STYOPTICAL TOLCNIE XIX

G. T. SURVEY OF INDIA.

THE NORTH PARASNATH and THE NORTH MALUNCHA MERIDIONAL SERIES

APPERTAINING TO THE

NORTH-EAST QUADRLLATERAL.


回


# VOIUMAE XIX. 

## DESCRIPTIONS AND CO-ORDINATES

OF THE

## PRINCIPAL AND SECONDARY STATIONS AND OTHER FIXED POINTS OF IIIL IORTII PIRISIITHH MIRRIDIOLIL SRRILS

## OR SERIES $R$ <br> IID THE NORTH HLLINOIII NERTDIOULL SERIES or SERIES $S$ <br> OF TILE <br> N0RTH-EAST QUADRILATERAL.

prepared by
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colonel g. C. Drlirée, s.c., offg. surveyor general of india.


[^0]printed at the office of tie thigonomethicing bhangh, sortey de india.

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NORTH MALÚNCHA MERIDIONAL SERIES—(Continued).


Chart

The following stations of the Ganges River Triangulation are giren 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 Rivcr Triangulotion. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name in Co-ordinate List. |  |  |  | Proper Numher of llo Slatiou. |  |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{2} \mathrm{~g}$. $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | Ganges River | No. 271 | s. |
| Gogri s. ... | ... | ... |  | " | No. 272 |  |
| Latra Balop $\ldots$ ur es. |  |  | . | " | No. 273 | s. |
| Maniír Claik e. | .. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | " | No. 275 | s. |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {Ps }}$ | ... | ... | ... | " | No. 27 G | s. |
| Bishonupur s. |  |  |  | " | No. 277 | 8. |
| Bhairo Toula | $\ldots$ | . |  | " | No. 278 |  |
| Fulkilla s. ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ", | No. 280 |  |
| No. 15. s. ... | ... | ... |  | ", | No. 2 Sl | 8. |
| Agwaini s. ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | " | No. 252 | s. |
| Kolgrona s. | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | " | No. $2 \times 3$ |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ", | No. ${ }^{\text {NSt }}$ |  |
| No. 12 s. ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ", | No. 286 |  |
| No. 11 ө. | ... | ... | . | " | No. $2 \times 7$ | ョ. |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | " | No. 288 |  |
| No.17 s . |  | ... | ... | " | No. 290 |  |
| Murkila s. | ... | ... | ... | " | No. 291 |  |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | " | No. 292 |  |
| No. 22 s. ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | " | No. 294 |  |
| No. 23 s g | ... | $\ldots$ |  | " | No. 295 |  |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | , | " | No. 2906 |  |
| No. 7 sm ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ", | No. ${ }^{\text {No. }} 298{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| No. 18 s s. $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ", | No. 299 |  |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | " | No. 3008 |  |
| Duclhela s. ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | " | ${ }^{\text {No. }} 3018$ | $\stackrel{8}{8 .}$ |
| Harilarpur s. |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ", | No. 303 |  |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | " | No. 30.48 |  |
| Soularsa s. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | " | No. 3058 |  |
| No. 3 e, | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ", | No. 307 No. 307 s. \% |  |
|  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | " | No. 308 в. | s. |
| Bairian s. ... | $\cdots$ | . | $\ldots$ | " | No. 319 s s. |  |
| No. 24 s. | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | ", | No. $311{ }^{\text {Nomer }}$ |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | " | No. 312 в. |  |
| Dildárpur s. | $\ldots$ | . | . | " | No. 313 \% ${ }^{\text {No. }}$ |  |
|  | . |  | $\cdots$ | ", | No. $315{ }^{\text {Nos. }}$ | s. |
|  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | " | No. $316{ }_{\text {s. }}$ |  |

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 tho following table．

| Stations of tho Ganges River Triangulation． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name in Co－orlinate List． |  |  |  | Proper Number of the Station． |  |  |
| Bihnt m ． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | Ganges River | No． 228 | s． |
| Baro s．．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 229 | в． |
| Gangíprasád s． | ．．． | ． | ．．． |  | No． 230 | s． |
| Mahendrapur a． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 231 | s． |
| Simiria s．．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 232 | s． |
| Málipur s．．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 233 | e． |
| Kasalin s．．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 234 | s． |
| Rúpospur o． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 235 | s． |
| Rámdiri s．．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 236 | －． |
| Kapsia s．．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． $2: 37$ | 日． |
| Dumri s．．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 238 | s． |
| Siíma No． 1 s． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 239 | s． |
| ＂No． 2 日． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ＂ | No．24，0 | s． |
| ，＇No． 3 a． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ＂ | No．24， | s． |
| Sadhar s．．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 242 | s． |
| Budalpur s． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ＂ | No． 243 | s． |
| Bisanpur e． | ． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No．244 | s． |
| Saidpur s．．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ＂ | No．245 | s． |
| Bintoli m，．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．． | ＂ | No． 216 | s． |
| Patuha s．．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ＂ | No． 217 | s． |
| Rimehandrapur a． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 248 | s． |
| Ekbírpur s． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 249 | s． |
| Ráhntpur a． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ＂ | No． 250 | s． |
| Sauáha s．．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＂ | No． 251 | s． |
| Súrajgarb ${ }^{\text {g }}$ |  | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 252 | s． |
| Samo No． 1 日． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ＂ | No． 258 | s． |
| ＂No． 2 日． |  | ．．． | ．．． |  | No． 254 | s． |
| Annandpur 8. | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ＂ | No． 25.5 | s． |
| Abgil s．． |  | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 256 | s． |
| Haibatgaja s． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ＂ | No． 257 | ＊． |
| Rámináthpur s． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | No． 258 | s． |
| Katalupur s． |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ＂ | No． 259 | s． |
| Pabírpur e． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 260 | － |
| Bahaidurvagar s． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ＂ | No． 261 | s． |
| Sipur s．．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 262 | s． |
| 1）hanotala s． | $\cdots$ | ．．＇ | ．．． | ＂ | No．263 | 日． |
| Parnea s．${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ＂ | No．264 | ${ }^{\text {H．}}$ |
| Parida No． 2 g． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ＂ | No 205 | ＊． |
| No． 1 в． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ＂ | No． 286 | s． |
| Sardítala e． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 267 | н． |
| Dakra Níla e． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ． | ＂ | No． 268 | н． |
| Kaghunáthpur s． | ， | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | No． 269 | －． |
| Tikapur a ．．． |  |  | $\cdot$ | ＂ | No． 270 | s． |

$J_{u l y,} 1883$.
W．H．COLE，
In charge of Computing Office．

## REFERENCES.

The abbreriations emploged in the text are as folloms:-
h.s. denotes hill station secondary,
s. $n$ station secondary.

Theso abbreviations are ouly 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 ralues 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 contimous for the other lanlf: the dots indicate that the bearing was not observel, and in such cases numerical values of azimutls are not given. For other points, dificult to identify or of comparatively less accuracy, numerical values of triangles or azimuths are not given.

## 尸卫円円AC円。

The North Párasnáth and the North Malúncha Meridional Series are the ninth and the tenth meridional series from the west of the sisteen chains of triangles included in the Section of the Principal Triangulation of the Survey of India which has been named the North－Enst Quadrilateral．This Section ombraces the area within the Meridians of $78^{\circ}$ and $92^{\circ}$ and the Parallels of $23^{\circ}$ and $30^{\circ}$ ；and for rensons explained in Section 7 of Chapter I of Volune II of the Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey，its general reduction mas postponed till that of the neighbouring Quadrilaterals，viz．，the North－West and South－East，had beon completed，whereby two of the Series，the Great Arc，Section $24^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$ ，and the Calcutta Longitudinal，entering the periphery of the North－ East Quadrilateral，became finally fixed．The general principles of the Simultaueous 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 trinugulation 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 tringulation are not needed by geographers and surveyors，and moreover as these volumes give no details of the secoudary triangulation－which is of consider－ able 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 bo published for general use， in such a form ns to be most suitable for convenience of reference．This has already been done as follows ；－ For the eeveral Series forming the North－West Quadrilateral，

I．Great Indus Serics．
II．Great Arc，Section $24^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$ ．
III．Karáchi Longitudinal Series．
IV．Gurhágarh Meridional Series．
V．Rahún Meridional Series．
VI．JogíTíln and Sutlej Series．
VII．North－West Himalaya Series．
For those forming the South－East Quadrilateral，
VIII．Grent Arc，Section $18^{\circ}$ to $24^{\circ}$ ．
IX．Jabalpur Meridional Series．
X．Bider Longitudinal Series．
XI．Biláspur Meridional Series．
XII．Calcutta Longitudinal Series．
XIII．East Coast Sories．
And for the following Series of tho North－Enst Quadrilateral， XIV．Bulloon Meridional Series．
XV．Rangír Meridional Series．
XVI．Amua and Karíra Meridional Series．
XVII．Gurwáni and Gora Meridional Soriee．
XVIII．Huríláong and Chendwár Meridional Serieg．

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

It gives the results of the whole of the triangulation executed is 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 priucipul trinugulation has been rendered perfectly consistent, both internally and exterually; iuternally, so that if in any one of the several polygonal figures of which the chains may be couposed, calculations are carried from one station to another in every possible direction, the same results will be inevitably deduced; and externilly, so that the values of the co-ordinates of any station, when computed from the given co-ordinatos of any other station, with the final linear and angular data, will be the same, whether the calculation is carried directly through tho series, or circuitously through any of the other chains of triangles comprising the Norlh-East Quadrilateral. All secoudary triangulations which emnate from one side of the principal serios 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 prepured for Volume VIII of the Account of the Operations, \&re; 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 $1_{-s,}$, and $2_{\text {_ }}$, and $l_{-s .}$ and $2_{-s}$, were printed prior to the year 1868 , when the general programme for the final reduction of the whole of the Tringgulation 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-Enst Quadrilaterals were boing 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 nll. The paging of each series is however distinguished by using a capital letter as n subscript to the uumerals; thus all the paging which has reference to the North Párasnáth Meridional Series has the subscript $R$, and that to the North Malúncha Meridional Series the sulscript $S$.

The data given in this volume are the following :-
First (pages $1_{-r .}, l_{-s}$ ), alphabetical lists of the names of the principal stntions, showing the numbers assigned to them, which were employed in the reductions as being more conrenient to use than names.

Second (pages $2_{\text {- }}$, 2-s. ), numerical lists giving the names corresponding to the numbers.
Third (pages 3_z., 3_s.), deacriptions of the principal stations-of their structure and positions-ss tnken from the original records of the observations, and supplemented by Addenda (pages 7*-z. $\mathbf{7}^{* *}$-s. ) giving tho most recent information of their condition which has been receired up to date.

Fourth (pages 7-R. 7-s. $^{\text {. }}$ ), the angles and sides of the principal triangles, numbered and arranged in order from south to north.

Fifth (pages 9 _r $_{\text {R }}, 10$ _s. $^{\text {s }}$ ), the angles and sides of certain secondary trinngles. The numbering is here made consecutive to that of the principal triaugles, in order to facilitate references which are mado in other sections to the place where the length of a side is to be found.

Sirth (pages 10 _h $^{\text {, }}$, 12-s. ), the nzimuths of surrounding stations and pointe, at principal, principalnuxiliary, and secondary stations, the latter arranged in alphabetical order.

Seventh (pages $12_{\text {_ }}, 15$ _s ), the co-ordinates and descriptions of all stations and pointe arranged in alphabetical order.

The heights of the atations of the North Párasnatly Meridional Series depend in the first instanco on the finally determined valuen of the stations of Bámaui and Ghoranji of the Calcutta Lougitudinal Series (of the

South-East Quadrilatoral), and on the spirit-leveled height of Basantpur, Chotaipati and Harpur of this Series ; Chandarsaapur and Bheria Bisanpur appertain to the North-Enst 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 Baríri aud Dighi of this Series and on that of Ramnagar of the North-East Longitudinal Series and on the fibally determined value of the station of Manula of the latter Series. The manner in which the heights of the remainiug atations hare 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, fcc. The datum to which all heights have been referred is the mean sea level of Karíchi (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 sonetimes to the basenent of the pillar, whichever the leveling staff was set on; a deecription of the exact point referred to is given in each instance in footnotes to the pages of the Co-ordinate Lista, commencing on pages 12-z. and 15_s. respectively.

It has not been considered necessary to publish the whole of the details of the secondary trisngulation, portions haviug 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 flage and temporary marks which must long since have disappeared. The sides and angles of 7 triangles for the North Párasuath 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 Departurent of India, Delira Doon 1868, local surveyors, working on a system of rectangular co-ordinates, can readily transform the epheroidal co-ordinates here given to euit their own requirements.

The Longitudes depend on an astronomically determined value of the longitude of the Madras Observatory, $80^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 21^{\prime \prime}$, which was deduced nbout the year 1815 . There has long been reason to believe that this value was about 3' too great; but, pending the final determiation 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 presont time. An electrotelegraphic determination of the longitude of Madras from Greenwich, commencing with the difference between Suez and Greenwich-determined, in 1874, under the superiutendence of the Astronomer Rogal-was completed in 1877 by the determination of the differenco between Sucz and Madras, by Captains Carapbell and Heaviside, as a part of the operations of this Survey. The combined result places the Observatory at Madras in Long. $5^{\mathrm{b}} 20^{\mathrm{n}} 59^{\mathrm{a}} 42=$ $80^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime} 30$. Thus the following precept may be accepted with considerable coufidence,-

# All the values of longitude in this volume require a constant correction, probably of - $\mathbf{2}^{\prime} \mathbf{3 0 ^ { \prime \prime }}$. 

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 1808, in accordance with the rules introduced by Colonel Everest for use in the Surrey Department. Subsequently, in 1874, several provincial lists of spellings, constructed under the immediate orders of the Government of India, were received; and thereafter the newiy 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 lista, reference being made in the present instance more particularly to the Gazetted List for Bengal. As a geueral rule the pronunciations of the vowels are as follows:-a has a variable gound as in woman, rural, paltry; $a$ as in tartan ; $i$ as in bit ; $i$ as in ravine; $u$ as in bull; $\dot{u}$ as in rural; $o$ as in note ; $e$ as $a$ in say; au as ou in cloud; $a i$ as $i$ in ride.

The Charts accompanying this volume show the whole of the principal stations nad triangulation, the positions of all the secondary points, and thoso portions of the secondary triangulatious of which full details of the
nngles, sides and azimuthe are given. With the aid of the Charts it is hoped that little difficulty will be met with in findiug 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 surveyore in their field books; every effort has been made to supplement the field books, whenever it wns found Fracticable 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 hare been the work, at different times, of Major Herschel, n.e., f.r.s., Mr. Cole, w.a., nad myself. Major Herschel moreover enpervised the Simultaneous Reduction of the North-Enst Quadrilateral of which these Series form a portion, while the Introductions to both the Series were written by Mr. C. Wood. Great pnins have been taken to secure the utmost accuracy in preparing the data and passing them through the press.

Mcesoobes, \}
July, 1883.
J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

Offg. Dy. Surveyor General, In charge Trigonometrical Surveys.

