. On the 18th of that month he quitted Hyderabad, and in November 1823 commenced operations on the side Pilkher to Ikjhera, where the previous triangulation had ceased. The work was then carried on with expedition and brought to a conclusion at

Bhaorása on March 25th 1824, the base-line at Takalkhera having been connected with the triangulation in course of the operations.

In November and December 1824, Captain Everest measured a base-line at Sironj with the same chain used by Colonel Lambton; and in the following January took a series of celestial observations at the station of Kalíanpur, thus completing the Great Arc up to lat. $24^{\circ}$.

Shortly after this Captain Everest's health necessitated his return to England on sick leave and while there he employed himself in publishing the account of the operations of which the title has already been given.

In it he states "that the whole series of terrestrial observations, commencing at the " base near Bider and ending at the line Pilkher to Ikjhera, was taken with the eighteen"inch theodolite by Cary, an instrument furnished with two microscopes to the horizontal " limb, and fitted up with a common telescope with a vertical semicircle, and a vertical circle " with two microscopes, removable at pleasure. This instrument had a double conical axis so "that it might be used as a repeating theodolite;" but this was not done.
" All the terrestrial observations to the north of the line Pilkher to Ikjhera were "taken with the large [three feet] theodolite by Cary, which was a fac-simile of that made " by Ramsden for the Board of Ordnance in England. This was originally a very noble "piece of workmanship, and seems to have been divided with very great accuracy; but in "the country of Tanjore in the year 1808, owing to the flatness of the land, it had become " necessary to make use of every elevation, whether natural or artificial, that presented itself ; " and in raising it in its case to the top of one of the pagodas, the bearing rope, which kept "the weight from striking against the side of the building, snapped when it was half way "up, and the instrument, case and all, struck with a violent crash on the side wall."

The blow was received on the tangent screw and its clamp, the case being broken and the horizontal limb apparently irretrievably damaged. The damage was however to a great extent repaired by Colonel Lambton after much labour; and the instrument was considered again fit for use and almost as much to be relied on as before.

When the triangles came to be computed the closing error in side of the section Takalkhera to Sironj appeared to be very small, only 0.26 feet in $7 \pm$ miles, but that in the southern section Bider to 'lakalkhera was by no means so satisfactory, shewing a discrepancy of upwards of 6.57 feet.

Captain Everest returned to India from England in October 1830, having been previously appointed Surveyor General of India; and he was also provided liberally with first class instruments, both for terrestrial and celestial purposes. Among the former was the apparatus invented by Colonel Colby of the Royal Engineers for the measurement of base-lines, and which is generally referred to as " the compensation apparatus."

With these bars a base-line was first measured at Calcutta in 1831-32; another was measured in Dehra Dún during the cold season of 1834-35, as an origin for the last section of the Great Arc, lying between lats. $24^{\circ}$ and $30^{\circ}$, for the triangulation of which preparation was then being made.

On the completion of this section a discrepancy of $3 \cdot 3$ feet shewed itself on the chain base of Sironj. So large an amount of error could not be attributed to the triangulation which had been brought down from Dehra Dún; for this had been conducted with the utmost care and with very superior instruments; nor could it be allowed to remain unaccounted for. To Major Everest the most satisfactory course seemed to be to re-measure the Sironj base with
the compensation apparatus so soon as this could be done. Accordingly the next cold season, 1837-38, was devoted to this object and the result proved that the chain measurement was in defect to the extent of 2.8 feet; thus leaving a residual error of about 1 inch per mile only, in the whole length of the base, to be assigned to the triangulation between Dehra and Sironj; and as this extends over a distance of about 450 miles, that section stood proved as a most highly finished work.

It had been Major Everest's intention to devote the next cold season to celestial observations with the new Astronomical circles he had been provided with by the Hon'ble Court of Directors; but having found that they would need alterations before they would be in a state suitable for the work required of them, he had previously placed them in the hands of the Company's Instrument maker and they were not yet ready for use. It thus became necessary for him to determine how the establishment allowed for the Great Arc could best be employed for that season : and the considerations which induced him to employ it in the re-triangulation of the section of the Great Arc between lats. $18^{\circ}$ and $24^{\circ}$ may be best given in his own words.
"To the understanding of this question it is necessary to recall to the recollection of " my readers that in the section of the Arc between the parallels of $18^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$ and $24^{\circ} 7^{\prime}$, which " is the subject of my former book, the triangulation was executed with very inferior instru" ments to those now at my disposal; for the portion between Bider and Pilkher was per: "formed with an 18 -inch instrument, engine divided, and of no great accuracy, whilst in the "remaining portion, between Pilkher and Sironj, the old large theodolite which had been "seriously injured was employed, whence in looking over the data the following facts will be "noted as also a sufficient clue afforded to guide us to their origin :-
" $18 t$. The divers observations from which the general means are dramn exhibit "discordancies inter se seldom less than $20^{\prime \prime}$, and in one case to so large an atmount as $36^{\prime \prime} \cdot 5$.
" $2 n d$. The errors in the triangles in column $\epsilon$ [the column of computed errors] in "the former partion frequently amount to 4 " and 5 ", and in one case there is an error of "upwards of 8 ", whilst in another there is an error exceeding 11 ", also in the latter portion "though the errors are generally much smaller, yet there are three instances in which they "amount to upwards of 6 ."
" $3 r d$. There is a discrepancy between the base measured at Bider and that brought "down from computation in terms of the Takalkhera base of upwards of 69 feet, whilst the "comparison between the bases of Takalkhera and Sironj instituted in like manner shews "little more than 3 inches.
" 4 th. There is an uncertainty about the azimuths in the whole extent between Bider "and Sironj, the observations not having been sufficiently numerous, and adequate care not "having been bestowed on the subject."

The time seemed propitious to rectify these matters and Major Everest accordingly - made up his mind to the re-survey of that section of the Are during the next field season. With this objeet he directed Lieutenant Waugh to proceed at once to Hyderabad, there to await the suitable season for survey operations, when he was to commence work from the Manjra valley and work north to meet Colonel Everest, who intended to proceed southwards with the triangulation from the side Kámkhera to Bhaorasa. The latter arrangement however had to be altered when the time came; for Colonel Everest found it necessary to undertake other work and he deputed Lieutenant Renny to execute the task he had assigned himself on the Great Arc.

[^2]" the series of the Great Arc, may be considered to commence from latitude $23^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$, and tò " extend to latitude $21^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$; that portion which lies to the north of the former of these rivers;' "and defines the course of its channel is known by the name of the Mirganath range, and is " of sand-stone dipping to the north at an angle of about 20 or 30 degrees; the southern por"tion is generally speaking a basaltic formation overlying sand-stone, the principal station of "Dhár and secondary station of Kamla, which are the highest points included in the meri"dional series are of that rock, and the former of these two eininences looks down on the "valley of Berar in pride almost as towering as that which the Himalaya range displays over " the plains of the Ganges.
"'This range to which I have elsewhere applied the name of the Mahadeo Mountains, "though I must mention that the propriety of that appellation is questioned, some calling it "the Satpura, others the Gawilgurh range, was when my operations were carried through "in 1824 almost a desert traversed by a wild race called Gonds supposed to be one of the "remnants of the aboriginal tribes who inhabited India before the arrival of the Hindu " invaders and were driven to seek refuge in these sterile mountain tracts to which the name " of Gondwana has been assigned.
"The condition of the country appears to have greatly improved since the period 1824 " of which I speak, which is a never failing result where any tract in India has for a reason"able period been subject to the steady and systematic controul of British rule; not that I "mean to say that the Government of the East-India Company is precisely Utopian or unsuscep"tible of amelioration; but what I do mean to assert is that in all portions of the tract "passed over by the Great Arc Series, of which it will be conceded that.I am authorised to "speak with confidence, the contrast exhibited by the present over the former amount of "prosperity is most striking where the British power has been paramount, and is more and " more marked in proportion to the influence which that power exerts.*
"In the tract I speak of there are two places occupied as civil and military stations "viz: Hoshangabad on the Nerbudda and Betúl near the Tapti, of which the latter was in " 1824 notoriously so unhealthy as to have appropriated to itself par excellence the appall"ing title of the Valley of Death. That valley has since become highly cultivated and "flourishing, and is considered one of the healthiest places in the tropical parts of India: "this is however not the case with the mountain range in general which continues to be " about as deadly a tract in 1840 as it was in 1824.
"It is a long and weary journey through this unhealthy range, the inhabitants are "scanty, water and provisions are scarce, and it is only at certain seasons of the year that "travelling through them can be attempted with any reasonable prospect of impunity-that "season is between the beginning of January and the middle of June, and it will be seen " from what has preceded that it was with an eye to this that I availed myself of the occasion " presented by the termination of the Sironj base to detach Captain Waugh and his party to "the south ward.
"On emerging from the Mahádeo mountains the extensive and fertile valley of Berar " is entered and there is little to be apprehended on the score of unhealthiness until arriving at "Káranja near the principal stations of Pilkher and Kopdi where a belt called the Máhúr "jungle commences almost as much to be dreaded as the Mahádeo mountains themselves; "so that though it was an easy matter to arrange the journey to the southward, yet some

[^3]
## $x-1$.

" management was needed in combining the movements of the parties so that the terrestrial " operations should be carried on precisely in the most fitting season."

Lieutenant Waugh's party proceeded as directed via Hoshangabad and Betúl to

Presonnel.
Lieut. A. S. Waugh, Astronomical Assistant. J. Olliver,' Esq. Chief Civil Assistant.

Mr. W. N. Jaines, 2nd Principal Sub-Assistant. " W. Martin, Sub-Assistant 1st Class.
" G. Terry, P. Parsick, Sub-Assistant 8rd C"lass.

Ellichpur, and there taking up the line of the Great Aro Series marched to Somtána station for the purpose of making a set of azimuth observations. His health had unfortunately suffered considerably on his march down country; and owing to this cause the set of observations failed and he was obliged to go to Hingoli for medical assistance.

In the mean time he directed Mr. James, 2nd Principal Sub-Assistant, to proceed with the party to Hyderabad and to visit Dámargida en route, for the purpose of constructing a small observatory over the mark at that station, similar to. the one at Kaliána, suitable for latitude observations. Lieutenant Waugh had been directed by Colonel Everest to search for the limits of the base-line measured by Colonel Lambton in 1815, and to examine whether the alignment might not be extended sufficiently to increase the angle at Malliga to upwards of $30^{\circ}$ which at present stood at $26^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$. The search proved ineffectual for only the eastern limit could be found, all vestige of the western having been apparently obliterated.

Lieutenant Waugh's health fortunately recovered in sufficient time to enable him to commence operations early in that season, 1838-39.

The following brief abstract of the operations has been abstracted from Colonel Everest's Report.

Somtána visited 30th March 1838. Observations of $a$ Ursæ Minoris completed on 9th April.
Damargida visited 8th May. Laid off the plan of the observatory and determined the sites of the meridian marks. After having put Mr. Sub-Assistant G. Terry in charge of the building of the observatory, went into quarters 24th May.
Malgi visited 22nd July. Observations of principal and secondary angles, horizontal and vertical, completed on 24th July.
Dámargida re-visited 26th July. Observations of principal and secondary angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 1st August.
Dúdála visited 7th August. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 9th August.
Báchápáli visited 14th August. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 15th August.
Burgapáli visited 17th August. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 19th August.
Dámargida visited a 3rd time on the 2nd October for the purpose of observing a Ursæ Minoris between the 4th and 12th October.
Baktápur visited 17th October. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 20th October.
Yanágápáli visited 22nd October. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 25th October. Simultaneous vertical angles taken with Báchápáli.
Shiválingápa visited 1st November. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed on 5th November.
Yemsha visited 7th November. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 12th November.
Somtána re-visited 16th November. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed, and a complete set of observations on Rangifer 41 Bode for azimuth concluded 24th November.

Terban visited 26th November. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 29th November.
Bhesa visited 2nd December. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 4th December.
Shivni or Seoni visited 6th December. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 7th December.
Bítargáon visited 10th December. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 11th December.
Súkli visited 14th December. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 17 th December.
Máhúr visited 19th December. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 21st December.
Sákri visited 23 r d December. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, and a complete set of observations on $\delta$ U'sæ Minoris for azimuth taken and concluded 31st December 1838.
Bám visited 2nd January 1839. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 5th January.
Kopdi visited 7th January. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 10th January.
Pilkher visited 12th January. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 16th January.
Badgáon visited 18th January. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, and a complete set of observations on $\lambda$ Ursæ Minoris, completed 31st January.
Ikjhera visited 3rd February. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 8th February.
Wírúr visited 1 lth February. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 15th February.
Bádáli visited 19th February. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 24th February.
Ashti visited 26th February. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 5th March.
Ner visited 8th March. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and 'vertical, completed 14th March.
Sálbaldi visited 17 th March. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 19th March.
Dhár visited 24th March. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 27th March.

The other party under Licutenant Renny left the Head Qnarters at Dehra on the 9 th

## Pbrbonnel.

Lieutenant T. Renny.
G. Logan, Esqr., 2nd Assistant.

Mr. H. Keelan, Sub-Assistant lst Class. " I. G. Driberg " 2nd "

October 1838 and reached Sironj on the 24th November.
Lieutenant Renny had been directed in the first instance to examine the base-line apparatus which had been left at Sironj under the charge of Mr. O. Mulheran, one of the steadiest and best conducted of the sub-assistants. Colonel Everest had been very much perturbed at learning that Mr. Mulheran had mistaken the black varnish on the bars for rust and had sedulously applied himself to scraping it off. Not long afterwards he was further informed that Mr. Mulheran had become insane. Lieutenant Renny's proceeding to Sironj was the first opportunity that offered for examining into the mischief done to the bars and ascertaining the true
state of Mr. Mulheran. He found the former of no very serious importance; but his report regarding Mr. Mulheran only confirmed the sad intelligence that had already reached the Surveyor General.

After completing his examination of the bars and placing another sub-assistant in charge, Lieutenant Renny commenced operations on the Great Arc on the side Kámkhera to Bhaorása, the elements of which had been determined in 1836-37 as also observations taken to surrounding stations. In addition to observing at all the old stations, Lieutenant Renny was directed to select another station to the west of Ládi so as to form a polygon round that station.

Lieutenant Renny reached the station of Gárgaja where his first observations were to be made on the 28th November 1838 and the following is a detail of his operations.

Gárgaja visited 28th Noveniber. Observations of principal and secondary angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 1st December.
Ahmadpur visited 3rd December. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, as also an entire set of observations for azimuth on $\epsilon$ Ursæ Minoris completed 8th December.
Ander visited 11th December. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 13th December.
Gidgarh visited 16th December. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, partially taken 17th December. Re-visited 7th January for the purpose of observing the angle Ládi and Samasgarh, the latter station having been selected after Lieutenant Renny's first visit to Gidgarh. Final observations completed 9th January 1839.
Bhimbat visited 25h December. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, as well as those for azimuth on $\delta$ Ursæ Minoris completed 30th December.
Samasgarh visited 3rd January. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 4th January 1839.
Ládi visited 11th January. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 12th January.
Ránípur visited 16th January. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 19th January.
Morpani visited 24th January. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 28th January.
Tek visited 1st February. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 7th February.
Nílgarh visited 14th February. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, as well as those for azimuth on 29 Camelop. completed 21st February.
Alampur visited 25th February. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 27th February.
Narwargarh visited 1st March. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 7th March.
Dhába Deo visited 11th March. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 14th March.
Jágdhar visited 17th March. Observations of principal angles, horizontal and vertical, completed 22nd March. After this the party proceeding southward joined Lieutenant Wangh at Kamla near Dhár on the 27 th March, the date on which that officer had brought his worl to a couclusion.

Both parties then proceeded northward to the Head Quarters of the Survey at Dehra which they reached on the 2nd June.

On a comparison being made between the new work and the old, the propriety of the revision of this section at once became manifest; for in all the work to the south of the line Pilkher to Ikjhera, which was executed by Messrs DePenning and Lawrence with the 18 inch theodolite, there were found to be few cases of the mean observed angles being within 1 second of the truth, and abundant instances in which errors of $3,4,5$ and 6 seconds were detected, whilst there were more than one in which these errors came up to the large amount of 10 to 12 seconds. To the north of that line, where the 36 -inch instrument had been em. ployed, errors fewer in number and of smaller magnitude existed, the largest being by Colonel Everest's statement 5 seconds.

The revision furthermore demonstrated that the discrepancy between the computed and measured lengths of the Bider base of 6 feet 7 inches, was due to an accumulation of errors in the old triangulation. For on a comparison being made on the side Báchápáli to Dúdála, the nearest to the old and non-existent Bider base, Colonel Everest obtained the following results


This was highly satisfactory so far as it went; but after what Colonel Everest had learnt regarding the uncertainty of chain-measured base-lines he did not consider the test would be complete until a new base-line had been measured at Bider with the compensation apparatus, and as the Honourable East-India Company's Directors had given him permission to act according to his own judgment, he determined to measure a base so soon as it might be in his power to do so. This could not be done during the next field season, because it was necessary that the arc of amplitude between Kalíana and Kalíanpur should be first measured with the new astronomical circles, in order to complete that section of the Great Arc. The next season was employed in determining the arc of amplitude between Kalíanpur and Dámargída with the same circles; and in the season following, viz. 1841-42, section $18^{\circ}$ to $24^{\circ}$ of the Great Arc was completed by the measurement of the base-line in the valley of the Manjra. The discrepancy which then appeared, between the value of the base-line as computed from Sironj and as measured is shewn by the following comparison
Bider base by computation from Sironj

measurement $\quad$| $41578 \cdot 18$ feet |
| :--- |
|  |
| Difference |

which is equiralent to about half an inch per mile. This discrepancy was further reduced after the final reduction of the base-lines to 0.2 of an inch per mile.

## Secondary Triangulation.

Scarcely any Secondary Triangulation seems to have been executed in connection with the revision of this section of the Great Are and that which is shewn was chiefly effected prior to 1824, with the exception of the Nagpur Series, which originates on the sides Ner-Wírúr-Ikjhera and runs eastward until it meets the Jubbulpore Meridional Series. A por-
tion of this triangulation is included in this Series and the continuation will be found in the Synoptical Volume of the Jubbulpore Series.

This series was undertaken during the field season of 1858-59 for the purpose of

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furnishing a trustworthy base of operations for the Revenue Survey of Nágpur.

The progress of the undertaking was greatly inter-

## J. Mulheran, Esq., Surveyor' <br> Mr. G. Mc.Gill, 2nd Class Sub-Assistant

 " J. B. Smith"
rupted by the disturbed state of the country. Mr. McGill, who was detached in October 1858 to execute some triangulation in connection with the Hyderabad Topographical Survey, had barely completed observations at two stations when he was pursued by Rohilla marauders and was compelled to fly for his life, only escaping by traversing a little known route through the hills. It soon after became necessary for Mr. Mulheran to recall him to his camp, the British Resident at Hyderaload having intimated that the disturbed state of the country rendered it unsafe to employ parties in it. He was afterwards engaged on minor triangulation connected with this series.

Mr. Mulheran, having completed observations at the three stations of Ner, Wírúr and Náchangaon, had hardly reached his next station Málegaon, when an express messenger brought him a letter warning him of the approach of Tantia Topee at the head of a party of rebels. This necessitated his return to Nágpur by forced marches, where he had to await further information regarding the movements of the rebels who had sacked Multai and were believed to be advancing towards Poona. The interruption involved a delay of a whole month before the series could be again proceeded with, Tantia Topee and other rebel leaders having by that time left the vicinity of the northern frontier of the Nágpur Province. The triangulation, after this, seems to have been carried to its conclusion without any further hinderances.

July 1877.
W. H. COLE.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST ON STATIONS.




