TABLES

of

## HEIGHTS

IN SIND, THE PUNJAB,
N. W. PROVINCES, AND CENTRAL INDIA,

DETERMINED BY THE

GREAT TRIGOYOIITTRICAL SURURY OF INDIA,
TRIGONOMETRACALIT

AND BY
SPIRIT LEVELING OPERATIONS,

$$
\text { TOMAY } 1862 .
$$

CALCUTTA:
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT PRESS,
O. T. Cuttre,
1863.

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U 18.2 \\
A 863 \\
6654
\end{gathered}
$$

## PREFACE.

In the autumn of 1861, a Special Commission was appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the recent severe visitations of cholera, in various Military Stations in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces of British India.

The Commissioners represented that it was frequently found very difficult to form a correct opinion as to the merits of existing or proposed works for drainage or water supply, on account of the absence of complete and systematic sets of levels for each Station. They recommended the construction of permanent bench-marks in every Cantonment, and further suggested that the levels of all the principal Stations should be connected together, and referred to one constant datum. Ultimately the Survey Department was called on to take steps to collect and reduce all the data of levels existing in the Public Works, Railway, and Survey Offices, all over India.

As a first step towards this desirable measure, the following Tables of heights deduced by the Trigol metrical Survey of India are published. They originate from and are all referred to, the mean sea level of Karachi Harbor.

An undertaking of such vast extent as the connexion of levels all over India, and their reduction to a common datum, cannot be achieved without the cordial co-operation of the Officers of the Public Works and Railway Departments. The preserit Tables are published in order that these Officers may have the means of reducing their levels to the sea, by connecting them with the nearest Station of the Trigonometrical Survey. They will then be in a position to supply the

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Survey Department with Tables of levels, referred to the sea as a common datum, to be published as supplements to this work.

It is hoped that eventually, after the different lines of levels have been connected and reduced to the sea, Charts of levels may be prepared, to show at a glance the water-shed and water-courses, and all the most important particulars connected with the contour of the country, and thus embody the information which has hitherto been acquired, or may in future be obtained, rendering it generally available to the public, in the form in which it will probably be most readily appreciated.

For reasons which will be explained in the description of the determination of heights by the Trigonometrical Survey of India, the Tables now published are restricted to the provinces west of the meridian of Dehra Doon, Agra, and Gwalior, and north of the parallel of Karachi. Additional Tables for other districts will be published from time to time, as soon as available.

J. T. WALKER, Mrajor, в. є., Supt., Great Trigonometrical Survey.

$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Office of G. T. Survey; } \\ \text { In the Field, } \\ \text { 1st January, 1863. }\end{array}\right\}$

## ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

Page 35. Add-The values of height are expressed in feet, of the standard unit of measure of the G. T. Survey of India.
" 36. " The Latitudes of the Stations of the Great Arc (Sections X, XI, and XII) differ from the values given in Colonel Everest's Account of the measurement of the Indian Arc (1847), in being nureduced for the discrepancy between the Terrestrial and Astronomical Arcs ${ }^{\circ}$ of Amplitade, described at page CLXX of the Introduction.
" 41, line 6 from bottom. For evidently, read originally. .
" 61, " 7 " top. " Jellalabad, " Jacobabad.
" 64, " 3 " " " north-north east, read nouth-south-west.
" 113 , Longitude East end Dehra Dhoon Base. For $78^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$, read $78^{\circ} 0^{\circ} 58^{\prime \prime}$
" 117, " Begarazpar, T. S. " $77^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 32^{\prime \prime}$; " $77^{\circ} 4429^{29}$
" 121, " Boolundshuhr, T. S. " $77^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$, " $77^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$
"128, " Dholepoor, H.S. " $77^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 2 ", " 77^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$
"132, " Surental, H. S. " $77^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 144^{\prime}$, " $77^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$
" 132, " S. W. End Sironj Base Line. " $77^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$, " $77^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime}$
" 131; " " " " " $77^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 43^{\prime \prime}$, " $77^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime}$
" 156, line 8 from bottom. For Paujpir read Panjpir.

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODS OF DETERMINING HEIGHTS, WHICH ARE PRACTISED IN THE GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

## I.-The Method of Vertical Angles.

From the origin of the Trigonometrical Survey, until so recently as the year 1856, all heights were invariably determined by the method of reciprocal vertical angles, between the principal Stations of the Triangulation.
2. In a hilly or mountainous region, this method is susceptible of a high degree of accuracy, which, when the angles are measured with a powerful Micrometer Theodolite, probably exceeds what could be expected from the best Spirit Leveling operations, over ground of this nature. But in the plains, it is beset with many difficulties. The rays of light passing from the object to the observer, traverse a thick murky atmosphere, which is subject to many changes, being sometimes dense and heavy with dust and moisture, at other times rarified by the heat which is radiated at mid-day from the surface of the ground. The amount by which the rays are refracted is therefore very variable and uncertain.
3. A station in the plains, viewed from another ten or twelve miles off, will appear at a minimum height between the hours of 1 and 3 p. м. ; it will then rise, at first gradually, but afterwards very rapidly, as, the sun sinks, and the dews fall, and will obtain its maximum elevation during the night, at the time when the lower strata of the atmosphere are most saturated with moisture. As the sun rises, the phenomena are repeated in the reverse order, and the object sinks, rapidly at first, but more slowly as the time of minimum approaches. The height through which it will have thus appeared to rise and fall, in twenty-four hours, has been found, in the plains of the Punjab, to be usually from 100 to 150 feet, varying with the amount of moisture in the atmosphere, the nature of the soil, the heat of the sun's rays, and, more particularly, with the distance at which the rays firm the object pass above the ground level. A few feet of difference in the height of a station, has a considerable effect on those phenomena. In some experimental observations

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which were taken to a pair of signals, one of which was $16 \frac{1}{2}$ feet above the other, at a distance of $10 \frac{3}{4}$ miles, at which they truly subtended 60 seconds, their apparent subtenses were as follows:-

| IIrs. Min. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At | 2 | 33 | P. M. | ... | ... |  | seconds. |
| " | 2 | 43 | " | ... | ... | 70 | " |
| " | 4 | 16 | " | ... | $\ldots$ | 58 | " |
| " | 4 | 33 | " | ... | $\ldots$ | 49 | " |
| " | 4 | 43 | " | ... | ... | 42 | " |

showing that when the day was hottest, the negative refraction in the lower ray, passing through rarified strata, combined with the positive refraction in the upper, to exaggerate the apparent distance of the signals; while towards sunset, the excess of positive refraction in the lower ray, now passing through the most dense strata, over that in the upper, produced the opposite effect, and diminished the apparent distance of the signals.
4. The method of reciprocal verticals is based on the supposition that the back and forward angles are equally refracted, and that the refraction is consequently eliminated, in deducing the angle subtended by the excess of the higher station over the lower. But the anomalies, and irregularities of the trajectories of light, in the lower strata of the atmosphere, as already instanced, render it highly improbable that the refraction can be equal, in the back and forward observations. In general there is only one large instrument with a survey party, so that the forward angles are measured one day, and the back angles some days afterwards; in the interval, the weather may have changed, and with it the refraction, which therefore can no longer be wholly eliminated. There is also much reason to doubt whether, on the same day, and at the same moment, the amount of refraction is identical, at two mutually visible stations. There are instances on record, of observers sent to take simultaneous reciprocal verticals, finding one station to be visible from the other half an hour before the visibility was mutual, so that the observations at the first station might have been completed, before it began to be seen from the second.
5. The series of triangles of the Trigonometrical Survey of India are probably the longest in the world. Some are more than 2,000 miles from sea to sea, without external check or verification. Thus, it became

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necessary to check their determinations of height, by Spirit Levels. Even in the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, the heights are mostly based on Spirit Leveling operations, though there the facilities for verification by reference to the sea are peculiarly numerous, as no point of the United Kingdom is more than 90 miles distant from the Sea Coast.

- 6. In 1858 the Indian Survey commenced a series of Spirit Levels, which has now connected Attok, Dehra Dhoon, and Sironj (in Central India) with the mean sea level of Karachi harbor, and has checked the heights of numerous stations, previously determined trigonometrically. The comparative results of the two methods of operation haye been far more satisfactory than was expected, and it is found that, notwithstanding the anomalies and difficulties of refraction, the errors introduced have a tendency, in practise, to cancel each other, and the results are consistent and accurate, provided the vertical observations were taken during the period of minimum refraction, which occurs daily between the hours of 1 and 3 P. м., apparent time. For upwards of twenty-five years, it has been a rule, in this survey, to restrict the vertical observations between principal stations to the period of minimum, and to measure the back angle at nearly the same interval from apparent noon as the forward angle.

7. Thus the heights of the Trigonometrical Survey may be divided into two classes, those determined before, and those after, the discovery of the period of minimum refraction. Previously, it was the custom to take vertical observations indiscriminately, at any time of the day, and sometimes even during the night, and then error was liable to enter to a considerable extent. In some long series of triangles there are errors of 70 to 115 feet. The old heights of the survey will therefore not be made use of, in the general connexion and reduction of levels. But the later results have been found to agree very closely with those obtained from the Spirit Leveling operations, and may be safely employed as a basis of connection.
8. The following comparisons will suffice to establish the accuracy of the results of the recent Trigonometrical observations. From the sea at Karachi to Attok Base line, 706 miles,

The rise, trigonometrically is • ... ... 1014.9 feet.
" by leveling ... ... ... ... 1018.1 "
Difference :.. 3.2 feet.

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From Attok Base, to Dehra Dhoon Base, 416 miles, The rise, trigonometrically is ... ... 944.6 feet.
" by leveling... ... ... ... 939.5 " Difference ... $5 \cdot 1$ feet.

From Dehra Dhoon Base, to Sironj Base in India, 429 miles,
The fall, trigonometrically is ... ... $428 \cdot 1$ feet.
" by leveling ... ... ... ... 426.3 "
Difference ... 1.8 feet.

While from Sironj Base to Sea at Karachi, 669 miles, The fall, trigonometrically is ... ... 1533.4 feet.
" by leveling... ... ... ... 1531.3 "
Difference ... 2•1 feet.
The leveling operations from Karachi to Attok passed through the Indus Series of triangles, and verified the heights of 42 principal stations. The two sets of operations were brought up entirely independently of each other ; their maximum divergence is 8.7 feet, which occurs at a station near the middle of the line. The average error of the 42 Trigonometrical stations is 3.08 feet. Such close coincidence is the more remarkable, because for a distance of upwards of 450 miles, the triangulation passes through the valley of the Indus, over'a dead level plain, which is rarely relieved by a mound or undulation, and for the most part,' is covered with damp jungles of tamarisk, and low grass, which are peculiarly effective in disturbing the atmosphere above them, and causing anomalous refraction.

The vertical angles were therefore measured under more than ordinarily disadvantageous circumstances, and thus their errors are probably greater than the average error of the ordinary vertical triangulation.

## II. The Spmit Leveling Operations.

9. A series of levels, to be extended over a distance of many hundred miles, without external check or verification, was felt to be a formidable undertaking, requiring the utmost care and forethought, to guard it from the errors to which such operations are liable.

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10. The most probable source of error being in reading the leveling staves, the precantion was taken of making up staves specially figured, so as to check the readings. They were painted and divided on both faces to feet, tenths, and hondredths, one face having a white ground with black divisions, numbered from 0 to 10, the other having a black ground, with white divisions, numbered from $5 \cdot 55$ to $15 \cdot 55$. When such a staff is set up, the readings of the black and white faces, as they are presented in succession to the observer, should differ by the constant quantity $5 \cdot 55$. If the telescope wire intersects the commencement of a foot on one face, it will intersect the middle of an entirely different foot on the other, and consequently the observer cannot be biassed to repeat, in the second reading, a mistake which he may have made in the first. Any error, in either reading, is immediately shown up by the deviation of their difference from its normal amount $5 \cdot 55$, or in practise by the difference in the resulting rise, or fall, obtained from the pairs of black and white face readings, which ought to give coincident results.
11. The staves were supplied with plummets, let into their sides, and visible through glass doors. Swivels were fixed on the tops of the staves, for gay ropes, to adjust them to the perpendicular, and keep them steady. In order that the results obtained at each station, by the suc' cessive observers, might be rigorously compared, it was necessary that the successive staves should invariably be set up on constant points, and never on uneven surfaces. This was secured by driving a hemispherical brass brad into the head of each of the pins that were used for marking out the line of levels; the brad not only served as a point of reference, but enabled the staves to be revolved freely, as each face was presented in succession to the observer.
12. The instruments employed were standard levels by Messrs. Troughton and Simms, of 21 inches focal length, and powers averaging 42. They were originally constructed for the Punjab Canal Department, at the request of Colonel, now General, Sir Robert Napier, k. c. в., when Chief Engineer in the Punjab. They were altogether very satisfactory, and superior to ordinary leveling instruments. Their levels were fitted with finely graduated scales, for reading the positions of the ends of the bubble, which was invariably done, and the readings were recorded in the field book, after the manner of observations with Astronomical Instruments. When the run of the level is known, a subtense Table,
snowing une correction to the level of a station for different degrees of dislevelment, at different distances, is easily prepared. It need not occupy more than a page of foolscap, and can be readily used in the field. By this method, there is no necessity to level the instrument with perfect accuracy at each station, before making a staff reading; thus the time saved in manipulation counterbalances the delay caused by reading and recording the bubble indications, and applying corrections, which is unquestionably the only rigorous and satisfactory process, where minute accuracy is required.
13. The staves were invariably set up at equal distances from the instrument, in order to cancel errors of adjustment. Throughout the whole of the operations, which have now extended over nearly 2,000 miles, including much hilly and broken ground, the rule of equal distances has not been transgressed in a single instance, though the instruments must have been set up at upwards of 12,000 stations.
14. Operations were commenced in November 1S5s, in Upper Sind, by three observers, working in succession over the same line, each with his own instrument and pair of staves. The brass brads on the heads of the pins marking out the line, ensured the resting of the successive staves on the same point, but for which a satisfactory comparison could not have been instituted at each station, between the results of the different observers.

## III.-The Errors to which Spirit Leveinga Operations are lisble.

15. Leveling operations, in conjunction with Canals and Railways, are now of very frequent occurrence. There are few Engineers who have not leveled long distances, and cannot boast of extensive circuits, closing with little or no apparent error, and therefore presumed to be errorless. A like good fortune was anticipated for these operations, which were executed with more than ordinary refinement and precision. But it was soon found that, though the results obtained at each station, by the different observers, invariably agreed very closely, the differences had a tendency to lie all in one way, and thus cause a remarkably continuous divergence, between the lines traced by the different observers. This was at one time so great as to create considerable anxiety and apprehension. In investigating its cause, some interesting facts were noticed, which will presently be described.
16. But first it may be mentioned that similar cumulative differences had occurred in a level line, measured during the year 1837-38, from the British Channel to the English Channel, onder the direction of Professor Whewell, by Mr. Bunt, Civil Engineer, for the British Association. In his report thereon the Professor remarks-"It may here be observed, " that the most important precaution, that of making the distances of "the staff from the telescope equal in the fore observation and the back " observation, was throughout attended to; and that all the lines were " leveled in both directions, proceeding from the beginning to the end of "the line, and then returning back from the end to the beginning.
" By employing this method of verification, an apparent error in "the process is brought into view, for which it is difficult to account, " but which is so constant in its occurrence that we cannot help suppos" ing it to depend on some general cause. The error consists in this; "that in proceeding with the leveling operation 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 a line " and then retorn to the starting point, we find the resulting elevation " of the point lower than its real elevation. The difference arising from "this cause is never considerable, but is always in the same direction, " and generally (in the same series of operations) greater in proportion " as the distance is greater. Thus in the line from Bristol to Portis" head ( 11 miles) it was 1.07 inches; from Bridgewater to Axmouth " ( 40 miles) it was $4 \cdot 11$ inches; from Bridgewater to East Quantockshead " ( 16 miles) it was $1 \cdot 94$ inches; from Bridgewater to Portishead ( 29 miles) "it was $7 \cdot 6$ inches."
17. Similarly Mr. Bunt reports-" The total length of my line of " leveling between Portishead and Axmouth, besides the branch lines to " Bristol and East Quantockshead, is about 7 f miles. This distance was " divided into separate stages; each of which, averaging about 10 miles " in length; was twice leveled over, first in one direction, and then in the " opposite, before the next stage was commenced. It is very remarkable, " that with"few partial exceptions, the heights of all the points touched " apon by both series, came out less by the levels returning, than by the " levels going: so that the first station, or starting point, always ap" peared lower when I returned, than it was at my setting out. But

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" as the height of this point is the same in both cases, the error must, " of course, be thrown on the distant point, or station at which the "returning levels, commenced, which reverses the first apparent dif"ferences, and makes all the heights in the second series progressively " greater than those in the first, the most distant point having the "greatest error. The following Table gives the differences thus found "at 20 points along the line between Portishead and Axmouth, the " height, in every instance, coming out greater from the series of levels "returning towards Portishead" :-

| "Na. of Station in "Minute Book. | Miles from Portishead. | Height greater by 2 nd" than 1st Levels." |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Feet. |
| 1683 | 0 | 0.0000 |
| 1631 | 3 | 0.0633 |
| $\pm 593$ | 6 | $0 \cdot 1557$ |
| 1562 | 9 | $0 \cdot 2703$ |
| 1527 | 12 | 0.3501 |
| 1278 | 15 | 0.3796 |
| 1229 | 18 | $0 \cdot 4591$ |
| 1178 | 23 | 0.5339 |
| 1128 | 27 | 0.5734 |
| 759 | 30 | 0.6352 |
| 1 | 33 | 0.6888 |
| 45 | 37 | $0 \cdot 6956$ |
| 63 | 39 | 0.7170 |
| 114 | 43 | 0.7532 |
| 177 | 49 | 0.8237 |
| 210 | 52 | 0.8622 |
| 246 | 56 | 0.9021 |
| 248 | 59 | 0.9208 |
| 402 | 63 | 0.9373 |
| 462 | 68 | 0.9714 |
| 656 | 74 | 1-0294 |

From the above results Professor Whewell and Mr. Bunt came to the natural conclusion "that no leveling can be expected to give a cor" rect result unless it be performed in opposite directions, and the mean " of both results be talen."

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18. These interesting operations were unfortunately unknown to the Survey Officers when they commenced their's. Surveyors in this country labor under the disadvantage of having not only to purchase, but also to carry about, whatever books of reference they may require. The small Libraries of our Officers could not boast a single volume of the Reports of the British Association. It was not until nearly the close of the first seasons's operations on the Indus, that a copy of Professor Whewell's Report was obtained, or we should have been spared much anxiety and troublesome investigation.
19. Two years previously, a single series of levels had been carried in circuits round the sides of some triangles on the meridian of $73^{\circ}$, starting from the side Nar to Kadar ( 12.85 miles long) which was made the base of the future levels, and was therefore leveled twice, the second time in an opposite direction to the first, with a closing error of $\cdot 19$ inch. The circuit errors of the triangles were not at first examined. The results obtained on each side were originally treated as if they had been determined trigonometrically, the relative heights deduced being applied to the absolute heights of their respective origins, at the base of the triangle, to give the absolute height of the station at the vertex. The two values thus obtained, by each side leading from the base to the vertex, invariably coincided so closely, that it seemed as if nothing more could be desired. Consequently the levels were not subjected to further scruting at the time, nor until the cumulative errors of Mr. Bunt's operations were known. They were then abstracted in circuits, as follows, when they were found to indicate a tendency to cumulative error, at an average rate of $-\mathrm{l} \cdot 47$ inches, per 100 miles. Mr. Bunt's rate of error for this distance is- 8.35 inches, on his line from Portishead to Axmouth.

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Synopsis of Levels in Circuits round Triangles on Meridian 73. Season 1855-56.


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(17)
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Synopsis of Levels in Circuits round Triangles on Meridian 73 ${ }^{\circ}$. Season 1855-56,-continued.

| No. | Lengths of sides of Triangles in Miles. | Origin to Terminue. |  | Difference of Level in feet. | Error in Inches. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | $\begin{array}{r} 1171 \\ 9.93 \\ 11.53 \end{array}$ | Hazara to Moogo Moogo to Bals Bala to Hazara | .. $\ldots$ $\ldots$ .. | -2.063 +18.518 -16.587 | $-1.58$ |
|  | 33-17 | Moogo to Bala Bala to Shahjamal Shahjamal to Moogo |  | $-0.132$ |  |
| 8 | $\begin{array}{r} 9.98 \\ 10-21 \\ 9.12 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +18 \cdot 518 \\ +7 \cdot 243 \\ -25 \cdot 756 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $29 \cdot 26$ |  |  | $+0.005$ | +006 |
| 9 | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \cdot 12 \\ 10.74 \\ 1178 \end{array}$ | Shahjamal to Moogo ... <br> Moogo to Futti <br> Futti to Shahjamal |  |  |  |
|  | 31.64 |  |  | -0.033 | -0-40 |
| 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 1074 \\ & 10 \cdot 89 \\ & 11 \cdot 46 \end{aligned}$ | Moogo to Dutti <br> Futti to Hoojan <br> Hoojan to Moogo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { *** } \\ & \text { E\&* } \\ & \text { *** } \end{aligned}$ |  | +0.78 |
|  | 33.09 |  |  | + 0.065 |  |
| 11 | $\begin{gathered} 9 \cdot 33 \\ 9 \cdot 27 \\ 11 \cdot 46 \end{gathered}$ | Moogo to Lrodri <br> Lodri to Hoojan <br> Hoojan to Moogo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ene } \\ & \text { een } \\ & \text { ere } \end{aligned}$ | $-19375$ <br> $+15 \cdot 185$ <br> $+\mathbf{4} 146$ |  |
|  | 30.06 |  |  | -0.044 | -0.53 |

Thus in 11 Sections there are 8 with - Frrors amounting to 7.32 inches.

$$
\text { and } 3 \omega+\omega \quad \omega \quad \text { to } 1.55 \omega
$$

Giving a Mean algebraical Error of - 0.52 inches per circuit, averaging 35.5 miles in length, or -1.47 inches per 100 miles

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20. Dr. Whewell observes-" It is very difficult to explain the cause " from which this seeming error arises, or even to conceive any cause from " which it can arise. The errors arising from the curvature of the earth, " and from any permanent refraction, are eliminated by the condition of "equal distances in the fore and back observations. The difference does " not seem to arise from the effects of the sun's rays" on the instrument, " for it is not removed by shading the instrument with white paper; nor " from any rise of the peg between the fore and back observation, for it " is not confined to soft ground. It appears to go on increasing with " the time during which the observations are continued, and is such an " error as would result, if we suppose that in every interval of time " between the back and fore observation, something takes place by " which the staff is apparently (by refraction or otherwise) less elevated, " (or more depressed) at the fore observation than it had been at the " preceding back observation. For these elevations are supposed to be "equal in the process; and if the elevation of the fore point by refrac" tion or any other cause be the smaller, the point will appear to be lower, " when it. is really on the same level. This statement however is made " rather with a view of explaining the nature of this error than of assign"ing its cause."
21. The cause is still unassignable, if indeed there is any one cause. Most probably there are several variable influences at work, whose effects differ under different circumstances. The following instances of minute errors succeeding each other all in one direction, so as eventually to accumulate to a gross quantity, indicate that the usually received maxim, of errors tending to cancel each other in a long line of operations, is not always to be implicitly accepted.
22. On examining the recorded bubble end readings of the operations given in the foot note to para. 19, the index error of the level was found to have a tendency to alter always in the same direction, during the observations at each station. Thus in one instance, taken at random out of many, the index error in the 2nd pair of observations at 47 consecutive stations, was found, when compared with its value for the lst pair of observations, to have decreased 39 times, increased 5 times, and remained unchanged 3 times, the algebraical mean decrease being $1 \cdot 2^{\prime \prime}$ (seconds of arc). This indicates a constant deviation, in the adjustment of the level to the axis of rotation, during the settlement of the instru-

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ment on its axis, on being taken out of its box, and set up on the stand, which has to be done at every station, when a large heavy level is employed. It is of no importance per se, save as indicating that a similar alteration may take place simultaneously, in the adjustment of the visual axis of the telescope to the Level. Were this to happen, to the small extent above specified, $1 \cdot 2^{\prime \prime}$ per station, error would be introduced at the rate of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet per 100 miles, if the forward staff were invariably read after the back staff, as is the usual custom. But by alternating the order of observation, taking the back staff first at one station, and the forward staff first at the next, the error may be eliminated. This system of alternation, originally proposed by Colonel Waugh, has been rendered obligatory in all our subsequent operations.
23. Again, an examination of the level readings shows that the sun exercises a constant disleveling effect on instruments, tending to raise the end of the telescope towards itself, and to depress the opposite end. This was proved by adding together algebraically the respective level corrections of each instrument for the whole season, when the negative corrections were found to predominate in every section worked from south to north, and the positive corrections in the opposite sections. Their amounts, when referred to a common origin, were as follows, at the end of 310 miles ;-

All three instruments were always carefully shaded from the sun by large umbrellas, while set up for observation, and by blankets over their boxes while carried from station to station. Being all of one pattern, they were probably equally affected by the sun's rays. The apparent excess of corrections for No. 3 Level is due to the observer, who had a habit of not re-leveling his instrument during observations. His results are therefore the fairest measure of the sun's influence. They give an average dislevelment of 0.92 (seconds of arc) per station, if supposed to act only during the hottest half of the day. Small, and almost insensible as is this amount, its cumulative effect cannot be overlooked.
24. It is now cancelled, as far at least as is possible, by watching the corrections, adding them together algebraically as the work proceeds, and tilting the instrument, by its foot-screws, slightly upwards to the

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north, (away from the sun) whenever necessary to counteract the tendency to droop in that direction. Otherwise, any error in the value of the run of the level, would affect the final results, by the same fraction of the accumulated, corrections, that it is of the run. Still the sun's action must produce error, as it has a tendency to alter the position of the level, in the interim between the readings of the staff and bubble, by an amount which will vary with the direction of the line of operations, and the interval of time between the consecutive readings. Ordinary leveling operations seem to be peculiarly liable to this error, because the interval must necessarily be much longer, when the bubble is first adjusted, and the staff afterwards read, than when the bubble is read immediately after the staff has been observed. No modus operandi can wholly cancel such an error, though changes in the weather would do so more or less. This is one of a class of errors which are not shown up by working in a circuit. As long as their cause remains constant, they reenter without attracting notice, to an equal extent in the up and down lines; thus the opposite extremes of a circuit, which closes without apparent error, may yet be considerably erroneous.
25. When first we became aware of Mr. Bunt's operations, the question arose whether we should adopt the system of circuits. It would have put a stop to working in concert, because the delay and expense of re-leveling 2,000 miles of a double or treble line, station by station, would have been intolerable. Each observer must have been apportioned certain sections, to level, by circuits, alone. But by so doing, a material guarantee against the possibility of casual errors would have been lost.

Simple as is the process of leveling, its very simplicity is painfully monotonous and wearisome. Erroneous staff readings ought to be immediately detected, if the results on the two pairs of faces are correctly subtracted. But they are so commonly found to coincide, that one is apt to overlook when they differ.

There are other mistakes, besides mis-readings, which are best guarded against by the co-operation of a second observer. What with the stupefaction caused by walking in circles round an instrument, in the bright glare of a broiling Indian sun, and the natural anxiety arising from the knowledge that a single error may mar the work of several years, it is evident that a system which guarantees freedom from casual

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errors, while it affords mental relief to all concerned, could not be lightly abandoned.
26. Eventually a course was adopted, which is believed to combine the advantages of the double line and the circuit system. The observers continued to work in concert, as formerly, but leveled adjacent sections in opposite directions, thus canceling cumulative errors (of the kind described in paras. 16 to 19) on a long line of operations, as effectively as if each section were leveled up and down. This system, combined with the method of alternating observations at each station, seems to be the most perfect modus operandi possible.
27. It was often noticed, in re-leveling a station, that different results were obtained at different times of the day, especially when the rays of light grazed the ground in passing from the staff to the observer. On various occasions experimental observations were taken at different times of the day, to staves which were set up throughout the day, on firm pins. A tendency to a diurnal law of variation was found in settled weather, when the sun shone brightly, and the sky was clear and cloudless, but it was never found when there were any clouds. The results of two consecutive days' experiments are given below.*
28. Atmospheric influences must tend to cancel each other in a long line of operations, excepting under the following circumstances: First.-When operations are carried on more before than after noon, they are more under a sinking than a rising refraction. Consequently the first of a pair of staff readings will have a tendency to be more refracted than the second, thus introducing cumulative error, unless the precaution is taken to alternate the order of observations.