## NORTH PARASNATH MERIDIONAL SERIES.

# NORTH PARASNATH MERIDIONAL SERIES—(LONG. $86^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$ ). 

## 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 Chendwár-Párasnáth (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 BámaniGhoránji ( L II-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 $\dagger$ 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 1850.61. native establishment, commenced field operations on the

Mr. J. O. Nicolson, Senior 1et Class Sub-Asst J. M. Dunlop, 2nd Class Sub-A asistant. " T. A. Berrill, 3rd " $"$ " J. P, Dunlop, Grd " " 1st October 1850 by reconnoitering the hilly tract between Monghyr-where the party was formed-and Pírasuátl. 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 renched his first station

[^1]Párasnáth (lvir 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 13 th of December. Meanwhile Mr. J. M. Dunlop had visited Chendwór (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 atmospliere, 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 Chendwár 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 mcasurement 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 feverfrom which both Mr. Nicolson and his assistant suffered-breaking out in camp, the observations at Ghorínji were with much difficulty completed by the 28th of the month. Without attempting to go to the station of Rheowa ( I ), 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 ferer 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 Matilińni-Malti (vi-vis), and the towers at Barhaia (v) and Matiháni (vi) were well adranced, 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 17 th April, - too late, however, for any material bencfit, 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, Senior 1at Clase Sub-Asst.
," T. A. Berrill, Srd Class Sub-Assistant.
"J. P. Dunlop, Ird " " 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 foom unocseen accident, nothing would impede the prournef turned 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 lst of March, observations had been completed up to Bandwár (viir). 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, ly the lst of June Mr. Nicolson had the satisfaction of bringing the operations to a close. His terminal stations were Chandarsanpur-Bheria Bisanpur, now stations xcIxCII 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 Parasnáth Series, between the origin Bámani-Ghoranji and terminus Chandarsanpur-Bheria Bisanpur, were as follow:-

```
In Logarithm of the latter side \(+0 \cdot 000,0097,6=1 \cdot 4\) inches per mile.
    , Azimuth \(\quad\), \(\quad 2^{\prime \prime} \cdot 236\)
    " Latitude of Bheria Bisanpur +0.074
    , Longitude " \(\quad+0.057\)
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The trigonometrical heights were checked in subsequent years at three points by connection with the Spirit-levelling Operations of this Survey, see page 35- [of Vol. VII]. This connection shows that in the section ending at Basantpur ( $\mathbf{x v}$ ), a distance of 115 miles, the cumulative error was -5.3 feet; the errors in the trigonometrical determinations of height on the rays $x v-$ xviI and xvil-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 ChendwárBámani (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 Ghorínji. 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 nssistant to supply his place. Both these series lave determined several permanent points whose position-values have been adjusted between those of the Principal stations Chendwar, 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-cbiefly with $\AA 24$-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-Matihíni (iv-vi), and was continued eastwards to the side SakmaPirdauri ( $\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{x I}$ ) 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 Ricer 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 Pirpahár (as determined by the Monghyr Series) and Pírdauri (xI) 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 Matibáni (vi) 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 (vi). And $3 r d$, the triangulation from Matiháni (vi) to Malti (vii) was executed in June 1852 by Mr. T. A. Berrill, chielly 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 Durblunga a short series of triangles was extended to the west of the side Basantpur-Chotaipati ( $x v-x v i r$ ), between the final positionvalues 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.

Debra Den: ?
March 1882.

## c. WOOD,

Sureeyor, $2 n d$ Grude.

## NORTH PARASNATH MERTDIONAL SERIES. <br> ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STATIONS.

| Achalpúr | XVI. | Dihi | . |  | X. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alsáha | IX. | Ekgora | - |  | II. |
| $\underset{\text { (of Calcutta Longitudinal Series). }}{\text { Bámani }}$ | LVI. | Ghoranji <br> (of Calcutta Lo |  |  | LIX. |
| Bandwár | Vur. | Harpúr | - | - | XVIII. |
| Barbaia | $\nabla$. | Málti | - |  | VII. |
| Básatpúr | XV . | Matiháni | - | - | VI. |
| Bhería Bisanpúr <br> (of North-East Longitudinal Series). | XCIII. | Rheowa | - |  | I. |
| Bichwi | IV. | Saiár | - | . | XI. |
| Chandarsanpúr | XCI. | Sajanpúra | . |  | XIV. |
| (of Norll-East Logitudinal Series). |  | Shekpúra | , |  | III. |
| Chotáipáti | XVII. | Singhía | - |  | XII. |
| Damra | XIII. |  |  |  |  |

## NORTH PARASNATH MERIDIONAL SERIES.

NOMEREICAL LIST OF STATIONS.


# NORTH PARASNATH MERIDIONAL SERIES. 

## DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL STATIONS.

Of the 18 Principal Stations composing this Series, the first 4 at the southern extremity are situated on lills. 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 sittu. 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 lerel mark was obtained through a passage which was left expressly for the purpose. It is beliered 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 mason'y, 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 giren in the MS. General Report and the original records of the Serics. The information as to the local sub-divisions in which the several stations occur has leen derived from the latest Annual Reports received from the District Officers to whose charge the stations lave been committed.
LVI.-(Of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series). Bámani Hill Station, lat. 244 $27^{\prime}$, long. $85^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$-observed at in 1851 and 1867 -is on a small conical, detached, sandstone hill, which rises about 250 feet abore 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, distriet Lazairibágh.

The station consists of a square stone platform enclosing a central, isolated pillar of masonry $3 \frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, and contains two marks, the upper 3.75 feet above the lower which is the same as that fixed in $18 \overline{0}^{\circ} 1$ by the North Parasnath Meridional Series, and was found engraved on the rock in situ; the lower mark was the ouly oue employed in 185l. The directions and approximate distances of the circumjacent villages are:-Dumcháncho N. W., miles $4 \frac{3}{\frac{3}{2}}$; Kharkhár W., mile $\frac{3}{4}$; and Khismi S. E., miles $2 f$.
LIX.-(Of the Calcutta Longitudinal Serics). Ghoranji Hill Station, lat. $24^{\circ} 34^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$-observed at in 1851 and 1867 -is on a conspicuous peak of a range of hills forming the boundary between the districts of Hazíribígh and Monghyr, a!bout $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles $N$. of road from Gumgi to Baijnáth : thána and pargana Kharagdiha, district Шazáribágh.

[^2]I. Rheora Hill Station, lat. $24^{\circ} 48^{\prime}$, long. $85^{\circ} 52^{\prime}$-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 masoury 1 foot in height, nud is marked by a circle and dot engraved on the rock in sith. The directions and approximate distances of the circumiacent villages are :-Katani N., miles $1 \frac{1}{2}$; Balwa N.N.E., miles 3 ; Klulwar N.N.E., mile 1 ; l hajabar S.E., miles $2 \frac{3}{4}$; Sheopur villnge, ou 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. $24^{\circ} 52^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$-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 Jamooee, 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., wiles $1 \frac{1}{2}$; Domarkola N.E. by E., miles $1 \frac{1}{2}$; Samaria N.W., miles 4 ; Dhanbaria E., miles 4; Khasmir N.E., miles 2 ; and the large village of Jamooee N.E., niles 6.
III. Shaikbpura (Shekpira) Hill Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$, long. $85^{\circ} 53^{\circ}$-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 immediatcly below it on the north side and alout 16 miles W. by S. of the Railway Station of Luckeeserai: thána Shaiklpura, pargana Málda, district Monghyr.

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 lerel with the surface. The directions and approximate distances of the circumjacent places are :-The town of Máda W.N.W., miles $6 \frac{1}{4}$; Hasanganj village S.W., mile 1 ; and Jamálpur W.N.W., mile 1 .
IV. Bichwi Hill Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$-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 $1 \frac{1}{4}$ miles E. of the Kial nadi, a tributary of the Ganges, and $8 \frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of the large village of Súrajgarh ou the high road to Mongliyr which keeps along the right bank of the Ganges: thána Luckceserai, pargana Salemabad, district Monghyr.

The station consists of a stone platform 1 foot in height and 14 fect 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 thercon. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacont villages are :- Hámpur 216 ${ }^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$, miles 1.39 ; Singarpar $236^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$, mile $0 \cdot 28$; Luckeeserai $134^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$, miles $2 \cdot 41$; and Garhi Bazar $160^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 50$.
V. Barhaia Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$-observed at in 1852 -stands in an extensive, cultivated plain which appears to have heen once the bed of the Ganges river, alout $2 \frac{1}{2}$ miles $W$. by $N$. of the large village of Barhaia on the high road from Monglyr to Mokameh: thána Begoo Serai, pargana Balia, district Monghyr.

The station consists of a tower $20 \cdot 17$ fect in height, constructed of burnt bricks, with a central pillar of the same material, having a stone with circle and dot engraved thereon snok to a level with the floor. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:-Rámpur Dumra 240 $45^{\prime}$, miles 2.53; and Hemja 245 $40^{\prime}$, miles 2.41.
VI. Matiháni Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 22^{\prime}$, Inng. $86^{\circ}$ 12'-observed at in 1852 -stands on a small mound close to and on the northem side of the village of Matihini which is on the road from Brgoo Serai to Chak, and about 4 miles S.S.E. of the former place: thána Begoo Scrai, pargana Balia, district Monghyr.

[^3]VII. Malti (Malti) Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$-observed at in 1852 -stands in the midst of a mango grove at the southern extremity of Malti village and about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ miles E.S.E. of the large village of Gaura: thina 'legra, pargana Malki, district Monghyr.

The station consists of a tower of sun-dried bricks, having a central, hollow pillar of masnnry, with two archways at its base for access to the mark-stoue sunk in the ground : the distance leetween the lower and upper marks is 19.79 feet. The azimutlss and perambulated distances of the circumjaceut villages are:-Hajipur $3066^{\circ}{ }^{5} 5^{\prime}$, mile 0.45 ; Pipra $289^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$, mile $0{ }^{\circ} 56$; Thakuri Chak $33^{\circ} 19^{\prime}$, mile 0.35 ; Rajaura $63^{\circ} 37^{\prime}$, mile 0.56 ; and Fulbaria $99^{\circ} 13^{\prime}$, miles $1^{\prime} 64$.
VIII. Bandwár Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 31^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 12^{\prime}$-observed at in 1852 -stands on the southern bank of the Búr (or little) Gunduk river and at the south-western extremity of the village of Bandwár: thána Begoo Serai, pargaua Balia, district Monghyr.

The station consists of a tower of sun-lried hricks enclosing a pillar of masonry of the same description as at the adjacent stations: the distance hetween the mark-stone imbedded in the floor and the one at surnmit of the pillar is 16.0 fect. The azinuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villares are :-Mohanpur $9.1^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 48$; Ajbaur $288^{\circ} 19^{\prime}$, miles 1.28 ; and 'likanpura $149^{\circ} 31^{\prime}$, mile $0 \cdot 90$.
IX. Akaha (Akáhra) Torer Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$-observed at in 1852 -stands on slightly elevated ground on the somthern bank of the Bur (or little) Gunduk river and derives its name from a village on the same bank lying about half a mile to the east: thána 'legra, pargana Malki, district Monghyr.

The station cousists of a tower $21 \cdot 29$ feet in height, but no details of its construction are forthcoming. The azimutlis and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are :-Sanjat $115^{\circ} 27^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 60$; Usichak $49^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$, miles 1.01 ; lsapur $351^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$, miles 1.88 ; and Bisaupur $328^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$, mile $0 \cdot 66$.
X. Dihi Platform Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 12^{\prime}$-observed at in 1852 -is on a small hillock of about 20 feet in height, at a distance of about log yards E. of the village of Dihi and some 4 miles N.E. of the lake locally known as Klabar Tál: thána Begroo Serai, pargana Bhúsárí, 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 vilhases are :-Kanansi $333^{\circ} 56^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 57$; Parora $96^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$, mile 0.09; Likamba 359 $23^{\prime}$, mile 0.34 ; Dharampur $243^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$, mile 0.99 ; aud the factory at Garpura $272^{\circ} 46^{\prime}$, miles 1.89 .
XI. Saiár Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$-observed at in 1852 -stands in cultivated lands appertaining to the village of Saint, about $1 \cdot 37$ miles S.E. Wy E. of the well known town of Roserha on the left bank of the Bur (or little) Gunduk river and 1.84 miles N.N.E. of the Daulatpur factory : thána Roserha, pargana Kasnua, district Durbhunga.


#### Abstract

The station consists of a tower of sun-dried bricks $20-3$ feet in height, cuclosing 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 circunjacent villiges are :-Thathia $42^{\circ} 59^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 11$; Gobindpur $309^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$, mile 0.95 ; Hiramia $183^{\circ} 48^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 44$; and Roserha (temple) $108^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 37$.


XII. Singhia (Singhta) Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 12^{\prime}$-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 : thána Roserha, pargana Kasma, district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower $24 \cdot 63$ fcet 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 2j3 $31^{\circ}$ ', miles 1-16; Sansa $45^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$, miles $2 \cdot 16$; and Agraul $53^{\circ} 13^{\prime}$, wile 0.99.
