



SYNOPTICAL VOLUME XIX

G. T. SURVEY OF INDIA.

### THE NORTH PARASNATH AND THE NORTH MALUNCHA MERIDIONAL SERIES

APPERTAINING TO THE

NORTH-EAST QUADRILATERAL.



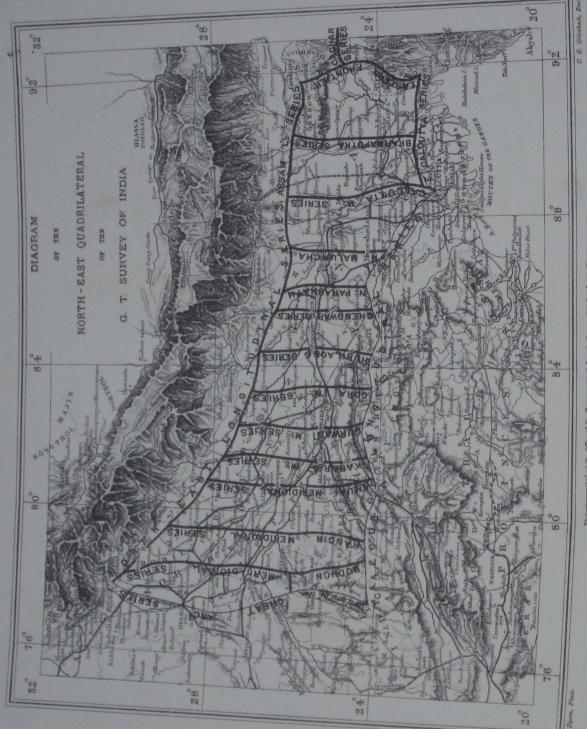


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associately at the Office of the Trigonometrical Branch, Surem of India, Dehra Dun, November 1889.

### SYNOPSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE OPERATIONS OF

### THE GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

VOLUME XIX.

### DESCRIPTIONS AND CO-ORDINATES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL AND SECONDARY STATIONS AND OTHER FIXED POINTS OF

### THE NORTH PARASNATH MERIDIONAL SERIES

OR SERIES R

### AND THE NORTH MALUNCHA MERIDIONAL SERIES

OR SERIES S

OF THE

### NORTH-EAST QUADRILATERAL.

### PREPARED BY

J. B. N. HENNESSEY, M.A., F.R.S., &c., OFFG. DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL, IN CHARGE OF TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEYS, AND HIS ASSISTANTS,

AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE ORDERS OF COLONEL G. C. DEPRÉE, S.C., OFFG. SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.



Defra Dun:

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B. V. HUGHES.

1883.

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12\_R. to 16\_R. The following stations of the Ganges River Triangulation are given by their adopted local names, whereas they ought to have been arranged by their numbers in the River Triangulation. This arrangement is supplied in the following table.

Stations of the Ganges River Triangulation.									
Name	in Co-ordinate	Proper Number of the Station.							
A <sub>2</sub> s		•••		Ganges River No. 271 s.					
Gogri s		***		" No. 272 s.					
B s				" No. 273 s.					
Latra Balolpur s.				" No. 274 s.					
Maniár Chak s.		•••		" No. 275 s.					
C s				" No. 276 s.					
Bishnupur s.				" No. 277 s.					
Goria Tola s.			1	" No. 278 s.					
Bhairo Tola 🛭 🗷	•••			No. 279 s.					
Fulkáha s		•••		" No. 280 в.					
No. 15 s	, ,,,,			" No. 281 s.					
Agwáni s	•••			" No. 282 s.					
Kolgaona s.	•••	•••		" No. 283 s.					
No. 14 s	•••	•••		, No. 284 s.					
No. 13 s	1	•••		,, No. 285 s.					
No. 12 s				No suc a					
No. 11 s			1	No 997 a					
Sirámpur s.		•••		N . 900 -					
No. 16 s	•••			No. 980 a					
No. 17 s		•••		N = 000 =					
Murkáha s.		•••	•••	77 201					
No. 9 s	•••	•••	••• ]						
No. 21 s	•••	•••	]	" No. 292 s.					
No. 22 s	•••	•••	•••	" No. 293 s.					
No. 23 s	•••	•••	•••	" No. 294 s.					
No. 6 s	•••		•••	" No. 295 s.					
No. 20 a	•••	•••	••••	" No. 296 s.					
No. 7 a	•••	•••	••••	" No. 297 s.					
No. 19 a	•••	•••	•••	" No. 298 s.					
No. 10 -	•••	•••	•••	" No. 299 s.					
No 0 -	•••	•••	•••	" No. 300 в.					
Dudhala -	•••	•••	•••	" No. 301 s.					
	•••	•••	•••	" No. 302 s.					
Hariharpur s.	•••	•••	•••	" №. 303 в.					
No. 4 s No. 5 s	• • •	•••	•	" No. 304 s.					
	•••	•••		" No. 305 s.					
Sonbarsa s.	•••	•••		" No. 306 s.					
No. 3 s	•••	•••		" No. 307 s.					
Mohanpur s.	•••			" No. 308 s.					
No. 2 s			,	" No. 309 s.					
Bairia s	•••			" No. 310 s.					
No. 24 s	***	•••		No. 311 s.					
No. 25 s	•••			" No. 312 s.					
No. 26 e	•••	•••		N- 919					
Dildárpur s.	•••	•••		N. 014					
				), INO. 314 B.					
A <sub>1</sub> s No. 1 s	•••			,, No. 315 s.					

V

15-s. to 21-s. The following stations of the Ganges River Triangulation are given by their adopted local names, whereas they ought to have been arranged by their numbers in the River Triangulation. This arrangement is supplied in the following table.

			1			
Name in	Co-ordinate	Proper Number of the Station.				
Bihat s		•••		Ganges River No. 228 s.		
Baro s	•••	•••		" №. 229 в.		
Gangáprasád s.		•••		" №. 230 в.		
Mahendrapur s.		***		" No. 231 в.		
Simária s	•••		•••	" No. 232 s.		
Málipur s	•••	•••		" No. 233 s.		
Kasáha s	•••	•••		" №. 234 в.		
Rúpaspur s.	•••	•••		" №. 235 в.		
Rámdiri s		•••		" No. 236 s.		
Kapsia s		•••		" No. 237 s.		
Dumri s	•••	•••	}	" No. 238 s.		
Siáma No. 1 s.		•••		" No. 239 s.		
" No. 2 s.	•••		]	No. 240 s.		
" No. 3 s.				" No. 241 s.		
Sadhar s	•••			" No. 242 s.		
Badalpur s,				" No. 243 s.		
Bisanpur s.	•••	•••		No. 244 s.		
Saidpur s		•••		No. 245 a		
Bintoli s			:::	No 216 a		
Patuha s.			:::	" No 917 a		
Ramchandrapur s.		•••		Ma 919 ~		
Ekbárpur s.				" No 210 a		
Ráhatpur s.	•••	•••	•••	No. 950 a		
Sanáha s		•••		No. 251 a		
Súrajgarh s.	•••	•••	•••	No. 959 a		
Samo No. 1 s.	•••	•••		No. 959 a		
N . 0 -	***	•••	•••	"		
Anandpur s.	•••	•••		77		
41 '1	•••	•••		,,		
Haibatganj s.	•••	•••		" No. 256 в.		
	•••	•••		" No. 257 e.		
Rámnáthpur s.	•••	•••	•••	" No. 258 s.		
Katalúpur s.	•••	•••		" No. 259 s.		
Pahárpur s.	•••	•••		" No. 260 s.		
Bahádurnagar s.	•••			" No. 261 s.		
Sápur s	•••	•••	•	" №. 262 в.		
Dhanotala s.	•••	•••	•••	" №. 263 в.		
Parora s.	•••	•••		" №. 264 в.		
Parida No. 2 s.	•••	•••		" No 265 в.		
", No. 1 s.	•••	•••		" № 266 в.		
Sardátala s.	•••			" №. 267 в.		
Dakra Nála s.		•••		" No. 268 s.		
Raghunáthpur s.				" №. 269 в.		
Tikápur s				" No. 270 s.		

July, 1883.

W. H. COLE,

In charge of Computing Office.

### REFERENCES.

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 latitudes and longitudes of all points shown on the Chart at the end of each series will be found in the text. The latter exhibits numerical values of triangles only to points of a superior class, to which alone, if exhibited on the Charts, lines are drawn: the lines are either continuous throughout, or dotted for half the length and continuous for the other half: the dots indicate that the bearing was not observed, and in such cases numerical values of azimuths are not given. For other points, difficult to identify or of comparatively less accuracy, numerical values of triangles or azimuths are not given.

July, 1883.

W. H. COLE.

In charge of Computing Office.

### PREFACE.

The North Párasnáth and the North Malúncha Meridional Series are the ninth and the tenth meridional series from the west of the sixteen chains of triangles included in the Section of the Principal Triangulation of the Survey of India which has been named the North-East Quadrilateral. This Section embraces the area within the Meridians of 78° and 92° and the Parallels of 23° and 30°; and for reasons explained in Section 7 of Chapter I of Volume II of the Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, its general reduction was postponed till that of the neighbouring Quadrilaterals, viz., the North-West and South-East, had been completed, whereby two of the Series, the Great Arc, Section 24° to 30°, and the Calcutta Longitudinal, entering the periphery of the North-East Quadrilateral, became finally fixed. The general principles of the Simultaneous Reduction, and the procedure followed in carrying it out, are the same as have been explained in Volume II of the Account of the Operations, §c., and full details of the whole of the principal triangulation which is at present included in the Quadrilateral, will be found in Volumes VII and VIII of the Account of the Operations, §c.

As however the entire contents of the volumes of the principal triangulation are not needed by geographers and surveyors, and moreover as these volumes 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 form as to be most suitable for convenience of reference. This has already been done as follows:—For the several Series forming the North-West Quadrilateral,

- I. Great Indus Series.
- II. Great Arc. Section 24° to 30°.
- III. Karáchi Longitudinal Series,
- IV. Gurhágarh Meridional Series.
- V. Rahún Meridional Series.
- VI. Jogi-Tila and Sutlej Series.
- VII. North-West Himalaya Series.

For those forming the South-East Quadrilateral,

- VIII. Great Arc, Section 18° to 24°.
- IX. Jabalpur Meridional Series.
- X. Bider Longitudinal Series.
- XI. Biláspur Meridional Series.
- XII. Calcutta Longitudinal Series.
- XIII. East Coast Series.

And for the following Series of the North-East Quadrilateral,

- XIV. Budhon Meridional Series.
- XV. Rangir Meridional Series.
- XVI. Amua and Karára Meridional Series.
- XVII. Gurwáni and Gora Meridional Series.
- XVIII. Huriláong and Chendwar Meridional Series.

Already published.

THE PREFACE.

The present is the 19th Synoptical Volume and the sixth of those appertaining to the North-East Quadrilateral; and it has been made to include both the North Párasnáth and the North Malúncha Meridional Series in one volume, because the available matter is insufficient for two volumes.

It gives the results of the whole of the triangulation executed in connection with these series, both the principal, which was executed with theodolites having azimuthal circles of 15, 18 and 24 inches in diameter read by 3 micrometer microscopes, and the secondary, which was executed with smaller theodolites read by verniers.

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 North-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 Introductions to each series and the Names and Descriptions of the Principal Stations were originally prepared for Volume VIII of the Account of the Operations, &c.; and when a sufficient number of copies had been printed for that work, additional copies were struck off for the present Synopsis. The Alphabetical and Numerical Lists of Principal Stations, pages 1—z, and 2—z, and 2—z, were printed prior to the year 1868, when the general programme for the final reduction of the whole of the Triangulation of India was drawn up; there was then a long pause in the printing, while the Simultaneous Reductions of the North-West, South-East and North-East Quadrilaterals were being completed; this was done by the year 1877, when the secondary triangulation was adjusted in accordance with the principal, and then the printing of this volume was resumed.

The paging of each series starts from unity and is therefore not continuous throughout this volume. This was necessitated by the order of routine which had to be adopted in printing the successive subjects embraced in each and which is the same for all. The paging of each series is however distinguished by using a capital letter as a subscript to the numerals; thus all the paging which has reference to the North Parasnath Meridional Series has the subscript R, and that to the North Malancha Meridional Series the subscript S.

The data given in this volume are the following:-

First (pages  $1_{R}$ ,  $1_{S}$ ), alphabetical lists 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 (pages 2\_R, 2\_8), numerical lists giving the names corresponding to the numbers.

Third (pages  $3_{-R}$ ,  $3_{-S}$ ), descriptions of the principal stations—of their structure and positions—as taken from the original records of the observations, and supplemented by Addenda (pages  $7*_{-R}$ ,  $7*_{-S}$ ) giving the most recent information of their condition which has been received up to date.

Fourth (pages 7—R., 7—s.), the angles and sides of the principal triangles, numbered and arranged in order from south to north.

Fifth (pages 9\_R, 10\_s.), 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 are made in other sections to the place where the length of a side is to be found.

Sixth (pages 10\_R, 12\_s), the azimuths of surrounding stations and points, at principal, auxiliary, and secondary stations, the latter arranged in alphabetical order.

Seventh (pages 12\_B, 15\_S), the co-ordinates and descriptions of all stations and points arranged in alphabetical order.

The heights of the stations of the North Párasnáth Meridional Series depend in the first instance on the finally determined values of the stations of Bámani and Ghoranji of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series (of the

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South-East Quadrilateral), and on the spirit-leveled height of Basantpur, Chotaipati and Harpur of this Series; Chandarsanpur and Bheria Bisanpur appertain to the North-East Longitudinal Series. The heights of the North Malúncha Meridional Series depend on the finally determined values of the stations of Durgapur and Malúncha of the Calcutta Longitudinal and on the spirit-leveled height of Barári and Dighi of this Series and on that of Rámnagar of the North-East Longitudinal Series and on the finally determined value of the station of Manula of the latter Series. The manner in which the heights of the remaining stations have been made to accord with those above designated, is explained in Section 7 of Chapter II, Part I of Volume VII of the Account of the Operations, &c. The datum to which all heights have been referred is the mean sea level of Karáchi (Kurrachee). It may be here stated that all trigonometrically determined heights invariably refer to the upper surfaces of the central masonry pillars which are constructed for the instruments to stand on. Spirit-leveled values sometimes refer to the upper surface and sometimes to the basement of the pillar, whichever the leveling staff was set on; a description of the exact point referred to is given in each instance in footnotes to the pages of the Co-ordinate Lists, commencing on pages 12—2, and 15—3 respectively.

It has not been considered necessary to publish the whole of the details of the secondary triangulation, portions having been executed originally for preliminary geographical purposes, to facilitate the construction of a first map of India, and the objects observed having in many instances been flags and temporary marks which must long since have disappeared. The sides and angles of 7 triangles for the North Párasnáth Meridional Series and of 31 triangles for the North Malúncha Meridional Series, which were selected as most likely to be of future 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, 80° 17′ 21″, which was deduced about the year 1815. There has long been reason to believe that this value was about 3′ too great; but, pending the final determination of the longitude of the Madras Observatory, it has not been considered desirable to alter the value, which has therefore been maintained up to the present time. An electrotelegraphic determination of the longitude of Madras from Greenwich, commencing with the difference between Suez and Greenwich—determined, in 1874, under the superintendence of the Astronomer Royal—was completed in 1877 by the determination of the difference between Suez and Madras, by Captains Campbell and Heaviside, as a part of the operations of this Survey. The combined result places the Observatory at Madras in Long. 5<sup>h</sup> 20<sup>m</sup> 59<sup>s</sup> 42 = 80° 14′ 51″ 30. Thus the following precept may be accepted with considerable confidence,—

### All the values of longitude in this volume require a constant correction, probably of $-2^{\circ}$ 30°.

As regards the orthography of Indian names in the present volume. The Alphabetical and Numerical Lists of Principal Stations, for each series, were printed before the year 1868, in accordance with the rules introduced by Colonel Everest for use in the Survey Department. Subsequently, in 1874, several provincial lists of spellings, constructed under the immediate orders of the Government of India, were received; and thereafter the newly authorised spellings were adopted for all names and other words contained in these lists; but for words for which there was no specific authority, the spellings have been framed in accordance with the methods followed in the preparation of the published lists, reference being made in the present instance more particularly to the Gazetted List for Bengal. As a general rule the pronunciations of the vowels are as follows:—a has a variable sound as in woman, rural, paltry; á as in tartan; i as in bit; i as in ravine; u as in bull; ú as in rural; o as in note; e as a in say; au 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 those portions of the secondary triangulations of which full details of the

xii PREFACE.

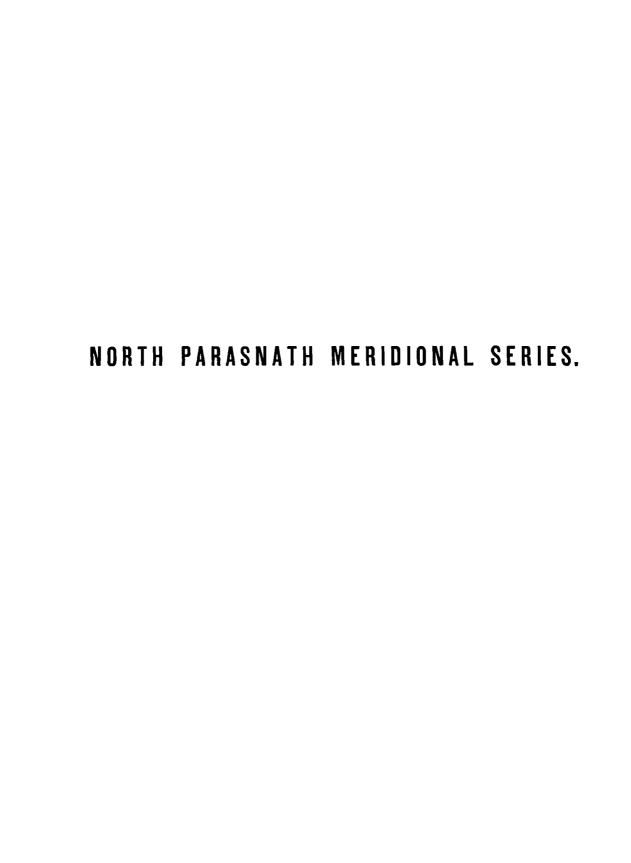
angles, sides and azimuths are given. With the aid of the Charts it is hoped that little difficulty will be met with in finding out any of the data which may be required. The descriptions of the secondary stations are in some cases not as full and clear as is to be desired: this arises from the inadequacy of the information entered on the spot by the surveyors in their field books; every effort has been made to supplement the field books, whenever it was found practicable to do so, in order to facilitate the future identification of the stations; and all the information which is forthcoming has now 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 Major Herschel, R.E., F.R.S., Mr. Cole, M.A., and myself. Major Herschel moreover supervised the Simultaneous Reduction of the North-East Quadrilateral of which these Series form a portion, while the Introductions to both the Series were written by Mr. C. Wood. Great pains have been taken to secure the utmost accuracy in preparing the data and passing them through the press.

M rssooree, July, 1883. J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

Offg. Dy. Surveyor General,

In charge Trigonometrical Surveys.



### NORTH PARASNATH MERIDIONAL SERIES—(LONG. 86° 11').

### INTRODUCTION.

The North Párasnáth Series is the ninth, reckoning eastwards from the Great Arc. of the several meridional chains of triangles included in the North-East Quadrilateral. It was carried out under the instructions of Colonel Waugh, who was then the Surveyor General. It emanated from the side Chendwar-Parasnath (LIII-LVII) of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series as originally executed; but in 1867, during the revision of that series, the first two triangles of the North Párasnáth were remeasured and incorporated with the revisionary triangulation.\* As now constituted, the North Párasnáth Series is based on the side Bámani-Ghoránji (LVI-LIX) of the revised Calcutta Longitudinal Series. It is constructed throughout its entire course as a single chain; and is comprised of twenty triangles covering a meridional distance of 135 miles. The first 45 miles stretch across the hilly ground between the Barákar river and the Ganges, the average side-length in the first four triangles being 23 miles. The Series then descends into the valley of the Ganges where, natural elevations being no longer available, recourse was had to towers t which were mostly of an average height of 20 feet: here the side-lengths were gradually reduced down to an average of about 10 miles.

The triangulation was accomplished in two field seasons, 1850-52. All the Principal observations were made with Barrow's 24-inch theodolite No. 1, a description of which will be found on pages 46 to 49 of the Appendices to Vol. II. In measuring the rounds of horizontal angles with this instrument, the ordinary method of 'changing zero'—which was introduced by Colonel Everest and is described in Chapter IV of Vol. II—was discarded for a method of changing the reference station for zero settings when half the observations were completed. which was temporarily introduced by Colonel Waugh for reasons which will be found in Appendix No. 5 to Vol. II.

Mr. Nicolson, with a party of Survey Officers as detailed in the margin and a sufficient

Season 1850-51.

### PERSONNET.

Mr. J. O. Nicolson, Senior 1st Class Sub-Asst. J. M. Dunlop, 2nd Class Sub-Assistant.
T. A. Berrill, 3rd

J. P. Dunlop, 3rd ,

native establishment, commenced field operations on the 1st October 1850 by reconnoitering the hilly tract between Monghyr-where the party was formed-and Párasnáth. The country being densely wooded and otherwise difficult, a few elephants were borrowed from the Commissariat Department to aid in traversing the jungles; but they did not prove very effective, being weak and small animals. Mr. Nicolson reached his first station

<sup>\*</sup> See pages 20 and 21 of Volume II of the Account of the Operations, &c. † The average cost of these structures was Rs. 90.

Párasnáth (LVII of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series) on the 27th November 1850; and, having found the old mark-stone uninjured, he at once proceeded to build a paka pillar and widen the path leading to the summit of the hill to admit of the large theodolite being carried up. This occupied him till the 13th of December. Meanwhile Mr. J. M. Dunlop had visited Chendwar (LIII of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series) and erected a paka pillar over the original mark. Mr. Nicolson commenced operations at Párasnáth on the 18th December by taking a set of circumpolar-star observations to  $\delta$  Ursæ Minoris for the determination of his initial azimuth: these occupied him till the end of the month. Up to this time no stations had been selected; for, owing to the persistent prevalence of westerly winds with concomitant haze and dust in the atmosphere, it had been found impracticable to see objects even at a distance of only 4 or 5 miles. Seeing no chance of a favorable change in the weather, Mr. Nicolson moved to Chendwar where he arrived on the 16th January. After a few days' detention a shower of rain fell and cleared the atmosphere, which enabled him to reconnoitre the country to the north. Having selected Bámani (LVI of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series), he detached Mr. J. M. Dunlop to continue the selection, and returned to Chendwar where he completed the measurement of the horizontal and vertical angles by the 2nd of February. He then advanced to Bámani; and, having completed his observations there by the 14th, returned to Párasnáth where, being again hampered by unfavorable weather, he was unable to finish work before the 3rd of March. Up to this time it had been Mr. Nicolson's intention to throw a double polygon over the hilly tract of country for which purpose extra stations were selected and the necessary observations at Párasnáth were completed. But on arrival at Ghoránji (LIX of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series) after a harassing march of seven days, he was constrained to abandon this plan and confine himself to a single series, in consequence of the advanced state of the season and the necessity for quitting as speedily as possible a tract of country which was then very unhealthy. The weather continuing unfavorable, and a violent fever from which both Mr. Nicolson and his assistant suffered—breaking out in camp, the observations at Ghoránji were with much difficulty completed by the 28th of the month. Without attempting to go to the station of Rheowa (1), the route to which lay through very heavy jungle, the party at once crossed the Batia range, and entering the open country to the north arrived at Ekgora (II) after a tedious march of five days. But the fever was fast gaining upon the party, so that within three days of their arrival at Ekgora only seven men out of the entire native establishment remained on the effective list. Under these circumstances, Mr. Nicolson was compelled to retire from the field. Advancing northwards by slow marches, himself and his assistants suffering severely from fever, he reached Súrajgarh on the Ganges; here, having taken to boats, the whole party dropped down the river and arrived at Monghyr about the 15th of April. Forty-five men of the establishment were at once admitted into hospital and seven of them almost immediately after died of fever and cholera.

