## VIII.

An Account of the Measurement of an Arc on the Meridian, extending from Latitude $10^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$ to $15^{\circ} 60^{*} .65$ North.

## by Major William LambToN;

33d Regiment of Foot.

IT is with muchsatisfaction that I have it in my power to state to the Society the success which has attended a further extension of the grand meridional arc, and the conclusive results from another series of astronomical observations at a station near Gooty, in latitude $15^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} .65$. I am thereby enabled to set aside entirely those doubtful observations at Dodagoontah, so often mentioned in my former communications; not, however, without some regret at the necessity of so doing; because I wished to have noticed the progressive increase of the degrees on the meridian, as I advanced to the northward, by arcs not more than two degrees in amplitude. However, as the case stands at present, it is fully satisfactory. The whole arc is $6^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime} .95$, and it may be considered as consisting of two sections; one of $9^{8} 50^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime} .5$, the southern one, which gives the degree 60473 fathoms nearly, for the latitude $9^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$, the middle point of that degree, as appeared from my last paper (in the commencement of the present volume of the Researches). The other section is $4^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime} .28$ in amplitude, and lies to the northward of the former. This gives the degree due to the

middle point, or latitude $1.3^{\circ} 2^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$ equal to 60487.27 fathoms. Also the degree due to latitude $11^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$, the middle point of the whole arc, is 60480.42 fathoms. So that, for latitude $9^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$, the degree is 60472.91 fathoms; and for latitude $11^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$ the degree is 60480.42 fathoms; also, for latitude $13^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$, the degree is 60487.27 fathoms. These, being deduced from actual observations, afford a regularity in the increase exceeding my most sanguine expectations.

The recent measurement is a continuation of the former triangles in 1805 and 1806, commencing on the distance Paughur and Yerracondah, and terminating at the station of observation about three miles West from Gooty, where a base line has been measured as a verification to the present, and a foundation for a farther extension of a future series of meridional triangles. And, to render this account of what has already been done complete, I have here included the whole number of triangles, from the base in Coimbetoor to that near Gooty. A particular account of the measurement of the base near Bangalore has already been given in the 10th volume of the A siatick Researches; of course it is not necessary to repeat it here. That base is therefore only taken up as anew datum, from which the triangles are carried southward to the stations Ponnassmalli and Kumbetarine hill, and northerly to Paughur and Yerracondah, and then recourse is had to the last measured base near Gooty. Hence what is given here, together with what appears in the 10th and present volumes of the Researches, will furnish an entire account of the whole arc in its present state of progress; and its future extension will, I hope, be more in the order of time, as a meridional series will be chiefly attended to; and it may be gratifying to the intelligent reader, who is interested in subjects of this nature, to know that these operations are to be extended through the Dekkan; which, if no local difficulties occur, may be carried to the northern confines of the Nizam's dominions, consi-

[^0]derably beyond the latitude of 20 degrees. It however may be doubtful as to the practicability of extending it so far, in the present state of that country; but I hope I shall have no difficulty in penetrating as far as the latitude of 18 degrees, and perhaps my next observations may be on the banks of the Goodavery. It is scarcely necessary to mention here, that the number of years elapsed, since the commencement of this arc in 1805, has been owing to the time taken up in extending the survey over the whole Peninsula. The base near Gooty has been the foundation of a series of triangles connecting Masulipatam with Goa, which I expect will be completed in 1819, and after that my whole attention will be directed to the northward, where, having only the meridional series to attend to, my progress in that direction must consequently be more rapid.

Besides the purpose of extending this arc to the northward, there is another object of equal importance, which is the measurement of a perpendicular arc, in a latitude as far north as it is possible to penetrate. It is from these perpendicular arcs that a scale is obtained for computing the relative longitudes; and when this survey is carried through the Circars, it will be of great importance to determine the positions of places along the sea-coast. Some of those places, according to Major Rennell's account, are laid down from observations formerly made under the direction of Colonel Pearse, on his route from Madras to Calcutta, in 1784; but his route was chiefly inland after crossing the Kistna, touching the coast in very few places; and his positions are laid down only in latitude. Others are fixed from Major Stephen's survey; but the data seem to have been instaficient. Even astronomical observations are incompetent to fix the relative longitudes of a number of places within a few miles of each other. To determine the measure of a degree perpendicular to the meridian affords the only correct means : and with these low latitudes
great nicety in the observations is necessary. It therefore becomes an important desideratum to obtain an accurate scale for conuputing longitudes, and the more northern latitudes afford the surest results.

Ihave already noticed that these meridional operations were begun in 1805. The base near Bangalore, measured in 1804, was the first foundation, and its height above the sea was determined from a series of triangles brought from the Coromandel coast, and commencing from a base near St. Thomas's Mount. The perpendicular height above the sea of every great station was determined in the usual manner, by using the contained arcs between two stations; a method so well known, that it is needless to explain it here. An account of those heights, with the terrestrial refraction as observed at every station in going direct from sea to sea, is given in the 10th volume of the Asiatick Researches.

In 1805, on my return from the Malabar coast, the meridional triangles were begun at Paughur and Yerracondah (see the plan), and brought down to the base near Bangalore, from which other triangles had been extended southerly in 1804, for the purpose of obtaining sides of a great length, for measuring a perpendicular arc, but which answered exceedingly well for the meridional series. In the beginning of 1806, that series was resumed, and carried down to the Coimbetoor country, where a base was measured, and a choice collection of zenith distances observed, an account of which was given in my last communication, which gives the particulars of the southern section of this arc.

In 1811, the triangles were again taken up at Paughur and Yerracondah, and carried up to Gooty, for determining as usual the height of thatbase above the sea ; but when that measurement was computed, and reduced to the level of the sea, the triangles were computed back to
the distance Paughur and Yerracondah, differing from the same distance brought from the base near Bangalore $1:$ feet, which, proportioned to the measured base near Gooty, will make a difference of $3_{10}^{9}$ inches, supposing it to have been computed as a side of the last triangles brought out from the base near Bangalore. The superintendence of these triangles was intrusted to Lieutenant Riddell, of the Company's service, while I was measuring the base, and observing zenith distances; and thus terminated these operations; a summary account of which I have thought it necessary to give, because they have been carried on at intervals only, and, in point of time, bear but a small proportion to that taken up on the geographical scale.

In the present volume of these Researches, I have given the general formulæ for determining the figure and dimensions of the earth, taking my own measurements as stated in that account, and the different measurements in England, France, and at the Polar. Circle, from which a mean result is had, for determining the rates of the Polar to the equatorial diameter.

The present degree in latitude $11^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 19^{\prime \prime}$, compared with the English, French, and Swedish measurements, will give an ellipticity of $\frac{1}{500 \times 8}$; but I forbear making any deductions till I have done all that I mean to do in the meridional measurements, and until I know further respecting the operations carried on in England.-When these arcs are extended as far as it is practicable, some final conclusions may then be drawn with respect to the figure and dimensions of our earth. For what has been done by those eminent men sent out to different countries in the last century seems to have left the question more involved in uncertainty than it was before. Bouguer appears to have been the most correct; and had he taken any other measurement made in the northern latitudes, rather than that of MaUPertuis, to compare with his
own, his hypothesis might have been near the truth.The degree given by the Abbe de La Caille is as inconsistent as that of MaUpertuis; and he draws a conclusion equally inconsistent with the ductrine of rotatory motion, viz., that the meridians in the southern hemisphere have a different curvature to those in the northem, or that the degrees of longitude in the same latitude are different in the two hemispheres. I wish to see that measurement put to the test. Maupertuis has been found, by the members of the Swedish academy, to be out upwards of 200 fathoms, which circumstance cannot but tend to lessen our confidence in the Abbe's performance at the Cape of Good Hope.