XIII. Dumra (Damrce) Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ}$ 54', long. $86^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$-observed at in 1852 -stands on an elevated spot in the village of Dumra on the roal from Hajipur to Rasílpur Baheri, about $2 \frac{3}{4}$ miles from the former aud $3 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from the latter village : thima Roserha, pargana Jakhalpur, district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower of sum-dried bricks and cncloses an isolated pillar of masoury $18 \cdot 29$ feet in leight, but no details of its construction are forthcoming. The aximuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are :-Parmana $267^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 38$; Rámbhadarpur $298^{\circ} 41^{\prime}$, mile $0 \cdot 76$; Bahádurpur $69^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$, miles $1.0 \overline{\text {; }}$; Akhatwára $170^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$, mile $0.9 \overline{0}$; Balipur $58^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$, miles 2.04; and Hatauri (factory) $149^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$, miles 3.94 .
XIV. Sajanpura (Sajunpúra) Tower Station, lat. $26^{\circ} 0^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$-observed at in $\mathbf{1 8 5 2}$-stands at the side of an extensive jhíl or mursh, about $2 \frac{1}{4}$ milcs 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 $21 \cdot 69$ feet in height, but no details of its construction are forthcoming. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are :-Seouagar $33^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$, mile $0 \cdot 82$; Bijalia $72^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 66$; Kauauli $291^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 18$; Bahera (Bazar) $169^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$, miles $4 \cdot 92$; and Mainan (temple S.W. of villuge) $199^{\circ} 23^{\prime}$, miles $l^{\circ} 54$.
XV. Basantpur (Básatpir) Tower Station, lat. $26^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 2^{\prime}$-observed at in 1852 -stands in the centre of a grass jungle, albout $1 \cdot 32$ miles N.W. of the large village of Aghára and 7 miles nearly S.E. of the civil station of Durblunga: pargana Aghára, thána and district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower of brick-work $22 \frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, but no details of its construction are fortlicoming. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:-Andama $166^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$, miles $1 \circ 09$; Joghiara $117^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$, miles 2.13; Madoban 72 $2^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 08$; Basantpur $41^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$, mile $0 \cdot 47$; Pausilia $20^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$, mile 0.96 ; and Kokat $252^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$, mile 051 .
XVI. Achalpur (Achalpir) Tomer Station, lat. $26^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$, lnng. $86^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$-observed at in 1852 -stands in the cultivated lands of Achalpur village, about 5 miles N. by W. of Bilhera 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 $29 \frac{1}{2}$ fect in beight, but no details of its construction are forthcoming. The nzimuths and perambulated distauces of the following villages are :-Bilahi $164^{\circ} 13^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 11$; Achalpur $82^{\circ} 29^{\prime}$, mile $0 \cdot 59$; and Maujampur $21^{\circ} 38^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 08$.
XVII. Chotaipati (Chotáipáti) Tower Station, lat. $26^{\circ} 14{ }^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$-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 Durbhugga, 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 $48^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$, mile 0.63 ; Dhobgaon $84^{\circ} 31^{\prime}$, milcs 1.88 ; 'Tilakwára $114^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$ ', mile 0.99 ; Balia $144^{\circ} 48^{\prime}$, mile 0.78 ; and Chotaipati $276^{\circ} 27^{\prime}$, mile $0 \cdot 98$.
XVIII. Harpur (Harpúr) Tower Station, lat. $26^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$-observed at in 1852-stands within a few yards of the residence of Bábu Harmanjha, ahout 7 miles S.E. of the Bhowareh Police Station and $3 \frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Pandaub on road to the civil statiou of Durbhunga, thána Mudhoobunnce pargaua Háti, district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower of burnt bricks 29.67 feet in height but no details of its construction are fortheoming. The nzimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are :-Harpur $41^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$, mile 0.64 ; Bhaur $2: 33^{\circ} 53^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 20$; and gurmha $130^{\circ} 12^{\prime}$, wile $0 \cdot 46$.
XCI.—(Of the North-East Longitudinal Series). Chandarsnnpur (Chandarsampir) Tower Station, lat. $26^{\circ} 23$, long. $86^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$-observed at in 1849 and 1852 -stands about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to S.W. of a portion of the straggling viliage of that name, about 6 miles S.E. of the Khajauli Police Station and the same distance W.N.W. of Mudhoobunuee : thána Benipati, pargana Tajpore, district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower of sun-dried bricks enelosing 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 :-Chaudarsanpur ${ }^{2} 23^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$, mile $0 \cdot 32$; 'Cigra $123^{\circ} 54^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 13$; Kamalpur $313^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$, mile 0.73 .
XCIII.-(Ofthe North-East Longiturlinal Series). Bheria Bisanpur (Bheria Bisanpir) Tower Station, lat. $26^{\circ}$ 23, long. $86^{\circ}$ il'-observed at in 1819 and 1852 -takes its name from the villages of Bheria and Bisanpur, the latter being $0 \cdot 4$ of a mile to $W$., about $\overline{5}$ miles N.E. of the large village of Mudhoobunnee and $1 \frac{3}{4}$ miles S.E. of the large village of Parihárpur Jibdi : thána Mudhoobunuce, pargana Háti, district Durbhunga.

The station consists of a tower of sun-dried bricks enclosing a central pillar of mavonry $2 \overline{5} \frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, with markstones at top and bottom. The azimuths and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are :-Bisanpur $85^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$, mile $0 \cdot 38$; Karaia $184^{\circ} 51^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 94$; aud Ramkhetari $323^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 44$.

[^4]
## NORTH PARASNATH MERIDIONAL 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 descriptious 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 agaiust 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 | Hemarks on the Construction and Condition of the Station |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LVI | Bámani <br> cular pillar on ligh, 28 inch Revenue Surv protected. A | Hazáribágh <br> ch the large $t$ uare at base purposes, so midal pile of | P. Kodarma <br> dolite stood and which 20 inches at top, and it is umecessary to re rth and stones, 7 feet squ | Bámani <br> ries the true markars a sufficiently to the mark-sto at base and 6 feet | In 1867 a square protecting pillar of masonry was built over the cirstone. The square pillar is $3 \frac{1}{2}$ feet ccurate mark for Topographical and ue which thus remains concealed and thigh, covers the protecting pillar. |
| LIX | Ghoranji | Hazáribágh | P. Kharagdila | Ghoranji | Ditto, |
| I | Rheowa | " | Thí. Gunwán | Fularin | Pillar injured and thoronghly repaired as reported in 1874 . |
| II | Khasmir | Monghyr | P. Gidhaur, Thá. Jamooce | Khasmir | $\cdots$ |
| III | Shaikhpura | " | P. Málda, Thá. Shaikhpurn | Shaikhpura | $\cdots$ |
| IV | Bichwa | " | P. Salemabad, Thá. Luckeeserai | Bichwa | $\ldots$ |
| V | Barhain | " | P. Salcmabad, Thá. Mokameh | Barhaia | Ouc side of pillar fallen down as reported in 1873. |
| VI | Matilári | " | P. Balia, Thá Begoo Serai | Matihári | . ${ }$ |
| VII | Burj | " | P. Malki, Tha. Tegra | Malti | ... |


| No. <br> of Station | Local name | District | Pargana, \&c. | Village in which the Station lies | Remarks on the Construction and Condition of the Station |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIII | Bandwár | Monghyr | P. Balia, Thá. Begoo Serai | Bandwár | $\ldots$... |
| IX | Burj | " | P. Malki, Thá. Tegra | Akaha | $\ldots$... |
| X | Dibi | " | P. Bhústri, Thaf. Begoo Serai | Dihi | $\ldots$ |
| XI | Saiár | Durbhunga | P. Kasma, Thé. Roserha | Saiar | Reported in 1875 as partly washed down, and only 16 feet high. |
| XII | Siughia | " | P. Kasma, TLá. Nagarbasti | Singhia | Reported in 1875 as partly fallen down, and 20 feet high. |
| XIII | $\ldots$ | " | P. Jákhar, Thá. Roserha | Dumra | Reported in 1875 ns partly fallen down, and 18 feet high. |
| XIV | $\ldots$ | " | P. Hávi, 'Thá. Bahera | Sujanpur | Reported in 1875 as partly fallen down, and 17 feet high. |
| X V | Kokat | " | P. Aghára, Thí. Durbhunga | Kokat | Reported in 1875 as partly fallen down, and 12 feet ligh. |
| X VI | Paiktola | " | P. Gopalpur, Thá. Baliera | Paiktola | Reported in 1875 as partly fallen down, and only $12 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high. |
| X VII | Chotaipati | " | P. Gopálpur, Thní. Durbhunga | Chotaipati | Reported in 1875 as partly fallen down, and $23 \frac{1}{4}$ feet high. |
| X VIII | Harpur | " | P. Gopálpur, Thá. Mudhoobunnee | Harpur | lleported in 1875 as partly fallen dowu, and $2 t$ feet ligh. |
| XCI | Chandarsanpur | " | Thá. Benipati, P. Jarel | Chandarsanpur | $\cdots$... |
| XCIII | Simri | " | P. Hâti, Tláa. Mudhoobunnee | Simri | $\ldots$... |

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## NORTH PARASNATH MERIDIONAL SERIES.

PRINCIPAL TRIANGULATION. TRIANGLES.

| No. of Triangle | Station | Splerical Excesa | Corrccted PlaneAnglo |  | Distance |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Log. feet | Feot | Milos |
| 1 |  | " | - , | " |  |  |  |
|  | Bámani, LYI | 123 | 6313 | 0.81 | $5 \cdot 1408665$ | 138314.1 | $26 \cdot 196$ |
|  | Ghornnji, LIX | 123 | 5930 | $47 \cdot 36$ | 51255310 | 133515.3 | 25.287 |
|  | Rheown, I | $1 \cdot 22$ | $57 \quad 16$ | $11 \cdot 3$ | 51150653 | 130336.3 | 24.685 |
| 2 | Ghoranji, LIX | $\cdot 94$ | 5045 | 12.95 | 5.0407892 | 109847.2 | 20.804 |
|  | Rheora, I | . 94 | 52 | 8.61 | 5.0486478 | $11.853^{\circ}$ | 21.184 |
|  | Eligora, II | '95 | 77 11 | 38.44 | $5 \cdot 1408665$ | 138314.1 | $26 \cdot 196$ |
| 3 | Rheown, I | $1 \cdot 1$ | 7359 | $38 \cdot 35$ | $5 \cdot 1432936$ | 139089.3 | 26.343 |
|  | Ekgora, II | 101 | $56 \quad 37$ | 2.00 | 50821584 | 120825.5 | 22.884 |
|  | Shaiklpurn, III | 1.00 | $49 \quad 23$ | 19.65 | $5 \cdot 0407892$ | $1098+7^{2}$ | 20.804 |
| 4 | Ekgora, II | 80 | 4240 | $4 \cdot 96$ | 4.9750989 | 94427.6 |  |
|  | Shaikhpura, III | 80 | $50 \quad 39$ | 59.39 | 50324729 | 107763.8 | 20.410 |
|  | Bichwi, IV | 80 | 8639 | 55.65 | 5'1432936 | ${ }^{139089}{ }^{9} 3$ | $26 \cdot 3+3$ |
| 5 | Shaikhpura, III | 41 | $48 \quad 1$ | 6.88 | 48511711 |  |  |
|  | Bichwi, IV | $\cdot 41$ | $50 \quad 32$ | 5159 | $4 \cdot 86767+5$ | 737351 | 13.965 |
|  | Barhnin, V | '41 | 8126 | 1.53 | 49750989 | $9+4276$ | 17.884 |
| 6 | Bichwi, IV | 32 |  |  | 4.7998520 | 63074.2 |  |
|  | Barhaia, V Matiláni, VI | . 33 | $\begin{array}{ll}67 & 31 \\ 67\end{array}$ | 40.19 | 4.8738815 | $74796 \cdot 5$ | 14.166 |
|  | Matiháni, VI | 33 | 6116 | 50.90 | +8511711 | 70985.7 | 13.44 |

Noteg, - 1. The valurs of the side ner giren in the name line with the opposito angle.
2. Stations (Bemmi, LVI, and Ghormiji, LIS) appertain to tho Caleutta Longitudinal Serica of the South. East Quadriluteral.


Note.-Stations Chandarsenpur, XCI, and Bheria Bisanpur, XCIII appertain to the Norlh-East Longitudiunl Series.
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NORTH PARASNATH MERIDIONAL SERIES.
SECONDARY TRIANGULATION. TRIANGLES.
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.

|  | Station | Corrected <br> Plane angle | Distance |  |  |  |  | Station | Corrected Plane Angle | Distapce |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Log.feet | Fect | Mijes |  |  |  |  | Log. foet | Feet | Miles |  |
| 21 |  | , " |  | $\begin{array}{r} 67+10 \\ 101445 \\ 130336 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.767 \\ & 19.213 \\ & 24.685 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inch } \\ 24 \\ " \end{array}\right\|$ | 24 | Matiháni, VI <br> Kajra Hill Mark (heliotrope) | 53628 |  |  |  | Ineh |
|  | Ghoranji, LIX | 304252 5013 | 4.828728 |  |  |  |  |  |  | + +984586 | 96513 | 18.279 |  |
|  | Bánresar Hill | 5015 | $5 \cdot 115065$ |  |  | " |  | Pirpahár bats (heliotrope) | 5124 6 | + ${ }^{\text {- } 067546}$ | 116828 $9+35$ | $22 \cdot 126$ 17.862 | " |
| 22 | Ghoranji, LIX | $\begin{aligned} & 192725 \\ & 262849 \end{aligned}$ | 4*714746 | 51850 | 9.820 | " | 25 | Bichwi, IV | $\left.\begin{array}{ccc} 98 & 0 & 47 \\ 30 & 12 & 3 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | 116823 |  |  |
|  | Ekgora, II |  | ${ }_{4}+841401$ | 69407 | ${ }_{13}{ }^{9} 18$ |  |  | Matihâni, VI |  | $5 \cdot 16854$ | 147239 | 22.126 $27 \cdot 886$ | " |
|  | Amkali Hill Mark |  | $5^{\circ} \mathrm{O} 486{ }^{8}$ | 111853 | 2I'184 |  |  | Pípahár b.s. |  | $+87388 \mathrm{I}$ | $7+797$ | + +166 | " |
| 23 | $\begin{gathered} \text { MONGHYR* } \\ \text { SECONDARY SERIES. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | " | 26 | Matiháni, VI |  | +.877868 | 75486 | 14-297 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Pírpahár $\quad$ h.s. |  | 771423 | $5 \cdot 09+48 \mathrm{I}$ | 124303 | 23.542 | $\ddot{12}$ |  |
|  | Bichwi, IV |  |  |  |  |  | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Matiháni, VI | 445419 | 4.826449 | 67058 | $12 \cdot 700$ |  |  |  | 255017 | 4.877868 4.639237 | 75486 43575 | 14.297 $8 \cdot 253$ | 24 |
|  | Kajra Hill Mark (heliotrope) |  | 4-87388I | 74797 | $14^{\prime} 166$ |  |  | Maira " | 105812 | $4.98+586$ | 96513 | 18.279 | 12 |


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NORTH PARASNATH MERIDIONAL SERIES.

## PRINCIPAL,

PRINCIPAL-AUXILIARY, AND SECONDARY STATIONS.
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.

| Name of etation with azimaths of surrounding points |  |  | Name of etation with azimuths of ourrounding points |  |  | Name of station with azimuths of surrounding points |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Achalpur, XVI | 1'" |  | Barbaia, $\quad$ \% |  |  | Chandarsanpur, XCI $\dagger$ | - , |  |
| Basantpur, XV | 653812.47 | 16 | Shaikhpura, III | $362432 \cdot 98$ | 5 | Bheria Bisanpur, XCIII $\dagger$ | $268 \quad 437.46$ | 20 |
| Chotaipati, XVII | $1251753{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O} 2$ | 17 | Malti, VII | $190 \quad 0 \quad 47 \cdot 27$ | 7 | Harpur, XVIII | 310 11 39.44 | 19 |