The party under Mr. J. M. Dunlop had selected stations and cleared the rays up to the side Matiháni-Malti (vi-vii), and the towers at Barhaia (v) and Matiháni (vi) were well advanced, when Mr. Dunlop found himself too ill to continue any longer in the field. He accordingly retired for medical aid to Monghyr where he arrived on the 17th April,—too late, however, for any material benefit, as after a long and painful illness he died on the 8th July.

The main party left recess quarters at Monghyr on the 11th November; and as neither

Season 1851-52.
Personnel.

Mr. J. O. Nicolson, Scnior 1st Class Sub-Asst.
T. A. Berrill, 3rd Class Sub-Assistant.
J. P. Dunlop, 3rd

of his assistants had any previous experience in selecting Principal stations, it was Mr. Nicolson's first care to take up this part of the work in person and at the same time to train his assistants. After satisfying himself that, apart from unforeseen accident, nothing would impede the pro-

gress of selecting and building stations and clearing the rays between them, Mr. Nicolson returned southwards to begin observations at Rheowa (1). Having concluded these on the 12th December, he advanced to Bichwi (IV) where between the 17th and 30th, besides the horizontal and vertical angles, he took a set of circumpolar-star observations for azimuth. By the 1st of March, observations had been completed up to Bandwár (VIII). The next month sufficed to complete the observations as far as Singhia (XII). But beyond this the progress was much interrupted, partly because of the difficulty of selecting stations and clearing rays through this portion of the country which was highly wooded, and partly because Mr. J. P. Dunlop to whom this duty had been entrusted had to struggle against repeated attacks of illness. Nevertheless, by the 1st of June Mr. Nicolson had the satisfaction of bringing the operations to a close. His terminal stations were Chandarsanpur—Bheria Bisanpur, now stations XCI—XCIII of the North-East Longitudinal Series.

On the completion of the Simultaneous Reduction of the North-East Quadrilateral it was found that the errors which had actually been dispersed over the North Párasnáth Series, between the origin Bámani-Ghoránji and terminus Chandarsanpur—Bheria Bisanpur, were as follow:—

In Logarithm of the latter side + 0 000,0097,6 = 1.4 inches per mile. ,, Azimuth ,, + 2".236

" Latitude of Bheria Bisanpur + o o74

" Longitude " + o '057

The trigonometrical heights were checked in subsequent years at three points by connection with the Spirit-levelling Operations of this Survey, see page  $35-\pi$  [of Vol. VII]. This connection shows that in the section ending at Basantpur (xv), a distance of 115 miles, the cumulative error was -5.3 feet; the errors in the trigonometrical determinations of height on the rays xv-xvII and xvII-xvIII amounted to 2.3 and 2.9 feet respectively. For further details see page 41 of Part I of Vol. VII.

### Secondary Triangulation.

During the first season (1850-51), Mr. Nicolson and his two junior assistants, while marching between the stations of the first two Principal triangles, were enabled to carry a series of secondary triangles—chiefly with a 12-inch theodolite—along the side Chendwár—Bámani (on which this triangulation is based), while another chain—also chiefly executed with a 12-inch theodolite and based on a side furnished by the extension of this triangulation

to Párasnáth—was carried up with the view of fixing the Kurhurbaree coal mines and eventually closing on the station of Ghoránji. The latter connection had however to be abandoned owing to the illness of Mr. J. P. Dunlop and Mr. Nicolson's inability to detach an assistant to supply his place. Both these series have determined several permanent points whose position-values have been adjusted between those of the Principal stations Chendwár, Párasnáth, and Bámani. As the triangulation south of the side Bámani-Ghoránji has been assigned to the Calcutta Longitudinal Series, the results of these secondary operations are exhibited in the Synoptical volume for that series.

The Monghyr Series.—This was executed in 1851-52 by Mr. Nicolson assisted by Mr. J. P. Dunlop—chiefly with a 24-inch theodolite—as a chain of first class secondary triangles, partly to furnish bases for connecting the town of Monghyr with the principal triangulation, and partly to afford means for checking the Ganges River Survey. It emanated from the side Bichwi-Matiháni (IV-VI), and was continued eastwards to the side Sakma-Pírdauri (x-xI) of the North Malúncha Series. The triangulation has been adjusted between the final position-values of these sides, and the part of it to the east of the side Maira-Pírpahár will be found in the Synoptical volume of the North Malúncha Series.

The Ganges River Survey.—This was executed in three sections as follows:—1st, the triangulation from Monghyr eastwards to the North Malúncha Series was done in October and November 1850 by Mr. J. M. Dunlop, with a 12-inch theodolite, and has been adjusted between the final position-values of Pírpahár (as determined by the Monghyr Series) and Pírdauri (x1) of the North Malúncha Series in the Synoptical volume of which the portion to the east of Monghyr is exhibited. 2nd, the triangulation from Monghyr westwards to Matiháni (v1) was executed in September and October 1851 by Mr. J. P. Dunlop, with a 12-inch theodolite, and has been adjusted between the final position-values of Pírpahár and Matiháni (v1). And 3rd, the triangulation from Matiháni (v1) to Malti (v11) was executed in June 1852 by Mr. T. A. Berrill, chiefly with a 12-inch theodolite.

By these operations the course of the Ganges was determined for a distance of about 70 miles. As, however, the stations of this river-survey were not permanently marked, they are not now forthcoming; hence the usual data of the triangles are not given, but merely the latitudes and longitudes of the stations and of all the permanent points whose positions were determined.

With the object of fixing the position of Durbhunga a short series of triangles was extended to the west of the side Basantpur-Chotaipati (xv-xvII), between the final position-values of which stations it has been adjusted. This series was executed in May 1852 by Mr. T. A. Berrill, with a 12-inch theodolite; and though it furnishes the positions of only two permanent points in and near Durbhunga, it afforded at the time valuable preliminary data for topographical purposes by determining en route the position of several villages.

DEHRADEN: )

March 1882. 

C. WOOD,

Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STATIONS.

Achalpúr				•	XVI.	Dihi		•	•		X.
<b>A</b> káh <b>a</b>					IX.	Ekgora	•			•	П.
Bámani (of Calcutta Longitudin	nal Serie	:8).		•	LVI.	Ghoranji (of Calcutta Longitu	dinal Series		•		LIX.
${f B}$ andwár	•				VIII.	Harpúr	•				XVIII.
Barhaia					₹.	Málti	•				VII.
Básatpúr					XV.	Matiháni	•		•		VI.
Bhería Bisanpúr (of North-East Longitu	r . idinal Se	• erics).	•	•	XCIII.	Rheowa	•		•		I.
Bichwi					IV.	Saiár	•	<b>`.</b>	•	•	XI.
Chandarsanpúr					XCI.	Sajanpúra	•	•		•	XIV.
(of North-East Longitude	ndinal S	eries).				Shekpúra	•				ш
Chotáipáti	٠.		•	•	XVII.	Singhía					XII.
$\mathbf{Damra}$					XПI.	3	•	•	•	•	

### NUMERICAL LIST OF STATIONS.

LVI			(of	Calcutta l	Bámani. Longitudinal Series).	X	•	•	•	•	Dihi.
LIX			,		Ghoranji.	ΧI		•	•	•	Saiár.
11172	•	•	(of	Calcutta :	Longitudinal Series).	ХП	•				Singhía.
I		•	•	•	Rheowa.	их	•				Damra.
п	•	•		•	Ekgora.	XIV					Sajanpúr <b>a</b> .
ш	•	•	•	•	Shekpúra.	xv	•				Básatpúr.
IA	•	•		•	Bichwi.	xvı			•		Achalpúr.
V		•	•	•	Barhaia.	nvx					Chotáipáti.
VI		•	•		Matiháni.	XVIII					Harpúr.
VII		•	•		Málti.	XCI			• .	. c	handarsanpúr.
VIII					Bandwár.				(of Nor		Longitudinal Series).
IX	•			•	Akáha.	XCIII	•	•	(of Nor	Bh. East l	ería Bisanpúr. Longitudinal Series).

### DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL STATIONS.

Of the 18 Principal Stations composing this Series, the first 4 at the southern extremity are situated on hills. Each consists of a stone platform of about 12 to 14 feet square, enclosing a solid, isolated pillar of masonry, in the centre of which is placed a mark (circle and centre) either engraved on a stone or on the rock in sită. When the Series entered the plains, suitable artificial elevations had to be constructed, as usual, to admit of overlooking the curvature of the earth. Of these structures each of those built at stations V to IX and at XI consisted of a tower of either sun-dried or kiln-burnt bricks, from 16 to 30 feet in height, enclosing a central, hollow pillar of masonry, having a mark-stone imbedded at about the ground level and in some cases a second mark transferred to the top of the pillar by the plumb-line: access to the ground level mark was obtained through a passage which was left expressly for the purpose. It is believed that stations XII to XVIII were of the same construction. Station X consisted of a platform of sun-dried bricks enclosing a pillar (probably perforated) of masonry, having a mark-stone imbedded in the floor and a dot on the summit on which the theodolite was centered.

The following descriptions have been compiled from those given in the MS. General Report and the original records of the Series. The information as to the local sub-divisions in which the several stations occur has been derived from the latest Annual Reports received from the District Officers to whose charge the stations have been committed.

LVI.—(Of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series). Bámani Hill Station, lat. 24° 27′, long. 85° 49′—observed at in 1851 and 1867—is on a small conical, detached, sandstone hill, which rises about 250 feet above the surrounding country, about 2 miles S.E. of Dargaon village on the road from Masnudíh to Doranda; the hill derives its name from the god Bráhma who, according to native tradition, once occupied its summit: thána Kodarma, pargana Kharagdiha, district Hazáribágh.

The station consists of a square stone platform enclosing a central, isolated pillar of masonry 3½ feet in diameter, and contains two marks, the upper 3.75 feet above the lower which is the same as that fixed in 1851 by the North Párasnáth Meridional Series, and was found engraved on the rock in sitů; the lower mark was the only one employed in 1851. The directions and approximate distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Domcháncho N. W., miles 4½; Kharkhár W., mile ¾; and Khismi S. E., miles 2½.

LIX.—(Of the Calcutta Longitudinal Scries). Ghoranji Hill Station, lat. 24° 34′, long. 86° 11′—observed at in 1851 and 1867—is on a conspicuous peak of a range of hills forming the boundary between the districts of Hazáribágh and Monghyr, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. of road from Gumgi to Baijnáth: thána and pargana Kharagdiha, district Hazáribágh.

The station consists of a stone platform about 16 feet square, enclosing a solid, circular pillar of masonry 3½ feet in diameter, and contains two marks, the upper 3:00 feet above the lower, which is the same as that established by the North Párasnáth Meridional Series in 1851, and which was found engraved on the rock in sith. The upper mark-stone of the station of 1851 appeared undisturbed in 1867 but a new pillar was then built to the same height as before. The directions and approximate distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Ghoranji S.S.E., miles 2½; Bhandári W., miles 7; Beriah S.S.W., miles 4½; and Chauki N. E. by N, mile 1.

I. Rheowa Hill Station, lat. 24° 48′, long. 85° 52′—observed at in 1851—is situated on one of the peaks of a range of hills, which runs in a winding direction from west to south-east and terminates at the Sakri river about 5 miles to the west. The station is named after a pass which is a mile to the east of it, and there is a small spring about 300 feet below the station, on the northern side of the hill: thána Gánwán, district Hazáribágh.

The station is built on a cluster of sandstone rocks and consists of a stone platform  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet square, enclosing an isolated pillar of masonry 1 foot in height, and is marked by a circle and dot engraved on the rock in sitü. The directions and approximate distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Katani N., miles  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Balwa N.N.E., miles 3; Khulwar N.N.E., mile 1; Rajabar S.E., miles  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ; Sheopur village, on left bank of the Sakri, miles  $4\frac{3}{4}$ ; and the large village of Marchori S.W., miles 4.

II. Ekgora or Dhumna Hill Station, lat. 24° 52′, long. 86° 11′—observed at in 1852—is situated on a mass of hills which extends about 20 miles in a direction nearly east and west and bears the local name of Gidhaur derived from a town of that name lying about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles to E. by S. The peak on which the station is fixed rises 2,900 feet above the level of the plain, and is distant about 2 miles from the western extremity of the range where there are the remains of a small fort called Naulakha. There is a small spring on the north side about 400 feet below the station: thána Jamooce, pargana Gidhaur, district Monghyr.

The station consists of a platform of stones, 12 feet square, enclosing an isolated pillar of masonry in which "is imbedded a mark-stone about 5 feet in length". The directions and approximate distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Bariarpur N.E., miles 1½; Domarkola N.E. by E., miles 1½; Samaria N.W., miles 4; Dhanbaria E., miles 4; Khasmir N.E., miles 2; and the large village of Jamooee N.E., miles 6.

III. Shaikhpura (Shekpúra) Hill Station, lat. 25° 8′, long. 85° 53′—observed at in 1852—is on the extremity of an isolated range of hills, which stands in an extensive, cultivated tract of country, and extends about 6 miles in length; the range is of sandstone and quite bare of vegetation. The station is on the highest swell, about 500 feet above the surrounding country, having the town of Shaikhpura immediately below it on the north side and about 16 miles W. by S. of the Railway Station of Luckeeserai: thána Shaikhpura, pargana Málda, district Mongbyr.

The station consists of a platform of stones set in mortar, 12 feet square, having an isolated pillar of brick-work with a mark-stone in the centre, 4 feet in length; imbedded to a level with the surface. The directions and approximate distances of the circumjacent places are:—The town of Málda W.N.W., miles 6½; Hasanganj village S.W., mile 1; and Jamálpur W.N.W., mile 1.

IV. Bichwi Hill Station, lat. 25° 10′, long. 86° 11′—observed at in 1851—is on a detached old grey sandstone hill which rises some 180 feet above the surrounding plain and is entirely bare of vegetation, about 14 miles E. of the Kial nadi, a tributary of the Ganges, and 8½ miles S.W. of the large village of Súrajgarh on the high road to Monghyr which keeps along the right bank of the Ganges: thána Luckeeserai, pargana Salemabad, district Monghyr.

The station consists of a stone platform 1 foot in height and 14 feet square, enclosing a central, isolated pillar of masonry, in the centre of which is imbedded a stone 2 feet in length having the usual circle and dot engraved thereon. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:— Rámpur 216° 10′, miles 1·39; Singarpar 236° 17′, mile 0·28; Luckeeserai 134° 44′, miles 2·41; and Garhi Bazar 160° 24′, miles 1·50.

V. Barhaia Tower Station, lat. 25° 18′, long. 86° 1′—observed at in 1852—stands in an extensive, cultivated plain which appears to have been once the bed of the Ganges river, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. by N. of the large village of Barhaia on the high road from Monghyr to Mokameh: thána Begoo Serai, pargana Balia, district Monghyr.

The station consists of a tower 20:17 feet in height, constructed of burnt bricks, with a central pillar of the same material, having a stone with circle and dot engraved thereon sunk to a level with the floor. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Rámpur Dumra 240° 45′, miles 2.53; and Hemja 245° 40′, miles 2.41.

VI. Matiháni Tower Station, lat. 25° 22′, long. 86° 12′—observed at in 1852—stands on a small mound close to and on the northern side of the village of Matiháni which is on the road from Begoo Serai to Chak, and about 4 miles S.S.E. of the former place: thána Begoo Serai, pargana Balia, district Monghyr.

The station consists of a tower of sun-dried bricks 18.9 feet in height, having a central, isolated pillar of masonry with a central mark-stone sunk in the ground. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Bakhada 213° 3′, mile 0.79; Sadhar 109° 59′, miles 1.42; Saidpur 277° 7′, miles 1.72; Maheshpur (on the left bank of the Ganges) 100° 23′, mile 0.80; and Bájitpur 179° 50′, miles 2.40.

VII. Malti (Málti) Tower Station, lat. 25° 28′, long. 86° 3′—observed at in 1852—stands in the midst of a mango grove at the southern extremity of Malti village and about 4½ miles E.S.E. of the large village of Gaura: thána Tegra, pargana Malki, district Monghyr.

The station consists of a tower of sun-dried bricks, having a central, hollow pillar of masoury, with two archways at its base for access to the mark-stone sunk in the ground: the distance between the lower and upper marks is 19.79 feet. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Hajipur 306° 55′, mile 0.45; Pipra 289° 45′, mile 0.56; Thakuri Chak 33° 19′, mile 0.35; Rajaura 63° 37′, mile 0.56; and Fulbaria 99° 13′, miles 1.64.

VIII. Bandwar Tower Station, lat. 25°31′, long. 86°12′—observed at in 1852—stands on the southern bank of the Bar (or little) Gunduk river and at the south-western extremity of the village of Bandwar: thana Begoo Serai, pargana Balia, district Monghyr.

The station consists of a tower of sun-dried bricks enclosing a pillar of masonry of the same description as at the adjacent stations: the distance between the mark-stone imbedded in the floor and the one at summit of the pillar is 16:0 feet. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Mohanpur 94° 18′, miles 1.48; Ajhaur 288° 19′, miles 1.28; and Tikanpura 149° 31′, mile 0.90.

IX. Akaha (Akáha) Tower Station, lat. 25° 36′, long. 86° 4′—observed at in 1852—stands on slightly elevated ground on the southern bank of the Búr (or little) Gunduk river and derives its name from a village on the same bank lying about half a mile to the east: thána Tegra, pargana Malki, district Monghyr.

The station consists of a tower 21:29 feet in height, but no details of its construction are forthcoming. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Sanjat 115° 27', miles 1.60; Usichak 49° 44', miles 1.01; Isapur 351° 10', miles 1.88; and Bisanpur 328° 1', mile 0.66.

X. Dihi Platform Station, lat. 25° 40′, long. 86° 12′—observed at in 1852—is on a small hillock of about 20 feet in height, at a distance of about 150 yards E. of the village of Dihi and some 4 miles N.E. of the lake locally known as Khabar Tál: thána Begoo Serai, pargana Bhúsári, district Monghyr.

The station consists of a platform of sun-dried bricks enclosing a pillar of masonry. A mark-stone is imbedded in the floor and the distance between it and the dot on which the theodolite was centered is 7.95 feet. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Kanausi 333° 56′, miles 1.57; Parora 96° 26′, mile 0.99; Ekamba 359° 23′, mile 0.34; Dharampur 243° 3′, mile 0.99; and the factory at Garpura 272° 46′, miles 1.89.

XI. Saiár Tower Station, lat. 25° 45′, long. 86° 5′—observed at in 1852 – stands in cultivated lands appertaining to the village of Saiár, about 1°37 miles S.E. by E. of the well known town of Roserha on the left bank of the Búr (or little) Gunduk river and 1°84 miles N.N.E. of the Daulatpur factory: thánz Roserha, pargana Kasma, district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower of sun-dried bricks 20·3 feet in height, enclosing a pillar of masonry which is hollow in the centre, and has archways at its base for access to the lower mark. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Thathia 42° 59′, miles 1·11; Gobindpur 309° 1′, mile 0·95; Hiramia 183° 48′, miles 1·44; and Roserha (temple) 108° 45′, miles 1·37.

XII. Singhia (Singhla) Tower Station, lat. 25° 49′, long. 86° 12′—observed at in 1852—stands in cultivated lands, within a few yards of the hamlet (called Musapur) of the village of Singhia which lies N. at a distance of 1.08 miles from the station: thana Roserha, pargana Kasma, district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower 24:63 feet in height, built entirely of burnt bricks, but no other details of its construction are forthcoming. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Diha Bisanpur 253° 31', miles 1:16; Sansa 45° 26', miles 2:16; and Agraul 53° 13', mile 0:99.

XIII. Dumra (Damra) Tower Station, lat. 25° 54′, long. 86° 4′—observed at in 1852—stands on an elevated spot in the village of Dumra on the road from Hájipur to Rasúlpur Baheri, about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles from the former and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the latter village: thána Roserba, pargana Jakhalpur, district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower of sun-dried bricks and encloses an isolated pillar of masoury 18:29 feet in height, but no details of its construction are forthcoming. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Parmana 267° 18′, miles 1:38; Rámbhadarpur 298° 41′, mile 0:76; Bahádurpur 69° 15′, miles 1:05; Akhatwára 170° 42′, mile 0:95; Balipur 58° 49′, miles 2:04; and Hatauri (factory) 149° 9′, miles 3:94.

XIV. Sajanpura (Sajanpúra) Tower Station, lat. 26° 0′, long. 86° 11′—observed at in 1852—stands at the side of an extensive jhil or marsh, about 2½ miles from the large villages of Havidi, Mainan and Saho Ulsi,

which lie respectively to the W. by N., N.E. and S.S.E.: pargana Aghára, thána and district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower of burnt and sun-dried bricks 21.69 feet in height, but no details of its construction are forthcoming. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Seonagar 33° 11', mile 0.82; Bijalia 72° 18', miles 1.66; Kanauli 291° 40', miles 1.18; Bahera (Bazar) 169° 15', miles 4.92; and Mainan (temple S.W. of village) 199° 23', miles 1.54.

XV. Basantpur (Básatpúr) Tower Station, lat. 26° 4′, long. 86° 2′—observed at in 1852—stands in the centre of a grass jungle, about 1.32 miles N.W. of the large village of Aghára and 7 miles nearly S.E. of the civil station of Durbhunga: pargana Aghára, thána and district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower of brick-work 22½ feet in height, but no details of its construction are forthcoming. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Andama 166° 43′, miles 1.09; Joghiara 117° 8′, miles 2.13; Madoban 72° 45′, miles 1.08; Basantpur 41° 26′, mile 0.47; Pansilia 20° 1′, mile 0.96; and Kokat 252° 4′, mile 0.51.

XVI. Achalpur (Achalpúr) Tower Station, lat. 26° 8′, long. 86° 11′—observed at in 1852 —stands in the cultivated lands of Achalpur village, about 5 miles N. by W. of Bahera village and 13 miles E. of the civil station of Durbhunga: thána Bahera, pargana Laowán, district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower of brick-work 22½ feet in height, but no details of its construction are forthcoming. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the following villages are:—Bilahi 164° 13′, miles 1·11; Achalpur 82° 29′, mile 0·59; and Maujampur 21° 38′, miles 1·08.

XVII. Chotaipati (Chotaipati) Tower Station, lat. 26° 14′, long. 86° 1′—observed at in 1852—stands in the cultivated lands of the village of Chotaipati, about 7 miles N.E. of the civil station of Durbhunga and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. by N. of the large village of Laowán: thána Durbhunga, pargana Gopálpur, district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower of burnt and sun-dried bricks 24.88 feet in height, but no details of its construction are forthcoming. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Bedaul 48° 3', mile 0.63; Dhobgaon 84° 31', miles 1.88; Tilakwara 114° 3', mile 0.99; Balia 144° 48', mile 0.78; and Chotaipati 276° 27', mile 0.98.