Secondly.-When operations are carried over a line of country which slopes uniformly in one direction, like the plains of Western India, sloping from the Himalaya Mountains to the sea, the rays of light from the

[^0]

## ( 23 )

tion, se already shown in parn 3. In India, there are fewer woking haurs before, than after the ground has been heated by the san. Coneequently the rays from the up staff most have an exness of negative refrocticn, compared with those from the down staff, and the result on an aweent would be to make it too small. The amount of this error will rary with the seasons; it is eridently berond the control of the observer.
29. Personsl errors alone remain to be noticed. They are probably conneated more with the manipulation of the instruments, and with the reading or setting of the boblle, than with the staff readings, where they scem likely to beiome cancelled. In the case of one staff being in raiably more or less illaminated than the other, as in working in a meridional direction, the diference of illumination may cause constant slight misreadings, tending to produce cumubative error. But the most probatle locus of personal error is in the reading of the bablle. Owing to the lerel being usually abore the telescope, and nearly in the same horizontal flane as the ere of the observer, he gets a side view of the boble, refracted cliiquody through the thickness of the glass tabe, which is never satisfactory and sharply defined, as the hook down niew from abore. The rim round the bablle, caused by the adhesion of the liquid to the sidis of the tabe, becomes so prominent, that its extremitios may be read, intend of the ends of the bulble. When light falls obliquely on the intrument, the outer edge of the rim, towards the light, is more claarly defined than the inner, while at the opposite end of the bablle, the inner edge of the rim is most deady defined. Consequently there is a tendeney to bring the bablle too much towards the light, and to give the readings an erroneous bias, by an amount (equal to half the breadth of the rim), which might have a considerable effect on a long line of levels.
30. Mach adrantage may be expected from employing several observers and instruments, on operations of great extent. Their respective tendencies to a particular tiass would probably cancel each other more or less. Changes of weather are also desirable for a similar reason, as being hiedy to counteract bias

Every preciution is raluable which may prevent the accumnlation of error. Thus in seting up the instrument, its Tangent screw, if towands the tact staff at one station, shoold be tomed tomands the forund ntaif at the next, so as to anticipate the prosibility of error, frem

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the axis settling invariably into a particular position in its socket. If the instrument is carried with its object end forward to one station, to the next the eye end might be carried forward. The carriers can easily be trained to make these variations in regular succession, without requiring supervision.
31. The final results of the leveling operations on the Indus are comprised in three Sections. First, a line, 310 miles long, from Maru Pir, Tower Station, in Upper Sind, to Dehra Ghazi Khan, executed in concert by three observers. In 228 miles, which were done before the introduction of the system of alternating the order of observations, (para. 22), the extreme difference between observers accumulated to 33 of a foot, while in the subsequent 82 miles it amounted to 49 , and became $\cdot 72$ at the terminus. At the 117 th mile, two of the observers interchanged instruments. Thus a second set of results is deducible, as between instruments, rather than persons; the extreme difference of these, amounts at the terminus to 98 feet. The order of rotation of the different observers was frequently changed, and often with the apparent result of reducing the differences.
32. The second Section is from Maru Pir, Tower Station, in Upper Sind, down to the mean sea level at Karachi. It is 301 miles long, and was done by two persons, alternating the order of observations (para. 22), and working adjacent Sections in opposite directions (para. 26). The cumulative difference in 147 miles of $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{p}}$ Line, (from the sea towards the Himalayas) is $\cdot 448$ feet, and in 154 miles of Down Line, $1 \cdot 390$ feet. The final difference at the terminus is 942 feet. Throughout this operation the same person invariably led, and there was no exchange of instruments.
33. The third Section is from Dehra Ghazi Khan, to the Chuch Base Line, near Attok. It is 360 miles long, and was executed by two observers, alternating the order of observations, but working continuously in one direction. A considerable portion of this operation crosses the Hill Districts of Jhelum and Rawul Pindi. There was no prospect of completing the Section in a single season, had the direction of operations been reversed in alternate Sections, as this would have involved 360 miles additional marching. Consequently the less rigorous system of working continuously in one direction was adopted, in order to avoid the delay and expense of protracting the operations into a second season,
for the sake of a refinement which would certainly not alter the final result by one foot. This Section does not form a part of the great circuit from sea to sea via Dehra Dhoon, and therefore its accuracy is of minor importance. The results obtained by the two observers were singularly accordant, their maximum divergence never exceeding 35 feet, and dwindling down at the terminus to 01 . Each observer retained his own instrument throughout, but sometimes one led, sometimes the other.
34. Subsequently another Section of the main circuit was carried from a point on the Indus Levels, near Mittunkote, to Úmbala, a distance of 440 miles, by two observers, alternating the order of observations, and the direction of work, in adjacent Sections. Their cumulative difference in the Up Line, ( 220 miles) is 0.057 feet, and in the Down Line, 0.584 feet, the total difference at the terminus being 0.527 feet. The instruments were interchanged at the 187th mile. Each observer led, and the other followed in regular rotation. The terminal difference between the instrumental results is 0.209 feet.
35. On this curious and perplexing subject, Captain Branfill reports as follows:-
" I think we can all subscribe to the following facts. The state of " the weather and the season of the year have a very considerable effect on " our results, as shown by the difference between observers. We have "found that the apparent law of our differences is least developed some " time in the middle of the cold season. In a run of bad weather (i. e., " bad for the work) the apparent law of our difference is, for the most " part, marked when the atmosphere is clearest, and when we have sup" posed our observations to be freest from error; and conversely in a run " of good weather, when the air is hazy from smoke or dust, or greatly " agitated by wind, and, in short, when we have found most difficulty in " reading the staves, our results have most coincided with each other. Our "differences do not appear to vary with the distances of the staves. "On the contrary, they are perhaps even more marked as the day "grows older, and the distances of the staves from the instrument are " reduced. The general direction in azimuth of the line of our work has "s some connection with the cumulative differences, and we have noticed '" that the tendency to differ is more marked when proceeding towards a

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"certain point of the compass, than when proceeding from that point to" wards its opposite."
36. Since the alternating system of observations has been introduced, it has been a'rule to take the first pair of observations to the black faces when the back staff has been first read, and to the white faces when the forward staff has been first read. Thus, at each station, the black faces are made to carry a forward line, and the white faces a back line. When instrumental error exists, these two lines will gradually diverge from each other, by an amount which is no bad test of the performances of the instrument, as well as of the advantages of the system of alternating. Thus, in the Section Maru Pir, Tower Station, to Karachi, 301 miles long, No. 4 Level gave results from black faces greater than those from white, by the following quantities :-At the 48th mile by • 111 feet; at the 100 dth by $\cdot 151$; at 151 st by $\cdot 187$; at 199th by $\cdot 238$; at 248 th by -309 ; and at terminus by 445 ; showing a very steady tendency to cumulative error, at the minute average rate of $+\cdot 074$ feet per 100 miles. Numerous similar instances can be given of differences between black and white faces accumulating with equal regularity, but the rate of error rarely exceeds the above minute amount.
37. The larger differences in the levels executed for the British Association may perhaps be due to the following circumstances:-First, the use of a single staff. With a pair, the back and forward readings can be taken in rapid succession, in order that the operation may be as strictly. differential as possible. Whereas, with his single staff, Mr. Bunt must probably have waited at least 10 minutes, and often much longer, between the back and fore observations at each station. The first would be taken immediately on setting up the level, and the second, after an interval sufficiently long, to allow the relative position of the bubble and the telescopic axis to become slightly altered, by settlement, and thus introduce cumulative error, by an invariable sequence of cause and effect.

Secondly, the vane-staff which he employed, though fitted with a Vernier, reading to one-tenth of the smallest quantity estimable on a reading-staff, was liable to a zero error, by the friction of the vane on the staff, making the Vernier read too high when lowered, and too low when raised. It would enter whenever the motion of the vane at the back observation was reversed at the forward. Though it would be cancelled by working in a circuit, at each station of its occurrence the results

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obtained from the up and down line would differ by four times the zero error of a single reading. The cumulative effect of this error, on a long line, would depend on there being a preponderance of slopes in one direction.

## IV.-Genkral Observations.

38. The Survey bench-marks at Kotree in Lower Sind, and Shikarpoor in Upper Sind, were connected with the main line of levels of the Canal Department, which had been leveled three times, over a period of several years, in several sections, and by many persons, and may therefore be expected to be free as well from cumulative as from casual errors. The closing difference of the Canal and Survey Levels is 0.09 feet in a circuit of 550 miles.
39. The average daily rate of progress of each party is four miles on open level ground. The average annual out-turn of work is 354 miles of a double or treble line, besides occasional short branches to connect places of importance. The daily duration of operations in the field is rarely less than six hours, often much more. The staves are set up at distances of 8 to 10 chains of links, from the instrument, in the morning, and four to five chains, later in the day. At 10 chains, 001 of a foot is easily estimable, with a power of 40 , when the atmosphere is clear and steady. Twice that quantity is with difficulty estimable at half the distance in the heat of the day, when the staves appear to dance, and the irradiation of the white divisions over the black, causes much distortion in the appearance of the divisions, and greatly increases the difficulty of reading.
40. Errors of unit of length are determined by comparing the staves, at intervals during the field season, with a portable iron bar, whose length is known in terms of the Standard of the Trigonometrical Survey.
41. During the course of the operations, the Karachi harbor, and several large rivers were crossed. The longest distance, between instrument and staves, was 34 chains (of links), which occurred at Karachi; over rivers, the distances were rarely more than 17 chains. The uniformity and steadiness of the strata of the atmosphere, over a large body of water, enable satisfactory readings to be taken at distances which would be hopelessly impracticable over land.

In 1856 the River Chenab was crossed at three points, where experiments were made to determine the amount of error to which one is liable in referring to the surface of a river, at the opposite extremities of a section across, when the breadth is too great, for a staff, on one bank, to be read from the other. Sections were selected at right angles to the stream, and pools were dug in the sand on each side, to obtain an unagitated surface of water for reference. The results, by direct leveling, differed from those referred to the margin of the stream, by $0.032,0.039$, and 0.074 feet, respectively, in the three instances, giving an average error of 048 , the average breadth of river being 12 chains.
42. That the Survey Levels might be made as generally and permanently useful as possible, care has been taken to leave bench-marks, at distances of about 10 miles apart, along the whole line. These usually consist of solid pyramidal blocks of stone, weighing about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ maunds each, so that a pair form a convenient load for a camel. They are invariably buried for safety, their tops being left flush with the ground level. A pile of earth is raised over the stone, and three mounds are erected around, to attract the attention of any person in search of the mark. All the Trigonometrical Survey Stations within reach, as well as all the Canal and Railway bench-marks, and all permanent milestones, in the neighbourhood of the operations, have been duly connected, with the main line of levels.
43. The experience gained in these operations is not without significance as regards ordinary leveling, for which great accuracy is not desirable. We have seen how circuits may close without apparent error, and yet their opposite extremities be widely erroneous. Also, on the other hand, how, without any blunder being made, they may close with large apparent error, resulting from an accumulation of small, and almost imperceptible errors, beyond the control of the observer. Whether the closing error of a long line of operations is cumulative, or accidental, must always be very doubtful. Much desultory leveling is often executed in order to solve such doubts. Accidental errors are the most important, and are best guarded against by employing pairs of levelers with independent instruments and staves, the staves being figured and divided in the manner described in para. 10. Cumulative error may be guarded against, by the co-operation of two or more olservers, working in succession over the same line, by alternating the order of observations at each station, and

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the direction of operations in adjacent sections, and by executing different portions of the main line with different instruments, and if possible at various seasons of the year. When these precautions are observed in the main line of levels, it will be a reliable basis for all other operations, and the time and trouble spent in making it as perfect as possible, will probably be more than repaid, in the long run.
44. The Survey Levels cannot be verified by connexion with the sea, in the Bay of Bengal, until 8 or 900 more miles of line have been leveled. This will occupy an ordinary party during the whole of at least two field seasons. Meanwhile the results have been approximately veris fied by connexion with the Railway Levels bronght up from Calcutta, which have for their datum the sill of Howrah Dock. The results are as follows:-

| Stations. |  | By Railway. |  | By G. T. Survey. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Datum-Howrah Dock: |  | Datum-Mean Sea-Karachi. |  |
| Kunowe Deota Level Crossing | $\cdots$ | + | 647.64 | + | 624.77 |
| Allygurh-Engine House | $\cdots$ | + | 632-14 | + | 608.75 |
| Agra-Goods Station Platform | -. | $\div$ | $540 \cdot 68$ | + | 516.26 |

The Railway values are, on an average, $23 \cdot 56$ feet greater than those of the Survey. Part of this is due to difference of data. The sill of the Howrah Dock has been found to be 3.07 feet below the sill of Kidderpoor Dock, by observations recently made by Mr. J. P. Doyle, Civil Engineer, at the request of the Survey Department. The sill of the Kidderpoor Dock is 8.58 feet below mean sea level, as determined from several years' observations, of high and low water, at the Dock. Hence the sill of the Howrah Dock is 11.65 feet below mean sea level, by which amount the Railway values should exced those of the Survey. But as they are 23.56 feet in excess, an error of 11.91 feet has apparently been generated, either in the Survey Levels, between Karachi and Agra, or in the Railway Levels, between Calcutta and Agra, supposing

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the mean sea level of Karachi harbour to be the same as that of Kidderpoor Dock.
45. In the following Tables, the heights of several hill stations of the survey are given, as they may be of use to enable Scientific Observers and Travellers to verify Barometers and other hypsometrical instruments, and to determine their zero errors.
46. This introductory Memorandum cannot close more fitly than by recording that the Survey Levels were principally executed by Captain Branfill and Mr. Carty, of the Trigonometrical Survey, to whose ability, energy, and perseverance, the large out-turn of work each season is chiefly due.

## ( 31 ) <br> Suggestions regarding the connection of Canal, Railway, and other Levels, with those of the Trigonometrical Survey.

The object in view is two-fold-reduction to a common datum, and verification. Connection with a single point, whose height has been determined by the Spirit Leveling operations, is sufficient for the first purpose. But when trigonometrically determined points have to be referred to, the connection should be made with as many of them as possible, and the mean difference between their values above mean sea, as given in these Tables, and the values above the datum of the line of levels to be connected, will be the constant to apply to the latter, to reduce them to the common datum. Thus, in the instance given at para. 44, of the description of the Survey Levels, a correction of-23.56 feet is necessary, to reduce the Railway Levels, at Agra and Allygurh, to the Survey Datum.

Where great accuracy is required, and the Survey Levels are referred to at more than one point, for verification, as well as connection with the sea, it will be advisable, when discrepancies occur, to ascertain whether they are due to the unit of the staves being different from that of the survey, or to the presence of cumulative and accidental errors. An instance has been met with of a difference of unit amounting to half an inch on a ten-feet staff, or one-half per cent., which would have a considerable influence in causing differences. But in general, the lengths of ordinary leveling staves have been found to coincide, very closely, with those of the survey.

When discrepancies of height are due to differences of unit, the corrections must be proportional to the height actually measured, by the staves whose units differ from those of the survey; but when they are cumulative or accidental, corrections should be distributed over each station of the line of levels, in proportion to its distance from the station of junction with the Survey Levels.


Back Section Patara Chowkey to Satunbara with Ns
Rule for correcting Dislevelment.-Consider Back End level readings to be -an is greatest. Half the Algebraical sum of the Differences is the quantity for w the same sign as the Half Sum.


## ING OPERATIONS, G. T. SURVEY.

1. GREAT ARC SERIES, G. T. SURVEY, SEASON 1861-62.

3 Standard—value of 1 Division of Scale 1"709.

1. Forward End to be +. Find their Difference and enter it with sign of whichever ich a correction is to be taken from Subtense Tables. The Correction to have


## TABLES OF HEIGHTS.

## REFERENCES.

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

The Latitudes are referrible to the Kalianpur 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 $-3^{\prime} 25^{\prime \prime} \cdot 5$ 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.
P. S., or simply S, for a Platform Station, on a mound in the plains.
T. S. for a Tower Station.

## SECTION I.

## From Mean Sea Level, Karachi Harbor, to Kasmore.

The Mean Sea Level was determined by tidal observations, extending over two semi-lunations, on a guage in the Manora Harbor, within a few feet of the Manora Bench Mark. The levels were carried across the harbor and creek, to the Observatory on Bath Island, and thence to the Karachi Church, and the south end of the Great Trigonometrical Survey Base Line. Then along the main road to Sehwan, viâ Gara, Gooja, Tattah, Jerruk, and Kotri. There are substantial milestones all along this road, almost the whole of which have been connected. At Sehwan, the levels leave the main road, and torn westwards, along the northern margin of the Munchur Laake, to Mirkhan T. S., where the principal triangulation descends into the plains of Upper Sind. They follow the sides of the triangles, viâ Mehur, Larkhana, and Shikarpoor, as far as Kundkote T. S., and then take the frontier road onwards to Kasmore. The heights of the principal stations which are not determined directly by the leveling operations, are deduced trigonometrically from the nearest leveled station.

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Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Names of Stations.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Height above Mean Sea Lefel.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Remarks and Descriptions of Stations.} \\
\hline \&  \&  \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Manora Bench Mark \\
Lat. \(24^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}\). \\
Long. \(67^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime}\).
\end{tabular} \& \(9 \cdot 30\) \& \(\cdots\)

. \& | B. M. bears S. $117^{\circ}$, and is 139 yards distant from the north-west corner of the Naval Storehouse, near the old jetty. It was connected with the mean sea level of Karachi Harbor in the year 1855, by a series of tidal observations, extending over two semi-lunations. It consists of a round paka pillar, 3 feet in diameter, flush with the ground level, with markstone in centre. It is surmounted by a pile of dressed stonework, with one large exterior slab engraved G.T.S. |
| :--- |
| B.M. | <br>

\hline | Karachi Observatory |
| :--- |
| Lat. $24^{\circ} 49^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}$. |
| Long. $67^{\circ} 4^{\prime} \quad 2^{\prime \prime}$. | \& $35 \cdot 44$ \& ... \& Surface of paka pillar in east room. <br>


\hline | Karachi Church |
| :--- |
| Lat. $24^{\circ} 51^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime}$. |
| Long. $67^{\circ} 4^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$. | \& - 27.55 \& ... \& Top step of front entrance, corresponding with its floor. <br>

\hline  \& $21 \cdot 61$
$27 \cdot 24$
31.84
28.75
$29 \cdot 24$
$35 \cdot 14$ \& ... \& Summit of stone. <br>

\hline | South end, Karachi Base... |
| :--- |
| Lat. $24^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$. |
| Long. $67^{\circ} 11^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$. | \& 46.38 \& ... \& To surface of pillar containing the ground level markstone. <br>


\hline | North end Karachi Base ... |
| :--- |
| Lat. $24^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$. |
| Long. $67^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$. | \& $204 \cdot 40$ \& ... \& Ditto ditto. <br>

\hline Mutrani H. s . Lat. $24^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $67^{\circ} 7^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}$. \& ... \& $253 \cdot 3$ \& Upper Surface Markstone.-Is situated on a peak on the range of low hills between Karachi Observatory and the Base Line. The road from Karachi to Tattah passes to the south of the station, and that from Karachi to Kotree, through the hills to the north of it. <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## ( 39 )

Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.


## ( 40 )

Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.


## ( 41 )

Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mean Sea Level |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 菭菭 |  |  |
|  <br> G. T. S. Bench Mark at Tattah. |  | $\underbrace{\cdots}$ | Summit of stone. <br> Summit of stone at west entrance of Tattah. <br> At Tatta.-The B. M. is embedded in mound on which Tattah Dâk Bungalow is built. It is 158 feet from $\frac{\text { XXXIL Jurruk }}{0, \text { Tattah }}$ milestone, and 112 feet from north angle of Travellers' Bungalow; and 150 feet from south-east angle of compound of Mookhtiarkari, and Sowars' lines. The B. M. is a block of stone 3 feet 5 inches high, 13 inches across at top; octagonal shaped, and evidently intended for part of a verandah pillar. : The upper enurface of the B. M. is 2 inches below the level of the ground, at the spot where it is buried. It is covered with a pile of bricks and earth several feet high. |

## ( 42 )

Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.

| Names of Stations. | Hbicht abote Mran Sra Lervel. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{0} \mathbf{3}$ Tattah Jerruk Milestone ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | $35 \cdot 46$ |  |  |
| 31 Jerruk ${ }^{\text {1 Tattah }}$ \} " | 33•43 |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { 30 Jerruk } \\ \text { 2 Tattah }\end{array}\right\}$ " | 34.15 |  |  |
|  | 35.09 |  |  |
| 28 Jerruk $\}$ " | 33.73 |  | At north entrance to Tattah. Summit of stone. |
| 27 Jerruk \} « |  |  |  |
| 5 Tattah $\}$ " | 31-41 |  |  |
| 26 Jerruk ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 30.33 |  |  |
| 6 Tattah \} | 30.33 |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{r}25 \\ 7 \text { Tattah }\end{array}\right\} \cdots j 0$ | 28.73 |  |  |
| G. T. S. Bench Mark at Chilia. | 41.98 | - | At Chilia.-Top of stone 3 inches above ground level, near Chilia Dharromsala, 10 paces east of road, and 43 paces from north-west angle of Dhurrumsala. Co vered with a pile of earth and stones. |
| 24 Jerruk ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Milestone $]$ | 74.14 |  |  |
| 23 Jerruk $\}$ * | 71.84 |  |  |
| 9 Tattah | 7184 |  |  |
| 22 Jerruk ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 60.86 |  | . |
| 10 Tattah |  |  |  |
|  | 72.50 |  |  |
| 20 Jerruk $\quad « \quad \%$ | 62.36 |  |  |
| 12 Tattah \} * - . | 6236 |  |  |
| 19 Jerruk ${ }^{\text {P Tatah }}$, * | 53.81 | ... | Summit of stone. |
|  |  |  |  |
| 14. Tattah ${ }^{\text {a }}$ * | 50.95 |  |  |
|  | $40 \cdot 25$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | $41 \cdot 43$ |  |  |
| 15 Jerruk ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 43.18 |  |  |
| 17 Tattah $\}$. |  |  |  |
| 14 Tartak | $43 \cdot 58$ |  |  |

## ( 43 )

Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.


## 44 )

Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.


Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.

| Names of Stationg. | Height abova Mran Sea Lbvel. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Statious. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 7 Kotri 17 Jerruk ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Milestone ... | $79 \cdot 45$ |  |  |
| 6 Kotri \} " | 85.02 |  |  |
| 18 Jerruk |  |  |  |
| 5 Kotri $\}$ * | 83.84 | $\rangle \ldots$ |  |
| 19 Jerruk $\}$ |  |  |  |
| 4) Kotri * * | $79 \cdot 15$ |  | Summit of stone. |
| 20 Jerruk 3 Kotri |  |  |  |
| 21 Jerrak ${ }^{3}$ K | 71.85 |  |  |
| 22 Kotri $\}$ a | 65.36 |  |  |
|  |  | J |  |
| 23 Jerrik $\}$ * | 67.98 |  |  |
| Wooden River Guage, Kotri | 63.96 | . $*$ | Summit, which is 19.64, feet above Zero. |
| Mooring Gun, Kotri ... | 66.23 | ... | The summit of most northern gun, used as a mooring post, on bank of river at Kotri. |
| Railway Bench Mark, Kotri | 66.49 | $\cdots$ | B. M. is imbedded where the Tramway to the river crosses the road to Sehwan, at a distance of about 15 paces south-west from the angle of junction. |
| Bolalio H. 8 . <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $67^{\circ} \mathbf{2 3 ^ { \prime }} \mathbf{5 3} 3^{\prime \prime}$ | ** | 1,091•1 | Opper Surface Markstone,—It is situated at the highest eminence on the eastern edge of the hill, which looks towards the south, on the plain in which the base line lies; on all other sides it is surrounded by an extremely wild hilly country, and is very difficult of access. A river named Tudda flows ronnd the foot of the hill, about thres miles distant. The ascent is practicable on that side. The nearest village is Mooreed-ka-gote, about eight miles to the west. The masonry pillar is 3 feet high. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Myo H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 10^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $67^{\circ} 7^{\prime} 60^{\prime \prime}$. | ** | $780 \cdot 2$ | Upper Surface Markstone.-It is a peak of that name on one of the ranges of low hills that constitute the eastern side of the valley through which the Hubb River flows, the high range of the Pubb Mountains forming the western side. The platform is 3 feet 2 inches high. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.

| Names of Stations. | Meigh | $\begin{aligned} & \text { above } \\ & \text { A Level. } \end{aligned}$ | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ghati H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 20^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $67^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. | *** | 1,551.8 | In the Karachi Collectorate. Is situated on the northernmost of three peaks on the Hill of Ghati. The platform is 3 feet above the surface of the ground. The only ascent is by a steep-road on the eastern side of the hill. |
| Tumbar H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 54^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $67^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 21^{\prime \prime}$. | $\cdots$ | 2,675*2 | In the Khelat Territory. Is situated on the highest point of the Pabb Range in the neighbourhood. The name is variable and may be Timmur, Tumar, Tumru, sc. The road is from the north-east side of the hill. |
| Rahuja H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 24^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $67^{\circ} 32^{\prime} 47^{\prime \prime}$. | - | 1,570.5 | In the Karachi Collectorate. Is situated on a peak near the south-east point of the Hill Rahuja. The platform is 3 feet high. |
| Myher H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 54^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $67^{\circ} 21^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime}$. | $\cdots$ | 1,559•7 | In the Karachi Collectorate. Is situated on the brink of the steep face of Myher Hill, overlooking the Hubb River. The road from Tumbar to Myher ascends the hill at a pass about six miles south of the station. $\therefore$ There is only one other pass on the Ghati road. There are no villages near, but a fakir's hut about half way to Ghati. The platform is 3 feet high. |
| Khato H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $67^{\circ} 11^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime}$. | ** | 3,270•7 | In the Khelat Territory. Is situated on the highest point of the hill of the same name. The ascent is on the western side. The platform is 3 feet high. |
|  | 67.76 66.67 66.54 69.00 70.63 71.29 67.14 72.05 71.71 72.67 76.03 76.24 | ... | Summit of stone. |

## ( 47 )

Sind from Manora Harber to Kasmore.

( 48 )
Sind from Manora Harbour to Kasmore.