| Harpur, XVIII | $1784940 \cdot 36$ | 18 | Matiháni, VI | $2+72650.52$ | 6 | Chotaipati, XVII | 359 31 $45^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$. | 19 |
| Sajaupura, XIV | $3584716 \cdot 11$ | 16 | Bichwi, IV | 3145831.04 | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Cbotaipati, XVII |  |  |
| Akama, IX |  |  |  |  |  | Chandarsanpur, XCI $\dagger$ |  |  |
| Maiti, VII | 72445.68 1834835.98 | 11 | Achalpur, XVI | 17741 <br> 245 <br> 24 <br> 1 | 16 | Harpur, XVIII | $2595235^{\circ} 46$ <br> 3051344.02 | 18 |
| Saiaí, XI Dihi, X |  | 10 | Achanpur, Xİ, XIV | 2753415.62 $2973730 \cdot 24$ 37 | 15 | Achalpur, XVI Basantpur, XV | 3051344.02 3574057.99 | 17 |
| Bundwar, VIII | $30831{ }^{\text {20.71 }}$ | 9 | Dumra, XIII | $3502247 \% 73$ | 15 |  |  |  |
| Bamani, LVI* |  |  | Bheria Bisanpte, XCIII $\dagger$ |  |  | DiIfr, ${ }^{\text {X }}$ |  |  |
| Rheowa, I | 1874236.37 | 1 | Harpur, XVIII | 34012.75 | 20 | Akaha, IX | $605822 \cdot 18$ |  |
| Biuresar Hill | $22012+6$ | 21 | Chandarsanpur, XCI $\dagger$ | $88 \quad 859.76$ | 20 | Saiár, XI | 129 5 <br> 182 4.93 <br> 8.88  |  |
| Ghoranji, LIX* | 2505538.41 | 1 |  |  |  | Singhia, XII <br> Bandwár, VIII | $\begin{array}{lll} 182 & 0 & 2.88 \\ 359 & 20 & 14.39 \end{array}$ | 10 |
|  |  |  | Shaikhpura, III | 842932.07 | 4 |  |  |  |
| Bamtrab, YIII |  |  | Barhaia, V | $135 \quad 224.07$ | 5 | Demma, XIII |  |  |
| Matiliaini, VI | - 234.19 | 8 | Matiháni, VI | 1861353.30 | 6 | Basantpur, XV | 17023 38.72 | 15 |
| Malti, VII | $702533 \cdot 32$ | 8 | Pírpahár ${ }^{\text {a }}$, s. | 238 I 3 | 25 | Sajanpura, XIV | 2271944.00 | 14 |
| Akaha, $1 \mathbf{X}$ | $1283435 \cdot 62$ | 9 | Kajra Hill Mark (beliotrope) | 2692257 | 23 | Singhia, XII | $300945^{\circ} \mathrm{O8}$ | 13 |
| Dihi, $\mathbf{S}$ | $1792017{ }^{\prime} 42$ | 10 | Ekgora, II | 3574935.62 | 4 | Saiár, XI | $3525036 \cdot 8 \mathrm{I}$ | 13 |

* Of the Culcutta Longitudinal Series of the South-East Quadrilateral. $\quad+$ Of the North-East Lougitudinal Series.

| Name of station with azimuths of aurrounding pointe |  | Name of station with nzimuths of surrounding points |  |  | Name of station with nzimutha of surrouading points |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ekgora, II 0 " |  | Maltr, VII | - ' 1 |  | Satar, XI | - ' 1 |  |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Ghoranji. LIX* } & \text { I } 216.23\end{array}$ | 2 | Barhaia, V | 10 1 35.58 | 7 | Akaha, IX | $34852 \cdot 64$ | 11 |
| Ánokali Hill Mark 274955 | 22 | Akaha, IX | 1872415.07 | 9 | Dumra, XIII | 1725110.04 | 13 |
| Rheowa, I $\quad 783245.62$ | 2 | Bandwár, VIII | $250214^{8 \cdot 34}$ | 8 | Singhia, XII | 2334551.99 | 12 |
| Shaikhpura, III 135948.63 | 3 | Matihóni, VI | $30536 \quad 5.05$ | 7 | Dihi, X | 30928.68 | 11 |
| Bichwi, IV 1774954.39 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Bichwi, IV | 61431.08 | 6 | Sajanpura, XIV |  |  |
| Ghoranji, LIX* |  | Barhaia, V | 67312231 | 6 | Dumra, XIII | 472253.57 | 14 |
| Bámani, LVI* 7I 45 5.80 | 1 | Malti, VII | 1253949.27 | 7 | Baamitpur, XV | 117413147 | 15 |
| Bánresar Hill 1211844 | 21 | landwár, VIII | $180234^{\circ} \mathrm{OI}$ | 8 | Achalpur, XVI | 1784721.06 | 16 |
| Rheowa, I 1303540.39 | 1 | Pírpahár h.g. | 2681344 | 24 | Sioghia, XII | 354 4 11'07 | 14 |
| Ámkali Hill Mark 1615329 | 22 | Maira ${ }^{\text {Paja }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3043252 | 26 |  |  |  |
| Ekgora, II $18 \pm 2054.28$ | 2 | Kajra Hill Mark (heliotrope) | 3212012 | 23 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Shatkrpuna, III |  |  |
| Harpor, XTIII |  | $\underset{\text { Pmpamar }}{\text { Maira }}$ h.s. ${ }^{\text {Pres }}$ |  |  | Rhtowa, I | $42538 \cdot 16$ 2162110.03 | 3 |
| Chotaipati, XVII $795640 \cdot 50$ | 18 | Kajra Hill Mark (heliotrope) | $\begin{array}{rrr} 11 & 8 & 27 \\ 36 & 5 & 44 \end{array}$ | 24 | Barhala, ${ }^{\text {Bichwi, IV }}$ | 2162110003 2642217.32 | 5 4 |
| Chandarsanpur, XCIt 1301547.18 | 19 | Kajra Hill Mark (heliotrope) <br> Bichwi, IV | $\begin{aligned} & 365844 \\ & 581047 \end{aligned}$ | 24 | Ekgora, II | $\begin{array}{llll}264 & 22 & 17 & 3 \\ 315 & 2 & 17 & 51\end{array}$ | 4 3 |
| Bheria Bisiunpur, XCIII $\dagger \quad 1833958.75$ | 20 | Matiháni, VI | 882250 | 24 | Esgora, II | 31521751 | 3 |
| Achalpur, XVI $3584935 * 86$ | 18 | Matinas, VI | 8822 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Refoova, I |  |  | Singhia, XII |  |  |
| Matra he. |  | Bámari, LVI* | $74357 \cdot 38$ | 1 | Dihi, X | 2012.66 | 12 |
| Kajra Hill Mark ( heliotrope) 85595 | 27 | Shaikhpura, III | $18+2455^{\circ} 42$ | 3 | Saiár, XI | $534^{8} 58 \cdot 55$ | 12 |
| Matiháni, VI 1244048 | 26 | Ekgora, II | 2582434.78 | 2 | Dumra, XIII | $1201325{ }^{\text {a }}$, 3 | 13 |
| Pírpahar $\quad$ h.s. 19 l 717 | 26 | Ghoranji, LIX* | 310274433 | 1 | Sajanpura, XIV | $17444^{2 \times} 50$ | 14 |

[^5]
## NORTH PARASNATH MERIDIONAL SERIES.

## 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, nlso the descriptious of the secondary and intersected (or unvisited) points, and references to the preceding pages where the descriptions of the principal stations are given. In certain instances numbers are added which have reference to the given data of the triangles by which the station or point has been fixed; when these numbers are omitted it is to be understood that no triangles are given.

Note. $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \boldsymbol{\lambda}$ stands for Latitude North ; L for Longitude East of Greenwich; H for Height of station in feet above menn sea level, if determined trigonometrically, $H_{s}$ for the Heiglit when found by spirit leveling, and $h$ for Height of station tower or pillar. The trigonometrical lieights 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 footuotes. 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 oue 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 territorics, states or districts in which the stations or points are situated.

| Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates dc. | Nome of station, district, description, co-ordinates \& c . | Name of station, clistriet, description, co-ordinates \&c. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ánandpur s. <br> (Moughyr) Or Ganges Rircr No. 255 : on right bank, $0 \cdot 1$ of a mile $\mathbf{N}$. of villnge of tho samo name. $\begin{array}{lllll} \lambda & 25 & 16 & 10.56 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 86 & 17 & 11.8 \end{array}$ | Bahádurnagar s. (Monghy') Or (Annges Rirer No. 261 a; on right buik, about 2t miles N.W. of Hemja, and $1 /$ wiles N. of Buhaclonuki village. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 25 & 19 & 17.39 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 86 & 23 & 27.26 \end{array}$ |
| Achalpur, XVI. <br> (lide pige 6-R.) | Aunta House, |  |
| Akaha, IX. $\begin{array}{cccc} \text { (TiJe page 5-R.) } & & \\ \lambda & 25 & 36 & 1 \cdot 44 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 86 & 4 & 28 \cdot 26 \\ \mathrm{H} & 159 & \\ h & 21 & \\ & \text { No. } 9 & \end{array}$ | Badalpur s. (Mumghyr) Or Gnnges River No. 243 e; on len bank, ubout a mile $\mathrm{S} . \mathrm{W}$. of Mahehlpur villuge. $\begin{array}{lllll} \lambda & 2.5 & 21 & 43.15 \\ \mathbf{L} & 85 & 10 & 59.73 \end{array}$ | Bandwir, VIII. <br> (Tide page 5-r.) |
| Ámkali Hill Mark. <br> (llusarilutigh) About 1 ? miles $\$$.E. of rillage of the same name, and $2 /$ miles $\mathbf{W}$. of Ginti village. $\begin{array}{lrrr} \lambda & 24 & 4+ & 26 \cdot 04 \\ \mathbf{L} & 86 & 6 & 52 \cdot 94 \\ & \text { No. } 22 & & \end{array}$ | Bahachauki Tree Flng. | Bánresar Hill. <br> (Ifaziri-iLaigh) Sharp rock, abunt $2 \frac{1}{2}$ milos N.E. of tho large villuge of Gaunwi or Gíma. |

- Or the Cateutia Iongitulinal Series of the Somb-Eugl Quadriateral.
 in the Co-ordinnte liat of the Chendwir Mreridional Seried, and to the cant in that of the North Malumeha Meridional Serics. In tho former tho names of the atations are entered without their scrial numbers: theac will bo found in a table fullowing lie Errata ef Corrigenda.


[^6]
$\ddagger$ Or the Calcutte Longitudinal Series of tho South-East Quadrilateral. $\ddagger$ This height refers to the upper surface of the alone let into the groand thoor of the tower.


| Name of etation, district, deseription, co-ordinntes \&c. | Name of atation, district, descriplion, co-ordinates de. | Name of atation, district, description, co-ordinates de. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Súrajgarh s. <br> (Monghyr) Or Gangos Rivor No. 252 s.; on right bank. | Tíkípur s. <br> ( (longhyr) Or Ganges River No. 270 e.; on left bank 0.3 of a mile $W$. of village of the amme namo. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 25 & 27 & 42.28 \\ \mathbf{L} & 86 & 34 & 0.02 \end{array}$ |

## January 1880.

J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

In chargo of Computing Office.

NORTM-
Compiled and phrataymocapuaphed under the oddens of

Sumenger Genenal of Indiar

At the Office of the Survey, Dehra Dun, June 1879.
$\qquad$

M

SERIES $R$

OF THE
NORTH PARASNATM IMERDDONAL SERDES

Chandarsanpur XCI



EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED ON THIS CHART.

| H.S. | Signifies | Hill Station (Principal) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T.S. | , | Tower Station (Principal) |
| h.s. | ," | Hill Station (Secondary) |
| s. | " | Station (Secondary, in the plains) |
| fl. | " | Flag |
| h. | ", | Hill |
| hel. | " | Heliotrope |
| ho. | " | House |
| m . | " | Mark |
| R. | ", | River |
| st. | , | Staff |
| t. | " | Temple |
| tr. | ", | Tree |

25

## NORTH MALUNCHA MERIDIONAL SERIES.

## NORTH MALUNCHA MERIDIONAL SERIES-(LONG. $87^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$ ).

## 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 MalúncLa, 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. It emanates from the side Durgapur-Malúncha (Lxir-lxiv) of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series, and is now held to close at the stations Ramnagar-Manula (cvil-cviif) 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 $17 \frac{1}{2}$ to 35 miles, and giving an arerage side-length of 26 miles. The Series then desceuded 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.

[^7]15 -inch theodolite which will be found described at page 71 of the Appendices to Vol. II. Marching from the Survejor 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 7 th 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 2 nd 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 (vir) heptagon. The next month proved unfavorable for the party; for Mr. Clarkson was unable to do more than complete the angles at Gláti (ii) and proceed to Phuljuri ( I ) 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 (vr) 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 rapilly as practicable to more open and healthy ground. He accordingly marched to Bhágalpur where he established a depot 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 MaislákaPureni (xvi-xvir), -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 1 st 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 secoudary operations along the Ganges, and then returned to recess quarters at Monghyr.

[^8]The party took the field on the 11th of October, and started for Bhigalpur to make ar-

Season 1844-45.
Peisonnel.
Mr. R. Clarkeon, Senior Jst Claes Sub-Agst. "W.C. Hossenroda, Junior lat " "
" C. H. Webb, " 3rd " " rangements for the construction of the towers which were to be built at Pírdauri (xI) and Harári (xir). 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 slowt time, lent it temporarily to the Malúncha 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. Rossenrocle had in the meanwhile built the required platforms at the hill stations of the Bháram polygon, and a 32 -foot tower at xir. 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 xiri. The haze cleared off early in February, and Mr. Clarkson having disposed of the observations at Deoli (Iv) by the loth 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 vir, v and vi. The 18 -inch theodolite being now required elsewhere (on the Chendwár 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 if (where the vertical angles to the northern stations had to be re-measured) viir, x, xi, xir, 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-xvir). 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 Const Series, and Lieu-

| Season 1845-46. <br> Perbonnel. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lioutenant Reginald Walker, Bengnl Engineers, 2nd Agsistmint. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | W. C. Ressenrode, 1st, |  |
|  | c. R. Webb, 3rd |  | tenant R. Walker was appointed to the charge of the North Malúncha 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 xiri, $x \mathrm{x}$, and xv by 10,5 , and 8 feet respectively, and the completion of the tower-building up to the side Dighi-Mohania ( $\mathrm{xx}-\mathrm{xxi}$ ), postponing the ray-tracing and clearing within the limits of the Benadi (xili) polygon owing to the flooled 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 anviety from the fear of a want of trained signallers. On the day the party crossed the Dáus 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 Longitudimal Series. On receiving an approximate plan of the triaggulation as thus laid ont, 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 (crir 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 Brnádi polygon and the unfavorable state of the weather. The high westerly winds raised clouds of dust and sand which at times obscured the atmosplere 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 $110^{\circ}$ for weeks together. A few breaks in the hot winds enabled Lientenant Walker to get on loy digrees; 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 laving begun to blow, a favourable change took place, enabling Lieutenant Walker to finisi the observations at the stations xi to xvir 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 (crin of the North-Eist 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 higbly 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 - $0 \cdot 000,0174,0=2 \cdot 5$ inches per mile.
, Azimuth " - 2".036
", Latitude of Manula -0.126
", Longitude " - o .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 -s [of Vol. VIII]. The sections into which the Series has thus been divided exhibit the following errors:-In the southern section, ending at xir, the cumulative error was found to he -4.2 feet; in the next section, ending at xx , it amounted to +6 feet; in the remaining section it was -2.8 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 sonth 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 passid with the principal triangulation. The requisite numerical details of angles and silc-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 sccondary 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 (xir) 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 positionvalues of these two stations. The course of the river westwards of Pirdauri and extending to Monghyr, was executed by Mr. J. M. Dunlop, 2nd Class Sul)-Assistant, in October 1850, with a 12 -inch theodolite, as a part of the operations of the North Parrasnath Meridional Series. This has been fitted in between the position-values of Pídauri (xi) and Pírpahár li.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 Maluncha 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 trian-gles-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 (iv-vi) of which it emanated. It was then continued eastrards till it closed on the side Sakma-Pirdauri ( $\mathrm{x}-\mathrm{xI}$ ) 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 MairaPírpahár will be found in the Synoptical Volume of the North Párasnáth Series.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Defra Dó: } \\ \text { March 1882. }\end{array}\right\} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { C. wood, } \\ \text { Surveyor }, \text { 2nd Grade. }\end{gathered}$

