

## TABLES

OF

## HEIGHTS

# IN N. W. PROVINCES AND BENGAL, 

DETERMINED BY THE

## GREAT TRIGOOMONETRICAL SIRVEY OR INDIA,

14

SPIRIT LEVELING OPERATIONS,

TO MAY 180:

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## PREFACE.

The following Tables of Levels are the result of Special Spirit-Leveling Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, that were carried from Calcutta to Agra, in continuation of the great line of Levels comnecting Agra with Káráchí, the details of which are published in the "Tables of Heights in in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Central India, 1863."

The distance from Calcutta to Tilliagarhí ( 242 miles), on the line of the East India Railroad, was executed by Mr. Civil Assistant A. W. Donnelly ; thence to Agra ( 688 miles) by Licut. H. Trotter, R.E.

> J. T. WALKER, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
> Supt., Great Irigonometrical Survey.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Calcutta, } \\ \text { 10/h Ficbruary, 1866. }\end{array}\right\}$

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## INTRODUCTION.

In 1863, Tables of Heights, determined by the Great Trigonometrical Survey Leveling Operations, in Sind, the Punjaí, N. W. Provinces, and Central India, were printed and circulated. These Tables gave the results of the leveling operations up to May 1862, up to which date lines of levels bad been run from the mean sea level of Manora harbour Káráchí through Sind viä Tatta, Kotrí, Sewán, Shikarpúr and Kusmor, to Mittunkot ( 563 miles) ; from thence a branch was taken to the Chuch Base line near Attock ( 4.58 miles), but the main line was carried across the Indus and up the left bank of the Sutlej to Ferozepúr ( 300 miles), and thence to the Dehra Doon Base line via Umballa and Saharanpúr ( 230 miles). From the latter place it was carried to Agra ( $2(0$ miles), and a branch taken down to the Sironj Base line in central India ( 247 miles). Since the above date, levels have been run by the G. T. Survey between Calcutta and Tilliagarhí, near Sahibgunge ( 242 miles); from Tilliagarhí to Patkí Gerouli, balf way between Benares and Allahabad ( 346 miles ) ; and from Agra to Patka Gerouli ( $342 \frac{1}{2}$ miles) -three consecutive seasons' work.

Besides the above, Branch Levels have been run from the Main Line to connect various Stations of the G. T. Survey, to fix the heights of important towns, and the data of various systems of levels.

The system that has been followed in these operations, and the precautions which have been taken to guard against errors arising from every conceivable source, are detailed in the introduction to the Tables of Heights in Sind, the Punjab, \&c., and in Vol. XXXIII. of the Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society.

The following brief description may be given in this place. The Instruments employed are standard levels, by Messrs. Troughton and Simms, of 20 -inch focal length, and powers averaging 42-very superior to ordinary leveling instruments. The levels are fitted with finely graduated scales,
and have their runs determined by a series of observations on the vertical circle of a large theodolite or astronomical instrument. From the mean values of "run" tables are constructed for use in the field, showing the corrections for dislevelment, which are applied to every observation.

As this necessitates a certain amount of computation on the ground, a trained native recorder accompanies each observer; thus dividing the labor, and enabling the surveyor to concentrate his attention on the actual manipulation of, and observations with, the instrument.

To guide in obtaining a true perpendicular, the staves are supplied with plummets let into the sides and visible through glass doors. Swivels are fixed to the tops of the staves for four guy-ropes, by means of which they are adjusted and kept steady when once properly fixed. Whenever the staff is set up, a wooden peg is previously driven into the ground -into the head of this peg is driven a convex brass brad, which presents a smooth surface on which the staff rests, and rotates freely.

To prevent the possibility of errors in reading the staves escaping detection, the staves are graduated on both sides, one side having a white ground and black divisions (feet, tenths, and hundredths) numbered from 0.00 foot to 10.00 feet, the reverse side having a black ground with white divisions numbered from 5.55 feet to 15.55 feet. From the form of field-book employed (of which a copy is attached) it will be seen that by means of this double graduation two entirely independent values ot difference of level are obtained at each station where the instrument is set up. The staves are read off to the third place of decimale of a foot, and should the difference between the two values obtained, after the correction for dislevelment has been applied, exceed 006 or $\frac{80}{1000}$ of a foot, the invariable rule is to repeat the observation. Should the day be unfavorable, observations have sometimes to be repeated as often as three or four times, the mean of all these observations being taken as the true value.

The instrument is invariably put midway between the back and forward staves, the distance (always measured with a chain) varying during the day from three or four chains ( 66 feet), the maximum distance at which satisfactory observations can be made over bad ground in the middle of a hot day, to ten or twelve chains, at which distance the divisions on the staves are very clearly visible on a fine clear morning or evening.

This rule of equal distances eliminates all errors of adjustment, also the effects of the Earth's curvature, and all constant refraction.

Once or more during each field season, the staves are compared with a 10 -foot portable standard iron bar, and any error in the length of the staves is duly allowed for in the final computations.

The possible dislevelment of the instrument from the heating effects of the Sun's rays, is diminished as far as possible by carefully shading it, when set up, by a large umbrella. When carried from station to station, the levels are always placed in boxes in "doolies" covered with blankets, so that the instrument is never actually exposed to the direct rays of the sun from one year's end to another.

In previous leveling operations, it appears from very careful comparisons, made at various times and in various countries, that there is always a tendency to cumulative error in a long line, which has never been satisfactorily accounted for. The result of this error, whatever the cause or causes may be, is in the words of Professor Whewell, "that in procceding with the leveling operations along a line which is really level, the further end constantly appears from the observation to be the lower end, and the amount of this depression appears to increase with the distance-hence, when we go to the end of the line, and then return to the starting point, we find the resulting elevations of the point lower than its real elevation."

