Fal, foil, gentle; fal, a circle.

Bude, buidhe (?), yellow.

Inny, innis, an island; or inne, a bowel.

Cober, cobhar, froth.

Kenscy, ceannsa, mild, gentle.

Hayle, sål, shail, salt water.

Hone, amhainn, rivers.

It is quite evident that into the names which have been now adduced purely Gaelic roots enter—roots which appear very often in the Topography of Ireland and Scotland. The slight examination that I have made of the names of the rivers of Damnonia will tend to exemplify the correctness of the remarks which Lhuyd makes in the Welsh preface to his Archaelogia Britannica: "There is no name anciently more common on rivers than Uysk, which the Romans wrote Isca and Osca, and yet, as I have elsewhere observed, retained in English in the several names of Ask, Esk, Usk, and Ex, Axe, Ox, &c. Now, although there be a considerable river of that name in Wales and another in Devon, yet the signification of the word is not understood either in our language or in Cornish; neither is it less vain to look for it in the British of Wales, Cornwall, or Armoric Britain than it would be to search for Avon, which is a name of some of the rivers of England, in English. The signification of the word in Guydeleg (i. e., Gaelic) is water. do the words uisge, Loch, Ban, Drum, &c., make it manifest that the Guydhelod (i.e., the Gaels) formerly fixed their abode in those places."

Carn, which is eminently a Gaelic word, occurs often in the Topography of Cornwall. Carn is one of the most expressive monosyllables that are to be found in the poems of Ossian. As Cairn it is commonly used in the English language. Co nuch cuireadh clach 'n a charn, is a Gaelic proverb of very ancient date.

In Cornwall such words exist as:

Carn brea, briadha, beautiful.

Carn heak, heag. small.

Carn-clog, clack, cloiche, a stone.

Carn Pendower, pen ceann head, dobhar, water.

Carn voel, mhaol, maol, bare.

Carn leskez, leus, loisgidh, burning.

Carnglos, glas, grey.