XVIII. Harpur (Harpúr) Tower Station, lat. 26° 15′, long. 86° 11′—observed at in 1852—stands within a few yards of the residence of Bábu Harmanjha, about 7 miles S.E. of the Bhowareh Police Station and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. of Pandaub on road to the civil station of Durbhunga, thána Mudhoobunnee pargana Háti, district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower of burnt bricks 29.67 feet in height but no details of its construction are forthcoming. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are :—Harpur 41° 40', mile 0.64; Bhaur 223° 53', miles 1.20; and gurmha 130° 12', mile 0.46.

XCI.—(Of the North-East Longitudinal Series). Chandarsanpur (Chandarsanpúr) Tower Station, lat. 26° 23′, long. 86° 1′—observed at in 1849 and 1852—stands about \(\frac{1}{4}\) of a mile to S.W. of a portion of the straggling village of that name, about 6 miles S.E. of the Khajauli Police Station and the same distance W.N.W. of Mudhoobunnee: thána Benipati, pargana Tajpore, district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower of sun-dried bricks enclosing a central pillar of masonry 24\frac{3}{4} feet in height having markstones at top and bottom. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Chandarsanpur 223° 55′, mile 0·32; Tigra 123° 54′, miles 1·13; Kamalpur 313° 17′, mile 0·73.

XCIII.—(Of the North-East Longitudinal Series). Bheria Bisanpur (Bhería Bisanpúr) Tower Station, lat. 26° 23, long. 86° 11′—observed at in 1849 and 1852—takes its name from the villages of Bheria and Bisanpur, the latter being 0.4 of a mile to W., about 5 miles N.E. of the large village of Mudhoobunnee and 1¾ miles S.E. of the large village of Parihárpur Jabdi: thána Mudhoobunnee, pargana Háti, district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower of sun-dried bricks enclosing a central pillar of masonry 25½ feet in height, with markstones at top and bottom. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Bisanpur 85° 40′, mile 0.38; Karaia 184° 51′, miles 1.94; and Ramkhetari 323° 14′, miles 1.44.

Note.—In a few instances, the names of principal stations, occurring in the foregoing descriptions, are given by two methods of spelling distinguished from one another by the use of Roman and Italic type; as in III. Shaikhpura (Shekpura); the latter spelling is taken from the Alphabetical and Numerical lists which precede the descriptions, and which were printed in 1869; the spelling in Reman type is in accordance with the method suthorized by the Government and illustrated in lists of Indian proper names published in 1874 and subsequently. It will be seen that the two methods differ but slightly; notwithstanding where differences exist, both renderings are given, so as to remove all possible doubt us to the identity of a station. The method of spelling authorized by the Government, is hereafter exclusively adopted in the publication of this Series.

### PRINCIPAL TRIANGULATION. ADDENDUM TO DESCRIPTION OF STATIONS.

Note.—Consequent on modern alterations of district and other boundaries, the sites occupied by the stations are in some instances now included in civil divisions of territory which differ from the district, pargana, or village, recorded in the preceding descriptions of stations: a complete list of all the stations of the Series including a suitably modified statement of the altered subdivisions in question is accordingly given in the following table, and is derived chiefly from the annual reports, up to 1881, made by the Civil Officials to whose care the stations have been committed. The statement also gives present condition of certain of the stations; where no entry regarding present condition is made against a station it is to be assumed that the station when last reported on by the district Official was in good order.

The spelling of names is in accordance with that given in the lists of more important places published under the orders of Government whenever such names occur in the lists.

No. of Station	Local name	District	Pargana, &c.	Village in which the Station lies	Remarks on the Construction and Condition of the Station						
LVI	Bámani Hazáribágh P. Kodarma Bámani In 1867 a square protecting of masonry was built over the cular pillar on which the large theodolite stood and which carries the true mark-stone. The square pillar is 3 high, 28 inches square at base and 20 inches at top, and bears a sufficiently accurate mark for Topographica Revenue Survey purposes, so that it is unnecessary to refer to the mark-stone which thus remains concealed protected. A pyramidal pile of earth and stones, 7 feet square at base and 6 feet high, covers the protecting pi										
LIX	Ghoranji	Hazáribágh	P. Kharagdiha	Ghoranji	Ditto.						
I	Rheowa	,,	Thú. Gánwán	Fularia	Pillar injured and thoroughly repaired as reported in 1874.						
II	Khasmir	Monghyr	P. Gidhaur, Thú. Ja- mooce	Khasmir							
III	Shaikhpura	,,	P. Málda, Thá. Shaikh- pura	Shaikhpura							
IV	Bichwa	,,	P. Salemabad, Thá. Luc- keeserai	Bichwa							
v	Barhaia	"	P. Salemabad, Thá. Mo- kameh	Barhaia	Oue side of pillar fallen down as reported in 1873.						
VI	Matihári	,,	P. Balia, Thá. Begoo Serai	Matihári							
VII	Burj	,,	P. Malki, Thá. Tegra	Malti							

No. of Station	Local name	District	Pargana, &c.	Village in which the Station lies	Remarks on the Construction and Condition of the Station
VIII	Bandwar	Monghyr	P. Balia, Thá. Begoo Serai	Bandwár	
IX	Burj	,,	P. Malki, Thá. Tegra	Akaha	
x	Dihi	,,	P. Bhúsári, Thá. Begoo Serai	Dihi	
ХI	Saiár	Durbhunga	P. Kasma, Thá. Roserha	Saiár	Reported in 1875 as partly washed down, and only 16 feet high.
XII	Singhia	"	P. Kasma, Thá. Nagar- basti	Singhia	Reported in 1875 as partly fallen down, and 20 feet high.
XIII		"	P. Jákhar, Thá. Roserha	Dumra	Reported in 1875 as partly fallen down, and 18 feet high.
XIV		"	P. Hávi, Thá. Bahera	Sujanpur	Reported in 1875 as partly fallen down, and 17 feet high.
хv	Kokat	n	P. Aghára, Thá. Dur- bhunga	Kokat	Reported in 1875 as partly fallen down, and 12 feet high.
XVI	Paiktola	n	P. Gopálpur, Thá. Ba- hera	Paiktola	Reported in 1875 as partly fallen down, and only 12½ feet high.
XVII	Chotaipati	, ,,	P. Gopálpur, Thá. Dur- bhunga	Chotaipati	Reported in 1875 as partly fallen down, and 231 feet high.
XVIII	Harpur	"	P. Gopálpur, Thá. Mudhoobunnee	Harpur	Reported in 1875 as partly fallen down, and 24 feet high.
XCI	Chandarsanpur	,,	Thá. Benipati, P. Jarel	Chandarsanpur	
хсии	Simri	n	P. Háti, Thá. Mudhoo- bunnec	Simri	

Nors .- Stations XCI and XCIII appertain to the North-East Longitudinal Series.

P. stands for pargana and Thá. for thána.

J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

In charge of Computing Office.

September, 1882.

### PRINCIPAL TRIANGULATION. TRIANGLES.

No. of	Ob. U.	Spherical	Corrected Plane	Distance			
Triangle	Station	Excess	Angle	Log. feet	Feot	Miles	
		"	0 1 "				
1	Bámani, LVI Ghoranji, LIX Rheowa, I	1,53	63 13 0.81 59 30 47.36 57 16 11.83	5°1408665 5°1255310 5°1150653	138314.1 133515.3 130336.3	26·196 25·287 24·685	
2	Ghoranji, LIX Rheowa, I Ekgora, II	'94 '94 '95	50 45 12.95 52 3 8.61 77 11 38.44	5:0407892 5:0486478 5:1408665	109847.2 111853.0 138314.1	20 <sup>.</sup> 804 21 <sup>.</sup> 184 26 <sup>.</sup> 196	
3	Rheowa, I Ekgora, II Shaikhpura, III	1,00 1,01 1,01	73 59 38·35 56 37 2·00 49 23 19·65	5:1432936 5:0821584 5:0407892	139089·3 120825·5	26 <sup>1</sup> 343 22 <sup>1</sup> 884 20 <sup>1</sup> 804	
4	Ekgora, II Shaikhpura, III Bichwi, IV	·80 ·80 ·80	42 40 4.96 50 39 59.39 86 39 55.65	4:9750989 5:0324729 5:1432936	94427.6 107763.8 139089.3	17·884 20·410 26·343	
5	Shaikhpura, III Bichwi, IV Barhaia, V	'41 '41 '41	48 1 6.88 50 32 51.59 81 26 1.53	4 <sup>.</sup> 8511711 4 <sup>.</sup> 8676745 4 <sup>.</sup> 9750989	70985.7 73735.1 94427.6	13.444 13.965 17.884	
6	Bichwi, IV Barhaia, V Matiháni, VI	'32 '33 '33	51 11 28'91 67 31 40'19 61 16 50'90	4:7998520 4:8738815 4:8511711	63074·2 74796·5 70985·7	11'946 14'166 13'444	

Notes.—1. The values of the side are given in the same line with the opposite angle.

2. Stations (Bámani, LVI, and Ghoranji, LIX) appertain to the Calcutta Longitudinal Series of the South-East Quadrilateral.

No. of	Station	Spherical	Corrected Plane	Distance		
Triangle	Starton	Excess Angle		Log. feet	Feet	Miles
		,	. , "			
7	Barhaia, V Matibáni, VI Malti, VII	°24 °25 °25	57 26 3.01 58 8 26.71 64 25 30.28	4 <sup>,</sup> 7703460 4 <sup>,</sup> 7737204 4 <sup>,</sup> 7998520	58931.3 59391.0 63024.3	11.161 11.161 11.161
8	Matiháni, VI Malti, VII Bandwár, VIII	.19 .19	54 22 44'55 55 14 16'52 -70 22 58'93	4·7063451 4·7109362 4·7703460	· 50856·3 51396·8 58931·3	9.632 9.734 11.161
9	Malti, VII Bandwár, VIII Akaha, IX	.18 .18	62 57 33.09 58 9 2.12 58 53 24.79	4'7235036 4'7029122 4'7063451	52905'9 50455'9 50856'3	10.020 9.226 9.226
10	Bandwár, VIII Akaha, IX Dihi, X	.18 .18 .18	50 45 41.62 67 36 10.77 61 38 7.61	4·6680821 4·7449872 4·7235036	46567'4 55588'8 52905'9	8·820 10·528 10·020
11	Akaha, IX Dihl, X Saiár, XI	'16 '17 '16	57 6 33.62 68 6 42.58 54 46 43.80	4.6800247 4.7234036 4.6680821	47865 7 52893 7 46567 4	9.065 9.065
12	Dihi, X Saiár, XI Singhia, XII	·18 ·18	52 54 57'77 75 16 16'51 51 48 45'72	4·6864738 4·7700950 4·6800247	48581·8 58897·3 47865·7	9,500 11,122
13	Saiár, XI Singhia, XII Dumra, XIII	.18 .10	60 54 41 76 66 24 26 69 52 40 51 55	4 <sup>.</sup> 7274051 4 <sup>.</sup> 7480499 4 <sup>.</sup> 3864738	53383'3 55982'2 48581'8	6.501 10.603 10.110
14	Singhia, XII Dumra, XIII Sajanpura, XIV	.55 .55 .51	53 51 16.85 72 50 0.86 53 18 42.29	4 <sup>.</sup> 7304411 4 <sup>.</sup> 8034945 4 <sup>.</sup> 7274051	53757 <sup>.8</sup> 63605 <sup>.5</sup> 533 <sup>8</sup> 3 <sup>.</sup> 3	10.110 15.046 10.110
15	Dumra, XIII Sajanpura, XIV Basantpur, XV	22	56 56 5.06 70 18 37.67 52 45 17.27	4 <sup>.</sup> 7527691 4 <sup>.</sup> 8033344 4 <sup>.</sup> 7304411	56593.8 63582.0 53757.8	10'719 12'042 10'181
16	Sajanpura, XIV Basantpur, XV Achalpur, XVI	.19 .19	61 5 49 40 52 3 14 13 66 50 56 17	4.7314571 4.6860825 4.7527691	53883.7 48538.1 56593.8	10'205 9'193 10'719
17	Basantpur, XV Achalpur, XVI Chotaipati, XVII	'23 '23	67 53 5'94 59 39 40'32 52 27 13'74	4.7990719 4.7682971 4.7314571	53883.7 58653.9 58883.7	11.100 11.100
18	Achalpur, XVI Chotaipati, XVII Harpur, XVIII	.18 .18	53 31 47'16 45 21 8'38 81 7 4'46	4.799 <u>0719</u> 4.6564507 4.7096570	51245.6 45336.8 62961.1	9·706 8·587 11·924
19	Chotaipati, XVII Harpur, XVIII Chandarsanpur, XCI	'21 '21 '20	80 20 48·15 50 19 6·47 49 20 5·38	4·8234905 4·7159520 4·7096570	66602°5 51993°9 51245°6	9.847 9.706
20	Harpur, XVIII Chandarsanpur, XCI Bheria Bisanpur, XCIII	.19 .18	53 24 11.38 42 7 1.80 84 28 46.82	4.7301440 4.6520046 4.8234905	53721'0 44875'0 66602'5	10'174 8'499 12'614

Note .- Stations Chandarsanpur, XCI, and Bheria Bisanpur, XCIII appertain to the North-East Longitudinal Series.

November 1879.

J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

In charge of Computing Office.

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### NORTH PARASNATH MERIDIONAL SERIES.

### SECONDARY TRIANGULATION. TRIANGLES.

# PRINCIPAL-AUXILIARY STATIONS AND INTERSECTED POINTS.

Differences between the common sides of two triangles to stations and 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.

1)	9411		_			13	25 12	
olife	ooult,	Inch 24	-					
	Miles	18.279	94313 17.862	22.126	75486 14.297	22.126	75486 14.297 43575 8.253 96513 18.279	
Distance	Feet	96513	94313	116828 22.126 147239 27.886	75486	116828	75486 43575 96513	
<b>A</b>	Log. feet	53 6 28 + 984586 96513 18:279	51 24 6 4.974573	98 0 47 5.168024 147239 27.126 20 12 2 1.872881 27.736	4.877868	66 26 29 5.067546 116828 22.126	4.877868 4.639237 4.984586	
Corrected	Plane Angle	53 6 28	51 24 6	98 0 47	77 14 23	62 92 99	25 50 17 4.877868 25 50 17 4.639237 105 8 12 4.984586	
	Station	Matihani, VI Kaira Hill Mark (beliotrope)	Pirpahár h.s.	Bichwi, IV Matháni, VI Firnahár	, νΙ	Maira "	Kajra Hill Mark (heliotrope) Pirpahár Maira ",	
lo olgu	.oN gitT	24	ı 	22	26		27	
olito ba	7. Треоп	Inch 24	:	: :			2 2	
•	Miles	12.767	24.685	51850 9.820 69407 13.145 111853 21.184			94313 17.862 67058 12.700 74797 14.166	
Distance	Feet	67410	30336	850 407 853	3		4313 7058 4797	
			-	52			96,7	
	Log. feet	4.828728	3.115065 1	4.714746 51 4.841401 69 5.048648 111		1 E.D.	4.974573 9. 4.826449 6; 4.873881 7.	
Corrected	Ļ	30 42 52 4.828728 67410 12.767 50 13 52 5.006829 101445 10.213	2.115065			A SERIES.	83 9 4 4 974573 9, 44 54 19 4 826449 6, 4 873881 7,	
	1	Bámani, LVI 30 42 52 4 '828728 6 thoranii, LIX 50 13 52 5 '000520		Ghoranji, LIX 19 27 25 4 714746 51 Ekgora, II 26 28 49 4 841401 69 4 Amkali Hill Mark 5 704848 111	MONGHYR*	SECONDAM SERIES.	Bichwi, IV Matháni, VI Kajra Hill Mark (heliotrope)	

For the continuation of this triangulation see triangles No. 56 and following in the Synopsis of the Results of the North Malúnciu Meridional Series.
 Nores.—1. Names followed by Roman numerals are those of Principal Stations. Stations Dánani, LVI, and Ghoranji, LIX appertain to the Calcutta Longitudinal Series of the S.E. Quadrilateral.
 The values of the side are given in the sume line with the opposite angle.

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

November 1879.

### OF SURROUNDING STATIONS AND POINTS, AT PRINCIPAL, PRINCIPAL-AUXILIARY, AND SECONDARY STATIONS. AZIMUTHS

The following table contains, in the first column, the name of each Principal, Principal-Auxiliary, or Secondary Station, at which azimuths 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.

10.0V Bairing le giring sonntaib	20 19 19	19 18 17 17	10 11 12 10	15 14 13
uths of	268 4 37' 46 310 11 39' 44 359 31 45'02.	179 31 47 10 259 52 35 46 305 13 44 02 357 40 57 99	60 58 22 18 129 5 4 93 182 0 2 88 359 20 14 39	170 23 38.72 227 19 44.00 300 9 45.08 352 50 36.81
Name of station with szimuths of surrounding points	CHANDARSANPUR, XCI+ Bheria Bisanpur, XCIII† Harpur, XVIII Chotaipati, XVII	Свотаграт, XVII Chandarsanpur, XCI† Harpur, XVIII Achalpur, XVI Basautpur, XV	Drur, X Akaha, IX Saiár, XI Singhia, XII Bandwár, VIII	Dryna, XIII Basantpur, XV Sajanpura, XIV Singhia, XII Saiár, XI
No. oV Prinngle giving occupsib	ಬ್ರಾ	17 16 15 15		# ro o ro si 4
the of	36 24 32 98 190 0 47 27 247 26 50 52 314 58 31 04	177 41 9.45 245 34 15.62 297 37 30.24 350 22 47.73	3 40 12 75	135 2 24 07 186 13 53 30 238 1 3 269 22 57 357 49 35 62
Name of station with azimuths of surrounding points	Babara, V Shaikhpura, III Mahi, VII Matiháni, VI Bichwi, IV	BASANTPUR, XV Chotnipati, XVII Achalpur, XVI Sajanpura, XIV Dumra, XIII	BRERIA BISANPUR, XCIII† Harpur, XVIII Chandarsanpur, XCI† BIGHW, 1111	snaknpura, III Barhaia, V Mathain, VI Pirpahár Kajra Hill Mark (heliotrope) Ekgora, II
lo .oM griving olganist eonateib	16 17 18 16	9 11 10 9	21 1	8 8 9 10
ouths of	65 38 12 47 125 17 53 02 178 49 40 36 358 47 16 11	7 24 45 68 183 48 35 98 240 55 9 76 308 31 20 71	187 42 36 37 220 12 46 250 55 38 41	0 2 34°19 70 25 33°32 128 34 35°62 179 20 17°42
Name of station with azimuths surrounding points	Achaleve, XVI Basantpur, XV Chotapati, XVII Harpur, XVIII Sajanpura, XIV	Акапа, IX Matti, VII Saidr, XI Dihi, X Bandwár, VIII	Вляли, LVI• Rheora, I Binresar Hill Ghoranji, LIX•	Baxwar, VIII Mathin, VI Malti, VII Akaba, IX Dihi, X

lo .oV gaiving civing escaleth	11 13 12	14 15 16	ಟಗು 44 ಬ	12 12 13 14
	3 48 52 64 172 51 10 04 233 45 51 99 309 2 8 68	47 22 53 57 117 41 31 47 178 47 21 06 354 4 11 07	4 25 38 16 216 21 10 03 264 22 17 32 315 2 17 51	2 0 12 66 53 48 58 55 120 13 25 43 174 4 42 50
Name of station with azimuths of surrounding points	Satar, XI Akaha, IX Dumra, XIII Singhia, XII Dihi, X	SAJAPPURA, XIV Dumra, XIII Basantpur, XV Achalpur, XVI Singhia, XII	SHAIRHPURA, III Rheova, I Barhaia, V Bichwi, IV Ekgora, II	Strohla, XII Dihi, X Sahar, XI Dumra, XIII Sajanpura, XIV
No. od gaiving etgenist distance	7087	66 24 26 28 28	26 25 24	
hs of	10 1 35 58 187 24 15 07 250 21 48 34 305 36 5 05	6 14 31 °08 67 31 22 °31 125 39 49 °27 180 2 34 °01 304 32 32 321 20 12	11 8 27 36 58 44 58 10 47 88 22 50	7 43 57 38 184 24 55 42 258 24 34 78 310 27 44 33
Name of station with azimuths of surrounding points	Marri, VII Barhaia, V Akaha, IX Bandwar, VIII Matiháni, VI	Matthart, VI Bichwi, IV Bathai, V Matt, VII Bandwár, VIII Pripahar Mara Mara Mara	Puratan h.s. h.s. Maira Kajra Hill Mark (heliotrope) Bichwi, IV Matihani, VI	Rhrowa, I Bámani, LVI® Shaikhpura, III Ekgora, II Ghoranji, LIX®
No. oV triangle giving distance	2222	22 22 22 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	18 19 20 18	27 26 26
ths of	1 21 6 23 27 49 55 78 32 45 62 135 9 48 63 177 49 54 39	71 4 51'80 121 18 44 130 35 40'39 161 53 29	79 56 40 50 130 15 47 18 183 39 58 75 358 49 35 86	85 59 5 124 40 48 191 7 17
Name of station with azimuths of surrounding points	Ekgora, II Ghoranji, LIX. Ánkali Hill Mark Rlicova, II Shaikhpura, III Bichwi, IV	, w	TII XVII npur, XCI+ anpur, XCIII+ XVI	Marra he. Kajra Hill Mark (heliotrope) Mathani, VI Pírpahár

\* Of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series of the South-East Quadrilateral, † Of the North-East Longitudinal Series.

December 1879.

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

### 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.—A stands for Latitude North; L for Longitude East of Greenwich; H for Height of station in feet above mean sea level, if determined trigonometrically, H, for the Height when found by spirit leveling, and h for Height of station tower or pillar. The trigonometrical heights always refer to the upper mark-stone or to the upper surface of the pillar on which the theodolite stood: the spirit leveled heights refer to the points on which the leveling staff stood as indicated in footnotes. 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. The names in italics are those of the territories, states or districts in which the stations or points are situated.

Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.			tion, district, description, p-ordinates &c.	Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	
Abgil s. (Monghyr) bank.	Or Ganges River No. 256‡ s; on right		inges River No. 255 s; on right N. of village of the same name.	Bahádurnagar s (Monghyr) Or Gan bank, about 24 miles N. of Bahachauki vil	ges River No. 261 s; on right N.W. of Hemja, and 11 miles
λ L		λ L	25 16 10·56 86 17 11·85	λ L	25 19 17:39 86 23 27:26
Achalpur, (Fide page) A L H A	6-R.)  26 7 55.85  86 10 52.42  177  22  No. 16	Aunta House, (Patna) Paka. A L	25 23 21 85 59 56	Bámani, LVI*. (Fide page 3-R.)  L H h	24 26 34 23 85 48 32 58 1559 4
Akaha, IX (Vide page t λ L H h	5— <u>r.)</u> 25 36 1·44 86 4 28·26		onges River No. 243 s; on left e S.W. of Maheshpur village. 25 21 43 15 86 10 59 73	L H	25 30 34.85 86 12 0.11 139 16
Ámkali Hill Mark. (Hazárihájh) About 11 miles 8.E. of village of the same name, and 24 miles W. of Gúti village.  λ 24 44 28 04 L 86 6 52 94 No. 22		Bahachauki Tree (Monghyr) On t A L	e Flag. he high road to Patna. 25 17 52 86 23 39	the large village of G	o rock, about 21 miles N.E. of aunwa or Gúma. 24 39 21 86 0 23 No. 21

Of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series of the South-East Quadrilateral.
The elements of the stations apportaining to the portion of the Ganges River Triangulation which falls to the west of that included in this Series will be found in the Co-ordinate List of the Chendwar Meridional Series, and to the east in that of the North Maluncha Meridional Series. In the former the names of the stations are entered without their serial numbers: these will be found in a table following the Errata et Corrigenda.

Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.		
Barhnia, V. (Fide page 4-R.)	Bintoli s. (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 246 s; on right bank.	Dumra, XIII. (Vide page 5-R.)		
λ 25 18 6·45 L 86 1 24·54 H 140 h 20	λ 25 17 39 04 L 86 11 6 50	λ 25 53 54 44 L 86 3 50 42 H 167 h 18		
No. 5  Baro s. (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 229 s; about 1½ miles S.W. of Rájaura village.  \(\lambda \) 25 26 23 20 \(\L\) 86 1 58 95	Bisanpur s.  (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 244 s; on left bank, 0.2 of a mile W. of village of the same name and 0.3 of a mile S. of Ajaipur.  \[ \lambda 25 \ 19 \ 7^29 \] \[ L \ 86 \ 11 \ 34^91 \]	Dumri s. (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 238 s; on left bank, about 2½ miles W. of Bájii pur village.  \$\lambda\$ 25 23 49 54		
Basantpur, XV. (Tide page 6-R.)  \$\lambda  26  4  15.40 \\ \$L  86  1  54.05 \\ \$H_0  148.39* \\ \$h  22.42 \\ \$No. 15	Chanchal h.s.  (Hazdribágh)  \[ \lambda  24  29  45  94  45	L 86 9 27.67  Durbhunga Temple, (Durbhunga) Spire of centre dome; also called Nargauna.  λ 26 10 2.3 L 85 56 40.2		
Basilevpur House,  (Monghyr) Flagstaff on terrace.  \$\lambda\$ 25 23 14.5 \$\lambda\$ L 86 31 34.2  Bhág Chapra Factory.  (Monghyr) Flagstaff on top of the two-storied	Cliandarsanpur, XCI.† (Fide page 6-n.)  \( \lambda  26 22 30.86 \) \( \lambda  86  1 23.35 \) \( \lambda  20  \lambda  \	Ekhárpur s. (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 249 s; on S. const of a clar.  \$\lambda  25 \ 15 \ 0.09 \\ \$\lambda  86 \ 13 \ 27.37		
Bheria Bisanpur, XCIII.†  (Vide page 6-x.)  25 23 16 2  48 32 27 2  Bheria Bisanpur, XCIII.†  (Vide page 6-x.)  26 22 48 38  L 86 11 13 79	Chotaipati, XVII.  (Vide page 6—R.)  \( \lambda \)  L	Ekgora, II. (1'ide page 4-n.)  \$\lambda  24  52  2  35 \\ \$L  86  11  15  55 \\ \$H  1808 \\ \$h  \lambda  3 \\ \$No. 2		
h 26 No. 20  Bichwi, IV. (Vide page 4—R.) λ 25 9 49 15 L 86 10 31 17	Dakra Nála s. (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 268 s; on right bank of nálá of the same name, 0 9 of a mile N.W. of Hilimpur village, and 0 3 of a mile N. of the ghát.  \$\lambda\$ 25 20 26 45 \$\lambda\$ 86 30 16 37	Gangáprasád s.  (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 230 s; on left bank, opposite to Darynpur village.  \$\lambda  25  24  36 \cdot 53    86   47 \cdot 36 \end{arrange}\$  Ganges River Flag.		
H 321 h 1 No. 4	Dhanotala s.  (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 263 e; on right bank, about 1½ miles N. of Lagma village.  \[ \lambda  25  19  18  17  18  17  18  18  17  18	(Monghyr) At the entrance of the Situkund nála.  \$\lambda 25 24 8.8\$ \$\lambda 86 30 39.2\$		
(Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 228 81 about 2 miles 8. of Thákuri Chak village.  \$\lambda\$ \frac{25}{L} \frac{25}{86} \frac{48.72}{3.18.70}\$	L 86 26 17.29  Dihi, X. (Fide page 5-z.) 25 39 45.46	Ganges River, b Flagstaff.  (Monghyr) On N. coast of Gangáprasád char.  25 26 7  L 86 32 0		
Bindwara Temple, (Monghyr) Spiro.  25 20 52.3  L 86 31 6.4	L 86 11 53 09 H 163 h 8	Ganges River, c Flagstaff. (Monghyr) On N. coast of Gangaprasad char.  \$\lambda\$ 25 26 12  \$\lambda\$ L 86 32 37		

This height refers to the upper surface of the stone let into the ground floor of the tower. † Of the North-East Longitudinal Series.

Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.			tion, district, description, o-ordinates &c.	1	ion, district, description, -ordinates &c.
Ganges River, d (Monghyr) On N.	Flagstaff. coast of Gangáprasád char.	Kajra Hill Mar (Monghyr) About tion, 21 miles S. o miles N.W. of the	t 5 miles E. of Kajra railway sta- f Ramchandrapur village, and 1?	Malti, VII. (Vide page 5-R.)	
λ	25 26 10		0, "	λ	25 27 45.81
L	86 33 22	λ L	25 9 55·81 86 22 41·10	L H h	86 3 17·23 146 20
Ganges River, Ju (Monghyr) On N. mile S.W. of Sapur	inction Flagstaff. W. corner of a char, about } a	н	1444 No. 23		No. 7
λ	25 20 18	T7		Matiháni, VI.	1
L	86 22 45	λ	nges River No. 237 s; on left bank	I Wide mage 4 - >	25 22 5·71 86 11 59·69
Ganges River, M (Monghyr) On a b	eacon rock.	<b>L</b>	86 8 2.81	H	149 19
L L	25 22 18 86 29 5	ι λ	ges River No. 234 s; on right bank 25 23 43 09	·	No. 6
Ganges River, M (Monghyr) On a b	peacon rock.	L	86 4 51 96		corner of a paka house.
L L	25 22 6 86 29 17	Katalúpur s. (Monghyr) Or G bank, about 11 mil	anges River No. 259 s; on right es N.W. of Bahachauki villago. 25 18 28 41	$\mathbf{L}$	25 14 24·8 86 11 4·2
Ganges River, M		Ĺ	86 22 15.81	Monghyr Fort, (Monghyr) S.W.	
r L	25 22 1 <b>3</b> 86 29 6	Khágaria Temp (Monghyr) In a	le. large basar on the Little Gunduk	L L	25 22 30·9 86 30 22·6
Ghoranji, LIX.†		L L	25 30 0·3 86 30 34·9	Monghyr, House (Monghyr) Shah above the Protestan	Hasan Áli's house on the hill
λ L H λ	24 33 34 54 86 10 46 97 1984	Mahendrapur (Patna) Or Gang about 1 mile E. of	es River No. 231 s; on right bank	λ T	25 22 50·3 86 30 24·2
	No. 1	L L	25 22 34·63 86 1 47·92	Monghyr, House (Monghyr) Flagste	e No. 2. off on the terrace of Karamchau- l, north corner of fort, formerly
bank, about § a. m and 1§ miles W. of λ	inges River No. 257 s; on right ile N.E. of Haibatganj temple, Mendenichauki village. 25 17 9°06	(Monghyr) On a of Karnili, 7 miles and 7 miles N.W.	range of hills, about 14 miles S.E. S.E. of Dharhara railway station, of Khargpur police station; par-	the residence of Wo	25 23 6.9 86 30 40.0
L	86 20 14.34	gana Khargpur. λ L Η	25 10 26·24 86 30 34·26	Monghyr, Rajgh (Monghyr) Flagst	aff.
Haibatganj Tem (Μοπηλυν) Centro λ	sepire. 25 16 49.2		1 5 2 8 Nos. 26, 27	Ĺ	25 23 6.9 86 30 20.7
L	86 19 57.3	Málipur House (Monghyr) Tiled λ	house. 25 24 19.8	bank, 0.2 of a mile 8	inges River No. 260 s; on left.
Harpur, XVIII. ( <i>Vide page</i> 6 <sub>R.)</sub>	) 26 15 24 81	L	86 3 49 8	$\mathbf{L}$	25 19 50°30 86 21 30°74
L H.	86 10 42 23 163 21 ‡	close to and S. of		bank, about 11 mile	inges River No. 266 s1 on right s N. of village of the same name.
, "	29.67 No. 18	L L	25 24 13·19 86 3 53·34	L L	25 20 18·64 86 28 13·04

<sup>†</sup> Of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series of the South-East Quadrilateral. 
‡ This height refers to the upper surface of the stone let into the ground floor of the tower.

		1		
Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.		
Parida No. 2 s.  (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 265 s.; on left bank, about \(\frac{1}{2}\) a mile S. of Ismáilganj village.	o ' "	Sanáha s.  (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 251 s.; on a char, about } a mile S.W. of Bintoli village.		
λ 25 22 22·32 L 86 27 17·67	λ 25 23 57·11 L 86 7 23·54	λ 25 15 31·56 L 86 14 45·77		
Parora Factory. (Monghyr) Tree flag. 25 22 57 1	Rámnáthpur s. (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 258 s.; on left bank, about 1 mile S. of village of the same name.    \( \lambda \) 25 18 21 30   L 86 18 41 51	Sápur s. (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 262 s.; on left bank, about 4 miles S.W. of Shamsherpur village.  \$\lambda 25 20 44.67\$		
L 86 25 32.0	Rheowa, I. (Vide page 4—R.)	L 86 22 59·88   Sardátala s.		
(Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 264 s.; on left bank, about 14 miles S. of Parora factory, and 1 mile S.W. of Shameherpur village.  \$\lambda 25 21 56.94\$	λ 24 48 24 98 L 85 51 47 00 H 1672 h 1	(Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 267 s.; on left bank, 0.5 of a mile E. of village of the same name.  \$\lambda  25 23 38.42\$ \$\limbda  15.07\$		
L 86 25 43·68	No. 1 Rúpaspur s.	Shaikhpura, III. (Fide page 4—p.)		
Patuha s,  (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 247 s.; on a char, about 3½ miles W. of Bintoli village, and 1½ miles N.E. of Alipur village on the other side of the river.	(Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 235 s.; on lest bank.  \$\lambda 25 25 \cdot 0.39\$ \$\lambda 11.08\$	L 85 53 28 24 H 663		
λ 25 16 0·56 L 86 11 56·58	Sadhar s.  (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 242 s.; on left bank, close to and N.W. of village of the same name.  \( \lambda \) 25 22 38.40	No. 3 Siáma No. 1 s.		
Piri Temple, (Durdhunga) Spire, on ghát.	L 86 10 33.08 Saiár, XI.	(Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 239 s.; on right bank, about 1 mile E. of village of the same name.  \$\lambda  25  19  38  97\$		
λ 26 6 48·2 L 86 0 37·1	(Vide page 5-2.)  \$\lambda   25 44 44\cdot 23 \\ \$\lambda  86  5\cdot \cdot 70 \end{array}\$	L 86 10 41 47 Siáma No. 2 s.		
Pírpahár h.s. (Monghyr) On the summit of a high hill on right bank of the Sítakund nála, and about 3 miles E. of Monghyr town.	H 160 h 20 No. 11	(Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 240 s.; on right bank, about 1 mile N.E. of village of the same name.  \$\lambda  25  21  16  16  16       15  35  \		
λ 25 22 39 95 L 86 33 13 05 H <sub>a</sub> 333 63* Nos. 24, 25	Saidpur s. (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 245 s.; on N.W. corner of a char.  \$\lambda\$ 25 17 25.05 \$\ldot\$ L 86 11 57.86	Siáma No. 3 s.  (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 241 s.; on right bank, about 2\frac{1}{2} miles N.W. by N. of Siáma No. 2 s.  \[ \lambda  25 23 8 85 \\ \L 86 8 57 48 \]		
Raghunáthpur s. (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 269† s.; on left bank, about 14 miles N. of Sálgránui villago.  \[ \lambda  25 26 40.79 \] \[ \lambda  86 29 11.27 \]	Sajanpura, XIV. ( <i>Vide page</i> 5- <i>R</i> .)  \$\frac{\lambda}{L} & 25 59 55 \cdot 18 \\ \$L & 86 11 3 \cdot 67 \\ \$H & 162 \\ \$h & 22 \\ \$\frac{\lambda}{2}{2} & \text{2} \\ \$\frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{2} \\ \$\la	Simária s.  (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 232 s.; on left bank, about 14 miles W. of Málipur village.  \$\lambda\$ 25 24 10 56  \$\lambda\$ 86 2 41 84		
Rúhatpur s.  (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 250 s.; on right bank, about 1½ miles N.E. of village of the same name.  \[ \lambda \frac{25}{L}  \text{14}  27  58 \]  L 86 13 55 50	No. 14  Samo No. 1 s.  (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 253 s.; on E. bank of a char opposite to Súrajgarh, and about 14 miles N.E. of Bintoli village.  \$\lambda\$ 25 16 14.87	Singhia, XII.  (Vide page 5-R.)  \[ \lambda  25 \ 49 \ 28.51 \]  L 86 12 15.60  H 156		
Rámchandrapur s.  (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 248 s.; on right bank, about \( \frac{1}{2} \) a mile N. of village of the same name, and \( \frac{1}{2} \) of a mile E. of Alipur village.	L 86 16 9.22  Samo No. 2 s. (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 254 s.; on left bank, about 21 miles S.W. of Ramnathpur village.	h 25 No. 12 Súrajgarh Mosque No. 1, (Monghyr) Spire, S. of town.		
λ 25 14 47 34 L 86 11 36 86	λ 25 17 23 32 L 86 17 26 58	λ 25 15 7.0 L 86 15 50.7		

This height refers to surface of upper mark-stone. † The continuation of this triangulation will be found in the Co-ordinate List of the North Maluncha

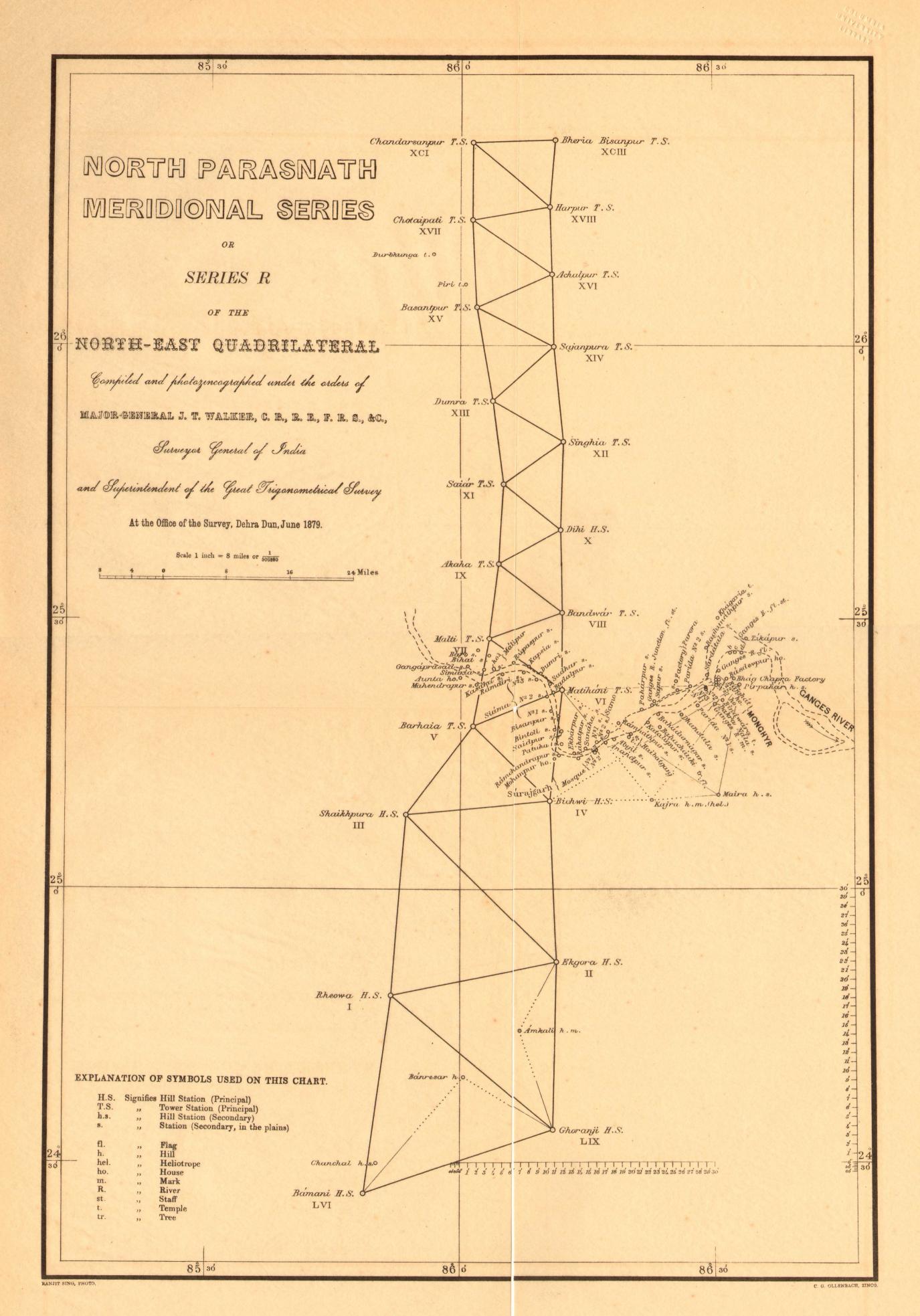
### NORTH PARASNATH MERIDIONAL SERIES.

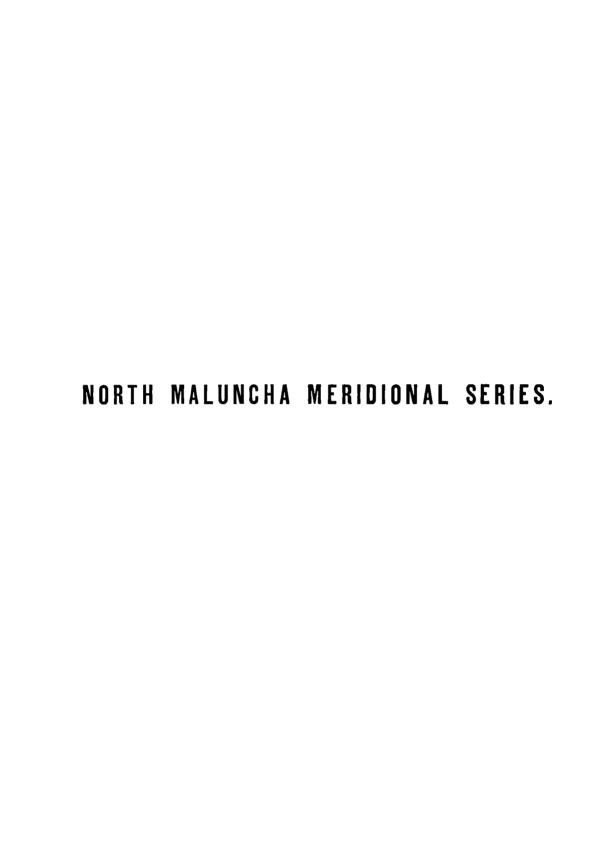
Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.
Súrajgarh Mosque No. 2, (Monghyr) Centre spiro.	. Súrajgarh s. (Μουρλην) Or Ganges River No. 252 s.; on right bank. ο , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Tikapur s.  (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 270 s.; on left bank 03 of a mile W. of village of the same name.  \( \lambda \)  \(

January 1880.

J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

In charge of Computing Office.





### NORTH MALUNCHA MERIDIONAL SERIES-(LONG. 87° 8').

### INTRODUCTION.

In 1843 the Surveyor General directed the survey party under Lieut. Renny, which had recently completed the northern section of the Budhon Series, to commence a chain of meridional triangles at the station of Malúncha, of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series, and carry it northwards up to the Nepal boundary.

Thus was commenced, under the orders of Colonel Everest, to be carried out under those of Colonel Waugh-who succeeded to the Surveyor Generalship in December 1843-the North Malúncha Series, which is the tenth in order, reckoning eastwards from the Great Arc. of the meridional chains of triangles included in the North-East Quadrilateral. from the side Durgapur-Maluncha (LXII-LXIV) of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series, and is now held to close at the stations Ramnagar-Manula (CVII-CVIII) of the North-East Longitudinal Series. For about three-fourths of its course the triangulation is disposed as a double chain consisting of two heptagons and a hexagon, the remainder consisting of a chain of six single triangles; the whole covers a meridional distance of 156 miles. For the first 90 miles the Series is carried over the hilly tract now known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and over the southern portion of the districts of Bhágalpur and Monghyr; all the stations up to x are thus on hills, the view from which being uninterrupted admitted of the sides of the triangles for this portion ranging from  $17\frac{1}{3}$  to 35 miles, and giving an average side-length of 26 miles. The Series then descended into the valley of the Ganges, where natural elevations being no longer available, recourse was had to towers, of which thirteen—averaging 23 feet in height—had to be built. In this portion the side-lengths were gradually reduced till they attained an average length of 11 miles, which experience has shown to be the best for a perfectly level country.

The party was constituted as is detailed in the margin. It was furnished with Cary's

### Season 1843-44.

### PERSONNEL.

Lieut. T. Renny, Bengal Engineers, 1st Assistant. Mr. R. Clarkson, Schior 1st Class Sub-Assistant. W. C. Rossenrode. 2nd

", W. C. Rossenrode, 2nd " ", A. C. Olliver,\* 2nd " ", C. R. Webb,\* 3rd ", ", ",

\* Joined in February 1844.

15-inch theodolite which will be found described at page 71 of the Appendices to Vol. II. Marching from the Surveyor General's Head Quarters in Dehra Dún, on 1st October 1843, it proceeded by the usual marches to the scene of its operations, and arrived at its first station, Durgapur, on the 7th January. The time occupied on this lengthened march was utilized in bringing up the General Report

and duplicate records of the recently completed Budhon Series. While on the march, Lieutenant Renny was directed to join the army \* then proceeding to Gwalior under the command of Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough. He accordingly handed over the charge of the party to Mr. Clarkson in whose hands it remained till Lieutenant Renny's return on the 27th March. The stations of Durgapur and Malúncha having been found in good preservation, Mr. Clarkson lost no time in reconnoitering the country to the north; and as this tract abounded with eminences it proved so favorable for the operations that before the end of the month five stations had been selected, and platforms built and approximate angles measured at them. After selecting another station, and thus completing the first figure, Mr. Clarkson returned to begin observing final angles. By the 2nd of March the horizontal and vertical angles were measured at the two base-stations (Durgapur and Malúncha), while the approximate party under Mr. Rossenrode which had been detached towards the end of February reported the selection of one station of the Bharam (VII) heptagon. The next month proved unfavorable for the party: for Mr. Clarkson was unable to do more than complete the angles at Gháti (11) and proceed to Phuljuri (1) where, after nearly three weeks' stay, Lieutenant Renny found him still unable to finish all the necessary observations, partly from the unfavorableness of the weather, and partly from the successive detachments of signallers at Mahuagarhi (vi) being repeatedly struck down with dysentery contracted through having to use water from tanks or stagnant pools in the neighbourhood. Mr. Rossenrode and his assistant were equally unfortunate, for about the middle of March while reconnoitering the country to the north of the side IV-v they were both prostrated with a malarious fever, which it was believed they had contracted at the very station (vi) which had proved so disastrous to the signalling party; this compelled them to seek medical aid at Bhágalpur. Lieutenant Renny on his arrival sent off Mr. Clarkson to continue the selection of stations, and proceeded to Malúncha to take the requisite initial azimuth observations there; these he completed by the 11th April. Advancing to Sathor (III), he had hardly commenced work there when his entire establishment was disabled by jungle-fever, and several of his signallers died; thus he had no alternative but to close work in this malarious part of the country and move off as rapidly as practicable to more open and healthy ground. He accordingly marched to Bhágalpur where he established a depôt for the sick, and left his large theodolite, with the intention of devoting his remaining resources to the selection of stations. By the end of May, the Series was laid out to the side Maisláka-Pureni (xvi-xvii),—the sites of the stations having been fixed by ray-trace traverses. This part of the work required considerable care in the selection of sites, as the country for 30 miles immediately north of the Ganges was subject to annual inundations during the rains, in consequence of which it was necessary to locate the stations on sites where they would stand well above the level of the highest inundation. On the 1st of June Lieutenant Renny handed over charge of the party to Mr. Clarkson and proceeded to Europe on furlough. The latter officer kept the field for another month, engaged on secondary operations along the Ganges, and then returned to recess quarters at Monghyr.

