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fire, and some portions of the outer walls, in many places 20 ft. high and 9 ft. thick. The church is small, but considered a very interesting relic of the early pointed style: here are also a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed charity school, in which 23 scholars are educated. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the mines of the surrounding district, which produce lead, calamine, and the coloured flint spar called 'blue John,' much in request for vases and other ornaments. The whole of the calcareous strata in the vicinity are remarkably deranged, and are also characterised by numerous cavernous fissures and the frequent disappearance of streams (through what are termed swallow-holes), which, after subterranean courses of various lengths, again emerge to the light. The outer chamber of the Great Peak, or Devil's Cavern, has a natural arch of about 120 ft. span; several small cottages have been built in it. The rest of the chambers are only to be explored by torches; they extend about 2,300 ft. from the entrance to the innermost end, where, though there are probably others beyond, the rocks close down so near a subterranean stream as to prevent further access: this stream has to be crossed two or three times in proceeding, and at one part a small boat is kept for the purpose. The average depth from the floors to the upper surface of the mountain is about 650 ft. The strata abound in marine fossil remains. The Eldon hole, 8 m. W. of Castleton, is of a similar character, and also that approached by the level of the Sheelwell mine, near the Winnets. This mine has been given up; but the Odin mine, in the vicinity, which was worked in the Saxon period, is still productive. Mam Torr, or the Shivering Mountain, rises 1,300 ft. above the vale, and is composed of alternating strata of shale and micaceous grit. There is an ancient encampment on its summit, and British and other ancient remains are frequent in the district, which is one of the most remarkable in the kingdom for its picturesque character, and the abundance of natural objects and phenomena interesting to science. On the attainder of the grandson of William Peverell of the Peak (for poisoning the Earl of Chester), the castle was granted by Henry II. to his son, afterwards King John: subsequently Edward III. gave it to John of Gaunt; since which it has formed part of the duchy of Lancaster, and is at present leased by the Duke of Devonshire.

CASTRES, a town of France, dép. Tarn, cap. arrond., in an agreeable and fertile valley, on the Agout, 23 m. SSE. Alby, on the railway from Alby to Narbonne. Pop. 21,538 in 1861. This, though not the capital, is the principal town of the dép., and is thriving and industrious. It is divided into two parts by the river, over which it has two bridges. It is but indifferently built, and the streets are narrow and winding. The principal building is the old episcopal palace, now the *sous préfecture*; it has also barracks, workhouses, an exchange, a theatre, and a fine promenade. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction; and has a model school, a diocesan seminary, with 113 pupils, a Protestant consistorial church, a class of linear design, and a public library with 6,500 volumes. There are here extensive manufactures of cloth and woollen stuffs, with establishments for the spinning of cotton, linen fabrics, paper fabrics, dye-works, bleach-fields, and tanneries. It has also copper forges and foundries.

Castres espoused, in the 16th century, the Protestant party, and Henry IV. resided in it for a lengthened period. Its ramparts were demolished by Louis XIII., and the bishopric was suppressed at the Revolution. It is the birthplace of Dacier

the critic, of Rapin the historian of England, and of the Abbé Sabatier.

CASTRO, a seaport town of Southern Italy, prov. Lecce, on the Adriatic, 28 m. SSE. Lecce, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 5,300 in 1862. The town has an old castle and a cathedral, and is the seat of a bishopric. It was sacked by the Turks in the 16th century; and since then has suffered much from the inroads of Barbary cruisers. Its harbour admits only small vessels. The environs are productive of corn, wine, cotton, and fruits.

CASTRO DEL RIO EL LEAL (an. *Castra Julia*), a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, on the Guadajoz, 16 m. SE. Cordova. Pop. 8,945 in 1857. The town has two churches, two hospitals, a founding hospital, two seminaries for the education of boys and girls, and a castle; with manufactures of wool and hemp.

CASTROGIOVANNI (an. *Enna*), a town of Sicily, prov. Catania, cap. cant., almost in the centre of the island, 65 m. ESE. Palermo, in a plain about 5 m. in circ., being the summit of a lofty and almost inaccessible mountain, more than 4,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Pop. 13,747 in 1862. This city, celebrated in antiquity as the birthplace of Ceres, and the site of her most sacred temple, is now one of the poorest towns in the island. It still, however, commands an extensive and delightful prospect, is well supplied with excellent water, and has a clear salubrious atmosphere. The surrounding country, which is very fertile, was, in antiquity, ornamented with innumerable groves and temples, appropriated to the worship of Ceres and Proserpine. Livy has correctly described the city as built in *exceles loco ac prærupto*; and Cicero has given an eloquent description of the town, temple, and statue of Ceres, carried off by the wholesale plunderer, Verres: '*Simulacrum Cereris Ennae ex snâ sede ac dono mustit, quod erat tale, ut homines, quum viderent, aut ipsam videre se Cererem, aut effigiem Cereris, non humanâ manu factam, sed celo delapsam, arbitrarentur.*' But all traces of the temple, as well as of the worship of the goddess, have disappeared. The castle in the modern town, which is going fast to ruin, is evidently of Saracen or Norman origin.

About 5 m. from the town, at the foot of the mountain, is the famous lake, on the borders of which

'Proserpine gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flow'r, by gloomy Dis
Was gathered.'

The orators and poets of antiquity have exhausted their powers in describing the beauty and sublimity of this famous lake. (See, among others, Cicero in Verrem, iv. § 48; Ovid, Met. lib. v., lin. 385.) But it no longer wears the livery of perpetual spring; its groves have been cut down, and its temples levelled with the dust! All is desolate and deserted:—

'Pro mollis viola, pro purpureo narcisso,
Carduus, et spinus surgit palturus acutis.'

Its naked borders are fetid and loathsome, and in the summer months exhale a pestilential air.

'Tantum avi longinqua valet mutare vetustas.'

Enna was the head-quarters of the revolted slaves under Eunus, during the first servile war in Sicily. Here they defied for several years the power of Rome, and defeated three Pretorian armies. At last they were entirely defeated under the walls of Messina, by the consul Piso; and Enna was subsequently taken by the consul Rupilius, and the slaves put to the sword or crucified.

CATALONIA (Span. *Cataluna*), an old prov. of