In the sequel of this paper I have added, as in my last, a table, shewing the perpendicular heights of the stations above the level of the sea. The base lines are all on the table land, and it may be curious to notice their comparative heights. The table land in the neighbourhood of Bangalore, and towards Ooscotta is upwards of 3000 feet above the sea. The table land, or rather the general height of the low country in Coimbetoor (for it is much undulated), is about 900 feet. Towards Tinnevelly it falls to between four and five hundred feet. The fall to the northward of Bangalore is very rapid after passing Nundydroog; and the summit of Paughur, which rises high from its base, is nearly upon a level with the table land near Bangalore. The mean height of the base near Gooty is 1182 feet, which is nearly the mean height of the flat country extending round Gooty and Bellary, from which plain the mountains and hills rise like islands from the sea. These facts being established, it is not dificult to account for the different temperatures in the different thistricts at the same, and at different, seasons of the year. In carrying on my geographical operations I have been particular as to the heights, and the general ranges of thountains, for they form the most prominent features of the country, and suchinformation might aid theresearches
of intelligent medical men in their investigation of the causes of those diseases, which are so fatal in some parts of the Peninsula. There are some remarkable facts with respect to the country to the westward of Bangalore. After passing the range of hills, in which Savendroog, Paughur, and several other stations are situated, the country has a sudden descent, and continues low considerably to the westward of Seringapatam, where it begins again to rise towards the mountains called the western ghauts, which are in general from two to three thousand feet higher than those which form the eastern ghauts. Seringapatam therefore, and all the country north and north-easterly towards the ceded districts, is a valley, upwards of a thousand feet below the table land round Bangalore, descending as we advance to the northward. The Savendroog range forms a kind of barrier to the east, but a more complete one is formed to the westward, by those stupendous mountains which form the ghauts, a number of which are from five to six thousand feet above the sea. The countries of Canara and Malabar lie immediately below these ghauts, and the sea is every where in sight. These countries are low, but broken, and much interspersed with back-water, rivers, and extensive ravines, shaded with forest and jungle, and filled with population; for the upland is barren, and it is in these ravines, and on the banks of the rivers, where all the inhabitants reside. In the month of February the low country becomes excessively hot, and the vapour and exhalation so thick, that it is difficult to see to the distance of five miles. I have viewed this curious laboratory from the tops of some of the highest mountains, where I was scarcely able to bear the cold. The heat increasing during the months of March and April, a prodigious quantity of this moisture is collected, which remains day and night in a floating state, sometimes ascending nearly to the height of the mountains, where it is checked or condensed by the cold; but immediately after descending it is again rarefied, and becomes vapour before it can reach
the earth; and in this state of floating perturbation it remains till the setting in of the western monsoon, when the whole is condensed into rain, some falling on the low country, some among the mountains, and what escapes is blown across the Mysoor, and immediately over this valley, which I have just mentioned. This account is foreign to my present purpose; but I trust I shall be pardoned for the digression, as it is a statement of facts relative to a part of the country, which has been a grave both to Europeans and natives, ever since the fall of Seringapatam.

I have also added a short table of the latitudes and longitades of places, depending on the meridional arc. It is not my intention here to animadvert on the geography of the Peninsula, as we have had it handed to us in the printed maps. These, it is true, are erroneous; but when we consider the materials from which they have been compiled, and the total impossibility of procuring better, we must allow that great credit is due to those gentlemen who have had the perseverance and industry to compile them. I can now speak with confidence with respect to the Peninsula in general, in which, in the course of this and the next year, every place of note will be laid down, from Cape Comorin to Goa on the west, and Masulipatam on the east, including all the interior. These, which fall within the limits of the meridional triangles, will serve as a specimen of what has been done elsewhere, and the reader can compare their positions with those in the printed maps. I only hope that the next maps of the Peninsula, if any should be published, will be constructed from other materials besides what are furnished by military marches and perambulators. These may do in the hands of a Quarter-Master General, who wants the actual distances that troops have to march, and not the distances reduced to the chords of arcs; nor does it matter to him whether the armies march on the surface of a spheroid or of a sphere, or on a flat. But, when such materials are intended for geographical purposes, it
becomes necessary to have the outlines, at least, of a general map, on correct principles, 80 that the distances, however crooked and winding, may be adjusted, and fitted to those laid down with mathematical accuracy. Under these limitations, the materials furnished from military marches may be eminently useful.

I shall conclude by expressing my earnest hope that nothing will happen to prevent my fulfilling what I have here held out to the learned reader : and, were any incitement wanted to accelerate my exertions, it would necessarily arise from reflecting on the liberal and flattering treatment which I have experienced from this and the supreme Government ; and which must ever continue to animate my zeal, and excite the most lively feelings of gratitude.

Bellary, Nor. 17, 1812.

W. LAMBTON.

Triangles connecting the Base in Coimbetoor with the Base near Bangalore.

In the present volume, page 43, the distance from Hallagamalli to Yaelmatoor is brought out in the 10th triangle from the base line.-This distance is the base for proceeding northerly.

## ANGLES.

At Hallagamalli Station.


## ON THE MERIDIAN.

303

## At Shennimalli Station.



At Yaelmatoor Station.
$\left.\begin{array}{llll}\text { Shenrimalli Station ..Woorachmalli Station. . } 93 & 31 & 35.75 \\ & & 33 . \\ \text { Hedlagamalli Station ..Thittamalli Station . . . } 51 & 55 & 10 . \\ & & 12.75\end{array}\right\} 11.37$

## At Thittamalli Station.




Woorechmathi seation Kumbentinemalli ....887. 23.44.5


## At Paulamalli Station.




## At Kumbetarinmalli Station (continued.)



## At Ponnassmalli Station.



## PRINCIPAL TRIANGLES.





The side. Shemimalli from Woorachmalli is the mean distance fonnd in the trippeles Shennimalli, Yaelmatoor hill, Woorachmalli; and Shenuimalli, Thittamali, Woorachmali:-

Woorachmalli from Kumbetarimemalli, 155801.6 feet.


## DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT STATIONS.

Hallagamalli. A hill with a pagoda on the top, about seven miles S. W. from Shennimalli. The station is on the platform of the pagoda.

Shennimalli. A hill near a respectable village of that name on the great road from Eerode to Daraporam. The station is on the highest part of the hill, a few hundred feet N. W. from the pagoda. It is marked as usual with a platform and stone.

Ýáélmatoor. A well-known hill about six miles $\mathbf{E}$. N.E. from Shennimalli, with a pagoda near the top. The station is on a stone platform a little way to the N . W. of the pagoda, on the highest part of the hill.

Thittamalli. A small hill with a pagoda near the top, and lies about thirteen miles S. easterly from Sattimungalum. The station is on a rock, above where the pagoda stands, and a little way north from it.

Woorachmalli. A peaked hill about two miles N. E. from Bhavainy, on the west bank of the Cauvery. The station is on the platform of the pagoda, on the top of the hill.

Paulamalli.-A verylarge mountain below the ghauts, in the northern district of Coimbetoor. The Cavery river runs a little way to the westward of it. This mountain is well known, and is a few miles northerly from Bhavany, where the collector resides. On the very summit there is a pagoda, and the station is on the platform of that pagoda marked.

Kumbetarinemalli.-Another prodigious mountain in the northern district of Coimbetoor, about seven miles northerly from Sattimungalum. The mountain is well known there, and the road ascends from that side. The station is on the top of the peak, near a small pillar and a place of worship. It is in the middle of a platform built of mud and stones.

Ponnassmalli.-A great mountain well known in that part of the country. It has a double top, but the station is on the northernmost one, and cannot be mistaken. It is on a platform, with a marked stone in the middle. Allambaddy lies about seven miles east from this mountain.

Triangles taken up at the Base near Bangalore, and continued back to Ponnassmalli and Kumbetarine.

## ANGLES.

At the N. end of the Base (near Bangalore).
BETWERN AND
S. end of the Base .... Muntapum Station. . . $899^{\circ}$
At the S. end of the Base.
N. end of the Base. . . . Muntapum Station 334360.4 $\left.\begin{array}{l}58.15 \\ 61.27 \\ 60.43\end{array}\right\} 60.06$
Muntapum Station.... .Bonnairgottah Station $10609 \begin{aligned} & 36.25 \\ & 39.76\end{aligned}$
$\left.\begin{array}{l}39.76 \\ 36.5\end{array}\right\} 37.72$ 38.38 )

## At the Muntapum Station.

BETWEEN
AXD
N. end of the Base $\qquad$ S. end of the Base
 42.25
S. end of the Base.... Bonnairgottah Station . . 35 3 $\begin{array}{ll}56.05 \\ 54.75\end{array}$ 54.75 56.05 57.75 57.5

Bonnairgottah Station. .Tirtapully Station $\left.\ldots \begin{array}{lll} & . . .97 & 26 \\ 51.53 \\ 55.25\end{array}\right\} 53.39$
At the Muntapum Centre.
Bonnairgottah Station . .Tirtapully Station $\left.\begin{array}{rr} & 28 \\ & 55.75 \\ 54.85\end{array}\right\}$

55.5

Savendroog Station. . . $69 \quad 50 \quad 45.25\}$
$47.75\} 46.5$

## At Dodagoontah Station.


Referring Lamp
PoleStars W.elong. 19th 13153.
1805, July 22d...... 56.25
8th ....51.25
12th .... 48.5
17th .... 46.25
18th .....47.5
19th ....45.5
23d ....45.5
26th ....43.5
26th .....44.5

## At Bonnairgottah Station.



## At Tirtapully Station.

| Muntapum Station. . . . Bonnairgottah Station. . 31 | 25 | 15.03 | 16.15 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 17.27 | 16.15 |
| Muntapum Centre . . . .Bonnairgottah Station. . 31 | 25 | 7.97 | 8.96 |

Deorabetta Station.. . . Savendroog Station.... $\left.46 \begin{array}{rr}42 & 26.25 \\ 22.75\end{array}\right\} 24.5$

## At Deorabetta Station.




## At Kumbetarinemalli Station.



## PRINCIPAL TRIANGLES.




Muntapum Centre from Borinairgottah 78815.6 feet.


