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than goor or molasses. Cotton is the principal commercial crop. The soil is not fertile, being in general rather sandy, and requiring considerable irrigation for the production of crops; but for this there are ample means, as besides the numerous streams throughout the country, water is in general close to the surface, and wells are very numerous, especially in the southern part of the country. The population is returned at 1,468,900. The principal towns, Amreli, Choteyla, Koondla, Buggusra, Cheetal, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. For further information, see the article GUZERAT.

KATUKPOOR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh to the town of Moradabad, and 30 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.

KAULARI, or **KOELARU**, in the British district of Agra, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town 12 miles S.E. of the city of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

KAUMOORY.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 40 miles S.S.E. of Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

KAUNDY, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore, and 43 miles W. of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 47'$.

KAUNKAKOTE, in the Jetch Doob division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Jhelum, 113 miles W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 31'$, long. $72^{\circ} 16'$.

KAUNWUN.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dhar, 137 miles W.S.W. from Bhopal, and 174 miles E. from Ahmedabad. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $75^{\circ} 18'$.

KAURLOALLA, in the Sindh Sagur Doob division of the Punjab, a town situated 24 miles from the right bank of the Jhelum, 142 miles W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 29'$, long. $71^{\circ} 46'$.

KAUTCOT.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or the territory of Sindhia's family, 103 miles W.S.W. from Hoosungabad, and 120 miles N.W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$.

KAVUDAHALLI.—A town in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, 141 miles E. of Cannanore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

KAYBONG.—A town in the British province of Pegue, on the right bank of one of the mouths of the Irawady, and 68 miles W. by S. from Pegue. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $95^{\circ} 16'$.

KAZA.—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 10 miles N.E. of Guntoor. Lat. $16^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 36'$.

KAZIKHERA, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of

Cawnpore to Futtehpore, and five miles S.E. of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 27'$.

KAZURANGA.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Nowgong, 42 miles E.N.E. of Nowgong. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $93^{\circ} 24'$.

KEDA.—See **QUEDAH**.

KEDAR GUNGA, in native Gurwhal, a river rising at the north-eastern base of the mountain styled in the trigonometrical survey Mount Moira, and in lat. $30^{\circ} 54'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$. 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. $30^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 59'$. 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, twelve cos distance." According to the latter, "It has no claim to the title of a river, being merely a torrent from the snow, of ten or twelve feet wide, and shallow. It comes out of a rocky gorge, and its course cannot be longer than three or four miles."

KEDAR KANTA, in native Gurwhal, a peak in the ridge separating the rivers Jumna and Tons. The acclivity of its sides is moderate in all parts, so that it can without much difficulty be ascended everywhere, though elevated considerably above the ridges which radiate from it to almost all points of the compass. The summit terminates in an horizontal area of a few square yards; and, according to Hodgson and Herbert, consists of gneiss; but Jacquemont explicitly states that the formation is micaceous schist (micaschiste), which, according to him, forms the whole mass of the mountain. About the base, however, in many places are enormous beds of white saccharoid limestone, veined with yellowish mica, and sometimes upwards of 120 feet thick. The top of Kedar Kanta is above the limit of forest vegetation, which terminates on its sides, at an elevation of about 10,000 feet above the sea, in rather precise demarcation, on soil well suited for the growth of trees; and consequently the cessation of their growth must be the effect of diminished temperature. Below the stated limit, the sides of the mountain are covered with dense forests of oak, pine, yew, maple, holly, horse-chestnut, alder, rhododendron, and thickets of juniper and gooseberry. The character of the forests is quite that of similar vegetation in Europe, the growth of whose mountains and plains is here united. The treeless and higher part of the mountain produces a sedgy sward, intermixed with various sorts of the anemone, ranunculus, iris, corydalis, phalangium, primula, gentiana, saxifraga, and some other Alpine plants. A minute species of euphorbia thrives, but not below 11,000 feet. In the year when this mountain was surveyed