## GREATARCMERIDIONALSERIES.

## DESCRIPTION OF STATIONS.

(IV). Kámkhera Hill Station, lat. $24^{\circ} 0^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 46^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824, 1826, 1837, 1848 and 1864-stands on the lands of the village of Imlani, in pargana Sironj of the territories of the Nawáb of Tonk. The circumjacent villages with their distances and bearings are-Imláni, 2 miles S.E. ; Kámkhera $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles W. ; Ladhora about 2 miles N. ; and Kua about 2 miles S .

The station was originally marked in 1824 by a low circular platform about 2 feet high, having a markstone imbedded in its upper surface, and another in the ground. No change appears to have been made when the station was visited in January 1826 for the purpose of originating the Calcutta Longitudinal Series. On re-visiting it in December 1836 the lower mark was referred to and the upper having been found to deviate 0.75 inches was recentered over the lower at the same height as before. In January 1837, a pillar constructed of stone and mud was raised to a height of 6 feet above this upper mark, a markstone being placed at the upper surface and another intermediately, and the whole was enclosed within an isolated square platform of 25 feet side at base, having a slope of 4 inches per foot, and of the same height as the pillar. When the station was again visited in December 1848, on commencing the Karáchi Longitudinal Series, the upper markstone had disappeared; the pillar was accordingly dug down to the level of the upper mark of 1824, in doing which a markstone was met with at a height of 26.3 inches above it, but deflected 1.2 inches $W$. from its normal. A masonry pillar 4 feet in diameter and 8 feet in height was then built over the upper mark of 1824 and 2 markstones inserted therein in the normal of the original one, viz. one on its upper surface and the other 4 feet below; the pillar was then surrounded by an isolated platform of boulders 18 feet square at base and of the same height as the pillar, with a good external slope.

The station was subsequently visited in February 1864, on the revision of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series when the uppermost markstone was compared with the one next below it and being found accurately in its normal was replaced at the same height as before.
(V). Bhaorása Hill Station, lat. $24^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$, long. $78^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824, 1826, 1837 and 1864-is built on a low ridge of sandstone, situated in pargana Bhaorasa of the Gwalior territories. The circumjacent villages with their distances and bearings are-Bherkheri, about 2 miles N.W.; Kiria, about 2 miles N.E.; Salitra, about 2 miles S.S.W. ; and Sarkandi, about 2 miles $\mathbf{W}$.

The station was originally marked in 1824 by a circular platform of loose stones (probably about 2 feet in height) having a markstone at top and another at bottom. No change appears to have been made when it was visited in February 1826 for the purpose of originating the Calcutta Longitudinal Series. On re-visiting the station in January 1837, the upper markstone was removed to examine the dot below, and the former was found to have deflected 0.75 inches: it was accordingly re-adjusted in the normal of the lower mark, and a square pile of 25 feet side at base was raised to a height of 9 feet, enclosing the central isolated pillar 4 feet in diameter which carried a markstone at its summit and another intermediately.

The station was subsequently visited in January and February 1864, on the revision of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series, when the markstones were examined for deflection, and the uppermost markstone was replaced in the normal of the lowermost one, another markstone having been built into the pillar at 3 feet 8 inches below the uppermost one.

1. Gárgája Hill Station, lat. $23^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$, long. $78^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$-observed at in 1825 and 1838 -is on the N.W. peak of a small isolated range of sandstone hills of that name; district Bhilsa of the Gwalior territories.

The pillar is solid and contains three marks, the upper 5.54 feet above the lower, which is on a stone imbedded in the foundation. A square platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus 3 inches wide. The station of 1825 when visited in 1838 was found uninjured. The circumjacent villages with their distances and bearings are-The hamlet of Kargauli at the foot of the hill to the E., that of Maser to the S. and the large village of Garaspur 6 miles S.E. on the high road from Ságar to Mau (Mhow).
II. Ahmadpur Hill Station, lat. $23^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 43^{\prime}-$ observed at in 1825 and 1838 is on an artificial mound of very ancient date on an isolated hill near the village of Ahmadpur ; district Bhilsa of the Gwalior territories. A Hindu temple stands on the same mound to the W .

The pillar is solid, 3.75 feet in diameter and built of stones and earth; it contains two marks, the upper $5 \cdot 38$ feet above the lower, which is on a stone at the ground level. A platform 17 feet square surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus 3 inches wide. The station of 1825 when visited in 1838 was found uninjured. The large town of Bhilsa lies about 10 miles S.E.
III. Ander Hill Station, lat. $23^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$-observed at in 1825 and 1838 -is on the highest point of an isolated hill to the north of the small village of Ander; district Raisen of the Bhopal state.

The pillar is solid, built of stones and earth, and contains two marks, the upper $2 \cdot 21$ feet above the lower, which is engraved on the rock in situ. A platform 17 feet square surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1825 when visited in 1838 was found uninjured. The town of Bhilsa lies about 11 miles N.W. and Raisen about 8 miles S.W.
IV. Gidgarh Hill Station, lat. $23^{\circ} 23^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 35^{\prime}$-observed at in 1825 and 1838is on the highest point of a hill forming part of a range running north and south in the Bhopal territory. The only practicable approach to the station is by a cart track branching off the high road between Bhilsa and Bhopal, at the head of the hill pass, about 1 mile W.N.W. of the station.

The pillar is solid, built of stones and earth, and contains 3 marks, the lowest engraved on the rock in situ and the two others 0.97 feet and 4.72 feet respectively above it. A platform surrounds the central pillas from which it is isolated by an annulus. The platform of 1825 when visited in 1838 was found standing, but the markstones had been removed and the mark engraved on the rock in 1838 was placed as nearly in the centre of the platform as practicable. The town of Bhopál lies about 14 miles S . W. and the village of Gidgarh about 2 miles $\mathbf{E}$.
V. Ládi Hill Station, lat. $23^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$-observed at in 1825 and 1839 -is on the crest of a hill which derives its name of Ladi from a high piece of rock forming a conspicuous object on its west side and is in the Bhopal State. The only cattle road to the station is by a rough track cut up the N . face of the hill.

The pillar is solid, built of stones and earth, and contains two marks, the upper being 2.71 feet above the lower, which is engraved on the rock in situ having been placed there in 1825. A platform 17 feet square surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus 3 inches wide. When visited in 1839 the upper mark of the station of 1825 had disappeared. The village of Chiklaud lies about 2 miles S .
VI. Samasgarh Hill Station, lat. $23^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$-observed at in 1839 -is on a narrow range of sand-stone hills of that name, having the crest studded with elevated platforms of bare rock, on one of which the station has been placed. It is in the Bhopal state.

The pillar is solid, built of stones and earth, and contains three marks, the lowest of which is engraved on the rock in situ and the two others are respectively 3 and 4.75 feet above it. A platform 18 feet square surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus 3 inches wide. The town of Bhopal lies about 12 miles N., the village of Samasgarh about 4 miles N. W. and that of Bhorda about 3 miles N. E.
VII. Ránípur Hill Station, lat. $22^{\circ} 59^{\prime}$, long. $78^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824 and 1839 is on a large rock rising about 16 feet perpendicularly above the crest of a hill which itself rises nearly perpendicularly above the small villages of Ránípur and Patni and is in the Bhopál State.

The pillar is solid and contains one mark cut on a large piece of stone 15 inches high, firmly cemented to the rock with mortar and isolated from the surrounding circular platform. The mark of 1839 is the same as that employed in 1824. The town of Bari lies about 3 miles N.
VIII. Bhimbat Hill Station, lat. $22^{\circ} 50^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824 and 1838 is on a high swell of a hill forming part of a broad sandstone range which extends nearly east and west along the north bank of the Narbada and is in the Bhopal State. The only practicable approach to the station for men with loads is by an ascent commencing about $5 \frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of the station, near the small village of Talpura; as on all other sides the hill is surrounded with perpendicular belts of rock.

The pillar is solid, built of stones and earth, and contains two marks, the upper 3.98 feet above the lower, which is engraved on the rock in situ. The lower mark of 1838 is the same as that employed in 1824. A platform 17 feet square surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. Hoshangabad lies about 10 miles S.E.
IX. Morpáni Hill Station, lat. $22^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 56^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824 and 1839 is on a peak near the western extremity of the Mahádeo range of hills; pargana Borda, district Baitúl.

The pillar is solid, built of stones and earth, erected round a piece of rock rising above the surface of the ground and having the mark engraved on it. The mark of 1839 is the same as that employed in 1824. A platform 17 feet square surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus 3 inches wide. The hamlet of Morpáni lies about 2 miles S.W. and the village of Kesla about 4 miles W. on the high road from Hoshangabad to Baitúl.
X. Tek Hill Station, lat. $22^{\circ} 31^{\prime}$, long. $78^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824 and 1839 -is on a peak of the Mahádeo range of hills; pargana Bábai, district Hoshangabad. At the foot of the hill, about 3 miles from the station, is an old temple having streams flowing on either side and an artificial tank about 100 yards to the east: the place is called Dehra and is said to have been formerly a retreat for dacoits.

The pillar is solid, built of stones and earth, and contains three marks the lowest of which is engraved on the rock in situ and is immediately surmounted by a mark-stone. The uppermost mark is 2.98 feet above the mark on the stone. A platform 17 feet square surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus 3 inches wide. The station of 1824 was found in good order with the marks undisturbed: that on the rock was placed there in 1839 in the normal of the former upper mark. The village of Sohágpur, the nearest from which supplies are obtainable, lies about 15 miles N.E.
XI. Narwargarh Hill Station, lat. $22^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824 and 1839-is on the summit of a high hill of that name; pargana Saulígarh, district Baitúl.

The pillar is solid and has one mark embedded level with the surface of the ground. The mark of 1839 is the same as that employed in 1824. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The hamlet of Belhor lies about 3 miles $S$. and the large village of Borda about 15 miles N.E.

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great arc Meridional series.
XII. Dhába Deo Hill Station, lat. $22^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 58^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824 and 1839 is situated on a hill of that name; pargana Dhába, district Baitúl. A cart track leads from Nimpani through the jungle to the foot of the hill.

The pillar is solid and contains two marks, the upper 1.92 feet above the lower, which is at the ground level. The lower mark of 1839 is the same as that employed in 1824. A platform 17 feet square surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. Baitúl lies about 16 miles S. and the small village of Nimpani about 4 miles W.
XIII. Alampur Hill Station, lat. $22^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 37^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824 and 1839 is situated on the extremity of a spur projecting from a mass of hills forming the W. boundary of the valley which extends from Alampur to Baitúl; pargana Saulígarh, district Baitul. A cart track is cut up the S . face of the hill on which the station stands.

The pillar is solid, built of stones and earth, and contains two marks, the upper 2.70 feet above the lower, which is at the ground level. A platform 17 feet square surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus 3 inches wide. The station of 1824 when visited in 1839 was found in good order, but contained a markstone at its surface only, in the normal of which the lower mark of 1839 was placed. The small village of Alampur lies about 1 mile S . and the large village of Chinchuli about 6 miles S.E.
XIV. Jágdhar Hill Station, lat. $21^{\circ} 50^{\prime}$, long. $78^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824 and 1839is on the highest point of a hill forming the S.E. boundary of the valley in which Baitúl lies; pargana Baitúl, district Baitúl. A good road up the N. face of the hill leads to the station.

The pillar is solid, built of stone and mortar, and contains two marks, the upper 5.74 feet above the lower, which is imbedded at the ground level. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1824 when visited in 1839 was found in good order and contained two marks. A new pillar was built and the marks placed in the normal of the lower one of 1824. Baitúl lies about 3 miles N.W. and Jágdhar village about 1 mile $\mathbf{N}$.
XV. Nílgarh Hill Station, lat. $21^{\circ} 46^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824 and 1839is on a high swell of a range of hills bordering the south bank of the Tápti and near a Hindu place of worship so called; pargana Baitúl, district Baitúl. A tolerably good road up the E. side of the hill leads to the station.

The pillar is solid, built of stones and earth, and contains two marks, the upper 2.97 feet above the lower, which is on a stone imbedded at the ground level. A platform 17 feet square surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus 3 inches wide. The station of 1824 when visited in 1839 was found in good order and contained two marks over the lower of which a pillar was built. Baitúl lies about 19 miles $\mathbf{E}$., the hamlet of Badugáon 1 mile W. and the Gond village of Chandri 6 miles N.W.
XVI. Sálbaldi Hill Station, lat. $21^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 59^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824 and 1839 is on the top of a lofty hill of the range of mountains called by natives Sátpura and by Europeans Gáwilgarh; pargana Atner, district Baitúl. The only practicable ascent to the station is from Bikundi on the south side of the hill.

The pillar is solid and contains two marks, the upper 4.03 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1824 when visited in 1839 was found in good order. The village of Sálbaldi lies 4 miles E., the village of Bikundi 4 miles S. and Pala, a kasba, 7 miles S.E.
XVII. Dhár Hill Station, lat. $21^{\circ} 29^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824 and $1839-$ is on a very high table-topped hill in the Gáwilgarh range or Sátpura hills; pargana Atner, district Baitul. The only practicable ascent to the station is from the north viá Derpáni.

The pillar is solid and contains two marks, the upper 4.96 feet above the lower, which is on a stone imbedded in the foundation. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1824 when visited in 1839 was found in good order. The village of Dhár is in a transverse mountain valley about 1 mile S.W., Derpáni on a table land 3 miles N. and the large village of Kamla about 5 miles N. W.
XVIII. Ner Hill Station, lat. $21^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 59^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824 and 1839 -is on a small building at the $\mathbf{S}$. E. angle of the enclosure surrounding the temple of Pinglai Bhawáni on a low isolated hill about 4 miles W. S. W. of the town called Pinglai Ner ; pargana Morshai, district Ellichpur.

The pillar is solid and contains two marks, the upper 19.76 feet above the lower. A temporary scaffolding isolated from the central pillar was used for the observer to tread upon. The lower mark of the station of 1824 (in the floor of the building) when visited in 1839 was found apparently undisturbed. The village of Sawalkhera lies about 2 miles N . of the station.
XIX. Ashti Hill Station, lat. $21^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824 and 1839 -is about $1 \cdot 5$ miles west of the village of that name; pargana Tugáon, district Amráoti, súba Berar.

The pillar is solid, built of brickwork 4 feet in diameter, and raised 18 inches above the pillar of 1824 which is also of brickwork and 6 feet in diameter. The latter when visited in 1839 was found in good order. A temporary scaffolding isolated from the central pillar was used for the observer to tread upon. Tugáon, a kasba, lies about 5 miles N . and the large village of Takalkhera, on the high road, about 4 miles N.E.
XX. Bádáli Hill Station, lat. $20^{\circ} 54^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 51^{\prime}$-observed at in 1823-24 and 1839 is on an eminent height towards the western edge of a group of basaltic hills lying east of the well known town of Amráoti ; pargana Nangao, district Amráoti.

The pillar is solid, built of good stone masonry, and contains three marks the lowest of which is engraved on a large block of basalt and the other two are respectively 2.08 and 4.03 feet above it. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is separated by an annulus. The station of 1823 when visited in 1839 was found utterly destroyed and the rock on which it stood excavated to a depth of 5 feet. The station of 1839 was made to coincide with it as nearly as could be estimated. Amráoti lies about 3 miles W . and the village of Bádáli about 1 mile N.W. at.the foot of the hill.
XXI. Wírúr or Bírúl Hill Station, lat. $20^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$, long. $78^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$-observed at in 1824 and 1839 - is on the higher of two isolated little trap hills situated in the plains south of Bírúl, a jágírdári or máfi village in pargana Talegáon, district Amráoti.

The pillar is solid, built of strong masonry, and contains two marks, the upper 13.72 feet above the lower. A temporary scaffolding was used for the observer to tread upon, and the pillar was banked up to within 8 feet of the top. The station of 1824 when visited in 1839 was found in good order, but was $2 \cdot 22$ feet lower than that of 1839 . Damangáon lies about 3 miles F., Badgáon about 4 miles S. and Mandua about 2 miles N.W.
XXII. Badgáon Hill Station, lat. $20^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 39^{\prime}-$ observed at in 1823 and 1839 is on a swelling ridge of land about 300 yards south of the village of Badgáon; pargana Kurm, district Amráoti.

The pillar is solid, built of good masonry, and contains three marks the two upper being respectively $13 \cdot 17$ feet and 6.58 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1823 when visited in 1839 was found in good order, but had no lower mark. Kurm, a kasba, lies about three miles W. and Mana 9 miles W. The high road between Amráoti and Kárinja passes about 4 miles E . of the station.
XXIII. Ikjhera Hill Station, lat. $20^{\circ} 29^{\prime}$, long. $78^{\circ} 2^{\prime}$-observed at in 1821, 1823 and 1839-is on a steep knife-edged or prismatic shaped hill, locally named Daga, rising consider-
ably higher than the basaltic range of which it forms a part; pargana Taleganon, district Wún. Chaosala, the highest hill of the range, is about 5 miles E.S.E.

The pillar is solid, built of masonry, and contains two marks, the upper 4.47 feet above the lower, which is engraved on the rock in situ. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1821 and 1823 was found in good order in 1839, but it possessed no lower mark. The deserted village of Ikjhera lies about 0.5 mile W . and the large village of Asola about 1.5 miles W .
XXIV. Pilkher Platform Station, lat. $20^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$-observed at in 1821, 1823 and 1839-is in some fields about a mile from the southern edge of the table land called Páyan Ghát which bounds the valley of Berar on the south; pargana Kárinja, district Amráoti.

The pillar is solid, built of masonry, and contains two marks, the upper 10.28 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1821 and 1823 was found in ruins in 1839, the site being indicated by a mound of earth and the upper markstone was dicovered about 8 or 10 yards west. The well known town of Kárinja lies about 6 miles W., Umbalda, a kasba, 2 miles W., Manba 2 miles N.E. and Sukli $1 \cdot 25$ miles S.E.
XXV. Kopdi or Chor Kopri Hill Station, lat. $20^{\circ} 21,{ }^{\prime}$ long. $77^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$-observed at in 1821 and 1839-is on an isolated eminence rising above the general level of the trap plateau; pargana Darma, district Wún.

The pilar is solid, built of masonry, and contains two marks, the upper 601 feet above the lower, which is engraved on a large stone. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1821 when visited in 1839 was found in good order. The ruined village of Kopdi lies about 2 miles S., Borgáon 2 miles E. and Bandegáon about 1.5 miles N.N.E.
XXVI. Bám or Kanúba-ki-Tekri Hill Station, lat. $20^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$, long. $78^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$-observed at in 1821 and 1839-is on a peaked eminence rising a little above the flat trap range; pargana Korhar, district Wún.

The pillar is solid, built of good masonry, and contains two marks, the upper $5 \cdot 37$ feet above the lower, which is engraved on a large stone. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1821 when visited in 1839 was found in good order, but the upper mark differed from the normal of the lower by 11 inches. The deserted village of Bám lies about 2 miles S.E., Terora 6 miles S. and Hinri 3 miles N.E.
XXVII. Sákri Hill Station, lat. $20^{\circ} 0,^{\prime}$ long. $77^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$-observed at in 1821 and 1838 -is on a range of trap hills $1 \cdot 5$ miles $\mathbb{S}$. of the village of Sákri; pargana Pusad, district Wún.

The pillar is solid, built of good masonry, and contains two marks, the upper 4.63 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1821 when visited in 1838 was found in good order but was 10.5 inches lower than the one then employed. The village of Etála lies about 4 miles N., Kaligáon 4 miles E. and Sain Khera 2 miles S.
XXVIII. Máhúr Hill Station, lat. $19^{\circ} 50,{ }^{\prime}$ long. $77^{\circ} 59^{\prime}-$ observed at in 1821 and 1838-is on a lofty table-topped hill east of the fort from which it is separated by a narrow ravine ; pargana Máhúr, district Haidarabad. The road to the math or temple passes a few yards west of the station.