Bonnairgottah from Savendroog Station $\mathbf{3 0 7 9 6 8 . 7}$ feet.


With the sides Muntapum Centre from Tirtapully hill 108705.1 feet, and Mantapum Centre from Savendroog 108661.6 feet, and the incladed angle at $M$ mutapuan Centre $167^{\circ} 19^{\circ} 29^{\prime \prime} .3$, the side Savendroog Station from Tirtapully Hill is foum 916038.9 feet.

Again, with the sides Bonnairgottah from Tirtapuny 138499.9 feet, and Bowvairgettak from Savendroag 107968.7 feet, and the included angle at Bowasirgoteh $181^{\circ} 58^{\circ} 19^{\prime \prime}$, the side Savendroog from Tirtapully is fouad 916038.8 feet, differing from the above to of a foot, and of which the mean is 916038.05 feet.


## DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT STATIONS.

$N_{1}$ and S. end of the base line, near Bangalore, are both defined by square masses of stone masonry, having each a circle and a point in the centre of the mass. The first is near the village of Banswaddy, nearly a quarter of a mile S. easterly from it. The second lies about half a mile S. easterly from a small village named Agrarum, which is upwards of three miles N. E. from Beygoor.
Muntapum Station. There are two stations made use of: the one is in the centre of the Muntapum; and the other a few feet to the west of it, but is now defaced. The Muntapum (a small Hindoo building on four pillars) lies about four miles north from Bangalore, a little way to the westward of the Nundydroog road. It is a noted object, and seen at a great distance.

Dodagoontah Station. This is the great station of observation at which the position of the meridian line is determined. It lies half way between the north end of the base and the Muntapum, and is marked by a large well-built stone platform of a circular form, and about ten feet in diameter. Its foundation is about two feet and a half under ground, having a large stone at the bottom, with a circle whose centre corresponds with the centre of the circle above, over which the plummet of the instrument was suspended during the observation.

Bonnairgottah Station. A small rocky hill close to the village of that name, lying about ten miles nearly south from Bangalore. The station is on a platform of clay on the top of the hill, with a marked stone in the middle.

Tirtapulli Station. A small hill, upwards of seven miles E. S. E. from the Eedgah, near Ooscottah. It is wein known in that neighbourhood, and the station is on its summit, being a platform of clay and stones, with a marked stone in the middle. It is close to the road leading from Ooscottah to Malloor.

Deorabetta Station. This is a small hill upwards of seven miles south from Annicul, with a pagoda on the top. The station is on the platform of the pagoda, marked by a small millstone.

Saceindroog Station. The station is on the summit of the east peak of the droog, about forty or fifty feet north easterly from the Muntapum. The circle is inserted on the rock.

Bundhullydroog or Eekrumgherry Station. This is a large mountain south of the Cauvery river, in the northern district of Coimbetoor, upwards of thirteen miles nearly east from Sattiagul. The station is on the platform of a small building on the highest pinnacle of the droog. There is another building close to it to the west. A circle is marked on the building, over which the instrument stood; but there was erected a pyramid of brick, several feet high, to serve as a mark to be taken from the other stations, and which may probably remain for many years. The village of Bundhully is a little way to the. eastward.

Triangles taken up at Deorabetta and Savendroog, and continued to the side Paughur from Yerracondan.

ANGLES.
At Deorabetta Station.

At Savendroog Station.


## At Allasodr Station.



## At Cheetkul Station.

$\left.\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Savendroog Station } \ldots \text {. Allasoor hill Station } & . .62 & 7 & 47.75 \\ & & 48 .\end{array}\right\} 47.87$

At Kulkotah Station.
Cheetkul hill Station . .Allasoor Station . . . . . 765454.75


## PRINCIPAL TRIANGLES.




## DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT STATIONS.

Allasoor Station.-A rocky hill close to the Nundydroog road, near twelve miles north from Dodagoontah. The station is on the highest part of the rock to the westward of a small hollow running across the top. The circle is on the rock.

Cheetkul Station.-It is a hill about a mile to the $S$. W. of a large village of that name, lying on the road from B. Pallapoor or Davaroydroog. The station is marked on the top of the rock. There is a very large stone close to the south of the rock.

Kulkotah Station.-A hill near a village of that name, near seven miles N. W. from Nundydroog. The station is on a platform at the summit, close to a high rock with
a pillar upon it to the S . E. of the platform. A stone with a circle defines the station.

Bailippee Station.-A hill in the jungle, upwards of five miles precisely east from Mudgherry. The station is on its summit marked as usual.

Yerracondah Station.-A hill in the ceded districts, about twelve miles S. S. E. from Pencondah. There is no village very near it, but it is well known; the station is on the highest part, and is on a farge platform built of loose stones and mud, with a stone and circle in the middle. The ascent is on the east side.

Paughur Station. A large droog, well known on the northern boundary of Mysoor. The station is on a circular platform on the top of a square mass of building where the flag-staff stood, and is in the centre of the Sultan's battery, the largest circular fortified rock on the top of the droog. A circular stone with a hole in it defines the station.

Measurement of the Base Line near Gooty.
Experiments made for comparing the Chains.

| Previous to the measurabment. |  |  |  | AFTER THE MEASUREMERT. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MONTH. | Excese of theold Chein. |  | REMARKS. | MONTR. | treaen of the Ola Cman | Remares |
| 1812. | A. M. | P. M. |  | 1811. | A. M. |  |
| April 10th, | Divalious. $\mathbf{3 1}$ 30 30 30 31 30 31 30 31 81.5 31 30.5 31 | Davioun <br> 50 <br> 30.5 <br> 30 <br> 30 <br> 31 <br> 30 <br> 31 <br> 89.5 <br> 30 <br> 30 | Meen <br> temperature daring these experiments, A. M. $\stackrel{\circ}{81.3}^{-}$ P. M. 101.6 | May 11th, | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Divivican } \\ 38.95 \\ 37.5 \\ 38.5 \\ 39 \\ 39 \\ 39 \\ 38.5 \\ 38.5 \\ 39 \\ 38 \\ 37 \\ 37 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Mean temperature dariug these experiments was 89.6 . |
| Mean | 30.62 | 30.8 |  | Mean | 38.87 |  |

TABLE contaising the Particulars of the Measurement.
[Cormenenced 18th Aprij, 1811.]