（ 49 ）
Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore．

| Names of Stations． |  |  | Height above Mran Eea Level． |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deduced Trigono- } \\ & \text { metrically. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Canal Bench Mark on Karowah Canal |  |  | 105－47 | ．．． | On summit of north bank of Karowah Canal，engraved＂B．M．No．1．＂ Situated 203 feet east of road． |
| $\left.\left.\begin{array}{lll}34 & \text { Sehwan } \\ 52 & \text { Kotri．．．} \\ 33 & \text { Sehwan } \\ 53 & \text { Kotri．．．}\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{c}\text { Mile－} \\ \text { stone．} \\ \end{array}\right\}$ |  |  | 103＇21 | ＊－ | Summit of stone． |
|  |  |  | 108.02 | $\therefore$ | Summit of stone opposite village of Sun． |
| 53 Kotri．．． <br> 32 Sehwan | ＊ |  | 109.67 |  |  |
| 54 Kotri．．． 31 Sehwan | ＊ |  | 104＊16 |  |  |
| 56 Kotri．．． | ＊ |  | 101－98 |  |  |
| 29 Sehwan |  |  | 105－26 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 28 \text { Sehwan } \\ & 58 \text { Kotri... } \end{aligned}$ | $\checkmark$ | 品 | 106•14 |  |  |
|  |  | － |  |  | Summit of stone． |
| 27 Sehwan | ＊ |  | 105－87 |  |  |
| 26 Sehwan ${ }_{60}$ Kotri．．． | 4 | － | 105\％79 |  |  |
| 25 Sehwan | ＊ | － | 107．51 |  | ． |
|  | $\cdots$ | 号 | 107．54． |  |  |
|  | 62 Kotri．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 宮 |  |  |  |
| 23 Behwan | ＊ | \％ | 109－22 |  |  |
| 22 Sehwan ${ }_{64}$ Kotri．．． | ＜ | ¢ | 109．32 | －． | Summit of stone in middle of village of Amri． |
| 21 Sehwan | ＊ |  | 115\％1 |  |  |
| 20 Sehwan | $*$ |  | $110 \cdot 16$ |  |  |
| 19 Sehwan | $\cdots$ |  | 112.51 |  |  |
| 18 Sehwan | ＊ |  | 110.01 |  | Summit of stone． |
| 68 Kotri．．． |  |  | 110.01 |  |  |
| 17 Sehwan | ＊ |  | $103 \cdot 83$ |  |  |
| 16 Nehwan | $\cdots$ |  | 108.98 |  |  |

Sind from Munora Murbor to Kaswore.

| Namea of Stations | Heiont abovt. Mran Sea levicí |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Kemarke and Dexriptiona of Stationa |
| 15 Solwan ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( Mile-? |  |  |  |
| 71 Kutri... stone i | 1106 |  |  |
| 14 Selhran * * | 11159 |  |  |
| 79 Kotri.... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| 13 Eehwan ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Kotri... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 110.08 |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} 19 \text { Sohwain } \\ 74 \text { Kotri... } \end{array}\right\} \text { " }$ | 11*16 |  |  |
| 11 Soliwan * $\sim$ a | 10313 | ... | Sumuit of atone |
| $73_{3}$ Kotri... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10815 |  |  |
| 10 Sohwau , a d | 110ss |  |  |
| 9 Sohwan * $\%$ | 11961 |  |  |
| 77 Kotri... ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 11901 |  |  |
| 78 Kotri.. ${ }^{8}$ Sohwan ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 114:33 |  |  |
| Sehran ... | 119.91 | $\cdots$ | Sumuit of mileotone anar Mowktiarkari, <br> 24 ladea <br> 87 Kutri |
| G. T. S Rench Mart. Seliwan $\qquad$ | 11609 | $\cdots$ | Suik in mound in thout of Sonth Gate of Solhwan Jail, near the Mouktiartari, at a distame of 46 feet. Sumuit of B. M. 18 feet below surfice of mounch. |
| Dumbar H. S. <br> lat. $93^{\circ} 43^{\circ} 9^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Long. $67^{\circ \prime} 83^{\prime \prime} 9 z^{2}$. | ... | 2,9027 | CPper Murkstome-sitiated ament threefourths of a mile to the weet of the highest puint of the hill lmumbar. and bewr the harge village of Tougs. It is in the Karachi Cullecturate |
| Andar M. \& ... <br> 1at. $90^{\circ} 1 \cdot 9$ <br>  |  | 4,049.2 | $\dot{X}_{\text {Peper }}$ Martatame.-In the Khelat territory, ahuat five miles anth-wrot thum the villaye of Ched Ali, thiof of the Choolta tribe "the atwat io frum tho ematera side. |
| Tikka H. S. <br> Lat. $90^{\circ} 3^{1} \mathbf{1 "}^{\prime \prime}$ <br> loung, $67^{\circ} \mathbf{3 y}$ 8"。 |  | 3.65 | Trper Mertastume.-Situated wa a pint on the Khirthal reunge in the Karachi Collectionte Killah sehwastan, abui now mile suitheart of the southernmust boundary pillar, on a continuation of the sume hill. "The platierta is y fiet high. |

Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.

| Names of Stationa | Heiget above Mrar Ska Level |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bhit H. S. <br> Lat. $26^{\circ} 21, \cdots{ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $67^{\circ} 28^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 2,7900 | $U_{P p e r}$ AIarkstome.-Is situated on a hil of the same name, which projects from the Khirthal range towards the north, and is reparated from it by a narrow cleft. The ascent is from the eastern side. The platform is 4 feet high. |
| Sulimani H. S. <br> Lat. $26^{\circ} 28^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $67^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$. | $\cdots$ | 3,472 9 | UPper Markstone.-Is situated on the most north-easterly rise of a hill called Sham on the Khirthal range. The Sulimani Hill is at a distance of four miles towards Tikka H. S., and is on the same range.: The platform is 3 feet high. |
| Goolaro Bench Mark | -114*00 | $\cdots$ | The village Goolaro ki Bosti, where the B. M. is deposited, is sbont 1,200 yards sonth of Soopur (Tuppidari), on the only four or five houses on two mounds; there is a third mound to the soath of the others, on which the villagers stack their bhoosa. The B. M. is buried at the north-west corner of this moond, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface. By the side of the B. M. is a pole projecting 3 or 4 feet ont of the ground, to indicate its position. |
| Mir Khan Tower Station... <br> Lat $26^{\circ} 36^{\circ} 21^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $67^{\circ} 31^{\prime} \quad 7^{\prime \prime}$. | $183-95$ | $\cdots$ | To Markstone on summit of tower, which is situated on one of two small rocky hills nearly due west from Gowar Khan's tomb. The westernmost of some extensive chains of low hills ran between Mir Khan T. S. and Gowar Khan's tomb. Chinni and Johi are about equally distant from the station, which is in the Kardarate of Johi in the Karachi Collectorate. |
| Lali H . <br> Lat $26^{\circ}$ $41^{\prime}$ <br> Long. $67^{\circ}$   <br> $18^{\circ}$   <br> $3^{\prime \prime}$   | -.. | 1,5092 | $U_{p}$ per Harkstone.- It is situasted on summit of a hill of the same name, which lies between the flat plain me the Changa Dang range. It is approached from Bukkor ka Got, which is abont seven miles distant, and is in the Kakkur Kardarate of the Shikarpoor Collectorate. The platform is 3 feet high. |

## 52 )

Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.


Sind from Mamora Harbor to Kasmore.


## Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.



Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.

| Names of Stations. | Heiget abofe Mean Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Lakha T. S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 21^{\prime \prime}$. | 154.18 | $\cdots$ | Ground Level Markstone.-Is situated about 200 yards to the north of the small village of the same name, 12 miles to the north-west of Chejra, and aboat two miles north of Kumbur. Is in the district of the Kardar of Kumbur and in the Larkhana Division of the Zillah of Shikarpoor. The tower is 30 feet 7 inches high above the Markstone, which is elevated 2 feet above the neighbouring country. |
| Jhukur T. S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 10^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 220.4 | Upper Surface Markstone.-Is situated on a high and large mound about one and a half mile south of the road from Larkhana to Kumbur, and the same distance north of that from Larkhana to Khairpur. The village of Mitha Dera is at the foot of the mound. Is in the Tuppeh of Khairpur, Kardarate of Larkhana, and Zillah of Shikarpoor. The platform is 4 feet high, its surface is 66 feet above the neighbouring plain. |
| Chandia Khan T. S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 7^{\prime} 59^{\prime \prime}$. | 155.32 | ... | Ground Level Markstone.-Is. situated about 300 yards to the south-west of the small village of Chandia Khan Drib. Is in the Tuppeh of Mahin and in the district of the Kardar of Kumbur. The tower is 30 feet high. |
| Toonia T. S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 18^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 198.7 | Upper Surface of Pillar.-Is situated about 100 yards to the south-east of the small village of Toonia, about five miles south-east of Larkhana, and west of the village of Katha, on the land of which the tower is erected. The Indus flows about a mile to the south. The station is in the Larkhana Kardary, District Shikarpoor, Upper Sind. The tower is 30.2 feet high above the ground level markstone. |

## (56)

Sind from Manora IIarbor to Kasmore.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mean Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Dhamraha T. S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 39^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 18^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 204.0 | Upper Surface of Pillar.-Is situated about half a mile south-east by east of the small village Dhamraha. Is in the Larkhana, Kardary, District Shikarpoor. The tower is 40 feet above ground floor markstone. |
| Jalbani T. S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 49^{\prime} \quad \mathrm{E}^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$. | 165.74 | ... | Ground Level Markstone.-Is situated about 300 yards to the south of the amall village Mohamad Khan, inbabited by a seet called Jalbanees, originally from Beeloochistan. Is in the Ratti Dera Kardary, District Shikarpoor. The tower is 40.36 feet above ground level markstone. |
| Mangi T. S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 25^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 25^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | $205 \cdot 5$ | Upper Surface of Pillar.-Is situated about 300 yards south-east of the village of Mangi, in the Derkhan Kardary, District Shikarpoor. Surface of tower is 31.0 feet from markstone in ground floor. |
| Hosein Khan T. S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | $220 \cdot 7$ | Upper Surface Markstone.-Is situated on a plain covered with low jungle about half a mile east of the village of the same name, in the Derkhan Kardary, District Shikarpoor. The tower is about 35 feet above the surrounding country. |
| Bhoora T. g . <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $6^{\circ} 28^{\circ} 10^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 205.0 | Upper Surface of Pillar.-Is situated in the midst of a grove of Bheir (Zizyphus Vulgaris) trees adjoining the south side of the deserted village of Bhoorra. The Nara Canal runs about 100 yards to the south. The station is in the Ratti Dera Kardary, District Shikarpoor. The tower is $30 \cdot 2$ feet above ground markstone. |

Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.


## Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.



Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.

| Names of Stations. | Hbight above Mean Sea Lievel. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Hajichachar T. S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | $235 \cdot 8$ | Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated in an open plot of level ground, in the midst of an extensive forest on the left or east bank of the Indus, which flows about one and a half miles from the station, which is in the Rori Kardary, District Shikarpoor. The village of Hajichachar is about four miles to the south. The tower is 25.05 feet above ground markstone. |
| Wasand T. S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$. | - $\cdot$ | $239 \cdot 8$ | Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is adjacent to the hamlet of Wasand, and about two and a half miles south-ceast of the large village of Gaospoor. The station is in the Mirpar Kardary, District of Jacobabad. The tower is $25 \cdot 17$ feet above the markstone in the ground floor. |
| Littan T. S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 11^{\prime} 23^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 47^{\prime \prime}$. | 213.32 | ... | Ground Level Markstone.-It is situated in a wild and wooded tract of country, and a great distance from any regular established village, except the hamlets of a few roving Beloochees. The hamlet of Littan is about tworand a half miles to the south south-west. The station is in the Shergarh Kardary, District of Jacobabad. The tower is 29.71 feet above ground level markstone. |
| Bhanner T. S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 19^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}$ 。 | . ${ }^{-}$ | 255.9 | Upper Surface of Pillar:-It is situated about 150 yards to the north of the village of Bhanner, and is in the Mirpur Kardary, District of Jacobabad. The tower is 31.00 feet above the markstone in ground floor. |
| Kundkot T. S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 43^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 18^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. | 231-25 | *** | Groand Level Markstone.-It is situated on a slight swell of ground about 100 yards to the north of the village of Kundkot, in the Mirpur Kardary, District Jacobabad. The tower is 35.63 feet above the ground level markstome. |

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(60)
$$

Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Meaf Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Description of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deduced Trigono- } \\ & \text { metrically? } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Cheel T. S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 20^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | $249 \cdot 6$ | Upper Surface of Pillar:-It is situated on a slight swell of ground oh an extensive plain, and far removed from any habitation. The nearest village is Tang. wani, about five miles to the south-west. The locality is known as Cheel kua, from two wells sunk by Beloochees, and is in the Mirpur Kardary, District of Jacobabad. The tower is 30.31 feet above the ground level markstone. |
| Bela T. S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 23^{\prime} 31^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. | ? | 257 . 8 | Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated on an extensive plain, and derives its name from the locality called Bela by the Beloochees. There is no habitation for several miles round the station, which is in the Mirpur Kardary, District of Jacobabad. The tower is 30.61 feet above markstone in ground floor. |
| Khai T. S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 57^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $63^{\circ} 22^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime}$. | $\cdots$ | $263 \cdot 6$ | Upper Surface of Pillar.--It is situated in the midst of a very wooded tract of country. The village of Khai is about five miles south. The tower is 30.27 feet above the ground level markstone, and is in the Kasmore Kardary, District of Jacobabad. |
| Kutabuddin T. S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 29^{\prime} 57^{\prime \prime}$. | *** | $265 \cdot 9$ | Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated on the left bank of the Indus, about onequarter mile north of the village of the same name, in the Gotki Kardary, Rori Collectorate, District Shikarpoor. The village of Kotla lies about two and a half miles east, and Tandra about three miles north-east. The tower is 29.63 feet above lower markstone. |
| Bench Mark on road from Shikarpoor to Larkhana, | 19172 | $\because$ | Summit of stone B. M, which is about 6 feet long and sunk 5 feet in ground, 20 feet north of 2nd milestone from Shikarpoor, and 37th from Larkhana. The B. M. was placed here in order to be connected with the leveling operations of Sind Canal Department. |

(. $61^{\circ}$ ).

Sind from Manora Harbor to Kasmore.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Names of Stationa \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
ABOVE \\
Level. \\

\end{tabular} \& Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. \\
\hline Shikarpoor Kutcherry* ... \& 198.89 \& ..* \& Iron plug driven horizontally into north wall of Shikarpoor Kutcherry, on level of plinth, at a distance of 53 feet from north-east angle towards Major Stewart's house. \\
\hline Koombri B, M. .. \& \(233^{\circ} \cdot 4\) \& - \& Bench Mark No. I. of Canal line of levels from Kasmore to Jalalabad. It is situated about 250 yards west by north from Koombri spiral tower, \\
\hline \[
\left.\begin{array}{c}
\text { Doodur-ka-kote. Canal } \\
\text { Bench Mark. }
\end{array}\right\}
\] \& 240.76 \& .- \& B. M. No. V. of Captain Soady's levels from Kasmore to Jacobabad, in front of ruined Ghurri of Doodur-ka-kote, on road to Kasmore. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Raoti T. S. \\
Lat. \(28^{\circ} 10^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}\). \\
Long. \(69^{\circ} 39^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}\).
\end{tabular} \& \(\cdots\)

. \& 267'2 \& Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated on the left bank of the Indus to the north-east of the village of Raoti, in the Oobaora Kardary, Rori Collectorate, District of Shikarpoor. The tower is 29.75 feet above the markstone in the ground floor. <br>

\hline | Leni T. 8. |
| :--- |
| Lat. $28^{\circ} 25^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime \prime}$. |
| Long. $69^{\circ} 26^{\prime} 21^{\prime \prime}$. | \& '... \& $273 \cdot 0$ \& Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated on an extensive plain far removed from habitation. The nearest village is Kimbi or Koombi, about five miles to the south south-west. The tower is 30.00 feet high above the markstone in the ground floor, and is in the Kasmore Kardary, Jacobabad District, Upper Sind. <br>


\hline | Mulla Amad T. S. |
| :--- |
| Lat. $28^{\circ} 18^{\prime} 27^{\prime \prime}$. |
| Long. $69^{\circ} 32^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$. | \& $\cdots \cdot$ \& . 271.8 \& Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated on the lands appertaining to the small village of Mulla Amad, about 250 yards to the south. It is in the Kasmore Kardary, Jacobabad District. The tower is $26-82$ feet above ground markstone. <br>


\hline | Kasmore T. S. |
| :--- |
| Lat. $28^{\circ} 26^{\prime} 29^{\prime \prime}$. |
| Long. $69^{\circ} \mathbf{3 6} \mathbf{6 4 \prime \prime}$. | \& 24556 \& ..i \& Ground Level Marlestone.-It is situated about half a mile west of the small town of Kasmore. The tower is $29 \cdot 44$ feet above the ground level markstone. It is in the: Kasmore Kardary, District Jacobabad. Upper Sind. <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

## ( 62 )

Sind from Manora IIarbor to Kasmore.

| Numes of Stations. | Heiget above Mean bea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Kammore Bench_Mark ... | $246 \cdot 66$ | ... | B. M. No. XX. of Canal line of levels to Jacobabad, situated about 200 yards north-east of Sowars' lines at Kasmore. |
| Lungey-ke-koo Canal B. M, | 253.20 | ... | B. M. No. XVIII. of Captain Soady'n Canal line of levele, aituated at Lungey. ke-koo, 350 yards south of point where road from New Kamore to Lungey-kekoo joins road from old Kasmore to Shawali. |

## SECTION II.

## Dehra Gazi Khan; from Shawali to Towsa.

Leaving Kasmore, the levels follow the main road to Shawali, and thence to Dehra Gazi Khan, viâ Kin, Moorghai, Rajanpoor, and Jampoor, passing midway between Mithan Kote and the Station of Asnee.

The Survey Stations on this Section were not built when the levels were taken, but were subsequently connected with the Bench Marks by trigonometrical observations.

- The line of levels lies entirely on the west bank of the Indus from Karachi to Dehra Gazi Khan, and then crosses to the east bank, near the ferry on the road to Mooltan.
( 64 )
Dehra Gazi Khan ; from Shawali to Towsa.

| Names of Stations. | Hbiaht abofe Mgan Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Shawali T. S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 24^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 47^{\prime \prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 291.2 | Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated about 20 yards from the right bank of the Indus and 0.8 of a mile north northeast of the village of Shawali. It is in the Sub-Division of Mithan Kote, District Dehra Gazi Khan. The tower is 29.86 feet above the markstone in the ground floor. |
| Shawali Canal B. M. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$. | 264:66 | ... | B. M. No. XXXI. of Captain Soady's Canal line of levels in plains near Shawali. |
| Nazir da posht H. S. Lat. $28^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 59^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $69^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 397.0 | Upper Surface Markstone.-It is situated on the highest point of an irregular mass of low limestone hills, far from any habitation. The nearest places being Shawali and Kasmore. This tract of country belongs to Dost Ali, the Chief of the Mazari tribe, who resides at Rojhan in the Sub-Division of Mithan Kote, District Dehra Gazi Khan. The upper markstone is 41 feet above the lower one. |
| Miani T. s . <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | $300 \cdot 5$ | Cpper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated on a cleared plot of ground in the midst of a dense forest, about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from the hamlet of Miani to the north-east. It is in the Sub-Division of Mithan Kote, District Dehra Gazi Khan. The tower is 28.00 feet above ground level mark. stone. |
| Kin Bench Mark <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}$. | 270.82 | ... | B. M. sunk into wall of ruined enclosure of post at Kin, 9 feet from gateway of enclosure, and 95 feet from the main wall. The surface of stone sunk about 1 foot below surface of ruin, and covered over. |

Dehra Gazi Khan; from Shawali to Towsa.

( 66 )
Dehra Gazi Khan; from Shawali to Towsa.


Dehra Gazi Khan; from Shaioali to Towsa.

| Names of Stations. | Heiget abover Mran Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Gola T. 8. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 22^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$. | 295.08 | ... | Ground Level Markstone-On the left bank of a branch of the Indus called Kanchani-ka-nalla, and about threefourths of a mile from right bank of river. The village of Gola is about 0.4 mile to south-south-west, village of Banka about one mile north-north-west, and the town of Mithan Kot about three miles north-east. The tower is $34 / 79$ feet above ground floor markstone. It is in the Sub-division of Mithan Kot, District Dehra Gazi Khan. |
| Daggo T. S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 23^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime}$. | -. | 3460 | Upper Surface of Pillar -It is situated on a low mound about one and a half miles north-east of the village of, Daggo, and about two miles south-east of the village of Nasir Kotlah. The tower is 33.50 fect high above ground floor markstone. It is in the Sub-division of Mithan Kot, District Dehra Gazi Khan. |
| Goolshera T. S. Lat. $29^{\circ} 5^{\prime} 19^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $70^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime}$. | -** | 339.9 | Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated about five miles sonth-west of town of Rajinpoor, and aboat four miles north-north-west of Asnee; and derives ita name from the locality called Gulshera-ka-Thool, about two miles to the northwest. The tower is 26.18 feet above ground floor markstone. It is in the Sub-division of Mithan Kot, District Dehra Gazi Khan. |
| Rajanpoor B. M. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 21^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$. | 304.92 | $\cdots$ | B. M. is sunk in ground before north of gate of town of Rajunpoor, in line between two large old peepal trees; underneath the east peepul tree stands the Khanghah of Noorshah. The stone is sunk 6 inches below ground level, and is surrounded by three mounds of earth and a diteh. |

## 68 )

Dehra Gazi Khan; from Shawali to Towsa.

| Naunes of Stations, | Heigit abofe Mean Sea Letel |  | Remarks and Descriptiona of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ismail T. s . <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 11^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} \mathbf{2 2 ^ { \prime }} 87^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | $850 \cdot 3$ | Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated about 0.8 of a mile south of the village of Ismail, and abzut four miles weat north-west of village of Esoun-ka-kotla. The tower is 38.05 foet above ground floor markstone. It is in the sub-division of Mithan Kot, District Dehra Gasi Khan. |
| Cnpola T. s . <br> lat. $29^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 18^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 32^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime \prime}$. | $\cdots$ | $345 \cdot 3$ | Upper Surface of Pillor.-It is situated about 0.6 of a mile enat of the village of Gapola, nud about four miles southenat of village of Shikarpoor. Tho tower is 31.09 feet high above the markstone in the ground floor, and is in the Sub-division of Mithan Kot, District Delira Gaxi Khan. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gangah T. S. } \\ & \text { Lat. } 29^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime \prime} \\ & \text { Long. } 70^{\circ} 30^{\prime \prime} 7^{\prime \prime} . \end{aligned}$ | -• | 849.0 | Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated about three-fourth of a mile to the southenst of the town of Fasulpoor, Thamnh Faxulpoor ; Thhsil Mithan Kot, District Dehra Gavi Khan. The tower is $\mathbf{~} 8 \cdot 16$ foot high. |
| Majipur T. S <br> Lut. $99^{\circ} 81^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} \mathbf{2 v ^ { \prime }} 6^{\prime \prime \prime}$. | $\cdots$ | 380.2 | Upper Surface of Pillor.-It is situnted about $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ yards south of the town of Hajipur, and ahout 100 yarda enst of the domed tomb of Nur Muhomed. It helongs to the Thannah and Tuhsil of Dajel, District of Delura Gaxi Khan. The tower is 25.68 feot high. |
| Fazulpoor R. M, <br> Lat. $2 y^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 99^{\prime}{ }^{\circ 83^{\prime \prime}}$. | 391'66 | ... | B. M. aunk on oast side of rond, $\mathbf{3 7 4}$ yarda from north gate of town of Fuxulpoor The stone is aunk 6 inches helow surfave of ground, and surrounded by three mounds of oarth and a ditch. |
| Islampur T. S . <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} \mathbf{9} 6^{\prime \prime} \mathbf{2}^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $70^{\circ} \mathbf{9 4 ^ { \prime }} 65^{\prime \prime}$. | ..* | $368 \cdot 1$ | Upper Swrfice of Pillar.-It is sitnated on the enst side of the viltape of Islampur, about three miles nouth-west of the village of Bokhara, and ahout tive milee minth-weat of the town of Mahonedpoor, Thannah Jampur, Tahsil Dnjel, District Dehra Gaxi khan. Ihe tower is $25: 21$ fret high. |

( 69 )
Dehra Gazi Khan ; from Shawali to Towsa.

| Nares of Stationa | Hitent abote Mrait Sea Lefieh |  | Remarks and Descriptions of 8tations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deduced Trigono. } \\ & \text { metrically. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Jafwala T. S . <br> Lat $29^{\circ} 24^{\prime} 29^{\circ}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 7^{\circ}$. | $\cdots$ | 358.5 | Upper Surface of Pillor.-It is situsted about half a mile north-east of the well of the same name; one and three-quarter miles west of the town of Rekh, and about one mile sonth of Baghwalaku, Thannah Fazulpoor, Tahsil Mithan Kot, District Dehra Gari Khan. The tower is $\mathbf{2 5}-16$ feet high. |
| Mahomedpoor B M. <br> Lat $29^{\circ} 28^{\circ} 27^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 33^{\circ} 22^{\circ}$. | 338.04 | $\cdots$ | B. M. sunk west of main road, sbout $\mathbf{3 3 0}$ yards north of the branch from the main roed to the encamping ground. The B. M. is sunk about 6 inches below level of ground, and surrounded by three mounds of earth. |
| Kamber Shah T. S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 3 z^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 39^{\prime} 59{ }^{\prime \prime}$. | $\cdots$ | 364-3 | $U_{\text {Pper }}$ Surface of Pillor.-It is situated one-fifth of a mile south-east of the village of the same name, and about three miles south-west of Moghlan Kotla, Thannah Jampoor, Tahsil Dajel, District Dehra Gaxi Khan The tower is 24.58 feet high. |
| Dajel T. S. <br> Lat $29^{\circ} 33^{\circ} 22^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 25^{\prime} 21^{\circ}$. | $\cdots$ | 4116 | Upper \&urface Markstome-It is situated on the embankment of the tank at Dajel, east of the city, close to a paka Ehiwala in conrse of building. Thannah and Tahsil Dajel, District Dehra Gaxi Khan. The upper nask is $32-85$ feet above general level of the country. |
| Jampoor R. M. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 38^{\circ} 50^{\circ}$. <br> Lang. $70^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime}$. | 348.65 | ** | B. M. is sunk 6 inches below ground level on enst side of road, 77 girds north of northernmost pillar of encamping ground at Jampoor. |
| Dainge T. S. <br> Lat $29^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 42^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 35^{\prime} 42^{\prime \prime}$. | $\cdots$ | 3991 | Upper Sarface of Pillow.-It is inituated on the north-west extremity of a large mound, the site of an ancient city, two and a half miles west of the city of Jampoor, and about half a mile west of the villige of Futteh Khas. It belongs to the Thasnah of Jampoor, Tahsil of Dajel, District of Dehra Gaxi Khan. Summit of tower is 16.08 feet above gromd flocr markstone. |

## ( 70 )

Dehra Gazi Khan ; from Shawali to Towsa.

( 71 )
Dehra Gazi Khan ; from Shawali to Towsa.

| Names of Stations. | Hetght aboyi Mray Sea Libyel. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bhutewale T. S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 5 Z^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$. | ** | $410 \cdot 8$ | Upper Surface of Pillar, which is 24-29 feet above markstone in ground floor. It is situated close to the well of the same name, three-tenths of a mile southeast of the village of Kahiri, in the Kotwali, Tahsil, and District of Dehra Gazi Khan. |
| Mian Bara B. M. ... | 386.37 | ** | Sunk 1 foot below ground level, on west side of road, in grave-yard of Mian Bara, near Choohetra well, one and a quarter mile south of the village of Guggoo. |
| Mwala T. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 4^{\prime \prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} .40^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$. | ** | $430 \cdot 0$ | Upper Surface of Pillar, which is 28.70 feet above ground floor markstone. It is situated close to the well of the same name, on the side of the road leading from Dehra Gazi Khan to Viddore, at a distance of one-quarter mile north-west of the village of Chouratta', in the Thannah of Yaroo, Tahsil and District of Dehra Gazi Khan. |
| Doratta T. 8. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 2^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}$. | 396.68 | ** | Ground Level Marlestone,-It is situated about a mile to south-east of the city of Dehra Gazi Khan, close to the small jugi of Dorutta, in the Kotwali, Tabsil, and District of Dehra Gazi Khan. Upper surface of tower is $29 \cdot 16$ feet above markstone in the ground floor. |
| Dehra Gazi Khan B. M. ... | $394 \cdot 67$ | ... | Imbedded 1 foot below level of ground between the gate and south-west bastion of Treasury, and adjoining the latter, about 120 feet east of masonry flower stand to the south of, and fronting, the Dehra Gazi Khan Kutcherry. |
| Hotwala T. 8. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 11^{\prime} 29^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$. | -* | 4381 | Upper Surface of Pillar, which is 29.83 feet above ground level markstone. It is situated close to the well of the same name, about half a mile north-east of the town of Pir Adul, in the Thannah of Yaroo, Tahsil and District of Dehra Gazi Khan. |

## ( 72 )

Dehra Gazi Khan; from Shawali to Towsa.

| Names of Stations. |  | Height aboye Mgan Sea Leved. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Guhman T. S. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $70^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | $\cdots$ | 451.4 | Opper Surface of Pillar, which is 28.00 feet above markstone in ground floor. It is situated close to the small village generally known as Guhmanwala-ka-kū to distinguish it from the larger village of Guhman, between Loond and Khandikot. The station is about three miles south-west of Kala, and the same distance due soath of Rabman. It is in the Thanuah of Yaroo, Tahsil and District of Dehra Gazi Khan. |
| Khandikot T. s. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 29^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | - | $503 \cdot 9$ | Opper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated close to the Fort of Khandiwala, belonging to Fazul Ali Khan, of the Loond Beloochees. It is in the Thannah Yaroo, Tahsil and District of Dehra Gazi Khan. The summit of tower is 15.01 feet above markstone in the ground floor. |
| Gadi T. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 57^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | ... | $481 \cdot 2$ | Opper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated between the villages of Gadi, distant seven-tenths of a mile, and Makwal, distant about three-fourths of a mile. It belongs to the Thannah of Towsa, Tahsil of Sungur, District of Dehra Gazi Khan. The summit of tower is 25.5 feet above ground floor mark. |
| Towsa T. E . <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | $\cdots$ | 593.0 | Opper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the town of Towsa. It belongs to the Thannah of Towsa, Tahsil of Sungur, District of Dehra Gazi Khan. The upper surface of tower is 21 feet above markstone in ground floor. |
| Langawala T. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 51^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 46^{\prime \prime}$. | - | ... | 499-5 | Opper Surface of Pillar.-It is sitnated about 200 yards south of the small village of the same name, and one and a half mile south-west of Nusseer-kabusti. It is in the Thannah of Towsa, Tahsil of Sungur, District of Dehra Gazi Khan. The upper surface of tower is $24: 38$ feet above markstone in the ground floor. |

## SEOTION III.

## MFoozuffergurh; from Thul Megraj to Dara Din Panah.

After crossing the Indus, near Dehra Gazi Khan, the line of levels traverses the eastern flank of the Indus triangulation, through the Moozuffergurh District, to the Station of Dára Din Panah.