The pillar is solid, built of masonry, and contains three marks, the two upper being respectively 8.07 and 4.00 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1821 when visited in 1838 was found apparently in good order, but the upper mark differed considerably from the lower. The town of Máhúr lies 1 mile N. W.
XXIX. Súkli Hill Station, lat. $19^{\circ} 41^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$-observed at in 1821 and 1838 -
is on the range 3 miles N . of the village of Súkli; pargana Pusad, district Wún. The hill is also called Apa Sháhi and sometimes Sáhib-log-ka-pahár: the road from Umar Kher to Máhúr passes about 1 mile $E$. of the station.

The pillar is solid, built of masonry, and contains two marks, the upper 3.33 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1821 when visited in 1838 was found apparently in good order, but the upper mark differed 7 inches from the normal of the lower, and the distance between the marks was 2.54 feet. Umar Kher lies about 6.5 miles S.
XXX. Bítargáon Hill Station, lat. $19^{\circ} 34^{\prime}$, long. $78^{\circ} 0^{\prime}$-observed at in 1821 and 1838 is on an eminent table-topped point of a rugged chain of hills 275 miles N . of the village of Bítargáon; pargana Umar Kher, district Wún. Near the station is a thatched hut which is a Mahádeo temple.

The pillar is solid, built of masonry, and contains two marks, the upper 6.17 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1821 when visited in 1838 was found in a ruincus state, and the markstone had been removed.
XXXI. Terbán Hill Station, lat. $19^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$ —observed at in 1821 and 1838 is on a table-topped range running east and west having the Bokar valley to the south and the Pain Ganga valley to the north; pargana Hadgáon, district Haidarabad.

The pillar is solid, 4 feet in diameter and built of masonry ; it contains two marks, the upper 5.26 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is separated by an annulus. The station of 1821 was denoted by a circle and centre engraved on a large stone which was placed over a truncated mahúa tree around which a platform was built. The stone was not found when the station was re-visited in 1838. The village of Terban lies about 0.75 miles S . and Bokar or Abu Bakar about 5 miles S .
XXXII. Shivni Hill Station, lat. $19^{\circ} 22^{\prime}$, long. $78^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$-observed at in 1821 and 1838 is on a lofty point of the Nirmal or Sikpal hills, about 2 miles $W$. of two conspicuous conical hills called Satarwan Konda; district Haidarabad. The hill is locally named Marel-Devi-ka-Guta.

The pillar is solid, built of good masonry, and contains two marks, the upper 4.25 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The platform of the station of 1821 was in existence in 1838, but the mark had been displaced. The hamlet of Shivni or Seoni lies about 4 miles S. and the kasba of $\mathbf{A}$ paraupet about 6 miles S.E. of Shivni village.
XXXIII. Bhesa Hill Station, lat. $19^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$, long. $78^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$-observed at in 1821 and 1838is on the higher of two conoidal trap hills and a few yards S.E. of the dargah of a Muhammadan saint, named Kancha Wali, whose shrine is much frequented by the inhabitants of the circumjacent villages; pargana Bhesa, district Haidarabad.

The pillar is solid, built of masonry, and contains two marks, the upper 4.38 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The platform of 1821 .when visited in 1838 was found in good order and apparently undisturbed. The large kasba of Bhesa lies to the W.
XXXIV. Somtána Hill Station, lat. $19^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$-observed at in 1821 and 1838-is upon a hill of an irregular frustum shape, on an eminent part of the range north of the Godávari; pargana Nander, district Haidarabad. The hill is locally known as Bálaráj Guta from the tomb of a Muhammadan saint a few hundred yards south of the station.

The pillar is solid, circular, 4 feet in diameter and built of brick and mortar; it contains two marks, the upper $3 \cdot 12$ feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is separated by an annulus. The old platform when visited in 1838 was found in good order and apparently undisturbed. The village of Somtána lies in a narrow sequestered valley about 2 miles S.E. It is to be remarked that there are many villages
of this name in this tract of country. The kasba of Talegáon is about 4 miles a little west of south and the large village of Umri about 3 miles in the same direction.
XXXV. Yemsha Hill Station, lat. $18^{\circ} 52^{\prime}$, long. $78^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$-observed at in 1817, 1821 and 1838-is at the N.W. extremity of a cluster of granite hills on the south bank of the Godavari ; district Haidarabad. The hill is locally named Kamoli Guta.

The pillar is solid, built of masonry, and contains two marks, the upper 3.68 feet above the lower, which is engraved on the rock in situ. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated. The station of 1817 and 1821 when visited in 1838 was found in good condition. The village of Yemsha or Yemcham lies about $0 \cdot 4$ of a mile W., Banola about 5 miles E. and the village of Basar, on the opposite bank of the Godávari, 3 miles N.W.
XXXVI. Shiválingápa Hill Station, lat. $18^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 38^{\prime}$-observed at in 1817 and 1838-is on a conspicuous hill rising several hundred feet above the surrounding trap formation; pargana Logáon, district Haidarabad. The hill is named after a gosaín or jogi who established a temple to Mahádeo on its summit with a small village contiguous to it: this village was deserted on the death of the hermit. The temple is built of masonry and is flanked on three sides by mounds of earth and the station is at the eastern extremity of the southern mound.

The pillar is solid and contains two marks, the upper 4.63 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1817 when visited in 1838 was found in good order. The village of Dhongaon lies about 2 miles E., that of Betmugra 5 miles S.W; in the latter village is another temple of a similar description also established by Shiválingápa. The high road from Haidarabad to Hingoli lies about 8 miles S.W.
XXXVII. Yanágápáli Hill Station, lat. $18^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$, long. $78^{\circ} 0^{\prime}$-observed at in 1817 and 1838-is on a long narrow ridge at the western extremity of the table land; pargana Bánswára, district Haidarabad.

The pillar is solid, built of masonry, and contains two marks, the upper 3.29 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The markstone of the station of 1817 when visited in 1838 was found about 4 feet west of the mound of earth in the centre of which it had been originally placed. The new station was made to coincide, as nearly as could be estimated, with the position of the old. The small hamlet of Yanágápali is at the S . E. foot of the hill and the large village of Konapur $2 \cdot 5$ miles S. S. E.
XXXVIII. Baktápur Hill Station, lat. $18^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 37^{\prime}$-observed at in 1817, 1819, 1838 and 1841 -is on the N. E. extremity of a small hill, or eminence rising above a table land apparently connected with the Kaulás range; pargana Madnúr, district Haidarabad.

The pillar is solid, built of masonry, and contains two marks, the upper 4.03 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is separated by an annulus. The station of 1817 and 1819 when visited in 1838 was found in good order. In 1841 it was again visited for the purpose of originating the Bombay Longitudinal Series; but no alteration in its construction appears to have been made. The village of Baktápur is about 200 yards E., Madnúr, a large kasba, about 2 miles E. and Deglúr about 4 miles N.
XXXIX. Burgápáli Hill Station, lat. $18^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$-observed at in 1817, 1822, 1838 and 1841 -is on a small elevation on a table land 3.5 miles south of Kaulás, which is a large fortified place and the capital of the ancient sarkár of that name; pargana Kaulás, district Haidarabad.

The pillar is solid, built of masonry, and contains two marks, the upper 4.00 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1817 when visited in 1838 was found apparently in good order but the upper mark differed 2 feet from the normal of the old one. The hamlet of Burgapali lies about 1 mile E. A road or pathway from Kaulas to Tarkal runs a few feet west of the platform.
XL. Manganál Hill Station, lat. $18^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$-observed at in 1819 and 1841 is on a conspicuous hill about 150 feet above the general level of the table land; pargana Aurad, district Haidarabad. An image of Lachmi stands close to the platform, from which circumstance the hill is locally known as Lachmi-Devi-ka-pahár.

The pillar is solid and contains two marks, the upper 1.83 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The platform of 1819 when visited in 1841 had been destroyed. The villages of Manganál and Khandokheri are both situated in narrow tortuous valleys, the former 2 miles E. by S. and the latter $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. I'he kasba village of Aurad lies 3 miles N. E.
XLI. Báchápáli Hill Station, lat. $18^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$-observed at in 1817, 1838 and 1869 -is upon a small granite hill, about 300 feet high, covered with thick jungle; village Masanpáli, pargana Náráin Khera, district Haidarabad. The hill is locally named Dewan Guta.

The pillar of 1838 was solid and contained two marks, the upper 1.38 feet above the lower, which was engraved on the rock in situ and was identical with that established in 1817 ; a dry stone wall 14 feet square and 2 feet thick was built round the central pillar from which it was isolated by a vacant space which was floored with poles \&c. for the observer to tread upon. When the station was risited in 1869, for the purpose of originating the Bider Longitudinal Series, the upper mark of 1838 having been found removed, the pillar was entirely rebuilt and a new upper mark placed at exactly 1.38 feet above and in the normal of the lower mark.
XLII. Dámargída Observatory Station, lat. $18^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$-observed at in 1815 , 1817, 1819, 1838, 1840 and 1841-is on an extensive range of heights, formed of basaltic rocks, bounding the Manjra valley on the north; pargana Náráin Khera, district Haidarabad. The road from Chilargi to Hangarga runs a few yards E. of the Observatory.

The Observatory contains two piers for instruments, 8 feet apart and due east and west of each other. The eastern one was employed for the horizontal observations. The piers are both marked at the level of the ground by a circle and dot on a piece of brass mounted in a large basalt stone firmly imbedded in the masonry. Below this level similar marks are also inserted in the masonry, viz., in the east pillar at 2.42 feet in the west at 385 feet. The floor of the Observatory being 5 feet above ground the usual marks are also inserted at that level. The only trace found of the station of 1815 and 1819 was a small circular platform of masonry, about 7 feet in diameter and 6 inches deep: no markstones were found. The eastern pier was made to occupy as nearly as possible the centre of this platform. The village of Dámargída lies about 1 mile S. W., Nárán Khera about 6 miles E. and Chilargi about 5 miles a little $\mathbf{W}$. of S .
XLIII. Bider base-line, West End Station, lat. $17^{\circ} 58^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 34^{\prime}$-observed at in 1840 and 1841 -is on a stony ridge near the hamlet of Bápur, and is situated on the lands of Markal village; pargana Bider, district Haidarabad. The station is not on the highest part of the ridge, having been selected at a lower level for convenience in measuring the base-line.

The following description is taken from the original record by Colonel Everest:-
"The platform is 16.9 inches high with a foundation of 21.5 inches on basalt rock. The distance between upper and lower marks is $21 \cdot 4$ inches; the marks are dots engraved on brass plugs, fixed in long basalt stones by means of lead. The pier for the great theodolite is of stone masonry 4 feet in diameter and circumscribed by an annulus also of masonry, by which it is isolated from the rest of the platform. The rock in situ occurs 3 inches below the surface of the ground, and therefore the footing of the pier has been sunk 18.5 inches into the rock; the latter is a basaltic trap of a friable nature, readily splitting into small rhomboidal fragments, and on account of this peculiarity of structure it was impracticable to mark the rock itself." (Everest's Meridional Arc of India, 1847, page 73.)

The circumjacent places, with their distances and bearings are as follows; Bider fortress 2 miles $\mathrm{S}_{\text {. }}$; Gadgi village 1.4 miles S. E.; the mausoleum near Fathipur 1.5 miles N. E., and Bankeli village nearly 1 mile N. This station of 1840 - 41 is not the same as that observed at in 1815 by Colonel Lambton, all vestige of which had been obliterated when it was visited in 1840.
XLIV. Dúdáa Hill Station, lat. $17^{\circ} 56^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$-observed at in 1814, 1815, 1838, 1840 and 1869-is on the range of highlands which extend in an east and west direction along the north bank of the Manjra river ; pargana Tekmahál district Haidarabad.

The pillar is solid, built of masonry, and contains two marks, the upper 2.74 feet above the lower. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. The station of 1815 and 1819 was found marked by a granite stone measuring $16 \times 12 \times 12$ inches the mark on which was 6 inches above the lower mark of 1838 and 1840. The only change made in 1869 was the re-building of the platform. The village of Dadàla lies about 1 mile S., Aladurgám 3 miles E. and Udatpur 2 miles S.E.
XLV. Bider base-line, East End Station, lat. $17^{\circ} 54^{\prime}$, long. $77^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$-observed at in 1840 -is in a field appertaining to Malgi village which is distant from it 1.2 miles W.; pargana Bider, district Haidarabad.

The following description is taken from the original record by Colonel Everest:-
"The platform is 17 inches high and constructed on the isolating principle, the pier and annulus being "both of stone masonry. There are three marks in the pier; an upper mark 17 inches above the ground and a " middle and lower mark at 4 inches and 33.75 inches respectively below the surface. Tha marks are engraved on " brass plugs, fized in long basalt stones." (Everest's Meridional Arc of India, 1847, page 73.)

Ratnapur village is about 1 mile N.E., and the station of Bider 5 miles W.N.W. This station of 1840 is not the same as that observed at in 1815 by Colonel Lambton which could only be partially traced when the station was visited in 1840.
XLVI. Malgi Hill Station, lat. $17^{\circ} 53,{ }^{\prime}$ long. $77^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$-observed at in 1840 -is near the northern extremity of a hill locally called Boiar Ghát in the vicinity of the village of Malgi; pargana Bider, district Haidarabad.

The pillar is solid, built of masonry, 4 feet in diameter, and contains two marks, the upper $1 \cdot 47$ feet above the lower, which is engraved on the rock in situ. A platform 16 feet square surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. No trace of Colonel Lambton's station of 1815 could be found, the markstone faving been discovered lying at the foot of the cliff. The village of Malgi lies about 0.75 miles N.E.
XLVII. Shilápáli Platform Station, lat. $17^{\circ} 46$, $^{\prime}$ long. $77^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$-observed at in 1814, 1815, 1840 and 1872 -is on an earthen mound 36 feet above the table land; district Haidarabad.

The pillar is solid, built of masonry, and contains 4 marks of which the second, third and fourth are respectively $3 \cdot 18,5 \cdot 88$ and 11.31 feet below the upper. A platform surrounds the central pillar from which it is isolated by an annulus. No trace of the station of 1814-15 could be found in 1840 except a markstone which was discovered lying 3 or 4 yards to the west. When the station was last visited in 1872, on the revision of the Great Arc triangulation the upper mark was found apparently undisturbed, but the platform was completely broken down. The small village of Shilápáli lies about 1 mile E., Sangam about 4 miles E. and Mangi 2.5 miles N. : the two latter villages are on the high road from Bider to Haidarabad.
W. H. COLE.

## ADDENDUM TO DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL STATIONS

Nore.-Consequent on modern alterations of district and other boundaries, the sites occupied by the stations are now included in civil divisions of territory which differ frequently from the district, pargana or village, recorded in the preceding descriptions of stations : a suitably modified statement of the sub-divisions in question is accordingly given in the following table and is derived chiefly from the annual reports, up to 1877, made by the Civil Officials to whose care the stations have been committed.

Spellings of many proper names as given here are in keeping with those published in lists circulated by Government.

It has become customary in modern times to erect a square protecting pillar at each Principal Station over the circular pillar on which the large theodolite stood and which carries the true mark-stone; the square pillar bears a sufficiently accurate mark for Topographical and Revenue Survey purposes, so that it is generally unnecessary to refer to the true mark-stone which thus remains concealed and protected. The stations which are not protected in the manner described are indicated thus $\ddagger$.

| No. | Local name | District | Pargana, \&c. | Village | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (IV) (V) | Kámkhera Bhaunrása | Sironj I'sagarh | Sironj Bhaunrása | Imláni Bhaunrasa | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Visited by Lieut. C. Strahan, } \\ \text { R.E., of the Topographical } \\ \begin{array}{l} \text { Survey, in } 18 \% 0, \text { and re- } \\ \text { ported by him to be in good } \\ \text { order. } \end{array} \end{array}\right.$ |
| I $\dagger$ II | Ahmadpur | I'sagarh | Bhílsa |  | Visited by Bábu Narsing Dás, Native Surveyor of the G. T. Survey, in 1867, by whom the upper markstone was replaced at the height specified in the description of the stations. |
| III | Andher | Bhopal | Raesen | Andher | Visited by Captain R.V. Riddell, R.E., of the Topographical Survey, in 1871; who raised the upper mark stone 5.5 inches. |
| IV | Gidgarh | " | Diwánganj | Gidgarh | Visited by Captain R. V. Riddell, in 1871, and reported by him to be in good order. |
| V | Ladi | " | Tál | Chiklaud | Visited by Captain R. V. Riddell, in 1871, who found the pillar completely destroyed; he dug down to the lower mark on the solid rock and built another pillar 7.00 feet in height and placed a markstone in its surface which is $4 \cdot 29$ feet higher than that given in the description. |

+ No report reoeived from the Official of the Native 8tate in which this station lies.


Tah. stands for Tahsil, Thaí for Thina, Pav. for Pargane and Ta. for Taluk.

ADDENDUM TO DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL STATIONS．
15＊
$-4$.

| No． | Local name | District | Pargana，\＆c． | Village | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| XXIII | Ikjhera | Wún | Par．Ráni Am－ ráoti，Ta．Yeot－ mál | Ikjhera | Visited by Bábu Narsing Dás in 1868 by whom the upper mark－stone was replaced at the height specified in the description of the station． |
| XXIV | Pilkher | Amráoti | Par．Kúram，Ta． Murtazapur | Pilkher | Visited by Babu Narsing Das |
| XXV | Kopri | Wún | Par．and Ta． Dárwha | Kopri | $\int \begin{aligned} & \text { in } 1868 \text { and left by him in } \\ & \text { good repair．}\end{aligned}$ |
| XXVI $\ddagger$ | Bám | ＂ | Par．Kúrad，Ta． Yeotmál | Bám | Visited by Bábu Narsing Dás in 1868，who found both the upper and lower mark－stones removed． |
| XXVII XXVIII $\dagger$ | Sákra | ＂ | Par．Chikni，Ta． Dárwha ．． | Sákra $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ \text { ．－}\end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Visited by Bábu Narsing } \\ \text { Dás in } 1868 \text { and left by } \\ \text { him in good repair. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| XXIX | Sukli | Bassein | Par．Umarkhed， Ta．Pusad | Sukli | Visited by Mr．C．P．Torrens of theG．T．Survey，in 1873， by whom the upper mark－ stoce was replaced at the height specified in the de－ scription of the station． |
| XXX XXXI | Bitargaon | Bassein | Par．Umarkhed， Ta．Pusad ．． | Mania | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Visited by Bábu Narsing Dás } \\ \text { in } 1868 \text { and left by him in } \\ \text { good repair. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| XXXII $\ddagger$ |  | －• | $\cdots$ | － | Visited by Bábu Narsing Dás in 1868，who found both the upper and lower mark－stones removed． |
| XXXIII |  | －• | － | －• | Visited by Bábu Narsing Dás in 1868 and left by |
| XXXIV |  | －• | － | － | $\int \mathrm{him}$ in good repair． |
| $\mathbf{X X X V} \ddagger$ |  | － | －• | －• | Mr．C．Lane reported in 1868 that＂no vestige of the pillar or platform re－ mains，these having been demolished and a temple built over the site about 15 years ago．＂This infor－ mation was confirmed by Lieut．M．W．Rogers，R．E．， in 1873. |
| XXXVI | $\int \begin{gathered}\text { ⿳亠丷冖⿱幺小} \\ \text { o } \\ \text { 号 }\end{gathered}$ | －• | － | －• | Visited by Bábu Narsing Dás in 1868 and left by him in good repair． |

Par．Stands for Pargana and Ta．for Taluk．＋No report received from the Official of the Native State in which this atation liea．

| No． | Local name | District | Pargana，\＆c． | Village | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| XXXVII |  | － | $\cdots$ |  | Visited ．by Bábu Narsing Dás in 1868，by whom the upper mark－stone was re－ placed at the height speci－ fied in the description of the station． |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { XXXVIII } \\ & \text { XXXIX } \\ & \mathbf{X L} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Visited by Bábu Narsing } \\ \text { Dás in. } 1868 \text { and left by } \\ \text { him in good repair. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| XLI | ＋ | －• | － | $\cdots$ |  |
| XLII | 岩淢 | －• | － | －• | $\} \begin{aligned} & \text { Visited by Bábu Narsing } \\ & \text { Dás in } 1868 \text { and left by }\end{aligned}$ |
| SLIII | 㡀吅 | －• | －• | －• | $\int$ him in good repair． |
| XLIV |  | $\cdots$ | －• | －• |  |
| XLV |  | －• | －• |  | Visited by Bábu Narsing |
| XLVI | $\begin{gathered} \text { 己⿱二厶力} \\ \text { Z } \end{gathered}$ | －• | －• | －• | $\int$ him in good repair． |
| XLVII $\ddagger$ |  | －• | －• | －• | －－ |