Taking this matter into consideration, a system has been adopted in our operations of dividing the line into equal sections aud leveling adjacent sections in opposite directions. This manifestly does away with the injurious effects of all errors of the above-mentioned nature, for the maximum error which can creep in, in a line of unlimited length, will be the cumulative error due to the length of a single section. By limiting the length of each section to four or five miles, we do away with the possibility of any appreciable error of the kind under consideration entering into our results.

In ordinary leveling operations this matter would perbaps not need to be considered, but in a line of some thousands of miles in length, the amount of error introduced might be very considerable, and consequently cvery effort should be made to cancel it by the system of operation. This system necessarily involves a large amount of extra marching (the whole ground having to be gone over twice), but the very superior accu-
racy of the results obtained by using this and other precautions, is well worth the extra labor entailed.

Another very simple contrivance for eliminating errors and giving us the advantage of the "circuit system," has been introduced into this department, viz., that of observing forward staves first at odd stations, and back staves first at even stations. By this means "all errors are cancelled that might occur in a constant order, such as might be caused by a uniformly rising or uniformly sinking refraction, or by a tendency in the instrument to settle on its axis one way more than another on being set up for observation."

The advantages of the circuit system are made apparent by comparing the differences between the respective reductions to origin from the black and white faces, one pair of which may be considered as an "Up Line," and the other as a "Down Line." We thus get two independent sets of results, which however accordant at the individual stations, are sometimes continuously divergent until, at the end of a distance of 100 miles, they may differ by as much as 5 or 6 inches.

On closing work at the end of a day the invariable rule is, if possible, to close on some "pakía" mark. Should this not be possible, large pegs ( 2 feet long or more) are driven into the ground at the last two stations, and well rammed home. These stations are both re-observed when work is resumed.

A second observer, with a separate instrument, recorder, staves, and khalassies follows, station by station, over the same ground, in rear of the first, resting his staves on the same pegs and brads that were used by his predecessor, and carefully comparing the two results. Whenever a difference exceeding -006 of a foot appears between the results of the two observers, the observations of the second are repeated, and should the discrepancy remain, the prior observer is recalled to remeasure that station, unless it should appear that the difference is owing to the fore staff peg having been moved between the two sets of observations, which would be at once shown up by there being a corresponding and compensating error in the results obtained at the next station.*

As a test of the accuracy of the results, it may be stated that in bring-

[^0]$i^{\text {ng }}$ up independently tho results obtained from the two different observers, the maximum divergence between them in the section, Calcutta to Tilliagarhí, never exceeded '2 of a foot, the terminal difference baving been $\cdot 15$ feet. In the section, Tilliagarhí to Patká Gerouli, the maximum difference was 40 of a foot, with a terminal difference of $\cdot 38$ feet; and in the section, Agra to Patká Gerouli, the terminal difference was only $\cdot 06$ foot, with a maximum of $\cdot 15$ foot.

The heights given in these Tables are all reduced to the datum of mean sea level at Manora harbour, Káráchí. The mean sea level throughout the world being assumed to be the same, all heights here given show the height above mean sea level of any part of the coast. In applying this theorem and comparing the hitherto assumed level of the Bay of Bengal with the level of the Indian Ocean, we find that the former is 2.33 feet above the latter; but the former having been ascertained at the Kidderpore Dock, Calcutta, is in fact simply the mean level of the tidal river Hoogly, at Calcutta. Hitherto, however, it has always been received as the true mean sea level, and has been used as such in calculating the heights of all stations of the Trigonometrical Series in the N. E. of the peninsula of India. This discrepancy must arise from one or both of two causes-inaccurate leveling of the line from Kíráchí to Calcutta, or an inaccurate determination of mean level. With reference to this question, a consideration of the levels recently taken in connection with the Salt Water Lake Reclamation Scheme, throws a good deal of light on the subject, and shows that the whole of the discrepancy may be due to the assumption that the level of the Bay of Bengal can be accurately obtained at Calcutta. From the printed report (see Supplement to Calcutta Gazette of August 16th, 1865) it appears that the range of spring tides in the Mutlah, at Port Canuing, is 16.05 feet, and that the high water level of spring tides is 12.53 feet above Kidderpore Dock Sill in the Hoogly. Hence the mean level of spring tides at Port Canning is $12.53-\frac{1}{2} \times 16.05$ $=4.5$ feet above Kidderpore Dock. The mean level of neap tides is not given, but if ascertained and combined with that of the spring tides, the mean of both would probably be less than 4.5 feet above Kidderpore Dock ; by the Survey operations, the mean sea at Káráchí is $6 \cdot 25$ feet above the said Dock, while by tidal observations on the Hoogly, taken during the dry season only, when the river is lowest the
mean sea level of the Bay of Bengal is 8.58 feet above the same Dock. The large difference between the determinations on the Hoogly and the Mutlah clearly indicate that the positions of the tide gauges are not adapted for ascertaining the level of the Bay of Bengal. The survey value falls between them, and for the present may be considered as furnishing a more reliable reference to the datum of true mean seathough brought all the way from Káráchí-than either of the local determinations at Port Canning or Calcutta.

In the course of the leveling operations, connection has been made where possible with all stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey within reach. One or more stations of nearly every meridional series extending northward from the longitudinal scries between Calcutta and Sironj in Central India have been thus connected. The trigonometrically ascertained heights of all the stations of these series will be recomputed hereafter from the data now given.