Moozufergurk; from Thul Megraj T. S. to Dára Din Panah $P$


Mfoozufergurk; from Thal Megraj to Dára Din Panak.

| Names of Statices | Hetert above Mgas Sxa Letici |  | Benarks and Descriptions of Stations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Mobent T. E. <br> Lat $30^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 31^{\circ}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 56^{\circ} 35^{\prime \prime \prime}$. | $\ldots$ | 450.3 | Cpper Sueface of Pillar.-It is sitested in the vidst of the small village of Mohnna, about three miles west of Tatta Gumani, in Thanash of Sanawa, Tahsil of $\Delta d u$ Kot, District of Moozaffergurh. The summit of tower is $26-14$ feet above groumd level mantstome. |
| Mabivala T. S <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 47^{\circ}$. <br> Long. $7^{\circ} 5^{\prime} 0^{\circ}$. | 428677 | $\cdots$ | Ground Ievel Martstone-It is sitasted on a sand ridge separating the two small jugis of Mahiwala and Mahowala, distant about one-quarter mile fron each, in the boumdary of the rillage of Bhakbi It is in Thannal of Sanawe, Tahsil Adu Kot, District Moozuffergurh. The sammit of tower is 25.70 feet above groused level samik. |
| Abasurin T S <br> Lat $30^{-24} \mathbf{2 4} 18^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 5^{\prime \prime} 4^{\prime \prime \prime}$. | 44003 | - | Groused Level Martrome-lt is inturted oa a high sand bill, four-tenths of a mile south eenst of the well of the same name, and about five miles soath-sonth-east of the city of Ade Kot It is is Thanssh of Senava, Tahsil of Ada Kot, District of Mooraffergarh. The semamit of tower is 25.27 feet above ground level marikstome. |
| Niaxichand T. S <br> Lat $90^{\circ} 26^{\circ} 0^{\circ}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 5 \leq 4 \mathbf{x}^{\circ}$. | - | 4600 | Tpper Surface of Piller.-It is sitasted cloce to a samall "jugi" belonging to a man maned Niar, of the Chandia Belooch tribe; it is withis the boundary of the villege of Parihar, which is distant thee or four miles to the enst It is in Thannaly of Dáre Diz Panah, Tahsil Adm Kot, District Mocenffergurt Esminit of tower is $28-79$ feet above groand floce mark. |

Moozuffergurh; from Thul Megraj to Dara Din Panah.

| Names of Etations. | Height above Mean Sea Levbl. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Dára Din Panah P. s. ... <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime}$. | $489 \cdot 83$ | $\ldots$ | Upper Mark.-It is situated on the top of the north-west bastion of old kacha Fort of Dára Din Panah. The bastion is solid, and elevated 48 feet above general level of ground. A solid paka pillar is countersunk into the bastion, 6 feet deep, and the markstone imbedded on its surface. It is in the Thannah of Dára Din Panah, Tahsil of Adu Kot, District Moozuffergarh. |

## SECTION IV.

## Leia; from Dára Din Panah to Khairabad.

The levels traverse the eastern flank of the Indus Triangles as far as Sandi T. S., (about 20 miles north-east of Dehra Ismail Khan,) and then proceed along the main road to Mahri and Kalabagh, vià Miawali, fixing the heights of several Stations of a secondary series of triangles along the river, between Kalabagh and Dehra Ismail.
(78)

Lèia; from Dâra Din Panah to Ḱhairabad.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mean sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deduced Trigono- } \\ & \text { metrically. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Sakhwala T. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 41^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. | 474:40 | $\cdots$ | Ground Level Markstone.-It is situated about three-tenths of a mile south of the well of the same name, nud about three and a half miles east of r'aharpoor. It is in Thannah of Sultankot, Tahsil and District of Leia. Summit of tower is $25 \cdot 6$ feet above ground level markstone. |
| Toori T. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 57^{\prime \prime}$. | *** | $483 \cdot 6$ | Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated in the Kadir land of the Indus, in the midst of the small village of the same name, about five miles from Sultankot, and two miles from Ranja-ki-busti. It is in the Thannah of Sultankot, Tahsil and District of Leia. The summit of tower is 18.9 feet above ground level markstone. |
| Farowala T. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 49^{\prime} 54^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 27^{\prime \prime}$. | 471.41 | *** | Ground Level Markstone.-It is situated close to the small village of the same name, and seven-tenths of a mile west of the village of Jaisul. In Thannah Sooltankot, Tahsil and District of Leia. The summit of tower is 29.8 feet above the ground level markstone. |
| Aliani T. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 32^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 506.8 | Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated in the Kadir land of the Indus, between the villages of Aliani and Thori, at a distance of half a mile from each It is in the Thannah, Tahsil, and District of Leia. The summit of tower is 23.3 feet above ground level mark. |
| Sukhwala T. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. | $490 \cdot 56$ | ** | Ground Level Markstone.-It is situated about one and three-quarter miles east of the city of Leia, close to the well of the same name. It is in the Kotwali, Tahsil, and District of Leia. The summit of tower is 22 feet above the ground level markstone. |

## ( 79 )

Leia; from Dara Din Panah to Khairabad.

| Names of Stations. | Hzight above Mbar Sea Levei. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Shahpoor T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 5^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$. | 504;46 | ... | Ground Level Mrarkstone.-It is situated on the edge of the Thull, close to the village of the same name, and about 200 yards north of the Salt Patrol Bungalow. It is in the Thannah, Tahsil, and District of Leia. The summit of tower is 28 feet above ground levol markstone. |
| Mahomed Sha T S <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$. | 512.88 | $\cdots$ | Ground Level Markstone.-It is situated about two-tenths of a mile south-east of the small village of Mahomed Sba Koreyshi, and about three miles east of the town Karor. It is in the Thannah of Karor, Tahsil and District of Leia. The summit of tower is 20.23 feet above ground level markstone. |
| Raqua T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | $535 \cdot 7$ | Opper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated on a small mound called Uttur sing ka burj, being the site of an old tower built by a man of that name, about three-tenths of a mile west of village of Raqua. It is in the Thannah of Karor, Tahsil and District of Leia. The summit of tower is 30 feet above ground level markstone. |
| Jhirkil T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 21^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 2^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$. | 531.77 | ... | Ground Level Markstone.-It is situated on the Thull, at a distance of about 200 yards south-west of the village of Jhirkil, in Thannah Karor, Tahsil and District Leia. The summit of tower is 225 feet above ground level mark. |
| Kasain T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 31^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime}$. | . 55055 |  | Ground Level Markstone.-It is situated three-tenths of a mile north-west of the well of the same name, and about two and a half miles north-west of the village of Noutok. It is in Thannah and Tahsil of Bukkur, District Leia. The summit of tower is $\mathbf{1 6} \cdot 13$ feet above markstone in ground floor. |

## 80 )

Leia; from Dira Din Panal to Ihairabad

| Names of Stations. |  | Hehort abote Mear Sin Livil |  | Remarke and Deecriptione of Stationa, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Rarmi T. $\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{C}}$ <br> Lat. $81^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 95^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} \mathbf{5 7}$ 29". | ... | $\cdots$ | 856.9 | Typer surface of Fillor.-It is aituated in the Kider land of the Indua, eouth of the village of Harmi, in Thannab and Tahail of Blukkar, Dietrict Leia. The nummit of tower in 21 feet abore markstone in ground floor. |
| Rhukkue T. $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{A}}$ <br> Lut. $31^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 43^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 6 y^{\prime \prime}$. | -• | 678.87 | ... | Ground Lerel Markefome.-It is sitnated in the northern extreuity of the city of Hhukkur, on an eleratel pmaition, the nite of an old houre. Bhuktur is the Head-Quarters of a Tuhasidari, and is in the Lein Diatrict. The anmmit of tower is es 9 fret above ground level marktoue. |
| Segra T. S. <br> Jath $81^{\circ}$ 45' $^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 8^{\prime} \mathbf{2 3 \prime}$. | ... | 00567 | $\cdots$ | Ground Lered Marksome.-It is situated on a hish and hill on the elise of the "Thull," three.tenthe of a mile northentt of the village of terem, in Thanamh Durria Khau, Tahail hukkur, District Leia. The sumbit of tower is 16 feet above ground level uarkatona. |
| Amad Sindi T. S. <br> Lath $81^{\circ} 32^{\prime}+3^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Loog. $71^{\circ} \boldsymbol{Y}^{\prime} \mathbf{6} \mathbf{1}^{\circ}$. | ... | 618.96 | $\cdots$ | Oround Ievel Martstome.-It is situated neer a Ziyarat, so celled in the edise of the Thull between Phasyrown to the north and Durriu Khan to the wuth. It la in Thannah Durrin Khan, Tuhail llukkur, District Lein. The enamit of tower ia 96.5 feot above markatone in ground floor. |
| Sandi T. S. <br> Lat $89^{\circ} 0^{0} 48^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 1 y^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 689.45 | ... | Ground Lered Markstom.-It in situated fonr-finha of a mile mat of the village of Chap Sundi, and the mame diatance mouth-enst of the tomb of 1ir Eakhtiar, In Thannah Kinlowr, Thhail Mhakiur, Diatrict lais. The enmuit of tower is 21 feet above ground divor mark. |

## 81 )

Leia; from Daira Din Panak ta Khairabad.

| Names of Stations | Hetget above Mrat Sxa Levela |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deduced Trigono- } \\ & \text { metrically. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Miani T. B <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 20^{\prime} 37^{\prime \prime}$. | 653.95 | $\cdots$ | UPper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated on a high mound in the Thull of the Sind Eagur Doab, sonth-east of the hamlet of Paki Miani, in Thannah Kulloor, Tahsil Bhakkur, District Leia. Miani is about two miles east of the Military road from Dehra Ismail Khan to Shahpoor. The summit of tower is 28 feet above ground level markstone. |
| Heto T. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} z^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 27^{\prime \prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$ 。 | $668 \cdot 88$ | ... | Upper Swrface of Pillar.-It is situated 3.9 miles north-east of the village so called, on the Thall of the Sind Sagur Doab; it is within a few yards of the Military road from Dehra Ismail Khan to Shahpoor. The village of Khussore is about four miles to the north-east of the station, which is in Thannah Kulloor, Tahsil Bhukknr, District Leia The summit of tower is 32 feet above markstone in ground floor. |
| Malani Secondary 8. Lat. $32^{\circ} 7^{\prime} 23^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $\mathbf{7 1}^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 47^{\prime \prime}$. | 634-14 | $\cdots$ | Upper mark in a masonry pillar 3 feet high. It is situated on the edge of the Thull, on a sand hill a few yards north of the village Molani, and about three and a half miles sonth of the town of Kulloor. It is in Thannah of Kulloor, Tahsil Bukkur, District Leia |
| Jhamra Secondary E . Lat. $32^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $71^{\circ} 20^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$. | 637-20 | -.. | Upper mark in a masonry pillar 2 feet high. It is situated in the centre of the village of Jhamra, in Thannah Pipli, Tahsil Mianwali, District Leia, |
| Pipli Becondary \& Lat. $32^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 28$. Long. $71^{\circ} 23^{\prime} 30$. | $650-47$ | ... | Surface of triangular pillar north of village of Pipli. Thannah Pipli, Tahsil Mianwali, District Leia. |

( 82 )
Leia; from Dára Din Panah to Khairabad.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mran Sea Level. |  | Remaṛks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Aloowali Secondary S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 22^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} \mathbf{2 6} 6^{\prime} \mathbf{3 6}$ ". | 656.04 | ... | Upper mark of a masonry pillar 3 feet high. It is situated on the western flank of the village so called, near the edge of the high ground. It is in Thannah Pipli, Tahsil Mianwali, District Leia. |
| Koondian B. M. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 37^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 21^{\prime \prime}$. | 665-45 | ... | The stone is 18 inches long, and imbedded 1 foot below the sarface of the ground, in a hillock on the west side of the town of Koondian. It is distant 86 feet from the north-west corner of the Salt Chowkey, and 168 feet west of the southwest bastion of a dismantled Fort, on the summit of which bastion is a G. T. S. station. It is in the Thannah and Tahsil of Mianwali, District Leia. |
| Miawali Secondary s . Lat. $32^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 32^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $71^{\circ} 32^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$. | 681-27 | ." | Upper surface of a masonry pillar 2 feet high. It is situated on the high ground bordering the kadir land of the Indas, about 80 yards north of Mianwali, and adjoining the enclosure of Ali Maho- med's Ziyarat. The village of Bullokhel lies to the east. It is in the. Thannah and Tahsil of Mianwali, District Leia, |
| Rokri Secondary S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 39^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 32^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$. | 687-15 | ... | Upper mark in a masonry pillar 2 feet high. It is situated on the site of $\mathbf{a}$ deserted town, seven-tenths of a mile east of the present town of Rokri, in Thannah Moch, Tahsil Mianwali, District Leia. |
| Tadawali B. M. | 67418 | ..* | Surface of a stone 18 inches long, which is imbedded about 15 inches below the sarface of the ground, in the compound of the Salt Agent's Bangalow at Tadawali village, north of the house, and under some small trees. |
| Khairabad B. M. , | 74976 | ... | Surface of stone B. M., which is imbedded 1 foot below the surface of the high ground to the north of Khairabad village. It is covered with a mound of earth, and a deep ditch is cut round it. |

## SECTION V.

## Dehra Ismail Khan; from Tibbi to Umarkhéel.

The whole of the heights in this Section are determined trigonometrically, from the nearest Stations on the east bank of the Indus which were fixed by the leveling operations.

## ( 84 )

Dehra Ismail Lhan ; from Tibbi to Cmarkhel.

| Names of Stations | Heiget abote Mene Ska hefil. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Tibbi P. s. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 41^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 4 z^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 5406 | Cpper Surface Markstone.-It is situated on the centre and highest of three mounds, about one mile south.west of the village of Tibbi. The monnd is on the edge of a ridge about 40 feet above the plain, running parallel to the hills, of which it appurently forms the commencement it is in the Thannah of Debra Futteh Khan, Tahsil Kolachi, Distriet Dehra Ismail Khan. The station consists of a kacha masonry platform, 18 feet square and $4!$ feet high, rith a central paka pillar 4 feet in diameter, on surface of which the markstone is imbedded. |
| Futteh Khan T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 7^{+} \mathbf{9}^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 532.4 | CPper Serface of Pillar.-It is sitasted at sonth-ast extremity of town of Dehra Futteh Khan, close to the mond tower called "Nicholson-ta-borj." It is in Thannah Dehra Futteh Khan, Tahsil Kolachi, District Dehra Ismail Khan The summit of tower is 27.75 feet above ground level mark. |
| Purwa T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 93^{\prime} 25^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 567.4 | Cpper Swrface of Pillar.-It is situated cloe to a puka well at the eastern extremity of the village of Porwa, in Thanneh Neeran, Talisil and District Dehra Ismail Khan. The sumnit of tower is $21 \cdot 83$ feet above markstone in ground floor. |
| Jalwala T. s. <br> Lat. 310 24' $40^{\circ}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 45^{\circ} 88^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 548.7 | Cpper Surface of Pllar.-It is situated ubuot 360 yards west of the smull village of the some name, on the road leading from Neeran to Kahiri. It is in Thannah Meeran, Tahsil and District Dehra Isuail Khan. The sammit of tower is 25 feet above markstone in ground floor. |
| Chooni T. 9. <br> Lat. ${ }^{3} 31^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 46^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$. | .. | 553-7 | Cpper Surface of Rillar.-It is situated on the mound on which the rillage of Chooni stands It is in the Thannah of Dehra Futteh Khen, Tahsil and District of Dehra Ismail Khan. The summit of tower is 13.5 feet above markstone in ground floor. |

## ( 85 )

'Dehra Ismail Khan ; from Tibbi to Umarkhel.

| Names of Stations: | Height abovis Mran Sba Levers |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Rhoda T. s . <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 25^{\prime \prime}$. | $\cdots$ | 579.1 | Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is situsted on the right bank of the Indus, about one mile north-east of the village of Rhoda, and close to the site of an old Khangah, which was destroyed in the flood of 1858. It is in the Thannah, Tabsil, and District of Dehra Ismail Khan. The summit of tower is $20-96$ feet above ground level markstone. |
| Mariali T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 41^{\prime \prime}$. | -.. | $595 \cdot 2$ | Opper Surface of Pillar.-It is sitasted on the edge of the river, on the site of the old village of the same name, about one and a half miles south-east of the Cantonment of Dehra Ismail Khan, and about three-fourths of a mile east of the Jail. The summit of tower is 23.9 feet above markstone in ground floor. |
| Mandra T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 0^{\prime} \mathbf{1 8}^{\prime \prime}$. | $\cdots$ | 599.0 | Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated 600 yards north of the village of Maudra, in Thannah, Tahsil, and District of Dehra Ismail Khan. The summit of tower is 255 feet above markstone in ground floor. |
| Shek Budin H. S. <br> Lat. $3 z^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 4,516.0 | Upper Surface Jarkstone.-It is situated on the well known hill of Shek Budin, sometimes called Shah Budin, and known by the Pathans as Mukdoom-ka-goond. It is the highest point of the range which divides Bunnoo and Murwut from the Derajat. The station is a few yards east of the Club House, and consists of a paka pillar $3 \pm$ feet in diameter, and $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground level. It belongs to Thannah Paharpoor, District Dehra Ismail Khan. There are two good roads to the summit, one on the east from Punnials, the other on the north from the village of Aghzurkheyl, in Marwat. |



## SECTION VI.

Jhelum and Rawul Pindi.
From the Bench Mark at Khairabad, a small village at the foot of the hills adjacent to the well known Salt Marts of Mari and .Kalabagh; the levels proceed along the Rawul Pindi Road, as far as Naka Toot, a hamlet of Pindi Gheb, and then diverge eastwards to Pari H. S.

Passing Pindi Gheb and Mianwali (on the Doomail. Road) they trend eastwards, viâ Kotli, to the Kooshialgurh Road, and follow it to within two miles of Futtehjung, when they turn into the road over the Bara Chitta Range to Campbellpoor. About 14 miles from Futtehjung, they leave the road, and cross the country in a direct line to the West End Chuch Base Line, on the plain between Attok and Hazro.

Jhelum and Rawul Pindi; from Mari (on the Indus) to Chuch Base Line, near Attok.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mean Sra Lievel. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| Bani T. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. | .-. | 1,682.8 | Upper Surface Markstone.-It is situated on the south east peak of the low range of hills on the left bank of the Indus, east of Kalabagh, from which it is distant in a direct line about five miles. It is in the Mouzs of Bani, Pergunnah and Tappa of Bagi, Tahsil Talagang, Thannah Chakrala, District Jhelum. The station consists of a paka pillar and platform 2 feet high. |
| Sekesir H. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 32^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 58^{\prime} \mathbf{3 7} 7^{\prime \prime}$. | ** | 4,994'4 | Upper Surface Markstone.-It is situsted on the highest point of the well known hill of that name, in the Thannah of Koobakie, Mouza of Oochali, Tahsil of Talagang, and District of Jhelum. The road leading up to the station commences near the village of Chitta, which is situated on the lake in the Soon valley. The top of pillar is 4 feet above the ground. |
| Niki B. M. | 1,057'30 | $\cdots$ | Stone B. M. imbedded on the eastern edge of the Kalabagh Road, near the salt Agent's Bungalow at Niki, and 73 feet from the north-west corner of a small building occupied by Customs Chuprassies. |
| Shamahamdali B. M. | 843.37 | -. | Stone B. M. imbedded in ground adjoining the enclosed tomb of Kaadam shah to the north. The tomb is south of the foad, and faces the village of Shamahamdali, which lies about 200 yards to the north. |
| Taman H. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $72^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime \prime}$. | 1,384,85 | ** | Upper Surface Markstone. It is situated on a slightly elevated piece of ground about three miles south-west of the large village of Taman, in the Thannah of Taman, Tahsil of Talagang, and District of Jhelum. The surface of pillar is 2 feet above the ground. |

Shelum and Rawul Pindi; from Mari (on the Indus) to Chuch Base Iine, near Attok.

| Names of Stations. |  | Hiriget above Mlafi Sea Leyyel. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Jatla H. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 24^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $72^{\circ} 25^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime}$. | - | ** | 2,076.2 | $U_{\text {Pper }}$ Surface Markstone.-It is situated on a low hill about three-fourths of a mile south of the well known village of the same name, in the Thannah and Tahsil of Talagang, and District of Jhelum. The summit of pillar is 2 feet above the surface of grourd. |
| Sidhr H. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 43^{\prime \prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $72^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 31^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | - 0 | 1,728.0 | Upper Surface Markstone.-It is situated on the site of the deserted village of Ajnala, in Monza Sidhr, Tuppa, Tahsil, and Thannah of Chakwal, and District of Jhelum. The large village of Moonda lies about three miles to the south of the station, and that of Khursar the same distance to the north. The summit of pillar is 2 feet above the surface of the ground. |
| Jhamat H. 8. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 27^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | ... | 1,785•8 | Upper Surface Markstone.-It is situated on a low range of hills about three miles south-east of the large village of Jhamat, in Mouza Nari-ka-dok, Thannah Makad, Tahsil Pindi Gheb, District Rawul Pindi. The village of Malewal lies about four and a half miles northeast. The summit of pillar is 2 feet above the surface of ground. |
| Naka B. M. | *-' | 937•41 | ... | Stone B. M. imbedded a little south of the road, on the first high ground by the madside one meets in proceeding from Naka towards Toot; the ground is called Nulli, and is in the lands of Maka well. |
| Pari H. S. <br> Lat. $33^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $72^{\circ} 18^{\prime} 41^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 1,439•03 | ... | Upper Surface Markstone.-It is situated on the western extremity of a range of low sandstone hills, about one mile west of the village of Pari, in Mouza Pari, Tuppa and Tabsil Pindi Gheb, Thannah Jund, District Rawnl Pindi. The town of Pindi Gheb is about six miles north of station. The summit of platform is 2 feet above surface of ground. |

## ( 90 )

Jhelum and Rawul Pindi; from Mari (on the Indus) to Chuch Base Line near Attok.


Jhelum and Rawul Pindi; from Mari (on the Indus) to Chuch Base Line, near Attok.

| Names of Stations. | Hbight above Mean Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deduced Trigono- } \\ & \text { metrically. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Basirah B. M. | [1,711'71 | *** | Stone B. M, is imbedded on a high knoll called Basirah, about two miles west of Futtehjung, in the lands of the village of Sadkal, where the Kohat Road bends almost at a right angle. The knoll adjoins to the south a patch of cultivation called Chowee Miawali. |
| Jabi B. M. | 1,349•54 | $\cdots$ | Stone B. M. is imbedded on a ridge about 59 feet south of the point where the Campbellpoor and Futtehjung Road crosses. The village of Jabi is situated at the northern extremity of the ridge. |
| Kous B. M. | 1,160•71 | ... | Stone B. M. is imbedded on the remains of an old building called Mahri, adjoining a wild olive tree, on the summit of an elevation occapied by graves, to the north of the village of Koua. |
| Weat End Chuch Base Lat. $33^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $72^{\circ} 25^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime}$. | 1,018.15 | ... | Markstone at summit of vault, which is 3.54 feet above the true mark on surface of pillar. It is situated on the south end of a mound south of the village of Kaloo (chota) in Chnch, in the Thannah of Hazro, Pergunnah Attok, Tuppa Haveli, Tahsil Hassan Abdal, District Rawul Pindi. |
| East End Chuch Base Lat. $33^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $72^{\circ} 32^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$. | -** | 1,052.7 | Markstone at summit of vault, which is 3.41 feet above the true mark on surface of pillar. It is situated on the southern end of a mound in Mouza of Agzar in Chuch, Thannah Hazro, Tuppa Sircani, Pergunnah Attok, Tahsil Hassan Abdal, District Rawul Pindee. |

( 92 )
Shelwm and Rawul Pindi; from Mari (on the Indus) to Chuck Base Line, near Attok.

| Names of Stations | Histert abote Meas Sea Levich |  | Remarts and Deecriptions of Stations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Loiset H. S. Lat. $33^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 44^{\circ}$. Long. $7 \mathbf{2}^{\circ} 35^{\prime} 19^{\prime \prime}$. | ** | 2,3888 | Tpper Surface Markstome.-It is situated on the range of hills immediately south of the large town of Bhoorhan. It is in the Monza of Bhoorian, Pergonnah of Attok. Tuppa of Haveli, Tahsil and Thannah of Hassen Abdal, District of Rawul Pindi. The road to the station commences on the Bhoorban side of the hill. The height of pillar is 3 feet abore the level of groand. There is another G. T. station on the same hill to the north-east, marked by a pillar of stones |
| Khagriana E. S. Lat. $33^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $73^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 6^{\circ}$. (Hazara District.) | ..* | $3,939-4$ | Cpper surface Markstow.-It is situated on the hill of that name, the water-shed of which is the boundary between the districts of Hazara and Rawnl Pindi. The small village of Kytla is mont one mile eouth-west on the same hill. The road leading to the station commences at the large village of Shadutta, in Thannah, Tahsil, and District of Rawul Pindi. The summit of pillar is 2 feet above ground. |
| Gandgurh H. S. <br> Lat. $93^{\circ} 56^{\circ} 55^{\circ}$. <br> Long. $72^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$. <br> (Hama District.) | ... | 4,4010 | Cpper Surface Markstome.-It is situnted on the summit of the hill of that name, and on the site of the Peerthan, in Yergunnah of Gandgurh, Thannah Derchitti, and District Hazare. The best rond is from the village of Bhofat, by the village and fortlet of Darchitti. The sammit of pillar is 2 feet above the ground. |

## SECTION VII.

## Bahawulpoor ; from Machka to Fazilka.

The levels diverge from the Indus series at Moorghai B. M., in the Dehra Gazi Khan District, cross the Indus a few miles below Mithankote, and traverse the district roads viâ Ahmudpoor, Bahawulpoor, and Bahawulgurh. Only a few of the principal Trigonometrical Stations in the south of the district were ready to be connected, when the leveling operations were carried through Bahawulpoor.
Bahawnlpoor ; from Machka to Fazillka.