|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Draceions } \\ & \text { trowenct } \\ & \text { Hypotheme. } \end{aligned}$ | Perposilicalar. |  | Cpammencermat |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Asconta. | Descomes. | Above. | Below. |  |
| 1 | 1300 |  | Feet. .00084 | Feet. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Freet } \\ & 4.78 \end{aligned}$ | Inches. .30 | Inches. | ${ }_{98.8}^{08}$ |
| $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | 700 | 0848 | . 00081 |  | 0.55 |  | 9.8 | 88. |
| 3 | 900 | 0883 | . 01935 |  | 5.90 |  | 10.8 | 108.7 |
| 4 | 1100 | 02057 | . 04466 |  | 9.90 |  | 18.8 | 89.6 |
| 5 | 800 | 01554 | . 00856 |  | 8.70 |  |  | 96 |
| 6 | 500 | 01400 | .00435 |  | 2.04 |  | 10.8 | 101.4 |
| 7 | 400 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 37\end{array}$ | .00058 | 0.65 |  | 15.9 |  | 80.2 |
| 8 | 800 | 0815 | . 00016 |  | 0.52 | 9. |  | 95.8 |
| 9 | 800 | 0500 | . 00088 |  | 1.16 |  |  | 100.8 |
| 10 | 903) | 09309 | . 09043 |  | 6.06 |  | 10.3 | 98.1 |
| 11 | 600 | 00909 | . 00910 |  | 6.60 | . | 5.7 | 1071 |
| 19 | 700 | 08145 | . 08986 |  | 1.47 |  | 16.1 | 88.3 |
| 13 | 800 | 03000 | . 03048 |  | 6.98 |  | 13. | 104.7 |
| 14 | 400 | 09857 | . 01480 |  | 3.37 |  | 8.6 | 114.5 |
| 15 | 700 | 03412 | . 03465 |  | 6.96 |  |  | 81.5 |
| 16 | 700 | $0 \mathrm{O}_{3} 06$ | . 01588 |  | 4.70 |  | 1.5 | 95.7 |
| 17 | 900 | 08367 | . 08187 |  | 6.97 |  | 4.5 | 98.1 |
| 18 | 900 | 09515 | .03481 |  | 6.61 | 15.5 |  | 96.6 |
| 19 | 800 | 09103 | . 01504 |  | 4.90 | 5. |  | 98.8 |
| 20 | 900 | 01557 | -08968 |  | 4.18 |  | 4.6 | 89.1 |
| 81 | 800 | 01412 | . 00680 |  | 3.30 |  | 37 | 98.1 |
| 92 | 900 | 01880 | .00603 |  | 3.97 |  | 8.9 | 90.1 |
| 83 | 700 | 00115 | .00068 | 0.85 |  |  | 4.5 | 110.8 |
| 84 | 700 | 01915 | . 01099 |  | 8.98 |  |  | 69.8 |
| 95 | 900 | 01055 | .00450 |  | 2.36 | 5.7 |  | 96.4 |
| 86 | 900 | 00606 | .0023: |  | 218 |  | 4.8 | 100.9 |
| 87 | 800 | 00700 | -016 |  | 1.03 |  | 19.1 | 88.8 |
| 88 | 1000 | 01892 | -09750 |  | 8.89 | 8.2 |  | 110.3 |
| 89 | 600 | 01687 | . 00684 |  | 8.87 |  | 5.3 | 89.3 |
| 30 | 900 | 02854 | .08178 |  | 6.96 |  | 10.7 | 106.1 |
| 81 | 800 | 01749 | . 01078 |  | 4.15 | 14. |  | 98.5 |
| 38 | 700 | 00045 |  |  | 0.15 | 8.3 |  | 107.1 |
| 38 | 700 | 0 Levei |  |  |  |  | 3.8 | 99.8 |
| 34 | 1600 | 01244 | . 01104 | 5.93 |  |  | 5.8 | 104.9 |
| 35 | 800 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 01 & 08 \\ 0 & 09 & \\ 0\end{array}$ | . 00008 |  | 0.86 |  | 8.5 | 103.5 |
| 86 | breo | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 08 \\ 0 & 38\end{array}$ | . 00186 |  | 1.49 | 1.8 |  | 108.9 |
| 37 | 1300 | 01397 | . 01001 |  | 5.09 |  | 5.7 | 108.9 |
| 38 | 900 | 01718 | . 01185 |  | 4.50 |  | 13.9 | 81.8 |
| 39 | 900 | 0 013 35 | .000602 | 0.09 |  |  |  | 89.7 |
| 40 | 700 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 17 \\ 0 & \\ 0\end{array}$ | .00896 |  | 3.54 |  | 18.7 | 110.8 |
| 41 | 500 | 080001 | .00845 |  | 8.91 |  | 6.5 | 80.4 |
|  | sient fr | n tie terini | atinn of the | Bane | the gr | nd. | 87.0 |  |
| Total | 32600 |  | .43673 | 698 | 138.6 | $1 \cdot 6.7$ | 839.8 | 97.13 |

[Compreted 4th May, 1811]
N. end of the Basp above S. end of the Base in perpendicular height 148.98 feet.

At the commencement, the old chain FEET. exceeded the new one 30.41 divisions of the micrometer, equal to .01218 feet. Therefore $326 \times 100.01218$ feet, will be the measure in terms of the new chain..$=32603.9707$

At the conclusion, the old chain exceeded the new one 38.27 divisions of the micrometer, and had therefore increased 7.86 divisions, equal to .00315 feet. Hence $326 \times \frac{0.00315}{8}=0.5133$ feet, the correction for the wear, which add.. +0.5133

The sum of the deductions from col. 4th is 0.43673 feet, which being increased in the ratio of 100.01218 feet, will be 0.43678 , which subtract

Hence the apparent horizontal distance
will be

32604.0472

The correction for the expansion and reduced to the standard temperature of $62^{\circ}$ will be $\frac{\left(97^{\circ} .13-50\right) \times .0074-\left(69^{\circ}-50^{\circ}\right) \times .01997}{18}$ $\times 92604.0472$. will be 5.4449 feet, which add
$+5.4429$
Hence the corrected measure of the base for the temperature of $69^{\circ}$ will be.
32609.4901

Which being reduced to the level of the sea by taking the mean height of the base, and which is 1181.5 feet above the level of the sea will be

Triangles taken up at the Base near Gooty, and continued back to the side Paughurdroog from Yerracondah.

ANGLES.
At the N. end of the Base.


## At the S. end of the Base.

Gootydroog Station ..N. end of the Base ..... 2713 59.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}67.5 \\ 69 . \\ 70.5 \\ 58.5 \\ 64.5 \\ 65.5 \\ 64 . \\ 55.5 \\ 56.5 \\ 58.5 \\ 69.5 \\ 56.5 \\ 64 . \\ 65.5 \\ 62.5 \\ 69 . \\ 68.5 \\ 66 .\end{array}\right\} 62.64$

## At the S. end of the Base (continued).

BETWEEN AND.
 Namthabad Station .. Paumdy Station .... 105035.19 L. N. end of the Base Paumdy Station $\quad \therefore . .105305 .19$ L. Gootydroog Station N. ead of the Base .. 271402.64
L. Paumdy Station ..Gootydroog Station .. $132 \quad 17 \quad 07.83$

## At Paumdy Station.




## At Guddakulgooda Station.

BETWEEN
AND

| Gootydroog Station |  | \}21̈.63 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | . .Ooderpudroog Station 692622.5 |  |
|  | $24 .$ $27.5$ |  |
|  | 18.5 |  |
|  | 18.5 |  |
| - | 17.5 |  |
|  | 17. |  |
| Paumdy Station . . . . | . . Gootydroog Station $\quad .0241438 .5$ | $\{36.17$ |
|  | 35. |  |
|  | 37. |  |
|  | 33. |  |

## At Guddakulgooda Station.

Gootydroog Station ..Koelacondah Station .. 301235.5
34.
55.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}47.5 \\ 54 .\end{array}\right\} 45.63$
54.5
39.
45.5 J

At Gootydroog Station.
N. end of the Base. ...S. end of the Base
.651848.
35.5
44.5
47.
47.
47. $\} 41.19$
38.
39.
33.
42.
32.

Paumdy Station.......S. end of the Base
211632.75
37.
29.5
27.5


## At Gootydroog Station (continued).'




At Dasurcondah Station (contimed).


## At Ooracondah Station.

Paughurdroog Station Condapilly Station 793436.5 36.
41.
36.5
36.5 42.5
939. measurement of an arc
At Ooracondah Station (continued).


## At Yerracondah Station.

$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { Paughurdroog Station } & \text { Ooracondah Station } & \text {. } 52 \text { 28.5 } \\ & & 33.5 \\ & 34.5 \\ & 34.5 \\ & 34.5 \\ & 33.5 \\ & 34.5 \\ & 34.5\end{array}\right\}$ s3.46

At Paughurdroog Station.


## PRINCIPAL TRIANGLES.




The above base is a mean distamee obtained by the ogth and sist Triangles.



The distance from Paughurdroog to Yerracondah will be found common; by referring to the 26th triangle, it will appear that there is a difference of $1 \frac{3}{10}$ feet in the same side Paughurdroog from Yerracondah, from whence it may be inferred that had the base been computed from bringing the triangles from the southward, it would fall short of the measurement by $9 \frac{6}{10}$ inches.

For the purpose of reducing the terestrial arc, the following angles, with their including sides, have been used to obtain sides more conveniently situated with the meridian of Dodagoontah station, to which the whole arc is reduced.

The angle at Bonnairgottah, between Dodagoontah and Deorabetta, with the including sides, from which the angle at Dodagoontah station between Bonnairgottah and Deorabetta is found $14^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime} .6$; and also the direct distance from Dodagoontah to Deorabetta is 135931.3 feet. The angle at Dodagoontah station is then corrected, to make it as an observed angle, which becomes $144^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime} .77$.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT STATIONS.

Base near Gooty.-N. end;-In the flat cotton ground about three miles west from Gooty, and near the village of Namthabad. It is situated on a rising ground marked by a circular platform of brick and chunam, with a stone and circle, the centre of which ascertains the ex-. tremity of the base.
S. end-Lies nearly a mile north of the village of Eeranapully, and is similarly marked with the former one. Under the masonry of both these platforms the extremities of the base are also defined by stones with-
circles, fixed when the foundation was laid, and corresponding with those above.

Namthabad Station-Lies about seven hundred and twenty-five feet nearly North from the North end of the base, being exactly in the same line with the extremities of the base, and marked in the very same manner, to define the station.

Paumdy Station.-A long hill, running nearly east and west, and about two miles north of the village of Paumdy and the Pinna river. The station is on a platform, and the centre is marked as usual.

Konakoondloo Hill.-This hill is about a mile N. W. of the large hill 'of Pullycondah, and about two miles south of the great road from Gooty to Ballary, a village of the same name, situated at its south side. The station - is on an old bastion, marked by a stone and circle.

Guddakulgooda Pagoda.-On the platform of the pagoda, marked as usual. The village and hill are well known, being about half the distance between Gooty and Ballary.