Connection has been made in several places with the Ganges Canal Levels, which accord very fairly with our own. A difference of 75 foot has been generated between the 62 nd milestone from the head of the canal (near Hurdwar), and a point near Cawnpore (160th mile-stone from Nánún junction), a distance of more than 250 miles.

The connection with the East India Railway Levels have not been so satisfactory. According to our levels, Howrah Dock Sill (the Railway Datum) is $9 \cdot 06$ feet below the Sea at Kárachí, and by that amount therefore should the Railway values exceed ours-instead of which the average heights of the Railway Levels at Agra, Allygurh, and Kunowe Deota, exceed our values of the same point, by 23.56 feet; from which it appears that an error amounting to $23.56-9.06$ or 14.50 , feet has been generated between these places and Calcutta. The railway levels on the Bengal portion of the line were found to be very inaccurate; large discrepancies having occurred, amounting, occasionally to several feet. These errors were no doubt owing to the different sections of the Railway having been originally leveled quite independently of one another, each section having a different datum. The errors must have entered in connecting the different sections together afterwards. The levels of the N. W. P. Division of the Railway were very much more accurate; but the discovery of such large errors in the lower portion of the line, showed the necessity for our leveling between Calcutta and Agra,
and not trusting to the Railway Levels,* as had been at one time intended.

All sets of Cantonment and Road Levels, in the vicinity of our operations, when known to exist have been connected. Amongst them those of the Patna and Gyah Road, the Allahabad and Fyzabad Road, the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway, the Cantonments of Dinapore, Benares, and Agra, \&c., \&c.

A connection with the Oudh Railway Levels has been made at Cawnpore, and as we have laid down Bench-marks at Buxar, Benares, and Allygurh, (all of which places are connected by levels of the Indian Branch Railiway Company,) it is to be hoped that data will soon be forthcoming to enable the whole of the network of levels with which Oudh and Rohilcund are now overspread to be collected and reduced to one common datum.

Two of the Madras Railway Companies have supplied us with the level sections of their lines, and when our own levels are carried down to the South of India, as doubtless they soon will be-we may hope that the ultimate connection of all levels throughout the country and their reduction to one standard datum, may not be very far distant.

henry Trotter, Lieutenant, R.E., 2nd Assistant, G. T. Survey. (Late in charge Leveling Operations).

Mussoorie, October 1st, 1865.

[^1]
## SPECIMEN OF FIELD BOOK OF LEVELING OPERATIONS, G. T. SURVEY.

 LEVELING OPERATIONS, SECTION KALIANPOOR-KALIANA. GREAT ARC SERIES, G. T. SURVEY, SEASON 1861.62.Forward Section Jorah Village to Deori Village, with No. 3 Standard—value of 1 Division of Scale 1"709.
Rule for Correcting Dislevelment.-Consider Back End level readings to be-and Forward End to be + . Find their Diference and enter it with sign of whichever is greatest. Half the Algebraical sums of the Differences is the quantity for which a correction is to be taken from Subtense Tables. The Correction to have
the same sign as the Half sum.


SPECIMEN OF FIELD BOOK OF LETELING OPERATIONS, G. T. SURVEY.
leveling operations, section kallanpoor-kaliana. Great arc series, g. t. survey, season 1861-62.
Back Section Patára choukí, Satunbíra, with No. 3 Standard—value of 1 Division of Scale 1"709.
Role por correctina Dtalevelvent.-Consider Back End level readings to be-and Forward End to be + . Find their Difference aud enter it with sign of whichever is greutest. Half the Alyebruical sum of the Differences is the quantity for which a correction is to be taken from Subtense Tables. The Correction to have the same sign as the IIalf sum.


## TABLES 0F HEIGHTS.

## REFERENCES.

The Latitudes and Longitudes herein given are extracted from the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

The Latitudes are referrible to the Kalianpúr Observatory, near the Sironj Base Line, in Central India.

The Longitudes are referrible to the old value of the Madras Observatory, viz., $80^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 21^{\prime \prime}$, to which a correction of- $3^{\prime} 25^{\prime \prime} .5$ is applicable, to reduce to the value adopted by the Admiralty, and the Royal Astronomical Society, or- $3^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime} .8$ to reduce to the results of Taylor's Observations up to 1845.

The stations of the Survey, when on hills or high mounds, consist of a circular masonry pillar, from 3 to 4 feet in diameter, for the large theodolites to rest on, surrounded by a platform, from 10 to 12 feet square, on which the observatory tent is pitched. Being invariably placed on the highest accessible point, they rarely require to be raised more than 2 or 3 feet.

In the plains, when mounds are not available, Tower Stations have to be built. They consist of a central masonry pillar, surrounded by a mass of unburnt brick-work, rising flush with the pillar, to serve as a platform for the tent and observers. All Towers of recent construction have their pillars perforated vertically, in order that reference may be made to the ground level, where the markstone is placed. There is then no upper markstone, and the heights are consequently referred to the surface of the pillar.
H. S., stands for a Hill Station.

1. S., or simply S, for a Platform Station, on a mound in the plains.
T. S., for a Tower Station.

## SECTION I.

## NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

Ayra to Cawnpore.
This section commences at the East Indian Railway Bench Mark at Agra goods station, 516•26 feet above mean sea level. (Karáchí). See Tables of Heights in Sind, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Central India, page 127. It is carried along the East Indian Railway as far as Ferozabad, whence it is taken along the Grand Trunk Road across the Etawah Branch, Ganges Canal, to Danahá Bridge (on the Cawnpore Branch, Ganges Canal), from which point, turning down the Canal, it is continued towards Cawnpore, branch lines having been run from various points of the line to connect the Civil Station of Mainpúrí, and the G. T. S. Stations of Ferozabad, Baragaon, Bisangarl, and Kalsín.