May 1878.
J．B．N．HENNESSEY，
In charge of Computing Office．

## GREAT ARC MERIDIONAL SERIES-SECTION $18^{\circ}$ TO $\mathbf{2 4}^{\circ}$.

## PRINCIPAL TRIANGULATION,

## TRIANGLES.

| No. of triangle | Station | Spherical oxcess | $\underset{\substack{\text { Corrected } \\ \text { angle }}}{\text { plane }}$ |  |  | Distanco |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Log. feet | Feet | Miles |
| 1 |  | " |  | , | " |  |  |  |
|  | Bhaorasa, (V) | 1.18 |  | 45 | $0 \cdot 74$ | 5.1666933 | 146788.9 | 27.801 |
|  | Kámkhera, (IV) | $1 \cdot 19$ |  | 23 | $50^{\circ} 57$ | 5.1686679 | 147457.9 | 27.928 |
|  | Gárgaja, I | $1 \cdot 18$ |  |  | 8.69 | 5.040907 I | $109877^{1}$ |  |
| 2 | Kámkhera, (IV) |  |  |  |  | 51192218 | $131589^{\prime} 7$ | 24.922 |
|  | Gárgája, I | 1.33 |  | 11 | 28.21 | 5.1531760 | $142290{ }^{\circ} 5$ | 26.949 |
|  | Ahmadpur, II |  |  |  |  | $5^{\prime} 1666933$ | 146788.9 | 27.801 |
| 3 | Gárgaja, I | 98 |  | 2 | $33^{12}$ | 50223105 | $105271{ }^{\circ} 4$ | 19.938 |
|  | A hmadpur, II | -98 |  | 35 | 31.29 | $5 \cdot 1030853$ | $126790 \cdot 1$ | 24.013 |
|  | Ander, 111 | '98 |  |  | 55.59 | 51192218 | 131589.7 | 24.922 |
| 4 | Ahmadpur, II | 74 |  | 22 | $1 \cdot 26$ | 5-0818193 | 120731.2 | 22.866 |
|  | Ander, III | 73 |  |  | 1310 | 4.9609984 | $9141^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 17313 |
|  | Gidgarh, IV | $\checkmark 3$ |  | 31 | 45:64 | 5.0223105 | 1052714 | 19.938 |
| 5 | Gidgarh, IV | . 86 |  |  | 30.05 | $5 \cdot 06443.57$ | $115994^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ |  |
|  | Ander, III | $.86$ |  |  | $45 \cdot 81$ | 5.0098985 | 1023054 | $19.376$ |
|  | Ládi, V |  |  |  |  | 5.0818193 | $120731^{\prime 2}$ |  |

Norrs.-1. The values of the side are given in the same line with the opposite angle.
. Kámkhera, (IV) and Bhaorass, (V) appertain to the Sironj base-line figure.
$14-1$
Great arc meridional series-SECTION $18^{\circ}$ TO $24^{\circ}$.

| No. of triangle | Station | Spherical | Corrected plane angle |  |  | Distance |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Log. feet | Feet | Miles |
| 6 |  | " |  | , | " |  |  |  |
|  | Ander, III | 1.20 |  | 3 | 25.07 | 5.1228169 | ${ }^{132683.5}$ |  |
|  | Ládi, V | 1.20 | 8 | 5.3 | 22.53 | 5.2090 .325 | 161820.1 | 30.648 |
|  | Ránípur, VII | $1 \cdot 2$ | 45 | 3 | 12.40 | $5^{\circ} 06+4357$ | $11599+0$ |  |
| 7 | Ládi, V | 120 | 78 | 30 | 38.27 | 5.199929+ | 15846.35 |  |
|  | Ráuípur, VII | 120 | 46 |  | 3.84 | $5 \times 682084$ | $117006 \cdot 1$ | ${ }_{22} \cdot 160$ |
|  | Bhimbat, VIII | 1.20 | 55 |  | $1 \% 89$ | $5 \cdot 1228169$ | $132683^{\prime} 5$ | ${ }^{25} 129$ |
| 8 | Gidgarh, IV | -88 |  | 57 | 10.73 | 5.0759606 | J19ri34 |  |
|  | Ládi, V | . 88 | 65 | 32 | 38.84 | 5.0816495 | $120684^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 22.857 |
|  | Samasgarh, VI | 87 |  | 30 | $10 \cdot 4$ | 5.0098985 | $102305^{\circ} 4$ | $19 \cdot 3 ; 6$ |
| 9 | Ládi, V | ro2 | 68 | 14 | 31.06 | 5'1220875 | $132460 \cdot 8$ | 25.087 |
|  | Samaggarh, VI | 1.02 | 55 | 7 | 27.83 | $5^{\circ} 068208{ }_{+}$ | $117006 \cdot 1$ | ${ }_{22} 2160$ |
|  | Bhimbat, VIII | 1.02 | 56 |  | $1 \cdot 11$ | 50759606 | 1191134 | 22.559 |
| 10 | Ránipur, VII | 1.84 | 52 | 18 | $37 \cdot 18$ | ${ }^{5} 1883672$ | $1.54300 \cdot 5$ |  |
|  | Bhimbat, VIII Morpáni, IX | 1.85 | 73 | 19 | $50 \cdot 34$ | 5.2713622 | 186793.7 | 35.378 |
|  | Morpáni, IX | 1.85 |  | 21 | 32.48 | 5'1999294 | $158+63 \cdot 5$ | 30.012 |
| 11 | Bhimbat, VIII | 1.66 |  |  |  | 5.1397770 |  |  |
|  | Morpáni, IX | 1.67 | 97 | 3 | 18.27 | 5:3409511 | $2192.55^{8}$ | 41.526 |
|  | Narwargarh, XI | 1.67 |  |  |  | 5.1883672 | $154300 \cdot 5$ | 29.224 |
| 12 | Morpáni, IX | 121 | 48 | 58 | 2\%'53 | 50742012 | $11863 \mathrm{r} \cdot 8$ | 22.468 |
|  | Narwargarb, XI | 121 | 69 | 41 | 53.22 | 5.1687368 | 147481.2 | 27.932 |
|  | Dhába Deo, XII | 121 |  | 19 | 39.25 | 5.1397770 | 137967.5 | ${ }^{26.130}$ |
| 13 | Ránípur, VII | . 99 | 22 | 59 | 38.24 | $4.8631+15$ | 72969.5 |  |
|  | Morpáni, IX | . 99 | 67 | 22 | 4137 | 5.2366030 | 172426.1 | $32 \cdot 656$ |
|  | Tek, $\mathbf{X}$ | 1.00 |  | 37 | $40 \cdot 39$ | 5.2713622 | 1867937 | 35.378 |
| 14 | Bhimbat, VIII |  |  |  |  | $4 \cdot 8631415$ |  | 13.820 |
|  | Morpáni, IX | .76 | 121 |  | 15.93 | 5.3062787 | 202431.8 |  |
|  | Tek, $\mathbf{x}$ | -6 |  |  | 36.17 | $5^{\prime} 1883672$ | $15+300 \cdot 5$ | 29.224 |
| 15 | Morpáni, IX | . 50 | 141 | 12 | 22.87 | 5.3013167 | 200132.1 | 37904 |
|  | Tek, $\mathbf{X}$ | -50 |  | 35 | 19.84 | 5.1397770 | 137967.5 | ${ }^{26 \cdot 130}$ |
|  | Narwargarh, XI | 49 | 13 | 12 | 17.29 | 4.8631415 | 72969.5 | 13.820 |
| 16 | Morpáni, IX | .$^{85}$ | 92 | 13 | 53.78 | 5.222906r | $167072 \cdot 9$ | 31.643 |
|  | Tek, X | .85 | 61 | 53 | 33.47 | 5.1687368 | $147481 \cdot 2$ | 27.932 |
|  | Dhába Deo, XII | ${ }^{85}$ |  | 52 | 32'75 | 48631415 | $72969{ }^{\circ}$ | 13.820 |
| 17 | Narwargarh, XI | $1 \cdot 36$ | 58 | 14 | 26.90 | 5.1697134 | 14\%813.3 |  |
|  | Dhába Deo, XII | 1.36 | 78 | 43 | 37.82 | 5.2316972 | $170+89 \cdot 3$ | $32.290$ |
|  | Nílgarh, XV | 135 |  | 1 | $55^{\prime 2}$ | 5'0742012 | 118631.8 | 22.468 |
| 18 | Dhába Deo, XII | 85 |  |  |  | $5 \cdot 04.542 .36$ |  |  |
|  | Nilgarh, XV | $85$ |  | 56 | $47 \div 32$ | $49861981$ | $968720^{\circ}$ | 18.347 |
|  | Jágdhar, XIV | ${ }^{85}$ |  |  |  | 5.1697134 | $147813.3$ | 27.995 |

PRINCIPAL TRIANGULATION-TRIANGLES.


GREAT ARC MERIDIONAL SERIES-SECTION $18^{\circ}$ TO $24^{\circ}$.


| No. of triangle | Station | Spherical 0xcess | Corrected plane angle |  |  | Distance |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Log. feet | Feet | Miles |
| 45 |  | " |  | , |  |  |  |  |
|  | Somtána, XXXIV | $1 \cdot 19$ | 62 | 4.5 | 46.49 | $5 \cdot 1347521$ | $136380^{\circ} 4$ | 25.830 |
|  | Yemsha, XXXV | $1 \cdot 19$ | 53 | 18 | 3.06 | $5 \cdot \circ 898+9.3$ | $122984^{\circ} 2$ | $23.292$ |
|  | Shiválingapa, XXXVI | $1 \cdot 19$ | 63 | 56 | $10 \cdot 45$ | $51392157$ | $137789^{\circ} 4$ | $26.096$ |
| 46 | Yemsha, $X X X V$ | $1 \cdot 56$ | 70 | 56 | 42.02 | 5.2261022 | $168307^{\circ}$ | 31.876 |
|  | Shiválingápa, XXXVI | 1.55 | 59 | 4 | 1.96 | $5 \cdot 1839472$ | $152738 \cdot 0$ | 28.928 |
|  | Yanágápáli, XXXVII | 155 |  | 59 | $16 \cdot 02$ | $5 \cdot 1347521$ | $136380 \cdot 4$ | 25.830 |
| 47 | Shiválingápa, XXXVI | -97 | 51 |  | $37 \cdot 63$ | 5.1214918 | $132279{ }^{\circ} 3$ | $25^{\circ} 053$ |
|  | Yanágápáli, XXXVII | $\cdot 96$ | 33 | 18 | 8.55 | 4.9675022 | $92790^{\circ} 2$ | $17.574$ |
|  | Baktápur, XXXVIII | $\cdot 97$ | 95 |  | 13.82 | 5.2261022 | $168307 \circ 0$ | $31.876$ |
| 48 | Yemsha, XXXV | -93 | 27 | 12 | 17\%33 | 4.967 .5022 | $92790^{\circ} 2$ | $17 \bigcirc 574$ |
|  | Shiválingápa, XXXVI | '94 | 110 | 34 | 41.17 | 5.2;87869 | 1900146 | $35.988$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {'Baktajpur, XXXVIII }}$ | -94 | 42 | 13 | 1.30 | 5'1347521 | $136380 \%$ | $25.830$ |
| 49 | Yanágápáli, XXXVII | '75 | 42 | 6 | 3.86 | 4.9502071 | 891676 | 16.888 |
|  | Baktápur, XXXVIII | $\cdot 75$ | 53 | 51 | 37.42 | 5.03103 .37 | 10,4073 | 20.342 |
|  | Burgapáli, XXX1X | $\cdot 76$ | 84 |  | 18.72 | $5^{11214918}$ | 1322923 | $25^{\circ} 053$ |
| 50 | Yanágápáli, XXXVII | -59 | 41 |  | $23^{\prime} 15$ | 4*8770281 | $75340 \cdot 4$ | 14.269 |
|  | Burgápáli, XXXIX | -59 | 67 | 24 | 42.17 | $5^{\circ} 0206181$ | $10.862^{\circ} 0$ | 19.860 |
|  | Báchápáli, XLI | $\cdot 59$ | 71 | 1 | 54.68 | 5.0310337 | 1074073 | 20.342 |
| 51 | Burgappáli, XXXIX | -44 | 6 | 11 | 32.42 | 4.9205650 | 83284.7 | 15774 |
|  | Báchápáli, XLI | -43 | 61 | 16 | 50.79 | $4.9091889$ | 811314 | $15366$ |
|  | Dámargída, XLII | $\cdot 43$ | 54 | 31 | $36.79$ | 4.8770281 | $75340{ }^{\circ}$ | $14.269$ |
| 52 | Báchápáli, XLI | 47 | 61 | 35 | $45 \cdot 58$ | 4.9254126 | $84219^{\circ} 5$ | 15051 |
|  | Dámargída, XLII | $\cdot 47$ | 57 |  | 45.34 | 4.909 .3630 | $81163.9$ | 15.372 |
|  | Dúdála, XLIV | 47 | 60 |  | 29.08 | 4.9205650 | $8328+7$ | 15\%74 |
| 53 | Dámargída, XLII | 40 | 76 | 6 | 28.38 | 4.9619527 | 91612.1 | 17.3 .51 |
|  | Dúdála, XLIV | $\cdot 39$ | 40 | 42 | $49 \cdot 48$ | $+7892797$ |  | $11 \cdot 659$ |
|  | Bider base-line, East End, XLV | $\cdot 40$ | 63 | 10 | 4214 | 49254126 | $8+219.5$ | $15.951$ |
| 54 | Dámargida, XLII | -19 | 39 | 19 | 37.83 | 4.6188693 | $41578 \cdot 6$ | 7.875 |
|  | Bider base-line, East End, XLV | -19 | 70 | 54 | $36 \cdot 54$ | $4.79238 \div 8$ | $61999^{\circ}$ | $1 \times 742$ |
|  | Biderbase-line, West End, X LIII | $\cdot 19$ | 69 |  | $45 \cdot 63$ | 47892797 | $61557 \% 3$ | $11 \cdot 659$ |
| 55 | Baktápur, XXXVIII | $\cdot 76$ | 63 | 55 | $40 \cdot 39$ | $5.055^{82988}$ | 1137181 | 21.538 |
|  | Burgápáli, XXXIX | -76 | 71 | 17 | 50.71 | $5.078876+$ | $1199158$ |  |
|  | Manganál, XL | $\cdot 76$ | 44 | 46 | 28.90 | 4.9502071 | $89167.6$ | $16.888$ |
| 56 | Burgápáli, XXXIX | 70 | 73 | 3 | 32'73 | 5.0751850 | $118900 \cdot 8$ | 22.519 |
|  | Manganál, XL | -69 | 40 | 44 | $53 \cdot 28$ | 4.9091889 | $811314$ | $15366$ |
|  | Dámargída, X LII | $\cdots$ | 66 |  | 33.99 | 5.0558298 | $113718.1$ | 2 I 538 |
| 57 | Manganál, XL | -53 | 31 | 9 | $52 \cdot 82$ | $4 \cdot 7923878$ | $61999{ }^{\circ} 4$ | 119742 |
|  | Dámargída, XLII | $\therefore 53$ | 65 | 52 | 54.95 | 5.0388084 | $1093+74$ | $20^{\circ} 710$ |
|  | Bider base-line, West End, XLIII | - 53 |  |  | $12.23$ | $50751850$ | 118900.8 | $22.519$ |

GREAT ARC MERIDIONAL SERIES-SECTION $18^{\circ}$ TO $24^{\circ}$.

| No. of trianglo | Station | Spherical excess | Corrected plane angle |  |  | Distance |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Iog for | Tr | Miles |
| 58 |  | " | - | , | " |  |  |  |
|  | Dámargída, XLII | -19 | 37 | 4 | $49^{\prime} 10$ | 4.6074258 | 40497*3 | 7.670 |
|  | Bider base-line, WestEnd, XLIII | $\cdot 20$ | 75 |  | 29.57 | 4.8131791 | 65039.8 | 12.318 |
|  | Malgi, XLVI | $\cdot 19$ |  |  | 4I33 | 4.923878 | 619994 | 11.742 |
| 59 | Dámargida, XLII | -43 | 78 | 21 | 17.08 | 49798012 | $95455^{6} 6$ | $18 \cdot 099$ |
|  | Malgi, XLVI | $\cdot 42$ | 59 |  | 0.26 | 492.54126 | $8+219.5$ | 159.51 |
|  | Dúdála, XLIV | $\cdot 42$ |  |  | $42 \cdot 66$ | 4.8131791 | 65039.8 | 12.318 |
| 60 | Dúdála, XLIV | 34 | 28 | 34 | 9.80 | $4.670+935$ | 46826.7 | 8.869 |
|  | Malgi, XLVI | $\cdot 34$ | 74 | 18 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{9} \cdot 65$ | 4.974 .3669 | 94268.6 | $17854$ |
|  | Shilápáli, XLVII | $\cdot 34$ | 77 | 7 | 22.55 | 49798012 | 95455.6 | 18.079 |
| 61 | Dámargída, XLII |  |  |  | 41.76 | 49743669 | 94268.6 | 19.854 |
|  | Dúdála, XLIV | - 59 |  |  | $52 \cdot 63$ | 5.0139027 | 103253.0 | 19.555 |
|  | Shilápáli, XLVII | -59 |  |  | 25.61 | 4.9254126 | 84219.5 | - 59.951 |

May 1876.
J. HERSCHEL.

## SECONDARY TRIANGULATION. TRIANGLES. <br> GREAT ARC MERIDIONAL SERIES-SECTION $18^{\circ}$ TO $24^{\circ}$.

PRINCIPAL-AUXILIARY STATIONS, AND INTERSECTED POINTS.
Differences between the common sides of two triangles to intersected points, are shown by the small figures in the column for "Distance in Feet" between the data of the two triangles, the earlier of which in order has supplied the greater value: where the difference is small it has usually been apportioned between the triangles, but where it is large no adjustment has been made, as one or other of the two values must be erroneous.