<sup>\*</sup> Licutenant Renny was appointed Brigade Major of Engineers. He was present at the battle of Maharájpur (29th December 1843), and for his services on that occasion was honourably mentioned in General Orders.

Season 1844-45.

PERSONNEL.

Senior 1st Class Sub-Asst. Mr. R. Clarkson, W. C. Rossenrode, Junior 1st " 3rd ,, C. R. Webb,

The party took the field on the 11th of October, and started for Bhagalpur to make arrangements for the construction of the towers which were to be built at Pírdauri (x1) and Barári (x11). The Surveyor General having Troughton and Simms' 18-inch theodolite No. 2 (for a description of which see pages 65 and 66 of the Appendices to Vol. II) available for a short time, lent

it temporarily to the Maluncha Series in place of the 15-inch by Cary, of which both Lieutenant Renny and Mr. Clarkson had complained that it was deficient in telescopic power.

The mark-stone at the hill station of Satbor (III) was found to have been removed by the country people since the station was last visited; thus and because of the prevalence of hazy weather and sickness in his camp, Mr. Clarkson was only able by the end of December to complete the measurement of the angles at that station. Mr. Rossenrode had in the meanwhile built the required platforms at the hill stations of the Bháram polygon, and a 32-foot tower at XII. January proved unfavorable for the observations, for owing to the hazy weather and the length of the rays Mr. Clarkson was unable to do more than complete the horizontal and vertical angles at Phuljuri (1); but the tower-building was advanced by the completion of the towers at XI and XIII. The haze cleared off early in February, and Mr. Clarkson having disposed of the observations at Deoli (IV) by the 10th repaired to Bháram (VII) so as to secure the observations there on the very long rays at least before hazy weather should again overtake him. By the 20th of March he was able to complete the observations at VII, v and VI. The 18-inch theodolite being now required elsewhere (on the Chendwar Meridional Series), the 15-inch by Cary was again resumed, and with it all the remaining angles on this Series were measured. Proceeding in succession to the stations II (where the vertical angles to the northern stations had to be re-measured) VIII, X, XI, XII, and IX, Mr. Clarkson succeeded by the first week of June in completing all the observations south of the side Pírdauri-Barári (xI-XII). The rains had now set in, he therefore moved into recess quarters at Monghyr where he arrived on the 23rd. By this time the towers at xiv, xv, and xvI had been built by Mr. Rossenrode, the four rays immediately to the north of the Ganges cleared, and the country reconnoitered for some distance beyond the side Maisláka-Pureni (XVI-XVII). The progress thus made in two seasons was considered highly gratifying by the Surveyor General; and the Government of India in acknowledging his report of the operations were pleased to record their appreciation in the following terms, "The result of their respective exertions, under difficulties so trying and unflinchingly sustained, is creditable in the highest degree to Captain Renny and Mr. Clarkson."

In September 1845 Mr. Clarkson was transferred to the East Coast Series, and Lieu-

Season 1845-46.

PERSONNEL.

Licutenant Reginald Walker, Bengal Engineers, 2nd Assistant.

Mr. G. R. Terry, 1st Class Sub-Assistant.

W. C. Rossenrode, 1st ,, " " C. R. Webb, 3rd "

tenant R. Walker was appointed to the charge of the North Maluncha Series. The party was further strengthened by the appointment of Mr. Terry. Leaving recess quarters about the 10th of October, Lieutenant Walker determined upon devoting his entire resources during the earlier part of the field season to tower-building and tracing and clear-

ing rays. Thus by the end of the year he was able to report the raising of the towers at XIII. xiv, and xv by 10, 5, and 8 feet respectively, and the completion of the tower-building up to the side Dighi-Mohania (xx-xxi), postponing the ray-tracing and clearing within the limits of the Benádi (XIII) polygon owing to the flooded state of the country. The effects, however, of the inundations were severely felt further north, and very great sickness prevailed in camp till the end of January. Several of the best men of the native establishment died, causing considerable anxiety from the fear of a want of trained signallers. On the day the party crossed the Daus river no less than twenty-two men as well as two of the Sub-Assistants fell ill. Pushing on with the same class of operations, during January the Series was brought up to the Nepal boundary and a triangulation was carried westwards over a portion of the north connecting chains now known as the North-East Longitudinal Series. On receiving an approximate plan of the triangulation as thus laid out, the Surveyor General suggested taking advantage of the bend in the Series, to construct, at a very small additional cost of time. money and labour, another station south-west of the bend so as to convert the seven triangles of the westward continuation into a double polygon of ten symmetrical triangles. The station of Latona (CIII of the N. E. Longitudinal Series) was accordingly selected. After sufficiently advancing the tower-building and ray-clearing, Lieutenant Walker returned southwards to take up the observations.

The progress made during March and April was very slow owing to the length of the sides in the Benádi polygon and the unfavorable state of the weather. The high westerly winds raised clouds of dust and sand which at times obscured the atmosphere so as to render it impossible to distinguish objects even at short distances. The heat too was excessive, the thermometer in the office tent standing at 110° for weeks together. A few breaks in the hot winds enabled Lieutenant Walker to get on by degrees; and one, which occurred most opportunely at the precise time required, enabled him to get a complete set of circumpolar star observations for azimuth at Sirkanda (xv). The want of a sufficient number of lampmen aggravated Lieutenant Walker's difficulties at this time, for he was obliged to send the same men from station to station, and was thus much retarded. The bad weather lasted till the end of April, when easterly winds having begun to blow, a favourable change took place, enabling Lieutenant Walker to finish the observations at the stations at to avii by the 4th May. There still lay before him a considerable amount of observing, but the sides now were shorter and consequently more favorable for the observations. The near prospect of the rains necessitated vigorous action to make the most of what remained of the season for field work. Thus in the short period of four weeks he took observations at 14 stations, at which he completed the measurement of 42 principal angles, marching a distance of about 160 miles in proceeding from station to station; this achievement is almost without a parallel in the history of the Indian Survey. The operations for the season closed on the 1st of June at Manula (CVIII of the North-East Longitudinal Series) just before the setting in of the regular rains. The party immediately started for recess quarters at Darjeeling and arrived there on the 15th of June. The success achieved by Lieutenant Reginald Walker, under very considerable disadvantages, was highly commended by the Surveyor General and approved by the Government.

On the completion of the Simultaneous Reduction of the North-East Quadrilateral it was found that the errors which had actually been dispersed over the North Malúncha Series, between the origin Durgapur-Malúncha and terminus Rámnagar-Manula, were as follow:—

In Logarithm of the latter side - o '000,0174,0 = 2.5 inches per mile.

,, Azimuth ,, — 2":036 ,, Latitude of Manula — 0 126 ,, Longitude ,, — 0 056

The trigonometrical heights were checked at three points in subsequent years by connection with the Spirit-Levelling Operations of this Survey, see page  $47_{-8}$  [of Vol. VIII]. The sections into which the Series has thus been divided exhibit the following errors:—In the southern section, ending at xII, the cumulative error was found to be  $-4^{\circ}2$  feet; in the next section, ending at xX, it amounted to +6 feet; in the remaining section it was  $-2^{\circ}8$  feet. These errors were dispersed in the manner indicated at page 41 of Part I of Vol. VII.

### Secondary Triangulation.

The secondary triangulation accomplished in connection with this Series was chiefly executed by the measurement—with the large theodolites—of the angles at the principal stations between the surrounding secondary stations and other prominent objects in the hill tracts to the south of the Ganges, and by the measurement—with a 12-inch theodolite—of the angles at the secondary stations which were required for combination with the former, in order to complete the secondary and minor triangles. This work was carried on during the seasons 1843-45 pari passá with the principal triangulation. The requisite numerical details of angles and side-lengths, and of latitudes, longitudes, and azimuths are given in the Synoptical Volume for this Series, both for the secondary stations and for the 'intersected' but unvisited points.

In addition to the above, the results of the following chains of secondary triangulation appear either in whole or in part in the Synoptical Volume of this Series.

The Ganges River Survey.—This was executed by Mr. Clarkson in June 1844, with a 12-inch theodolite. It emanated from Barári (xII) principal station and following the course of the river, which it lays down for a distance of about 20 miles, closed on the station of Pírdauri (xI). This triangulation has been adjusted between the finally determined position-values of these two stations. The course of the river westwards of Pírdauri and extending to Monghyr, was executed by Mr. J. M. Dunlop, 2nd Class Sub-Assistant, in October 1850, with a 12-inch theodolite, as a part of the operations of the North Párasnáth Meridional Series. This has been fitted in between the position-values of Pírdauri (xI) and Pírpahár h.s. fixed by the Monghyr Secondary Series (see next page); and the portion of it for about 20 miles along the river is exhibited in the Synoptical Volume of the North Malúncha Series, the remainder being given in that of the North Párasnáth Series.

The Purneah Series.—In April and May 1849, Mr. J. O. Nicolson, 1st Class Sub-Assistant, was directed to fix the position of Purneah. He accordingly carried a series of triangles—with a 12-inch theodolite—from the side Barára-Mohania (XIX-XXI) eastwards, and determined the positions of several permanent buildings in and near the town.

As the stations both of this Series and of the Ganges River Survey were not permanently marked and are now not forthcoming, the usual data of the triangles are not given, but merely the latitudes and longitudes of the stations and of the temples and other permanent points of which the positions were determined.

The Monghyr Series.—This was executed in 1851-52—chiefly by Mr. J. O. Nicolson, Civil 2nd Assistant, Survey of India, with a 24-inch theodolite—as a chain of first class secondary triangles designed primarily to furnish bases for connecting Monghyr with the principal triangulation of the North Párasnáth Series from the side Bichwi-Matiháni (1v-v1) of which it emanated. It was then continued eastwards till it closed on the side Sakma-Pírdauri (x-x1) of the North Malúncha Series. The triangulation has been adjusted between the final position-values of these two sides, and the portion of it to the west of the side Maira-Pírpahár will be found in the Synoptical Volume of the North Párasnáth Series.

March 1882.

C. WOOD.

Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STATIONS.

Barára	•	•	•	•	XIX.	Malúncha (of Calcutta Longitudine	al Serics)		•		LXIV.
Barári	•	•	•	•	XII.	Manúla		•			CVIII.
Barkop					IX.	(of North-East Longitud	linal Scr	ies).	•	•	0 1 1111
Benádi	•			•	хш.	Máwágarhi	•	•	•	•	VI.
Bháram					VII.	Mohánía	•			•	XXI.
Deoli					IV.	Phúljori	•		•		I.
Dighi					XX.	Pirdáori	•		•		XI.
Durgápúr					LXΠ.	Púreni					XVII.
(of Calculta Longitudina	d Scries).					Rámnagar			_		суп.
<b>Gá</b> do					VIII.	(of North-East Longitud	linal Ser	ics).	•	•	0111.
Gangúra					XVIII.	Rangsár	•			•	V.
Gháti					11.	Sakma		•			X.
Jargáon					XIV.	Satbor	•		•		ш.
Maisláka					XVI.	Sirkanda			•		xv.

### NUMERICAL LIST OF STATIONS.

ГХП	•		of C	alcutta :	Durgápúr. Longitudinal Series).	XII			•		Barári.
LXIV					Malúncha.	XIII	•	•	•		Benádi.
			(of C	alcutta :	Longitudinal Series).	XIV	•				Jargáon.
I	•	•	•	•	Phúljori.	XV					Sirkanda.
II	•	•	•		Gháti.	XVI					Maisláka.
III		•		•	Satbor.	XVII		-	•	•	
<b>JV</b>					Deoli.		•	•	•	•	Púreni.
					!	XVIII	•	•	•	•	Gangúra.
V	•	•	•	•	Rangsár.	XIX			•		Barára.
VI	•	•	•	•	Máwágarhi.	XX					Dighi.
VII				•	Bháram.	XXI		-	•	·	Mohánía.
vm					Gádo.		•	•	•	•	Monania.
4111	•	•	•	•		CVII	•		(.C.N	1. To	Rámnagar.
IX	•		٠	•	Barkop.				(or Mon	n-Tust	Longitudinal Series).
x					Sakma.	CVIII	•	•	(of Nor	th-East	Manúla. Longitudinal Series).
XI		•			Pirdáori.						

### DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL STATIONS.

The 10 southernmost of the 21 Principal Stations of this Series are situated on hills and with two exceptions consist of platforms, for the observatory tent to rest on, in general built round a solid pillar or round a projecting rock. The former have the usual marks, viz., a circle and centre, both at top and bottom: the latter have only one mark on the rock in sitú. The exceptions are Station VIII, about which no information is forthcoming, and Station IX which is on a large rock having a portion levelled for the instrument to stand on. The remaining stations of the series are in the plains, and artificial elevations had to be constructed to overlook the curvature of the earth. These consisted of solid towers, either circular or square, built of sun-dried bricks, from 20 to 24 feet in diameter at base and 18 feet at top, with a central pillar of masonry carrying marks at top and bottom and also intermediately. An external staircase built round the tower gave access to the top.

The following descriptions have been compiled from those given in the MS. General Report and other original records of this Scries, supplemented in respect to the neighbouring villages, &c., by information obtained from the Revenue and Topographical Survey Maps of the country traversed. The information as to the local sub-divisions in which the several stations occur has been derived from the latest Annual Reports received from the District Officers to whose charge the stations have been committed.

LXII.—(Of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series). Durgapur (Durgápúr) Hill Station, lat. 23° 50′, long. 86° 49′—observed at in 1829, 1844 and 1867—is on an isolated hill, about 1½ miles W. of the Barákar river and 6½ miles N. by W. of the Barákar bridge on the Grand Trunk Road: thána Nirsha, pargana Pándra, district Manbhoom.

The pillar is solid and contains two marks, the upper 2.00 feet above the lower which is engraved on the rock in sitü, having been placed there in 1829. This station was visited in 1844 for the purpose of originating the North Malúncha Meridional Series when the mark on the rock was the only one found and employed. When again visited in 1867, a second mark is stated to have been met with 2 feet above the one on the rock and a new pillar was built to that height. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Pándra S.W., miles  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; Raghunáthpur E., mile 1; Ubchoria W., miles  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

LXIV.—(Of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series). Malúncha Hill Station, lat. 23° 54′, long. 87° 8′—observed at in 1829, 1844 and 1867-68—is on a high, round-topped, isolated hill, about 8 miles N. by W. of the large village of Alzalpur: táluk Kendowal, pargana Kundahitkareya, district Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The pillar is solid. This station was visited in 1844 for the purpose of originating the North Malúncha Meridional Series when the mark was found to be on a huge rock rising about 4 feet above the surface of the hill. Mr. Taylor used this station for latitude observations during 1864-65, and built a small masonry pillar round the original mark with a triangular aperture and an observatory over the station. In April 1867, Mr. Keelau in revising the Calcutta Longitudinal Series filled up the aperture, placed a mark-stone flush with the floor of the observatory, 1 foot above the original mark, built a pillar 4:00 feet high above the floor and inserted a mark-stone in its summit in the normal of those below. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Siris Kundi S., miles 3; Pakoria N.E., miles 2; Sagaria E.S.E., miles 4; Garjora N.E. by E., miles 8.

I. Phuljuri (*Phúljori*) Hill Station, lat. 24° 14′, long. 86° 58′—observed at in 1844-45—is on the summit of a detached hill rising some 1,600 feet above the surrounding plain, about 5 miles W. of the large village of Sárath a little E. of the Adjai river: tahsíl Bámangaon, pargana Deoghur, district Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The station consists of a solid platform and contains two marks, the upper 4.67 feet above the lower which is engraved on the rock in sitd. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Barkarna S.W., miles 4; Bhauradi E.N.E., miles 3½; Barankodi S.S.E., miles 4.

II. Gháti Hill Station, lat. 24° 3′, long. 86° 37′—observed at in 1844—is on a low range of sand-stone hills, about 8 miles S.W. of the Railway Station of Kharmátar on the Chord Line and some  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. of the Barákar river: táluk Gháti, district Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The station consists of a platform enclosing a central isolated pillar of masonry 6 feet in height and 3·17 feet in diameter, having a mark-stone at its top and another 5·58 feet below which is engraved on the rock in sitü. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Saharpur W.N.W., miles 3; Koridi E. by S., miles 3; Simra S. by W., miles 3.

III. Satbor, locally known as Mankheri, Hill Station, lat.  $24^{\circ}$  6', long.  $87^{\circ}$  20'—observed at in 1844—is situated on the highest peak of a range of hills running nearly east and west, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. of the high road from Soory to Nya Doomka and 7 miles S. by E. of the large village of Kumrabad on the left bank of the Mayurákhi or Mayúr river: pargana Muhammadabad, district Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The station consists of a platform enclosing a central isolated pillar of masonry, having a mark-stone at top and another 1.83 feet below which is engraved on the solid rock. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Taroni S.S.W., miles 2; Sundardi N.W., miles  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; Dhajapára (on the high road) N.E. by E., miles  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

IV. Deoli Hill Station, lat. 24° 31′, long. 86° 38′—observed at in 1845—is situated on the summit of a high hill, about 7 miles W. by N. of the well known town of Deoghur and 3½ miles S.W. of the Railway Station of Baidya Náth on the Chord Line: tahsíl Rohini, sub-division Deoghur, district Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The station consists of a platform with one mark engraved on the solid rock. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Rohini (immediately east of the Railway) S.E., miles  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; Damarkuri (on the right bank of the Adjai river) S., miles 3; Bhagwánpur W.S.W., miles  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

V. Rangsár, locally known as Bhurbhuri, Hill Station, lat. 24° 39′, long. 87° 5′—observed at in 1845—is on the highest peak of a small range of hills, about 1 mile E. of the well known village of Sangagotia and 5 miles N.W. by N. of that of Kasdiha on the high road to Soory: thána Bánka, pargana Chándwa, district Bhágalpur.

The station is denoted by a mark on the rock in sith surrounded by a platform 3 feet high. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Dumri N.W., miles 3; Mohani E., miles 2; Bishanpur N. by E., miles  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

VI. Mahuagarhi (*Máwágarhi*), locally known as Makha, Hill Station, lat. 24° 29′, long. 87° 26′—observed at in 1845—is situated on a high peak of an extensive range of hills so called, about 3 miles S.E. of the large village of Kendowal. The ascent to the station is from the village of Bora Pahári which lies at the western foot of the range: pargana Dáman-i-Koh, sub-division Nya Doomka, district Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The station consists of a platform 5 feet high with two marks, the upper 1.83 feet above the lower which is on the solid rock. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Chapria S., miles 1½; Hesaphuli S.W., miles ½; Dánra N.W., miles 4; Kubari S.W., miles 3½.

VII. Bháram Hill Station, lat. 24° 58′, long. 86° 53—observed at in 1845—is on the eastern peak of a high hill so named, about 10 miles W. by S. of the large village of Dhauni on the road from Beerbhoom to Bhágalpur, and 5 miles W. of the Ghundun stream: thána Amarpur, pargana and district Bhágalpur.

The station is denoted by a mark on the rock in sith surrounded by a circular platform 18 feet in diameter. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Barko N., miles 3; Lahauk S.E. by E., miles 2½; Tundiaro S. by W., miles 3.

VIII. Gado (Gádo) Hill Station, lat. 24° 47′, long. 86° 31′—observed at in 1845—is on a lofty peak of a range of hills running nearly east and west, and takes its name from a shrine at the eastern foot of the hill called Gado-Thán, where a fair is annually held. It is about 6 miles nearly due east of the Railway Station of Nawádih on the Chord Line: thána Jamooce, pargana Gidhaur, sub-division Jamooce, district Monghyr.

No detail of the construction of this station is forthcoming in the original records, but it may be assumed that it must have been marked in a manner similar to the adjacent stations. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Barwa N.E., miles 1\frac{1}{4}; Hardeh E. by S., miles 2\frac{1}{2}; Mahápur S.W. by W. (along the Railway), miles 4.

IX. Bárkup (Barkop), locally known as Jhandipahár, Hill Station, lat. 24° 56′, long. 87° 18′—observed at in 1815—is situated on the highest of a group of low hills east of the large village of Bárkup, about 6½ miles N.W. of Company Bazar: pargana Tappa-Bárkup, sub-division Godda, district Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The station is denoted by a mark engraved on a huge block of granite and around the mark a space of about 22 inches in diameter was made level for the theodolite to stand on. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Gudia N.N.E., miles 2½; Bansipur N.N.W., miles 3½; Pipra S.S.E., miles 3; Khaira S., miles 4.

X. Sakma Hill Station, lat. 25° 4′, long. 86° 30′—observed at in 1845—is situated on the south-western extremity of a low range of hills running nearly north and south, about 8 miles S.W. by W. of the large village of Khargpur and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. by S. of the Misri Bungalow: than and pargana Khargpur, district Monghyr.

The station consists of a platform having a mark-stone at top and another 3 feet below which is engraved on the solid rock. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Bhimband W., miles 4; Bansipur E., miles 4; Gaughal E.S.E., miles 3½.

XI. Pírdauri (*Pirdáori*) Tower Station, lat. 25° 14′, long. 86° 47′—observed at in 1845 and 1846—stands on a conical mound formed of the ruins of an ancient fort, which rises some 60 feet above the general level of the surrounding country. It is immediately to the north of the Railway line, about a mile W. of the Railway Station of Sultanganj on the Loop Line: thána and pargana Kámárganj, district Bhágalpur.

The station consists of a circular tower of sun-dried bricks and mud 10 feet high with a central solid masonry pillar having mark-stones at the top and 1, 4, 8 and 14 feet respectively below it. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Nawada N.E., miles 2; Sultanganj N., mile 1; Mirchalu E., miles 2. The rocks of Jahangíra on the right bank of the Ganges are ½ a mile N.E.

XII. Barári Tower Station, lat. 25° 16′, long. 87° 3′—observed at in 1845 and 1846—stands near the village of Barári on the eastern side of the city of Bhágalpur, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile from the right bank of the Ganges and  $\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the new church in Bhágalpur: thána, pargana and district Bhágalpur.

The station consists of a circular tower of sun-dried bricks and mud cement enclosing a central solid pillar of masonry 80 feet in height which has a mark-stone at top and others at 1, 5, 10, 18, 24 and 32 feet respectively below it.

XIII. Benádi Tower Station, lat. 25° 27′, long. 86° 55′—observed at in 1846—stands on a small mound which is a few feet above the level of the surrounding country, about half a mile S. of the right bank of the Ghaghri river and 5½ miles S. E. and N. W. by N. respectively of the large villages of Phulaut and Parmeshwarpur: thána Bibipur, pargana Chhai, district Bhágalpur.