## NORTH MAIONCIA MERIDIONAL SERIES.

## ALPLLABETICAL LIST OF STATIONS.



2-s.

## NORTH MALUNCIA MRRIDTONAL SERIES. <br> NUMERICAL LIST OF STATIONS.

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# NORTH MALUNCHA MERIDIONAL SERIES. 

## DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL STATIONS.

The 10 sonthernmost 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 sith. 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 (Durgápir) Hill Station, lat. $23^{\circ}$ 50', long. $86^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$-olserved at in 1829 , 1844 and 1867 -is on an isolated hill, about $1 \frac{9}{\frac{9}{4}}$ miles $W$. of the Barákar river and $6 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 200 feet above the lower which is engraved on the rock in situ, having been placed there in 1829. This station was visited in 1814 for the purpose of originating the North Malucha 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 fect above the one on the rock nad a new pillar was built to that height. The dircetions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:-Pándra S.W., miles $3 \frac{1}{2}$; Raghuáalhpur E., mile 1; Ubchoria W., miles $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
LXIV.-(Of the Calcutta Longitudinal Series). Malúncha Hill Station, lat. $23^{\circ}$ 54', long. $87^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$ observed at in 1829, 1844 and 1867-68-is on a high, rombl-topped, isolated hill, about 8 miles N. by W. of the large village of Aizalpur : táluk Kendowal, pargana Kundabitkareya, district Sonthal Pergunnahs.

[^9]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 sitt. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:-Barkarna S.W., miles 4; Blauradi E.N.E., miles $3 \frac{1}{2}$; Barankodi S.S.E., miles 4.
II. Gháti Hill Station, lat. $24^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 37^{\prime}$-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 Baríkar river: táluk Gháti, district Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The statiou consists of a platform enclosing a central isolated pillar of masonry 6 feet in height and $3 \cdot 17$ feet in diameter, having a mark-stone at its top and another $5 \cdot 58$ feet below which is engraved on the roek in sitid. '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. $24^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$, long. $87^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$-observed at in 1844is 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 Mayú river: pargana Mulammadabad, district Sonthal Pergunnals.

The station consists of a platform enclosing a central isolated pillar of masonry, liaving 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:Taroui S.S.W., miles 2; Sundardi N.W., miles $2 \frac{1}{2}$; Dhajapara (on the high road) N.E. by E., miles $2 \frac{1}{2}$.
IV. Deoli Hill Station, lat. $24^{\circ} 31^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 38^{\prime}$-observed at in 1845 -is situated on the summit of a high hill, about 7 miles W. by N. of the mell known town of Deoghur and $3 \frac{1}{4}$ miles S.W. of the Railway Station of Baidya Náth on the Chord Line: tahsil Rohini, sub-division Deoghur, district Sontlaal 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. Rangsír, locally known as Bhurbhuri, Hill Station, lat. $24^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$, long. $87^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$-observed at in 1845 is on the lighest 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 Blágalpur.

The station is denoted by a mark on the rock in sith surrounded by a platform 3 fcet 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. $24^{\circ} 29^{\prime}$, long. $87^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$-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 : pargaua Dáman-i-Kol, 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 circumjaceut villages are:-Chapria S., miles $1 \frac{1}{2}$; Hesaphuli S.W., miles $\frac{1}{2}$; Dínra N.W., miles 4 ; Kubarị S.W., miles $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
VII. Bharam Fill Station, lat. $24^{\circ} 58^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 53$-observed at in 1845 -is on the eastern peak of a high bill so named, about 10 miles W. by S. of the large village of Dhauni on the road from Bcerbhoom 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 $2 \frac{1}{2}$; Tundiaro S. by W., miles 3.
VIII. Gado (Gádo) Hill Station, lat. $24^{\circ} 47^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 31^{\prime}$-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 Nawádil on the Clord Linc: thána Janooce, pargana Gidhaur, sub-divisiou Jamooee, district Monglyr.

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 vil. lages are:-Barwa N.E., miles $1 \frac{3}{\frac{3}{4}}$; 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 Jhandipahír, Hill Station, lat. $24^{\circ} 56^{\prime}$, long. $87^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$-observed at in 1815-is situated on the highest of a group of low hills east of the large village of Bairkup, about $6 \frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Company Bazar: pargana Tappa-Birkup, sul-division Godda, district Sonthal Pergunnahs,

The station is denoted by a mark engraved on a luge 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 dircctions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are :Gudia N.N.E., miles $2 \frac{1}{2}$; Bansipur N.N.W., miles $3 \frac{1}{4}$; Pipra S.S.E., miles 3 ; Khaira S., miles 4.
X. Sakma Hill Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$-observed at in 1845 -is situated on the south-mestern extremity of a low range of lills running nearly north and south, about 8 miles $\mathbf{S}$.W. by $\mathbf{W}$. of the large village of Khargpur and $8 \frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by S. of the Misri Bungalow: thána 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; Bausipur E., miles 4; Gaughal E.S.L., miles 31.
XI. Pírdauri (Pirdáori) Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 14{ }^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 47^{\prime}$-observed at in 1845 and 1846 stands on a conical mound formed of the ruins of an ancient fort, which rises some 60 feet abore the general level of the surrounding country. It is imınediately 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 fect high with a central solid masonry pillar having mark-stones at the top and $1,4,8$ and 14 feet respectively below f. The divections and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:-Nawala N.E., miles 2; Sultanganj N., mile 1; Mirchalu E., miles 2. The rocks of Jahangira on the right bank of the Ganges are $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N.E.
XII. Baríri Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 16^{\prime}$, long. $87^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$-observed at in 1845 and 1846 -stands near the village of Baríri on the eastern side of the city of Blaigalpur, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the right bank of the Ganges and $1_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 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 30 feet in height which has a mark-stone at top and others at $1,5,10,18,24$ and 32 fect respectively below it.
XIII. Benádi Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 27^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$-observed at in 1846 -stands on a small mound which is a few fect above the level of the surrounding country, about half a mile S . of the right bank of the Ghaghri river and $5 \frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. and N. W. br N. respectively of the large villages of Phulaut and Parmeshwarpur: thána Bibipur, pargana Chlai, 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 3 t feet respectively below it. The directions and estimated distances of the cireumacent villages are :-Nagarpíra Arazi S. W. by W., miles 3 $\frac{3}{4}$; Kapasia (ou the Glaghri river) W. by N., miles 3 ; ; Goviudpur Govind Arazi E.S.E., miles 3 ?
XIV. Jargaon (Jargion), locally known as Tuda Jargaman, Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 27^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$ olserved 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.


#### Abstract

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 fect respectively below it. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjneent vilhages 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 3소. XV. Sirkanda Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$, long. $87^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$-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 l'actory : thána Dhámdaha, pargana Dharampur, district Purneah.

The station consists of a circular tower of sun-dricd bricks and mud cement caclosing a central solid brick pillar 28 feet in height, which has a mark-stone at top and otlicrs at $8,9,14,20$ and 29 feet respectively below it. Jhe dircctions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are :-Mohaupur Istamrar N.W., miles 2 ; llijai W., miles $3 \frac{1}{4}$; Jahángirpur Baisi S. by W., miles $3 \frac{1}{4}$.


XVI. Maisláka, locally known as Tuda Sairwia, 'Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 37^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 52^{\prime}$-observed at in 1846-stands on a mound rising a few feet above the surrounding country, about 2立 miles N.W. by W. of the large village of Khorhan Malik : thána Gogri, pargana Pharkia, district Monghyr.

[^10]XVIT. Pureni (Pireni) Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 37^{\prime}$, long. $87^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$-observed at in 1846-stands at a distance of $\ddagger$ a mile E. of the village of Chiota Pureni from which it is named, about 8 miles W.S.W. of the large village of Bhawánipur Rajdham immediately W. of the Koosee river: thána Kishanganj, pargana Chhai, district Bhágalpur.

The station consists of a circular tower enclosing a central solid pillar of masonry 28 feet in beight, which has a mark. stone at top and others at $1,10,16,22$ and 29 feet below it. The directions and estimuted distances of the circumjacent villagea are :-Baghara S.S.W., miles $1 \frac{1}{3}$; Narda N., miles $1 \frac{1}{2}$; Raghunáth Putti N.L. by E., ıuiles $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
XVIII. Gangura (Ganguira) Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$, long. $89^{\circ} 58^{\prime}$-observed at in 1846—stands at a distance of about half a mile N.W. of the village of Gangura, about $5 \frac{1}{4}$ miles S.W. by S. of the large village of Babhangaon: thána Kiskanganj, pargana Nisanklıpurkudha, 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 fect respectively below it. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are :-Birnagar Patti W. by S. miles $3 \frac{1}{2}$; Shákpur N.N.W., miles $2 \frac{1}{2}$; Bishanpur Jaysingh E.S.E., miles $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
XIX. Baríra Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$, long. $87^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$-observed at in 1846 -is situated about $1 \frac{1}{4}$ miles S. of the large village of Barara, a little W. of the Nagar stream, and $6 \frac{1}{4}$ miles $W$. of the large village of Dhámdaha between the new and old beds of the Koosee river : thána Dhámdaha, pargana Dharampur, district Purneah.

The station consists of a square tower enclosing a central solid pillar of masonry 21 fect in heiglit which bas a markstone at top and others at $1,7,1+$ and 21.75 fect respectively below it. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villages are:-Chebacha W. by S., miles 34; Pattikunt S., miles $3 \frac{3}{4}$; Chandrabi F.S.E., miles $\overline{5}$.
XX. Dighi Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 52^{\prime}$, long. $87^{\circ} 2^{\prime}$-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 fect in height which lias a mark-stona at top and others at 1, 8, 14 and 20.75 fect respectively below it. The directions and estimated distances of the circumjacent villagea are :-Sáhebganj Itari S. by E., miles $1 \frac{1}{2}$; Dinai Patti W.N.W., miles $3 \frac{1}{2}$; Sahuria Sabhai E. by N., miles $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
XXI. Mohania (Mohánía) Tower Station, lat. $25^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$, long. $87^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$-observed at in 1846-stands 300 yards S.E. of the hamlet of Mohania, about $1 \frac{1}{4}$ miles W. of the right bank of the Koosee river and the same distance E. of the Nagar stream, a branch of the Koosee: thána Dhámdaha, pargana Dharampur, district Purneab.

The station consists of a square tower with a central solid pillar of masonry 20 fect 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. ly N., miles $2 \frac{2}{2}$; Rámnagar S., miles 2. Mr. Nicolson visited this station in 1849 wheu the pillar was found uninjured and quite steady, but the uppermost nark-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. $26^{\circ} 2^{\circ}$, long. $87^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$ observed at in 1816 -is situated at a distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile N.W. of the village of Rhata Raímnagar 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 helow it. The azimuths and perambuated distances of the adjacent villages are:-Râmnagar $326^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$, mile 0.81 ; Purani $205^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$, miles 1.08 ; Dakania $95^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 31$.
CVIII.-(Of the North-East Longitudinal Series). Manula (Manila) Tower Station, lat. $26^{\circ}{ }^{5}{ }^{\prime}$, long. $87^{\circ} 13^{\prime}$-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 villagea are :-Manula Patti $332^{\prime} 37^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 21$; Bhargania $27^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 44$; Rámganj $219^{\circ} 31^{\prime}$, miles $1 \cdot 60$

[^11]
## NORTH MALUNCHA MERIDIONAL SERIES.

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

Note.-Consequent on modern alterations of district and other boundaries, the sites occupied by the stations arc in some instances now iucluded 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. <br> of Station | Local name | District | Pargana, \&c. | Village in which the Station lies | Remarks on the Construction and Condition of the Station |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LXII | Durgapur cular pillar on high, 28 inches Revenue Surve protected. A | Manbhoom <br> ch the large t uare at base urposes, so th midal pile of | P. Pándra, Thá. Nirsha <br> dolite stood and which ca 20 inclies at top, and be it is unnecessary to refe rth and stones, 7 feet squa | Raghunáthpur <br> ies the true ma s a sufficiently to the mark-sto e at base and 6 f | In 1867 a square protecting pillar of masonry was built over the cir-$k$-stone. The square pillar is $3 \frac{1}{2}$ feet ccurate mark for Topographical and e whirh thus remains concealed and high, covers the protecting pillar. |