Nors.-1. Names followed by Roman Nunirnis are those of Principal Stutions. Kámknera, (IV), and Bhaoriasa, ( V ), appertain to the Sironj baso-line figure.
2. The values of the zide are given in the sume liue with the opposite angle.


|  | posn | 言号： | － | ＝ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\circ}{\tilde{E}} \\ & \text { it } \\ & \dot{.} \end{aligned}$ | ：${ }_{\text {E }}^{\text {® }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { à } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\dot{\sim} \dot{\sim} \dot{\sim} \dot{\sim}$ |  |
|  | 茞 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ざ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { min } \\ & \therefore \underset{\sim}{n} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0-\infty \\ & \sin _{n} \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} n & m \\ 0 & \infty \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & .5 \\ & \stackrel{5}{3} \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 3害 |  |  | $E$ |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\boldsymbol{\infty}}$ |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{=}$ |  |  |  |
| － 9 แษ！at $50{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ |  | Э | $\stackrel{\sim}{\square}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{7}$ | 害 | $\stackrel{10}{7}$ | $\stackrel{O}{\square}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\square}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text {－}}$ | 큭 | 骨 | 9\％： |
|  |  | 总 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ | $=$ | $\therefore=$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\circ}{\ddot{E}} \\ & \stackrel{\ddot{\circ}}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | －\％ |  | ＋No ペッロ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EN } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | No $\therefore \sin$ |
|  | 苂 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \＃ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty_{0}^{+} \text {a } \\ & \text { on on } \\ & =0 \\ & \text { inn in } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & =92 \\ & =02 \\ & 00 \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -m \\ & \text { Min } \\ & \dot{m} 0 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { こa } \\ & 2 \ddagger \\ & 0 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OA } \\ & 0 \sim \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \sim \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \therefore N \\ & a m \\ & \infty m \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { qom } \\ & \text { + } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { rim } \\ & \text { m } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1 \operatorname{Raxix}^{2 \times 1}$ |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\circ}$ | 8 | － | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{-}$ | 응 | $\stackrel{\square}{-1}$ | 苍 | $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{\square}$ | － | － | 응 | $\stackrel{\text { 을 }}{ }$ |

22_ GREAT ARC MERIDIONAL SERIES—SECTION $18^{\circ}$ TO $24^{\circ}$. SECONDARY TRIANGULATION-TRIANGLES.


|  | Station |  | Corrected plane angle | Distance |  |  |  |  | Station |  | Corrected plane angle | Distance |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Log. feet | Feet | Mriles |  |  |  |  | Log. feet |  | Feet | Miles |  |
| 150 |  |  |  | - 1 " |  |  |  | Inch |  |  |  | " |  |  |  | Inch |
|  | Dhába Deo, XII |  | $18 \quad 550$ | 4*445677 | 27905 | 5.285 |  |  | Dhár, X VII |  | 56218 | + 374096 | 23664 | $+^{-482}$ | c.t.I. |
|  | Bagdhá | h.s. | +123 4 | + $77380+$ | $59+02$ | 11.250 |  | 163 | Kamlá Hill Mark |  |  | +077025 | $119+1$ | $2 \cdot 261$ |  |
|  | Kherlá Hill Fort |  | + | +888723 | 77397 | $14 \cdot 658$ |  |  | Derpảní | h.s. | $9848{ }^{8}$ | $+{ }^{+}+4^{85}{ }^{3}$ | 28092 | $5 \cdot 320$ |  |
| 151 | Jagdhar, XIV |  | 461020 | 4.44567i | 27905 |  | c.t. |  | Dhár, XVII |  | 594525 | $5 \cdot 0089+4$ | 102081 | 19.33+ |  |
|  | Bagdhá | h.s. | 753955 | + 513750 | 37+i6 | $7 \cdot 098$ |  | 164 | Chaurápatar | h.s. | 5 +7 59 | +.077025 | $119+1$ | $2 \cdot 261$ | " |
|  | Kherla Hill Fort |  |  | +5165\% + | 32860 | 6.224 |  |  | Derpani | " |  | $5^{\circ} 0$ ¢1701 | 107572 | 20.37+ |  |
| 152 | Jágdhar, XIV |  | 92106 | + 580829 | 38092 | $7 \cdot 214$ |  |  | Dhár, X VII |  | $1.3+1$ | 5•110029 | 1288.33 | $2{ }^{+} 400$ | " |
|  | Bagdhá | h.s. | 2817 | + 2567773 | 18062 | 3.421 |  | 165 | Ashti, XIX |  | $38{ }^{\text {d }}$ | $4+75021$ | 298.5 | 5.6.54 |  |
|  | Betúl Fort |  |  | $+{ }_{+}^{+51667+}$ | 32860 | 6.224 |  |  | Bahrám Shahíd Hill Mark |  |  | 5-197683 | $1576+6$ | ${ }^{29} \cdot 857$ |  |
| 153 | Jágdhar, XIV |  | 137551 | +7.73+7.5 | 56686 | 10.736 | " |  | Dhár, XVII |  | $97+32$ | 5-061180 | 115128 | 21-804 | " |
|  | Bagdhá | h.s. | 19.39 .35 | + +47385 | 28015 | 5.306 |  | 166 | Chaurápatar | h s. | I $+5+46$ | $\underline{+}+7.5021$ | 29855 | 5.654 | " |
|  | Será Fort |  |  | +516674 | 32860 | $6 \cdot 224$ |  |  | Bahrám Shahid Hill Mark |  |  | 5.0.31701 | 107572 | 20'374 |  |
| 154 | Nilgarh, XV |  | 1282317 | 5.0+6519 | 111306 | 21.081 | " |  | Dhár, XVII |  | $97 \times 58$ | $\underline{+}+8.5095$ | 305.56 | 5.787 | " |
|  | Dhár, XVII <br> Nílgarh No. 2 | s. | 50835 | 3.561120 $5 \cdot 037463$ | $36+0$ 109009 | $\circ \cdot 689$ $20 \cdot 646$ |  | 167 | Bahrám Shahíd Hill Mark Dhár | s. | 7520 | 3.58109 .3 +475021 | 3811 2985 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.722 \\ & 5.654 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 8. | 50835 | $5{ }^{5} \mathrm{O}$ 7+63 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% 552 | $+47502$ |  |  |  |
| 155 | Jágdhar, XIV |  | $1{ }^{+2} 3+$ | 3.561120 | $3{ }^{6}+0$ | - 6889 |  |  | Dhár, XVII |  | $49+7$ | $+{ }^{+}+11557$ |  | $4 \cdot 886$ | " |
|  | Nílgarh, X V |  | 1124819 | 5.051101 | $1112+87$ | $21 \cdot 30+$ | " | 168 | Kamlá Hill Mark |  |  | $3 \cdot 581093$ | 3811 28 | $0 \cdot 722$ |  |
|  | Nilgarh No. 2 | s. | 65297 | $5^{\circ} 0+5{ }^{+2+}$ |  |  |  |  | Dhár | s. | 1234316 | $+{ }^{+}+{ }^{8} 8{ }^{\prime} 8$ | 28092 | $5 \cdot 320$ |  |
| 156 | Jágdhar, XIV |  | 465930 | 4.914906 | 82207 | 15.569 | " |  | Dhár, XVII |  | 71616 | . $5 \cdot 18$ +080 | 1.5278 .5 | 28-9.36 | 36 |
|  | Nílgarh, XV |  | 52212 | $4 \cdot 9+7587$ | 88631 | 16.786 | " | 169 | Ashti, XIX |  | 31252 | +92519\% | $8+178$ | 15:9+3 | " |
|  | Chaurápatar | h.s. | 805818 | $5^{\circ} \mathrm{O}+5{ }^{2+}$ | 111026 | 21.028 | " |  | Gáwilgarh Mosque |  |  | 5 197683 | 15764 | 29:857 |  |
| 157 | Nilgarh, XV |  | 664612 | 5*031701 | 107572 | 20.374 |  |  | Sálbaldi, XVI |  | 131847 | +'925197 | $8+1 ; 8$ | 15*9+3 |  |
|  | Dhîr, XVII |  | $4+3626$ | +914906 | 82207 | 1.5 .569 | " | 170 | Dhár, XVII |  | $1+5{ }^{+8} 26$ | 5.31267i | $20.5+36$ | 38.908 | " |
|  | Chaurápatar | h.s. | 683722 | $5 \cdot 037463$ | 109009 | $20 \cdot 6+5$ | , |  | Gáwilgarh Mosque |  |  | $5^{\circ} 11+90+$ | 130288 | $2+\cdot 6 ; 6$ |  |
| 158 | Nilgarh, XV |  |  | 5*055712 | 113687 | 21. 5.32 |  |  | Badgion, XXII |  | 111228 | 5.196992 | 157395 | $29 \cdot 810$ | . |
|  | Dhàr, XVII |  | 155.554 | $\underline{+49+361}$ | 31208 | 5.911 | " | 171 | 'Talegaion | s. | 162147 | $5.39282+$ | ${ }^{2+7072}$ | $46 \cdot 79+$ | " |
|  | Jillar | h.s. | $73 \quad 29+7$ | $5 \cdot 037+63$ | 109009 | $20 \cdot 646$ | " |  | Gáwilgarh Range, Peak No. 2 |  |  | +-965999 | $92+70$ | $17 \times 513$ |  |
| 159 | Nilgarh, X V |  |  | +「7+1こ43 | 55112 | $10 \cdot+38$ |  |  | Ikjhera, XXIII |  | $6+2+16$ | 5.180664 | 1.51 .588 | 28.710 | " |
|  | Chaurápatar | h.s. | 131238 | $4 \cdot 49+261$ | 31208 | 5.911 | " | 172 | Pilkher, XXIV |  | 65.3047 | $5 \cdot 184.590$ | 1.52964 | 28.970 | " |
|  | Jillar | " | 1425915 | +914906 | 82207 | 15.569 | " |  | Anjengáon | h.s. | $50+57$ | 51110300 | $\begin{array}{r} 12891+ \\ z \end{array}$ | 24.416 | " |
| 160 | Jágdhar, XIV |  | $15+2{ }^{56}$ | + 405778 | 2.54 .55 | + 8221 | " |  | Badgáon, X XII |  | $70 \quad 342$ | $5^{-184.590}$ | $15296+$ | 28.970 | " |
|  | Chaurápatar | h.s. | $5+51+7$ | $+885666$ | 76854 | 14.556 | " | 173 | Ikjhera, XXIII |  | 27225.5 | + $87+116$ | 748.3; | $1+$ +174 | " |
|  | Atner, W. Turret |  |  | 4*9+758 | 88631 | 16.786 |  |  | Anjengion | h.s. | 823323 | 5-2077.59 | 161345 | 30.558 | " |
| 161 | Nilgarh, XV |  | $1+5+13$ | $4 \cdot 4+8578$ | 28092 | 5.320 |  |  | Badgáon, X X II |  | $50 \quad 546$ | +86101 + | ${ }^{7} 2613$ | 13.752 | " |
|  | Dhár, XVII |  | 71307 | $5 \cdot 01.5279$ | $103.5^{31}$ | $19.618$ | " | 174 | Anjengáon <br> Taleáon | h.s. | 773938 521436 | $+\cdot 965999$ $4.87+116$ | $92+70$ 74837 | $17.513$ | " |
|  | Kamlá Hill Mark |  |  | $5 \cdot 0.37+53$ | 109009 | $20 \cdot 646$ |  |  | Talegáon | s. | $521+36$ | $4 \cdot 87+116$ | 74837 | $1{ }^{1} 174$ | " |
| 162 | Dhár, XVII |  | $\begin{array}{lll}116 & 633\end{array}$ | $5 \cdot 0883.36$ |  | 23.212 5.320 |  |  |  | h.s. | 154652 | $+636996$ |  | 8.210 20.50 | " |
|  | Chaurápatar | h.s. | 11 5239 | 4.448 .578 | 28092 | 5.320 |  | 175 | Talegáon | $s$. |  | $5 \cdot 035299$ | 108467 | 20'543 |  |
|  | Kamlá Hill Mark |  |  | 5.031701 | 107572 | $20 \cdot 374$ |  |  | Rámá | " | 27.559 | +.861014 | 72613 | 1.3 752 | " |




| $\begin{gathered} \text { pөsn } \\ \text { өя! } о р о ә q, ~ \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | 尝安家： | $=2$ | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ | $=2$ | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 号 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eaq } \\ & \text { End } \\ & \text { ano } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\text { ¢ }}{\substack{\text { ® }}}$ |  |  |  |  | Foos |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \infty \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F7 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{.0}{\bar{\epsilon}}$ |  | ． |  |  |  | $凶 ャ$ <br> $\wedge$ <br>  <br> 医 <br> 苗：気荡 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  jo on |  | 7 | 꾹 | ¢ | 㞧 | ＋10 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \text { Niten } \end{aligned}$ | 年 | 에 | $\stackrel{9}{\mathrm{O}}$ | 웃 | マี | 发 | ก๊ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { pesn } \\ \text { өנ!ןроәप } L \end{gathered}$ |  | 氟它： | ＝ | ＝ 2 | ＝ | ＝ 2 | ＝ 2 | ＝$=$ | 二 2 | ＝ 2 | ＝ | ＝ | 2＝ | ＝ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{8}{[ } \\ & \text {. } \\ & \text { A } \end{aligned}$ | 䍖 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Òs } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \infty \\ & 0060 \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 姿志志政 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Con |
|  | 遃 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { mJ } \\ & \text { Nu } \\ & \dot{0} \pm \\ & \dot{W} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} a & \infty \\ \sim & + \\ \infty & 0 \\ \infty & \infty \\ 0 & \vdots \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { hin } \\ & \text { no } \\ & \text { mon } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 40 \\ & 40 \\ & 40 \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & n a \\ & \text { n } \\ & =m \\ & m= \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ミn } \\ & =0 \\ & \sim 0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ |  | ¢ | － | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | － | ¢ | ¢ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \％ | \％ | \％ | 䄳 | \％ | \％ | 范 | 钲 | \％ | 祳 | \％ | \％ | 안․ |


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| $\frac{\stackrel{\circ}{6}}{\frac{\tilde{6}}{\omega}}$ | 均 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \stackrel{0}{5}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 셩 } \\ & \text { in } \\ & m+0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 㔚等 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 華 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \% \\ & \infty \\ & 07 \\ & 07 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \infty \\ & \sim \\ & =\sim \\ & \sim \sim \end{aligned}$ |  | $$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ¢ | ¢ |  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\dot{\text { m }}$ | $\dot{\square}$ | $\dot{\text { m }}$ | $\dot{\infty}$ | － | $\dot{\square}$ | $\dot{\sim}$ | ¢ | $\dot{\square}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9flisix7 } \\ & \text { jo } 0 \mathrm{~N} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | － | ¢ | \％ | 은 | 드N | N | ค | 烒 | － | 会 | － | $\stackrel{\infty}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\stackrel{\stackrel{8}{4}}{ }$ |
|  |  | 哭安： | ＝$=$ | 二 $=2$ | ＝＝ | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ | 二 2 | $=2$ | ＝ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \text { \& } \\ & \text { 高 } \\ & \text { A } \end{aligned}$ | 淢 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 붕 } \\ & \text { ¢ } \\ & \text { nin } \\ & \text { nin } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 茝 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { om } \\ & \text { no } \\ & \text { ád } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in } \\ & \text { m } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { mo } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { fo } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 7 & 7 \\ 0 & \pm \\ 0 & \text { m } \\ \stackrel{3}{2} & \Xi \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ミu } \\ & \text { 合志 } \\ & \text { ぶ } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
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| 4 |  |  | Log. feet | Feet | Miles |  |  |  |  | Log. feet |  | Feet | Miles |  |
| 280 |  | 8. |  |  |  |  |  | Inch | 293 | Shiválingápa, $\operatorname{IXXVI}$ Baktápur, XXXVIII Adampur | h.s. | - ' 1 |  |  |  | Inch |
|  | Yemsha, XXXV |  | 142133 | +-623755 | 42049 | 7.964 | c.t. | $18124+$ |  |  |  | 4-806844 | 64098 | 12.140 | c.t.I. |
|  | Kandákurtí |  | $154 \quad 713$ | $4 \cdot 869272$ | 74007 | $14.016$ | " |  |  |  |  | $+491077$ | 30980 | $5^{5} \cdot 867$ |  |
|  | Kondilwidi Fort |  |  | $+^{-52972+}$ | 33863 | $6.413$ | " | 153559 |  |  |  | +'967502 | 92790 | ${ }^{17}{ }^{\prime} 574$ | " |
| 281 | Yemsha, XXXV | s. | 193228$104 \quad 13.3$ | + 133328 | 13593 | 2.575 |  | 294 | Shiválingápa, XXXVI | h.s. | 78856152834 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 037539 \\ & 4 \cdot 6_{12119} \\ & 4^{*} \cdot 491077 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10903 \\ & 40937 \\ & 30080 \end{aligned}$ | 2.0657.7535.867 | " |
|  | Kandákurtí |  |  | + 59.5809 | $39+28$ | 7.468 | " |  | Adampur |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nílá Pagoda |  |  | + $52972+$ | 33863 | $6 \cdot 413$ |  |  | Tupselgaon Fortress |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 282 | Yemsha, XXXV | s. | 463653 | +4.4.3866 | 28436 | 5.386 | $"$ | 295 | Shiválingápa, XXXVI Bakt́́pur, XXXVIII Tupselgaon Fortress |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 11 & 3 & 48 \\ 8 & 29 & 31 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.725887 \\ & 4.612119 \\ & 4.967502 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53197 \\ & 40937 \\ & 92790 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.075 \\ 7.753 \\ 17.574 \end{gathered}$ | " |
|  | Kandiakurtí |  | $4327 \quad 2$ | + $57+106$ | 37.06 | 7.103 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ránjil Fort |  |  | + 529724 | 33863 | 6.413 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 283 | Shiválingápa, X XXVI | h.s. | $\begin{array}{rrrr}472242 \\ 3349 & 7\end{array}$ | +.788018 | 61379 | $1 \mathrm{I} \cdot 625$ | $"$ | 296 | Shiválingápa, XXXVI Baktápur, XXXVIII Bett Mugur Fort |  | $\begin{aligned} & 514923 \\ & 143046 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +901129 \\ & +40462 \\ & +967502 \end{aligned}$ | -9639 | $\begin{aligned} & 15.083 \\ & 4 \cdot 908 \\ & 17.574 \end{aligned}$ | " |
|  |  |  |  | +.6667.50 | ${ }^{+6425}$ | $8 \cdot 793$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Kurbur Saválí Hill Pagoda |  |  | +'916088 | 82430 | $15.612$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92790 |  |  |
| 284 | Shiválingápa, X X XVI | h.s. | $\begin{array}{lll} 67 & 10 & 6 \\ +5 & 40 & 18 \end{array}$ | +.916114 | 824.36 | 15.613 | $"$ | 297 | Shiválingápa, XXXVI Baktápur, XXXVIII Selgaon Fort |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 45 & 29 \\ 45 & 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 820729 \\ & 4.822196 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 6618066404 | 12.53412.57717.574 | " |
|  | Juní Manjíram Turret |  |  | +806066 $+\cdot 916088$ | 63983 82430 | $12 \cdot 118$ <br> $15 \cdot 612$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Manjiram Turret |  |  | +"916088 | 82430 | $15.612$ |  |  |  |  |  | + ${ }^{\circ} 967502$ | $9279{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| 285 | Shiválingápa, XXXVI | h.s. | $\begin{array}{lll} 75 & 16 & 16 \\ 36 & 55 & 22 \end{array}$ |  | 86101 | 16.307 | $"$ | 298 | Femsha, XXXV <br> Ynnágápáli, XXXVII <br> Radrúr Fort |  | $\begin{array}{rrrr}1622 & 39 \\ 308824\end{array}$ | 4.773454 | 5935.5 | 11.241 | " |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $10 \cdot 129$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.024+54 \\ & 5 \cdot 024062 \\ & 5 \cdot 1839+7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105697 \\ 1527.38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 018 \\ & 28 \cdot 928 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | Gaddaga 'lurret |  |  |  | $82+30$ | $15.612$ |  |  | Radrúr Fort |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 286 | Shiválingápa, XXXVI |  | $\begin{gathered} 52+0+7 \\ 15 \\ 5+57 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +847634 \\ & +385232 \\ & +916088 \end{aligned}$ | 70410 | 13.33 .5 | $"$ | 299 | Yemsha, XXXV <br> Boden <br> Radrár Fort |  | 426131625459 | $\begin{aligned} & 4^{\cdot}+44+587 \\ & 5^{\cdot} \cdot 024062 \end{aligned}$ | 2;83.5 | 5.272 | " |
|  | Júní |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}+279$ | ${ }^{4} .598$ |  |  |  | s. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10.5697 \\ 78774 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.018 \\ & 14.919 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Kaisar Ali's Tomb |  |  |  | 82430 | 15.612 |  |  |  |  |  | $4 \cdot 89638$ । |  |  |  |
| 287 | Yemsha, XXXV |  | 14821 | + $4^{8614{ }^{2}}$ | 30630 | $5 \cdot 801$ | " | 300 | Baktápur, XXXVIII Burgápáli, XXXIX |  | 805821 | 5*057194 | 114076 | 21.605 | " |
|  | Kandákurtí | s. | 1501134 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 4.7 .79+687 \\ & 4 \\ & 4.529724 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 62329 | ${ }_{11} \cdot 805$ |  |  |  |  | 482947 | $\begin{array}{r} 4.9370 .39 \\ +950207 \end{array}$ | 8650589168 | $\begin{aligned} & 16.38 .3 \\ & 16.888 \end{aligned}$ | " |
|  | Kaldurkí Fort |  |  |  | 3386.3 | $6 \cdot+13$ |  |  | Kotgir Idgah |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 288 | Yemsha, XXXV <br> Yanágápáli, XXXVII <br> Kaldurkí Fort |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 43 & 2+ & 59 \\ 21 & 4+ & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 06_{32} 87 \\ & 4 \cdot 79+687 \\ & 5 \cdot 1839+7 \end{aligned}$ | 115688 | 219911 | " | 301 | Yanágápáli, XXXVII Burgápáli, XXXIX |  | $\begin{aligned} & 773544 \\ & 353232 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.057194 \\ & 4.83185 .5 \\ & 5^{\circ} 031034 \end{aligned}$ | 1140766789810740 | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 605 \\ & 12 \cdot 859 \\ & 20.34^{2} \end{aligned}$ | " |
|  |  |  | 62.329 |  | 11.805 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 152738 |  | 28.928 | Kotgir ldgah |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 289 | Yanágápáli, XXXVII | h.s. |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 93 & 12 & 2 \\ 11 & 1 & 27 \\ 75 & 29 & 46 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 13+8 ; 6 \\ & +t^{+27545} \\ & 5 \cdot 12149^{2} \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 136+19 \\ 2576+ \\ 132279 \end{array}\right\|$ | $25 \cdot 837$ | $\begin{aligned} & " \\ & " \\ & " \end{aligned}$ | 302 | Shiválingápa, XXXVI Baktápur, XXXVIII Mainúr | h.s. | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 106594.5 \\ 592416 \end{array}\right\|$ | +4039315013215+9667502 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.5347 \\ 103090 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.801 \\ & 19.525 \\ & 17.574 \end{aligned}$ | " |
|  | Baktápur, XXXVIII |  |  |  |  |  | $5 \cdot 069$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Narsápur |  | $25 \cdot 0.53$ |  |  |  |  |  | 92790 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Baktápur, XXXVIII Burgápáli, XXXIX Narsápur | h.s. | $\begin{aligned} & 423.352 \\ & 965910 \\ & 402658 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +.968328 \\ & 5 \cdot 1.34876 \\ & +9.90207 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92967 \\ 136+19 \\ 89168 \end{array}$ | 17-607 | " | 303 | Baktápur, XXXVIII <br> Burgápáli, XXXIX <br> Mainúr | h.s. | $\begin{array}{rrr} 42 & 3 & 8 \\ 13 & 34 & 7 \\ 124 & 22 & 45 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 4.859535 \\ +403931 \end{array}\right\|$$4.950207$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72366 \\ & 253+7 \\ & 89168 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.700 \\ & +801 \\ & 16.888 \end{aligned}$ | " |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 25.837 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 16.888 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 291 | Baktápur, XXXVIII | $\begin{gathered} \text { h.s. } \\ \text { s. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 4937 & 33 \\ 7 & 21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 037636 \\ & 5^{\circ} 08+2,38 \\ & 5^{\circ}+3+876 \end{aligned}$ | rogo 53 | 20.654 | " | 304 | Yanágápáli, X XXVII Baktápur, XXXVIII Daiglúr 'Tomb |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 815 \\ 9+\quad 8 \\ 9+8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 4^{-} \cdot 288986 \\ 5^{-} \cdot 130612 \\ 5^{-} 12149^{2} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19453 \\ 13.5087 \\ 132279 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.684 \\ 25.585 \\ 25.053 \end{array}$ | " |  |
|  | Narsápur |  |  |  | 121405 | 22.993 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Boden |  |  |  | 136419 | $25 \cdot 8.37$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Yemsha, XXXV |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|rr\|r\|} 1+38 & 26 \\ 142 & 26 & 0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 5 \cdot 08+238 \\ 4 \cdot 895381 \\ 5 \cdot 278787 \end{array}\right\|$ | 121405 |  | " |  | Shiválingápa, XXXVI Yanágápáli, XXXVII Daiglúr 'lomb |  | $\begin{array}{llll}51 & 14 & 5 \\ 25 & 2 & 4\end{array}$ | 5•130612 <br> 4.865.35+ <br> 5.226102 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 585 \\ & 13 \cdot 89 \mathrm{r} \\ & 31 \cdot 876 \end{aligned}$ | $"$ |  |
| 292 | Baktápur, XXXVIII | s. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 78774 \\ 190015 \end{array}$ | $1+919$ |  | 305 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 135087 \\ 73.3+2 \\ 168307 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Boden |  |  |  |  | 3.5'988 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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|  | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{4}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{4}}$ |  |  |  | oro |  |  | odo on o |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { olo } \\ & \text { on à } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 䔳商高 |  |
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|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { +N } \\ & \varrho \text { a } \\ & \text { ます } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 옹 } \\ & \text { O 5 } \\ & \text { a\% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gin } \\ & \text { A心 } \\ & \text { af } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an } \\ & \text { Na } \\ & \text { ad } \\ & \text { ab } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & 0 \\ & 06 \\ & 06 \\ & +6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { O } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \text { at } \\ & \text { ab } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline{ }^{\circ}+ \\ & o+ \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \text { a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ag } \\ & \text { 镸 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |  | $\stackrel{\oplus}{\text { ¢ }}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\substack{\text { ¢ }}}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\stackrel{\oplus}{\dot{\sim}}$ | ¢ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | ¢ | ¢ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Baktápur, XXXVIII } \\ & \text { Mainúr } \\ & \text { Sultánpett Tower } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
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[^4]30_A. GREAT ARC MERIDIONAL SERIES—SECTION $18^{\circ}$ TO $24^{\circ}$. SECONDARY TRIANGOLATION-TRIANGLES.