Koolacondah.-This hill is about fourteen miles north from Gooty in the Chinumpully talook, and two miles from the village of that name. On the summit of a large detached stone, marked as usual.

Gootydroog.-On the highest point of that celebrated droog. While observing, the flag-staff was removed. It was afterwards replaced, and marks the station.

Ooderpeedroog.-A small well-known hill fort on the road from Hundee Anantapoor to Ballary. The station is on the centre of a square platform, marked by a stone and circle, about ten yards east of a ruined pagoda.

Davurcondah.-A small peaked hill, with a rugged summit, about three miles east of Hundee Anantapoor, on the great road to Gooty. A thin stone pillar, to which the flag bamboo was attached, was the intersected object. While the instrument was there this pillar was removed; its centre marked by a small mill-stone, over which it was again erected, and a small circular platform of stone and chunam built round it. The hill derives its name from a pagoda about thirty yards west of the summit.

Condapilly Hill.-It is on the summit of a considerable range running nearly north and south. It derives its name from a village of some extent about a mile N. W. of it. The place where the instrument stood is marked by a circle on the rock, and is a few feet from the stone pillar on the highest point of the hill.

Ooracondah.-This hill is on the northernmost of the Pencondah range, and west of the village of Chinnakatapilly, on the great road between Gooty and Bangalore. On the other side is a village called Nammudtella. The station is marked with a platform, a large stone, and a circle, over the centre of which the instrument was placed.

## Pole Star Observations at Dodagoontah Station; and the Position of its Meridian.

| 1805. | Apparent Polar Distance. | 总 | Asimuth. | Angle between the Pole Star and referring Lamp. | Angle between the North Pole and referring Lamp. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } 19 \\ 92 \\ \text { Aug. } 8 \\ 12 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 93 \\ 96 \\ 97 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 1 & \mu \\ 1 & 43 & 58.8 \\ 1 & 43 & 57.57 \\ 1 & 43 & 54.07 \\ 1 & 43 & 53.05 \\ 1 & 43 & 51.7 \\ 1 & 43 & 51.44 \\ 1 & 43 & 51.16 \\ 1 & 43 & 50.04 \\ 1 & 43 & 49.09 \\ 1 & 43 & 48.83 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & -8 \\ & 00 \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 1 & \mu \\ 1 & 46 & 48.16 \\ 1 & 46 & 41.7 \\ 1 & 46 & 38.1 \\ 1 & 46 & 37.06 \\ 1 & 46 & 35.67 \\ 1 & 46 & 35.4 \\ 1 & 46 & 35.1 \\ 1 & 46 & 33.97 \\ 1 & 46 & 38.99 \\ 1 & 46 & 38.73 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\,\right.$ | 0 1 4 <br> 0 14 49.16 <br> 0 14 45.45 <br> 0 14 46.85 <br> 0 14 43.56 <br> 0 14 49.49 <br> 0 14 47.9 <br> 0 14 49.0 <br> 0 14 48.47 <br> 0 14 49.49 <br> 0 14 48.23 |
| Angle betweer the North Pole and referring Lamp.. Angle between the referring Lamp and Sabendroog . . <br> Angle between the North Pole and Savendroog Station |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 14 & 48.31 \\ 104 & 4 & 29.68 \end{array}\right\|$ |

In this paper the latitude of Dodagoontah, which is the great station for fixing the position of the meridian line, is laid down by reducing the terrestrial arc between Putchapolliam and Dodagoontah to degrees and minutes, taking the mean degree as given by the observations at Putchapolliam and Namthabad, near Gooty, which is 60487.27 for latitude $13^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$, not differing much from the latitude of Dodagoontah. This gives an arc of $2^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime} .72$, which, added to the arc between Punnae and Putchapolliam, gives $4^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 25^{\prime \prime} .26$; and this, applied to the latitude of Punnae, viz., $8^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime} .39$, gives $13^{\circ} 00^{\prime} 03^{\prime \prime} .65$ for the latitude of Dodagoontah. This latitude exceeds that determined in 1805 by $3^{\prime \prime} .74$; therefore, if this quantity be added to $13^{\circ} 4^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} .7$, the deduced latitude of the observatory (Asiatick Researches, vol. 10th, page 374), we have $13^{\circ} 4^{\prime} 19^{\prime \prime} .44$, the latitude of the observatory, as corrected from the present operations.
Reduction of the Sides of the Meridional Triangles to the Meridian of Dodagoontah, for



The Length of the Arc comprehended by the Parallels of Dodagoontah Station, and the Station near Putchapolliam.


## Distances between the Parallels of Dodagoontah and the Station at Namthabad.

| stations at | NAMES OF PLACES. | nerimes trinered to the Meridian of Dodageeatah Stalios. | Distances. | Dieturces an the |  | Distance from Dodagooatha. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Perpondicalar. | Moridina. | Perpendicular. | Meridian. |
| Deorabetta ........... | Allacoor hill .... | $\begin{array}{lcc} \circ & \prime \prime \\ 0 & 48 & 54.55 \\ \text { N.W. } \end{array}$ | Feet. 194668.8 | Feet. 9406.3 W. | Feet. 194646.9 N. | Feet. 1966.7 W. | Feet. 58716.6 N. |
| Allasnor hill . . . . . . . . . | Kulkotah bill . .. | 4 . 543.85 N.W. | 94911.8 | 6708.3.W. | 93971.2 N. | 8695 W. | 152687.8 N . |
| Kalkotah hill ........ | Yerracondah. | 543 49.55 N.E. | 180883.8 | 18060.9 E. | 179979.9 N | 9365.9 E. | 332667.7 N . |
| Yerracondah ........ | Ooracondah | 7481.49 N.W. | 1ะ6783.3 | '15610.5 W. | 195818.5 N. | 6244.6 W | 458486.9 N. |
| Ooracondah .......... | Davurcondah | 53852.09 N.E. | 150503.3 | 14550.1 E. | 149798.2 N. | 8305.5 E. | 608284.4 N . |
| Davurcondah ........ | Gootydroog .... | 016 40.56 N.E. | 158948.1 | 771 E. | 158941.9 N. | 9076.5 E. | 767295.6 N , |
| Gootydroog ........... | Namthabad | 7043 30.81 S.W. | 16471.8 | 15548.5 W. | 5437.3 S. | 6472 W, | 761788.3 N. |

Terrestrial Ares between the paralles of Dodagoontah Station and Namthabad
761789.3 feet.

Dodagoontah Station and Putchapolliam ........... 787334.6
Putchapolliam Station and Namthabad ............. 1489198.9
Putchapolliam Station and Punnae Station ............ 1029100.5
Punnae Station and Namthabad ...................... 9518923.4

Zenith distances of Stars, observed at Namthabad Station, with the corrections for precession, nutation, aberration, and the semi-annual solar equation, back to the beginning of the year 1805.

Obseroations at Namthabad. - LEONIS.

Nearest Point on the Limb, $4^{\circ} 20^{\prime \prime}$ South.

| 1811. | Face. | Observed Zenith Distence. | Corree tion. | Correct Zenith Distance. | Thermometere |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month. |  |  |  |  | Upper. | Lower. |
| April 18 | W. |  | 109.11 | \% 419 20゙.02 | 86 | $8{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 20 | E. | 42119.53 | 109.00 | 41930.53 | 83 | 83 |
| 21 | W. | 42110.38 | 108.95 | 41921.43 | 84 | . 84 |
| 22 | E. | 42118.26 | 108.90 | 41999.36 | 87 | 87 |
| 24 | W. | 4218.63 | 108.80 | 41919.83 | 91 | 91 |
| 25 | E. | 42120.13 | 108.74 | 41931.39 | 92 | 92 |
| 26 | W. | 4219.63 | 108.68 | 41920.95 | 94 | 93 |
| 27 | E. | 42119.13 | 108.63 | 41930.50 | 96 | 96 |
| 28 | W. | 4219.63 | 108.58 | 41921.05 | 94 | 94 |
| 29 | E. | 42119.26 | 108.52 | 41930.74 | 93 | 93 |
| 30 | W. | 4219.63 | 108.47 | 41921.16 | 92 | 92 |
| May 2 | E. | 42119.38 | 108.36 | 41931.02 | 78 | 79 |
|  |  |  |  | Mean | 89.2 | 89.2 |

## REGULUS.

Nearest Point on the Limb, $2^{\circ}{ }^{15}$ South.