Bahawulpoor ; from Machka to Fazilka.

| Names of Stations. | Hzight above Mran Sea Ligyel. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| Taru T. 8. <br> Lat. . $28^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 29^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 23^{\prime \prime}$. | *.. | 3375 | Upper Surface of Pillar.-It is situated on an island formed by a branch of the Punjnud and its present channel, and about two miles above the junction of the Punjuud and the Indus. The ham let of Taru is about 0.8 mile to th north-east, in the Bahawulpoor territory The tower is 28.08 feet above the mark stone in the basement. |
| Tibee B. M. | $295 \cdot 57$ | $\cdots$ | Stone B. M. is imbedded 100 yards east of the Post road from Mithankote to Khanpoor, on high ground at the southwest corner of the hamlet of Tibbee (Yarowala), which is in the Kardari of Sirdargurh, as included in the bounds of Hajipoor village. The greater portion of the hamlet is attached to Ghaospoor, District Bahawulpoor. |
| Chuharlar T. S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $79^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$. | $301 \cdot 81$ | $\cdots$ | Ground Level Markstone.-It is situated about half a mile east : of the small hamlet of that name, about two miles north-east of the town of Futtehpoor, and the same distance south-east of the town of Kadirpur, in the Babawulpoor territory. The summit of tower is 24 feet above ground level mark. |
| Khanbils B. M. . ... | 305'56 | ** | Stone B. M. imbedded under a large Peer pul tree on the south-west edge of the town of Khanbela, in the Bahawolpoor territory. |
| Khanbila T. S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$. | $309 \cdot 71$ |  | Ground Level Markstone.-It is situated about one and a half miles north of the town of Khanbela, in the Babawulpoor territory. The summit of tower is $25 \cdot 88$ feet above the ground level markatone. |


( 97 )
Baharculpoor; from MIackza to Pazilka.


## Bakawulpoor ; from Machka to Fazilka.

| Names of Stations. | Hright above Mran Sea Leyre. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Dateh Khan P. S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 27^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 26^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$. | $397 \cdot 16$ | $\cdots$ | Markstone on surface of Paka Pillar, which is 3 feet above the ground. It is situated on the summit of one of a group of sand hills known as Dateh wala Tibba, about seven-eigbths of a mile west of the large village of Mobarikpur, which contains a small mud Fort. The height of the markstone is 41 feet above the general level of country on the north. |
| Bahawulpuor B. M. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 22^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$. | 375.03 | ... | Stone B. M. is imbedded at the southern base of a masonry monament erected over an Englishman, who died during the march of Indian Troops to Candahar. The tomb, a conspicuous object, lies one and a half miles west of the town of Bahawulpoor, by the roadside. |
| Baki Dera B. M. ... | 390.07 | ... | Stone B. M. is imbedded to the south-west of the village of Baki Dera, on the village side of the road from Bahawalpoor to Ferozpoor. |
| Noor Mahamad B. M. ... | $407 \cdot 37$ | $\cdots$ | Stone B. M. is imbedded near Noor Mabamad ki Got, across the road opposite an old grave-yard called Rajan Kathar ki Kabaristan, about one mile north-east of the village of Shah Mahamad ki Got. |
| Khyrpoor B. M. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 35^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $72^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 54^{\prime \prime}$. | $418 \cdot 75$ | ... | Stone B. M. is imbedded opposite to and north of the town of Khyrpoor; it is about 250 yards in a direct line from the Moulvie's Khangah, which bears $150^{\circ}$ north. |
| Kaim Raees ki Got B. M. . | 434:92 | ... | Stone B. M. is imbedded to the south of the town of Kaim Raees ki Got. It is distant 167 yards, and bears north $261^{\circ}$ from the north-west angle of the fort. The northera Minaret of Kaim Raees Mosque is distant abont 172 yards, and bears north $17^{\circ}$ from the B. M. |

## ( 99 )

Bahawulpoor ; from Machka to Fazilka.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mran Sra Level. |  | Remarks and Deseriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ismailpoor B. M. ... | $452 \cdot 23$ | - | Stone B. M. is imbedded by the road side, one mile south of the village of Ismailpoor, and 300 yards east of a ruined dwelling, and two and threefourths of a mile north-east of the town of Hasilpoor. |
| Golam Ali B. M. ... | 464; 46 | ** | Stone B. M. is imbedded north-east of the Canal, and adjoining the small hamlet of Golam Ali, which is situated about two miles west of Shuhur Fureed, and the same distance south-west of Seealan ka bustee. |
| Noor Shah B. M. . ... | $481 \cdot 85$ | ... | Stone B. M. is sunk by the road side to the east of it, opposite Noor Shah's Khangah. |
| Kasimka B. M. , ${ }^{\text {M }}$. | 492.41 | -•• | Stone B. M. is sunk near the road side about 300 yards north of Kasimka village. |
| Mukhdoom B. M. ... | $510 \cdot 53$ | *** | Stone B. M. is sunk on the road side about half a mile west of Mukhdoon village, and 300 yards south of a well of Sirdara Baloche. |
| Boonga Alum Shah B, M.... | 520.45 | -." | Stone B. M. is imbedded 100 yards south of the well of Golam Hussein at Boonga Alum Shah, which is about six miles soath-west of Bahawulgurh. |
| Akbar-da-boonga T. S. ... | 538.35 | $\cdots$ | Ground level markstone of a tower built at the junction of the Sutlej series, with the Jogi Tila meridional series, but not yet fixed by the principal triangulation. |
| Pir Khalia B, M. ... | 54873 | ** | Stone B. M. is imbedded in the northern slope of a mound called Paka Kot at Pir Khalis, and is distant 350 yards south-west of Yir Khalis Khangah, and about seven miles north-east of the town of Buhawulgurh. |

## ( 100 )

Bahawulpoor ; from Mackka to Fazilla.
Names of Stations.

## SECTION VIII.

Ferozpoor District; from Fazilka to Ferozpoor Cantonments.
The line of levels follows the main road from Bahawulpoor to the Station of Ferozpoor.

| Ferozpoor; from Frazilla to Ferozpoor. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Height above Mean Sea Levec. |  |  |
| Names of Stations, |  |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| Milestone at Fazilka ... | 585'32 | .." | Summit of milestone which is imbedded in masonry, and designated " 249 miles to Delhi." It is situated on the Ferozpoor road, just opposite to the hospital, and on the eastern side of the town of Fazilka, about a quarter of a mile northeast of the kacheri. |
| Fazilka B. M. ... | 587.94 | - | Stone B. M. is imbedded opposite the kacheri, and near the hospital at Fuzilka. |
| Bodlah Noor Shah B. M. ... | 586.20 | $\cdots$ | Stone B. M. is imbedded on the north-west side of the road near Bodlah Noor Shah, and south of old fort Jamal deen ka kote. |
| Mahamad Khan Vutoo B. M. | 588'76 | $\cdots$ | Stone B. M. is imbedded at Mahamad Khan Vutoo, which is about two miles south-west of the village of Vutoo. |
| Amira B. M. ... | $613 \cdot 51$ | ** | Stone B. M. is imbedded in a mound on the south side of the road in the centre of Amira village. |
| Lukha Dogur B. M. ... | 625'32 | ** | Stone B. M. is imbedded on the south side of the road about mid.distance between the wells of Lukha Dogur and Dudhia. |
| Naia Kila B. M. ... | 636.24 | ** | Stone B. M. is imbedded on the northern edge of the halting ground opposite Mumdot, and facing the south front of the "Naia Kila." |
| Ferozpoor Cantonment B. M. | 645-48 | ** | Stone B. M. is imbedded near the Sentry Box of the Quarter Guard of the old Horse Artillery lines. A small tank with masonry ghats lies a few yards to the west of the stone. The east end of the sick horse stables runs up abreast of the stone. |

## S.ECTION IX.

Ferozpoor to Ambala.
From the Bench Mark in the Cantonment of Ferozpoor, the levels proceed along the Grand Trunk Road to Ambala, viâ Loodiana. All the most permanent milestones by the road side were connected, and Bench Marks were imbedded, as usual, at distances of about 12 miles apart. The Daraoli and Tamalawala Towiers of the Gurhagarh Meridional Series were connected, trigonometrically, with the Bench Marks at Dugroo and Kalian.

## ( 104 )

Ferozpoor to Ambala.


Ferozpore to Ambala.


Ferozpore to Ambala.


Ferozpore to Ambala.


## ( 108 )

Ferozpore to Ambala.


## ( 109 )

Ferozpore to Ambala.


## SECTION X.

## Ambala to Dehra Doon vid Saharanpore.

The levels of this Section originate at Ambala Church. Following the main road from Ambala they cross the Western and Eastern Jumna Canals as well as the Jumna River itself. Bench Marks have been laid down at the canals and at other points along the road, such as Jagadri and Sirsawa, and also in the Saharanpore Church yard.

From Saharanpore the line, still following the road, crosses the Sewalik range by the Mohon Pass and descends into the Doon for a short distance and turning to the westward terminates at the east end of the Dehra Doon Base Line.
( 112 )
Ambala to Dehra Doon.

| Names of Stations. | Hetght above Mean Sea Levbl. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ambala Church ... | 901.61 | ... | Centre of western door-way. Surface of the upper step just outside the wooden door sill. |
| Malana ... | 919*40 | ** | Top of south-east boundary pillar of the encamping ground. |
| Malana B. M. ... | 914:16 | ... | Stone B. M. is imbedded in the south-east corner of the encamping ground, about 20 yards west of the pillar. |
| Tomb ... | 919.95 | ... | Top of a suttee about half a mile from the encamping ground. |
| Mahadeo's Mark .- | 916.43 | ... | Surface of plaster level. |
| Chapar ... | 922.71 | ... | Top of eouth-west pillar of the encamping gro und. |
| Chapar B. M. ... | $919 \cdot 26$ | ... | Stone B. M, is imbedded near the Thana. |
| Jagadri B. M. .-. | 923-52 | .. | Stone B. M. is imbedded at the chowky opposite the encamping ground. |
| Jagadri Temple ... | 924.65 | $\cdots$ | Surface of the floor in front of the porch of a way side temple, about half a mile from the encamping ground, and near the new Serai. |
| Madalpoor B. M. ... | 906.05 | -.* | Stone B. M. is imbedded near the bridge of that name, on the sonth side of the road, and west of the Western Jumna Canal. |
| Bikanpoor Well ... | 880.76 | ** | Upper surface of masonry of a well near the chowky. |
| Sirsawa B. M. ... | 896.45 | $\cdots$ | Stone B. M. is imbedded in front of the Serai door-way. |
| Eastern Jumna Canal B. M. | 907.25 | *.* | G. T. Sarvey stone B. M is imbedded near the bridge, east of the canal and north of the road. |
| Eastern Jumna Canal B. M. | $907 * 46$ | ..' | Surface of a perforated stone elab on the left bank of the canal fall. |



## SECTION XI.

Saharunpore to Allyghur vid Meerut.
The levels of this Section start from the Saharunpore Church, and proceeding along the high road to Meerut, connect en route Bench Marks left at Deoban, Moozufurnugur, and Kutowlee, at which latter place connection has been made with the Ganges Canal levels.

Two stone Bench Marks in the Meerut Churchyard and a Mark at the entrance of the building itself, afford data for future reference.

From Meerut to Allyghur the line of levels coincides with that of the Grand Trunk Road throughout, except where for a short distance it passes along the embankment of the East Indian Railway, with which connection has been made at various points. Bench Marks have been left at Boolundshuhr and elsewhere, and nearly all the milestones have been connected.

At Allyghur the levels close on a Bench Mark and paka well in the encamping ground.

## (. 116 )

Saharanpore to Allyghur.


## ( 117 .)

Saharanpore to Allyghur.


## ( 118 )

Saharanpore to Allyghur.


( 120 )
Saikaranpore to Allyghur.


Saharanpore to Allyghur.


## (122)

Sakaranpore to Allyghur.

| - Names of Stations. | Height above Mean Sea Leyel. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Khoorjah B. M. ... ... | 647•76 | ... | Stone B. M. is imbedded on the west side of the road opposite to the dâk bungalow, about 10 chaims north of the junction of the roads from Delhi and Meerut to Agra, |
| Mile. $52)$ |  |  |  |
|  | $648 \cdot 47$ |  |  |
|  | 652-43 |  |  |
|  | 648.40 |  |  |
| ¢ ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ | 645.86 | ... | Top of prast. |
|  | 643.87 |  |  |
|  | 639.24 |  |  |
| - Allahabad ... 831 \} | 63924 |  |  |
|  | 638.01 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 640.53 | ..' | Top of stone. |
| F Delhi $\quad . . .60\}$ |  |  |  |
| ral Allahabad ... 328 \} | 639.63 | $\cdots$ | Top of post. |
| 앵 $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}\text { Delhi } & \text { Allahabad } & . . . & 61 \\ \text { A27 }\end{array}\right\}$ | $643 \cdot 44$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Top of stone. |
| $\ddagger$ Allahabad ... 326 | 636.24 |  |  |
| ¢ $\quad\left[\begin{array}{llll}\text { Delhi } & \text { are } \\ \text { Allahabad } & . . . & 325\end{array}\right\}$ | 636.00 | ** | Top of post. |
| E. I. Railway B. M. ... | 628.98 | .." | Top of masonry pillar in the centre of the Railway embankment 2,000 feet north west of the Somna Station. |
| Somna B. M. $\quad . . \begin{array}{rr}\text {... } \\ & \\ & \\ & \text { Mile }\end{array}$ | 622-31 | ** | Stone B. M. is imbedded in the encamping ground near the paka well and close to the south-east boundary pillar. |
| Delhi ...e ... ${ }^{\text {post. }}$ 65 |  |  |  |
| Allahabad - ... | 632-19 | . ${ }^{\prime}$ | Top of post. |
| Mile stone |  |  |  |
| Delhi ... ... 66) |  |  |  |
| Allahabad ... ... 322 \} | 62631 | ... | Top of stone. |

## ( 123 )

Saharanpore to Allyghur.

| Names of Stations. |  | Hbight above Mban Sifa Level |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| E. I Railway, B. M. ... |  | 624.76 | $\cdots$ | A wooden peg in a masonry pillar in the centre of the embankment, 50 yards north of Kanowe Deota road level crossing. |
| E. I. Railway Pillar ... |  | 622.75 | ... | Top of kunkur-built pillar on the embankment. |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{cc} & \text { Mile. } \\ \text { Delhi } & \ldots . \\ 68\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |  |
|  | - Allahabad .... 320 | $624 \cdot 18$ | $\ldots$ | Top of stone (or post ?). |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{llll}\text { Delhi } \\ \text { Allahabad } & . . & . . & 69 \\ \text { ara }\end{array}\right\}$ | 624.17 | $\cdots$ | Surface of plinth or masonry blook. |
|  |  | 622.79 | ... | Top of post. |
|  |  | 621.34 |  |  |
|  | Delhi ${ }^{\text {D }}$... 72 | 622-45 | $\cdots$ | Top of stone. |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}\text { Allahabad } & \text {... } & 316 \\ \text { Delhi } & \text {.. } & 73 \\ \text { Ali }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |
|  | Allahabad Delhi I. I |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Dellai } \\ \text { Allahabad }\end{array}$... 314314$\}$ | 621.97 | ... | Top of post. |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Delhi } \\ \text { Allahabad } & . . & 75 \\ \text { ar }\end{array}$ | 617.58 | $\ldots$ | Top of stone. |
| Fi8 | Delhi ... 76 |  |  |  |
|  | Allahabad ... 312 | 612.58 | $\cdots$ | Top of post. |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}\text { Delhi } \\ \text { Allahabad } & \text {... } & 77 \\ \text { ald }\end{array}\right.$ | $610 \cdot 99$ | $\} \ldots$ |  |
| 8 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}\text { Delhi } \\ \text { Allahabad } & \text { … } & 78 \\ \text { Al0 }\end{array}\right\}$ | 613'50 |  | Top of stone. |
| Allyghur ... ... ... |  | 609889 | .. | Well in the encamping ground. A circle with the letters "B. M." cut on the outer edge of the surface of the masonry. |
| Allygh $^{\text {d }}$ | har ... ... ... | $610 \cdot 49$ | ... | A circle with the letters "G. T. S." cut on the inner circle of masonry of the same well on "the surface of the largest block " of yellow stone." |
| Allygh | har B. M. ... ... | 605•85 | $\cdots$ | Stone B. M. is imbedded on the north-east side of the road opposite the bardashtkhana of the encamping ground. |

## SECTION XII.

Allyghur to Sironj viá Dholepoor, Gwaiior, and Sipri.
From a Bench Mark, imbedded in the Allyghur encamping ground, to Agra Cantonment Church, the levels are carried along the high road by Sasni, Hatras, and Khandaoli, connecting in their course the Railway B. M. at Allyghar Engine-house, and the platform of the Goods Station at the Agra terminas.

From Agra the levels proceed along the Bombay road, crossing the Chambal where the road approaches are being excavated, connecting Colonel Sanders' Monument at Maharajpoor, and fixing a Bench Mark imbedded at the base of the old Residency Flag Staff in Gwalior.

Passing through the Lashkar or new City of Gwalior, the levels again strike the great road, and ascend the plateau of Central India, proceeding viâ Mohona, Sipri Cantonment, and Kolarus to Badurwas ; whence they are carried to the sonth-west limit of the base line measured in the Sironj Valley, by way of Naia Serai, Shadaora, Kacknar Serai, and -Surental, the last a principal Station of the Great Arc Series.

## ( 126 )

Allyghur to Sironj.

( 127 )
Allyghur to Sironj.


Allyghur to Sironj.

| Names of Stations. | Hergit above Mear Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Agra B. M. ... ... | 551.04 | ... | Stone B. M. imbedded near the north edge of a well in the south-east corner of the Church compound. |
|  | 546.68 | ... | Stone B. M. imbedded on the east side of the road, near the 8th milestone from Agra, about 800 yards south of the Mulpoor Thana. |
|  | 549•70 | $\cdots$ | Stone B. M. imbedded about 800 yards south-south-east of the village of that name, and about 50 yards to the west of the road. |
|  | 558.70 | $\cdots$ | Stone B. M. imbedded on the east side of the road, opposite the road chowky of that name, about three miles. north of Munia Dâk Bungalow. |
| $\bigcirc\left[\begin{array}{ll}\text { For B. } \\ \text { Dholepoor } & \text { Territory }\end{array}\right.$ | 587.19 | $\cdots$ | Stone B. M. imbedded on the west side of a mound through which the roadway has been cut, about four miles north of Dholepoor. A chowky and small road bungalow stand on the east side of the mound. |
| Dholepoor H. S. <br> Lat. $26^{\circ} 39^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$. <br> (Of the Great Arc Series.) <br> Dholepoor Territory. | 939.08 | ... | Upper Markstone.-"This station is situa- <br> "t ted on the eastern flank of the same <br> "range of hills with Gurja Station, <br> " known by the name of Kalapahar, <br> " which runs east and west along the <br> " northeru bank of the Chambal River, <br> " and terminates in low ridges and iso- <br> " lated flats from two and a half to five <br> "poor. The station will be found on a <br> "conspicuous swell of this mass of hills, <br> "about five miles to the south-west of <br> " the town of Dholepoor, about four miles <br> "south of the Cantonment of the Dhole- <br> "of the River Chambal." |


| $(129)$ <br> Allyghur to Sironj． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Names of Stations． |  | Height above Mray Ska Lbyeln |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations． |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Chambal B．M． Dholepoor Territory． | 397－90 | －＊ | Highest point of a low rock on the left bank of the river，near the cause－way leading down the bank to the water＇s edge．This point is about 2 feet above the winter level of the Chambal river， and was left for the service of the Agra and Bombay road． |
|  | Chola Serai B．M．．．． Sindhia＇s Territory． | 566.81 | ＊＊ | Stone B．M．imbedded about 50 feet east of the road，where it turns and descends to the Chambal．Chola Serai lies about a mile further soathwards． |
|  | Jora B．M． <br> Sindhia＇s Territory． | $573 \cdot 45$ | ．．． | Stone B．M．imbedded about 50 feet to the west of a Peepul tree under which stands the Peepulwali Chowky in the lands of Jora village． |
|  | Colonel Eanders＇Mo nument． | 581：30 | ＊＊＊ | Surface of the east and upper corner of the pediment of a monument erected at Maharajpoor in memory of Colonel San－ ders，Bengal Engineers． |
|  | Noorabad B．M．．．． Sindhia＇s Territory． | 587－91 | ＊＊ | Stone B．M．imbedded on the west side of the road in front of the bungalow． |
| Gwalior Residency B．M． Sindhis＇s Territory． |  | 680－81 | ＊＊ | Stone B．M．imbedded close to and south of the masonry circle supporting the Flag－ staff at Gwalior old Residency，about four miles north of the town． |
|  | Gokulpoor B．M．．．． Sindhia＇s Territory． | 814．36 | ．．． | Stone B．M．imbedded on a knoll to the east of the road，about 130 yards north－ north－eastof the small village of that name， which lies on the other side of the road． |
|  | Bela ki baoli Bridge | 888－96 | ．－． | Floor of the centre opening of seven，in． the parapet on the east side． |
|  | Paniar B．M． Sindhia＇s Territory． | 947．83 | ＊＊ | Stone B．M．imbedded on a small mound 50 yards east of the road in front of Thakoor Fatteh Singh＇s garden． |
|  | Ghati D. B. . ... | 1，135．66 | ．．． | Surface of foundation plinth outside and below the triple pillar at the south－east corner of the verandah． |
|  | Sirsawa B．M． Sindhia＇s Territory． | 1，112•33 | ＊－ | Stone B．M．imbedded 20 yards east of the road，and 90 east of a small bungalow near the village． |

# ( 130 ) <br> Allyghur to Sironj. 

| Names of Stations, |  | Hright above Mrat Sea Levre. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FSannk Bridge | 1,096.57 | ... | Surface of the north-east corner of the coping at the end of the parapet, of the northern of two bridges over the Sannk water-course. |
|  | Deyrar B. M. Sindhia's Territory. | 1,080-35 | ... | Stone B. M. imbedded on the west side of the road, 160 yards north-west of a dak chowky which lies a mile and a half south-east by east of the large village of Seysari. |
|  | Mohonia D. B. ... | 1,01971 | ... | The '3rd step of the north flight, leading into the verandah of the bongalow. |
|  | Mohonia Bridge ... | 1,016-58 | ... | Surface of the abutment at its jnnetion with the extrados of the sonthernmost arch on the west side. |
|  | Bhangurb B. M. .. Sindhia's Territory. | 1,109.58 | ... | Stone B. M. imbedded 100 yards west of the road; about midway between the Bhangarh and Bhainswara chowkies. |
|  | Gbaraghat B. M. ... Sindhia's Territory. | 1,143 23 | *• | Stone B. M. imbedded on a knoll just outside the hedge surrounding the dâk bangalow, and to the north of it. |
|  | Satambara B. M. ... Sindhia's Territory. | 1,33777 | -• | Stone B. M. imbedded on high ground abont 150 yards west of the road. The village lies about half a mile to the northeast. |
|  | Memoni Bridge ... | 1,309-41 | .- | Floor of the centre opening of seven, in the western parapet, or level of the bridge floor over the key-stone of the central arch. |
|  | Chota Nohrie Bridge | 1,512-96 | ... | Western pier head 3rd of 4 from north to south. Aboat 4 miles from Sipri. |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \text { Sipri B. M. M. } & . . \\ \text { Sindhia's Territory. } \end{array}\right.$ | 1,515.54 | ... | Stone B. M. imbedded in the north-east corner of the dâk bugalow compound, a few yards off the road. |

## ( 131 )

Allyghur to Sironj.

| Names of Stations |  | Height above Mran Sea Leviak |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $f^{\text {Seybai Bridge }}$... | 1,464.26 | -* | Weatern pier head 6th of 10 from north to sointh. |
|  | Kolarus B. M. Sindhia's Territory. | 1,518.50 | ** | Stone B. M. imbedded near the Makhoond Imli Chowky, on a ridge 2 miles north of Kolarus town. |
|  | $\{$ Kolarus Well ... | 1,449-42 | -** | Inner edge of the 6th step below the top of the eastern stairs This is a fine stone well on the east side of the road, about 200 yards north of the mullah. |
|  | Lakwass B. M. ... Sindhia's Territory. | 1,501 50 | -•• | Stone B. M. imbedded about 150 yards west of the road, on a ridge to the north of the village. |
|  | Lakwasa Bridge . . | 1,461-26 | -. | Beading over the key-stone on the east side of the first bridge soath of the village. |
|  | Badurwas B. M. ... ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { Badurwas B. } \\ & \text { Sindhia's Territory: }\end{aligned}$ | 1,492.25 | ... | Stone B. M. imbedded about 200 yards north of the dâk bungalow. |
| On the road from Badurwas to Sironj. | 「Doongastra B. M. ... Sindhia's Territory. | 1,541 13 | ... | Stone B. M. imbedded in that portion of the lands of Doongasra, known as Doondi Imli, one mile west-south-west of that village. |
|  | Miapoor B. M. ... Sindhia's Territory. | 1,597.80 | -- | Stone B. M. imbedded by the way side about half a mile south-west of the hamlet of that name, and 5iz miles north. of Shadaora |
|  | Kakarwa B. M. ... Sindhia's Territory. | 1,736*42 | ** | Stone B. M. imbedded on a ridge about a mile south-sonth-east of the hamlet and half a mile north-east of an old tank called "Nakatalao," from which the ridge takes its namey and $6 \frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kuchnar Serai. |
|  | Mohasa B. M. ... Sindhis's Territory. | 1,739•47 | *- | Stone B. M. imbedded about 30 yards northwest of the hamlet of that name, in the Jagir of Inami Sahib of Aroon, 5 miles north of Mogal Serai. This mark is covered with a cairn of stones. |

## ( 132 )

Allyghur to Sironj.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mran Sea Levtel. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Surental H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 21^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime \prime}$. <br> (Of the Great Arc Series.) <br> Tonk Territory. | 1,802:19 | .. | Upper Markstone -Is on an extensive range of flat hills running north and south, and apparently connected with that of Kalianpur. The station is on the highest swell and derives its name from the village of surental, which lies about 2 miles to the north-north-east. Bemakheri to the sonth-west is distant about $1 \frac{1}{s}$ miles, and Sorokho to the south-south-west about 2 miles. |
| S. W. End Sironj <br> Base Line <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 4^{\prime} 47^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 47^{\circ} 56^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Tonk Territory. | 1,531 36 | $\cdots$ | Opper Markstone.-This is one of the limits of the base line measured by Col. Everest in 1837-38. It is situated in the cultivated lands of Parsora village, Pergunnah Sironj. The village of Rusali lies to the north-north-west 3.5 miles, Eklaod and Kachpura north-east 3 miles, Baniadhana and Ekodia southeast 1.3 miles, Bamankheri north-west 1.2 miles, and Parsora west 1.1 mile. |

## SECTION XIII.

## Great Arc Meridional Triangulation.

This triangulation comprises the Northern Section of the Meridional Arc measured by Colonel Everest.

