

Carn meal, mil, meala, honey.

Carn Tork, torc, a boar.

Carn Enys, Innis, an island.

Cnoc is found in such words as :

Crocadon, cnoc, dun, a hillock.

Crockard, cnoc ard, high.

Carraig, which, along with *carn* and *cnoc* and *dun*, may fairly claim to be regarded as a representative Gaelic word, and which constantly occurs in the Topography of Scotland and Ireland, is present in such names as these :

Currick gloose, curraig glas, grey.

Carradon, dun, a hillock.

Caregroyne, ron, a seal.

Cardew, dubh, black.

Careg Tol, toll, a hole.

Cardrew, doire, a thicket ; *Druidh*, a *Druid*.

Dun, a hillock or fortress ; Cornish, *Din*, occur in such words as :

Dunbar, barr, a top.

Dunsley, sliabh, a mountain.

Dunster, tir, land.

Dunmear, mear, joyful ; *mor*, large.

Tintagel, Tin, dun, castle ; *diogel* (Cornish), secure. The first syllable is very similar to *dun* or *din*.

Tiadhan is a Gaelic word that signifies a *little hill* ; *dioghailt* in Gaelic signifies revenge. Gaelic roots are thus discernible in *Tintagel*, which is supposed to have been the birth-place and principal residence of the famous Arthur. Borlase says regarding it "that it was a product of the rudest times before the Cornish Britons had learned from the Romans anything of the art of war." So doleful are the changes which time has effected in the palace of Arthur, that it is no longer like the residence of

" that Arthur who
Shot through the lists at Camlet, and charged
Before the eyes of ladies and of Kings.
The old order changeth, yielding place to new."

It appears that there is an old couplet in Carew's Survey

" By *Tre, Pol* and *Pen*,
You shali know the Cornish men."