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| 451 |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ ' " |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | Inch |  |  |  |  | , |  | 12 |  | Inch |
|  | Yairgatlá | h.s. | 914330 | 4-890875 | 77781 | 14.731 | ${ }^{\text {c.t.r. }}$ |  | Gadkol | h.s. | 215221 | 4.665668 | 46309 | 8.771 | T.I. |
|  | Ramanapett | " | 41283 | 4.712058 | 51530 | 9*759 | " | 464 | Ramanapett | " | 1151635 | $5 \cdot 050785$ | 112405 | $2 \mathrm{~L} \cdot 289$ | " |
|  | Ratnápuram Fort |  |  | 4.753834 | 56733 | $10 \cdot 745$ |  |  | Chaipur Turret |  |  | 4.927062 | 84540 | 16.011 |  |
| 452 | Kudánpur | h.s. | 155216 | 4.645859 | 44245 | 8.380 | " |  | Kudánpur | h.s. | 24497 | 4.387496 | 24406 | 4.622 | " |
|  | Yairgatlá Nallúr Fort | " | 221842 | 4.788320 | 61421 | $1 \mathrm{I} \cdot 633$ | " | 465 | Múnpáli | " | 452923 | $4 \cdot 617674$ $4 \cdot 738337$ | 41464 54744 | 7.853 10.368 | " |
|  | Nallúr Fort |  |  | $5^{\circ} 00005^{2}$ | 100012 |  |  |  | Aurmúr Pillar |  |  | 4•738337 |  | 10.368 |  |
| 453 | Kadánpur | h.s. | 834954 | 4.794079 | 62241 | 11.788 | , |  | Gadkol | h.s. | 5227 | 3.907107 | 88074 | 1.529 16.549 | " |
|  | Múnpáli | " | 351117 | 4.557221 | 36076 | $6 \cdot 833$ 10.368 | , | 466 | Ramanapett | " | 108214 | 4.941402 4.927062 |  | 16.549 16.011 | " |
|  | Komanpáli Fort |  |  | 4.738337 |  |  |  |  | Ramanapett Fort |  |  | 4.927062 | $84540$ | $16 \cdot 011$ |  |
| 454 | Yairgatlá | h.s. | 1164244 | 5*064288 | 115955 | $21 \cdot 961$ | " |  | Gadkol | h.s. | 254625 | 4.631431 | 42799 | $8 \cdot 106$ | " |
|  | Ramanapett | " | 372219 | $4 \cdot 896482$ | 78792 | 14.923 | " | 467 | Ramanapett | " | $95 \quad 24$ | 4.991447 | 98050 | 18.570 | " |
|  | Mallápuram Pagoda |  |  | 4.753834 | 56733 | 10'745 |  |  | (lovindpett Bastion |  |  | 4*927062 | 84540 | 16.011 |  |
| 455 | Gadkol | h.s. | 182341 | 4.783171 | 60698 | 11*496 |  |  | Múnpáli | h.s. | 143536 | 4.63143 I | 42799 | 8. 106 | " |
|  | Ramanapett | " | 1353156 | $5 \cdot 129500$ | 134741 | 25.519 | " | 468 | Ramanapett | " | II 930 | 4.516833 | 32873 | 6.226 | " |
|  | Bálkondá Drug |  |  | 4.927062 | 84540 | 16.011 |  |  | Govindpett Bastion |  |  | 4-868066 | 73802 | 13.978 |  |
| 456 | Manpáli | h.s. | 48515 | 4.754773 | 56856 | 10.768 |  |  | Gadkol | h.s. | 305757 | 4-694576 | 49497 | 9.374 | " |
|  | Ramanapett <br> Bálkondé Peak | " | 532028 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.782260 \\ & 4.78 \end{aligned}$ | 60570 | $11472$ | " | 469 | Ramanapett | " | 87327 | 4.982766 | $96 \mathrm{II} 10$ | 18.203 16.011 | " |
|  |  |  |  | 4.868066 |  | $13.978$ |  |  | Thorlákondá 'Turret |  |  | 4.927062 | 84540 | 16.011 |  |
| 457 | Múnpáli | h.s. | 805054 | 5.092178 | 123645 | 23.418 | " |  | Múnpáli | h.s. | 44829 | 4.275486 | 18858 | 3.572 10.555 | ", |
|  |  | " | 411327 | 4.916631 | 82534 | $15.631$ | " | 470 | Ramanapett | " | 142029 | $4 \times 746073$ 4.868066 | $55728$ | $10.555$ | " |
|  | Polliam Pagoda |  |  | $5 \cdot 025818$ | 106125 | 20.099 |  |  | Yailpur 'Turret |  |  | 4*868066 | $73802$ |  |  |
| 458 | Múnpáli | h.s. | 282811 | 4.595090 | 39363 | 7.455 |  |  | Gadkol | h.s. | 10279 | 4.190800 | 15517 | 2.939 15.300 | " |
|  | Ramanapett | " | 88 10 55 | $4916631$ | $82534$ | $15.631$ | " | 471 | Ramanapett | " | 704930 |  | $80784$ | $15.300$ | " |
|  | Polliam Pagoda |  |  | 4.868066 | $73802$ | $13.978$ |  |  | Motiá Fort |  |  | $4.927062$ | 84540 | 16.011 |  |
| 459 | Mánpáli | h.s. | 671519 | 5-109962 | 128814 | 24*397 |  |  | Mónpáli | h.s. | 485742 | 4.907325 | 80784 | 15.300 | " |
|  | Gadkol | " | 631754 | 5.096145 | 124780 | 23.633 | " | 472 | Gadkol | " | 331734 | $4{ }^{4} 769305$ | 58790 | 11-135 $20 \cdot 099$ | " |
|  | Rámbudrá Hill Pagoda |  |  | $5 \cdot 025818$ | 106125 | 20.099 |  |  | Motía Fort |  |  |  | บо6125 | 20.099 |  |
| 460 | Múnpáli | h.s. | 165220 | 4.594527 | 39312 | $7 \cdot 445$ |  |  | Múnpáli | h.s. | 325639 | 4.795205 | 62403 | 11.819 | " |
|  | Yairgatlá | " | 1125331 | 5.096145 | 124780 | 23.633 | " | 473 | Ramanapett | " | 751 |  |  | 2.680 13.978 | " |
|  | Rámbudrá Hill Pagoda |  |  | 5.017520 | 104117 | 19.719 |  |  | Jakrampáli Pagoda |  |  | 4.868066 | 73802 | 13.978 |  |
| 461 | Múnpáli | . h.s. | 14584 | 4.343900 | 22075 | 4.181 |  |  | Gadkol | h.s. | 405025 | 4.795205 | 62403 | 11.819 <br> 17 <br> 19 | " |
|  | Ksmanapett | " | 1051923 | 4.916096 | 82432 | $15 \cdot 612$ | " | 474 | Ramanapett | " | 764733 | 4.968017 | 92900 | $\begin{aligned} & 17.595 \\ & 16.015 \end{aligned}$ | " |
|  | Murthaud Fort |  |  | 4-868066 | 73802 | 13.978 |  |  | Jakrampáli Pagoda |  |  | 4.927062 | 84540 | 16.011 |  |
| 462 | Múnpáli | h.s. | 164652 | 4.539807 | 34658 | $6 \cdot 564$ |  |  | Kudánpur | h.s. | 144332 | 4.501614 | 31741 | $6 \cdot 011$ | " |
|  | Yairgailá | $\cdots$ | 43227 | 4.916096 | 82432 | 15.612 | " | 475 | Múnpáli | " | 111637 | $4387718$ | $24418$ | 4.625 10.368 | " |
|  | Murthaud Fort |  |  | 5.017520 | 104117 | $19^{\circ} 719$ |  |  | Aulúr Fort |  |  | 4*738337 | 54744 | $10 \cdot 368$ |  |
| 468 | Mánpál | h.s. | 35838 | 4.665668 | 46309 | $8 \cdot 771$ |  |  | Mánpáli | h.s. | 55835 | 4.504954 | 31986 | 6.058 | " |
|  | Ramanapett Chaipur Turret | " | 31241 | 4.622372 4.868066 | 41915 | 7.939 13.938 | " | 476 | Ramanapett <br> Nadétúdé Turret | " | 75527 | 4.626871 4.868066 | $\begin{aligned} & 42,352 \\ & 73802 \end{aligned}$ | 8.021 13.978 | " |
|  | Chaipur Turret |  |  | 4*868066 | 73802 | 13.978 |  |  | Nadákúdá Turret |  |  | 4.868066 | 73802 | 13.978 |  |



GREAT ARC MERIDIONAL SERIES-SECTION $18^{\circ}$ TO $\mathbf{2 4}^{\circ}$.

## AZIMUTHS OF SURROUNDING STATIONg AND POINTS, AT PRINCIPAL, <br> PRINCIPAL-AUXILIARY, AND SECONDARY STATIONS.

 The following table contains, in the first column, the name of each Principal, Principal-Auxiliary, or Secondary Station, at whichazimuths of surrounding Points have been measured; immediately followed by those azimuths. The second column contains the number of the triangle which gives the distance between the Station and the Point.





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| Name of station with aximuths of surrounding points |  |  |  | Name of station with azimuths of surrounding points |  |  | Name of station with azimuths of surrounding points |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yemsha, XXXV |  | - 11 |  | Yemsha, XXXV | 011 |  | Yrmsha, XXXV |  | - 11 |  |
| Pipalgaon Fort |  | 83563 | 273 | Múdhal Turret | 1521910 | 259 | Nal Ishwar Pagoda |  | 238507 | 438 |
| Lagaon Patodá Bastion |  | 87 21 31 | 272 | Itolí Hill Pagoda | 166626 | 264 | Tungáná Barmá Ishwar |  | 2464143 | 436 435 |
| Gujárí Turret |  | 922631 | 270 | Bhess Dargah | 1795213 | 432 | Banaul Barmá Ishwar |  | 2571721 2662546 | 435 421 |
| Ráhir Pagoda |  | 965830 | 266 | Bhesa, XXXIII | $1795316 \cdot 32$ 1873919 | $\begin{array}{r}44 \\ 255 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Kudánpur Banaulí Hill Tomb |  | 2662546 2753819 | 421 433 |
| Jarákotá Fort |  | 985016 1044956 | 268 | Yárdbid Tree | 1873919 2213042 | 255 440 | Banaulí Hill Tomb |  | 2753819 2965811 | 433 422 |
| Júnílapur Fort |  | 1044956 109397 | 256 | Gaddíchendá Drug | 221 228 228 723 | 440 443 | Nawápett Fort |  | 33752 | 441 |
| Nágtánná Hill Pagoda |  | 113543 | 263 | Umaidá Pagoda | 2341316 | 439 | Saiyid Yádullá Hill |  | 3522758. | 420 |
| Somtána, XXXIV |  | 1261953.89 | 44 | Nirmal Bastion | 2371532 | 447 |  |  |  |  |

November 1876.

## GREAT ARC MERIDIONAL SERIES-SECTION $18^{\circ}$ TO $\mathbf{2 4}^{\circ}$.

## CO-ORDINATES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL STATIONS AND POINTS.

The following table gives the co-ordinates of all the stations and other fixed points, arranged in alphabetical order, also the descriptions of the secondary and intersected 'or unvisited) points, and references to the preceding pages where the descriptions of the principal stations are given. In certain instances numbers are added which have reference to the given data of the triangles by which the station or point has been fixed; when these numbers are omitted it is to be understood that no triangles are given.