| April 18 | W. | 21247.51 | 115.48 | 21052.03 | 86 | 86 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | E. | 21258.89 | 115.36 | 21103.53 | 84 | 84 |
| 21 | W. | 21245.76 | 115.29 | 21050.47 | 83 | 83 |
| 22 | E. | 21259.89 | 115.23 | 21104.66 | 86 | 86 |
| 23 | W. | 21244.76 | 115.16 | 21049.60 | 83 | 83 |
| 24 | E. | 21258.89 | 115.09 | 21103.80 | 91 | 91 |
| 25 | W. | 21244.87 | 115.03 | 21049.84 | 91 | 91 |
| 26 | E. | 21258.24 | 114.97 | 21103.27 | 93 | 92 |
| 27 | W. | 21244.74 | 114.90 | 21049.84 | 95 | 94 |
| 28 | E. | 21258.87 | 114.83 | 2114.04 | 94 | 94 |
| 29 | W. | 21246.87 | 114.77 | 21052.10 | 93 | 93 |
| 30 | E. | 21257.69 | 114.71 | 2112.91 | 92 | 92 |
|  |  |  |  | Mean | 89.25 | 89.08 |

344 MEASUREMENT OF AN ARC

## ๑ LEONIS.

Nearest Point on the Limb, $1^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ North.

| 1811. | Face. | Observed <br> Zenith Distance. | Correction. | Correct Zenith Distance. | Thermometers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month. |  |  |  |  | Uppar. | Lomers. |
| 20 | E. |  | ${ }_{12}^{2} 6.54$ | $123{ }^{\circ} 1250$ | 80 | 0 |
| 21 | W. | 12140.26 | 126.45 | 12346.71 | 82 | 82 |
| 22 | E. | 12128.13 | 126.35 | 12394.48 | 85 | 85 |
| 23 | W. | 12140.13 | 126.26 | 12346.39 | 82 | 81 |
| 24 | E. | 12128.28 | 126. 6 | 123 34,44 | 89 | 89 |
| 25 | W. | 12143.13 | 126.07 | 12349.20 | 88 | 88 |
| 26 | E. | 12130.13 | 125.98 | 12236.11 | 91 | 91 |
| 27 | W. | 12140.13 | 125.88 | 12346.01 | 93 | 93 |
| 28 | E. | 12129.63 | 125.79 | 12335.42 | 93 | 93 |
| 29 | W. | 12140.51 | 125.70 | 12346.21 | 90 | 90 |
| 30 | E. | 12129.13 | 125.60 | 12334.73 | 90 | 90 |
| May 4 | W. | 12138.76 | 125.23 | 12343.99 | 90 | 90 |
|  |  |  |  | Mean | 87.75 | 87.67 |

## $\beta$ LEONIS.

Nearest Point on the Limb, $0^{\circ} 30^{\circ}$ North.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| April 18 | W. | 0 | 31 | 42.13 | 129.88 | 0 | 33 | 52.01 | 86 | 86 |
| 20 | E. | 0 | 31 | 33.76 | 129.68 | 0 | 33 | 43.44 | 79 | 79 |
| 21 | W. | 0 | 31 | 45.51 | 129.58 | 0 | 33 | 55.09 | 82 | 81 |
| 22 | F. | 0 | 31 | 33.63 | 129.47 | 0 | 33 | 43.10 | 84 | 84 |
| 23 | W. | 0 | 31 | 47.26 | 129.38 | 0 | 33 | 56.64 | 81 | 81 |
| 24 | E. | 0 | 31 | 31.38 | 129.28 | 0 | 33 | 40.66 | 87 | 87 |
| 25 | W. | 0 | 31 | 46.01 | 129.18 | 0 | 33 | 55.19 | 88 | 88 |
| 26 | E. | 0 | 31 | 33.03 | 129.07 | 0 | 33 | 42.10 | 90 | 90 |
| 27 | W. | 0 | 31 | 46.26 | 128.98 | 0 | 33 | 55.24 | 92 | 92 |
| 28 | E. | 0 | 31 | 35.13 | 128.88 | 0 | 33 | 44.01 | 92 | 92 |
| 29 | W. | 0 | 31 | 46.51 | 128.77 | 0 | 33 | 55.28 | 90 | 90 |
| 30 | E. | 0 | 31 | 33.13 | 128.66 | 0 | 33 | 41.79 | 90 | 90 |

## - VIRGINIS.

Nearest Point on the Limb, 30 5' South.

| 1811. | Face. | Observed Zenith Distance. | Correction. | Correct Zenith Distance. | Therinometers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month. |  |  |  |  | Upper. | 1 awor. |
| April 25 | W. | $\begin{array}{lll}\mathbf{\circ} & \dot{7} & \text { 9.13 }\end{array}$ | 124.85 | $\begin{array}{lll}\circ & & \prime \prime \\ 3 & 5 & 4.28\end{array}$ | 87 | 86 |
| 26 | E. | 37823.39 | 124.75 | $3{ }_{3} 5118.64$ | 90 | 90 |
| 27 | W. | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 7 & 12.13\end{array}$ | 124.65 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 5 & 7.48\end{array}$ | 90 | 90 |
| 29 | E. | 3720.26 | 124.44 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 5 & 15.82\end{array}$ | 88 | 88 |
| 30 | W. | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 713.01\end{array}$ | 124.34 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 5 & 8.67\end{array}$ | 88 | 88 |
| May 3 | E. | 3720.76 | 124.01 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 5 & 16.75\end{array}$ | 82 | 82 |
|  |  |  |  | Mean | 87.5 | 87.33 |

## d SERPENTIS.

Nearest Point on the Limb, $3^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$ South.

| May | 1 | E. | 3 | 55 | 15.13 | 77.56 | 3 | 53 | 57.57 | 81 | 81 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 | W | 3 | 55 | 6.5 | 77.29 | 3 | 53 | 49.21 | 81 | 81 |
|  | 4 | E. | 3 | 55 | 14 | 77.15 | 3 | 53 | 56.85 | 79 | 79 |
|  | 5 | W. | 3 | 55 | 4 | 47.01 | 3 | 53 | 46.99 | 81 | 81 |
|  | 7 | E. | 3 | 55 | 15.13 | 76.74 | 3 | 53 | 58.39 | 84 | 84 |
|  | 9 | W. | 3 | 55 | 4.75 | 76.46 | 3 | 53 | 48.29 | 86 | 86 |
| 15 | E. | 3 | 55 | 11.63 | 75.61 | 3 | 53 | 56.02 | 85 | 85 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## y SERPENTIS.

Nearest Point on the Limb, 1010 North.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May | 1 | E. | 1 | 11 | 10.63 | 67.83 | 1 | 12 | 18.46 | 81 |
|  | 3 | W. | 1 | 11 | 17.51 | 67.51 | 1 | 12 | 25.02 | 81 |
|  | 4 | E. | 1 | 11 | 11.88 | 67.35 | 1 | 12 | 19.23 | 78 |
|  | 5 | W. | 1 | 11 | 19.76 | 67.18 | 1 | 12 | 26.49 | 81 |
|  | 7 | E. | 1 | 11 | 10.38 | 66.85 | 1 | 12 | 17.23 | 84 |
|  | 8 | W. | 1 | 11 | 21.01 | 66.69 | 1 | 12 | 27.70 | 86 |
|  | 9 | E. | 1 | 11 | 10.63 | 66.52 | 1 | 12 | 17.15 | 86 |
|  | 15 | W. | 1 | 11 | 21.13 | 65.48 | 1 | 12 | 26.61 | 86 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

a HERCULIS.
Nearest Point on the Limb, $0^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ South.

| 1811. | Face. | Observed Zenith Distance. | Correction. | Correst <br> Zenith Distance. | Thermometers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month. |  |  |  |  | Upper. | Lemm. |
| April 26 | E. |  | 27.69 | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \mathrm{O} 28$ ¢ 37.68 | 83 | 83 |
| 27 | W. | 02855.4 | 27.55 | 02827.85 | 83 | 83 |
| 28 | E. | 0293.87 | 27.40 | 02836.47 | 83 | 83 |
| 30 | W. | 02857 | 27.09 | 02829.91 | 82 | 82 |
| May 1 | E. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 29 & 3.87\end{array}$ | 26.94 | 02836.93 | 80 | 80 |
| 2 | W. | 02855.75 | 26.79 | 02828.96 | 75 | 76 |
| 3 | E. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 29 & 5\end{array}$ | 26.64 | 02838.36 | 80 | 79 |
| 4 | W. | 02857.87 | 26.47 | 02831.40 | 79 | 78 |
| 5 | E. | 0295 | 26.31 | 02838.69 | 81 | 81 |
| 7 | W. | 02855.12 | 25.98 | 02829.14 | 83 | 83 |
| 8 | E. | 0294.5 | 25.82 | 0 2838.68 | 84 | 83 |
| 9 | W. | 028 54.12 | 25.65 | 02828.47 | 83 | 83 |
|  |  |  |  | Mean | 81.33 | 81.17 |

## ^ OPHIUCHI.

Nearest Point on the Limb, $2^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$ South.