The station consists of a circular tower of sun-dried bricks and mud cement enclosing a central solid brick pillar 33 feet in height which has a mark-stone at top and others at 8, 13, 14, 18, 25 and 34 feet respectively below it. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Nagarpára Arazi S.W. by W., miles 3\frac{3}{4}; Kapasia (on the Ghaghri river) W. by N., miles 3\frac{3}{4}; Govindpur Govind Arazi E.S.E., miles 3\frac{3}{4}.

XIV. Jargaon (Jargáon), locally known as Tuda Jargawan, Tower Station, lat. 25° 27′, long. 86° 44′—observed at in 1846—stands on a small mound rising a few feet above the surrounding country, about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. of the junction of the Ganges and Gunduk rivers: thána Gogri, pargana Pharkia, district Monghyr.

The station consists of a circular tower of sun-dried bricks and mud cement enclosing a central solid pillar of masonry 23 feet in height, which has a mark-stone at top and others at 5, 6, 10, 16 and 25 feet respectively below it. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Gogri S.W. by W., miles  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lewa N., mile 1; Maira E.N.E., miles  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ; Maskipur (Indigo Factory) S. by W., miles  $3\frac{1}{4}$ .

XV. Sirkanda Tower Station, lat. 25° 28′, long. 87° 11′—observed at in 1846—stands on a mound rising a few feet above the level of the surrounding country, about 3 miles N.W. of junction of the Koosee and Ghaghri rivers, and 5 miles N. of the Bhawánipur Factory: thána Dhámdaha, pargana Dharampur, district Purneah.

The station consists of a circular tower of sun-dried bricks and mud cement enclosing a central solid brick pillar 28 feet in height, which has a mark-stone at top and others at 8, 9, 14, 20 and 29 feet respectively below it. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Mohanpur Istamrar N.W., miles 2; Rijai W., miles 3‡; Jahángírpur Baisi S. by W., miles 3‡.

XVI. Maisláka, locally known as Tuda Sairwia, Tower Station, lat. 25° 37′, long. 86° 52′—observed at in 1846—stands on a mound rising a few feet above the surrounding country, about 2½ miles N.W. by W. of the large village of Khorhan Malik: thána Gogri, pargana Pharkia, district Monghyr.

The station consists of a circular tower of sun-dried bricks and mud cement enclosing a central solid pillar of masonry 25 feet in height which has a mark-stone at top and others at 1, 7, 13, 19 and 26 feet respectively below it. The directions miles 3; Khásnagar(on the Telewa river) W.N.W., miles 4.

XVII. Pureni (Púreni) Tower Station, lat. 25° 37', long. 87° 4'-observed at in 1846-stands at a distance of 1 a mile E. of the village of Chhota Pureni from which it is named, about 8 miles W.S.W. of the large village of Bhawanipur Rajdham immediately W. of the Koosce river: thana Kishanganj, pargana Chhai, district Bhagalpur.

The station consists of a circular tower enclosing a central solid pillar of masoury 28 feet in height, which has a mark. stone at top and others at 1, 10, 16, 22 and 29 feet below it. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are :- Baghara S.S.W., miles 11/2; Narda N., miles 11/2; Raghunáth Patti N.E. by E., miles 41/2.

XVIII. Gangura (Gangúra) Tower Station, lat. 25° 44', long. 86° 58'-observed at in 1846-stands at a distance of about half a mile N.W. of the village of Gangura, about 51 miles S.W. by S. of the large village of Babhangaon: thána Kishanganj, pargana Nisankhpurkudha, district Bhágalpur.

The station consists of a square tower enclosing a central solid pillar 20 feet in height, which has a mark-stone at top and others at 1, 8, 14 and 20 75 feet respectively below it. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are :- Birnagar Patti W. by S. miles 31; Shakpur N.N.W., miles 21; Bishanpur Jaysingh E.S.E., miles 31.

XIX. Barára Tower Station, lat. 25° 45′, long. 87° 9′—observed at in 1846—is situated about 1½ miles S. of the large village of Barára, a little W. of the Nagar stream, and 61 miles W. of the large village of Dhámdaha between the new and old beds of the Koosee river: thana Dhamdaha, pargana Dharampur, district Purneah.

The station consists of a square tower enclosing a central solid pillar of masonry 21 feet in height which has a mark-stone at top and others at 1, 7, 14 and 21.75 feet respectively below it. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Chebacha W. by S., miles 3\frac{3}{4}; Pattikunt S., miles 3\frac{3}{4}; Chandrahi E.S.E., miles 5.

XX. Dighi Tower Station, lat. 25° 52', long. 87° 2'—observed at in 1846—stands in the centre of the village of Dighi: thána Madhepur, pargana Nisankhpurkudha, district Bhágalpur.

The station consists of a square tower with a central solid pillar of masonry 20 feet in height which has a mark-stone at top and others at 1, 8, 14 and 20.75 fect respectively below it. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are: -Sahebganj Itari S. by E., miles 11; Dinai Patti W.N.W., miles 31; Sahuria Sabhai E. by N., miles 31;

XXI. Mohania (Mohánía) Tower Station, lat. 25° 55′, long. 87° 11′-observed at in 1846-stands 300 yards S.E. of the hamlet of Mohania, about 11 miles W. of the right bank of the Koosee river and the same distance E. of the Nagar stream, a branch of the Koosee; than Dhamdaha, pargana Dharampur, district Purneah.

The station consists of a square tower with a central solid pillar of masonry 20 feet in height, which has a mark-stone at top and others at 2, 8, 14 and 21 feet respectively below it. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:—Jankinagar W. by N., miles 3; Harpur Mauli N.E. by N., miles 2½; Rámnagar S., miles 2. Mr. Nicolson visited this station in 1849 when the pillar was found uninjured and quite steady, but the uppermost mark-stone had disappeared; he inserted another mark-stone in place of the missing one to correspond accurately with the centre of the circumference of the masonry pillar.

CVII.—(Of the North-East Longitudinal Series). Rámnagar Tower Station, lat. 26° 2', long. 87° 4'—observed at in 1816—is situated at a distance of \(\frac{2}{4}\) of a mile N.W. of the village of Rhata Rámnagar and about 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles N.W. of the large village of Bírnagar Raghunáth: thána Rániganj, pargana Dharampur, district Purneah.

The station consists of a square tower with an internal solid pillar of masonry 20 feet in height which has a mark-stone at top and others at 1, 7, 14 and 21 feet respectively below it. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the adjacent villages are:—Rámnagar 326° 20′, mile 0.81; Purani 205° 36′, miles 1.08; Dakania 95° 26′, miles 1.31.

CVIII.—(Of the North-East Longitudinal Series). Manula (Manúla) Tower Station, lat. 26° 5′, long. 87° 13'-observed at in 1846-is situated about 1 mile N. of the village of Manula Patti after which the station has been named: thána Rániganj, pargana Dharampur, district Purneah.

The station consists of a square tower with an internal solid pillar of masonry 20 feet in height which has a mark-stone at top and others at 1, 7, 13 and 21 feet respectively below it. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are: - Manula Patti 332° 37', miles 1.21; Bhargania 27° 18', miles 1.44; Rámganj 219° 31', miles 1.60

Note.—In a few instances, the names of principal stations, occurring in the foregoing descriptions, are given by two methods of spelling, distinguished from one another by the use of Roman and Italic type; as in I. Phuljuri (Phúljori); the latter spelling is taken from the Alphabetical and Numerical lists which precede the descriptions, and which were printed in 1869; the spelling in Roman type is in accordance with the method authorized by the Government and illustrated in lists of Indian proper names published in 1874 and subsequently. It will be seen that the two methods differ but slightly; notwithstanding where differences exist, both renderings are given, so as to remove all possible doubt as to the identity of a station. The method of spelling authorized by the Government, is hereafter exclusively adopted in the publication of this Series.

### PRINCIPAL TRIANGULATION. ADDENDUM TO DESCRIPTION OF STATIONS.

Note.—Consequent on modern alterations of district and other boundaries, the sites occupied by the stations are in some instances now included in civil divisions of territory which differ from the district, pargana, or village, recorded in the preceding descriptions of stations: a complete list of all the stations of the Series including a suitably modified statement of the altered subdivisions in question is accordingly given in the following table, and is derived chiefly from the annual reports, up to 1881-82, made by the Civil Officials to whose care the stations have been committed. The statement also gives present condition of certain of the stations; where no entry regarding present condition is made against a station it is to be assumed that the station when last reported on by the district Official was in good order.

The spelling of names is in accordance with that given in the lists of more important places published under the orders of Government whenever such names occur in the lists.

No. of Station	Local name	District	Pargana, &c.	Village in which the Station lies	Remarks on the Construction and Condition of the Station
LXII	high, 28 inches Revenue Survey	square at base and purposes, so that	20 inches at top, and bea it is unnecessary to refer	ers a sufficiently ac r to the mark-ston	In 1867 a square protecting pillar of masonry was built over the cirk-stone. The square pillar is 3½ feet courate mark for Topographical and e which thus remains concealed and et high, covers the protecting pillar.
LXIV	Malúncha	Sonthal Pergunnahs	P. Kundahitkareya, Tá- luka Kendowal	Tiljuri	In 1868 this station was protected in exactly the same manner as the preceding.
I	Phuljuri	"	Thá. Sárath, Táluka La- khanpur	Phuljuri	
II	Gháti	"	P. Gháti	Gháti	
III	Mankheri	,,	P. Muhammadabad	Satbor	111
IV	Digriah	"	Thá. Rohini	Digriah	Platform found reduced to a heap of stones as reported in 1881.
${f v}$	Bhurbhu <b>r</b> i	Bhágalpur	Thá. Bánka, P. Chándwa	Bhurbhuri	
VI	Mahuagarhi	Sonthal Pergunnahs	P. Dáman-i-koh	Makha	
VII	Bháram	Bhágalpur	Thá. Amarpur, P. Bhá- galpur	Bháram	

No. of Station	Local name	District	Pargana, &c.	Village in which the Station lies	Remarks on the Construction and Condition of the Station
VIII	Gado	Monghyr	Thá. Jamooee, P. Gid- haur	Gidhaur	
IX	Jhandipahar	Sonthal Pergunnahs	P. Tappa-Barkup	Bárkup	
x	Sakma	Monghyr	Thá. and P. Khargpur	Mehmápur	•••
ΧI	Pírdauri	Bhágalpur	Thá. Sultanganj, P. Jahangíra	Pírdauri	Found in utter ruins and 10 feet high as reported in 1879.
XII	Barúri	"	Thá. and P. Bliágalpur	Barári	Upper portion of pillar fallen down, only 14 feet remaining as reported in 1870.
XIII	Benádi	J)	Thá. Bibipur, P. Chhai	Benádi	
XIV	Tuda Jargaon	Monghyr	Thá. Gogri, P. Pharkia	Jargaon	Tower fallen down as reported in 1867, repaired in 1870, and said to be about 15 feet high in 1882.
xv	Sirkanda	Purneah	Thá. Dhámdaha, P. Dha- rampur	Boha Bohar Chand	
XVI	Tuda Saerhura	Moughyr	Thá. Gogri, P. Pharkia	Saerhura	Tower fallen down as reported in 1867, repaired in 1870, and said to be about 12 feet high in 1882.
XVII	Chhota Pureni	Bhágalpur	Thá. Kishanganj, P.	Chhota Pureni	24 feet high as reported in 1882.
XVIII	Gangura	"	Ditto.	Gangura	
XIX	Barára	Purneah	Thá. Dhámdaha, P. Dha- rampur	Barára	•••
XX	Bigha	Bhágalpur	Thá. Madhepur, P. Nisankhpurkudha	Harásirpur	This station was connected with the G. T. Survey line of levels in 1871-72 when the tower was found washed down and the central solid pillar of masonry only 7 feet 8 inches high. Much dilapidated as reported in 1882.
XXI	Mohania	Purneah	Thá. Dhámdaha, P. Dha- rampur	Mohania	
CVII	Rámnagar	,,	Thá. Rániganj, P. Dha- rampur	Rámnagar Rahta	Greater portion of the station fallen down as reported in 1872 and 1873.
cviii	Manúlapati	"	Ditto.	Manúlapati	

Norm.—Stations CVII and CVIII appertain to the North-East Longitudinal Series.

P. stands for pargana and Thá. for thána.

### PRINCIPAL TRIANGULATION. TRIANGLES.

No. of		Spherical	Corrected Plane	Distance			
Triangle	Station	Excess	Angle	Log. feet	Feet	Miles	
		,,	0 1 #				
1	Durgapur, LXII Maláncha, LXIV Phuljuri, I	1 · 14 1 · 15 1 · 14	56 27 4.60 80 1 29.64 43 31 25.76	5°1253642 5°1978870 5°0425047	133464.0 127720.1 110283.0	29 · 871 29 · 887	
2	Durgapur, LXII	1.04	57 36 7.14	5 128198 <b>2</b>	134337·8	25°443	
	Phuljuri, I	1.04	39 57 25.42	5 1093569	102177·9	19°352	
	Gháti, II	1.08	82 26 27.44	<b>5</b> 1978870	157720·1	29°871	
8	Phuljuri, I	1 ' 49	73 43 20°20	5°2273294	168783°3	31 · 967	
	Ghátí, II	1 ' 49	56 27 30°09	5°1659944	146552°9	27 · 756	
	Deoli, IV	1 ' 19	49 49 9°71	5°1281982	134337°8	25 · 443	
4	Phuljuri, I	1.24	61 43 59'39	5°1891910	154593 4	29°279	
	Deoli, IV	1.24	61 39 24'98	5°1888799	154482 7	29°258	
	Rangsår, V	1.24	56 36 35'63	5°1659944	146552 9	27°756	
5	Malúncha, LXIV	. 91	68 15 0.75	5 1184066	131342°9	24.876	
	Phuljuri, I	. 90	41 2 53.06	4 9678410	92862°6	17.588	
	Satbor, III	. 91	70 42 6.19	5 1253642	133464°0	25.277	

Norss.-1. The values of the side are given in the same line with the opposite angle.

Stations Durgapur, LXII, and Malúnche, LXIV apportum to the Calcutta Longitudinal Series of the South-East Quadrilateral.

No. of	Station	Spherical	Corrected Plane		Distance	
Triangle	Station	Excess	Angle	Log. feet	Feet	Miles
{		"	0 1 "			
_	Phuljuri, I	1.48	52 40 30.58	5.1616504	145084.3	27.478
6	Satbor, III	1.49	81 16 44 88	5 2560880	180338.3	34.155
- 1	Mahuagarhi, VI	1,48	46 2 44.54	5,1184066	131342.9	24 876
_ }	Phuljuri, I	1.61	47 20 16'33	5.1350829	136484 4	25.849
7	Mahuagarhi, VI	1.62	56 20 21.98	5 1888799	154482.7	29.258
	Rangsár, V	1.62	76 19 21.69	5.2560880	180338.3	34.155
	Deoli, IV	1.2	43 6 19'75	5.1041909	127113.3	24.074
8	Rangsár, V	1 53	80 41 7.30	5 2637872	183563.9	34.766
	Bháram, VII	1.23	56 12 32.95	2,1891910	154593.4	29.279
	Rangsár, V	1.19	64 45 3.09	5.1338512	136088.5	25.774
9	Bháram, VII	1.12	57 35 50.85	5.1039303	127037.0	24.060
	Bárkup, IX	1.12	57 39 6.06	5.1041909	127113.3	24 074
	Bháram, VII	1.55	.66 45 13·50	5.126152	143260 1	27:133
10	Bárkup, IX	1 ' 2 2	52 27 29.13	5.0921189	123628.6	23.415
	Barári, XII	1,55	60 47 17 37	5.1338212	136088.5	25.774
	Bháram, VII	.77	46 33 38.34	4.9683435	92970.1	17.608
11	Barári, XII	77	58 31 22.83	5.0382181	100108.0	20.682
	Pirdauri, XI	.78	74 54 58.83	5.0921189	123628.6	23'415
	Deoli, IV	1,19	20 I 10.01	5.1494870	141087.0	26.721
12	Bháram, VII	1,18	35 30 51.87	5.0505140	106958.4	20.52
1	Gado, VIII	1.19	94 27 57.22	5.2637872	183563.9	34.766
	Bháram, VII	I '02	43 26 42.82	5.0080966	101881.8	19.296
13	Gado, VIII	1 '02	64 19 35'45	5.1255808	133530.6	25.290
	Sakma, X	1.03	72 13 41.73	5`1494870	141087.0	26.721
	Bháram, VII	.93	53 55 1.87	5.0498279	112157.4	21'242
14	Sakma, X	'92	51 53 31.05	5.0382181	100108.0	20.68
	Pírdauri, XI	. 63	74 11 27.08	5.1255808	133530.6	25.290
	Pírdauri, XI	.52	52 46 52.86	4.9108099	81434.8	15.423
15	Barári, XII	53	61 49 57.29	4 9549729	90151.5	17.07
	Benádi, XIII	`53	65 23 9.85	4.9683435	92970'1	17.60
	Barári, XII	·48	62 23 33.65	4.9313339	85375.6	16.12
16	Benádi, XIII	48	59 54 34'41	4 9209635	83361'1	15.78
	Sirkanda, XV	.47	57 41 51'94	4.0108099	81434.8	15.42
	Benádi, XIII	37	47 2 3.79	4.8116965	64818.1	12.54
17	Sirkanda, XV	37	58 25 9.42	4.8777164	75459 9	14.29
	Pureni, XVII	.38	74 32 46.79	4.0313339	85375.6	16.12
	Benádi, XIII	.30	56 33 43.86	4.8181609	65790.2	12.46
18	Pureni, XVII	.30	50 16 26.89	4.7827318	6063612	11 48
	Maisláka, XVI	.30	73 9 49 25	4.8777164	75459 9	14.59
	Pirdauri, XI	.39	43 53 57.48	4.8077560	64232.7	12.16
19	Benádi, XIII	.39	59 23 55.20	4.9016436	79734 0	15.10
	Jargaou, XIV	*40	76 42 7.32	4 9549729	, 90151.2	17.07
	Benádi, XIII	.29	71 42 30.53	4.8644927	73196.9	13 86
20	Jargaon, XIV	. 29	51 51 48.26	4.7827318	60636.2	11.48
	Maisláka, XVI	'29	56 25 41 21	4 8077560	64232.7	13.19

No. of Triangle	Station	Spherical	Corrected Plane			1 Plana	Distance			
		Excess	Angle				Log. feet	Feet	Miles	
		1 .		0	,	"				
Ì	Maisláka, XVI	.23	5	2	55	23.11	4.7405307	55021.3	10.421	
21	Pureni, XVII	. 23		4	31	<b>3</b> 6.79	4 7494533	56163.4	10.637	
	Gangura, XVIII	.53	7	2	33	0.10	4.8181609	65790.2	12.460	
	Pureni, XVII	. 21	6	0	7	53.88	4.7501869	56258 3	10.655	
22	Gangura, XVIII	22		I	51	44.48	4.7574603	57208.5	10.835	
Ì	Barára, XIX	'21	5	8	0	21.64	4.7405307	55021.3	10'421	
	Gangura, XVIII	.21	١,	9	22	5.78	4.7382873	54737 · 8	10:367	
23	Barára, XIX	.20	5	<b>8</b>	27	30.83	4.7341298	54216.3	10.268	
1	Dighi, XX	'21	6	2	10	23.39	4.7501869	56258.3	10.655	
	Barára, XIX	.19	5	0	56	36.79	4.6023244	49240'7	9.326	
24	Dighi, XX	'2Ó	6		22	37.23	4.7734065	59348 1	11.540	
į	Mohania, XXI	*20	5	9	40	45.98	4.7382873	54737.8	10.367	
	Dighi, XX	.21	6	3	13	37.72	4.7669622	58473.9	11.022	
25	Mohania, XXI	21	6	š	ī	27.28	4.7834483	60736.3	11.203	
1	Rámnagar, CVII	.51	4	8	44	55.00	4.6923244	49240.7	9.326	
	Mohania, XXI	.22	5	ī	49	44.67	4.7226341	52800.0	10,000	
26	Rámnagar, CVII	.23	6	7	3 <b>8</b>	11.01	4 7931595	62100.7	11 763	
1	Manula, CVIII	. 22	6		32	4.35	4.7669622	58473.9	11.072	

Note.—Stations Ramnagar, CVII, and Manula, CVIII appertain to the North-East Longitudinal Series.

December 1879.

J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

In charge of Computing Office.

## SECONDARY TRIANGULATION. TRIANGLES.

# PRINCIPAL-AUXILIARY STATIONS AND INTERSECTED POINTS.

Differences between the common sides of two triangles to stations and 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.

dolite bə	оэДТ ви	Inch 12 "	15	12,	12 8	15
	Miles		18.284			9.187
Distance	Feet		_	51926 47826 25203	41454 28129 25203	48509 121143 168783
ı	Corrected	3 9 4 4 66 5822 48509 9 187 9 10 41 5 083297 121143 22 944 5 227329 168783 31 967				
Corrected	Flane Angle	99 30 53	36 50 45 46 57 49	84 37 2 66 29 15	41 36 20	3 39 43 9 10 41
				Ъ.в.	р.в.	8; ,ci
ć	detion	Phuljuri, I Sonátari Rigodi	Malúncha, LXIV Phuljuri, I Sápehala Hill	Phuljuri, I Sonátari Pátardha Hill Mark	Phuljuri, I Sonátari Sabájor House	Gháti, II Deoli, IV Jálve
of gio	.оИ твіл <b>Т</b>	32	88	34	35	36
				15		12
	Miles	3.232 22.124 24.876		7.88+ 18.131 25.277	17.685 18.131 17.588	7.114 4.773 7.884
Distance	Feet	17067 116817 131343	10120 13240 17067			37562 25203 41628
<b>1</b>	Log. feet	4.232146 5.067506 5.118407	4.005177	hat   hat	62 51 37 4.574748 4.401444 80 28 42 4.619384	
7	Corrected Plune Angle	0 ' " 4 8 42 29 39 11	36 18 50 50 47 13	8 55 10 20 53 19	59 19 52 61 51 48	62 51 37 80 28 42
		b.s.	ћ.в.			р.в.
	Station	Phuljuri, I Satbor, III Agwanduari	Satbor, III Agwanduári Sundardi Hill Mark	Malúncha, LXIV Phuljuri, I Gumru Hill Rock	Malúncha, LXIV Satbor, III Gumru Hill Rock	Phuljuri, I Gumru Hill Rock Sonátari
	o ovi gunirit	27			30	31

Norres.—1. Names followed by Roman numerals are those of Principal Stations. Station Malúncha, LXIV apportains to the Calcutta Longitudinal Series of the South-East Quadrilateral.
2. The values of the side are given in the same line with the opposite angle.