The leveling operations have formed a connexion with the East end Dehra Doon base line, the South end Sironj base line, and the trigonometrical stations of Begarazpar, Boolandshuhr, Dholepoor, and Surental; the herein given heights of these stations are the leveled values, to which all other heights are referred, the intermediate errors of the vertical triangulation being corrected by proportion,
( 134 )
Great Arc Meridional Triangulation, from Sironj to Dehra.

| Names of Stations. | Hetert above Mban Sea Ligyel. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| S. W. End Base <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 4^{\prime} 47^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 43^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Tonk Territory. | 1,531 36 | ... | Upper Markstone.-This point denotes the south-west extremity of the Base Line measured in the Pergunnah of Sironj in 1837-38, and lies in the cultivated land of Parors village. The village of Rusali lies to north-north-west 3.5 miles, Eklaod and Kachpura to the north-east 3 miles, Bania-dhana and Ekodia to the south-east 1.3 miles, Baman-kheri to the north-west 1.2 miles, and Parsora to the west $1: 1$ mile. |
| Surental H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 21^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Lang. $77^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Bironj District. | 1,802 19 | ... | UPper Markstove.-Is on an extensiva range of flat hills running north and south, and apparently connected with that of Kalianpoor. The station is on the highest swall of the hill, and derives its name from the village of Surental, which lies about 2 miles to the north-north-east, Bemakheri to the south-west, about $1 \frac{1}{4}$ miles, and Sorokho to the south-south-west about 2 miles. |
| N. E. End Base Lat. $24^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 54^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $77^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$ Tonk Territory | $\cdots$ | 1,481.0 | Upper Markstone.-This station defines the north-east extremity of the Base Line measured in 1837-38 in the Pergannah of Sironj. It is situated in the cultivated lands of the village of Rajpur, which is distant from the station 0.7 mile to the west. The village of Tal Barodia lies 1.5 miles to the north-east, Thanarpoor andBinchakheri to the east-south -east, $1 \cdot 2$ miles, and Sialpur to the south 1/7 miles. |
| Kamakera H. s. <br> Lat. $23^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 46^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Tonk Territory | $\cdots$ | 1,780.1 | Upper Markstone.-The station in which this mark is placed will be found on the eastern extremity of the elevated lands lying about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to the east of Kamkhera and about 2 miles to the south of Ladhora, north of Kua about 2 miles, and north-west of Imlani 2 miles. |

## ( 135 )

Great Arc Meridional Triangulation, from Sironj to Dehra.

| Names of Stations. | Hetaht above Mrare Sea Level |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bbaorasa H. B. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $78^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Awalior Territory, | -." | 1,387•3 | Opper Mfarkstone.-Is on -a low ridge of sandstone, and is a place well known in the neighbourhood as having been the site of an asicient city, but which is now a complete heap of ruins; the east part of the hill, however, though very poorly inhabited, still retains the name. There are several small villages in the vicinity of this station. Bherkheri to the north-west about 2 miles, Kirin to the north-east about 2 miles, Salitra to the south-south-west about 2 miles, and Sarkandi to the west about 2 miles. |
| Kalianpoor H. 8. Observa tory. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. <br> 8ironj District. | ... | 1,765•1 | Upper Markstone.-This point is within the observatory built for taking celestial observations. |
| Pardho H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 18^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 41^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Gwalior Territory | .-. | 1,762.9 | Upper Markstone-This station is on a range of flat hills lying about 2 miles north of the village of that name, and about 2 miles north of Sungai, and apparently on the same ridge on which Kalianpur and Surantal are situsted. |
| Handiaparo H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 25^{\prime} 59^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. 78 ${ }^{\circ} 2^{\prime} 32^{\prime \prime}$ 。 Gwalior Territory. | *- | 1,663-3 | This station is on a long range of flat hille or table lands ranning north and sonthand connected with the high lands of Pardho and Surantal in a south-westerly dinection, and with the Chenderi flats in a north-easterly direction. There are several villages around this hill, viz., Jaklon and Nandenkhera to the east about 2 miles, Bherkheri to the southeast about 3 miles, Jaroli to the south south-east about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, Harokheri sonth about 3 miles, Thamasa and Khar to the weat about 2 miles, and Bhansakhera to the north-north-west about 3 miles. |

## ( 136 )

Great Arc Meridional Triangulation, from Sironj to Dehra.

| Names of Stations. | HEIGET Above Mean Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptious of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Deadheri H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 18^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Gwalior Territory. | ... | 1,867-2 | Upper Markstone.-Ts on a low detached hill about 4 miles north-east of the town of Shadsora and about $6 \frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the large village and Fort of Puchar. The village from which the station takes its name is on the eastern brow, and well known in the neighbourhood as being the resi- dence of a Mohant and a horde of Eaniasis. There are several large tamarind trees on the top of this hill. The south-west of the Mohant's building. |
| Hatiapahar S . <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 47^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Gwalior Territory. | ... | 1,788.6 | $U_{p p e r}$ Markstone.-This station is on a commanding eminence, which rises above the high lands or ridge of fat hills lying about 2 miles south-west of Isagarh. The village of Piproda lies to the north about 2 miles, Jamdela to the southeast about 3 miles, Amjera to the south about 2 miles, and Dhakoni, a large village to the south-west,about5 miles. |
| Pahargurh H. S. Lat. $24^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 14 \prime^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Gwalior Territory. | ... | 1,641 3 | Upper Markstone.-This station is on the highest point of a flat sandstone ridge to the north-west of the village of Barodia about a mile, south-west of Piront of Mangrora The station derives its name from a ruined village at the southeast extremity of this flat. |
| Bherkheri H. s. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 37^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 28^{\prime} 57^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Gwalior Territory. | $\cdots$ | 1,711 3 | Upper Markstone.-This station is on the highest point of a low mass of hills about 3 miles south-west of the village of Chandona and about 4 miles south of the Fortress of Bijrawan, and derives its name from a ruined village about one mile south-east of the station. |

Great Are Meridional Triangulation, from Sironj to Dehre.


Great Arc Meridional Triangulation, from Sironj to Dehra.

( 139 )
Great Arc Meridional Triangulation, from Sironj to Dehra.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Names of Stations.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Height above Mraf Ska Lervbl.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Remarks and Descriptions of Stations.} \\
\hline \&  \&  \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Chilwani H. S. \\
Lat. \(25^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 57^{\prime \prime}\). \\
Long. \(77^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}\). Gwalior Territory.
\end{tabular} \& ..

. \& 1,353.0 \& Upper Markstone.-Is on the highest point of an extensive ridge of flat land, having the village from which it derives its name about three quarters of a mile to the north, and Dongarpur about a mile to the south. Water is here very scarce, there being only a small well and nala about a mile to the north-west of the station. <br>

\hline | Juktipura H. S. |
| :--- |
| Lat. $26^{\circ} 12^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$. |
| Long. $77^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 46^{\prime \prime}$. Gwalior Territory. | \& $\cdots$ \& 1,184.7 \& $U_{\text {pper Markstone.-This station is on the }}$ eastern extremity of a range of flat hills running north-east and south-west; known by the name of the Sabalgarh range. The small village of Juktipara, after which the station is named, is to the west about a mile. The fortress and town of Sabalgarh is to the north-north-west about six miles; Jelalpur is to the south-east about a mile ; and Tailori is to the south-west about a mile. The ascent to the summit is on the eastern side, where a road has been partially cut. <br>


\hline | Pagaro H. S. |
| :--- |
| Lat. $26^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$, |
| Long. $77^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}$. Gwalior Territory. | \& -** \& 1,122•1 \& Upper Markstone.-Is on the highest point of a cluster of bluff peaks; on the wertern brow of that selected lies the small village of Pagaro, from which the station is named. There is a high temple adjoining the platform on the north-north-eastern side, dedicated to Koradeo; the village of Doraro is about a mile to the north-west, Basai is about three miles to the south-west. The ascent is on the south-western side, rugged and steep, and not traced in the usual manner. <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

## ( 140 )

Great Arc Meridional Triangulation, from Sironj to Dehra.

| Names of Stations. | Hetert above Mean Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptious of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Gurjapahar S. <br> Lat. $26^{\circ} 21^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 35^{\prime} 37^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Dholepoor District. | $\cdots$ | 1,170 8 | Upper MLarkstone.-Situated on an exten. sive range of hills running east and west, which overhangs the Chambal. The small village of Gurja or Sona Gurja, from which the station is named, is distant about three-quarters of a mile north. The villages of Sewar and Pali, immediately on the north bank, lie about three and a half miles south-east of the station; to the west it has the villages of Madurpur, Bejole, Barwai, in the Karoli district. A road has been cut from the village of Guraj to the station. |
| Dholepoor H. S. <br> Lat. $26^{\circ} 39^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Dholepoor Territory. | 939.08 | $\cdots$ | Upper Markstone.-This station is situated on the eastern flank of the same range of hills with Gurja station, known by the name of Kalapahar, which runs east and west along the northern bank of the Chambal river, and terminates in low ridges and isolated flats from two and a half to five miles north-west of the town of Dholepoor. The station will be found on a conspicuous swell of this mass of hills about five miles to the south-west of the town of Dholepoor, about four miles south of the cantonment of the Dholepoor Rana, and about three miles north of the river Chambal. |
| Nindhar H S. <br> Lat. $26^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 57^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Karoli Territory. | ... | 1,344.6 | Upper Markstone.-Situated upon the summit of a high isolated hill of sandstone. The village lies at the north foot of the hill. The river Chambal flows about three miles south, and a lofty range of sandstone passes about six miles to the north, stretching north-east and southwest as far as the eye can reach. Nindhar station is on a detached part of this range; the country round is bleak and barren and much intersected by ravines, which feature is common to all the land bordering on the Chambal. The fort of Mandrel, on the banks of the Chambal, bears three and a quarter miles southwest. |

( 141 )
Great Arc Meridional Iriangulation, from Sironj to Dehra.

| - Names of Stations | Hright above Mean Ska Lievil. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Machi H. S. <br> Lat. $26^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 27^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 5^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Karoli Territory. | ... | 1,297.0 | Upper Markstone.-This station is upon a low sandstone ridge forming the north boundary of the Karoli valley. The hill is easy of ascent on the north, but on the south it is precipitous. The country on all sides is bleak and barren, and much intersected with ravines. The town of Karoli lies about eight miles to the south-east of the station. |
| Dimdimma H. S. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$. Long $77^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime}$. Bhartpur Territory. | - | 1,2145 | Upper Markstone.-Is on a high range of sandstone which terminates about two and a half miles to the east, where at the foot of the hill is situated the town of Beana. The hill fort of Indragarh is on an outlying portion of the range about two miles south. The little village of Dimdimma is north about two miles and in the plains. |
| Usira H. S. <br> Lat. $26^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} \mathbf{4 0 ^ { \prime }} \mathbf{2 0 ^ { \prime \prime }}$. <br> Agra District. | ... | $809 \cdot 8$ | Upper Markstone.-Situated on a shelving range of rocky hills running north-east and south-west. There are several villages to the north and south sides of this range; on the former lies the village of Khand, about two miles north-north east, Kheri about a mile north-northwest, and Samli about two miles northwest. On the latter lie the village of Usira, close under the station and in a westerly direction, Nagla about a mile to the south, and Pipret about a mile to - the south-east. |
| Madhoni H. S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 28^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$. . <br> Bhartpur Territory. | ** | $713 \cdot 7$ | Upper Markstone.-This station is situsted on a ridge of gandstone rock four and a quarter miles north-west of the celebrated fortress of Bhartpur. The nearest vil lage is Madhoni. |
| Alipur H. S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Bhartpar Territory. | -•• | 1,350.7 | Upper Markstone.-Has its situation on a high mass of sandstone, known in the locality by the name of Kalapahar. The village of Alipar is at the foot of the hill which has a Hindu temple on the top, forming a very remarkable object when seen from any distance. |

(142)

Great Arc Meridional Triangulation from Sironj to Dehra.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mban Sba Letbla |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Rasia H.S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 26^{\prime} 18^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long $77^{\circ} 12^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Bhartpur Territory. | ... | 1,059.2 | Upper Markstone.-Stands on a spine of quartz rock abont 500 feet high, which rises abruptly in the midst of a vast plain highly cultivated. On the top of the hill is a small Hindo temple, a few yards west of the station. The village of the same name is at the sonth-west foot of the hill; Kumber, distant 15 miles in a soath-east direction, and the fortress of Dig 9.8 miles east-north-east. |
| Ladpar H. 8 . <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Long. $76^{\circ} 51^{\prime} 24^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Alwar Territory. | -• | 134*89 | Opper Markstone.-Is on a peak of re markable ontline, the ascent to which is very abrupt. The station is named after a village at the northern foot of the village. The hill fortress of Alwar is 14.656 miles north-west, Ramgarh fort 5.1 miles north, and Laswari 7.5 milea north-east. |
| Chapra H. S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Gurgaon Territory. | ... | 1,220•3 | Upper Markstone.-Stands on a range of hills forming the eastern boundary of the village of Ferozpoor. ' The village of Chapra is about a mile south-east, in which direction the ascent to the hill is very steep, but from the village of Gato, one mile north of the station, it is more gradual. The town and fort of Ferozpoor lie about foor miles in a northwest direction. |
| Manpoor H. S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 24^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$. Mattra Territory. | ... | 827.8 | Opper Markstone.-Sitnated on a low sandstone range of hills near the celebrated temples of Barsana and Nandgaon, the former of which lies to the north-east of the station 1.3 miles, and the latter north-east 5.4 miles. |
| Aring S . <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 29^{\prime \prime \prime}$. <br> Long $77^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$ 。 <br> Muttra District. | ... | $670 \cdot 5$ | Upper Markstone.-This station is on the vaulted roof of an old castellated building.situated within a mud redoubt, 32 feet high above the surface of the 'mound, which is itself about 25 feet higher than the surrounding conntry. The village of Aring lies close south to tho station, Ral to the north-east 5.5 miles, and Govardhan about four miles west-south-west. |

( 143 )
Great Arc Meridional Triangulation from Sironj to Dekra.

| Namea of Stations. | Hbiget abovit Mran Sba Leverl. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deduced Trigono- } \\ & \text { metrically. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Nos. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 50^{\circ} 54^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long $77^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Mntira District. | $\cdots$ | 7098 | Upper Markstone.-Is sitnated within a mad redoubt bordering on the low lands of the Jumna. The village of Dhanota is to the north-west of the station eight miles, Mitholi north 6.9 miles, and Mubarakpur to the north-west (or one mile and three quarters.) |
| Pahera $S$. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 19^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}$. Gurgan District. | $\cdots$ | 7508 | Upper Markstowe.-Stands' on a very low sandstone rock cropping out of the plains. The vilinge of Ghapab is to the south-west of the station $1 \cdot 1$ miles, and Atin west-south-west three miles. |
| Meoli H. 8. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} \quad 3^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $76^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 25^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Gurgaon District. | $\cdots$ | 1,347.2 | Upper Markstone.-This station is on a hill having the village of Bai at the foot, bat is named after a village about two miles east from the foot of the range. The ascent from Bai is very abrupt and precipitous. To the north of the station about a mile are several domed buildings, belonging to the neighbouring village of Indor, having a fort about half a mile to the north-west. |
| Chandaos T. ${ }^{-}$ <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 5^{\prime \prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 54^{\prime} \quad 7^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Koel District. | ... | $699 \cdot 3$ | Upper Markstone.-Is on a high bank of accumulated sand about 400 yards from the village of that name. The village of Umri lies to the south-west of the station 5.9 miles, and Elampur northwest 2.4 miles. |
| Karol T. 8. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 10^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 35^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Boolandshuhr District. | ** | $733 \cdot 7$ | Upper Markstome.-Stands on the mound of a ruined redoubt on the high east bank of the Jumna, which flows within a quarter of a mile of it; it is situated in the village of the same name; Jewar lies to the sonth-south-west of the station 8.2 miles, Begamabad to the north 0.9 miles, Dianatpur to the north-east 1.4 miles, and Chandat to the south-west 69 miles. |

Oreat Arc Meridional Triangulation from Sironj to Dehra.

| Names of Stations, | HEIGHT ABOVE Mean Sea Level |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Deri H. S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 24^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 144^{\prime} 46^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Delhi District. | ... | 1,050*6 | Upper. Markstone.-This station is sitaated on an extensive flat of sandstone. The small village of Deri is about two miles distant to the north, but there is a Ghosain's math and tank one mile west. The circumadjacent land is stony, bleak and barren. The Kutab lies north-northwest distant $7 \cdot 9$ miles. |
| Boolandshulir T. S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 24^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Boolandshuhr District. | $741 \cdot 15$ | ... | Opper Marlstone.-Fourteen feet above ground level markstone. Is on the vaulted roof of an old mosque upon the highest part of an elerated mound within the city of the same name. |
| Bostan T. S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Boolandshuhr District. | $\cdots$ | $758 \cdot 1$ | Upper Markstone.-Stands on the high bank which bounds the bed of the Jumna to the east. To the north-west of the station is the village of Garabpar, distant about 3.9 miles, and Dadri northeast 3.5 miles. |
| Pir Ghyb S . <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 19^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Delhi District. | ... | $832 \cdot 5$ | Upper Marlestone.-Is on the southern dome of a small darga of a Mahomedan Saint of that name standing on a ridge of sandstone which runs north-east and sonth-west between the cantonments and city of Delhi; Delhi cantonment flagstaff lies north-east 0.8 mile, the Jumma Musjid south-east 2•1, and the Kutab Minar south-south-east $10 \cdot 6$ miles. |
| Dateri S . <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Leng. $77^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 24^{\prime \prime}$. Meerat District. | ... | 767.0 | Opper Markstone.-This station is situated about half a mile south-east of the village of that name; 4.6 miles south-east of Kalchina, 5.8 miles north-east of Nal, and about 1.5 miles north-northwest of Pilkna. |
| Dholri T. S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Meerut District. | ... | $780 \cdot 8$ | Opper Markstome.-Situated on slightly elevated ground near the village of the same name. |

Great Arc Meridional Triangulation, from Sironj to Dehra.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mban Sea Ligyel. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deduced Trigono- } \\ & \text { metrically. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Eaini T. S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 22^{\prime \prime}$ 。 <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 49^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Meerut District. | -.* | 831.6 | Oppor Markstone.-This station is fixed on a very high mound of mad and broken bricks, probably the remnants of a ruined redoubt, in the midst of the village of that name, and 5.4 miles north-east of Meerat. |
| Saroli T. S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 9^{\prime \prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Meerut District. | ."- | 8198 | Upper Markstone.-Situated $5 \cdot 9$ miles north-west of Sirdhana, south-southwest of the village of Chur 1.5, north-north-east of Groatka 0.7, east of Parsi village 1.6 miles. |
| Sheopuri T. B. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 19^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. 78 $1^{\prime}$ 59". <br> 8sharanpore District. | - | 870-7 | Upper Mfarkstone.-Is on an elevated earthen mound on the high bank which bounds the bed of the Ganges to the western side, apparently the site of a ruined fort. The village of sheopuri lies to the west about half a mile from the station and Mirapur south-west about three miles. |
| Begarazpur T. S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 22^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 29^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Moozafurnugar District. | 86594 | ... | Upper Markstone.-Fifty feet above ground level markstone. Stands on the summit of one of the sand mounds so common in the Doab, and is close to the high road leading from Meerut to Moozafarnagar, being about six and a half miles from the latter place. The village of Begarazpur lies to the north-west of the atation 0.9 mile, Jaroda to the north-north-west 1.8 miles, and Mansurpur to the east 2.8 miles. |
| Godhna T. S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 19^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Saharanpore District. | .. | $900 \cdot 9$ | Upper Markstone.-Is on the high bank which bounds the bed of the Ganges on the west side. The village of Godhna is about a quarter mile to the west of the station, Kajikapur west about four miles, and Thugalpur south about one mile and a quarter. |
| Dahera T. S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 39^{\prime} 23^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Moozafurnugur District. | ... | $898 \cdot 1$ | Upper Markstone.-This station is situated in the village of the same name, 1.5 miles south-east of the village of Rankands, 0.5 mile south-west of Kasoli, and 0.9 mile north north-east of Jakwala. |

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Great Arc Meridional Triangulation, from Sironj to Dehra.

| Names of Stations. | Height above, Mean Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Kaliana Observatory. Lat. $29^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $77^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. Moozufurnugur District. | ... | 827.5 | Upper Markstone.-This station is fixed within the observatory erected for the purpose of taking celestial observations. The village of Kacholi' is to the north-north-east $0-8$ mile, Kasari to the north-north-west 1.8 miles, and Seid Nagla to north-west 0.7 mile. |
| Nojil T. S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Saharanpore District. | $\cdots$ | 929.4 | Opper Markstone.-Lies 0.4 mile to the south of the village of that name, one mile sonth of Punder, and one mile south-west of Barapur. |
| Dhoiwala H. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 7^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $78^{\circ} 4^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Dehra Doon District. | ... | 2,948.8 | Upper Markstone.-This station is on the middle ridge of the Chati range, which bounds the Doon to the sonth. The village of Dhoiwala, from which the station is named, is the nearest inhabited spot, being about seven miles distant; Bulawala, a deserted village, is about five miles from the station. |
| Amsot H. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 22^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 42^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Debra Doon District. | $\cdots$ | 3,139•8 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated on the highest point of the same range as Dhoiwala. Timli is the nearest village, being about three miles to the north-east. |
| Banog H. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 28^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $78^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 23^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Dehra Doon District. | ... | 7,432 8 | Upper Markstone.-Is on a detached peak of the lower range of the Himalaya mountains, about a mile to the north of the range, whereon Masuri, Hatipaon, \&c., are situated. |
| West End Base. Lat. $30^{\circ} 19^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $77^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime}$. Dehra Doon District. | $\cdots$ | 1,771.5 | Upper Markstone.-This station is about two miles to the east of the small village of Sherpur, and about one mile sonth from the Asan river, on the sloping land where the Ghati range falls into the valley. |
| East End Base. Lat. $30^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $78^{\circ} \quad 0^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$. Dehra Doon District. | 1,957•65 | .. | Upper Markstone.-Is on one of the spurs of the Ghati range. The Asan river winds round the foot of this spur, and one branch of it rises in a ravine about 100 yards to the westward. The nearest village is Mohobawala about a mile to the eastward. |

## SECTION XIV.

## North-west Himalayan Triangulation.

This Series of Triangles is carried over the lower ranges of the Himalayas, between Dehra Doon and Peshawur. The Leveling Operations have fixed the heights of the Base lines at Dehra and in the Chuch Valley, but no other stations have been connected; consequently the intermediate error generated in the vertical triangulation has been dispersed throughout the Series, by proportion.

North-west Himalayas, between Dehra Doon and Peshawur.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mean Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Dhoiwala H.s. | ... | 2,948•8 |  |
| Amsot "، | ... | 3,139•8 | \} Vide page 146. |
| Banog " | ... | 7,432.8 |  |
| Juin H. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Sirmoor District. | $\cdots$ | 8,492.9 | Upper Markstone.-This point is on the highest peak of a ridge bearing the same name. A road was cut from Shio, at the junction of the Jalar and Geri, to the station. The pillar is built on a small mound, and is of the usual construction. |
| Rampoor H. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 23^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Ambala District. | ... | 2,171•3 | Upper Markstone.-This station is situated on the lower range of hills north of a small village after which it is named. A road was cut from the village to ascend the hill. The station is marked by the usual pillar and platform. |
| Dadu H. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 25^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Sirmoor_District. | ... | 5,030 1 | Opper Markstone.--Is situated on the highest point of the ridge four miles north of Nahan, whence there is a high road to Bagtiala, passing half a mile east of the station. |
| Shi H. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 51^{\prime} 57^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 26^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Sirmoor District. | $\cdots$ | 9,716•9 | Upper Markstone.-This station is on a low spur running westerly from the Chur Mountain. |
| Chitan S . <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 28^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} \quad 3^{\prime} 59^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Ambala District. | $\ldots$ | 1,037.7 | Upper Marlstone.-This station is situated in a field on the south side of the road leading from Shazadpoor towards Ropar, and about a quarter of a mile from a subordinate village of the same name. |
| Kasaoli H. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $77^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Pattiala Territory. | ... | 6,322.0 | Upper Markstone.-This station is situated on the highest peak in the centre of the Kasaoli Cantonment. |

North-west Himalayas, between Dehra Doon and Peshawur.

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North-west Himalayas, between Dehra Doon and Peshawur.


North-west Himalayas, between Dehra Doon and Peshawur.

| Names of Stations. |  | Hright above Mean Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deduced Trigono- } \\ \text { metrically. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Hiu F. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 12^{\prime} 31^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $76^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Jalunder District. |  | $\cdots$ | $886 \cdot 7$ | Upper Markstone.-The village in which this station is situated is on elevated ground, and the pillar marking the station is at the north-east angle. Bangai, the capital of a pergunnah in the district of Jalunder bears south-east from the station and is distant about one and a half miles. |
| Mangi H. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 35^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $76^{\circ} 4^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Hoshiarpur District. |  | ... | 1,869.6 | Upper Markstone.-This station is situated on the range of sand hills 12 miles east of Hoshiarpur, whence there is a narrow road practicable for horses, leading to Mangi and thence to Dada, which ascends by a deep ravine or watercourse and crosses the hills towards Amb, on a peak on the south side of the ravine and about one mile west of the principal ridge. |
| Tipri H. B . <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 29^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $76^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 41^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Kangra District. |  | ... | 3,340 7 | Upper Markstone.-About two miles north of the temple of Chintpurni, this station is placed on the highest point of the ridge of hills bounding the Soan to the eastward. The station is marked by the usual pillar and platform, and is about one mile south of the village of the same name. |
| Gumber H. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 18^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $76^{\circ} 20^{\prime} 24^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Kangra District. |  | ... | 3,720'6 | Upper Markstone.-This station is on the most remarkable peak at the north end of the Jwala-mukhi range, above the village of Gumber, on the high road from Jwala-mukhi to Kangra. From the village there is a rough circuitous path which ascends the mountain. The Revenue Survey Station called Habraol is on this peak, and it forms with Solasinghi an angle to the right of $25^{\circ} 16^{\prime}$, and is distant 63.8 feet. |
| Koti H. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long $75^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Hoshiarpur District. | .. | .* | 2,186-4 | Upper Mifarkstone.-Is situated at the head of a ravixe, about 10 miles south-east of Hajipur, on the low range lying betweeen that place and Hoshiarpur; the village after which it is called is a quarter of a mile north of the station. |

North-iेest Himalayas, between Dehra Doon and Peshawur.

| Names of Stations. | Hetght above Mian Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Lepiana H. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 54^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $76^{\circ} 11^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime \prime}$. <br> Kangra District. | ... | 2,911.0 | Upper Markstone.-Ten miles north-west of Kangra, on the river Gaj, which pierces the range of hills that runs north-west, is the celebrated hot spring of Tattapani, half a mile from which a large nullah falls into the river, on the right bank. From thence is a made road to ascend the mountain to the north, on the highest peak of which, distant two miles, is the station of Lepians, marked by a pillar and platform. |
| Dinalad H. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 7^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 25^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Kangra District. | $\cdots$ | 2,069 0 | Upper Markstone.-This station is situated on the western range of the Himalayas, about seven miles north-east of Mirthal, in the vicinity of two villages of the names of Dina and Ladh. The station is approached by the great ravine running from Deori to Hoara; about two miles south of the latter place a river falls in from the west, and there is a made road across the hills to the station. |
| Hatidhar. H. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 21^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $76^{\circ} 2^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Kangra District. | ... | 5,246.5 | Upper Markstone.-This station is on the highest point of the rocky range of hills seven miles north-east of Nurpur, on the boundary of the Kangra District, and of the hill State of Chumba. The roate from Nurpur is by the high road to Nari, about two miles south of which place a path leads off to Koara, on the in the bed of the river below the fort of Tarragarh; ascending the river from which place for the distance of about two miles, a road is met with, which ascends the mountain on the eastern face. |
| Dala H. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 25^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Kangra District. | - | 2,7719 | Upper Markstone.-Is on the highest point of the outer range of hills one mile south of the Ravi and aboat two miles south-east of the village of Phangota, whence a road leads across the hills to Sad, one mile north of the station, and thence to Pathankote. |

.North-west Himalayas, between Dehra Doon and Peshawur.

| Names of Stations. | Hrichet above Mran Sra Liktel. |  | Remarks.and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Pogansir 5 . <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 23^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Deenanagar District. | ... | 949.8 | Upper Markstone.-This station is situated in the plains, six miles south of the town of Sujanpore, eight miles northwest of Pathankote, and one mile north of Tergarh. The station on the east bank of the Ravi, and is a little elevated above the surrounding cultivation. |
| Samnabanj H.S. <br> Lat. $33^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 37^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 42^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jammoo Territory. | ... | 7,241.4 | $\sigma_{p p e r}$ Markstone.-Thisis station stands in the centre of a remarkable stone tower at the east end of the great mountain range lying between Sumartha and Ramnagar, the path connecting which places passes by the tower. |
| Ran H. 8. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jammoo Territory. | $\cdots$ | 2,243•1 | $U_{p \text { per }}$ Markstone -This station is on the hills one mile north-east of a village of the same name, whence there is a path to ascend to the usual pillar and platform. The station is four miles east of the town of Samba. |
| Gurhagurh H. S. <br> lat. $32^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$. <br> 1,ong. $75^{\circ} 4^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jammoo Territory. | $\cdots$ | 2,032 8 | Upper Markstone.-This station is situated on the outer range of hills about five miles north-west of Samba, 18 east of Jammoo, and two west of the famous temple of Ularbaini. The village after which the station is named is about two miles south of it, and thence a path is made to ascend the hill. |
| Shegaia H. B. <br> Lat. $3 \hat{z}^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$. <br> long. $75^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jammoo Territory. | ... | 3,6490 | Upper Maxkstone.-This station is on a continuation of the same range of hills as that on which the station of Samnabanj is situated, and is on the crest of the hill between the large and well known villages of Jindraw and Bareira, the former being in the valley on the south, and the latter in that on the north side of the hill. A rather steep but broad and paved road leads up from the village of Jindraw to a tank which is situated in a pass on the hill, from whence the station is distant about half a mile to the west. A path leads down from the - tank to the village of Bareira. |

North-west Himalayas, between Dehra Dhoon and Peshawar.

|  | Hetght above Mean Ska Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Names of Stations. |  |  |  |
| Dehra H. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Goozerat District. | ... | 894.6 | Opper Markstone.-Is situated on the site of an old village slightly elevated above the surrounding country, about four tenths of a mile to the north-west of the village of Dehra. |
| Tarrakote H. S. <br> Lat. $33^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 19^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Jammoo Territory. | ... | 3,871 4 | Upper Marlostone.-This station is situated on the summit of a small hill south-west of the high and well known sacred hill called Trikoota, and about eight-tenths of a mile west of the well known bazar of Katra. |
| Kalidhar H. S. <br> Lat. $82^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 28^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jammoo Territory. | $\cdots$ | 3,776•1 | Upper Marlistone.-Is on the range of hills of the same name immediately to the east of the gorge through which the The river passes to the plains. The road leading up to the station com mences at the village of Nanooa, the path to which from the Naoshera valley passes the villages of Malt Paraor and goes down to the foot of Kulliet. |
| Choroosira H. S. <br> Lat. $33^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jammoo Territory. | $\cdots$ | 7,790.7 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated on a prominent point of an extensive range of hills immediately south of the Pir Pinjal, and about four miles in a direct distance from the well known village of Khorbani. The road from Sealkote to Kashmere viâ Powni and Boodool passes below the station on the southern side of the hill. |
| Pir Badesur H. S. Lat. $33^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $74^{\circ} 11^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. Jammoo Territory. | ... | 5,431.7 | Upper Markstone.-This station is situated on the well known hill of the same name. The highest part of the hill is occupied by temples, the jogies in charge of which having objected to allow a station being made near them, it was necessary to put it about three-tenths of a mile, to the south of the temples, and 50 or 60 feet lower. The usual pillar and platform mark the station, and the road leading up to them commences at the village of Rajwa, in the Banna Valley. |

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North-mest Fimalayas, Between Delira Doon and Peshavour.