Note.- $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ stands for Latitude North; L for Longitude East of Greenwich; H for Height of station in feet above mean sea level, and $h$ for Height of station tower or pillar. For visited stations and for other points of superior accuracy the values of $\lambda$ and $L$ are given to two places of decimals; for well determined objects to one place, and for the remaining points to the nearest second. Principal stations are distinguished by the Roman numerals I, II, \&c.; secondary stations by the letters h.s. and s.

| Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates \&o. | Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates \&c. | Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates \&c. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adampur h.s. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) On a hill to N. of a small stream which winds round the west and south sides of it and fulls into the Mannada an afluent of the Manjerá river. The hill is distant about a mile to the N.N.E. of Golagaon village, and as much to the N.W. of Savali villuge. <br> Adampur Hill Tree. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) About 300 feet S.W. of the hill station of that name. $\begin{array}{llrr} \lambda & 1840 & 2 \\ L & 77 & 39 & 47 \end{array}$ <br> Adgaon h.s. <br> (Hyderabad, Decean) About $1 \%$ miles 8.S.W. of the town of that name, and the same distance E. of Dongargaon village. $\begin{array}{lrrr} \lambda & 19 & 28 & 47.12 \\ & 7741 & 33.51 \\ \mathrm{~L} & \text { Nos. } 233,284 \end{array}$ | Ahmadpur, II. <br> (Vide page 4-4.) <br> Alamparba Peak, <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) Tree. The peak is distant 2 miles F . by N. of Bomandipalí village, and 2 t miles 8.W. by S. of Jalalpur fort. $\begin{array}{llrr} \lambda & 18 & 29 & 1 \\ L & 77 & 59 & 10 \end{array}$ <br> Alampur, XIII. $\begin{array}{cccc} \text { (Vide page 6- A.) } & & \\ \lambda & 22 & 3 & 38 \cdot 28 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 77 & 37 & 7 \cdot 11 \\ \mathrm{H} & 2488 & \\ h & 3 & \\ & \text { No. } 19 & \end{array}$ | Alangaon Fort, <br> Amblá Fort, <br> ( $W$ ún) $\quad$ 8.E. Bastion. $\begin{array}{llll} \text { D.L. Dastion. } & 20 & 10 & 14.8 \\ \lambda & & 77 & 50 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 18.2 \end{array}$ <br> Ambla Hill Pagoda, |



| Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates \&o. | Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates \&c. | Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates \&c. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bálapur Fort, (Byderabad, Deccan) S.W. angle. | Bánswádí Bastion. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) Square bastion on highest hill in pettn, at N. part of wurks. |  |
| Bálkondá Drug, $\begin{array}{ccc} (\text { Hyderabad, Deccan }) & \text { S.W. bastion. } \\ \lambda & 18 & 5^{2} \\ \hline & 19{ }^{\circ} 0 \\ \text { L } & 78 & 22 \\ & \text { No. } 455 & 12.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Bánsmádí Fort. } \\ \text { (Hyderabad, Deccan) } & \text { s.E. angle of inner fort. } \\ \lambda & 182320 \cdot 1 \\ \text { L } & 775442.4 \end{array}$ | Baurúl h.s. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) 2 miles N.W. of rillage so called, and $2 \ddagger$ miles E. by N. of Chin'holí village on the Mannada river. |
| Bálkondá Peak. $\begin{array}{cc} \text { (Hyderabad, Deccan) } & \text { Circular bastion on peak. } \\ \lambda & 18524.0 \\ \mathbf{L} & 782253^{.8} \\ & \text { No. } 456 \end{array}$ | Bápur Mosque. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) About $1+$ miles to S.S.W. of Karamuní, und S . of the Manjerà river. <br> $\lambda$ $\begin{array}{lll} 18 \quad 2 & 14 \end{array}$ <br> L $\quad \begin{aligned} & 77 \quad 3743.4\end{aligned}$ <br> No. 345 | Bausar Hill Tree. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) Near northern edge of town so called which is distant about a mile from the Godávari river. <br> $\lambda$ <br> 185250 |
|  | Barígaon Fort. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) About 8 miles N.N.W. of Karimunci and close to the source of a stream which falls into the Manjerá between the villages of Kosánúr and Konápur. | I. $775950$ <br> Bazárgaon h.s. <br> (Nägpur) Also a station of the Revenue Surrey. Close to village of that name on main road froun Amrioti to Nágpur. $\begin{array}{lllll}  & \lambda & 21 & 8 & 58.66 \\ \cdot & \mathrm{~L} & 78 & 48 & 18.73 \end{array}$ |
| Bámandeopahár Hill Mark. <br> (Betuil) On ridge which forms the watershed between the Máchua river and the Sulk nadi, and about 3 z miles nearly due west of the point where the ruad from Betúl to Hoshangabad strikes the former. <br> $\lambda$ <br> 22 11 $56 \cdot 28$ <br> L <br> $77 \quad 53 \quad 25.98$ <br> Nos. 136, 137 | Bará Kíni Hill Pagoda. <br> (Wưn) About $1 \frac{1}{4}$ miles N.E. of Warí village, and the same distance nearly due $\mathbf{W}$. of Kini village. $\begin{array}{lrrr} \lambda & 20 & 17 & 5 \cdot \cdot 2 \\ \mathbf{L} & \begin{array}{ll} 771 & 50 \cdot 0 \end{array} \\ & \text { Nos. } 200,201 \end{array}$ | Belai Hill Mark. <br> (Gwalior Territories) On hill rising from the villuge so called and stretching away towards the N.W. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 23 & 52 & 59.21 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 78 & 9 & 12.43 \end{array}$ |
| Bámangaon Building. <br> (Básim) High square bulding in village. $\begin{array}{lr} \lambda & 193033.0 \\ \mathbf{L} & 775047.3 \end{array}$ <br> Bámangaon Hill Pagoda, | Bardha h.s. <br> (Gcalior Territories) About $1 \frac{1}{4}$ miles N.E. by E. of the village so called and situated near the southern end of a long isolated hill which trends north and south. | Belúlí Fort, $$ |
| Bámangaon Hill Pagoda,    <br> $(W u n)$ <br> W. of village. <br> $\lambda$ 19 30 $\mathbf{2 5 . 2}$ <br> L  77 50 <br>   6.3  | Bárí Fort, | Belúr Fort, $\begin{array}{cc} \text { (Hyderabad, Deccan) } & \text { Tree at S.W. angle. } \\ \lambda & 1849 \text { 11.6 } \\ \mathrm{L} & 775459^{\cdot 1} \\ & \text { No. } 276 \end{array}$ |
| Banaulí Barmá Ishwar, (Hyderabad, Deccan) Pagoda; about 1 mile N. of Banaulí and near bend of river. $\begin{array}{lllll} \lambda & 18 & 52 & 16 \cdot 7 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 78 & 4 & 28.4 \end{array}$ | No. 109 <br> Barkach s. (Hoshangabad) $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ feet E. of Barkach on the N. bank of the Nerbudda river. | Bett Mngur Fort. <br> ( Hyderabad, Decan) Turret at S.E. angle of fort ou height, with white parapet. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 18 & 42 & 32 \cdot 9 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 77 & 34 & 46.3 \end{array}$ |
| Banaulí Hill Tomb. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) Near town of that name about t mile S. of the Godávari. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 18 & 51 & 13.6 \\ \lambda & 78 & 4 & 19.2 \end{array}$ | $\text { Nos. } 116,117$ <br> Basodá Mausoleum. | Betúl Fort, |


| Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates \&c. | Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates \&c. | Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates \&c. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Betúl House, (Betúl) Magistrate's. | Bhimbat Tree, . <br> (Bhopál) On rock. 0   <br>     <br> $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ 22 56 $12 \cdot 8$ <br> $\mathbf{L}$ 77 39 11.8 | Bider Minaret, <br>  |
| Bhaisdahí Flag. <br> (Betúl). | Bhírpur h.s. <br> (Tonk) | $\text { Noo. 353, } 354$ <br> Bider 8. (Hyderabad, Deccan) $\Delta$ bout $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of the town |
| Bhaorása, (V). $\begin{array}{cccc} \text { (Vide page 3-4.) } & & \\ \lambda & 24 & 8 & 3.73 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 78 & 3 & 7.91 \\ \mathrm{H} & 1387 & \\ h & 11 & \\ & \text { No. 1 } & \end{array}$ | See Synoptical Vol. of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series. <br> Bhopal Palace, <br> (Bhopál) Spire. $\begin{array}{lrrr} \lambda & 23 & 15 & 34^{\circ} 3 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 77 & 25 & 55^{\circ} 8 \end{array}$ | of Bider. <br>  |
| Bhárí s. (Gioalior Territories) At village of that name (also called Barárí) situated on right bank of the Betwá river about $\frac{3}{3}$ mile N.E. of the point where the Sahodrá nadi joins it. | Bhorgarh Hill Mark. <br> (Betưl) On rainge which forms the watershed between the Máchna river and the Suk nadi. It is distant $3 \frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. by N. of Kátáwárí village situated about $\ddagger$ mile S.E. of the junction of the Jhirpa nadi with the Máchna river. | Nos. 477, 478 <br> Bírkúr Palace, <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) High white building. <br> L $\quad 77 \quad 50 \quad 25^{\circ}$ <br> Nos. 814, 815 |
| Bhátkuli Fort, $\begin{array}{ccccc} \text { (dmráoti) } & \text { N.E. angle. } & & \\ \lambda & 20 & 54 & 16 \cdot 6 \\ \mathbf{L} & 77 & 38 & 52 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ | $\text { Nos. } 140,141$ <br> Bichkunda Fort. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) N.E. angle of inner fort. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 18 & 23 & 57.7 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 77 & 45 & 0.2 \end{array}$ | Bísí Fort, $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { (Hyderabad, Deccan) } & \text { s.W. angle. } \\ \lambda & 19 \text { 23 } 12 \circ \\ \mathrm{~L} & 78 \quad 043 \cdot 0 \\ & \text { No. } 246 & \end{array}$ |
| Bhesa, XXXIII. <br> (Fide page 9—4.) | No. 318 <br> Bichkunda h.s. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) $\Delta$ bout $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W. of the fort so called, and about 3 t miles N. by E. of Kaulás. $\begin{array}{lrl} \lambda & 18 & 23 \\ \mathbf{L} & 774406 \\ & \text { Nos. } 316,317 \end{array}$ | Bítargaon, XXX. $\begin{array}{cc} \text { (Vide page 9—A.) } & \\ \lambda & 193425.97 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 775937.83 \\ \mathrm{H} & 1949 \\ h & 6 \\ & \\ & \text { No. } 39 \end{array}$ |
| Bhesa Dargah, (Hyderabad, Deccan) Centre; this shrine is a few feet N.W. of the principal station of the same name. $\begin{array}{lrrr} \boldsymbol{\lambda} & 19 & 6 & 28 \cdot 2 \\ \mathbf{L} & 78 & 0 & 58 \cdot 9 \\ & \text { Nos. 431, } 432 \end{array}$ | Bichpáli Pagoda. <br> (Hyderabad, Deocan) High turret on fortified hill. $\begin{array}{llrr} \lambda & 18 & 35 & 9.6 \\ \mathrm{~L} & \begin{array}{rl} 78 & 14 \end{array} & 54.8 \\ & \text { No. } 479 \end{array}$ | Boden s. (Hyderabad, Deccan) On bastion, E. of southern gateway of fort. |
| Bhilsa Temple. <br> (Gvoalior Territories) Near westernmost edge of Bhilsa town. | Bider hase-line, East End, XLV. $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { (Fide page 12-4.) } & & \\ \lambda & 17 & 53 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\text { Nos. 291, } 292$ <br> Bokar Hill Mark. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) Or Abu Bakar Hill Mark. <br> Nos. 252, 253 |
| Bhimbat, VIII. $\begin{array}{cccc} \text { (Vide page 5-4.) } & & \\ \lambda & 22 & 50 & 2.06 \\ \mathbf{L} & 77 & 39 & 42.71 \\ \mathbf{H} & 2120 & \\ h & 4 & \\ & & \text { Nos. } 7,9 & \end{array}$ | Bider base-line, West End, XLIII. $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { (Vide page 11-1.) } & & \\ \lambda & 17 & 57 \\ \lambda & 34.52 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 7733 & 38.31 \\ \mathrm{H} & 1980 & \\ h & 2 & \\ & \text { Nos. } 64,57 \end{array}$ | Bordhés. <br> (Betúl) At Bordhá village situated on the I. bank of the Saktawa nadi. $\begin{array}{lrrr} \lambda & 22 & 22 & 28 \cdot 85 \\ \mathbf{L} & 7749 & 16 \cdot 36 \\ & \text { Nos. 134, } 135 \end{array}$ |


| Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates \&o. | Name of atation, district, desoription, co-ordınates do. | Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates \&o. |
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| Boreliam Hill Pagoda, $$ |  | Chotá Walkí Pagoda. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) Whita, pointed pagoda E. of village. $\begin{array}{lr} \boldsymbol{\lambda} & \begin{array}{rl} 1923 & 50^{\circ} \\ \mathbf{L} & 7743 \\ & \text { No. } 238 \end{array} 9^{\circ} 7 \end{array}$ |
| Boreta Mark. <br> (Betul) $\ddagger$ mile S. of the Tapti river, and $\ddagger$ mile S. by $W$. from Pipria village, und the same distance $W$. by s . from Maliadhána village. <br> Bori Fort | Chaurápatar h.s. <br> (Betúl) Or Lalkherá : 44 miles W. a little S. of $\Delta$ tuer. | Chúría h.s. (Betul) $\Delta$ bout 24 miles N.N.W. of Ohicholi on the road from Betal to Harda. $\begin{array}{ll} \lambda & 22 \quad 24575 \\ \mathbf{L} & 77422330 \\ & \text { No. } 148 \end{array}$ |
| Bori Fort, | Chicholí Hill Mark. <br> (Betůl) | Daggí Hill Fort, |
| Burgápáli, XXXIX. <br> (lide page ${ }^{10-4 .)}$ | No. 143 | No. 486 |
|  | Chicholí Tiled Building. <br> (Betúl) $\begin{array}{llrl} \lambda \\ L & & 22 & \circ 52 \\ & 77 & 4244 \end{array}$ | Daggútar Hill Mark. <br> (Bäsim) $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 19 & 39 & 33.88 \\ \mathbf{L} & 77 & 50 & 13.33 \\ & \text { No. } 223 \end{array}$ |
| Burgida h.s. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) On the middle one of three flat-topped heights about 4 miles S.E. of Lingampelt, and immedintely S . of the hamlet of Burgidá. $\Delta$ platform 9 feet high, having a mark-stoue at top and another at botiom, marks the statiun. | Chichúnd, West Spire. $\begin{array}{cccc} \text { (Hyderabad, Deccan) } & & & \\ \lambda & 19 & 8 & 15.5 \\ \mathbf{L} & 77 & 57 & 40.5 \\ & \text { No. } 254 & & \end{array}$ | Dahegaon s. (Ellichpur) On mound F. of the Patel's house; marked as usual with a stone haring a circle and centre engraved. <br> $\lambda$ <br> 211027.59 |
| $\begin{array}{lllr} \lambda & 18 & 16 & 5.22 \\ L_{1} & 78 & 13 & 43.86 \\ H & & 2223 & \end{array}$ | Chikní Fort, <br> ( $W$ in) N.W. angle. | L $\quad \underset{\text { No. } 360}{ } \quad \begin{array}{ll}77 & 3^{8}\end{array}$ |
| No. 427 <br> Butí Hill Tree. | $\begin{array}{lll} \lambda & \begin{array}{cc} 20 & 43.5 \\ \mathrm{~L} & \begin{array}{l} 77 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ & \text { No. } 220 \end{array} & 10.3 \end{array}$ | Daiglúr Tomb. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) |
| Butí Hill Tree. <br> ( H yderabad. Deccan) $\mathbf{\Delta}$ bont 4 miles N.E. of Kandahar, and 4 f miles B.S.W. of Laut fort. <br> $\lambda$ <br> 185425 | Chikurtí Math. <br> (Hyderabad, Leccan) W. of village. | $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 18 & 32 & 50 \\ \lambda & 77 & 37 & 40.8 \\ L & \text { Noe. } 304,305 \end{array}$ |
| Chaipur Turret. <br> - (Hyderabad, Deccan) Remarkable, high turret in village. | $\begin{array}{lll} \lambda & 1756 & 78 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 7741 & 100 \\ & \text { No. } 355 \end{array}$ | Daime Fort,    <br> (Hyderabad; Doooan) Highost bostion.   <br> $\lambda$ 18 19 21.9 <br> $\mathbf{L}$ 78 15 10.6. |
| $\begin{array}{lrrr}\lambda & 18 & 48 & 25.8 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 78 & 22 & 24.3\end{array}$ | Chilargí Fort Gate. <br> (Hyderabad, Deocan)    <br> $\lambda$ 17 59 36 <br> L 77 39 58 | Nos. 500,501Dalthoban <br> (Bhopal) |
| Chambergaon h.s. <br> (Hyderabad, Decean) About 6 miles N.E. of Laut fort, and $\ddagger$ mile E. by N. of Kanjal village. |  | $\begin{array}{lccc} \lambda & 23 & 1 & 29.14 \\ L & 78 & 5 & 46.08 \\ & \text { No. } 108 & \end{array}$ <br> Dámargída, XLII. <br> (Vide page 11-4.) |
| Chándur Building. <br> (Betúl) About $1 \ddagger$ miles N.W. of Nígarh Principal station, and $\frac{4}{4}$ mile B.W. of Menda. $\begin{array}{lll} \lambda & 214631 \\ L & 774041 \end{array}$ | Chittálá Fort, (Hyderabad, Deccan) 8.W. angle. <br> $\lambda$ 1815 <br> L <br> $78 \quad 17 \quad 26$ |  |



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| Gadlákákpur Hill Pagoda. <br> (Gualior Territories) About $\frac{a}{i}$ mile S. of Kátpur village, and the same distance $\mathrm{W}_{\text {; }}$ of ${ }_{n}$ Gudlá village. $\begin{array}{llll} \boldsymbol{\lambda} & 23 & 44 & 14.9 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 7750 & 48 \cdot 2 \\ & \text { Nos. 80, } 81 \end{array}$ | Gawilgurh Mosque. <br> (Ellichpur) Centre of mosque in hill fort. | Girar Mosque. <br> (Wardha) On hill dedicated to Pí Shaikh Farid, and a celebrated place of pilgrimage with the Mu hanmadans. |
| Gandáhrí Bastion. (Hyderabad, Deccan) Square bastion at S.W. angle of fort. $\begin{array}{lccc} \lambda & 18 & 23 & 30 \cdot 1 \\ \mathrm{~L} & \begin{array}{c} 78 \\ \\ \\ \\ \text { No. } 497 \end{array} & 29 \cdot 8 \end{array}$ | Gawilgurh Range, Peak No. 1. (Ellichpur) ${ }^{2} \frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Girgátí village. The Guwilgurh is an outlying portion of the Great Satpura clunin, and forms the southern watershed of the Taplit river from its source to the point where the Pưrua joins it. | Golágaon s. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) About $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of village so called, and $2 \downarrow$ miles N.W. of Kandáhar. |
| $\left.\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Ganganhed Pagoda. } \\ \text { (Hyderabad, Deccan) }\end{array} & & \\ \lambda & 18 & 54 & 43.3 \\ \text { L } & & 77 & 32\end{array}\right)$ | $\lambda$ 21 17 44 <br> $L$ 77 14 6 <br> Gawilgurh Range, Peak No. 2. (Betál) Tree on bare top of remarkable hill about $2 \ddagger$ miles $\mathbf{W}$.N.W. of Muktágiri, and 2 miles E.S.E. | Govindpett Bastion. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccun) Centre of tiled building on circular stone bustion. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 18 & 45 & 46 \cdot 9 \\ \lambda & 78 & 42 & 19 \cdot 6 \end{array}$ |
| Gangarol Village.  <br> (Hyderabad, Decan) Near foot of hill. <br> $\lambda$ 185522 <br> $\mathbf{L}$ 773252 |  | Nos. 467, 468 <br> Gujarí Turret. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) High turret on N. bank of river at $E$. and $N$. bend. |
|  | Gawilgurh <br> (Betư)    <br> $\lambda$ 21 35 23 <br> $\boldsymbol{L}$ 77 49 35 <br> $\mathbf{H}$ 2780   | $\begin{array}{llrl}  & 18 & 52 & 10.2 \\ \lambda & 77 & 45 & 7.8 \\ \mathbf{L} & \text { No. } 270 & & \\ & & \end{array}$ |
| Gárgája, I. <br>  | Gawilgurh Range, Peak No. 4. <br> (Betul) | (Hoshangabad) About 1 mile N.W. of Gúáriá (on the right bank of the Nerbudda river), and $\frac{8}{2}$ nuile S.E. of Khápá village. |
| Garlá Tiled Building. <br> (Gwalior Territories) | Gawilgurh Range, Peak No. 5. (Betul) Also called Masod hill; it is distant about iz miles to the S.W. by W. of Dongarpurá village, and $2 \ddagger$ miles N.E. of Etawá village. <br> $\lambda$ <br> 213414 | Halda Fort, $\begin{array}{cccc} \text { (Hyderabad, } & \text { Deccan) } & \text { N.W.. angle. } \\ \lambda & 18 & 53 & 21 \cdot 1 \\ & \mathbf{L} & 77 & \\ & & \text { No. } 409 & 90^{\circ} \end{array}$ |
| Garmsur h.s. <br> (Wardha) About 3 miles W.S.W. of the village of that name, and $2 \ddagger$ miles S. by E . of Umbriheri, village. | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{L} & 78911 \\ \mathrm{H} & 3120^{\prime} \end{array}$ | Hardal Hill Mark. <br> (Bhopál) |
|  | Gawilgurh Range, Peak No. 6. (Betưl) Also called Uttam-Ságar hill; it is distant 14 miles 8.E. of Dongarpurá village, and $\mathbf{2 !}$ miles W. by S. of Karaspaní village. <br> . $\lambda$. 213356 | $\begin{array}{lrrr} \lambda & 23 & 6 & 38 \cdot 78 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 77 & 42 & 19.51 \end{array}$ |
| Garmsur Rev. Survey Station. $\begin{array}{cccc} \text { (Wardha) } & \text { About } 2 \ddagger \text { miles } & \text { E.s.E. of Garmsur h.s. } \\ \lambda & 21 & 0 & 400 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 78 & 4 \mathrm{I} & 6.39 \end{array}$ | Gidgarh, IV. <br> (Tide page 4-4.) | Hátídub Village. <br> (Hoshangabcad) $\Delta$ bout 6 miles N.W. by W. of Morpáni Principal Stution. |
| $\left.\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Gaurárám Fort. } & & & \\ \text { (Hyderabad, } & \text { Deccan) } & \text { Tiled building in fort. } \\ \lambda & 18 & 22 & 42.7 \\ \text { L } & & 78 & 2\end{array}\right)$ | $\lambda$ 23 23 7.14 <br> L 77 3.5 22.37 <br> H I 886   <br> $h$ 5.   <br>     <br>  No. 4   | Hingani Hill Tree. |