| LXIV | Malúncha | Sonthal <br> Pergunnabs | P. Kundahitkareya, Táluka Kendowal | Tiljuri | In 1868 this station was protected in exactly the same manner as the preceding. |
| I | Phuljuri | " | Thá. Sárath, Táluka Lakhanpur | Phuljuri | $\cdots$ |
| II | Gháti | " | P. Gháti | Gháti | $\ldots$ |
| III | Mancheri | " | P. Muliammadabad | Satbor | ... ... |
| IV | Digriah | " | The. Hohini | Digriah | Platform found reduced to a heap of stones as reported in 1881. |
| V | Bhurbhuri | Bhagalpur | Thá. Bánka, P. Chandwa | Bhurbhuri | $\ldots$ |
| VI | Mahuagarhi | Sonthal <br> Pergunnahs | P. Daman-i-koh | Makha | $\cdots$ |
| VII | Bhatram | Bhagalpur | Thá. Amarpur, P. Bhá. galpur | Bháram | $\cdots$ |


| 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. Gidhaur | Gidhaur | $\ldots$ |
| IX | Jhandipahar | Sonthal Pergunuahs | P. Tappa-Barkup | Barkup | $\cdots$ |
| X | Sakma | Monghyr | Thá. and P. Khargpur | Mehmápur | ... $\quad$. |
| XI | Pírdauri | Bhágalpur | Thí. Sultanganj, P. Jahangíra | Pírdauri | Found in utter ruins and 10 feet high as reported in 1879. |
| XII | Baríri | " | Thá. and P. Blıágalpur | Barári | Upper portion of pillar fallen down, only 14 feet remaiuing as reported in 1870 . |
| XIII | Benádi | " | Thá. Bibipur, P. Chlıai | Benádi | $\cdots$ |
| 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 | Sirkauda | Purneah | Thá. Dhámdalıa, P. Dharampur | Boha Bohar Chand | $\cdots$ |
| 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, $P$. Chhai | Chhota Pureni | 24 feet high as reported in 1882. |
| XVIII | Gangura | " | Ditto. | Gangura | $\cdots$ |
| XIX | Barára | Purneah | Thá. Dhímdaha, P. Dharampur | Barára | $\cdots$... |
| XX | Bigha | Bhágalpur | Thá. Madhepur, P. Nisaukhpurkudha | Harásirpur | This station was connected with the G. T. Survey line of levels in 187172 when the tower was found washed down and the central solid pillar of masonry ouly 7 feet 8 inches high. Much dilapidated as reported in 1882. |
| XXI | Mohenia | Purneah | Thá. Dhámdaha, P. Dlarampur | Mohania | .. |
| CVII | Rámnagar | " | 'Thá. Rániganj, P. Dharampur | Rámnagar Rahta | Greater portion of the station fallen down as reported in 1872 and 1873. |
| CVIII | Manúlapati | " | Ditto. | Manúlapati | $\cdots$ |

Notr.-Stations CVII and CVIII appertain to the North-Enet Longitudinal Series.

September 1882.
J. 日. N. HENNESSEY,

In charge of Computing Office.

## NORTH MALUNCHA MERIDIONAL SERIES.

PRINCIPAL TRIANGULATION. TRIANGLES.


Notrs.-1. The values of the aide are givan in the anma line with the opposite angle.


| No. of Triangle | Station | Spherienl | Corrected PlanoAngle |  |  | Distance |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Angle |  | Log. feet | Feet | Miles |
| 6 | Phuljuri, I <br> Satbor, III <br> Mulungarhi, VI | " |  | , | " |  |  |  |
|  |  | $1 \cdot 48$ |  |  | $30 \cdot 58$ | 5.1616204 | ${ }^{145084}{ }^{\text {. }} 3$ |  |
|  |  | 1.49 | 81 | 16 | $44 \cdot 88$ | 5.2560880 | $180338 \cdot 3$ | $3+155$ |
|  |  | 1.48 |  | 2 | $44 \cdot 54$ | $5 \cdot 1184066$ | 131342.9 | $24 \cdot 876$ |
| 7 | Phuljuri, I | 1.61 |  |  | 16.33 | 5.1350829 | ${ }^{136484.4}$ | 25.849 |
|  | Maluagarhi, VI | 1.62 |  | 20 | 21.98 | 5.1888799 | $154+82 \cdot 7$ | 29.258 |
|  | Kangsár, V | 1.62 |  |  | 21.69 | $5 \cdot 2560880$ | ${ }_{180}{ }^{3} 38 \cdot 3$ | 34-155 |
| 8 | Deoli, IV | 1.52 |  |  | 19.75 | 5.1041909 | 127113.3 |  |
|  | Jlagqsir, V Bharran, VII | 1.53 |  |  | 7.30 | 5.2637872 | 183543.9 | $34 \cdot 766$ |
|  | Bhärnm, VII | 1.53 |  |  |  | 5.1891910 | $15+593 \cdot 4$ | 29.279 |
| 9 | Rnngrár, $\bar{V}$ | $1 \cdot 16$ |  |  | 3.09 | 5.1338215 | 136088.5 |  |
|  | Bhatram, VII | 1.15 |  |  | 50.85 | 5. 1039303 | $127037 \%$ | 24.060 |
|  | Bairkup, IX | 1. 15 |  |  | 6.06 | $5 \cdot 1041909$ | 127113.3 | $24 \cdot 074$ |
| 10 | Bháram, VII |  |  |  |  | 5.1561252 | 143260 ' 1 | 27:133 |
|  | Bairkup, IX | $1 \cdot 22$ |  | 27 | 29.13 <br> 17 | 5.0921189 | 123628.6 | $23: 415$ |
|  | Bariri, XII | 1-22 |  | 47. | 1737 | 5.1338215 | $136088 \cdot 5$ | 25.774 |
| 11 | Bháram, VII | $\cdot 77$ |  |  | $38 \cdot 34$ | 4.9683435 | $92970 \cdot 1$ |  |
|  | Bnriri, XII | $\cdot 77$ |  | 3 L | $22 \cdot 83$ | $5^{\circ} \mathrm{O} \mathrm{O}^{8218181}$ |  | $20 \cdot 682$ |
|  | Pirdauri, XI | $\cdot 7^{8}$ |  |  | $58 \cdot 83$ | 5.0921189 | 123628.6 | 23.415 |
| 12 | Deoli, IV | 1.19 |  |  | 10.91 | 5. 1494870 | 141087.0 | 26.721 |
|  | Bhiram, VII <br> Gado, VILI | I'18 I 19 |  | 30 27 | 51.87 57.22 | 5.0292149 $5 \cdot 2637872$ | 1069594 183563.9 | $26 \cdot 257$ 34.766 |
| 13 | Bháram, VII | $1 \cdot 02$ |  |  | 42.82 | 5.0080966 | 101881.8 | 19.296 |
|  | Gado, V1ll | $1 \cdot 02$ |  |  | $35 \cdot 45$ | $5^{\prime} 1255808$ | $133530 \cdot 6$ | $25 \cdot 290$ |
|  | Salima, $\mathbf{X}$ | 1.03 |  | 13 | 4173 | 5 11494870 | $141087^{\circ}$ | $26 \cdot 721$ |
| 14 | Bháram, VII | . 93 | 53 | 55 | $1 \cdot 87$ | 5.0498279 | 112157.4 | 21.242 |
|  | Sakma, X | -92 |  |  | 1105 27.08 |  | 109198.9 133530.6 | $20 \cdot 682$ $25 \cdot 290$ |
|  | Pírdauri, XI | '93 |  |  | 27.08 | 5.1255808 | $133530^{\circ} 6$ | 25'290 |
| 15 | Pírlnuri, XI | - 52 |  | 46 | 52.86 | 4.9108099 | 81434 '8 | 15.423 |
|  | Barári, XII | . 53 |  | 49 | 57.29 | 4.9549729 | 90151'5 | 17.074 |
|  | Beuádi, XIII | 53 |  | 23 | 9.85 | $4 \cdot 9683435$ | $92970 \cdot 1$ | 17.608 |
| 16 | Baríri, XII | 48 |  | 23 | 33.65 | 4.9313339 | 85375.6 |  |
|  | Benidi, XIII | 48 |  | 54 | 34.41 | 4.9209635 4.9108099 | 83361.1 81434.8 | $15 \cdot 788$ 15.423 |
|  | Sirkanda, XV | 47 |  | 41 | $51 \times 94$ | 4.9108099 | 81434.8 | 15.423 |
| 17 | Benaidi, XIII | 37 | 47 | 2 | 3.79 | 4.8156965 | 64818.1 | 12.276 |
|  | Sirknada, XV | $\cdot 37$ |  | 25 | 3.42 96.79 | 4.8777164 | 75459.9 $85375 \%$ | $14 \cdot 292$ 16.170 |
|  | Pureni, X VII | $3^{8}$ |  | 32 | $46 \cdot 79$ | 4.9313339 | 85375.6 | 16.170 |
| 18 | Benidi, XITI | 30 | 56 | 33 | 43.86 | 4.8181609 |  |  |
|  | P'ureni, XVII | 30 | 50 | 16 | $26 \cdot 89$ 49.25 | 4.7827318 4.8777164 | $60636 \cdot 2$ $75459^{\circ 9}$ | $11 \cdot 484$ $14 \cdot 292$ |
|  | Maistáka, XVI | 30 | 73 | 9 | 49.25 | 4.8777164 | $75459 * 9$ | 14.292 |
| 19 | Pídauri, XI | - 39 | 43 | 53 | $57^{\prime} 4^{8}$ | 4.8077560 | $64232 \cdot 7$ | 12.165 15.101 |
|  | Benádi, XIII | - 39 | 59 |  | 55.20 | 4-9016436 | $79734^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 15.101 |
|  | Jargaou, XIV | -40 | 76 | 42 | 732 | 4.9549729 | 90151.5 | $17^{\prime} 074$ |
| 20 | Benádi, XIII | - 29 | 71 |  |  | 4.8644927 | 73196.9 | ${ }_{13} \cdot 863$ |
|  | Jargwon, XIV | $\cdot 29$ | 5 | 51 | 48.26 | 4.7827318 | $60636 \cdot 2$ | 11.484 |
|  | Maislaka, XVI | - 29 |  | 25 | 4121 | 4.8077560 | $64232 \cdot 7$ | 12.165 |



Note.-Stutions Mámagar, CVIL, and Mauula, CVILI appertain to the North-East Longitudinal Series.
December 1879.

## J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

In charge of Computing Office.
NORTH MALUNCHA MERIDIONAL SERIES.

## SECONDARY TRIANGULATION. TRIANGLES.

PRINCIPAL-AUXILIARY STATIONS AND INTERSECTED POINTS. column for "Distance in Feet" between the dartioned between the triangles, but where it is large no adjustment has been made, as one or other of the two values must be erroneous.

|  | 8tation |  | Corrected <br> Plune Angle | Distance |  |  |  |  | Station |  | Corrected Hlane Angle | Distance |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Log. feet | Feet | Miles |  |  |  |  | Log. feet |  | Feet | Miles |  |
| 27 |  | b.s. |  | - ' " |  |  |  | Incl | 32 | Phuljuri, I <br> Sonátari <br> Rigodi | $\underset{\text { f.e. }}{\text { h. }}$ | - , " |  |  |  | Inch |
|  | Phuljuri, I |  | 4842 | 4.232146 | ${ }^{1706 \%}$ | 3.232 22.124 | 18 |  |  |  |  | 3.994228 $4 .+55516$ | 9868 28544 28 | 1.869 5.406 | 12 |
|  | Satbor, III |  | 293911 | 5.067506 5.118407 | 116817 131343 | $22 \cdot 124$ 24.876 | " | $603.3{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}{ }^{4}+51444$ | 25203 | 4.773 | " |
|  | Agwánduári |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | Satbor, III | h.s. | 361850 | 4-005177 | 10120 | 1.917 | , | 33 | Malúncha, LXIV <br> Phuljari, 1 <br> Sápchula Hill | h.s. | $3650+5$ | 4.90.5812 | 82503 | 15.247 | 15 |
|  | Agraínduári |  | 504713 | 4.121892 | 13240 | $2 \cdot 508$ | 12 |  |  |  | $4657+9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.991774 \\ & 5.125364 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98124 \\ 13346_{4} \end{array}$ | 18.584 | 18 |
|  | Sundardi Hill Mark |  |  | $4^{\prime} 232146$ | 17067 | 3.232 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 |  |  |  | 4.619384 | 41628 | 7-88t | 15 | 34 | Phuljuri, I <br> Sonátari <br> Pátardha Hill Marr |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 84 & 37 & 2 \\ 66 & 29 & 15 \end{array}$ | 4.715389 | 51926 | 9.835 | 12 |
|  | Maluncha, LXIV Phuljuri, I |  | 85510 205319 | +619384 $+9810+7$ +125 | 95730 | 18.13 I | 18 |  |  |  |  | + 679665 | 47826 | 9.058 |  |
|  | Gumru Hill Rock |  | 2053 | $5 \cdot 125364$ | 133464 18 18 | $25^{\cdot 277}$ |  |  |  |  |  | + ${ }^{-4014+4}$ | 25203 | $4 \cdot 773$ |  |
| 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 35 | Phuljuri, I | h.s. | 1015313413620 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.617566 \\ & 4.4+9147 \\ & 4.401444 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41454 \\ & 28129 \\ & 25203 \end{aligned}$ | 7.85 | 18 |
|  | Malúncha, LXIV Satbor, III |  | 591952 615148 | 4.970228 4.981047 | 93374 | 18.131 | 18 |  | Sunátari |  |  |  |  | $5 \cdot 327$ |  |
|  | Gumru Hill Rock |  | ${ }^{5}$ | $4 \cdot 9678{ }_{4}$ | 92863 | $17 \cdot 588$ |  |  | Sabájor House |  |  |  |  | 4.773 |  |
| 31 |  | b.e. |  |  |  |  | " | 36 | Gháti, II Deoli, IV Jálve | h.s. | $\begin{array}{llll} 3 & 39 & +3 \\ 9 & \text { so } & 41 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 4.685822 \\ & 5 \cdot 083297 \\ & 5 \cdot 227329 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} +8509 \\ 121143 \\ 168783 \end{array}$ | 9.187 | 15 |
|  | Phuljuri, I Gumru Hill Rock |  | 625137 | 4. 574748 | 37562 25203 | 7114 4.773 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $22 \cdot 944$ |  |
|  | Sonátari |  | 802842 | 4.619384 | . 41628 | $7 \cdot 88+$ | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31-967 |  |



|  | Etation |  | Corrected <br> Plane Angle | Distance |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 与㫛 } \\ & \text { 安定 } \end{aligned}$ | Station | $\begin{gathered} \text { Corrected } \\ \text { Plane Angle } \end{gathered}$ | Distance |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Log．feet | Feet | Miles | Log．feet |  |  |  |  | Feet | Miles |  |
| 37 |  |  |  | －＇＂ |  |  |  | Incl |  |  | $\bigcirc{ }^{\circ} 1$ |  |  |  | Inch |
|  | Deoli，IV |  |  | 4.472555 | 29685 | 5．622 |  |  | Bháram，VII | 993349 | ＋681561 | 48035 | 9．098 | 18 |
|  | Jálve | h．s． | 265223 | 4.411526 | $2579+$ | 4．885 | 12 | 48 | Jataur h．s． | 525916 | 4． 589998 | 38897 | 7.367 | 12 |
|  | Serka | ＂ | 1214655 | $+685822$ | 48509 | $9 \cdot 187$ | ＂ |  | Katila Hill Mark |  | 4.351296 | ${ }^{22}+54$ | 4.253 |  |
| 38 | Rangsár，V |  |  | 4．150616 | 14145 | 2．679 |  |  | Bháram，VII | 22 I4 38 | ＋ 170325 | 14802 | 2.803 | 18 |
|  | Mahuagarbi，VI |  | 694140 | $5 \cdot 121372$ | 132243 | $25 \cdot 046$ | 18 | 49 | Málvi | 107 1432 | 4． 572233 | 37345 | $7 \cdot 073$ | 12 |
|  | Kurma | b．s． | 1043253 | $5 \cdot 135083$ | 136484 | $25 \cdot 8+9$ | 12 |  | Mátáthán Hill Mark |  | 4－479695 | 30178 10 | 5\％76 |  |
| 39 | Deoli，IV |  | 721059 | 4．705010 | 50700 | 9．602 | 18 |  | Bháram，VII | 1025342 | 4．678310 | 47677 | 9．030 | 18 |
|  | Jálve | b．s． | 421117 | $4.5534+4$ | $3576+$ | 6．773 | 12 | 50 | Jataur h．s． | $49+637$ | ＋．572233 | $373+5$ | 7－073 | 12 |
|  | Deoghur Temple |  |  | $4 \cdot 685822$ | 48509 | $9 \cdot 187$ |  |  | Mátáthán Hill Mark |  | 4.351296 | ${ }^{22} 454$ | 4.253 |  |
| 40 | Rangaár， $\mathbf{V}$ |  | 15 о 10 | 4＊959979 | 91597 | 17．272 | 18 |  | Bháram，VII | 383647 | 4－171547 | 14844 | 2．811 | 18 |
|  | Mahuagarhi，VI |  | 74728 | $4 \cdot 679041$ | 47757 |  | ＂ | 51 | Jataur <br> h．s． | 70397 | ＋ 351075 | $22+43$ | 4．251 | 13 |
|  | Panchapahár Hill Peak |  |  | $5^{\cdot 1} 135083$ | 136484 | $25 \cdot 8+9$ |  |  | Chorbai Temple |  | 4．351296 | 22＋54 | 4.253 |  |
| 41 | Rangsár，V |  | 343914 | 4．908753 | 81050 6774 | 15.350 12.830 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Sakma，}}^{\text {Pirdauri }}$ XI | 30.4229 65646 | 4．971997 | 93756 22203 |  | 15 |
|  | Bárkup，IX Mandír Temple |  | 282235 | $4 \cdot 830865$ $5 \cdot 103930$ | 67743 127037 | 12.830 $2+060$ | 15 | 52 | Pírdauri，XI Raghunath | 65646 | ｜ $\begin{array}{r}4 \cdot 346417 \\ 5 \cdot 049828\end{array}$ | 2203 112157 | ＋ 205 $21 \cdot 242$ | ＂ |
|  | Mandar Temple |  |  | $5^{103930}$ | 127037 | ${ }^{2+}+060$ |  |  | Raghunath h．e． |  | $5{ }^{5}$ | 11215 |  |  |
| 42 | Bháram，VII |  | 311315 | ＋．908753 | 81050 | 15．350 | 18 |  | Sakma，X | 234712 | 4．316769 | 20738 | $3 \cdot 928$ |  |
|  | Lérkup，IX |  | 291632 | ＋ $883+5^{9}$ | $7640+$ | 14.482 23.774 | 15 | 53 | Raghunáth h．s． | 1303747 | +591310 <br> 4.34641 | 39022 22203 | 7.391 4.205 | 12 |
|  | Mandár Temple |  |  | 5－133821 | 136089 | 25＊774 |  |  | Mozufferganj White Temple |  | 4．346417 | 22203 | 4.205 |  |
| 43 | Rangsár，V |  | $8+542$ | 4.848634 |  | 13.366 | 18 |  | Pírdauri，XI | $53 \quad 442$ | 4－880794 | 75997 | 14.393 | 15 |
|  | Mandár Temple |  |  | $4^{-1}+26+98$ | 26699 |  |  | 54 | Barári，XII | 24536 | ＋ 602072 | 40001 | 7.576 | ＂ |
|  | Sindridaul． | b．s． | 725744 | 4.830865 | $677+3$ | 12.830 | 12 |  | Khirhi h．s． |  | ＋．9683＋3 | 92970 | $17 \cdot 608$ |  |
| 44 | Rangsár，V |  | 482831 | 4．469595 | $29+85$ | $5 \cdot 5^{8}+$ | 18 |  | Pirdauri，XI | 100199 | ＋．737613 | 54653 | $10 \cdot 351$ |  |
|  | Sindridaul | h．8． | 885030 | 4．595216 | 39375 | $7 \cdot 45$ | 12 | 55 | Khirhi h．s． | 333713 | ＋．487959 | 307.58 | $5 \cdot 825$ | 12 |
|  | Shibnagar Temple |  |  | $4^{*} 42649^{8}$ | 26699 | 5．057 |  |  | Dholpabári＇ग＇emple |  | 4．602072 | ＋0001 | 7．576 |  |
| 45 | Bháram，VII |  | 7956.3 I | 4．887313 | 77146 | 14．611 | 18 |  | MO | NGHYR＊ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mandár Temple |  |  | 4.479695 | 30178 | 5.716 |  |  | SECOND | $A R Y$ SER | IES． |  |  |  |
|  | Málvi | h．s． | 772413 | 4．88345 ${ }^{8}$ | 76464 | $1+482$ | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 46 | Bairkup，IX |  | 323853 | 4．770000 | $5888+$ | 11．152 | 15 |  | Silkma， X |  | 4．961876 | 91596 | $17 \cdot 3+8$ |  |
|  | Mandar Temple |  |  | $4 \cdot+59+53$ | 2880. | 5.455 |  | 56 | Pírdauri，XI | 201912 | $4 \cdot 615+06$ | ＋1248 | $7 \cdot 812$ | 24 |
|  | Maheslipur | b．s． | 13233 | 4.908753 | 810．50 | $15 \cdot 3.50$ | 12 |  | Maira h．e． | 1091328 | $5 \cdot 0+9823$ | 112157 | $21 \cdot 2+2$ | 212 |
| 47 | Bháram，VII |  | 451149 | 4＇797263 | 62699 | 11.875 | 18 |  | Pírdauri，XI | ＋92836 | 4．8－7968 | 75486 | 14•297 | 724 |
|  | Maudár Temple |  |  | 4.351296 | $2245+$ | $4 \cdot 253$ |  | 57 | Maira h．s． | 631457 | $+{ }^{\circ} 9+7811$ | 8867 | 16.795 | 512 |
|  | Jataur | h．s． | $120+58$ | $4 \cdot 883+58$ | 76464 | 14.482 | 12 |  | Pírpahár | 671627 | 4.961876 | 91596 | $17.3+8$ | 8 2t |

[^12]NORTH MALUNCHA MERIDIONAL SERIES.
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.

| surrounding points <br> Nome of station with azimuths of |  |  |  | Name of station with azimuths of surrounding points |  |  |  | Name of atation with azimuths of surroundngr points |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agwandeart h.s. |  | - 1 " |  | Bemadi, MIII |  | 01 |  | Deori, IV |  | - 1 " |  |