## From Ayra to Cavonpore.



From Agra to Cawnpore.


## From Agra to Cawnpore.



From Agra to Cawnpore.


From Agra to Cawnpore.


From Agra to Cawnpore.

|  | Names of Stations. | HMGIT IN FT, AMOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL. | Remarks, and Description of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | G. T. S. Bench Mark, . . | $449 \cdot 80$ | Stone B. M. imbedded two paces from northeast corncr, of Kákúnd chouki. |
|  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Nánún junction, } & 138 \\ & 139\end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l}441 \cdot 59 \\ 439 \cdot 62\end{array}\right\}$ | Plinth of mile-stones. |
|  | Kúndan bridge, .. | 445.29 | Top of centre of west parapet wall. |
|  | Tartoulí bridge, .. | 443•80 | Top of centre of west parapet wall. |
|  | Nánún junction, ${ }^{143}$  <br>  145  | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 436 \cdot 67 \\ 435 \cdot 49 \end{array}\right\}$ | Plinth of mile-stones. |
|  | Bhúsána bridge, .. | $440 \cdot 57$ | Top of centre of west parapet wall. |
| On Cawnpore Branch, Ganges Canal. | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Nánún junction, } & 146 \\ & 147 \\ & 147\end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l}433 \cdot 54 \\ 431.74\end{array}\right\}$ | Plinth of mile-stoncs. |
|  | Jagatpúr bridge, .. | $438 \cdot 67$ | Top of centre of west parapet wall. |
|  | G. T. S. Bench Mark, Jagatpúr, | 434.84 | Stone B. M. imbedded 5 feet from north-cast corner of Jagatpúr canal chouki. |
|  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Nánín } \text { ¢unction, } & 148 \\ " 3 & 149 \\ " & 150 \\ & 151\end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l}491 \cdot 05 \\ 431 \cdot 05 \\ 428.26 \\ 429 \cdot 54\end{array}\right\}$ | Plinth of milc-stones. |
|  | Halkepur bridgo, .. | 432.14 | Top of centre of west parapet wall. |
|  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 425 \cdot 43 \\ 424.78 \end{array}\right\}$ | Plinth of milc-stones. |
|  | Kalsoulí bridge, .. | 420.32 | Top of centre of west parapet wall. |
|  | Nánún junction, 157 | 423.71 | Plinth of mile-stone. |
|  | Bárah bridge, .. | $428 \cdot 22$ | Top of centre of west parapet wall. |
|  | G. T. S. Bench Mark, | 424.10 | Stone B. M. imbedded two paces from northwest corner of Bárah canal chouki. |
|  | Nánúin junction, 160 | $421 \cdot 29$ | Plinth of mile-stone. |
|  | (Kajourí bridge, .. | 42369 | Top of centre of west parapet wall. |

## From Agra to Cawnpore.

| Names of Stations. |
| :--- |
|  |

## SECTION II.

## NOIRTH WEST PROVINCES.

Cawnpore to Allahabad.
From the Railway Station Platform at Cawnpore the levels were carried to Allahabad ; sometimes along the Grand Trunk Road, sometimes along the East India Railway, which runs nearly parallel to the former the whole distance. Branch lines were occasionally run from the main line to connect stations of the G. T. Survey, and one was also run from Allahabad to Malaká, on the Allahabad and Fyzabad road (on the left bank of the Ganges) in order to connect the levels of that road with our own.

From Cavonpore to Allahabad.


Lrom Cawnpore to Allahabad．

|  | Names of Stations． | Hhigit IN FT． AnOYE MEAN SEA LEYEL． | Remarks，and Description of Stations． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  Mile－ <br> Allahhabad， stone． <br> Delhi， 113 <br>  275 | $\} \quad 403.00$ | Top of milc－stone． |
|  | Bridge，No．XXXII．，．． | 402．00 | Top of north parapet wall of bridge，No XXXII．，on Grand Trunk Road，close by the 111th mile－stone． |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Allahabod，} & 110 \\ \text { Delhi，} & \mathbf{2 7 8}\end{array}$ | \} 398.69 | Top of milc－stone． |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 巳i } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | Road culvert，．． | 399.58 | Top of north parapet wall of culvert，No． XXIV．，Grand Trunk Road． |
| ¢ | Allnhabnd， 109 <br> Dellhi， 279 | $\} 395.98\}$ |  |
| 吳 |  <br> $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Allnhnbad，} & 108 \\ \text { Dellhi，} & 280\end{array}$ | $\} 395.70$ |  |
| 免 | Allnhabad， 106 <br> Delhi， 282 | \} $389 \cdot 37\}$ | Top of mile－stones， |
| 䓓 | Allahavad， 105 <br> Delhi， 283 | $\} 381 \cdot 96$ |  |
| 感 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Allnhabad，} & 104 \\ \text { Delhi，} & 284\end{array}$ | \} 396.26 |  |
| 罭 | Allnhabad， 102 <br> Delhi， 280 <br>   | \} 305.54 |  |
|  | G．T．S．Bench Mark， Aong， | 392－41 | Stone B．M．imbedded $\mathbf{G}$ inches below ground， south－south－west of south－south－west corner of 2 nd ，from south of four large paká columns in front of Aong Paráo，east side of road and opposite Thaná． |
|  | Allahabal， 101 <br> Delhi， 287 <br> Calcutta， 594 | $\} 304 \cdot 77$ | Top of mile－stone． |
|  | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { Allnhaliad, } & 99 \\ \text { Delhi, } & 289 \end{array}$ | \} 397.88 | Top of mile－stone． |

## From Cawnpore to Allahatad.



Prom Cawnpore to Allahabad.


