

*Pencarra, carraig*, a rock.

*Pendennis, dinas* (C.), *dun*.

*Pendew, dubh*, black.

*Pendour, dobhar*, water.

*Pendratheren, traigh*, a shore.

*Pendrean, droighionn*, thorn.

*Pendalow, da*, two, *loch*.

*Penellick, seileach*, willow.

*Peninnis, innis*, an island.

*Pennard, ard*, high.

*Penrose, ròs*, a headland.

*Pearyn, rhyn, roinn*, a point.

*Pentire, tir*, land; the *Kintyre* of Argyllshire.

*Pentell, toll*, a hole.

It is evident that those distinctive roots or words by which, according to Camden, Cornishmen are to be recognized, are, with the exception of *Tre*, of frequent occurrence in the Topography of Ireland and Scotland, and cannot on that account be restricted to the Cymry, but must be regarded as Gaelic in themselves, and therefore as entering into the Topography of these countries and islands where the Gaels had permanent homes. The citations which have been made from the Topography of Cornwall, in connection with the words or roots in question, show that purely Gaelic nouns and adjectives combine with those roots to form Cornish names.

The Gaelic word *tigh*, a house, enters in the form *chy* into the Topography of Cornwall, e. g. :—

*Chytane, tigh an teine*, the house of fire.

*Chelean, tigh an leana*, the house of the meadow.

*Chenton, tigh an duin*, the house of the hillock.

*Chycarne, tigh a' chuirn*, the house of the cairn.

*Chryuse, tigh an rois*, the house of the foreland.

*Coille*, the Gaelic term for *wood*, which enters into such Scottish names as *Killiecrankie*, *Killiemore*, is discernible in such Cornish words as :—

*Killiard, coille ard*, high.

*Killignock, coille cnoc*, a hill.

*Killigrew, coille gan bh*, rough.

*Killivor, coille, mhor, mor*, large.