| A pril 25 | W. | 22318.37 | 18.55 | 222 | 59.82 | 82 | 81 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | E. | 22330.87 | 18.42 | 223 | 12.45 | 83 | 83 |
| 27 | W. | 22321.99 | 18.28 | 223 | 3.71 | 83 | 83 |
| 28 | E. | 22333.87 | 18.14 | 223 | 15.73 | 83 | 83 |
| 30 | W. | 22322.74 | 17.86 | 223 | 4.88 | 82 | 82 |
| May 1 | E. | 22332.24 | 17.71 | 223 | 14.53 | 80 | 80 |
| 2 | W. | 22320.74 | 17.57 | 223 | 3.17 | 75 | 76 |
| 3 | E. | 22331.37 | 17.41 | 223 | 13.96 | 79 | 79 |
| 4 | W. | 22320.37 | 17.27 | 223 | 3.10 | 79 | 79 |
| 5 | E. | 22331.12 | 17.11 | 223 | 14.01 | 81 | 81 |
| 7 | W. | 22320.74 | 16.89 | 223 | 3.94 | 83 | 83 |
| 8 | E. | 22329.37 | 16.61 | 223 | 12.74 | 83 | 83 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Mean | 81.09 | 81.09 |

## $\zeta$ AQUIL天.

Nearest Point on the Limb, $1^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ South.

| 1811. | Face. | Observed <br> Zenith Distance. | Correction. | Correct <br> Zenith Distance. | Thermometers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month. |  |  |  |  | Upper. | Lowers. |
| May 10 | W. | $1{ }^{\circ} 30015.5{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 31.4 | ㅇ 30 ¢ 46 | 82 | 82 |
| 14 | E. | 13024.38 | 32.16 | 13056.54 | 77 | 77 |
| 15 | W. | 13016 | 32.30 | 13048.30 | 82 | 82 |
|  |  |  |  | Mean | 80.37 | 78.03 |

## r AQUILE.

Nearest Point on the Limb, $4^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$ South.

| May 1 | E. | 4569.13 | $\stackrel{+}{+}$ | 4.571 .57 | 78 | 83 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | W. | 45558.63 | 52.57 | 45651.20 | 76 | 76 |
| 4 | E. | 4568.63 | 52.86 | 4571.49 | 77 | 77 |
| 5 | W. | 4562.63 | 53.00 | 45655.63 | 80 | 80 |
| 7 | E. | 4569.00 | 53.29 | 457.2 .29 | 80 | 80 |
| 10 | W. | 45559.13 | 53.75 | 45652.88 | 80 | 80 |
| 11 | E. | 4568.63 | 53.92 | 457.2 .55 | 81 | 80 |
| 12 | W. | 45559.63 | 54.07 | 45653.70 | 84 | 83 |
| 15 | E. | 4567.13 | 54.56 | 4571.69 | 81 | 81 |
|  |  |  |  | Mean | 79.67 | 80 |

ATAIR.
Nearest Point on the Limb, $6^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$ South.

| May | W. | 64257.24 | $\underset{58.02}{+}$ | 64355.26 | 80 | 80 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | E. | 64310.12 | 58.31 | 64488.43 | 80 | 80 |
|  | W. | 64257.74 | 58.46 | 64356.20 | 80 | 80 |
|  | E. | 64.36 .24 | 58.61 | 6444.85 | 80 | 80 |
|  | W. | 64254.87 | 58.76 | 64353.63 | 79 | 79 |
|  | E. | 6486.99 | 58.91 | 6445.90 | 81 | 80 |
|  | W. | 64254.25 | 59.08 | 64353.33 | 84 | 83 |
|  | E. | 64315.37 | 59.56 | 6444.93 | 81 | 81 |
|  |  |  |  | Mean | (i).0i | 80.37 |

## в DELPHINI.

Nearest Point on the Limb, $1^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$ South.

| 1811. | Face. | Observed Zenith Distance. | Correction. | Correct Zenith Distance. | Thermometers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month. |  |  |  |  | Upper. | Lnwer. |
| May 9 | E. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & \prime \\ 1 & 111.37\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { " } \\ 74.12 \end{gathered}$ | $1{ }^{\circ} 10025.49$ | 79 | 79 |
| 10 | W. | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 9 & 1.87\end{array}$ | 74.27 | 11016.14 | 79 | 79 |
| 12 | E. | 1914 | 74.59 | 11028.59 | 83 | 82 |
| 14 | W. | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 9 & 4.62\end{array}$ | 74.91 | 11019.53 | 77 | 77 |
| 11 | E. | 1910.37 | 75.09 | 11025.46 | 80 | 80 |
|  |  |  |  | Mean | 79.6 | 79.4 |

Means of the Zenith Distances, taken on the right and left arcs corrected for refraction, equation of the sectorial tube, and the mean run of the micromeier.

Zenith Distances at Namthabad.

- LEONIS.

| 1811. | Left Arc. | 1811. | Right Arc. | MEAN. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| month. April 20 | i 1938.53 | month. <br> April 18 | 1920.02 |  |
| 22 | 1929.36 | 21 | 41921.43 | Refraction, \&c. \&cc. +4.24 |
|  | 41931.39 | 24 | 41919.83 |  |
|  | 41930.50 | 26 | 41920.95 | Zenith Distance .0. 41929.9 |
|  | 1930.74 | 28 | 41921.05 |  |
| May 2 | 1931.02 |  | 41921.16 |  |
| Mean 4 | 41930.58 | Mean | 41920.74 |  |

REGULUS.

$\vartheta$ LEONIS.

${ }_{\beta}$ LEONIS.

, VIRGINIS.

¿SERPENTIS.

| 1811. | Left Arc. | 1811. | Right Arc. | MEAN. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| monte. <br> May | ${ }_{53}^{4} 57.57$ | month. <br> May 3 | $5 \dot{3} 494.21$ |  |
|  | 5356.85 | 5 | 35346.99 | Refraction, \&c. \&c. +3.89 |
|  | 5358.39 | 9 | 5348.29 |  |
|  | 5356.02 |  |  | Zenith Distance .. 3 5.3 56.58 |
| Mean | 5357.21 | Mean | 35348.16 |  |

r SERPENTIS.

| May 3 | 112 | 25.02 | May $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 4 \\ & \\ & 7\end{aligned}$ | 11218.46 |  | Mean | 112 |  | 22 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 112 | 26.94 |  | 112 | 19.23 | Refraction, \&c. \& |  |  |  | 1. |
|  | 112 | 27.70 |  | 112 | 17.25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 112 | 26.61 |  | 112 | 17.15 | Zenith Distance |  | 12 |  | 23. |
| Mean | 112 | 18.02 | Mean | 112 | 26.57 |  |  |  |  |  |

## a HERCULIS.

| April 2602837.68 | April 2702827.85 | Mean 02838.55 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2802836.47 | 30002829.91 | Refraction, \&c. \&c. +0.54 |
| May 1028856.93 , | May 202828.96 |  |
|  | 402831.40 | Zenith Distance . . 02834.09 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}50 & 28 & 38.69 \\ 80 & 28 & 38.68\end{array}$ | 0 28 29.14 |  |
| 802838.68 | 902828.47 |  |
| Mean 02837.80 | Mean 02829.29 |  |

- OPHIUCHI.



## AQUILE.

| 1811. | Left Arc. | 1811. | Right Arc. | MEAN. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { MONTH: } \\ \text { May 14 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 130 56̈.54 |  |  | Mean i 30 52́.09 <br> Refraction, \& c. \&c. +1.53  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Mean | 13056.54 | Mean | Z | Zenith Distance . . 13053.62 |

r AQUILE.


ATAIR.


## в DELPHINI.



## AMPLITUDE

Of the Arc between Punnae and Namthabad.

| STARS. | ZENITH DISTANCES AT |  | AMPLITUDE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | punmas. | mamthabad. |  |
| Leonis. |  | \% 119 298.91 S. | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 5 & 56 & 21.98\end{array}$ |
| Regulus | 445 24.06 N. | 21059.16 S. | 65623.22 |
| $\vartheta$ Leonis. | 820 3.44 N. | 12342.08 N. | 65621.36 |
| B Leonis: | 73011.59 N. | 033 49.17 N. | 65622.42 |
| - Virginis .. | 35150.95 N. | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 5 & 14.87 & \text { S. }\end{array}$ | 65620.82 |
| d Scrpentis.. | $3 \quad 2 \begin{array}{lll}35.36 \\ \mathrm{~N} .\end{array}$ | 35356.58 S. | 65621.94 |
| - Serpentis | 88846.97 N. | 11223.41 N. | 65623.56 |
| a Herculis. | 62748.35 N. | 02834.09 S. | 65622.44 |
| a Ophiuchi | 43311.86 N. | 22310.99 S. | 65622.85 |
| $\zeta$ Aquilæ | 525 29.25 N. | 13053.62 S. | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 56 & 22.87\end{array}$ |
| , Aquilæ | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 55 & 19.77 \\ \text { N. }\end{array}$ | $457 \quad 2.54 \mathrm{~S}$. | 65622.31 |
| Atair | 01214.69 N. | $644 \quad 7.19$ S. | 65621.88 |
| $\beta$ Delphini | 54558.29 N . | 11023.40 S . | 65521.69 |
|  |  | Mean | 65622.25 |

Celestial Arc between the Parallels of

Terrestrial Arc .2518223 .4 Feet.