From Cawnpore to Allakauad.


## From Cawnpore to Allahabad.



## From Cawnpore to Allahabad.



## From Cawnpore to Allahabad.

|  | Names of Stations | HEIGHT IN FT. ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL. | Remarks, and Description of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (tas well, | $316 \cdot 11$ | Top of surface of paká well in Muktipúrwar Paráo. |
| Manowric railway station, .. |  | $330 \cdot 65$ | Platform coping, centre of railway station. |
|  | " " " .. | 327.02 | Level of rails opposite do. |
|  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 323.83 \\ 322.05 \end{array}\right\}$ | Top of mile-stones. |
|  | Railway culvert, .. | 317.94 | Top of parapet of culvert, cast of 5th East Indian Railway mile-stonc. |
|  | Allahabad, <br> " | $\left.\begin{array}{l}316.19 \\ 316.05\end{array}\right\}$ | Top of mile-stones. |
|  | Allahabad Ry. station, | 315.79 | Level of rails, centre of station Kutchpúrwá. |
|  | " " | 319.60 | Coping of platform, ecntre of station. |
|  | Allahabad Fort station, | 287.56 | Level of rails, centre of station. |
|  | " " " | $291 \cdot 44$ | Platform coping, centro of station. |
|  | lahabad Fort, .. | 288.97 | Plinth of sentry box, outside sallyport. East main entrance of fort. |
|  | " $\quad$. | $298 \cdot 38$ | Plinth of sentry box, inside re-entering place of arms. East main entrance of fort. |
| G. T. Station Bench Mark, Allahnbud Fort, |  | 298.72 | Stone B. M. imbedded in right hand corner (ns you enter from the outside) of re-entering placo of arms, four paces from counterscarp of ditch of bostion, and the same distance inside of traverse; top of stone nearly flush with ground. |
|  |  | $307 \cdot 38$ | Top of west parapet wall of culvert nenrest Mou Scrai Ghât, old B. M., arrow mark. |
|  |  | 289.01 | Reported highest flood level of Ganges at Mou Scrai Ghât. |
|  |  | $256 \cdot 60$ | Surface of Ganges river at Mou Scrai Ghât, on $\Lambda_{\text {pril }} 3$ rd, 1865 (said to be 19 fect above lowest known level). |

## From Cawnpore to Allahabad.



## SECTION III.

## NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

## Allahabad to Benares.

The levels in this section are carried from the Allababad Fort, via the Grand Trunk Road, to Benares, the Ganges having been crossed opposite Júsí. A branch line of levels was run, across the Jumna from Allababad, to connect the levels of the Jubbulpore and Allahabad Railway, and another across the Ganges from Patií Gerouli, the second Pario from Benares on the Grand Trunk Road, to Mirzapore.

From Allahatad to Benares.

|  | Names of Stations | MEIGLT IN PT. ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL. | Remarks, and Description of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jumna railway bridge, | 296.48 | Top face of the stone on which the abutment bed plate of girder is bedded, on right bank of Jumna. This stone is now covered over. |
|  | Signal post, .. | 316.97 | Surface of masonry surrounding lever at foot of signal post, south of Jumna bridge station. |
|  | E. I. Railway junction, | 311.09 | Level of rails at junction of Jubbulpore branch with main line, E. I. Railway. |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Jubbulpore Railway } \\ \text { Bench Mark, } \end{array}\right.$ | $309 \cdot 10$ | Original B. M. mark cut in mangoe tree, the largest of $\Omega$ clump, 100 feet west of centro line.Jubbulpore Branch Railway, at chainge 37 from junction, $182 \cdot 48$ feet alove district datum. |
|  | G. T. S. Bench Mark,.. | 308.81 | Stonc B. M. imbediled $4 \downarrow$ yards from ahove Railway B. M., between the latter and the Rnilway. |
| 易 | Jubbulpore Railway Bench Murk, <br> Jobhalpore Railway | $307 \cdot 77$ | Original B. M. cut on mangoe tree southenst of, and 100 feet from centre of line, at chninage 60 from junction; height nbove district datum 181.01. |
|  | ( Bench Mark, | 308.74 | Original B. M. cut on nim tree, 90 fect left of centre line, at chninage 84 from janction ; height above district datam $191 \%$ 6. |
|  | T. S. Bench Mark, Allahabod fort, | 298.72 | See last section. |
|  | $\left[\begin{array}{lr}\text { From Calcutta, } & 495 \\ \text { G. T. S. Bench Mark }\end{array}\right.$ | 277•57 | On Grand Trank Rond, top of stone (on right bank of Ganges). |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { a } \\ \text { 号 } \\ \text { E. } \end{gathered}$ | Jūsí, | 300:58 | Stnne B. M. imbedred in Juisi Parán (on left bank of Ganges) 45 yards from west flight of stairs of paká well. |
|  | Jûsi well, | 303.55 | Surface of 2nd step of west flight of stairs of well in Júsí Paráo. |
| \% 0 0 | Júsi barrack, .. | 292.71 | Snrface of lower step of south-enst corner of harrack nearest river at comer of Jusi Parán. |

From Allahabad to Benares.


