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NOSSA BRAS-
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CATMANDOO

small streams. Mandloe and flax are the chief
articles of culture; but wheat, maize, pulse,
onions, rice, sugar, cotton, indigo, and an abun-
dant fruit are also grown. The climate is rather
humid, but temperate and salubrious.

CATMANDOO, or KHATMANDU, an inland
city of N. Hindostan, cap. of the Nepal dom.,
built in a mountainous region, 154 m. NNW.
Patna, and 4,784 ft. above the level of the plains
of Bengal. Estimated pop. 20,000. It extends
for about 1 m. along the bank of a river; and con-
tains many wooden and brick temples, with the
palace of the Nepal rajah. The houses are
mostly mean brick or tile buildings, often three or
four stories high; streets narrow and dirty.

CATRINE, a manufacturing town of Scotland,
co. Ayr, parish Sorn, on the N. bank of the Ayr,
32 m. S. Glasgow. Pop. 2,184 in 1861. Cotton
works were erected here by a company as early as
1780, and a bleaching-work in 1824. Both works
are carried on by means of water-power, but in
case of a deficient supply of water, steam-engines
make good the deficiency. The bleaching estab-
lishment, in addition to what is manufactured at
Catrine, bleaches all the cotton produced at the
other mills belonging to the same company, the
quantity varying from 15,000 to 25,000 yards per
day. Every part of the process is carried on
within doors, and without interruption, at all
seasons of the year. There are seven schools,
six of which are supported by the school fees, and
one maintained by a fixed salary paid by the
company; four libraries, one of which is attached
to a Sunday-school; and several places of worship
connected with the established church, or belong-
ing to Presbyterian dissenters.

CATTARO, a town of the Austrian states, cap.
of same name, at the SE. extremity of the
Gulf or *Bocca di Cattaro*, 210 m. SE. Zara; lat.
42° 25' 26" N., long. 18° 46' 16" E. Pop. 3,970 in
1857. The town is walled, and is farther defended
by a fort built on an adjoining eminence. Streets
narrow, dark, and gloomy. Notwithstanding its
small size, it has a cathedral, a collegiate church,
seventeen other Roman Catholic churches and
chapels, a Greek church, six convents, and a
hospital. It is the seat of the administration of
the circle and of a bishop, and has a government
high-school. The harbour is one of the best in
the Adriatic. At its mouth there are two rocks
dividing the entrance into three separate chan-
nels, two of which admit the largest ships. In-
ternally the gulf is spacious and secure, though
little frequented by shipping. The trade of Cat-
taro is chiefly with the Turkish district of Monte-
negro. The vicinity is very picturesque; but
from being surrounded on three sides by moun-
tains, Cattaro has this disadvantage, that the
sun rises an hour later and is lost an hour earlier
than in other places under the same latitude. The
district of Cattaro was the seat of a Roman colony;
but the town itself only dates from the 6th cen-
tury. It has suffered much from earthquakes,
especially in 1563 and 1667. It was long the
cap. of a small republic, which, falling into debt,
placed itself under the government of Venice on
the single condition of having its debts paid.
Previously to the treaty of Tilsit this town was
for some time in the occupation of the Russians.

CATTEGAT, or KATTEGAT, a portion of the
N. Sea, or of the Baltic, between Jutland and
Sweden. (See *BALTIC*.)

CAUBUL, or CABUL (an. *Aria* and *Arachosia*),
an extensive region of Central Asia, formerly
the centre of a powerful kingdom reaching from
Meshed to Cashmere, and from the Oxus to the
ocean, but now comprising only the country be-

CAUBUL

15

tween lat. 28° and 37° N., and long. 59° 30' and
72° E.; and divided into four chiefships, in-
dependent of each other, viz. those of its principal
cities, Caubul, Peshawur, Candahar, and Herat.
Caubul, in its extended sense, includes the
greater portion of Afghanistan, Seistan (an.
Drangiana), and Sevestan, with parts of Kho-
rassan, Candristan (the Kohistan), and Lahore;
length and breadth each about 600 m. The
pop. was estimated by Mr. Elphinstone, in 1809,
at about 14,000,000, but this estimate is believed
to have been too high when it was framed; and
since that period civil wars and foreign conquests
have deprived Caubul of the provs. of Beloo-
chistan, Sinde, Multan, Damann, Cashmere,
Balkh, &c., and have diminished the pop. to little
more than 5,000,000. At present, besides the
cities already named, the chief towns are, Ghiznee,
Dooshak, and Furrak.

The N. and E. portion of Caubul is a lofty
table-land, its mountains belonging to the Hindu-
Koosh (or Indian Caucasus), and two of its off-
sets, viz. the Solimann and Paropamisan ranges.
The Koosh mountain, about long. 69° E., gives its
name to the range which extends from it both
W. and E., and beyond the Indus is continuous
with the Himalaya, running generally SW. to
NE., and in the Kohistan forming the N. boundary
of Caubul. Between long. 70° and 72° it makes
a remarkable curve to the S., opposite to which
the Holor-Tagh (or cloudy mountains) unites with
or approaches it, from Budukhsan on the N.
The highest, as well as the most S. point of this
curve, is apparently a mountain, called Coond,
or Kooner, near long. 71°, where the Afghans
believe the ark to have rested after the deluge;
a tradition current, however, respecting the
Tukhte Solimann also. The Koosh is covered
with perpetual snow; its peaks are visible from
Bactria, India, and even Tartary, and one of them,
measured by Sir A. Burnes, was found to be
20,493 ft. high. Mr. Elphinstone observed at
Peshawur three inferior mountain ranges, pro-
gressively decreasing in height beneath the
former; the description of which will serve, he
says, to give an idea of the rest of the Koosh
chain; the lowest range was destitute of snow,
and its sides were clothed with forests of pine,
oak, and wild olive, European fruits and flowers,
fern, and elegant shrubs. The tops of the second
range are covered with snow, and the third are so
to half their height. On the high central range
Mr. Elphinstone observed that 'no diminution
in the snow could be perceived in any part in
the month of June, when the thermometer in the plain
of Peshawur was at 113° Fahr.' The Koh-i-Baba
range, between Caubul and Bauman, is the con-
tinuation W. of the Koosh; but its peaks are not
so lofty, probably not more than 18,000 ft.
(Burnes, iii. 203), although 'covered with eternal
snow for a considerable distance beneath their
summits.' The passes of Hajeeguk and Kaloo
on this range are respectively 12,400 and 13,000
ft. above the sea; the other passes are none more
than 9,000 ft. in height, and all, without ex-
ception, are free from snow by the end of June.
In the defiles the road often winds at the base of
a mural precipice, rising to 2,000 or 3,000 ft. per-
pendicularly, and in one part, called Dura-i-
zundan, or the 'Valley of the Dungeon,' the
height is such as to exclude the sun at noon-
day: at the height of 10,000 ft., however, the
ground in some parts is ploughed when the snow
disappears, the grain sown in May being reaped
in October. The ranges N. of the Koh-i-Baba are
much inferior in height, and often free from snow,
but rise from the plains of Balkh in a bold and