

*Creedy, criadh*, clay.

*Otter, oitir*, a ridge near the sea, *Dunottar*.

*Axe, uisge*, water.

*East Lyn, West Lyn, linne*, a pool. *Linne* is present in such words as *Dublin, Roslin, &c.*

*Barle, barr*, a top; *liath*, grey.

*Oare, odhar*, dark-grey, sallow.

*Mole, moyle, maol*, bare.

*Oke, oiche, uisge*, water.

*Yeo*, Welsh *aw*, flowing, Gaelic, *a* water, resembles very strongly *Awe* in Argyllshire.

*Bray, Braighe*: height or upper part.

The names which have now been adduced are Gaelic, and occur frequently in the Topography of Ireland and Scotland, thereby enabling us to conclude that the same people who employed such words as *Teign, Avon, Tay, Awe, &c.*, in connection with the streams and rivers of Ireland and Scotland, made use of the same words in connection with the streams and rivers of Devonshire.

*Cum*, valley or dingle; Cornish, *cwn*; Welsh, *coom, Coome, Coombe*; Irish, *cumar* or *Comar*, a confluence of waters, occurs repeatedly in the Topography of Devonshire, *e. g.*:

*Lannacombe, lan*, full.

*Colcombe: caol*, narrow.

*Branscombe, bran*, a mountain stream.

*Dunscombe, dun*, hillock.

*Wiscombe, wis, usk, ouse*, water.

*Salcombe, sal*, the sea or salt water.

*Orcombe, oir*, border.

Purely Gaelic words are thus found in combination with *cum*, a term which is found with little variety in Irish and Scottish Gaelic, and Welsh and Cornish.

So unmistakable is the Gaelic complexion of *Torr*, and so commonly is it to be found in the Topography of Ireland and Scotland, that were other evidences altogether wanting, the constant occurrence of it in the names of places in and around *Dartmoor* and elsewhere in Devonshire, might furnish a strong argument in favour of the contention, that Celts who spoke Gaelic must have occupied that part of England for some time at least during the early settlement of Britain. Were it to be maintained that *Dart* in *Dartmoor* is the