

nothing of deliberate cruelty in the character of the Spaniards, and they have as little, perhaps, of hard-heartedness as other people. The use of the toledo, or bravo, to revenge private wrongs, is now unknown. Horse-racing was attempted to be introduced by the Duke of San Carlos, at Madrid, in 1830, with an English horse against a Spanish one; but the English horse was beaten by foul play, and the duke insulted as he left the ground.

The Castilian is the standard dialect of the Spanish language. During the struggles with the Moors, many dialects of the *Romanzo*, or mixture of the Latin with the Germanic tongues, grew up in Spain, which finally melted into three—the Galician, Castilian, and Catalanian. On the marriage of Isabella, queen of Castile, with Ferdinand of Aragon, the Castilian *Romanzo* became the language of the court, and has maintained its pre-eminence ever since.

History.—The Castiles anciently formed parts of *Cantabria*, and the country of the *Celtiberi*, *Oretani*, and *Carpentani*; and, like the rest of Spain, were successively overrun by Romans, Goths, and Saracens. After the expulsion of the Saracens, and various vicissitudes, the sovereignty of Castile came by marriage to Sancho III., king of Navarre, whose son Ferdinand was made king of Castile in 1034. He married the sister of Veremond III., king of Leon, but afterwards killed his father-in-law in battle, and was himself crowned king of Leon, in 1037. The crowns of Castile and Leon were afterwards separated and again united several times, till, by the marriage of Isabella, who held both crowns, with Ferdinand, king of Aragon, in 1479, the three kingdoms were, as at present, consolidated into one. Castile, as well as the rest of Spain, has for a lengthened period been exposed to the scourge of a civil war carried on without zeal on either side, but with the most detestable perfidy and cruelty.

CASTILLON, a town of France, *dép.* Gironde, cap. cant., on the Dordogne, 11 m. ESE. Libourn. Pop. 3,516 in 1861. In 1451, an obstinate engagement was fought under the walls of this town between the English and French, when the latter were victorious. In the commune of Castillon are the remains of the *Château de Montaigne*, to which the illustrious essayist of that name retired in 1572, and where he breathed his last on the 13th of September, 1582.

CASTLEBAR, an inl. town of Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Mayo, at the N. extremity of the lake of the same name, 126 m. W. by N. Dublin, on the Midland-Great-Western railway. Pop. 6,373 in 1831, and 3,022 in 1861. The town was taken by a French force under General Humbert, which landed at Killala in 1798, but was shortly after evacuated on the approach of the main army of the British under Lord Cornwallis. It is the assize town of the co., and consists of a square, and a long street with some branches. The par. church and a R. Cath. chapel are new, large and elegant buildings; there are also a meeting-house for Methodists, a large parochial school, a national school, an infirmary, and two dispensaries. There are barracks for artillery and infantry, fit to accommodate 650 men. The constabulary and the revenue police have stations here. By a charter of James I. in 1613, the corporation consists of a portreeve, 15 burgesses, and a commonalty, which returned 2 mem. to the Irish H. of C. till the Union, when it was disfranchised. The assizes for the co. are held here; also general sessions in Jan. and Oct., and petty sessions every Saturday. The court-house is a well-arranged building. The county prison, erected on the radiating principle, has 128 cells, and 33 other sleeping rooms. Linen

and linen yarn are manufactured to some extent, and sold in the linen-hall; there are also tobacco and soap manufactories, a tannery, and a brewery. There is an extensive trade in grain, and other agricultural produce. Markets on Saturdays; fairs, 11th of May, 9th of July, 16th of Sept., and 18th of November.

CASTLECOMER, an inland town of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, on the Deen, an affluent of the Nore, 52 m. SE. Dublin. Pop. 2,436 in 1831, and 1,435 in 1861. The town, which suffered much in an unsuccessful attack by the insurgents in 1798, consists of a main street planted on each side, and of some others branching from it, and is remarkable for neatness and good order. The par. church on a neighbouring hill, a large R. Cath. chapel, a convent, a Methodist meeting-house, a court-house, a dispensary, and a barrack, are the principal buildings. Little trade is carried on, the place deriving its support chiefly from the neighbouring collieries, which furnish a copious supply of fuel to the adjoining counties. The mineral is of the carbonaceous or stone coal species, which burns without flame, being the slaty, glantz coal of Werner. Fairs are held on Mar. 27, May 3, June 21, Aug. 10, Sept. 14, Oct. 28, and Dec. 14. General sessions in June, and petty sessions every Friday; also a manorial court for small debts.

CASTLEDOUGLAS (formerly *Carlislewark*, from the name of a lake in its immediate vicinity), an inland burgh or barony of Scotland, co. or stewartry of Kirkcudbright, par. Kelton, on the railway from Dumfries to Portpatrick, 18 m. from the former, and 68 from the latter. Pop. 2,261 in 1861. The town is neat and well built, and consists of a main street along the road, with several lesser streets running at right angles or parallel to it. It is quite a modern town, and is wholly indebted for its existence and prosperity to the advancing wealth of the thriving agricultural district by which it is surrounded. Its consequence has been of late years materially increased by the transfer to it of the weekly corn and cattle markets, the most important in the co., originally held at Rhone House, a small village, distant 1½ m. The famous horse-fair of Kelton Hill is still held at Rhone House; but it has lost much of its original importance, as horses from Ireland, which formed its staple, are now generally sent direct to the fairs in England by steam, instead of taking a circuitous land route by Kelton Hill. It has an extensive retail trade, but no manufactures.

CASTLETON, a par. of England, co. Derby, hund. High Peak. Area, 10,100 acres. Pop. 1,157 in 1861. The village is 143 m. N. by W. London. The vale of Castleton is in the heart of the Peak district, about 1,000 ft. below the level of the surrounding hill ranges, and is 6 m. in length, and from 1 to 2 m. in width, with several smaller dales opening to it on the N. and S. It is a fertile tract watered by several rivulets, and approached from the Chapel-le-Frith side, through a long and deep chasm, crossing the mountain range, and called the 'Winnets,' or windgates, from the strong gusts and currents of air that usually prevail: the road winds down a considerable declivity, between precipices rising upwards of 1,000 ft. on each side, and opens, by a sudden turn, on the vale, in which there are three villages, Hope, Brough (both in the parish of Hope), and Castleton. The latter is at the base of a steep rock, whose summit is crowned by the ruins of the Castle of the Peak, considered a genuine specimen of the Saxon period; though the traditions of the neighbourhood ascribe it to Wm. Peverell, a natural son of the Norman Conqueror. The keep is still nearly en-