Mean length of one degree .. . 60480.42 Fath.

Latitude of the middle point, 11137

## AMPLITUDE

Of the Arc between Putchapolliam and Namthabad.

| STAR8. | ZENITH DISTANCES AT |  | AMPLITUDE. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PUTCRAPOLliam. | namthabad. |  |
| - Leonis. | O 1131818.16 S. | $\stackrel{\circ}{4}$ 1'9 29.91 S . | ${ }^{\circ} 46111.75$ |
| Regulus | 15512.99 N. | 21059.16 S. | 4612.15 |
| \% Leonis. | 52954.26 N. | 12342.08 N. | 4612.18 |
| $\beta$ Leonis. | 43959.4 N. | 03349.17 N. | 4610.23 |
| - Virginis | 10055.20 N. | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 5 & 14.87 \mathrm{~S} .\end{array}$ | 4610.07 |
| d Serpentis. . | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 14.15 \mathrm{~N} .\end{array}$ | 35356.58 S. | 4610.73 |
| a Herculis . . | 33738.58 N. | 02834.09 S . | 4612.67 |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Ophiuchi | 14300.69 N. | 22310.99 S. | 4611.68 |
| $\zeta$ Aquilx | 23516.44 N. | 13053.62 S . | 4610.06 |
| - Aquilze | 05050.74 S. | 457 2.54 S. | 4611.80 |
| Atair | 23754.13 S . | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 44 & 7.19 & \end{array}$ | 4613.06 |
| $\beta$ Delphini . . | 255 45.68 N. | 11023.40 S . | 4699.08 |
|  |  | Mean | 4611.28 |

Celestiol Arc between the Parallels of
Putchapolliam and Namthabad........... i $^{6}$ 6 11.28
Terrestrial Arc $\qquad$ .1489122 .9 Feet.
Mean length of one degree .. 60487.27 Fath.

Latitude of the middle point. . $13 \quad$ ' 55

It will scarcely be worth while to make any deductions until my meridional operations be finished, and those in England extended further. I shall only observe that if the degree in latitude $11^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$ as I have brought it out, be taken with the English, French, and Swedish measures respectively, and applied to the fornulæ in Art. 2. in the Appendix to my last paper, the ratio of the polar to theequatorial diameter of theearth will be as $1: 1.0032183$, $1: 1.0034688$, and $1: 1.0032811$, respectively, whose mean is $1: 1.0033227$ or an ellipticity of $\frac{10}{308.00}$ nearly.

And if this mean ratio, of 1 to 0033227 be used with the degree in $11^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$, and the other degrees in latitudes $9^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime} ; 13^{\circ} 2^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$ computed according to the formulæ in Art. 3 in the same Appendix, they will come out 60472.6 and 60486.47 respectively, differing only 0.21 and 0.63 fathoms from the observations, and these differences would hold good, where the three latitudes are so near each other, in any hypothesis of the Earth's figure that has resulted from the recent measurements. So near a coincidence of the observations with the elliptic theory, I must own has the appearance of chance. However if a series of observations two degrees further to the northward, should prove equally regular, the accuracy of the whole may be in a great measure relied on, and $I$ shall then feel desirous of repeating the observations made at Dodagoontah in 1805; for to all appearance no part of the country could be more favourable, and it is possible, that at the commencement of my observing with the zenith sector, there might have been some oversight in using so delicate an instrument. I am not however aware that there was; but if the irregularity was occasioned by the attraction of dense matter to the northward, the matter must have been nearer to the place of observation, than I have hitherto supposed it to be.

It may be necessary to notice here, that in Art. 9. of the Appendix to my last paper, there has been an
oversight in taking the mean of two computed degrees, 60465.5 and 60498 , which mean is $60481 \frac{5}{4}$ in place of $60485 \frac{3}{4}$; or 60482 to latitude $11^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 24^{\prime \prime}$, which must therefore affect all the results given in that paper. But as the principal ones are computed according to the present measurement, it is unnecessary to recompute those formerly given. By using the mean ratio of $1: 1.0033227$, with the degree $11^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$, equal to 60480.42 fathoms, the degree of longitude at the equator will come out 60858.47 fathoms, and the length of the equatorial diameter of the earth will be 6973866 fathoms, from whence, by proceeding as in Page 97, of this volume, the quadrantal Arc of the elliptic Meridian will be had, equal to 5468170.8 fathoms, or 3937082976 inches, which divided by 10.000000 , will give 39.37083 English inches for the measure of the French metre measured at the temperature of $69^{\circ}$ which differs only $\frac{1}{58^{88}}$ th part of an inch from that measured by the French mathematicians at $32^{\circ}$ and reduced to the same temperature.

## Latitudes and Longitudes

Of the great Stations, and some principal Places, as deduced from the Meridional Arc.

| NAMES OP PLACES. |  | Lopgitades from |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Obeoredrang, w. | Greenvich, B. |
| * Hallagamall | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll} 0 & 1 & 11 \\ 11 & 0 & 52 \end{array}\right.$ | $\therefore \text { is si }$ | $\begin{gathered} \circ \\ \hline 7 \\ 99 \\ s 6 \end{gathered}$ |
| * Yaëlmatoor hill. | 111816 | 93018 | 774818 |
| - Eerode, NS W. angle of | 119097 | 9 31. 36 | 774654 |
| * Thittamelid | 112049 | 95349 | 778441 |
| Bhavany Pagoda | 118545 | 23419 | 774411 |
| * Woorachmali | 118837 | 93348 | 774447 |
| Sankerrydroog | 119351 | 92341 | 775449 |
| Sattimungalum Pagoda | 113017 | 30038 | $\begin{array}{ll}77 & 17 \\ 77\end{array}$ |
| * Kumbetarine hill ..... | 113531 | 25857 | 771938 |
| Salem, (S.W. angle of the | 111399 | 8549 | $\begin{array}{llll}78 & 18 & 41\end{array}$ |
| * Paulamalli . . . . . | 114139 | 831 | 774730 |
| Womnoloor, highe | 11446 | 91848 | 78548 |
| Cauverypoorum | 115443 | 89936 | 774854 |
| Darampoory | 18348 | 255 | 771385 |
| Pennagra | 12745 | 29058 | 775758 |
| Allambaddy | 18835 | 93085 | 7718 |
| * Ponnassmalli | 18847 | 83687 | 77423 |
| * Bnadhally hill | 181816 | 9559 | 778988 |
| Sattiagul | 121438 | 3638 | 771158 |
| Mallavilly | 1293 | 31154 | 77663 |
| Gopauldroo | 189958 | 85731 | 772059 |
| Ryacottah, (Flag Stad | 183116 | 91254 | $78 \quad 5036$ |
| Denkanicottah | 183153 | 89753 | 775037 |
| Kistnagherry | 123815 | 899 | 781691 |
| Anchittydroog ( Muntapu | 123593 | 29145 | 775645 |
| * Deorabetta | 123734 | 93735 | 774055 |
| Annicul Fort. | 194833 | 83381 | 77 44 59 |
| Oossoor hill and Pagodah | 184334 | 98458 | $77 \quad 5338$ |
| * Bonnairgottah | 124843 | 94041 | $77 \quad 3749$ |
| Anniculdroog | 184936 | 3851 | 771599 |
| Savendroog . | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 55 & 10\end{array}$ | 95740 | 779050 |
| Bangalore Pala | 125734 | 94045 | 773745 |
| * Dodageontah | 1304 | 93740 | 774050 |
| * Muntapam centre | 13045 | 84013 | 778817 |
| Goonical | 13133 | 31334 | $77 \leq 56$ |
| * Tirtapully hill | 13825 | 28156 | 775634 |
| Oosecottah Mosqu | 13421 | 89813 | 775017 |
| Byrandroog | 13541 | 3447 | 771343 |
| Colar Fort, (Pagola) | 15890 | 9649 | 781141 |
| * Allasoor hill | 13948 | 938 | 774030 |
| Sheragunga Pag | 13109 | 3151 | 771639 |
| Deonelly ... | 13459 | 93838 | 7745 54 |
| B. Ballapoor Eedgah | 131894 | 94313 | 7715 |
| * Cheetinul hill. | 131916 | 85858 | 771988 |



Note. All Places marked with the Asteriak (*) wre great Stations.

## 11. Elecations and Depressions.

Contained Arcs, and Terrestrial Refractions, together with the Heights above the Level of the Sea, of the principal Stations.




[^0]:    Google