| Phuljuri, I |  | 1175725 | $\stackrel{27}{ }$ | Pirdauri, XI |  | 322019.06 | 15 | Serka |  | 234720 | 37 |
| Sundardi Hill Mark |  | 2132219 | 28 | Jargaon, XIV |  | $914+1+65$ | 19 | Gado, VIII |  | 1571884 | 12 |
| Satbor, III |  | $26+932$ | 27 | Muisláka, XVI |  | $16326+5.47$ | 18 | Bbáram, VII |  | 207220.44 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  | Pureni, XVII |  | 220029.63 | 17 | JRangsár, V |  | 25084 r \% ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 4 |
| Barins, XIY |  |  |  | Sirkanda, XV |  |  | 16 | Deoghur Temple |  | 2801539 | 39 |
| Pureni, XVII |  | 25.211 .00 | $\stackrel{22}{29}$ | Barári, XII |  | 326578.68 | 15 | Phuljuri, I |  | $3114888 \cdot 26$ | 3 |
| Gangura, XVIII |  | $\begin{array}{r}83 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 1+1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\underline{22}$ |  |  |  |  | Jálve |  | 3522638 | 36 |
| Dighi, XY Molavia, XXI |  | $1+1303.88$ 192 | 24 | BIIARAM, VII <br> Mátitháu Hill Mark |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mohauia, XXI |  | $1922640 \cdot 86$ | $2 \pm$ | Matathau Hill Mark Málvi | h.s. | $\begin{array}{r} 25521 \\ 242959 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Digni, XX } \\ & \text { Gangura, XVIII } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 23 |
| Barabi, XII |  |  |  | Deoli, IV |  | 27839.88 | 8 | Rámnagar, CVII* |  | 18851 | 25 |
| Bhairam, VII |  | 263914.44 | 10 | Gado, VIII |  | 6239.32 .93 | 12 | Mohania, XXI |  | $25^{2}+4+$ - ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 24 |
| Khirhi | b.s. | 601732 8510 | 54 | Sakma, X |  | 106616.77 | 13 | Batára, XIX |  | 3212721.44 | 23 |
| Pírdauri, XI |  | 85 to $38.0+$ | 11 | Pírdauri, XI |  | $160 \quad 119.57$ | 11 | Baxr, |  | 3214+4 |  |
| Benádi, XIII |  | $147 \times 35.85$ | 15 | Barári, XII |  | $2063+58.68$ | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Sirkanda, }}{\text { Birkup, IX }}$ |  |  | 16 10 | Chorbai Templo |  | $2: 20+52$ $2502590 \cdot 47$ | 51 |  |  |  |  |
| Barkup, IX |  | 3255155.85 | 10 | Jataur <br> Bárkup, IX |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.592139^{\circ} 47 \\ & 27.32013^{\circ} 40 \end{aligned}$ | 47 9 | Ghati, It |  | 1403542.29 1981150.50 2 | 2 1 |
| Barket, IX |  |  |  | Mandár Teimplo |  | $30+3328$ | 42 | Malúncha, LXIT $\dagger$ |  | $2543856 \cdot 2+$ | 1 |
| Kangsiar, V |  | 355128.82 | 9 | Rangsár, V |  | 330565040 | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Maudir Temple |  | 64144. | 41 | Katila Hill Mark |  | 3585528 | 48 | Gado, TIIII |  |  |  |
| Bháram, VII Maheshpur | h.s. | 933036.03 965257 | 9 48 10 | Deolit, IV |  |  |  | Sakma, X Bhárim, YII |  | 178 $2+2$ $2+2$ 30 30 | 13 |
| Bariri, XII |  | $1455^{8} \quad 6.38$ | 10 | Gháti, II |  | 1 $3719.4{ }^{6}$ | 3 | Deoli, IV |  | $3365759 \times 37$ | 12 |


| Name of atation with nzimuths of surrounding poiuts |  |  |  | Name of station wilh raimuths of swrounding points |  |  |  | Name of station with azimuths of sarrounding points |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gangura, XVIII |  | - ' " |  | Maira h.s. |  | $\bigcirc{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{\prime}$ |  | Pindstar, XI his. | 13 |  |
| Maisláka, XVI |  | $372252^{2} 61$ | 21 | Sakma, X |  | 33.542 | 56 | Maghunath his. | $4 \%$ 13 9 <br> 54 9  | 14 |
| Dighi, XX |  | 203361.59 | 23 | Pírpaliár |  | 191717 | 57 | Sakma, X | 54 <br> 58 <br> 88 <br> 97 | 55 |
| Baríra, X1X |  | 26258 <br> 5 | 22 | Firdauri, XI |  | $25+2214$ | 56 | Dholpahiri Temple | 582719 74297 | 56 56 |
| Pureni, XVİI |  | 324 4952.28 | 21 | Maislata, XVI |  |  |  | Maira |  | 50 57 19 |
| Guatr, II |  |  |  | Jargaon, XIV |  | $39515{ }^{\text {\% }}$ I | 20 | Jargaon, XIV - | $1682236 \cdot 3^{2}$ | 19 15 |
| Deoli, IV |  | 18136 58.27 | 3 | Gangura, XVIII |  | 2172011.22 | 21 | Benádi, XIII | $21216.3+19$ | 15 |
| Jilve | h.s. | 1851641 | 36 | Pureni, XVII |  | 2701534.56 | 18 | Kharichi h.s. | 2658 310 | 54 |
| Phuljuri, I |  | $238+29 \cdot 85$ 3203053.37 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | Benádi, XIII |  | 3432524.11 | 18 | Bháram, VII | 339582718 | 11 |
| Durgapur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jalve h.e. |  |  |  | Maldncta, LXIV* |  |  |  | Pirparar h.s. |  |  |
| Gháti, II |  | 51731 | 36 | ${ }_{\text {Durgapur, }}^{\text {Phuljuri, }}$ L ${ }^{\text {D }}$ |  | 744640.03 1544810.82 | 1 | $\underset{\text { Mirdouri, XI }}{\text { Maira }}$ h.s. | 11.827 30352 | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ |
| Serka | h.e. | $1453+44$ | 37 | Gumrı Hill Rock |  | 1634321 | 29 | Pirdauri, | 3035 |  |
| Deoli, IV |  | $17^{2} 277$ | 36 | Sápehala Hill |  | 1913856 | 33 |  |  |  |
| Deoghur Templo |  | $21+38{ }^{2+}$ | 39 | Satbor, 111 |  | 223 312.48 | 5 | Ponent, XVIt |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Benádi, XIIT | $40 \quad 418 \cdot 07$ | 17 |
| Jangaon, XIV |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mansladia, XVI | 902045.26 | 18 |
| Maislika, XVI |  | 2194725.00 | 20 | Malvi h.s. ${ }_{\text {Bháram, }}$ |  |  |  | Gangura, XVIII | 14+5222.28 | 21 |
| Beádi, XIII |  | 2713913.55 | 19 | Bharam, YII |  | 204292 <br> 2815 |  | Barira, XIX | 205016.37 | $\frac{22}{17}$ |
| Pírdauri, XI |  | $34^{812121-27}$ | 19 | Mandar Temple <br> Mátátbán Hill Mark |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28153 \\ & 3115 \\ & 313 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 4.5 49 | Sirkanda, XV | $3253130 \cdot 90$ | 17 |
| Jatacr h.s. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Raghonath h.s. |  |  |
| Katila Hill Mark |  | 26244 | 48 | Mantla, CVIII $\dagger$ |  |  |  | Salima, X | $8+476$ | 52 |
| Mitáthán Hill Mark |  | 293643 | 50 | Mohania, XXI |  | $12042 \cdot 52$ | 26 | Mozufferganj white Temple | $2152+53$ | 53 |
| Bháram, V1I |  | 792320 150227 | 47 | Rímbagar, CVII $\dagger$ |  | $7232+7 \cdot 06$ | 26 | Pírdauri, XI | 227751 | 52 |
| Chorbai Temple |  | $150 \quad 227$ | 51 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mandír Temple |  | 3191822 | 47 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Momanta, M..I <br> Baríra, XIX |  | $12274 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 90$ | 24 | Rampagr, CVjI $\dagger$ Dishi, X. | $85150 \cdot 93$ | 25 |
| Kıimit h.s. |  |  |  | Dighi, XX |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}72 & 8 & 28 \cdot 08\end{array}$ | 24 | Minula, C'VIII $\dagger$ | $2522844+8$ | 26 |
| Dholpahári Temple |  | 104331 | 55 | Rimnagar, CVII + |  | $1+0955.57$ | $\underline{9}$ | Muhania, XXI | $320655 \% 72$ | 25 |
| Pírdauri, XI |  | 1381014 | 54 | Manula, CVILl $\dagger$ |  | $19159+0 \times 6$ | 26 |  |  |  |
| Barári, XII |  | 2401226 | 54 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Puclueri, I |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow[\text { Ravasan, }]{\text { Phuljuri, }}$ |  | 4 |
| Krmara h.s. Rangsír, V |  |  |  | Sonatari | h.s. | $16+218$ | 31 | ${ }^{\text {Phenjuri, IV }}$ | 70193742 | 4 |
| Mahuagarhi, VI |  | 2275015 | 38 | Durgapur, LXII* |  | 18152727 | 1 | Bháram, VII | $1510+6.25$ | 58 |
|  |  | 2250 |  | Ghaiti, II P (tardia Fill Mark |  | 58125.376 | $\stackrel{2}{3+}$ | Mandár Templo | 181635 | 41 |
| Mahesitor h.s. |  |  |  | Pátardha Hill Mark <br> Sabáior House |  | 1011929 118351 | 38. | 13irkup, IX | $21545.50 \cdot 50$ | - $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 4 \\ 4\end{array}$ |
| Mandár 'Temple |  | 485349 | 46 | Deoli, IV |  | 13156154.5 | 3 3 | Shibnagar Temple hind | $\begin{array}{llll}217 & 32 \\ 206 & 0 & 3\end{array}$ | $4: 3$ |
| Birkup, $1 \times$ |  | $2 ; 650+6$ | 46 | Rangsiir, Y |  | $19.3+016+1$ |  | Panchapahne Hill Peak his. | 252 2327 | $\pm 0$ |
|  |  |  |  | Mahuagarhi, VI |  | $2+103+\cdots 5$ | - | Mahuagathi, VI | $2972336{ }^{\circ} 91$ | 1 |
| Mamuabarmi, VI |  |  |  | Sípchala Hill |  | 2874011 | 33 | Kurma ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | $3039+$ | 35 |
| Satbor, III |  | ${ }^{15} 9752 \cdot 11$ | ${ }^{6}$ | Satbor, III |  | $293+16.4$ | 5 |  |  |  |
| Kurma | h.s. | 47512 | 38 | Agwíuduári | h.s. | $297+19+8$ | 27 |  |  |  |
| P'huljuri, I |  | 611218.73 | 6 | Gumru Hill Rock |  | $31350+1$ | 29 | Rrgodi s. |  |  |
| liangrar, V ${ }^{\text {lamchapalar Hill Peak }}$ |  | $117.3242 \cdot 3.3$ | 7 40 | Malúncha, LXIV* disuli |  |  | ${ }_{3}{ }^{1}$ | Sonáturi Pluljuri, I |  | 32 |
| Pammapahar Hill Peak |  | 1252010 | 40 | ltigoli |  | $356+612$ | 32 | Plıuljuri, I | 17645 | 32 |



## NORTH MALUNCHA MERIDIONAL SERIES.

## 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 refereuce 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 Tatitude North; L for Longitude East of Greenwich; H for Height of station in feet above mean sea level, if determined trinonometrically, $H_{s}$ for the Ileight when found ly 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 stooll 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 situited.

| Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates de. | Nume of etation, district, description, co-ordinates \&c. | Name of atation, district, description, co-ordinates \&e. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{A}_{1} \mathrm{~s}$. ( Hhagalpur) Or Ganges River No. 315 e.; on E. extremity of all island. | And:ura IIill. <br> (Sonthal I'ergunnahs) Isolated hill about a mile L. of villuge so culled. | Banblíg Factory. <br> ( ${ }^{\prime}$ urnenh ) Tree Flag, about 2.5 miles W. of Purnenh Jnii, and 1 mile S.E. of the village site of Bunblaig. |
| $\mathrm{A}_{3} \quad$. <br> (Monghyr) Or Gangea River No. 271 e.; on lefi bunk, ulont it a milo N.W. of N.udlilpur village. $\begin{array}{lllr} \lambda & 25 & 27 & 3.57 \\ \mathbf{L} & 86 & 36 & 19.16 \end{array}$ | B. s. <br> (Monghyr) Or Annges River No. 273 e.: on left bamh, nbont $-\frac{1}{2}$ mile $W$. of Buhndurpur rillage. | Barára, XIX. $\begin{array}{clll} \text { (ride page } 6-s .) & & \\ \lambda & 254510.41 \\ \mathbf{L} & 87 & 8184 \\ \mathrm{H} & 15 \mathrm{~J} & \\ h & 2 \mathrm{I} & & \end{array}$ |
| Agwánduári h.s. <br> (Sonthal Pergmenahs) On hill, nlinut $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W <br>  Phulul villnge, and lif miles N.W. oi large villuge of Jugulishpur. | Bairia Gluít, $\begin{array}{ccccc} (B h i g a t p u \cdot) \text { ) } & \text { Flag. } & & & \\ \lambda & 25164.5 \\ L & 86 & 59 & 10 \end{array}$ | No. 22 <br> Baríri, XII <br> (ride page 5-s.) |
| Agwáni s. <br> (Monghyr) Or Gangea River No. 282 e.; onlef bank <br> $\begin{array}{llll}\lambda & 2.5 & 10 & 39 \cdot 39 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 86 & 47 & -6.75\end{array}$ <br> L $\quad 86 \quad 47$ 5h•75 | Bairia s. (Bhiantpur) Or Cangra Mirar No. 910 e.; on right bunt, about 3 emileo A.W. of thigalpur town. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 2.5 & 16 & 50 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 86 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 56 & 5^{8}+7 \end{array}$ | Baríri Temple. <br> (bhigu/pur) On right bank of the Gangee, close to Burúri Fuctory. |

[^13]| Name of atation, distriot, description, co.ordinatea so. | Name of station, district, deecription, co-ordinutes \&c. | Name of station, district, description, co-ordinates \&o. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  <br> Baunria Hill Peak. <br> (Sonthal Pergunnaha) Tsolnted hill about $1 \ddagger$ miles N. of Lanchun likar village. | Bháram, VII. | Chorl)ni (?) Temple. <br> (Bhagalpur) About midway between the villages of Subliannpur and Kataurio. |
|  | Bhíram Range, Peak A. <br> (Bhágalpur)    <br> $\lambda$    <br> L 24 57 43 <br>  86 51 17 |  |
| L $\quad 8716$ |  |  |
| Begampur Mosque, <br> (Purneah) Centre dome opiro. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 254921 \cdot 6 \\ L & 8727 & 37.8 \end{array}$ <br> Beháro Hill. <br> (Bhagalpur) On a rnnge of hille, about liz miles N.E. of Hasmata pillage. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 24 & 50 & 12 \\ L & 86 & 44 & 39 \end{array}$ | Bháram Range, Peak B. $\begin{array}{rrr} \text { (Bhágalpur) } & \\ \lambda & 245 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 86 & 5 \end{array}$ | Deoli, IV. |
|  | Bliaram Range, Peak (Bhagalpur) |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{cccc} p u r) & 24 & 5^{8} & 0 \\ \lambda & 86 & 5^{1} & 2 \end{array}$ | Dholpahári Temple, (Bhagalpur) Spire, on hill. |
| Benádi, XIII. <br> ( ${ }^{-}$ide page $5-$ s.) | Bishnupur Indigo Factory. <br> (Furneah) Tree thug, about it a mile W. of Debrnugur village. <br> $\lambda$ <br> 2.5549 | $\begin{array}{lllll} \lambda & 25 & 11 & 50 \cdot 3 \\ \mathbf{L} & 86 & 41 & 49.7 \end{array}$ |
| $\lambda$ 2.5 27 4.62 <br> L 86 55 $20 \cdot 35$ <br> H 153   | Bishnupur s. | ighi, XX. <br> (Vide page 6-s.) |
| H 153 <br> $h$$\quad 33$ <br>  No. 15 | Bishnupur s. <br> (Nonghyr) Or Gnnges River No. 277 s ; ; on left bank, ubout 2 miles N.W. of Murílpur village. $\lambda$ L $25 \quad 20 \quad 30 \cdot 68$ $8640 \quad 30 \cdot 65$ | $\lambda$ 25 52 14.61 <br> $L$ 87 2 $21 \cdot 80$ <br> $H$. $141 \cdot 32^{*}$   <br> $h$ 20   |
| Bhágalpur, Goláchát Temple. <br> (Bhagulpur) Ou riglit builk of the Chandan nadi. |  |  |
| $\lambda$ 25 15 6.2 <br> $L$ 87 0 49.5 | Bodma Hill Mark. <br> (Sonthal Pergunnahs) <br> $\begin{array}{llll}\lambda & 23 & 54 & 10.88\end{array}$ | idhrpur s. <br> (Bhigalpur) Or Ganges Rirer No. 914 s ; on right |
| Blifigalpur, House No. 1. <br> (Bhigatpur) Mujor Napleton's house chimney. | $\mathrm{L} \quad 86 \quad 521970$ <br> Bee Synoptical $\nabla$ olume of the Culchenta Longitudinal Series of the South-East Quadridaterul. | ank, about a mile N.W. of Bhágnilpur town.   <br> $\lambda$ 25 16 9.41 <br> $\mathbf{L}$ 87 0 14.38 |
|  | C <br> (Wanghyr) Or Ganges River No. 276 s.; on N. end of Hindu Diara chur where the river branches off into two. $\begin{array}{lllr} \lambda & 25 & 20 & 5 \cdot 42 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 86 & 38 & 56 \cdot 39 \end{array}$ | Dubrajpur Hill Peak. <br> (Sonthal Pergmanahs) On n range of Lills, about if miles N . of Slibthala rillage. |
| Bhágalpur Monument. <br> ( $\boldsymbol{B h}$ hágulpur) Cleveluad Monnment spire. | Champanngar Flag. <br> (Bhigatpur) On right bank of the Chandan nadi, about 2 niles W. of Blagigalpur town. $\begin{array}{lllll} \lambda & 25 & 14 & 5.509 \\ \mathbf{L} & 86 & 5^{8} & 21 \cdot 01 \end{array}$ | ( Dhagalpur) Flug.    <br> $\lambda$ 25 19 47  <br> L 86 52 56  |
| Bhairo Tola s. (Momghyr) Or Gangen Riser No. 279 a. : on S. conat of Biada Diam clant, about a mile S. of Larlu Tola rillage. |  | Dudhela s. (shigalpur) Or Ganges River No. 802 s.; on left bank. |

[^14]
$\dagger$ Of the Calculta Longitadial Series.


- Of the Culculte Longitudinal Beries. + Of the North-Eurt Lungitudinul Serice.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Name of station, dietrict, description, co-ordinates \&e. \& Name of atation, district, deacription, co-ordinates do. \& Name of station, diatrict, description, co.ordinates do. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Máyáganj House. \\
(Dhígalyur) Climney of Mr. Blewart's houso on ghat.
\end{tabular} \& No. 4. (Bhágalpur) Or Genges River No. 304 e. 1 on left bank.
\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\boldsymbol{\lambda} \& \begin{array}{llll}
25 \& 20 \& 43 \cdot 87 \\
\mathbf{L} \& 86 \& 56 \& 10 \cdot 86
\end{array}
\end{array}
\] \& No. 14 в. (Dhigalpur) Or Ganges River No. 284 0. 1 on left bank. \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{|clll}
\begin{array}{cll}
\text { Mohania, XXI. } \\
\text { (Vide page 6-s.) }
\end{array} \& \& \\
\lambda \& 25 \& 54 \& 44.44 \\
\mathbf{L} \& 87 \& 10 \& 54.97 \\