From Allahabad to Benares.

|  | Names of Stations |  | HEIGAT IN FT. ABOYE MEAN SEA LEVEL. $\|$ | Remarks, and Description of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Baripar T. S., <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 33^{\circ}$, <br> Long. $82^{\circ} 19^{\prime} 55^{\prime}$, | Milestone. - | $320 \cdot 82$ | Upper mark-stone. This station is on the northern bank of the Ganges, about 100 yards from the river, and half a mile east of the village of the same name in the district of Benares, and pergunah Budhí. The tower is 30 feet high, and marks are inserted in an interior pillar of good masonry, at heights of $0,10,19,27$ and 30 , feet. |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Calcutta, } \\ \text { "" } \\ \text { " } \\ \text { " } \\ \text { " } \\ \text { " }\end{array}\right.$ | 467 460 464 463 462 461 460 | $\left.\begin{array}{l}292 \cdot 71 \\ 291 \cdot 87 \\ 291 \cdot 81 \\ 286 \cdot 35 \\ 288 \cdot 49 \\ 28 \cdot 6 \cdot 42 \\ 286 \cdot 52\end{array}\right\}$ | Top of mile-stones. |
|  | Gopigunge Parán, | -• | $289 \cdot 49$ | Top of north-side of cattle trough of largo paká well in Gopigunge Paráo (south of road), 2才 feet below outer rim of masonry of surface of well. |
| 象 | Calcatta, | 459 | 288. 53 | Top of mile-stone. |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { E }}$ | Gopigunge, | - | 282.73 | Centre of Grand Trunk Road at Gopigunge, at its junction with the branch road from Mirzapfir. |
| E | Calcutta, "" " $"$ $"$ | 458 457 456 455 454 | $\left.\begin{array}{l}282 \cdot 72 \\ 281.77 \\ 284.36 \\ 283.58 \\ 283 \cdot 47\end{array}\right\}$ | Top of mile-stoncs. |
|  | Paké well, | -• | 291.77 | Top of lower step of north flight of stairs of large paká well on sonth of Grand Trunk Road, at 453 g miles from Calcutta. |
|  | Calcatta, | 453 | $283 \cdot 40$ | Top of mile-stone. |
|  | Madhopír, | -• | 283•2 | Coping of basement, sonth-west comer of large Siwala, on north side of mad, village Madhopír. |

From Allahabad to Benares.


From Allahabad to Benares.


## From Allahabad to Benares.

| Names of Statious. | HEIGHT IN FT. ADOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL. | Remarks, and Descriptions of Stationa. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{l}263 \cdot 32 \\ 261.09 \\ 25903 \\ 258.83\end{array}\right\}$ | 'Top of mile-stones. |
| ¢ | $257 \cdot 89$ | Top of second step of west flight of stuirs of well near 420 th mile-stone. |
| Calcutta, 424 | 257.04 | Top of milc-stone. |
| G. T. S. Bench Mark, Benares, -• | 251.85 | Stone B. M. imbedded half way between two large trees, close to General Pogson's tomb, in corner of military encamping ground, Benares (just opposite race-course). Surface of B. M. one inch above level of ground. |
| Benares, .. | $255 \cdot 52$ | Top of bottom step, north comer, of monument to General Alexander (late commanding Benares Division), in Benares church yard. |
| $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Benares } \\ \text { Mark, } & \text { Cantonment Bench } \\ \text {.. }\end{array}$ | 253:30 | Top stone of corner of Post Office. Cantonment B. M. 60 fect above datum. |
| Birna bridge Cantonment Bench Mark, | 253.63 | Top of centre of parapet of stone bridge over Birna river, Cantonment B. M. |
| $\left.\begin{array}{cc}\text { Ganges river-zero of } \\ \text { Gange at Mnun Mandir } \\ \text { Observatory, Benares, .. }\end{array}\right\}$ | 196.80 |  |
| Ganges river, Benares, .. | 246:55 | Highest flood level known (10th and 11th September, 1865.) |
| " " . . | 19860 | Lowest lerel known (6th and 15th May, 1861). |

## SECTION IV.

## NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

## Benares to Karumnafsa.

The levels of this section start from Benares along the Benares and Ghazípúr road, but soon turn down a country road to Balwá Ghát (via Jálúpúr) at which place the Ganges was crossed, and where the breadth of the River (water) is barely one-fourth of a mile. Thence by cross country road to Sakaldíya, on the Patna and Benares road (about 20 miles from the latter place), along which the line was continued as far as the Karumnafaa river, which divides the North Western Provinces from Bengal.

From Benares to Karumnafsa.


## Prom Benares to Karumnafsa.

| Names of Stations. |  | Remarks, and Description of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mahgaon bridge, $\quad$ Mile- | $246 \cdot 29$ | Top of parapet of páká bridge near village of Mahgaon. |
| G. T. S. Bench Mark, Darúrah, | $242: 56$ | Stone B. M. imbedded at foot of Hindú Manda, Darúrah ( 2 miles east of Sakaldiya) 2 feet from corner of foundation platform facing the road approaching from Buxar. |
| 砍¢ ¢ Gazpúr village, .. | $237 \cdot 23$ | Level of road, centre of village. |
|  | 231.68 227.21 | Do. do. do. <br> Do. do. do. |
| Dildernuggar railway station, | 224.78 | Level of rails, centre of station. |
| G. T. S. Bench Mark, Dildernugger, | 225.00 | Stone B. M. irobedded 12 paces from northeast comer of Railway Station house, opposite catrance to platform. |
|  | $219 \cdot 25$ | Centre of surface of main road, at junction with branch road from railway station. |

## SECTION V.

## BENGAL.

Karumnafsa river to Patna.
Thrs section was carried along the Benares and Patna road as far as Beeheea Railway Station, whence it was taken along the railway to Patna• Branch levels were run to connect the G. T. S. Station of Nuaín, Dinapore, and Patna Golf, with the main line.

Karumnafia river to Palna.


Karumnafsa river to Patna.


## Karumnafsa river to Patna.



Karumnafsa river to Pahna.


