GAZETTEER

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THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT

OF

The East=India Company,

AND OF THE

NATIVE STATES ON THE CONTINENT OF INDIA.

COMPILED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE HON. COURT OF DIRECTORS,
AND CHIEFLY FROM DOCUMENTS IN THEIR POSSESSION,

BY

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KAU—KED.

the Punjab, a town situated 24 miles from the right bank of the Jhelum, 142 miles W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 29', long. 71° 46'.

KAUTCOT.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or the B.I.C. Ms. Doc. territory of Sindhia's family, 103 miles W.S.W. from Hoosungabad, and 120 miles N.W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 22° 20', long. 76° 12′.

KAVUDAHALLI.—A town in the British district of E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 141 miles E. of Cannanore. Lat. 12° 4', long. 77° 30'.

KAYBONG.—A town in the British province of Pegue, on B.I.C. Ms. Doc. the right bank of one of the mouths of the Irawady, and 68 miles W. by S. from Pegue. Lat. 17° 30', long. 95° 16'.

KAZA.—A town in the British district of Guntoor, pre- B.I.C. Ms. Doc. sidency of Madras, 10 miles N.E. of Guntoor. Lat. 16° 24', long. 80° 36′.

KAZIKHERA, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieu- 'E.I.C. Ms. Doc. tenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Futtehpore, and five miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of 2 Garden, Tables the route is good; the country level, and partially cultivated. of Routes, 122. Lat. 26° 25', long. 80° 27'.

KAZURANGA.—A town of Assam, in the British district E.I.C. Ms. Doc. of Nowgong, presidency of Bengal, 42 miles E.N.E. of Nowgong. Lat. 26° 37', long. 93° 24'.

KEDA.—See QUEDAH.

KEDAR GUNGA,1 in native Gurwhal, a river rising at the north-eastern base of the mountain styled in the trigono- surv. metrical survey Mount Moira, and in lat. 30° 54', long. 79° 5'. It holds a very rapid course of ten or twelve miles, generally in a north-westerly direction, and falls into the Bhageerettee, on the left side, about a gunshot below Gangotri, and in lat. 30° 59', long. 78° 59'. Like other Himalayan streams, it is subject to great and rapid increase, from the melting of the mountain snows by the sun's heat; and this may account for the different descriptions of it by Fraser, and by Hodgson and Herbert. According to the former, it is "a rapid and considerable stream, said to have its rise in the Cedar Mountain, Sources of the twelve cos distance." According to the latter, "It has no claim to the title of a river, being merely a torrent from the

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Fraser, Tours in Himalaya, 466.

2 As. Res. xill. 223 -Journ. to the Jumna and Bhagirathi.