9[i				Distance			of alga		Corrected	id	Distance		
No. o GraitT	Btation	Plane Angle	Log. feet	Feet	Miles	Боэл'Т' эв <i>п</i>	.oN rain <b>T</b>	Station	Plane Angle	Log. feet	Feet	Miles	Треос
37	Deoli, IV Jaive Serka ,,	26 52 2	4.472555 4.411526 4.685822	29685 25794 48509	5.622 4.885 9.187	Inch 12 "	488	Bháram, VII Jataur Katila Hill Mark	99 33 49 52 59 16	+.681561 4.589918 4.351296	48035 38897 22454	9.098	Inch 18 12
88	Rangsár, V Mahuagarbi, VI Kurma	69 41 40 8. 104 32 53	4.150616 5.121372 5.135083	14145 132243 136484	25.679 25.046 25.849	18	64	Bháram, VII Málvi Mátáthán Hill Mark	22 14 38 107 14 32	4.170325 4.572233 4.479695	14802 37345 30178	2.803 7.c73 5.716	18
33	Deoli, IV Jálve Deoghur Temple	72 IO 59 8. 42 II I7	4.705010 4.5534+4 4.685822	50700 35764 48509	9.602	13	20	Bháram, VII Jataur h.s. Mátáthán Hill Mark	102 53 42	4.678310 4.572233 4.351296	47677 37345 22454	9.030 7.073 4.253	18 12
940	Rangsár, V Mahuagarhi, VI Panchapahár Hill Peak	15 0 10 7 47 28	4.959979 4.679941 5.135983	91197 47757 136484	17.272 9.045 25.849	118	51	Bháram, VII Jataur h.s. Chorbai Temple	38 36 47 70 39 7	7 4.171547 7 4.351075 4.351296	14844 22443 22454	2.811 4.251 4.253	128
41	Rangsár, V Bárkup, IX Mandár Temple	34 39 14 28 22 35	4.908753 4.830865 5.103930	8105 6774 12703	15.350 12.830 24.060	15	22	Sakma, X Pirdauri, XI Raghunáth b.s.	30.42 29	4.971997	93756 22203 112157	17.757	15
42	Bháram, VII Lístkup, IX Mandár Temple	31 13 15 29 16 32	4.908753 4.883458 5.133821	81050 76464 136089	15.350 14.482 25.774	18	23	Sakma, X Raghunáth Mozufferganj White Temple	130 37 4	47 4.316769 47 4.591310 4.346417	20738 39022 22203	3.928 7.391 4.205	- <u></u>
43	Rangsár, V Mandúr Temple Sindridaul.	84 54 2	4.848634 4.426498 4.830865	70572 26699 67743	13.366 5.057 12.830	18	22	Pírdauri, XI Barári, XII Khirhi h.s.	53 4 24 53	42 4.880794 6 4.602072 4.968343	75997 40001 92970	14.393 7.576 17.608	15
44	Rangsár, V Sindridaul Shibnagar Temple	48 28 31 8. 88 50 30	4.426498 4.426498	29485 39375 26699	5.584 7.457 5.057	18	55	Pirdauri, XI Khirhi Dholpahári Temple	33 37	9 4.737613 4.487959 4.602072	54653 30758 40001	10.351 5.825 7.576	
45	Bháram, VIÍ Mandár Temple Málvi h.s.	79 56.31	4.887313 4.479695 4.883458	77146 30178 76464	14.611 5.716 14.482	18		MONGH SECONDARY	MONGHYR* NDARY SERI	RIES.			-
46	Bárkup, IX Mandár Temple Maheshpur b.s.	32 38 53 1. 132 3 3	4.770000 4.459453 4.908753	58884 28804 81050	5.455 5.455 15.350	15	26	Sakna, X Pirdauri, XI . Maira h.s.	20 19	4.961876 4.615406 28 5.049828	91596 41248 112157	7.812	12 13
47	Bháram, VII Mandár Temple Jataur h.s.	45 11 49	4.797263 4.351295 4.883458	62699 22454 76464	11.875 4.253 14.482	18	22	Pirdauri, XI Maira h.s. Pirpahár ",	+9 28 63 14 67 16	36 4.877868 57 4.947811 27 4.961876	7.5486 88677 91596	14.297	45.58
•		- 31 L. C 3 . 4				1	1						

\* The preceding portion of this Series will be found in the Synopsis of Results of the North Párusnáth Meridional Series.

### SURROUNDING STATIONS AND POINTS, AT PRINCIPAL, STATIONS. SECONDARY PRINCIPAL-AUXILIARY, AND OF AZIMUTIIS

The following table contains, in the first column, the name of each Principal, Principal-Auxiliary, or Secondary Station, at which azimuths 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.

No. oN Griving Giving Gring distance	34 8 89 89 89 80 80 82 82 82 82 83 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84
ths of	23 47 20 157 1 8 34 207 2 20 44 250 8 41 71 311 48 8 26 352 26 38 23 37 45 04 188 51 6 08 252 4 44 01 321 27 21 44 140 35 42 29 140 35 42 29 158 11 50 50 254 38 56 24 178 10 24 49 254 38 56 24
Name of station with azimuths of surrounding points	
	DEOLI, IV Serka Gado, VIII Bháram, VII Rangsár, V Deoghur Temple Phuljuri, I Jálve  Drom, XX Gangura, XVIII Rámnagar, CVII* Mohania, XXI Barára, XIX  DUROAPUR, IXII† GARO, VIII Sakma, X Bháram, XII Rhuljuri, I
lo .o.M Uriang olgunial Somisib	113 114 115 116 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117
ths of	32 20 19 06 91 44 14 65 163 26 45 47 220 0 29 63 26 7 3 3 79 326 57 8 68 27 8 59 88 62 39 32 93 160 6 10 77 160 6 10 77 160 6 10 77 20 37 39 39 38 22 0 44 52 25 9 21 59 47 25 9 21 50 50 25 9 21 50 25 9 21 50 25 9 21 50 25 9 21 50 25 9 21 50 25 9 21 50 25
th ezimu points	р.s. h.s.
Name of station with szimuths of surrounding points	BENADI, XIII Pirdauri, XI Jargaon, XIV Maisláta, XVI Pureni, XVII Sirkanda, XV Barani, XII Branani, VII Matiri Deoli, IV Sakma, X Pirdauri, XI Baráni, XII Sakma, X Mataur Baráni, XII Chorbai Templo Jahaur Bárkup, IX Mandur Templo
No. of triangle giving distance	27 28 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
th azimuths of points	25 2 11:00 25 2 11:00 26 9 32 26 9 32 27 2 11:00 26 39 14:44 26 39 14:44 26 39 14:44 26 39 14:44 26 39 23:38:38 25 51 28:82 35 51 28:82 35 51 28:83 36 53 53:53 37 51 28:83 38 51 55:85 38 51 55:85 38 51 55:85
	h.s.
Name of station with azimuths of surrounding points	Actwandtart h.s. Phuljuri, I Sundardi Ifill Mark Satbor, IIII Barata, XIX Puneni, XVIII Gangura, XVIII Dighi, XX Mohauia, XXI Bharan, VII Khirhi Pirdauri, XII Benadi, XIII Benadi, XIII Benadi, XIII Barkep, IX Barkep, IX Rangsár, V Mandeir Temple Bháram, VII Maheshpur Barári, XIII Bharam, VII Bharam, VIII Bharam, VII Barkep, IX

+ Of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series of the South-East Quadrilatoral. · Of the North-East Longitudinal Series.

·								04001	- S S S
No. of triangle giving distance	52 14 55 55 56	19 11 11 54 11		18 18 21 17					
	47 13 9 54 9 55 19 58 27 19 74 29 7	168 22 36 32 215 215 32 215 32 37 19 319 38 27 18 339 58 27 18	303 52 0	90 20 45 26 144 52 22 28 205 0 16 37 325 31 30 90	84 47 6 215 24 53 227 7 51	8 51 50'93 252 28 44'48 320 6 55'72	13 43 .0°22 70 19 37°42 151 0 46°25 181 6 36	215 217 266 282	207 23 30 91 303 9 4 . 116 13 18
ith azimuth z points	h.s.	" h.a.	h.s.	•	cmple	. •	-	, h.s. ak	т. Б.я.
Name of station with azimuths of surrounding points	Pindaun, XI Raghunáth Sakma, X Dholpahári Temple Maira	Artpatar Jargaon, XIV Benádi, XIII Barári, XII Khichi Bláram, VII	Preradan h.s. Maira Pirdauri, XI Praext, XVII	Benath, A111 Maislaka, XVI Gangura, XVIII Baratra, XIX Sirkanda, XV	Raghunath h.s. Sakma, X Mozufferganj white Temple Pirdauri, XI	RAMMARA, CVII+ Dighi, XX Manula, CVIII+ Mohania, XXI	Bangsan, V Phuljuri, I Deoli, IV Bháram, VII Mandár Temple		Mannagarin, v.1 Kurma Ridont s. Somitari Phuljuri, I
No. of triangle giving distance	56 57 56	20 21 18 18	233	4.5 5.4 6.0	26 26	24 € 6 6 8 4 4 7 6 8	. 31	ლაა ∔ 15 20 4 6	33 13 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 3
	3 35 42 191 7 17 254 22 14	39 51 5.61 217 20 11.22 270 15 34 56 343 25 24 11	74 46 40°03 154 48 10°82 163 43 21 191 38 56 223 3 12°48	204 29 2 281 53 15 311 43 34	12 0 42.52	12 27 41 90 72 8 28 08 140 9 55 57 191 59 40 46	16 42 18 18 15 27 27 58 12 53 76	101 19 20 118 35 31 131 56 15 45 193 40 16 41	287 46 11 293 41 6 41 297 49 48 313 50 41 334 44 0 37 356 46 12
ith azimuth g points	р.s.						h.s.		В.
Name of station with azimuths of surrounding points	Maira h.s. Sakma, X. Pirpaluir Firdauri, X.I	Maislaka, XVI Jargaon, XIV Gangura, XVIII Pureni, XVII Benádi, XIII	Maturona, LXIV* Durgapur, LXII* Phuljuri, I Gumru Hill Rock Sapehala Hill Satbor, 111	Matvi h.s. Bláram, VII Mandár Temple Mátátbán Hill Mark	ΜλΝυίλ, CVIII† Mohania, XXI Rámnagar, CVII†	Monanta, XXI Barúra, XIX Dighi, XX Rúmnagar, CVII+ Manula, CVIII+	Putluni, I Sonafari Durgapur, LXII* Ghati, II	Pátardha Hill Mark Sabájor House Deoli, 1V Rangsár, V Nahacsani, VI	Sapehala Hill Satbor, III Agwanduári Gumru Hill Rock Maláncha, LXIV*
No. oN triangle giving enunsib	223	n p n q	36 37 39	20 19 19	48 50 51	4 70 70 4 4	88 88	46	38 7 40
ths of	37 22 52 61 203 36 1 59 262 58 7 58 324 49 52 28	181 36 58°27 185 16 +1 238 + 29°85 320 36 58°37	5 17 31 145 34 44 172 27 7 214 38 24	219 47 25 00 271 39 13 55 348 21 21 27	26 24 4 29 36 43 79 23 20 ISo 2 27	o →∞o	~ 7.3	48 53 49 276 50 46	15 9 32 71 47 51 2 61 12 18 73 117 32 42 33 125 20 10
h azimul points		h.s.	h.e.						ћ.в.
Name of station with azimuths c surrounding points	Gancura, XVIII Maisláta, XVI Dighi, XX Bardra, XIX Pureni, XVII	Guari, II Deoli, IV Jalve Pluljuri, I Durgapur, LXII*	Jarve h.s. Gháti, II Serka Deoli, IV Deoghur Templo	Janoaow, XIV Maisläka, XVI Benādi, XIII Pirdauri, XI	Jaratr h.s. Katila Hill Mark Mátáthán Hill Mark Bháram, VII Chorbai Temple	Mandar Temple Kumut h.s. Dholpalairi Temple Pirdauri, XI Bariri, XII	Ктима h.s. Rangsár, V Mahuagarhi, VI	Манезигов h.s. Mandár Temple Bárkup, 1X	Manvagarhi, VI Satbor, III Kurma Phuljuri, I Rangsir, V Panchapahar Hill Peak

• Of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series of the South-East Quadrilateral. 

† Of the North-East Longitudinal Series

In charge of Computing Office.

eomateib	10 10 10		,,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
No. of tringle giving	16 16 17		35 31 32 32
h asimuths of points	29 27 21 29 87 9 13 70 145 34 23 49	12	155 5 26 196 41 46 277 10 28 8. 296 12 39
Name of station with azimuths of surrounding points	Strkanda, XV Barári, XII Benádi, XIII Pureni, XVII	Somatabi h.s. Pátardha Hill Mark	Sabájor House Phuljuri, I Gumru Hill Bock Rigodi
No. oV Triangle giving osautsib	. 28 <del>o</del>	37 37	44 44 44
azimuths of points	113 49 57 90 120 29 37 195 6 44 27	203 46 33 325 33 28	86 2 38 159 0 22 174 53 8
		Ъ.а. 8.	
Name of station with azimuths of surrounding points	Sarbor, III Phuljuri, I Sundardi Hill Mark Mahusgarhi, VI	SERKA n.s. Deoli, IV Jilve	Sirdridur, h.s. Rangsár, V Mandár Temple Slubnagar Temple
No. of triangle giving distance	56 14 53	13	5 27 30
he of	183 35 35 234 2 54 88 240 58 12 264 45 24	285 56 26 85 358 10 9.61	43 7 50 80 84 10 47 104 59 39
azimut) points	h.s.	:	Ъ.в.
Name of station with azimuths of surrounding points	Sakwa, X Mairs Pirdauri, XI Mozufferganj White Temple Raghnusth	Bháram, VII Gado, VIII	Sarvon, III Malúncha, LXIV+ Agwändi.ári Gumru Hill Rock

+ Of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series of the South-East Quadrilateral.

J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

December 1879.

### 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.— $\lambda$  stands for Latitude North; L for Longitude East of Greenwich; H for Height of station in feet above mean sea level, if determined trigonometrically, H<sub>s</sub> for the Height when found by spirit leveling, and h for Height of station tower or pillar. The trigonometrical heights always refer to the upper mark-stone or to the upper surface of the pillar on which the theodolite stood: the spirit leveled heights refer to the points on which the leveling staff stood as indicated in footnotes. 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. The names in italics are those of the territories, states or districts in which the stations or points are situated.

Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.
A <sub>1</sub> s. ( <i>Bhágalpur</i> ) Or Ganges River* No. 315 e.; on E. extremity of an island.  λ 2.5 1.5 49.57 L 87 1 56.98	Andara Hill.  (Sonthal Tergunnahs) E. of village so called.  24 3 30 L 87 6 58	Banbhág Factory.  (Purnah) Tree Flag, about 2.5 miles W. of Purnah Jnil, and 1 mile S.E. of the village site of Banbhág.  A 25 47 42 L 87 28 36
A <sub>3</sub> s.  (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 271 s.; on left bank, about \(\frac{1}{2}\) a mile N.W. of Naudlätpur village.  \(\lambda\) 25 27 3 57 \(\Lambda\) 86 36 19 16	B. s. (Monghyr) Or Canges River No. 273 s.; on left bank, about 24 miles W. of Bahádurpur village.  \$\lambda  25 23 35'99\$ \$\lambda  86 38 25'12\$	Barára, XIX. (Vide page 6—8.)  \[ \lambda  25 \ 45 \ 10 \cdot 41 \\ \lambda  87  8 \ 34 \cdot 89 \\ \lambda  151 \\ \lambda  21 \\ \lambda  22 \\\ \lambda  22 \\ \lambda  25  45  10 \cdot 41 \\ \lambda  25  45  10 \cdot 41 \\ \lambda  25  45  10 \cdot 41 \\ \lambda  151 \\ \lambda  21 \\ \lambda  22 \\ \lambda  22 \\ \lambda  22 \\ \lambda  22 \\ \lambda  23  22 \\ \lambda  24  24  25  45  10  41 \\ \lambda  45
Agwanduari h.s.  (Sonthal Pergunnah) On hill, about 1½ miles N.W. of Tarum village, the sunne distance to N.E. of Paulad village, and 4½ miles N.W. of large village of Jagadishpur.  \$\lambda  24  5  23 \cdot 7.3  \text{L}  87  16  30 \cdot 0.3  \text{No. 27}	Bairia Ghút, (Βhágalpur) Flag. λ 25 16 45 L 86 59 10	Barári, XII (1'ide page 5-8.) \$\lambda  25  15  48.21 \\ \$\lambda  87  3  24.15 \\ \$\lambda  30 \\ \$\lambda  No. 10
Agwani s.  (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 282 s.; on left bank.  \[ \lambda \qquad 25 \qquad 10 \qquad 39 \qquad 39 \qquad L \qquad 86 \qquad 47 \qquad 50 \qquad 75 \end{array}.	Bairia   8.   (Bhágalpur)   Or Ganges River No. 310 s.; on right bank, about 3 miles N.W. (f Bhágalpur town.   λ   25 16 50 21   L   86 58 48 47	Barári Temple. (Bhágalpur) On right bank of the Ganges, close to Barári Factory. \$\lambda\$ 25 16 8 0 \$\lambda\$ L 87 4 05

<sup>•</sup> The elements of the stations appertaining to the cortion of the Ganzes flavor Priangulation which fulls to the west of that included in this Series will be found in the Co-ordinate List of the North Parasonath Meridianal Series. † This height refers to the mark-stone let into the upper surface of the pillar.

Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	l .	ion, district, description, ordinates &c.		tion, district, description, o-ordinates &c.
Bárkup, IX (l'îde page 4–8.)	Bháram, VII.	0 / //	Chorbai (?) Ten (Bhágalpur) Abo of Subhánpur and	out midway between the village
λ 24 56 12.79	λ	24 57 33 30	· -	0 / //
L 87 17 57 61	Ţ.	86 53 21.45	$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mathbf{L} \end{pmatrix}$	25 0 21.7
H 506	H h	1156 0	<b>"</b>	86 56 0.7 No. 51
No. 9	1	No. 8		210. 01
			Deoghur Templ	
Baunria Hill Peak. (Southal Pergunnahs) Isolated hill about 14 miles	Bháram Range, (Bhágalpur)	Peak A. 24 57 43	(Sonthal Pergunna \( \lambda \) \( \L \)	ths) Western and highest. 24 29 31 0 86 44 35 6
N. of Kanchun Tikar village.  λ 24 30 19  L 87 16 43	L	86 51 17		No. 89
Begampur Mosque,	Bháram Range, 1 (Bhágalpur)		Deoli, IV. (Fide page 4-8.)	
(Purneah) Centre dome spire.  λ 25 49 21 6  L 87 27 37 8	$\mathbf{L}$	24 57 55 86 50 38	λ L H	24 30 34·29 86 38 14·60 1716
Beháro Hill.	Bháram Range, (Bhágalpur)		h	No. 8
(Bhágalpur) On a range of hills, about 11 miles N.E. of Básmata village.  \$\lambda 24 50 12\$	L L	24 58 0 86 51 2	Dholpahári Tem (Bhágalpur) Spir	
L 86 44 39 Benádi, XIII.	Bishnupur Indige (Purneah) Tree ile	o Factory. .g, about { a mile W. of Debí	λ	25 11 50·3 86 41 49·7
(Vide page 5-8.)	nugur village.	25 51 49		No. 55
λ 25 27 4·62 L 86 55 20·35 H 153	L Dishausur a	87 25 34	Dighi, XX. (Vide page 6-8.)	
H 153 h 33 No. 16		nges River No. 277 s.; on left N.W. of Murádpur village. 25 20 30.68	λ L H	25 52 14·61 87 2 21·80 141·32*
Bhágalpur, Golághát Temple. (Bhágalpur) On right bank of the Chandan nadi.	Ĺ	86 40 30·6 <b>5</b>	h	20 No. 23
λ 25 15 6·2 L 87 0 49·5	Bodma Hill Mar (Sonthal Pergunnah	·)	Dildárpur s.	anges River No. 314 s.; on right
Bhágalpur, House No. 1. (Bhágalpur) Mujor Napleton's house chimney.	λ L See Synoptical Volum	23 54 10.88 86 52 19.70 ne of the Calcutta Longitudinal	bank, about a mile.	N.W. of Bhágalpur town. 25 16 9 41
λ 25 15 2.0 L 87 0 9.7	Series of the So	uth-East Quadrilaterul.	L	87 0 14.38
Bhágalpur, House No. 2. (Bhágalpur) Two-storied house in city.	(Monghyr) Or Gar	nges River No. 276 s.; on N. char where the river branches	1 miles N. of Shib	is) On a range of hills, about thala village.
λ 25 15 19 8 L 87 1 27 8	L L	25 20 5·42 86 38 56·39	L L	24 24 23 87 29 57
Bhágalpur Monument. (Bhágalpur) Cleveland Monument spire.	Champanagar Fla	ng. ght bank of the Chandan nadi,	Dudhela Ghát, (Bhágalpur) Flug	
λ 25 15 14·5 L 87 2 29·7	about 2 miles W. of	Bhágalpur town. 25 14 55 09	λ L	25 19 47 86 52 56
Bhairo Tola 8. (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 279 s.; on S. const		86 58 21.01	Dudhela s.	langes River No. 802 s.; on left
of Binda Diara char, about a mile S. of Larlu Tola village.	(Bhágalpur) Indig	o factory chimney.	bank.	25 20 4'93
λ 25 16 49·15 L 86 38 35·59	λ L	25 14 25 1 86 52 23 0	Ĺ	86 53 17'39

<sup>•</sup> This height refers to the mark-stone imbedded at I foot below the level of the ground.

Durgapur, LXII†.			ordinates &c.		o-ordinates &c.
, <u>.</u>	0 ' "	Ganges River Isl (Bhágalpur) Flug	and No. 2 Flag.	Gháti, II. (Vide page 4—s.)	. , ,
λ	3 49 40.94	λ	25 16 31	λ L	24 2 42.73
L E	36 49 2 86	L	87 3 52	1 #	86 37 23.05 1180
H	1182			h h	6
••	2	Ganges River Is	land No. 3 Flag.		No. 2
No.	1	(Bhágalpur) Flag	on W. extremity.	Gogri Mosque.	
n 11 /1		λ	25 16 23	(Monghyr) Spire	of mosque, about   a mile 5. of
Fulkáha 8.	liver No. 280 s.; on S. coast	L	87 1 55	Gogri Thána.	
- Chinds Diago char abo	it a mile N.R. of Gorgiat	Ganges River j	Floretaff	$\mathbf{L}$	25 24 54°9 86 39 30°1
village which latter is on \( \lambda \)	right bank of the Ganges. 25 15 0.33	(Manahur) On E.	coast of Gangaprasad char.	и и	00 39 30 I
	86 41 46.42	λ L	25 23 58 86 36 56	Gogri s. (Monghyr) Or Go	anges River No. 272 s.; on left W. of Gogri Thána.
C. I. VIII				bank, about 1 mile	25 25 21 05
Gado, VIII. (Vide page 4-8.)		Ganges River k	Flagstaff.	Ĺ	86 38 12.82
	24 46 49.64	(Monghyr) On E.	25 22 8		-
	86 30 41.44	$^{\lambda}_{\mathbf{L}}$	86 37 1 <b>7</b>	Goria Tola s.	langes River No. 278 s.; on N.
	1672		4- 37 -7	const of Binda Di	iara char, about 1 mile N.E. of
	Not forthcoming	Ganges River l	Flagstaff.	village of the same	
No.	12	(Monghyr) On E.	bank.	$\begin{array}{c c} \lambda \\ L \end{array}$	25 17 43 20 86 42 47 81
		λ	25 22 42	ш	00 42 47 01
	th of the Gangaprasad khal.	L .	86 38 34	Gumru Hill Ro	ock.  2/1/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/
	25 23 14 86 36 52	Ganges River m	Flagstaff.	1 mile N. of Mahe	oli village.
	00 Jo J4	(Monyhyr) On E.	25 21 45	λ	24 9 39'4
Ganges River e Flag (Monghyr) On Gangáj	staff. onsåd char.	L	86 39 2	L	87 3 19 3 Nos. 20, 30
	25 25 46	Ganges River n	Flagstaff.	Hardigarh Hill.	
L	86 34 18	(Monghyr) On E.		(Sonthal Pergunne	the large village of Kandit.
		λ L	25 21 <b>2</b> 86 20 44	λ	24 0 9
Ganges River f Flag	gstaff.	۳ ا	86 39 44	Ĺ	87 12 32
(Monghyr) On N. cons		G B'	Tile make 65	TT1	•
Ĺ	25 25 51 86 34 33	Ganges River o (Monghyr) On W		Hariharpur 8.	Ganges River No. 803 s.; on left
1	יננ זע יי	λ	25 17 39	bauk.	•
Ganges River g Fla	mata ff	L	86 36 š <b>8</b>	λ	25 20 41.15
	gstan. st of Gangáprasád char.		-	$\mathbf{L}$	86 54 45.05
λ	25 25 53	Ganges River N	o. 10 Flagstaff.	Jahangira Tem	
L	86 36 8	(Monghyr) At me	outh of the Sitakund nála.	(Bhágalpur) Spi	
ļ		λ τ.	25 19 5	L	25 15 7·1 86 46 39·6
Ganges River h Fla	igstaff.	L	86 37 13		00 40 39 0
(Monyhyr) On E. cons	t of Gangáprasád char.		. 10 70	Jálve h.s.	nhs) On a small conical hill rising
Ĺ	25 25 22 86 36 59	Ganges River N (Bhágalpur) On t	right bank of a nála.	nbout 300 feet abo	ve the surrounding country, about, of Gobindapur village, and 1.2
Ganges River i Flag	rstoff	Ĺ	25 17 45 86 55 20		pur village. The station is mark- one platform enclosing a solid, cir-
	et of Gangáprasád char.			cular pillar of mase	onry, 2 00 feet in height, which has
λ λ	25 24 47	Gangura, XVII	I.	a mark at top and This station is iden	another below on the rock in sits. tical with Jálve, LX, of the Calcutta
L	86 36 57	(Vide page 6-8.)		Longitudinal Serie	s of the South-East Quadrilateral.
Ganges River Islan	d No. 1 Flee	$\frac{\lambda}{L}$	25 44 2·55 86 58 21:12	λ 7	24 22 37.87
Ganges River Islan	d NO. 1 Flag. Posite to Máyáganj ghát.	H	86 58 24·1 <b>3</b> 144	L H	86 39 23·60 1284
λ	25 16 17	ĥ	20	h h	1204
L	87 2 47		No. 21	"	No. 36

<sup>†</sup> Of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series.

Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.
Jargaon, XIV.	Kolgaona s.	Maisláka, XVI.
(Fide page 5-8.)	(Bhagalpur) Or Ganges River No. 283 s; on right bunk.	(Tide page 5-8.)
λ 25 27 23·45	0 / "	λ 25 36 40·34
L 86 43 39.78 H 142	λ 25 15 34·70 L 86 49 1·53	L 86 52 11·59 H 144
h 23	Kurma h.s.	h 25 Nos. 18, 20
No. 19	(Sonthal Pergunnahs) On a hill, about a mile E. of the large village of Kubari.	1105. 10, 20
Jataur h.s. (Bhágalpur) On a hill to W. of the Chandan madi,	λ 24 27 14.40	Malúncha, LXIV.* (Vide page 3— <sub>S.)</sub>
and which has Ghogachak at the northern and Bish- nupur village at the southern foot.	L 87 24 29 26 No. 38	λ 23 54 29.02
λ 24 58 14·31 L 86 57 21·30	Lágoa Hill Rock.	L 87 8 9.04 H 970
No. 47	(Sonthal Pergunnahs) Isolated hill about ? of a mile N.E. of Bechabarn village, and } a mile S.W.	h 4
Knjra Indigo Factory,	of a fort.  24 29 56	No. 1
(Purneah) Chimney. λ 25 51 12'4	L 87 8 59	Málvi h.s.
L 87 30 17.6	Latra Balolpur s.	(Bhágalpur) On a hill, about 44 miles W. of the large village of Dánra, and 4 of a mile S.W. of Janukpur.
Kaliánpur Math. (Monghyr) Spire, of temple on right bank of the Ganges.	(Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 274 s; about 1 mile S.W. of Clink Ratanpur Kunda village, and 14 miles S. of Buhádurpur village.	λ 24 53 1·24 L 86 51 5·53
λ 25 15 3·3 L 86 39 46·6	λ 25 22 47.75 L 86 40 35.10	No. 45     Mandár Temple,
Kanchanráipur Hill Peak.	Madbani Bazar.	(Bhágalpur) Spire, on detached hill.  \[ \lambda 24 50 23.2 \]
(Southal Pergunnahs) Isolated hill so called after village which lies about 1 a mile to the north.	(Furneah) Tree flag in centre of the bazar.  \$\lambda\$ 25 46 57	L 87 4 45 T
λ 24 40 23 L 87 16 33	L 87 30 25	Nos. 41, 42
Kanjarpur Ghát, (Bhágalpur) Flag.	Madbani s.  (Purneah) On Mr. Palmer's house, about a mile N. of Purneah Collector's Kachahri.	Mandárda Hill Peak. (Bhágalpur) Isolated hill, about 14 miles W. of Mátathán Hill Mark, and 2 miles N. of Saunthari
λ 25 15 48	λ 25 47 37·46 L 87 30 44·91	village. λ 24 51 37
L 87 2 19	Maheshpur h.s.	L 86 52 0
Katila Hill Mark.  (Hhágalpur) On a hill, about 21 miles W. of the	(Sonthal Pergunnahs) About 0.3 of a mile S.E. of	Maniár Chak s.
large village of Dánra, and the same distance N.W. of Kakwara village. Mátáthán Hill Mark is also on the same hill.	λ 24 56 46·90 L 87 12 46·87	(Monghyr) Or Clanges River No. 275 s; on a char N. of Sitakund mila, and close to right bank of the main stream of the Clanges.
λ 24 51 8 · 03 L 86 53 29 · 38	1	λ 25 20 53.56 L 86 37 48.05
No. 48	Mahuagarhi, VI (Vide page 4-8.)	
Katila Hill Penk.	λ 24 28 48·46 L 87 26 22·77	Manula, CVIII.† (Vide page 6—8.)
(Southal Pergunnahs) Isolated hill, about 34 miles S.E. of the large village of Sarah, and 2 miles W. o	H 1659	λ 26 4 46.20
Jarmudih. λ 24 23 18	h 2 No. 6	H 185
L 87 4 4	Maira h.s.	h 22 No. 26
Khirhi h.s. (Bhágalpur) On a hill, about ‡ n mile S.W. of the weil known village of Khirhi, which lies at the	(Monghyr) On a range of hills, about 14 miles S.E. of Karath, 7 miles S.E. of Dhachara Railway Station, and 7 miles N.W. of Khangpur Police Station; par-	Mátáthán Hill Mark. (Bhágalpur) On the same hill as Katila Hill Mark
northern extremity of the hill, and close to the S.W. corner of the fort on the same hill.	λ 25 10 26.24	and to the N.W. of it.  \$\lambda 24 \ 51 \ 23.62
λ 25 9 34 63 L 86 51 25 65 No. 54	H 1258 No. 26	L 86 53 5 49 Nos. 49, 50

Of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series. † Of the North-East Longitudinal Series.

Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	<b>Name</b> 0	f station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.
Mayaganj House. (Bhagalpur) Chimney of Mr. Stewart's house on ghat.	No. 4 s. (Bhágalpur) bank.	Or Ganges River No. 304 s.; on left	No. 14 8. (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 284 8.; on left bank.
λ 25 15 57 4	λ	25 20 43.87	λ 25 16 41·09 L 86 49 47·12
λ 25 15 57 4 L 87 2 51 6	L	86 56 10·86	1 60 49 4/12
Mohania, XXI. (Vide page 6-S.)	No. 5 s. (Bhágalpur) right bank.	Or Ganges River No. 305 s.; on	No. 15 s. (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 281 s.; on left bank.
λ 25 54 44·44 L 87 10 54·97 H 167	λ L	25 19 29·78 86 56 3·94	λ 25 16 38·01 L 86 45 23·65
h 20 No. 24	No. 6 s. (Bhágalpur) right bank.	Or Ganges River No. 296 s.; on	No. 16 s. (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 289 s.; on lef
Mohanpur s. (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 308 s.; on ghát	λ L	25 19 25:55 86 54 34:96	λ 25 16 51·99 L 86 53 14·90
on left bank. \$\lambda 25 18 38.65 \$\lambda\$ 86 58 40.40.	No. 7 s. (Bhágalpur) right bank.	Or Ganges River No. 298 s.; on	No. 17 s. (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 290 s.; o right bank of a nála.
Mozufferganj White Temple.	λ L	25 18 32·53 86 53 31·38	λ 25 16 44.23 L 86 54 21.90
(Monghyr) λ 25 6 45 9 <b>L</b> 86 36 17 4	No. 8 s. (Bhágalpur) bank of a nál		No. 18 s. (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 299 s.; on le bank of a núla.
No. 53	λ L	25 19 10·80 86 52 20·43	λ 25 18 3·21 <b>L</b> 86 53 49·24
Murkáha s.  (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 291 s.; on right bank of a núla, about a milo 8.W. of Mádhopur village.	110. 9 8.	Or Ganges River No. 292 5.; on	bank of a nála.
λ 25 15 36 56 L 86 53 40 95	T Y	25 17 18·90 86 53 12·22	λ 25 18 41·86 L 86 54 53·13
Náráyanpur Factory. (Bhágalpur) Indigo fuctory chimney. λ 25 23 24 0	bank.	Or Ganges River No. 300 s.; on left	No. 21 s. (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 293 s.; on le bank of a nála.
L 86 54 42.5	L L	25 17 50 47 86 52 10 77	λ 25 18 21·97 L 86 55 52·44
(Bhagalpur) Or Ganges River No. 316 s.; on leibank.	No. 11 9. (Bhágalpur) right bauk.	Or Ganges River No. 287 8.; or	No. 22 s.  (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 294 s.; on le bank of a nála.
L 87 2 46.57	L L	25 16 7·98 86 52 28·39	λ 25 17 40·72 L 86 56 8·64
No. 2 s.  (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 309 s.; on le bank.  25 17 34 95	No. 12 s. (Bhágalpur) bank.	Or Ganges River No. 286 s.; on lef	(Bhagaipur) Or Ganges Kiver No. 290 8.;
L 87 0 13·58	λ L	25 16 53·90 86 51 46·69	right bank of a nála.  λ 25 16 36·27  L 86 55 51·72
No. 3 s.  (**Rhågalpur**) Or Ganges River No. 307 s.; or right bank.  25 18 32.60	(Bhágalpur)		
L 86 57 24·74	right bank.	25 15 46·78 86 50 49·83	bank of a nála.  λ 25 16 37·40  L 86 56 36·80

	, district, description, linates &c.		ation, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	Name of a	station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.
No. 25 s. (Bháyalpur) Or Gang bank of a nála.	ges Rivor No. 312 s.; on left	Pírdauri, XI. ( <i>Vide page</i> 5— <sub>S</sub>	.) , "	Purneali, Kan (Purneal) Tre	
λ	25 15 26 68	λ	25 14 29.82	λ	25 48 21
Ĺ	86 56 18.19	L H h	86 46 35.07 190 10	L	87 33 27
31- 00 -			Nos. 11, 14	Purneah, Karr	
No. 26 s.	iges River No. 313 s.; on			(Purneah) Tree	e flug in bazar. 25 48 39
right bank of a nála.		Pírpahár h.s.		ì L	87 33 27
f L	25 14 24'01 86 56 41'99	(Monghyr) On t	the summit of a high hill on right and nala, and about 3 miles E.	of	
		λ	25 22 39.95	Purneah, Smir	
Noni Range, Pcak	A.	${f L}$	86 33 13.05	λ (2 ω/ πεαπ.)	25 48 32
(Sonthal Pergunnahs)	On left termination.	$\mathbf{H}_{ullet}$	333.63*	L	87 33 30
$egin{array}{cccc} \lambda \ \mathbf{L} \end{array}$	24 30 1 87 13 16	•	No. 57		
п	87 13 10	Pureni, XVII.			khána, 3 on tree in the old Artillery Canton-
Noni Range, Peak		λ	25 36 36.90	ment.	25 48 16
(Southal Pergunnahs)		${f L}$	87 4 ĭo·38	Ĺ	87 33 20
$egin{array}{c} \lambda \ \mathbf{L} \end{array}$	24 26 45 87 13 44	H	151	_	7 33
	דיי כר וי	h	28 N- 17	Raghunáth l	
NY IN THE	a		No. 17	(Monghyr) On	a detached hill, about 1 mile 9. of
Noni Range, Peak	On right termination.	D	:	Mohanpur, and	of a mile N.E. of Bansipur village.
λ	24 26 47	Purneah, Alam (Purneah) Tree		l $^{\lambda}_{\mathrm{L}}$	25 3 58·48 86 34 6·61
L	87 15 31	λ L	25 48 25 87 33 19		No. 52
Pabai Hill Rock.				Rámnagar, CV	VII.+
(Southal Pergunnahs)	Isolated hill, about } a mile	Purneah, Chán		(Vide page 6-s	<sub>1.</sub> )
W. of Biáhi, and ‡ of λ	a mile 8. of Tilakpur village.	(Purneah) Tree maballa.	flag in centre of the principal	, ,	26 2 9.05
ĥ	24 23 55 86 55 38	λ	25 48 8	L H.	87 4 4·27
_	33 3-	L	87 33 26	h	160·30‡ 20
D 1 14 77'''	D l.			· ·	No. 25
Panchapahár Hill (Sonthal Pergunnahs)	reak. Highest	Purneah House			
λ	24 37 30	(Purneah) Parso λ	onage house chimnoy. 25 46 47 7	Rangsár, V.	
L	87 12 56	Ĺ	87 30 34 3	(Vide page 4-g.	_
No	. 40		, , , , , ,	λ	24 39 12 18
	,	Purneah, Hous	re 1	L	87 4 30.89
Pátardha Hill Mar		(Purneal) On	roof of Mr. Cruise's two storie	d h	1308
(Southal Pergunnahs)	On a detached hill about 4 linge and forts, } a mile E. of	house.		<b>"</b>	Nos. 4, 7
Munjoria, and 14 miles	W. of Dhararia village.	$f \lambda \ L$	25 47 41·62 87 32 6·85	1	
λ	24 15 57.98	<b>.</b>	0/ 54 0 05	Rigodi s.	
L	86 49 28.24	Purneah Jail	_	(Sonthal Pergum	nohs) West of village of the same
No.	. 34		s. he two storied house.	name.	24 9 42.84
_, ,,		λ	25 46 32 34	Ĺ	86 58 12.44
Phuljuri, I. (File page 3—8)		L	87 30 59:14	1	No. 32
λ (* tae page 3-8. )	24 14 25 19			Sabájor House	e.
$\hat{ extbf{L}}$	86 57 55.07	Purneah Kach	ahri e.	(Sonthal Pergun	nahs) B. corner.
Н	2312	(Purneah) On p	aka roof of Ccollector's Kachabri.	λ	24 16 38 5
h	5	$\mathbf{L}$	25 46 13 80 87 30 45 25	L	86 53 28 1 No. 35
l No	. 1	"	٠/ ٦٠ <del>١</del> ٥ ٢٠		

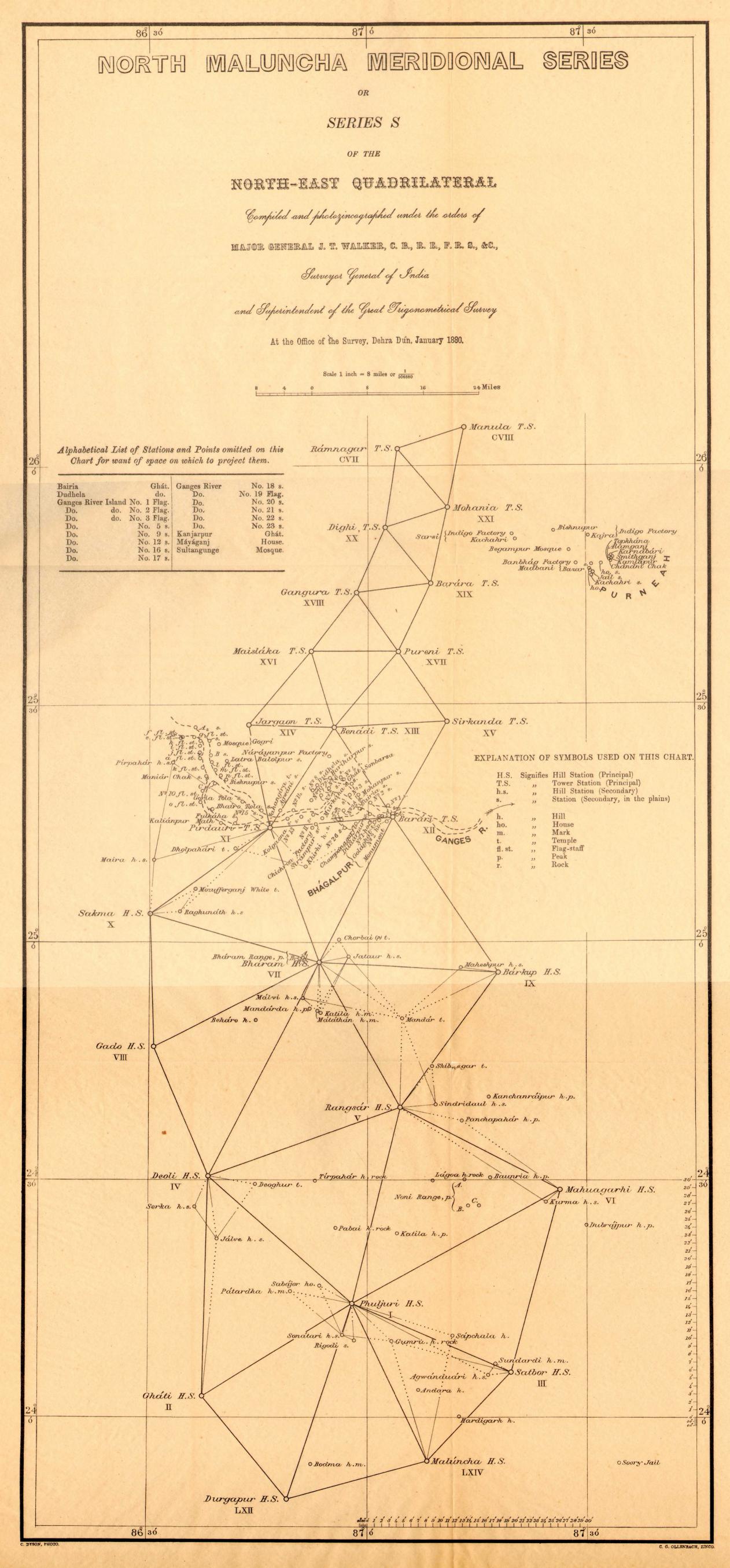
<sup>•</sup> This height refers to surface of upper mark-stone. † Of the North-East Longitudinal Series. ‡ This height refers to the mark-stone imbedded at 1 foot below the level of the ground.

Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.	Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates &c.
Sakma, X.  (Vide page 5-S.)	Shibnagar Temple, (Sonthal Pergunnahs)  \( \) \(	Sonbarsa Ghát, (Bhágalpur) Flag.  \[ \lambda 25 20 34 \] \[ \lambda 86 56 45 \]  Sonbarsa s. (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 306 s.; on left bank of the Ganges, about \( \frac{1}{2} \) of a mile S. of village of the same name. \[ \lambda 25 19 59 28 \] \[ \lambda 86 57 39 59 \]  Soory Jail, (Beerbhoom) Flag. \[ \lambda 23 54 19 8 \] \[ \lambda 87 34 14 3 \] See Synoptical Vol. of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series of the South-East Quadrilateral.  Sultanguage Mosque, (Bhágalpur) Spire, centre dome.
λ 25 50 44 L 87 20 13  Sathor, III. (Vide page 4—8.) λ 24 5 40.91	Sirkanda, XV.  (Vide page 5—s.)  \[ \lambda  25 \ 27 \ 47 \ 43 \] \[ \L  87 \ 10 \ 50 \ 75 \]	λ 25 15 18'9  L 86 46 53'5  Sundardi Hill Mark. (Sonthal Pergunnahs) On hill about 1½ miles 9.W.
L 87 19 33.28 H 1552 h 2 No. 5	H 132 h 28 No. 16	of Kúmársel village, 14 miles 8. of Palun village, and 2 miles E. of Puretala village.  \$\lambda  24  6  47  46 \\ \$\lambda  17  30  12 \\ \$\lambda  No. 28
Scrka h.s. (Sonthal Pergunnahs) On a detached peak, about a mile N.E. of Sarokha, 13 miles E. of Begho Páthar, and 14 miles W. of Bagmári villago.  \$\lambda  24  26  40 \cdot 44   L  86  36  21 \cdot 99    No. 37	Sonhtari h.s. (Southal Pergunnahs) On a detached hill, about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of a mile \$S. of Chhindpur village, Sinsia village lies at the southern foot of the hill.  \[ \lambda  24 10 26.03 \\ \lambda  86 56 36.83 \]  No. 31	Tírpahár Hill Rock. (Sonthal Pesgunnahs)  Known also as Tiur, about  It miles E. of Tásariu, and the same distance N.E. of Kharagdiha.  \$\lambda\$ 24 29 51  \$\lambda\$ 86 52 50

January 1880.

J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

In charge of Computing Office.



### List of Published Works of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

- An Account of the Measurement of an Arc of the meridian between the parallels of 18° 3' and 24° 7', 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° 3′ 5″; 24° 7′ 11″; and 29° 30′ 18″. By Lieutenant-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.

- Volume

  I. The Standards of Measure and the Base-Lines, also an Introductory Account of the early Operations of the Survey, during the period of 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., &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, 1873.
  - Do. IV. The Principal Triangulation, the Great Arc (Section 24°-30°), Rahún, Gurhágarh and Jogí-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, 1876.
  - Do. V. Details of the Pendulum Operations by Captains J. P. Basevi, R.E., and W. J. Heaviside, R.E., and of their Reduction. Prepared under the directions of Major-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., &c., &c., Surveyor General of India and Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey. Dehra Dún and Calcutta, 1879.
  - Do. VI. The Principal Triangulation of the South-East Quadrilateral including the Great Arc—Section 18° to 24°, the East Coast Series, the Calcutta and the Bider Longitudinal Series, the Jabalpur and the Biláspur Meridional Series, and the Details of their Simultaneous Reduction. Prepared under the directions of Major-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., &c., &c., Surveyor General of India and Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey. Dehra Dún, 1880.

Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India—(Continued).

- Volume VII. General Description of the Principal Triangulation of the North-East Quadrilateral including the Simultaneous Reduction and the Details of Five of the Component Series, the North-East Longitudinal, the Budhon Meridional, the Rangír Meridional, the Amua Meridional, and the Karára Meridional. Prepared under the directions of Lieutenant-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., &c., &c., Surveyor General of India and Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey. Dehra Dún, 1882.
  - Do. VIII. Details of the Principal Triangulation of Eleven of the Component Series of the North-East Quadrilateral, including the following Series; the Gurwáni Meridional, the Gora Meridional, the Huríláong Meridional, the Chendwár Meridional, the North Párasnáth Meridional, the North Malúncha Meridional, the Calcutta Meridional, the East Calcutta Longitudinal, the Brahmaputra Meridional, the Eastern Frontier—Section 23° to 26°, and the Assam Longitudinal. Prepared under the directions of Lieut-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., &c., &c., Surveyor General of Iudia and Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey. Dehra Dún, 1882.
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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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- Volume I. The Great Indus Series, or Series 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.
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  - Do. XV. The Rangír Meridional Series, or Series K of the North-East Quadrilateral. By Lieutenant-General 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, 1883.
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July, 1883.