## SECTION VI.

## BENGAL.

## Patna to Bhaugulpúr.

This Section was carried from Patna along the East Indian Railway to Burrheea railway station, thence by the Patna and Bhaugulpur road as far as Monghyr, and thence again by Railway to Bhaugulpúr. Branch Sections were run to connect the G. T. Survey Stations of Fúlbaría, Barári, and Pírpahar.

## Patna to Bhaugulpúr.

|  | Names of Stations. | HEIGUT IN FT AOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL. | Remarks, and Description of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S. Bench, Mark, Patna, | 177•17 | Sec last page. |
|  | ( East Indinn Railway, | 168.00 | Level of rails, opposite 393rd mile-stone. |
|  | Futwah railwny sta- | 169'15 | Coping of platform, centre of station. |
| $5^{5}$ | " " | $165 \cdot 39$ | Level of rails, centre of station. |
| Fool <br> Lat. <br> Lon | burria T. S., $25^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 28^{\circ}$ <br> . $85^{\circ} 23^{\prime} \quad 51^{\prime \prime}$ | 188.03 | Upper markstone.-This station is situated on the sonth bank of the Ganges, immediately to the east of the large village of the same name in the perganah Baikatpúr, tháná of Futwah, and zillah of Patna. Tho station mark is on the top of a masonry pillar, 3 feet $\mathbb{G}$ inches in diameter at top and 30 fect high, surrounded by a platform 25 feet in diameter at bottom and 16 feet at top, built of sun-dricd bricks with a spiral stairease of the same material. The distance of Shek Mahomedpar from this station is 1.47 miles, and its azimuth $23^{\circ}$ 48' $29^{\circ}$. |
|  | East Indian bridge, | 167.29 | Top of parapet of bridge, near 386th milestone from Calcutta. |
|  | Bucktiarpúr railway stntion, | 159.69 | Level of rails, centre of station. |
| 㐌 |  | 163.16 | Coping of south platform, centre of station. |
| 等 | Bucktiarpúr G. T. S. Bench Mark, | $163 \cdot 52$ | Stone B. M. imbedded 20 links east of station house, and 7 links north of back wall of platform, nortlı side of station. |
|  | Barrh G. T. S. Bench Mark, | $151 \cdot 83$ | Stone B. M. imbedded 20 links west of north side of platform, and 60 links north-cast of water tank, also 210 links cast of railway bridge. |
|  | Bnrrh rnilway station, | 152'27 | Railway B. M., hanck mark on first bridge, west of railway station. |

## Patna to Bhaugulpir.

|  | Names of Stations. |  | Remarks, and Description of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Mokameh railway } \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { tion, }\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Mile- } \\ \text { stone. } \\ \text { sta- }\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ | $145 \cdot 60$ | Level of rails, centre of station. |
| : | " | $140 \cdot 21$ | Coping of platform, centre of station, |
|  | G. T. S. Bench Mark, Mokameh, .. | 145.44 | Stone B. M. imbedded on east side of railway station house, and 50 links south of pakú well. |
| 苜 | Burrheea railway station, | 150.81 | Level of rails, opposite booking-office. |
| 吕 | (" | $154 \cdot 11$ | Platform coping, opposite booking-office. |
|  | (Burrheea village, .. | $138 \cdot 19$ | Level of road, opposite camping ground. |
|  | Lackiserai Bench Mark, $\quad$ T. $\quad$ S. | 143.54 | Stone B. M. imbedded a fevt inches below the surface of the ground, near the southcast corner of a small paká Hinda temple [at junction of two roads at entrance (Monghyr side) of village of Balguda, two miles west of Luckiserai], at a distance of 17 feet from corner on prolongation of south side. This temple is situated near a Musulmán monament, erected to Malík Sahib. |
|  | Nawabganje, .. | 134.22 | Level of road, centre of village. |
|  | Súrajgarah, - | 132.79 | Level of road oppositc encamping ground. |
|  | From Bhaugulpár, 46 | $136 \cdot 10$ | Top of milc-stonc. |
|  |  | 133.00 | Lovel of road, opposite milc-stone. |
|  | (Belan bazar, .. | $130 \cdot 26$ | Top of parapet of amall culvert at west entrance of Belan bazar. |
|  | rpahar H. S., t. $25^{\circ} 22^{\prime} 42^{\prime \prime}$ | 333.63 | This station is sitasted on the summit of a highish hill, situated nearly due north of Monghyr ; not far from the " hot springe" |
|  | onghyr railway station, .. | $130 \cdot 31$ | Level of rails, centre of station. |
|  | onghyr railway atation, ... | 133.21 | Coping of platform, centre of station. |