\mathrm{H} \& 167 \&
\end{array}
\] \& No. 5 s. (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 305 b ; on right bunk.
\[
\begin{array}{lrrr}
\lambda \& 25 \& 19 \& 29 \cdot 78 \\
\mathrm{~L} \& 86 \& 56 \& 3 \cdot 94
\end{array}
\] \& No. 15 s. (Monghyr) Or Ganges River No. 281 b.; on left bauk. \\
\hline 20

No. 24 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
No. 6 s. (Dhrigalpur) Or Ganges River No. 296 e.; on right bank. <br>
$\lambda$
$$
25 \quad 19 \quad 25.55
$$

 \& 

No. 16 s. (Bhágalpur) Or Gangee River No. 289 s.; on left bunk of a nála. <br>
$\begin{array}{lllll}\lambda & 25 & 16 & 51 & 99\end{array}$
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline | Mohanpur s. |
| :--- |
| (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 308 s.; on ghát | \& L $\quad 86 \quad 5434 * 96$ \& L <br>

\hline on left bank.

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\lambda & 25 & 18 & 38 \cdot 65 \\
L & 86 & 5^{8} & 40.40
\end{array}
$$ \& No. 7 s. (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 298 e.; on right bank. \& No. 17 s. (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 290 e.; on right bant of a níla. <br>

\hline Mozufferganj White Temple.

$$
\begin{array}{rrrr}
\text { (Mfonghyr) } & & 25 & 6 \\
\lambda & 45.9 \\
\mathbf{L} & 86 & 36 & 17.4 \\
& \text { No. } 63 & &
\end{array}
$$ \& No. 8 s. (Bhagalpur) Or Ganges River No. 301 o. ; on left bank of a núla.

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\lambda & 25 & 19 & 10.80 \\
\mathrm{~L} & 85 & 52 & 20.43
\end{array}
$$ \& No. 18 s. (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 299 ob ; on left bank of a núle. <br>

\hline | Murkáha s. |
| :--- |
| (Bhigalpu") Or Ganges River No. 291 s.; on right bank of a nála, nbout a milo B.W. of Mádhopur village. $\begin{array}{lllll} \lambda & 25 & 15 & 3^{6 .} \cdot 56 \\ \mathbf{L} & 86 & 53 & 40.95 \end{array}$ | \& No. 9 s. (Rhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 292 8.; on right bunk. \& No. 20 s. (Bhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 297 e.; on left bank of a nála. <br>

\hline Náráyanpur Factory.

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text { (Bhagalpur) } & \text { Indigo fuctory climney. } \\
\lambda & 25 & 23 \\
\hline & 24^{\circ} 0 \\
\mathbf{L} & 86 & 54
\end{array} 4^{\circ} 2^{\circ} 5
$$ \& No. 10 s. (ahagalpur) Or Ganges River No. 900 6. ; on left bank. \& No. 21 s. (Dhágalpur) Or Ganges River No. 293 s.; on left bank of a nála.

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\lambda & 25 & 18 & 21 \cdot 97 \\
L & 86 & 55 & 52 \cdot 44
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline No. 1 s. (Bhígalpur) Or Ganges River No. 318 e, gon left bunk. \& No. 11 s. (BhágaIpur) Or Ganges River No. 287 i.; on right bants.

$$
\begin{array}{lllr}
\lambda & 25 & 16 & 7 \cdot 98 \\
\mathbf{L} & 86 & 52 & 28 \cdot 39
\end{array}
$$ \& No. 22 s. (Bhagalpur) Or Ganges River No. 294 s.; on left bauk of a nála.

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\lambda & 25 & 17 & 40 \cdot 72 \\
\mathrm{~L} & 86 & 56 & 8.64
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline No. 2 s. (Bhígalpur) Or Ganges Rirer No. 309 b: $;$ on left bank.

\[
$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\lambda & 25 & 17 & 34.95 \\
\mathrm{~L} & 87 & 0 & 13 . \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& No. 12 s. (Bhagalpur) Or Ganges River No. 286 e.; on left bank, \& | No. 23 s. |
| :--- |
| (Bhagalpur) Or Ganges River No. 295 e.; on right bank of a nála. $\begin{array}{llll} \lambda & 25 & 16 & 36 \cdot 27 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 86 & 55 & 51 \cdot 72 \end{array}$ | <br>

\hline No. 3 s. (Ihigalpur) Or Ganget Rivor No. 907 6. ; on right bunk.

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\lambda & 25 & 18 & 32 \\
\mathbf{L} & 86 & 57 & 24^{\prime} 74
\end{array}
$$ \& No. 13 s. (Bhágalpur) Or Gangen Rirer No. 285 0. 1 on right bank.

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\lambda & 25 & 15 & 46.78 \\
\mathrm{~L} & 86 & 50 & 49.83
\end{array}
$$ \& No. 24 s . (Bhagalpur) Or Ganges River No. 311 8.; on left bunk of a núla.

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\lambda & 25 & 16 & 37.40 \\
\mathrm{~L}_{1} & 86 & 56 & 36.80
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}




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

An Account of the Measurement of two Sections of the Meridional Arc of India, bounded by the parallels of $18^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime}$; $24^{\circ} 7^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$; and $29^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 18^{\prime \prime}$. By 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., Superimtendent of the Survey. Dehra Dún, 1870.
Do. II. History and General Description of the Principal Triangulation and of its Reduction. By Colonel J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Surveyor General of India and Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1879.
Do. III. The Principal Triangulation, the Base-Line Figures, the Karáchi Longitudinal, N.W. Himalaya, and Great Indus Series of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1873.
Do. IV. The Principal Triangulation, the Great Arc (Section $24^{\circ}-30^{\circ}$ ), Rahún, Gurbágarh and Jogí-Tila Meridional Series, and the Sutlej Series of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Superinteudent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Delıra 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 Superinteudent of the Trigonometrical Survey. Dehra Dún and Calcutta, 1879.

Do. VI. The Principal Triangulation of the South-East Quadrilateral including the Great Arc-Section $18^{\circ}$ to $24^{\circ}$, the East Coast Series, the Calcutta and the Bider Longitudinal Series, the Jabalpur and the Bilispur 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., Surveror General of India and Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey. Dehra Dún, 1880.

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-Gencral J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., I.R.S., \&c., \&c., Surveyor General of India and Superintendent of the 'Irigouometrical 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 Huriláong 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 $23^{\circ}$ to $26^{\circ}$, and the Assam Longitudinal. Prepared under the directions of Lient.-General J. r. Whlker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Surveyor General of Iudia and Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey. Dehra Dún, 1882.
Do. IX. Electro-Telegraphic Longitude Operations executed during the years 1875-77 and 1880-81, by Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Camplell, R.E., and Major W. J. Heaviside, R.E. Preparel under the directions of Lient.-Gencral J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., Surveyor Gencral of India and Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey. Delra Dún, 1883.

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

Volume I. The Great Indus Series, or Scries $D$ of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. 'r. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&cc., Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1874.
Do. II. The Great Are-Section $24^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$, or Series $A$ of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1874.
Do. III. The Karáchi Longitudinal Series, or Series $\mathcal{B}$ of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1874.
Do. IV. The Gurhágarh Meridional Series, or Series $\boldsymbol{F}$ of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. 'T. Walkrr, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Superintendeut of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1875.
Do. V. The Rahún Mcridional Series, or Series $E$ of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Delıra Dún, 1875.
Do. VI. The Jogí'Tíla Meridional Scries, or Sories $G$, and the Sutlej Serics, or Scries $H$ of the North-West Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&ce., Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Delira Dún, $187 \overline{7}$.
Do. VII. The North-West Himalaya Scries, or Series $C$ of the North-West Quadrilateral, and the Triangulation of the Kashmir Survey. By Major-Gencral J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., \&ec., \&e., Surveyor Geueral of India and Superintendent of the Surver, aud his Assistants. Dehra Dúu, 1879.

Synopses of the Results of the G. T. Survey of India, \&c.-(Continued).
Volume VIII. .The Great Arc-Section $18^{\circ}$ to $24^{\circ}$, or Series $A$ of the South-East Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Debra Dún, 1878.
Do. IX. The Jabalpur Meridional Series, or Series $E$ of the South-East Quadrilateral. By Colonel J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Surveyor General of India and Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1878.
Do. X. The Bider Longitudinal Series, or Series $D$ of the South-East Qundriateral. By Major-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&e., Surveyor General of India and Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Delrra Dún, 1880.
Do. XI. The Biláspur Meridional Series, or Series $F$ of the South-East Quadrilateral. By Major-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Surveyor Generall of India and Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Delura Dún, 1880.
Do. XII. The Calcutta Longitudinal Series, or Series $B$ of the South-East Quadrilateral. By Major-Gencral J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Surveyor (ieneral of India and Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1880.
Do. XIII. The East Coast Series, or Series $C$ of the South-East Quadrilateral. By MajorGencral J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.K.S., \&ec., \&ce., Surveyor General of India and Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Delıra Dún, 1880.
Do. XIV. The Budhon Meridional Series, or Series $J$ of the North-East Quadrilateral. By Lieuteuant-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 Dín, 1883.
Do. XV. The Rangír Meridional Series, or Series $K$ of the Nortl-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.
Do. XVI. The Amúa Meridional Series, or Series $L$, and the Karára Meridional Series, or Series $M I$ of the North-East Quadrilateral. By Lieutenant-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Surveyor Geueral of India and Superiutendeut of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1883.
Do. XVII. The Gurwíni Meridional Series, or Series $N$, and the Gora Meridional Series, or Series $O$ of the North-East Quadrilateral. By Licutenant-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Surveyor General of India and Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistauts: Dehra Dún, 1883.
Do. XVIII. The Huriláong Meridional Series, or Series $P$, and the Chendwár Meridional Series, or Series $Q$ of the North-East Quadrilateral. By Lieutenant-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., F.R.S., \&c., \&c., Surveyor Gencral of India and Superintendent of the Survey, and his Assistants. Dehra Dún, 1883.
July, 1883.

C. Dyson, Photo.

Photozincographed at the Office of the Trigonometrical Branoh, Surrey of India, Dehra Dûn, November 1883.


[^0]:    

[^1]:    * Sce pnges 20 ond 21 of Volume II of the Account of the Operations, foc. † The average cost of these atructures was Ks. 90.

[^2]:    The station consists of a stone platform about 16 feet square, enclosing a solid, circular pillar of masonry $3 \frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, and contains two marks, the upper 3.00 fect above the lower, which is the same as that establisliced by the North Parasnath Meridional Serics in 1851, and which was found engraved on the rock in sith. The upper mark-stonie of the station of 1851 appeared undisturlocl 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:-Ghorauji S.S.E., miles $2 \frac{1}{2}$; Bhandári W., miles 7; Beriah S.S.W., miles $\frac{1}{4}$; and Chauki N. E. by N, mile 1 .

[^3]:    The station consists of a tower of sm-dried bricks 189 fect in height, having n central, isolated pillar of masonry with a central nark-stone sunk in the ground. 'lie azimuhs and perambulated distances of the circumjacent villages are:-Bakhada $213^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$, mile 0.79 ; Sadhar $109^{\circ} 59^{\prime}$, miles 1.42 ; Saidpur $277^{\circ} 7^{\prime}$, miles 1.72 ; Maheshpur (on the left bank of the Ganges) $100^{\circ} 23^{\prime}$, mile 0.80 ; and Dájitpur $179^{\circ} 50^{\prime}$, miles $2 \cdot 40$.

[^4]:    Notr.-In a few ingtances, the nomes of principal statime, occurring in the foregoing descriptions, are given by two methola of apelling diatinguished from ono
    
    
     renderings nre given, eo na to remose all possible doubt us to the idontity of a slation. The method of apelling authorized by tho Governmont, is hereafter czoluairely adopted in the publication of this Serios.

[^5]:    J. B. N. MENNESSEY,
    -93yO buizndu00 fo obavyo u7

[^6]:    - This height refers to the upper surface of tho stone lot intu the ground dour of tho torer.

[^7]:    Liout. T. Renny, Bengal Engineere, Ist Assistant Mr. R. Clarkion, Senior 1 st Class Sub-Absistunt " W. C. Hossenrode, 2nd " " "A.C. Olliver, * 2nd " $\because$ C. K. Webl, 3ra

    * Joined in Februliry 1844.

[^8]:    * Licutenant Renny was nppointed Brignde Mnjor nf Engincere. He was present at the battle of Maharájpur (29th December 1843), and for his eervices on that occasion was honourably mentioned in General Ordera.

[^9]:    The pillar is solid. This station was visited in 1844 for the purpose of originating the North Malíncha 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 ronud the original mark with a triangular aperture and an olservatory over the station. In April 1867, Mr. Keeliu in revising the Calcutta Longitudinal Series filled up the aperture, placed a mark-stone flush with the floor of the olserratory, 1 foot above the original mark, built a pillar $4 \cdot 00$ feet ligh 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 (Philjori) Hill Station, lat. $24^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$, long. $86^{\circ} 58^{\prime}$-observed at in 1844-45-is on the summit of a detached hill rising some 1,600 fect above the surrounding plain, about 5 miles $W$. of the large village of Sárath a little E. of the Adjai river: tahsil Bimangaon, pargana Deoghur, district Sonthal Fergunnahs.

[^10]:    The station consists of a circular tower of sun-dried bricks and mud cernent 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 and estimated distances of the circumjacent villares are : - Sakrora S.W., mile 1 ; Bishanwára S.L. by E., miles 2 ; Gauripur N.E., miles 3; Khásnagar(on the 'lelema river) W.N.W., miles 4.

[^11]:    
    
     in ligts of Indian proper nanies publielied in 1874 and suberquently. It will bo ecen that the two melhols diffier but elighlily; nutwithetnading where dilcernces exiat, both renderings are given, eo na to remove all pobsible doubt as io the identity of a atation. The method of apoiling authorized by the Goverument, is hereufior encluaively adopted in the publiculion of this Serice.

    July 1878.
    J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

[^12]:    ＊The preceding portion of this Series will be found in the Synopsis of Results of the North Párusnúth Mcridional Series．

[^13]:[^14]:    - Tha height refere to the mark-atone imbedded at $i$ foot below tho level of the ground