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\text { ( } 100 \text { ) }
$$

North-west Himalayas, Vetween Dehra Doon and Peshawur.


# （ 157 ） <br> North－soest Himalayas，between Dehra Doon and Peshawur． 

| Names of Stations． | Hright above Mran Ska Leveri． |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 蒙息家 <br>  |  |  |
| Karamar H．S． Lat． $34^{\circ} 15^{\circ} 21^{\prime \prime}$. Long． $72^{\circ} 19^{\prime \prime} 17^{\prime \prime}$ ． Eusofzai District． | $\cdots$ | 3，393：1 | Upper Markstone．－Is placed on the peak elose to and west of the Ziarat of the Pir by name Eka Eusof．The hill is large village of Smailha of Ismailha，and a little less due north from the smaller village of Dina or Adine．This station is not identical with that ased by Lieut． J．T．Walker． |
| Pir Sabak H．S． Lat．${ }^{34^{\circ}} 1^{\prime} 32^{\prime \prime}$ ． Long． $72^{\circ}{ }^{5} 55^{\circ}$ Khattuek District． | $\cdots$ | 1，276．2 | Opper Markstone．－Is on the summit of the hill east of the village of Pir Sabsk， on the left bank of the Cabool or Loonds river．The hill is also called Pir－ka－ tekri． |
| Tukht－i－Rahi H．S． Lat． $34^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$ ． Long． $71^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 46^{\prime \prime}$ Eusofzai District． | $\cdots$ | 1，771•3 | Upper Markstone．－This station is on the westernmost peak of the hill of that name，about five miles west of the well known village of Goojargarhi． |
| Peshawar Gorkatri． Lat． $34^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$ Long． $71^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 18^{\prime \prime}$ Peshawur District． | ．．． | 1，165•1 | Upper Markstone．－Is on the middle of the roof of the building in the town called the Gorkatri，near the gate called the Lahori Durwaza． |

## SECTION XV.

e

## Western Longitudinal Triangulation.

This is the western Section of an Arc of Longitude which connects Calcutta and Karachi. It lies between the Base Lines at Karachi and at Sironj in Central India; passes over Neemuch, Óodepoor, and Mount Aboo; crosses the Arabulli Range and the great desert of Rajpootana to the north of the Runn of Cutch; and crosses the Indus between Jerruk and Tattah.: The heights of the stations at its extremities have been fixed by the leveling operations, and the error intermediately generated by the vertical triangulation, has been dispersed by proportion.
( 160 )
Longitudinal Triangulation, from Karachi to Sironj.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mean Ska Leyel. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bolalio H. S. | - | 1,091 $\cdot 1$ | Vide page 45. |
| Bole H. S. .. |  | 491.5 | " 39. |
| N, End Base T. S. ... | $204 \cdot 40$ | ... | $18 \quad 38$. |
| S. End Base T. 3. ... | 46.38 | .. | " 38. |
| Muggur Pir H. S. ... | ... | ' 585.2 | " 39. |
| Myo H. S. $\quad .$. | ... | $780 \cdot 2$ | " 45. |
| Sawajee H. 8. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 31^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $67^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Sind District. | ... | 1,135 ${ }^{\prime} 1$ | Upper Markstone,-Is situated on the highest point of a high rocky hill hav-- ing nothing to distinguish it from its neighbours. The surrounding country is wild, arid, and stony in the extreme. There are no villages seen from the station. |
| Kara H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} \quad 1^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $67^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 47^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Sind District. | $\cdots$ | 1,455.7 | Upper Markstone.-Is on a high hill precipitous to the east, but sloping gently to the west. The station is on the southern of two points. Water is found in the bed of a river at the foot of the hill on the west, but there is no village, nor any means of procuring supplies. |
| Suhijee F. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 51^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $67^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 27^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Sind District. | $\cdots$ | $445^{\circ} 0$ | Upper Markstone.-So called from the range on which it is situated. Is on a small mound on the northern edge of a long flat range, forming the southern side of the river or dry nullah, from which it is distant about 300 yards; there is a tomb adjoining it. The well known small temple of Rumpitianeo is about one and a half miles north of the station. |
| Koonee H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 10^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $67^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Sind District. | .. | 824.2 | Opper Markstone.-The bill so called is one of the highest on the western platean which it here helps to terminate. Itseastern face is very steep, even, procipitous, whilst the western side slopes gradually down to the neighbouring dry river. The station is on the highest point of the hill, and on the very edge of the precipice. There are no villages near the station. |

## 161 )

Longitudinal Triangulation, from Karachi to Sironj.

| Names of Stations. | Hbitht above Mear Sia Lievel. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Karothol H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 47^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $67^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Kurrachee Collectorate,Sind | $\cdots$ | 259.8 | Upper Markstone.-The station is situated on the highest part of the hillock so called, which runs north and south. Water is found in a large pool to the south, on the banks of which herdsmen have generally a few huts. |
| Ghatana H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 57^{\prime \prime}$. <br> long. $68^{\circ} \mathbf{1}^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Sind District. | * | $229 \cdot 7$ | Upper Markstone.-Is situated on thehighest point of a long, low, isolated range (about a mile and a half in length), running north and south, and rising ont of a high and extensive table-land. The station derives its name from the village of Ghatana, distant about 08 mile. |
| Helaya $\mathbf{H}$. 5 . <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 24^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 5^{\prime} 18^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Sind District. | ..* | $121 \cdot 3$ | Upper Markstone.-Is about one mile from the west bank of the Indus and within 200 yards of the main road running from Jerruck to Tattah. The station derives its name from the village so called, which is distant about four miles. |
| Dadoori H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$ 。 <br> Sind District. | ..* | 173.6 | Upper Markstone.-This point is called after a hunting preserve about a quarter of a mile to the south. It is situated about 300 yards from the west bank of the Indus and about two miles southwest of the large village of Boonda. |
| Kanad T. $\mathbf{B}$. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ}$ 24 $4^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Hydrabad District, Sind. | ..- | $88 \cdot 1$ | Upper Markstone.-This tower is situated to the west of, and close to the village of the same name. |
| Chootlee T. B. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 26^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Hydrabad District, Sind. | -• | $72 \cdot 3$ | Epper Markstone.-Is situated in the village of the same name, which lies about a mile and a half north-west of the village of Khorwa. |
| Katbaman T. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 5 Z^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 36^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Hydrabad District, Sind. | ... | 827 | Ufper Markstone.-Ts situated on a high mound of earth formed by the ruins ol the ancient city of Katbaman. There are two villages of the same name nean the station. An old musjid stands aboul 40 feet south of the tower. |

## 162 )

Longitudinal Triangulation, from Karachi to Sironj.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mean Sea Letel. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Kakeyja T s. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 36^{\prime} 47^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Hydrabad District, Sind. | ... | 73.3 | Opper Markstone -This station is situated on a mound about 0.3 mile to the south-west of the village of Kakeyja, from which it derives its name. |
| Naga Shah T. s. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$. $2^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 36^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Hydrabad District, Sind, | ... | 88.4 | Opper Markstone.-Is situated about 0.4 mile from the village of Naga Shah, after which it has been named. |
| Alum Khan T. S. Lat. $24^{\circ} 49^{\prime} 31^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $68^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$. Hydrabad District. | ... | $67 \cdot 1$ | Upper Mrarkstone.-This tower is distant about 0.15 mile from the village of Alum Khan Ligaree, after which it has been called. |
| Hakimanee T. S. Lat. $24^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $68^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$. Hydrabad District, Sind. | ... | 78.0 | Opper Markstone.-Is situated about 0.6 mile from the village of Bilasund, and about 1.5 from that of Alipore. |
| Dang-ka-Bustee T. S. ... <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Hydrabad District, Sind. | ... | $72 \cdot 4$ | Upper Markstone.-Is situated in the centre of the village, from which it derives its name. |
| Shah Toorail T. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 19^{\prime \prime \prime}$. <br> Hydrabad District, Sind. | ... | 58.7 | Upper Markstone.-This tower is situated in the centre of the village so called, from which it derives its name. |
| Nidimanee T. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 4^{\prime} 24^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $68^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Hydrabad District, Sind. | ..• | 92.9 | Upper Markstone.-Is on .the ruins of an ancient town, and is distant about 0.4 mile from the village of Nidimanee, from which it derives its name, and about two miles from the town of Golam Ali Tanda. |
| Adoori T. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 21^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 5^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Hydrabad District, Sind. | ... | $55 \cdot 8$ | Opper Markstone.-Is called after the village of the same name, from, which it is distant about 1.5 miles. |
| Khori T. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 31^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $69^{\circ} 5^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. Hydrabad District, Sind. | ... | 627 | $U_{p p e r}$ Markstone.-Is' distant about one mile from the largest of the three villages of Kheri, after which the station- has been named. |

( 163 )
Longitudinal Triangulation, from Karachi to Sironj.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mras Sea Leybin |  | Bemarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Farraha T. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 42^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Hydrabad District, Sind. | ... | 58.4, | Upper Markstone.-Has been called after the village of Farraha, from which it lies about 0.3 mile distant. |
| Pungra T. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Hydrabed District, sind. | .. | 49.0 | $U_{\text {Pper }}$ Markstone.-Lies about 0.4 mile from the village of the same name, after which it has been called. |
| Jan Mohamad T. S. * <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 4^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$. <br> long. $69^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Hydrabad District, Sind. | $\cdots$ | 56-2 | Upper Markstone.-This tower is in the centre of the village so called, from whence it derives its name. |
| Ameer Shah T. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 23^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Hydrabad District, Sind. | $\cdots$ | 47.0 | Opper Markstone.-Derives its name from the village so called, which is distant from the station about 70 yards. |
| Marab-ka-shahr T. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 22^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Hydrabad District, Gind. | $\cdots$ | $44 \cdot 4$ | Upper Markstone.-Lies about two miles from the village so called, whence its name. |
| Boogis H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{9} 56^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 36^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Bhooj District. | ... | 277.8 | Opper Markstome.-Is situated on a sand hill in the Thurr or Little Desert appertaining to Bhooj, and is distant about a mile and a half from the village of Haida |
| Manjakar T. 8. <br> Lat. $\cdot 25^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 24^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Hydrabad District, Sind: | ... | 456 | Upper Markstone.-Lies about two miles from the village of Manjakar, from which it derives its name. |
| Padria H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 449^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $69^{\circ} 32^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$. Bhooj District. | $\cdots$ | 3018 | Upper Markstone.-Is on a sand hill so called in the Tharr or Little Desert of Bhooj, and is distant about two miles and $a$ half from the village of saydia |
| Sodachur H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 25^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 21^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Bhooj District. | ... | $333 \cdot 1$ | Upper Markstome.-This station is on a sand hill in the Thurr or Little Desert of Bhooj. There are no villages visible from the station. |

## ( 164 )

Longitudinal Triangulation, from Karachi to Sironj.

| Names of Stations. | Hitart above Mear Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Dascriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Kul H. S. <br> Lat. $84^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 50^{\prime} \cdot 3^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Bhogi District. | ... | 478.8 | Upper Markstone.-This point is on a sand hill in the Little Desert of Bhooj, and lies about two miles and three-quarters from the town of Mittee. |
| Changa H S <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 47^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $69^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Bhooj District. | ... | 348.9 | Opper Markstone.-Is situated on a sand bill so called in the Thurr or Little Desert of Bhooj. The station lies about three and a half miles from the town of Cheglar. |
| Foolrar H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 6^{\prime \prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Bhooj District. | ... | $474 \cdot 3$ | Upper Markstome.-Is on a sand hill in the Thurr or Little Desert appertaining to Bhooj, and lies about one mile from the village of Foolrar, whence its name. |
| Drabbie H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 49^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 19^{\prime \prime \prime}$. <br> Bhooj District. | .. | 381.6 | Upper Markstone.-Is fixed on a sand hill in the Little Desert of Bhooj. The village of Dapiar lies south-west by south, distant two miles, and the town of Islamkote, south, about four miles. |
| Sandohur H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Bhooj District. | ... | $408 \cdot 5$ | Upper Markstono.-Is situated on a sand hill in the Thurr or Little Desert of Bhooj, and liee about three-quarters of a mile distant from the village of Sandohur, whence its name. |
| Erniala H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Bhooj District. | - | 484.8 | Opper Markstone,-Derives its name from the village so called, which lies about a mile from the sand hill on which the station has been fixed. |
| Rojhra H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$. Bhooj District. | .. | $518 \cdot 3$ | Uppor Markstone.-This station is on a sand hill in the Thurr or Little Desert of Bhooj. The village of Yurreara lies about three and a half miles to the north. north-west of the station. |
| Pucka Kotee H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $\mathbf{7 0}^{\circ} 26^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Bhooj District. | -• | $519 \cdot 5$ | Opper Mfarkstone.-Is on a sand hill in the Little Desert of Bhooj. Thestation lies about four mileg north-west by west of the village of Bakria. |

## 165 )

Longitudinal Triangulation, from Karachi to Sironj.

| Names of Stations, | Hbtgit above Mgat Sea Letere |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Itations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deduced Trigono- } \\ & \text { metrically. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Dharinders H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 0^{\circ} 2^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} \mathbf{2 6} 44^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Bhooj District. | $\cdots$ | 539-4 | Upper Markstone.-Is on a sand hill in the Little Desert of Bhooj, and lies about three-quarters of a mile from the village of Dharindera, from which the station has been named. |
| Toogrosar H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 49^{\circ} 55^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 39^{\prime} 20^{\circ}$. <br> Bhooj District. | ... | $512 \cdot 4$ | Upper Markstone.-This point is on a sand hill in the Little Desert of Bhooj, and lies about $1: 2$ miles from the village of the same name. |
| Loonki H s. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 58^{23^{\prime \prime}}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 42^{\circ} 10^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Bhooj District. | $\cdots$ | 5881 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated in a sand hill in the Tharr or Little Desert of Bhooj, and is distant aboat two miles from the village of Dadia and about 17 miles from that of Junjee kaku. |
| Alumshahr K. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 52^{\prime} \mathbf{2 "}^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $70^{\circ} 53^{\prime \prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Bhooj District. | $\cdots$ | 492.2 | UPper Markstone.-Is named after the $^{\text {Min }}$ sand hill situated in the Tharr or Little Desert of Bhooj, and is 2.8 miles distant, sonth by sonth-east, from the village of Lonia. |
| Karibhit H. 8. Lat. $25^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $70^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$. Bhooj District | $\cdots$ | $595 \cdot 1$ | $U_{p p e r}$ Harkstome.-Is called after the sand hill on which the station has been fixed, situated in the Tharr or Little Desert of Bhooj, distant about $2 \cdot 5$ miles west of the village of Easarnia |
| Jhoond H. S. Lat. $24^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$. 1ong. $\mathbf{7 1}^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}$. Bhooj District. | $\cdots$ | $373 \cdot 8$ | Upper Markstome.-Is situated on a sand hill in the Tharr or Little Desert of Bhooj. $1 t$ is about two miles distant from the village of Jhoond, whence its name. |
| Veraria H: S. Lat $24^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime}$ Long. 71 $5^{\circ} 96^{\prime \prime}$. Bhooj District | $\cdots$ | 4596 | Upper Markstone.-This station derives its name from the sand hill on which it stands, situated in the. Thurr or Little Desert of Bhooj, and is about three miles from the large village of Jherpa |
| Sohagi H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 10^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Bhooj District. | ... | 268.9 | Upper Marketone-This station is on a sand hill in the Tharr or Little Desert of Jodbpoor, and is about three and a half miles distant from the large and noted town of Bakasir. It has been namedafter thevillage of Sohagi, distant threequarters of a mile. |

Longitudinal Triangulation, from Karachi to Sironj.


## ( 167 )

Longitudinal Triangulation, from Karachi to SMonj.

| Names of Stations. |  | Hekight above Mran Sea Leviel |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deduced Trigono- } \\ & \text { metrically. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Rajoors T. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 35^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 47^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Palhanpoor Territory. | ... | - | 162-4 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated on the site of the deserted village of Rajoora, which name the spot still retains. The station is six miles north of the village of Sarao. |
| Serla 8. <br> Lat: $24^{\circ} 46^{\prime \prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 36^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jodhpoor Territory. | ... | - | $132 \cdot 1$ | Upper Markstone.-Is situated on as slightly elevated swell bearing the name of Serla. It is about two miles south-east of the large village of Jamnee. |
| Golasan T. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 41^{\prime \prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jodhpoor Territory. | ... | ... | 2212 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated about a mile east of the village of Golasan, and about five miles south-west of the town of Sachore. |
| Waladhar 8. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 3 Z^{\prime \prime} 7^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Palhanpoor Territory. | $\cdots$ | ** | 2903 | Upper Markstome.-Is situated on a rising Knoll about two miles west by south of the village so called. Kahilgaon village lies four miles to the north, and Lohanna about the same distance to the north-east. |
| Dawal 8. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jodhpoor Territory. | $\cdots$ | ** | 160.9 | Upper Markstone.-Is the name of the low swell of sand on which the station stands as well as of the village of the same name, situated abont half a mile to the east of it. |
| Kankaria S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 36^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Guicowar's Territory. | -* | *** | 3616 | Upper Markstone.-Is the name of the low swell of sand on which the station stands. The large village of Ninawa is about three miles and a half northeast of the station. There is also a smaller one called Baja abont two miles off. |
| Kosia 8. <br> Iat. $24^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 43^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $71^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 59^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jodhpoor Territory. | ... | .." | 322-9 | Upper Markstone.-Derives its name from the swell of sand on which it is situated. Pyer or Pier village is about two miles north of the station, the town of Sachore being about nine miles distant. |
| Atethol S . <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 25^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $72^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 29^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Palhanpoor Territory. | ... | --* | 652.4 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated on a high bank or ridge of sand about a mile and a. half north east of the large village of Yeta. |

## 168 )

Longitudinal Triangulation, from Karachi to Sironj.

( 169 )
Longitudinal Triangulation, from Karachi to Sironj.

| Names of Stations. | Hisight above Mean Sea Levele. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Soonda H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $72^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime \prime}$. <br> Jodhpoor Territory. | $\cdots$ | 3,251.7 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated upon ar isolated group of high hills about 2 c miles west by north of Mount Aboo The southern half of this group is knowr as the Neemuj hills, from the town o Neemuj, which lies at their foot. Thi ascent commences at the small village o: Oosinat, on the eastern side of the hill. |
| Jeyraj H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 25^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $72^{\circ} 32^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. <br> On the boundary between Jodhpoor and Palhanpoor. | .." | 3,575-2 | UPper Markstone.-Is situated on the sum mit of a high and extensive hill lying between Mount Aboo and Deesak Thi hill is named Jeyraj after a deity said to reside at its foot. |
| Bonik H, S. <br> Lat. 25 $3^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $72^{\circ} .54^{\prime} \cdot 22^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jodhpoor Territory. | $\cdots$ | 2,098•3 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated in a groul of hills which are unconnected with thi Arabulla range, and lies 25 miles nortl of Mount Aboo. The station is fixed on the most prominent though not the most elevated hill of the group, being ax acute peak crowned with large nakec masses of granite of square outline. |
| Gooroo Silkar H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $72^{\circ} 49^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Serohi Territory. | ... | 5,650 1 | Upper Markstone.-This station is situatei on the highest pinnacle of Mount aboo The small rock temple of Gooroo Sikkar the resort of pilgrims from all parts os India, adjoins the station towards the south-west. The sacred character of the whole hill and of the Gooroo Sikkar in particular is too well known to requirs any further notice here. |
| Mard H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 24^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $72^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Eedur Territory. | ... | 3,080•3 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated on a high group of hills forming the southern por. tion of the Arabulla range. |
| Bailka H. 8. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $73^{\circ} 11^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Eerohi Territory. | .. | 3,599•4 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated on a high hill of that name in the midst of the Arabulla range, and is distant 24 miles from Mount Aboo. |

Longitudinal Triangulation, from Karachi to Sironj:

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Longitudinal Triangulation, from Karachi to Sironj.

| Names of Stations. | Hright above Mran Sea Leyri. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Marwar H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 26^{\prime \prime} 20^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $73^{\circ} 35^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Oodeypoor Territory. | $\cdots$ | 3,433.1 | $U_{\text {Pper }}$ Markstone.-Is situated upon a high ridge of the Arabuila range, in the midst of a wild tract, and derives its name, from the hill which is so called. The village of Jharol lies about three miles west of the station, at the foot of the hill. |
| Tiki H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $73^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Oodeypoor Territory. | ... | 2,369.0 | Upper Markstone.-Is fixed upon the highest of an irregular claster of low hills east of the large town of Nathdwara (commcnly called Nadwara) celebrated for its sanctity. Tiki is the name of the particular point upon which the station is situated. |
| Lakarwas H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $73^{\circ} 5 z^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Oodeypoor Territory. | ... | 2,57444 | Upper Markstone.--Is situated on the range of high hills forming the eastern defence of the city of Oodeypoor, and derives its name from the large village so called, situated at the foot of the hill on the west side. The ruined gate called Sijah-ka-Darwaza, which forms one of the approaches to Oodeypoor, is on the same ridge, two miles north of the station, from which the city itself is visible. |
| Bharak H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 18^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Oodeypoor Territory. | $\ldots$ | 2,262.1 | $U_{P p e r}$ Markstone.-Is on the highest group of pointed hills rising from the plain that lies to the east of the Arabulla range. The station is fired close to a temple on the summit of a hill adjoining it on the south side. The temple is dedicated to the Goddess Bharks, whence the name of the hill. At the foot of the hill on its eastern side lies the small village of Bbarak, and about four miles to the south-west is the large town of Poatle. |
| Tana H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Oodeypoor Territory. | -.. | 2,089•3 | Upper Markstone-Is situated on the highest point of the well known isolated hill named Tana. At the foot of the hill to the south lies the large village of the mame name. |

Longitudinal Triangulation, from Karachi to Sironj.


## 173 )

Longitudinal Triangulation, from Karachi to Sironj.

| Names of Stations. | Hbight above Mran Sra Lever. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| Gopalpoora K. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 49^{\prime} 23^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jawud Neemuch District. | *.* | 1,854.5 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated on a range of wild hills chiefly inhabited by Bheels. The station has been named after the large village of Gopalpoora, situated at the eastern foot of the hills, about a mile and a half distant. The village of Chota Khera is about three miles northeast of the station. |
| Nanka Hooaro H. S. ... <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 17^{\prime \prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Sindhia's Territory. | $\cdots$ | 1,860 3 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated on the same range as Rampoora H. S. and Nimthoor H. S. The following villages are near the station, viz., Matasoaro, to the north about two miles; Nanka Hooaro, (sometimes called Nanka' Sooaro, about one and a half miles north-east by north; Mookree, about three mileswest by north; Kherawudda, south about a mile and a half. |
| Arumlia H. 8. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 25^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jawud Neemuch District. | $\cdots$. | 1,530-8 | $U_{\text {pper }}$ Markstone.-The following villages are near the station: Deori, nerth two miles; Bijurwas, north-west by north one and a half miles; Kana Khera, northwest one and a half miles; Rattris, west two miles; Palsora or Parora,' a large village south-east by south four miles; Arumlia, east one mile. |
| Balagarra H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 10^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} \sigma^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Sindhia's Territory. | ** | 1,804 1 | Upper Markstone.-This station is on a high range of table-land ,about three miles from the village of Balagarra, which is situated at the foot of the hill. |
| Booda S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 10^{\prime} 43^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Holkar's Territories. | ". | 1,525•2 | Upper Markstone.-The following villages are near the station, viz., Booda village, one mile north-east ; Gerrawud, due east two miles; Tullao Peepla, east by south one-fifth of a mile; Bajpoor, sonth-west 0.8 mile. |
| Rampoors H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 28^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 29^{\prime} 19^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Holkat's Territories. | ** | 1,920.0 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated on the high range of hills to the north of the large town of Rampoora. |

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Longitudinal Triangulation, from Karachi to Sironj.