## Patna to Bhaugulpúr．

| Names of Stations． |  | Remarks，and Description of Stations． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Monghyr G．T．S．Bench Mark， | $148 \cdot 12$ | Stono B．M．imbedded opposite centre of porch at main entrance of Monghyr church（in fort）thirty－two paces from the porch and eight paces from the clurch－yard paling． |
| Railwny level crossing，．． | $140 \cdot 61$ | Level of rail where road from Pírpahar H．S． to Monghyr bnzar crosses the railway． |
| Af．Village of Bank，．． | 142：23 | Level of road at east entrance． |
| ～ٌ | 124－56 | Top of mile－stone． |
| 鸟 $^{\text {c }}$＂＂ 27 | $127 \cdot 30$ | Top of mile－stone． |
| $\text { 皿 }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Burriorpár railwny sta- } \\ \text { tion, } \end{array}\right.$ | $129 \cdot 00$ | Level of rails，centre of station． |
|  | 131．35 | Top of parapet of culvert，near 285th mile－ stone from Calcutta． |
| Sultangunje railway sta－ tion， | 126.29 | Level of rails，centre of station． |
| 䔍＂＂． | 128：72 | Plntform coping，centre of station． |
|  | 127.49 | Stone B．M．imbedded one foot from back of centre of shunt line platform，north－west corner of Sultangunje railway station． |
| Barara T．S． <br> Lat．$\quad 25^{\circ} 15^{\prime} b 1^{\circ}$ <br> Iong． $87^{\circ} \quad 3^{\prime} 23^{\circ}$ | 211．86 | Upper markstone．－This station is situnted nbout a mile and a quarter south of the large village of Barara，from which its name is derived in the pergunah of Dhurinpúr，zillah Purnin．The station is marked by a square tower 21 fect high with an internal pillar of pakí masonry，in which are placed five of the usual markstones of the following heights ； 1st， 9 inches below the surface of the ground； also，at 7，14，20，and 21 fect above the ground，respectively． |
| Bhnugulpár G．T．S．Bench Mark， | 140：58 | Stone B．M．imbedded on prolongation of face of station platform south side，at a distance of 27 fect trom cod，and nt a distance of 3 feet from end of front wall of water－tank． |

## Patna to Bhaugulpúr.

| Names of Stations | HEIGHT IN FT ABOVE MEAN BRA LEVEL. $\qquad$ | Remarks, and Description of Stationa. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bhangulpar railway station, $\begin{gathered}\text { Mile } \\ \text { Sto. }\end{gathered}$ | 149:59 | Coping of platform, south-west corner. |
| " " . | $149 \cdot 23$ | Corner of platform, north-west corner. |
| " | 146.23 | Level of rails, centre of station. |
| Bhaugulpár charch, .. | $158 \cdot 93$ | Top of upper step leading from porch intn church (about same level as church floor). |

## SECTION VII.

## B E N G A L.

## Bhaugulpúr to Burdwán.

The levels were carried along the East Indiau Railway throughout this section.

Bhaugulpúr to Burlwán.


Bhaugulpúr to Burrlwán.


## Bhaugulpúr to Burdwán.



## Bhaugulpúr to Burdwán.



## Bhaugulpúr to Burdwán.

|  | Names of Stations. |  | Remarks, and Description of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 144.05 | Level of platform, centre of station. |
|  | " 1 | $146 \cdot 25$ | Plinth of north-west cormer of station house. |
|  | " $\quad 1$ | 14058 | Level of rails, centre of station. |
|  | East Indian railway bridge, | 136.47 | Level of rails on bridge about $125 \frac{1}{2}$ 最miles from Calcatta. |
|  | Darmá chooki, .. | $151 \cdot 20$ | Level of rails opposite. |
|  | Cynthia bridge, west of station, | 171.06 | Top of west parapet wall, north end of bridge. |
|  | " ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 171.28 | Top of east parapet wall, south end of bridge. |
|  | " .. | 174.31 | Level of platform, centre of station. |
|  | " " . | 170.87 | Level of rails. |
|  | G. T. S. Bench Mark, Cynthia, | 174.76 | Stone B. M. imbedded 150 feet from northern extremity of station house, 10 feet west of wall surrounding it, and 25 feet west of line. |
|  | Ahmedpár railway station, $\qquad$ <br> " <br> " | 139.80 136.76 | Level of platform, centre of station, Level of rails. |
|  | Doposi chonki, .. | $142 \cdot 77$ | Level of rails opposite (-), near 104th mile-stone from Calcutta. |
|  | G. T. 8. Bench Mark, Balpár, | 164.29 | Stone B. M. imbedded north of station housc, 250 feet from edge of platform, and 120 feet west of line. |
|  | Bulpar railway station, | $162 \cdot 17$ | Level of rails, centre of station. |
|  |  | $165 \cdot 16$ | Level of platform. |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { Frmm Calcutta, } & 97 \\ " & 96 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 146.94 \\ 148.27 \end{array}\right\}$ | Level of rails nppnsitr. |
|  | (Beddiah railway station, | $134 \cdot 81$ | Level of rails, centre of station. |

## Bhaugulpúr to Burdwán.



## SECTIION VIII.

## BENGAL.

Burduan to Calcutla.
Tus section is carried along the Grand Trunk Road as far ns the 19th mile-stone from Calcutta, between which and Calcutta the line is continued along the road to Howrah (on the right bank of the river.) From Howrah the levels are carried across the river and connection made with Kidderpore Dock. Branch sections were run to connect the Grand Trigonometrical Stations of Nial and Chinsurah,

Burdwan to Calcutta.


## Burdwan to Calcutta.



## Burdwan to Calcutta.

| Names of Stations. | HEIGHT IN FT, AMOVE MEAN SEA LEVLL. | Remarks, and Description of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calcutta Mint Bench Mark, | $+17 \cdot 96$ | Top of B. M. in mint compound, near north-west corner of small tauk, adjoining the river. |
| Calcatta Bench Mark, .. | +18.07 | No. 40. Top of B. M.imbedded at junction of Fairlie Place and Strand. |
| Calcutta Bench Mark, .. | +19.89 | No. 4. (25.35) opposite Prinsep's Ghât, imbedded by Captain Tucker, Gartison Engineer. |
| Kidderpore Dock sill, .. | $-6.25$ |  |


[^0]:    - The first senson's work was executerl by three dilterent observers, all using separate instuments, gtavea, \&e, and following one alter the other in the manner described.

[^1]:    - Especially where there was an apparent discrepancy at Agra of 11.91 feet to be accounted for (see Vol. of Heights in Scinde, \&c.)