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| Mallekulí s. (Hyderabad, Deccan) On N. ${ }_{\mathrm{O}}$ W. angle of fort. $\begin{array}{lrrr} \lambda & 18 & 52 & 21 \cdot 78 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 77 & 5 & 47.87 \\ & \text { Nos. } 396,397 \end{array}$ | Masjidpur <br> (Tonk) h.s.    <br>   $\circ$ , $\prime \prime$ <br> $\lambda$ 24 0 36.97  <br>   77 58 42.59 <br> See Synoptical Volume of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series. |  |
| Malliga h.s. (Hyderabad, Deccan) On the most conspicuous hill of a range seemingly connected with the Bider heights, about 6 miles E. of Bider, and 1 mile S.E. of Malligá village. The station is marked on the gravel rock, a stone with $\odot$ inscribed thereon being | Menda Tree. (Betúl) About $1 \nmid$ miles N. by W. of Nílgarh Principul Station. | Músápett Bastion. $\begin{array}{cccc} \text { (Hyderabad, Deccan) } & & \\ \lambda & 18 & 2 & 7 \cdot 1 \\ \mathrm{~L} & & 77 & 59 \\ & 44^{\circ} 2 \end{array}$ |
| laid over it and surmounted by a small tree supported in position by a pile of stones. | Morpáni, IX. <br> (Vide page 5—4.) | Mustápur Hill Tree. <br> Náchangaon h.s. |
| Mallúpett Fort, (Hyderabad, Deccan) Round bastion, at S.W. angle. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 18 & 25 & 23.7 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 78 & 17 & 21 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ | No. 10 <br> Motía Fort, <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) Brick-built turret, S.W. angle. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 18 & 44 & 24.4 \\ \mathbf{L} & 78 & 27 & 12.5 \end{array}$ | (Wardha) Nearly $1 \frac{3}{4}$ miles N.E. of Náchangaon, and about $1 \ddagger$ miles S.W. of Kauthá village. |
| Manbha Building, ( $4 m r a ́ o t i)$ High, open. $\begin{array}{llllll} \lambda & 20 & 30 & 35 \cdot 6 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 77 & 40 & 25 & 5 \\ & \text { No. } & 192 \end{array}$ | $\text { Nos. } 471,472$ <br> Múdhal Turret. (Hyderabad, Deccan) Flag on very high turret in town. |  <br> Nagar Fort, |
| Manganál, XL. $\begin{array}{cccc} \text { (Vide page 11-4.) } & & \\ \lambda & 18 & 13 & 4 \mathrm{I} \cdot 38 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 77 & 25 & 5.45 \\ \mathrm{H} & 2220 & \\ h & 4 & \\ & & & \\ & & \text { No. } 55 & \end{array}$ | Mungiál h.s. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) About 2 miles N.E. of village so called, and $2 \frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. of Kundral. | (Hyderabad, Deccan) Centre of round turret at $N$. angle. <br> No. 493 <br> Nágtánna Hill Pagoda. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) |
| Manjíram Turret,    <br> ( Hyderabad, Deccan) Highest in village.  <br> $\lambda$ 18 50 42.3 <br> L 77 29 5.3 | Múnpali h.s. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) So called from a considerable village of that name lying 3 miles N . of the hill; the small village of Lachmápur is about a mile N.E. from the hill. The station is not on the highest part of the hill, and is marked by a circle and centre cut on a rock and surmounted by the stump of a tree supported in position by a pyramid of stones. | $\lambda$ 185930.0  <br> $L$ 7741 $20^{\circ} 5$ <br>  No. 263  <br> Naiagaon Fort, (Hyderabad, Deccan) $\mathbf{8} . \mathrm{W}$. angle of fort N . of the Godávari. |
| Manúábhár h.s. (Bhopál) On southern summit of a hill, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of Singárchorí on the road from Duráhá to | $\begin{array}{lll} \lambda & 1843 & 45.61 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 7817 & 2.06 \\ \mathrm{H} & & 1706 ? \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 1849 & 31 \cdot 7 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 7758 & 41 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ |
| Bhopal, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of Naiápur village. $\begin{array}{lrrr} \lambda & 23 & 16 & 57.75 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 77 & 24 & 22.15 \end{array}$ | Nos. 422, 423    <br>     <br> Mupkalláguta Pile,    <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) Of stones.  <br> $\lambda$ 18 54  |  |
| Marmango Hill Mark. <br> (Bhopal) About 2 miles S.W. of Pemat and Mangsia villages, and the same distance N.E. of A modá village. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & \begin{array}{rll} 23 & 12 & 42.98 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 77 & 46 \\ & & 49.54 \end{array} \\ & \text { Nos. } 97,98 & \end{array}$ | Murádpur Temple, <br> (Gwalior Territories) White, in village. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 23 & 52 & 3.6 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 78 & 5 & 21 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ <br> See Synoptical Vol. of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series. | Nallúr Fort, <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) Flag on highest square bastion. $\begin{array}{lllll} \lambda & 18 & 56 & 23 \cdot 8 \\ L & & 78 & 23 & 38.3 \\ & \text { No. } & 452 \end{array}$ |


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| Nander Tomb. | Ner, XVIII. <br> (Tide page 7-A.) $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 21 & 9 & 16 \cdot 05 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 77 & 79 & 6 \cdot 25 \\ \mathrm{H} & 1424 & . \\ h & 20 & \end{array}$ | Nirmal Bastion. <br> (Hyderabad, Leccan) Centre of grand bastion on hiil. |
| Nándgaon h.s. <br> (Wardha) About $2 \ddagger$ miles S. by E. of Lingá rilluge (near head of Karuk nadi), and $2 \ddagger$ miles N.W. of Panjúrá village. $\begin{array}{lllll} \lambda & 21 & 30 \cdot 26 \\ \mathrm{~L} & & 78 & 27 & 5 \cdot 50 \\ \mathrm{H} & & 1760 & \\ & & \text { No. } 369 & & \end{array}$ | No. 20 | Nirmúl Fort. <br> ( $\mathbf{A m r a ́ o t i )}$ Tree in fort. $\begin{array}{lrrr} \lambda & 21 & 3 & 39 \cdot 8 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 77 & 35 & 38.6 \\ & \text { No. } 364 \end{array}$ <br> Nizámpett Fort. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) Square platform in centre of fort, lighest point. |
| $\begin{array}{\|ccc} \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { Nándgaon Pagoda, } \\ \text { (Hyderabad }, \text { Deccan }) \end{array}\right. & \text { W. of rillage. } \\ \lambda & 19 & 3434 \\ \text { L } & 772620.2 \\ & \text { No. } 413 \end{array}$ | Níalkul Dáwal. $\begin{array}{cclll} \text { (Hyderabad, Deccan) } & & & \\ \lambda & 1749 & 47 \\ \mathbf{L} & & 77 & 42 & 19 \end{array}$ | $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ 18 5 23.6 <br> L 77 55 <br> 24.0   <br>  No. 341   <br> Pabáí Bar Tree, (Gualior Territories) Large, in village. |
| Narsápur h.s. | Níĺa Pagoda. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) |  |
| Narsapur (Hyderabad, Deccan). On a high hill about 6 miles S.E. of Bánswádí, and nearly 2 miles N.W. of Mudailí : it is named after a small village situated on the table-land about a mile W. of the foot of the hill. $\Delta$ circle cut on stone marks the station. $\begin{array}{lrrr} \lambda & 18 & 21 & 54.87 \\ \mathbf{L} & 77 & 59 & 36.24 \end{array}$ | $\lambda$ 18 46 33.2 <br> $L$ 77 56 36.7 <br>  No. 281   <br> Nílgarh, XV. <br> (Fide page 6-4.) | Pámpad Turret, $\begin{array}{ccc} (H y d e r a b a d, \text { Deccan) } & \text { In valley. } \\ \lambda & 175420.7 \\ \mathbf{L} & 7748245 \\ & \text { No. } 356 \end{array}$ |
| Narwargarh, XI. | $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ 2145 50.12 <br> $\mathbf{L}$ 7741  <br> $\mathbf{H}$ 2533  | Pánboshí Pagoda. <br> (Hyderabad, Leccan) |
| Narwargarh, XI. <br> (Vide page 5-4.) <br> $\lambda$ <br> 221350.24 | $\begin{array}{ll} \boldsymbol{n} & \begin{array}{l} \text { 2533 } \\ \\ \\ \\ \text { Nos. 17, } 21 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\lambda$ 18 $55^{\prime}$  <br> $\mathbf{L}$ 77 13 40 |
| $\begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{L} & 7738 \\ \mathrm{H} & 2570^{8} 23 \\ \mathrm{~h} & 0 \\ & \text { Nos. } 11,15 \end{array}$ | Nílgarh No. l s. (Hoshangabad) Within mile of the Betál district boundnry and distant $3 \ddagger$ miles from Táko village, and nbout 81 miles N . of Chirápání in. the Betúl district. | Pandorní Hill Tree. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) |
| Nateran Fort, $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { (Gvalior Territories) } & \text { Gateway. } & \\ \lambda & 2345 & 34.6 \\ \mathbf{L} & 7748 & 58.6\end{array}$ | $\lambda$ 22 30 <br>  4.42  <br> L 7748 24.79 <br> H 2170  <br>   Nos. 121,122 |  |
| Nawfpett Fort, $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { (Hyderabad, Deccan) } & \text { S.W. angle of ruined turret. } \\ \lambda & 18 & 46 \\ \lambda & 20^{\prime} 9 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 78 & 7 \\ & \text { Nos. } 441,442 \end{array}$ |  | Patlदpur Mosque,  <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) On height. <br> $\lambda$ 1822445 <br> L 7742575 <br>  No. 319 |
| Nekhan Fort. <br> (Tonk) |  |  |




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| Shivni Hill Mark. <br> (Wún) About $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by N. of Arambí fort, and 2 miles S.S.W. of Bhivni villige. ${ }_{0}^{\text {, }}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr} \boldsymbol{\lambda} & . & 20 & \dot{9} \\ \mathbf{L} & 17 \cdot 88 \\ \mathbf{L} & 77 & 53 & 5^{8} \cdot 31 \end{array}$ | Sonáradd Rock. <br> (Hyderalad, Decran) Fortified rock, N.W. bastion. <br> It is ulso called Yettí Shámgaddá. | Tadkol Fortified Hill, (Hyderabad, Deccan) Guteway, or highest part of the work. |
| Shimi Hill Pagoda. <br> (Wün) About mile S.W. of the village so called. $\begin{array}{lrrr} \lambda & 20 \quad 103.2 \\ \mathbf{L} & \begin{array}{ll} 77 & 54 \\ & 6.5 \end{array} \\ & \text { No. } 216 \end{array}$ | Sonápett Fort, | Takalkherá Base, N. End s. (Amráoti) $A$ bout $3 \frac{1}{d}$ miles $N$. by W. of village so called, and nearly 1 mile E. by S. of Jagarnáthpur. |
| Sholápur Fort, <br> (Ellichpur) S.E. angle. | Station A. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) On the Bider base-line 2.934 miles from the West-End; and is situated on a gentle swell of land, about $\ddagger$ mile $\mathbf{N}$. of the small village of Sholápur. The station is marked by a dot on a silver stud let into a slip of brass imbedded in stone. | Talegaon s. (Amraoti) In old mud fort. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 20 & 59 & 36 \cdot 38 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 7740 & 20 \cdot 67 \\ \mathrm{H} & 1070 & \end{array}$ |
| Sikurtí s. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) About 4 miles N. by E. of Karámungí, and $\frac{4}{4}$ mile nearly N. of Kurságuttá village. | ded in stone. <br> Station B. <br> (Iyderabad, Deccan) On the Bider base-line and | $\text { No. } 174$ <br> Tanná Village Flag. $\begin{array}{lllll} \text { (Betul) } & & & & \\ & \boldsymbol{\lambda} & 30 & 21 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 77 & 33 & 13 \end{array}$ |
| Sirádon hs. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) About $1 \frac{3}{3}$ miles due E. of village so called, and 2 miles $W$. of Umrá village. | 1.744 miles from the East-End, and is situated on a swell in the fields N.W. of Malgi village. This station is marked precisely after the method adopted for station A. | Tek, $\mathbf{X}$. |
| Sirpalí Hill Mark. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) About $3 \neq$ miles $N$. of Chotá Parudí, and $3 \frac{5}{2}$ niles N.W. of Belgaon village. $\begin{array}{lrl} \lambda & 191846 \cdot 86 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 7757 & 26.77 \\ & \text { Nos. } 248,249 \end{array}$ | Súbahpur Palace. <br> (Hoshangabad) $\begin{array}{lrrr} \lambda & 22 & 46 & 20.4 \\ \mathbf{L} & 78 & 18 & 24^{\circ} 4 \end{array}$ | Temburní Turret. $\begin{array}{cccc} \text { (Hyderabad, Deccan) } & & \\ \lambda & 18 & 47 & 12.7 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 77 & 27 & 6.2 \\ & \text { No. } 408 \end{array}$ |
| Sirsí Hill Mark. <br> (Givalior Territories) Nearly 2 miles S.E. of the village so called, and 24 miles W. by S. of Nateran. $\begin{array}{lrrr} \boldsymbol{\lambda} & 2345 & 2.96 \\ \mathbf{L} & 7746 & 1.57 \\ & \text { Nos. } 78,79 \end{array}$ | Súkli, XXIX. <br> (Vide page 8-4.) | Terban, XXXI. $\begin{array}{cc} \text { (Vide page 9-4.) } & \\ \lambda & 191730.44 \\ \mathbf{L} & 774318.54 \\ \mathbf{H} & 1732 \\ \mathbf{h} & 5 \\ & \text { No. } 40 \end{array}$ |
| ( Tide page Y—4.) | Suklí Fort, <br> (Amráoti) S.W. angle. $\begin{aligned} & \lambda \\ & \mathrm{L} \\ & \\ & \\ & \text { No. } 194 \end{aligned}$ | Terora Fort, $\begin{array}{ccccc} \text { (Wün) S. W. angle. } & & & & \\ \lambda & \text { I } & 20 \cdot \circ \\ \text { L } & 78 & \text { I } & 28 \cdot 7 \end{array}$ |
| Sona Fort, <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) S.E. angle. <br> $\lambda$ $1923 \quad 40 \cdot 3$ <br> $\mathbf{L}$ $7757 \quad 38 \cdot 6$ <br>  No. 244 | Sultanpett Tower, $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { (Hyderabad, Deccan) } & \text { S.W. angle of wall. } \\ \lambda & 18 & 27 \\ \hline & 77 & 53 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 28.9 \\ & \text { Nos. } 312,313 & \end{array}$ | Thaddí Patodá. <br> (Hyderabad, Deccan) $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 18 & 51 & 9 \\ L & 77 & 51 & 0 \end{array}$ |



| Name of atation, district, description, 00 -ordinates \&o. | Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates \&c. | Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates \&o. |
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| Yáholí s. (Amráoti) About 2 miles S. by E. of village so called, and the same distance N. by W. of Maholí village. | Yairgatla h.s. (Hyderabad, Deccan) On a well known hill nearly a mile W. of the village so called, in the Bálkọndé pargana. The station is marked by a $\odot$ out on a rock and surmounted by the stump of a tree which is kept in position by a pyramid of stones. <br> No. 424 <br> Yanágápáli, XXXVII. <br> (Vide page $10-4$.) | Yardbid Tree, (Hyderabad, Deccan) On turrot, <br> Yemsha, XXXV. <br> (Vide page 10—4.) |
| Yailpar Turret, $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { (Hyderabad, Deccan) } & \text { Of mud bastion; } \\ \lambda & 184540^{\prime} 9 \\ \text { L } & 782629^{\circ} 2 \\ & \text { No. } 470 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lcrr} \lambda & 18 & 26 & 18.96 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 78 & 0 & 3.27 \\ \mathrm{HI} & 2028 & \\ h & 3 & & \\ & \text { No. } 46 & \end{array}$ | Yíledgaon Temple, (Hyderabad, Decoan) On hill; spire. |

[^6]
## J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

In charge of Computing Office.

An Account of the Measurement of an Arc of the meridian between the parallels of $18^{\circ} \mathbf{3}^{\prime}$ and $24^{\circ} 7^{\prime}$, being a continuation of the Grand Meridional Arc of India as detailed by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Lambton in the Volumes of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. By Captain George Everest, of the Bengal Artillery, F.R.S., \&c. London, 1830.

An Account of the Measurement of two Sections of the Meridional Arc of India, bounded by the parallels of $18^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime}$; $24^{\circ} 7^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$; and $29^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 18^{\prime \prime}$. By Lieut.-Colonel Everest, F.R.S., \&c., late Surveyor General of India and his Assistants. London, 1847.

Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.


#### Abstract

Volume I. The Standards of Measure and the Base-Lines, also an Introductory Account of the early Operations of the Survey, during the period 1800-1830. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Superintendent of the Survey. Dehra Dún, 1870. Do. II. History and General Description of the Principal Triangulation and of its Reduction. By Colonel J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Surveyor General of India and Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1879. Do. III. The Principal Triangulation, the Base-Line Figures, the Karáchi Longitudinal, N.W. Himalaya, and Great Indus Series of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1879. Do. IV. The Principal Triangulation, the Great Arc (Section $24^{\circ}-30^{\circ}$ ), Rahún, Gurhágarh and Jogi-Tíla Meridional Series, and the Sutlej Series of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1879.


Synopses of the Results of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, comprising Descriptions, Co-ordinates, \&c., of the Principal and Secondary Stations and other Fixed Points, of the several Series of Triangles, as follows ;-

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ogiviacosy, Google

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ogrmacos, Google


[^0]:    *The pillars at atations V and VI were rebuilt by Lieutenant Riddell, R.E., in 1871, and their heights changed causing the differences here shewn.

[^1]:    t Nors.-By a principal-auciliary atation is meant a station auxiliary to a principal atation at which observations were taken to fix unvisited points.

[^2]:    Colonel Everest thus describes the country through whieh the series runs:"The range of mountains through which the Nerbudda and Tapti flow, where it crosses

[^3]:    * "As an exnmple : in $182+$ all that part of the plain of Sironj in which my base-line was measured was a desert; in 1837, when "re-meusuring the same line, free ground on which my camp could be pitched was not to be found, and it was utterly impossible to darry on " the operation witholit cutting a broad road for three-fourths of the way through growing corn, for all which the owners had to be remune"ruted. Sironj was a jugir of the celebrated Pindhár leader Amír Khán but it is under the direct influence of the Britioh resident at Sihor. " Other instances without number might be adduced if necessary ".

[^4]:    ＊See note to page ${ }^{21}$－$A$ ．

[^5]:    AZIMOTHS OF STATIONS, AND INTERSECTED POINTS

[^6]:    March 1877.

[^7]:    Volume I. The Great Indus Series, or Series $\boldsymbol{D}$. of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1874.
    Do. II. The Great Arc-Section $24^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$, or Series $A$. of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1874.
    Do. III. The Karáchi Longitudinal Series, or Series B. of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1874.
    Do. IV. The Gurhágarh Meridional Series, or Series F. of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1875.
    Do. V. The Rahán Meridional Series, or Series E. of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1875.
    Do. VI. The Jogi-Tía Meridional Series, or Series $G$. and the Sutlej Series, or Series $\boldsymbol{H}$. of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&., \&c., Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1875.