Longitudinal Mriangulation, from Karachi to Sironj.

| Names of Stations, | Hhight above Mrari Sea Legyer. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Banskati H. 8. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 50^{\circ}$. <br> Long. $76^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime \prime}$. <br> Patan Territory. | -** | 1,463*0 | Upper Markstome.-This station is situsted upon the crest of a bold ridge of hills scarped on the western side, about eight miles from the city of Patun in an easterly direction. The small village of Banskati, from which the station is named, lies beneath to the eastward. |
| Koosalpoora H. S. Lat $24^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $76^{\circ} \mathbf{2 2 ^ { \prime }} 9^{\prime \prime}$. Ajmeer District. | ** | 1,440-7 | CPper Markstone.-Is situated on about the highest part of the table-land on which the village of Koosalpoora is, from 'which it' is distant about a mile and a quarter to the eastward. |
| Rangaon H. 8 . <br> Lat. $23^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $76^{\circ} 25^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Boundary between Holkar's and the Narsinghgarh Territoriea. | $\stackrel{*}{*}$ | 1,628-4 | Upper Ifarkstone.-This point is on tha bighest part of the hilt so called, from the village of Rangaon, from which it lies in a north-west direction, and distant abont a mile. Berkheri is south a mile and a half, Banskheri north-west a mile and a quarter, and Jharamow north-north-west a mile and a half. |
| Sartal H. S. <br> Lat $84^{\circ} 30^{\circ} 4^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Loog. $76^{\circ} 39^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Paton Territory. | -.. | 1,437.5 | Upper Markstone,-The station is situated upon the bigh and ertensive range of hills north of the town of Sartal, whose distance from the station is $1-55$ miles. |
| Mata-ka-hora H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 14^{\prime \prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. <br> long. $76^{\circ} 39^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Kilchpoora Territery. | ..^ | 1,645•4 | Cpper Markstome.-Is situated on a high hill in a wild and hilly tract, and has very small villages only in its immediate vicinity, viz, Dhand, at about a mile and a quarter eist; Rosooldia, at one mile north-west ; and Mawa Khera, at a mile and a half north. The hill is called Mata-ka-hora or hill of Mata, from a small temple dedicated to Mata, a Hindoo Deity which stands about 60 yards to the east of the station |
| Dhawa H. 8. <br> Lat. $23^{\circ} 49^{\prime} 18^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $76^{\circ} 395^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Narsinghgarh Territory. | $\cdots$ | 1,601.1 | Upper Markstone--Is on the highest part of a high isolated hill of the same name, about a mile north-west of the village of Cowrapoor and two miles east-sonth. east of Bukher. |

## SECTION XVI.

## Jogi Tila Meridional Series.

This series originates at a side of the North-west Himalayan triangles, and follows the meridian-731 ${ }^{\circ}$ east of Greenwich-of the well known Hill of Jogi Tila, near Jhelum, until it reaches the River Sutlej, in the vicinity of Pak Pattan, and Bahawulgarh. The relative heights of the Tower Stations Kothiala, Nar, Kadar, and all to the south, as far as and including the stations of Hoojan and Futti, were determined by Spirit Leveling Operations. Their absolute values are based on the determinations of Jogi Tila and Jaoli, as derived from the North-West Himalayan Series.

Jogi Tila Meridional Series, from Jhelum to Pak Pattan.


## ( 181 )

Jogi Tila Meridional Series, from Jhelum to Pak Pattan.


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(182)
$$

Jogi Tila Meridional Series, from Jhelum to Pak Pattan.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mean Sra Livele |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Mogo T. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Long. $73^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Goojeranwalla District. | $\cdots$ | $695 \cdot 4$ | Upper Markstone.-Is built on an isolated ruined tower a few yards west of the village of Mogo. |
| Shah Jamal T. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $73^{\circ}{ }^{1} 6^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Goojeranwaila District. | $\cdots$ | $710 \cdot 1$ | Surface of Pillar.-Is a few yards west of Shah Jamal village. |
| Futti T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $73^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 37^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Goojeranwalla District. | $\cdots$ | $701 \cdot 7$ | Surface of Pillar.-Is situated on a mound so called by the side of the great road from Pindi Bhatean to Lahore. |
| Hoojun T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $73^{\circ} 20^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Goojeranwalla District. | $\cdots$ | 671.0 | Surface of Pillar.-This station is placed on the ridge near Hoojun village, two miles south-east of the town of Pindi Bhatean. |
| Lodri T. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $73^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Goojeranwalls District. | ... | 6578 | Surface of Pillar.-Is in the low lands, on the left bank of the river Chensb. |
| Sangla F. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $73^{\circ} 25^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Goojeranwalla Districl. | ... | $839 \cdot 3$ | Upper Markstone.-The site of observation is on the summit of a well known hill in the centre of the Bar of the Rechnee Doab. , |
| Astoor T S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$ : <br> Long. $73^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Goojeranwalla District. | $\cdots$ | 740.4 | Upper Markstone.-Is built on a high mound in the village Asroor, near the shrine of Mian Ali. |
| Shah Kote H. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $73^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jhung District. | ** | 7713 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated on the southern ridge of hills west of the village of Shah Kote. |
| Chiniout H. S. <br> Lat. $81^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 32^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $73^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 59^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jhung District. | ... | 834.6 | Upper. Markstone.-This station is on the summit of a hill over the town after which station is named. |

## SECTION XVII.

## Gurhagarh Iferidional Series.

This Series of Principal Triangles is nearly $75^{\circ}$ east of Greenwich, following the meridian of the station of the North-west Himalaya Series, whence its name is derived. It originates near the town of Jammoo, the winter residence of the Maharajah of Kashmir, and passes east of Sealkote, Umritsur, Ferozpoor, and Sirsa. It crosses the desert tracts of Eastern Rajpootana, passes the city of Ajmeer, and terminates near the cantonment of Neemuch, on the Longitudinal Series of triangles which connects Calcutta and Karachi.

Gurhagarh Meridional Series, from Jammoo to Neemuch.


## ( 185 )

Gurhagarh Meridional Series, from Jammoo to Neemuch.

| Names of Stations. | Hbight above Mran Sea Lefyel. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Myloo-Syloo T. S. Lat. $32^{\circ} 10^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $75^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$. Goordaspoor District. | ** | $870 \cdot 8$ | Surface of Pillar.-This station is situated on the south-east bastion of s ruined fort in the village of Myloo-Syloo, the village itself being on rather a conspicuous mound. |
| Khakka T. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 19^{\prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Umritsur District. | ... | 824.4 | Surface of Pillar.-The tower marking the site of observation will be found on a little mound about 600 yards southeast' of the village of Khakka. |
| Shahpoor T. S. <br> Lat. $32^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$. Goordaspoor District. | * | $830 \cdot 2$ | Surface of Pillar.-Is on a mound to the right of the high road from Dehra Baba Nanak to Goordaspoor, and half way between the villages of Shahpoor, Goralla, and Kadeean. A narrow marsh lies between the momond and the Kadeean village. |
| Ramdas T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. 74 $57^{\circ} 47^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Umritsur District. | ... | 796.5 | Surface of Pillar.-Is situated about a mile to the south-east of the large town of Ramdas. |
| Siri T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 7^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Goordaspoor District. | -• | 845.9 | Surface of Pillar.-About half a mile north by west of the village of Siri, and on a small mound near the left bank of a branch of the Baree Doab Canal, stands the tower marking this station. |
| Machi-Nangal T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Umritsur District. | -." | 803.9 | Surface of Pillar.-This tower is built about 300 yards north by west of the little village after which it is named. |
| Chowinda $S$. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 5^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Umritsur District. | ** | 833.0 | Opper Markstone.-This station is at the south-west corner of Chowinda village, on a bastion of a ruined Fort. Chowinda is of some note as the shrine of Chowinda Devi, and attracts to its annual fair a great number of pilgrims from the surrounding country. |

( 186 )
Gurhagarh Meridional Series, from Jammoo to Neemuch.

| Names of Stations. |  | Hetcett above Mean Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Toong T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 39^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 56^{\prime}$. $58^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Umritsur District |  | ... | 7876 | Surface of Pillar.-So named from the villages of Toong "Khoord" and Toong "Kulan" in its vicinity; is about three miles to the north-east of Umritsur, near the high road to Batala. |
| Dheeri-kot T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 5^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Umritsur District |  | ... | 808.8 | Surface of Pitlar.-Is situated on a small mound near the Punjab Grand Trunk Road. The station lies about one-third of a mile south-west of Gairi village, about half a mile north-west of Dheerikot, and little more than a mile to northeast of the Jandiala encamping ground. |
| Golwar T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Umritsur District. |  | ... | 784.3 | Surface of Pillar.-Is about 100 yards to the east of the village of Golwar, near the kutcha road leading from Umritsur to Hurree-kee-Puttun. |
| Kulla T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 26^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Long. $75^{\circ}$ 4! $9^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Umritsur District |  | ... | $784 \cdot 2$ | Surface of Pillar.- This tower is a little better than half a mile to the west of the village after which it has been named. |
| Jandoki T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 22^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Umritsur District. |  | ... | 767.8 | Surface of Pillar.-Named after Jandoki village, from which it is about a mile sonth by west. |
| Sungatpoor T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$. $34^{\prime \prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ}$ ' $^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} 47^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Umritsur District. |  | $\cdots$ | $778 \cdot 9$ | Surface of Pillar.-Will be found on a small mound about one-third of a mile south-west by south of Sungutpoor village. |
| Rabza T. S. <br> Lat. $31^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 46^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Lahore District. |  | .. | 769.0 | Surface of Pillar.-This station is on a small mound, the site of the ruined village of Rabza, about a mile south of Pangontah, and more than half a mile to the east of Peengree village. |
| Rookhnawala T. S. Lat. $31^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 27^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $75^{\circ} 5^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$. Ferozpoor' District. |  | ... | 726.2 | Surface of Pillar.-Is situated directly between the villages known as "Burra Rookhnawala" and "Chota Rookhnawala," about 200 yards from the former and 60 yards from the latter. |

Gurhagark Meridional Series, from Jammoo to Neemuch.


## ( 188 ) <br> Gurhagarh Meridional Series, from Jammoo to Neemuch.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mran Sia Levein |  | Remarls and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Clkwala T. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ}$ 55' $55^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Nabheh Territory. | - | 714.1 | Surface of Pillar.-On a high mound of sand, abont four-tenths of a mile north of Jeytoo village, lies the tower denoting this site of observation. |
| Khimouana T. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 22^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 1 u^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Furreedkot Territory. | ... | $731 \cdot 4$ | Upper Markstome.-Is situated about threetenths of a mile to the soath of Khimounana village, on a high mound of sand. |
| Ahmadwala $S$. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 19^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Farreedkot Territory. | $\star$ | $705 \cdot 2$ | Cpper Markstone-About a mile and a half north-east of the village of Mimasurja, and on a high mound stands the station of Ahmadwala. " |
| Muhna $S$. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} \quad 2^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Ferozpoor District. | $\cdots$ | $730 \cdot 3$ | Upper Markstone.-Is on a high mound about half a mile soath of the village of the same name. |
| Thuna T. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 10^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 29^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Ferozpoor District. | $\cdots$ | 703.6 | Surface of Pillar.-So called from Thuna village, is on a low mound sbont 450 yards due east of the village. |
| Kyla Vandar T. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 2^{\prime} 37^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Puttiala Territory- | ... | 7271 | Surface of Pillar.-Is bnilt on a high mound eight-tenths of a mile south-east of the village from which it derives its name. |
| Paka Sarawa T. S. <br> Lat. $30^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Puttiala Territory. | ... | 698.3 | Surface of Pillar.- Will be fond on the north-west solid bastion of an old Fort within the village of Paka Sarawa. |
| Garhwali T. S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 43^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Puttiala Territory. | ... | 716.7 | Surface of Pillar.-So named after the mound on which it stands ; is about fourtenths of a mile north-east of the village of Phooloo Kharee. |
| Pipli T. S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Sirsa District. | ... | $692 \cdot 9$ | Surface of Pillar:-Is in the lands of $\mathrm{Piphi}_{\text {, }}$ and about a mile and a quarter to the north-west of that village. Panyana village is eight-tenths of a mile west of the station. |

Gurhagark Meridional Series, from Jammoo to Neemuch.

| Names of Stations, | Higete above Mrat Sea Lebyel. |  | Femarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Tiloka T. S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 49^{\prime \prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 3^{\circ} 58^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Sirsh District. | ... | 7098 | Surface of Pillar.-Stands on a mound of savd about half a mile to the sonth-west of the village of the same name. |
| Gookhawali T. S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 19^{\prime}$ <br> Long. $\mathbf{7 4}^{\circ}$ 54' $43^{\prime \prime \prime}$. <br> Sirsa District. | ... | 687.4 | Surface of Pillar.-Is sitaated on a mound a little more than a mile to the northwest of the village after which it has been named. |
| Eawaeepoor T. S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 39^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Lang. $75^{\circ} 5^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Birsa District. | ... | 6973 | Surface of Pillar.-This station is boilt on an old brick-kiln six handred yards east of the little village of that name. |
| Choor Tibi S . <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 35^{\prime} 31^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long 75 54' $24^{\prime \prime \prime}$. <br> Sirsa District. | .. | 6963 | Upper Markstone.-Will be found on a sand billock about a mile and a balf soath-east of Kharian village. |
| Pirsa S . <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long $75^{\circ} \quad 3^{\prime} 43^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Sirsa District. | ... | 737.6 | Upper Markstone.-Adjoining the civil station of Sirsa on the western extremity of a very conspicuous mound, known as the "Ruins of Sirss Garh," lies this site of observation. |
| Gidaranwala S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 54^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. 74 $54^{\circ} 15^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Sirso District. | - | 679-2 | Upper Markstone.-Is placed on a conspicuons mound (the remains of a village) 250 yards to the west of the small village of Gidaranwala. |
| Banka 8. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 22^{\prime \prime} 43^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Long. $75^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{0} 33^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Eirsa District. | ... | 710-1 | Cpper Markstone.-The platform marking this station is on a high sand billock, about a mile and a half to the southwest of Gooria village. |
| Kala Thull 8 . Lat. $29^{\circ} 18^{\prime} \quad 57^{\prime \prime}$ Long. $74^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime}$. Beekaneer States. | $\cdots$ | 692-9 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated on a sand hill about three miles to the sonth of the village of Charemwasi. |
| Ramgarh S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 13^{\circ} 4^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 1^{\prime \prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Beekaneer States. | ..- | 6942 | UPper Markstone.-Stands on a sand hill about two miles and a half north-east of the village of the same name. |

Gurhàgarh Meridional Series, from Jammoo to Neemuch.

| Names of Stations. |  | Hright above Mran Sea Lefen. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Khairwala S. <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Beekaneer States. | .. . | ... | $740 \cdot 0$ | Upper Markstone.-This platform is on a sand hill about three miles west of Burbeerana village, and five miles and a half south-east of the town of Nohor |
| Se-aih S, <br> Lat. $29^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Beekaneer States. | ... | . | 759.7 | Upper Markstone.-The sand hill on which this station stands is about a mile and a half to the south-east of Rasalana village. |
| Badalgarh 5. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Beekaneer States. | ..- | ... | 738.4 | Opper Markstone.-Is situated on a sand hill abont a mile to the north-west of Khopra village. |
| Rangarris. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 32^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Beekaneer States. | ... | $\cdots$ | 777-4 | Upper Markstone.-This hill-station lies a little more than a mile to the southeast of Rangarri, and less than a mile north-east of Chota Dherawas village. |
| Matha Chool S . <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 37^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Beekaneer States. | ... | ... | $843 \cdot 3$ | Upper Markstone.-At a distance of more than two miles to the north of Raree village, is the sand hill on which this site of observation has been placed. |
| Makar Thall S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} \mathbf{4}^{\prime} \mathbf{2 8 \prime \prime}$. <br> Beekaneer States. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 829.8 | Upper Markstone.-1s built on a sand hill about a mile to the north of the town of Renee. |
| Narsirro $S$. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 24^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Beekaneer States. | ... | ... | 868.2 | Upper Markstone--Situated on a sand hill about a mile and a half northeast of Kotwad, and four miles to the south-west of the large village of Buchawas is the station of Narsirro. |
| Ram Thull S. <br> Lat, $28^{\circ} 29^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 2^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Beekaneer States. | .. | ... | 950.5 | Upper Markstone.-The sand hill on which this site of observation stands is about half a mile east by south of Muthori village. |
| Khoslana S . <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 24^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Beekaneer States. | ... | ... | 973.5 | Opper Markstone.-Is built on a sand bill about half a mile north by east of the village of Rerikla. |

( 191 )
Gurhagarh Meridional Series, from Jammoo to Neemuch.

| Names of Stations. | Hright above Mran Sba Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Randalia 8. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 18^{\prime \prime} 5^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 4^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime \prime}$. <br> Beekaneer States. | $\cdots$ | 1,038•3 | Upper Markstone.-About a mile and a half north-west of Balasir, about four miles north-west of the town of Busao, and about three miles east of the large town of Chooroo, lies the sand hill on which this station stands. |
| Moria S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long, $74^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Beekaneer States. | ... | 1,080.3 | Opper Markstone.-This hill-station is about two miles north-west of Majsir village. |
| Googla Bhar S. <br> Lat. $28^{\circ} 7^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} \mathbf{3}^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jeypoor States. | ... | 1,112.4 | Opper Markstone.-Is built on a sand hill <br> - about a mile west of the little village of Laonda, and about four miles south. east of the large town of Ramgurh. |
| Beeramsir H. S. <br> Lat. $\quad 28^{\circ} \quad 2^{\prime} 19^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Beekaneer States. | $\cdots$ | 1,303.7 | Opper Markstone.-Stands upon the ruins of a small fort, on an isolated hill, situated about half way between the villages of Beeramsir and Hurdeesir, Beeramsir village being about two miles north-east and Hurdeesir the same distance southwest of the station. |
| Garinda $\mathbf{S}$ <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 46^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jeypoor States. | ... | 1,204.2 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated on a sand hill less than a mile to the sonth-east of the village after which it is named. |
| Bhoombe S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 42^{\prime \prime}$ - <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jeypoor States. | $\ldots$ | 1,261.2 | Opper Markstone.-Will be found on a sand hill about a mile to the east of the villages of Bhoomba and Basni. |
| Guga H. 8 . <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 37{ }^{\prime}$ 59"。 <br> Jodhpoor States. | $\ldots$ | 1,298.7 | Upper Markstone.-Is placed on the highest point of an isolated range of hills lying about a mile soath of the village of Lodsir. |
| Mira Doss S. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 35^{\prime} 59^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jeypoor States. | ... | 1,317.2 | Upper Markstone.-The sand hill on which this station stands is about eight miles east of the fort of Neechbo. |

## Gurhagarh Meridional Series, from Jammoo to Neemuch.

| Names of Stations | Height abots Mean Sea Letel |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Teruthnath H. S. <br> Lat. $87^{\circ} 20^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jodhpoor States. | ... | 1,477.9 | Upper Markstome.-This station is on a hill near the village of Raesingpoora, the highest of an isolated range, abont four miles to the south-west of the town of Deedwana. The station has been built a little lower down and to the east of the fakeer's house, which latter has the shape of a temple. |
| Panchwa" H. 8. <br> Lat. $27^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 58^{\circ} 19^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jodhpoor States. | $\cdots$ | 2,048.1 | Cpper Markstome.-Stands on the highest point of the Panchwa range of hills, about half a mile north-wert of the village of the same name. Panchwa Hill Fort is about 300 yards to the south of the station. |
| Kinsirra H. S. <br> Lat. $26^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 25^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Kong. $74^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jodhpoor States. | ... | 2,423.3 | Upper Markstane.-Is built on a packa wall of a serai on the Kinsirra Hill. The station lies a mile to the south-west of the village of the same name. |
| Rewat H. S. <br> Lat. $26^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 54^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 19^{\prime} 21^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Jodhpoor States. | $\cdots$ | 1,541.9 | CPper Markstome.-On the highest point of an isolated hill near the village of Rewat is the station so called. |
| Goodha H. S. <br> Lat. $26^{\circ} 28^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Ajmere District. | $\cdots$ | 2,417.8 | Tpper Mrarkstome-Is situated on the highest part of the hill to the east of that village, which is the nearest to it, and is about one mile distant. Nowolko is about a mile and a quarter northeast, and Sreenagger, the only village of any size in the neighbourbood, is three miles to the south. |
| Kisanpoors H. S. <br> Lat. $26^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 32^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Ajmere District. | $\cdots$ | 2,562.6 | $\boldsymbol{C}_{P} p e r$ Markstome.-This station is placed on the range of hills which forms the north-west boundary of the Ajmere Province, separating it from the Jodhpoor States. The site of observation is about a mile and a half north-west of the village of Kisanpoora and a mile and a quarter southeast of the hill fort of Indergurk. |

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## 193 )

Gurhagark Meridional Series, frone Jammoo to Neemuch.

| Names of Stationg | Hitgry above Mray Sea Lexikl |  | Remarks and Deseriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Jetgarh $\mathbf{H} .8$. <br> Lat $26^{\circ} 18^{\prime} 6^{\circ}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 21^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime \prime}$. <br> Ajmere Distriet. | -* | 1,967/1 | EPper Markstome.-Is on the hill half a mile west of a small and now ruined hill fort of the same name. $A$ smal radely built temple lies about 40 yards south of the station, and a Revenu Surrey platform is to the east, the marl in the latter being 15 feet 35 inche from the mark of the Great Trigonome trical Survey station. |
| Rajgarb H. S. <br> Lat $26^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 33^{\circ} 12^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Ajmere Distriet | $\ldots$ | 2,618-1 | Cpper Markstome-Will be found on the peak at the head of the valley to the south-west of that fort, from which it is about a mile and a quarter distant. The hill is sometimes called Khora-katonka, it is one mile sonth-east from the village of Kotaj, and on the boundary of the lands of that village and Rajgurh. The Revenue Survey station is on the hill, one and three-quarters of a mile north-east, and close worth of Rajgurh Fort. |
| Boopki H. 8. <br> Lat. $26^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$. <br> long. $74^{\circ} 51^{\prime} 42^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Ajmere District. | ... | 1,8779 | $\boldsymbol{C}_{\text {Pper }}$ Markstome.-This station is built on the hill close north-east of the village after which it is named. |
| Rappoorz A. A. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4^{\prime \prime}$ Long. $74^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 0^{\circ}$ Ajmere District. | *- | 1,932-0 | Cpper Markstome-Is on the hill that lies half a mile east of the village from which the station derives its name, and one mile and a half west of Deomullee village. The Revenne Sarvey boundary pillar hill is one mile to the north. |
| Golal H. 8. <br> lat $25^{\circ} 44^{\prime \prime} 21^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 2939^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Oodepoor Etate. | $\cdots$ | 1,5390 | Cpper Markstome-Is situated on a small isolated hill, three-quarters of a mile east of Amlesur, and a mile and a half sonth of Barasni. The station is named after a temple on the same hill, to the enst of which the platform has been built, the mark being 50 feet 3 inches from the north-east corner, and 52 feet 10 inches from the south-east corner of the temple. |

Gurhagarh Meridional Series, from Jammoo to Neemuch.

| Names of Stations. | Height above Mran Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Daragarh H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 31^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Oodepoor State. | ... | 1,903 4 | Opper Markstone.-Is called after the hill on which by tradition there once was a fort of that name, though no traces of any now exist. Katoonda village, in the lands of which the station lies, is threequarters of a mile north-east, Bunnera fort and town about a mile and a half east, and Burrin village half a mile to the west. |
| Khamor H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 49^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Oodepoor State. | $\cdots$ | 1,393-4 | Upper Markstone.-The station is placed on the same hill as the hill fort, and about 200 yards west of the principal house in Khamor village. The outer wall of the south tower of the fort is 230 feet to the east north-east of the station. |
| Kantola H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 47^{\prime} \mathbf{1}^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Ajmere District. | ... | 1,909.1 | Opper Markstone.-Is called after the name of the hill highest of those between Sawur and Gutiali, being about two miles north-east of the former place, and one and a half sonth-west of the latter. A hut, a few trees, and a ruined tank below the eastern side of the hill mark the site of an old village called Sewasagur. |
| Buglara H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 26^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Boondi State. | ... | 1,308•1 | Opper Markstone.-Is situated on the hill of the same name, which latter is about one mile to the west of the small village of Bejagorh, and two to the south of Thana, rather a large place. |
| Kadera S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} \quad 4^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Ajmere District. | ... | 1,207.9 | Upper Markstone.-This station is on a low sandy hillock, about one and a quarter miles west south-west, and within the boundary of Kadera town. The Ajmere and Kishangurh territory boundary runs about a quarter mile north of the station, the village of Alumbo, half mile northwest of the station, being in the Kishangarh State. |

Gurhagarh Meridional Series, from Jammoo to Neemuch.

| Names of Stations. | Herght above Mran Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Chichlana H.S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $74^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Oodepoor State. | ... | 1,762.2 | Upper Markstone.-Is placed on the highest part and towards the south-east end of that isolated and conspicuous hill which lies close to the south-east of, and has been named after, the small village of Chichlana. A masonry chuboutra, containing several objects to which sacrifice and worship are paid, and known by the name of "Bhyroo," is towards the middle of the hill, and about 150 yards north-west of the station platform. |
| Amulda H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 28^{\prime} 59^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 11^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Oodepoor State. | $\cdots$ | 1,612.2 | Upper Markstone.-Will be found on the hill half a mile south of Amulda village. The small village of Rattunpoor is under the eastern side of the hill, and Minoorpoor under the south-western. |
| Bisungarh H. S. Lat. $24^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $75^{\circ} 26^{\prime} 43^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 1,933.4 | Cpper Marlstone.-The station of Bisungarh is near the south-west corner of the terraced roof of the building within that hill fort, over the junction of two principal walls. |
| Lohara H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long, $75^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$. | ... | 1,769.9 | $V_{\text {pper }}$ ILarkstone. |
| Jabda H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 12^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 19^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Oodepoor State. | ... | 1,815•1 | Upper Markstone.-Is named after Jabda, a village about two miles to its sonth The station is on a table hill covered with jungle, the small Bheel village called Tiki being one mile to the west A.deserted village, Manpoor, lies a mile and a half east, and Turode village two miles and a half south of the station. |
| Mandulgarh H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $75^{\circ} 7^{\prime} 37^{\prime \prime}$. Oodepoor Itate. | $\cdots$ | 1,783.3 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated about half a mile north-west of the walls of the fort from which it derives its name. There is a temple on the same hill, the Great Trigonometrical survey mark being 42.75 feet from the north-west and 46.50 feet from the south-west corner of the temple. |

Gurhagarh Meridional Series, from Jammoo to Neemuch.

| Names of Stations. |  | Height abovis Mana Sea Level. |  | Remarks and Descriptions of Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deduced Trigono- } \\ & \text { metrically. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Arnia H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$. | *. | ... | 2,008•3 | Upper Markstone.-Is on the southern brow of the table-lund which runs along parallel and to the north of the Bamni River. It is named after the village of Arnia, from which it is two miles north-east and about three miles north of Kawye. |
| Nal H. S. <br> Lat. $25^{\circ} \mathbf{3}^{\prime}$ 52 $2^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. 74i $57^{\prime} 27^{\prime \prime}$. | $\ldots$ | ". | 1,805:4 | Upper Markstone.-This station is on the range of hills which form the western boundary of the valley in which the towns of Beygoo and Singoli are situated. The hills are covered with jungle and uninhabited. Nal, after which the atation is called, lies about two miles and a half north-east, Dowrai the same distance east, Muloli three miles south-east, and Bhowta two miles south-west. |
| Mongodra H. S. Lat. $24^{\circ} 64^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $74^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$. Oodepoor State. | $\cdots$ | ." | 2,001 4 | Upper Markstone.-Is on the western edge of the range of table hills about half a mile south-west of Mongodra village. The fort of Chittore is on an isolated flat hill, detached from this tableland at a distance of about three miles west and quite overlooked by it. |
| Jat H. S. <br> Lat. $24^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$. <br> Long. $75^{\circ} 0^{\prime} \mathbf{2 5 \prime \prime}$. | ... | , ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 1,871.5 | Upper Markstone.-Is placed towards the south end of the table-land, which is about two miles east of the town of the same name. |
| Malkhera H. S. Lat. $24^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $75^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$. Holkar's Territory. | ..' | ** | 1,808 0 | Upper Markstone.-Is situated on the table-land to the north of the small village of the same name. The station is about a mile and a half north-east of that village and the same distance north-west of Dantoli village. The hill fort of Dantoli is on a spur of the same table-land, about a mile and a quarter south-enst. |
| Mendki H. S. | - | '*' | 1,951 1 | Vide page 172. |
| Arumlis H. S. |  | ... | 1,530.8 | Vide page 179. |


[^0]:    * Experimental observations at Hatidara, in Sind, on the 10 th and 11 th January 1859.

    Three instruments were placed side by side, on a line facing south-west, with their telescopes in the same horizontal plane. Three staves were set up to the south-west at distances of 2, 4, and 6 chains respectively, and three others to the north-east at similar distances, forming pairs of staves for observation. The ground had a slight slope from south to north. The instruments were on a ridge of agnd about lit feet above the general level of the ground, the lowest staff reading being $4 \frac{1}{3}$ feet above the surface of the ground. Each staff was observed simultaneously by three persons. The differences

[^1]:    - Reciprocated observations, from Panchwa and Kinsirra, make the level of the Sambur salt lake to be 1,184 feet, at Goodah secondary station, (lat. $26^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$, long. $75^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}$ ) on the brink of the lake.

