signified; and thus recorded as it were by a method of artificial memory." Dr. Bannister, the author of a Glossary of Cornish names, says "that Cornwall is a peculiar country. From its geographical position it may be called the first and last in England; and one and all good Cornishmen will maintain that it is also the Time was when Devonshire was part of Cornwall, with Exeter, it is thought, for its capital; which city was till the tenth century inhabited conjointly by Cornish and Saxons. The Cornish were driven across the Tamar by Athelstane; and it was declared death for one to be found east of its banks." It was about 930 that Athelstane thus violently compelled the Cornish to retire to the west of the Tamar. Devonshire, therefore, was much more strongly subjected to Saxon influences than Cornwall; and hence it may be expected, that the traces of Gaelic will be less distinctly and commonly marked in the Topography of the former than of the latter county.

The names of the rivers of Devonshire readily disclose their Gaelie origin, e. g.:

Teign, teth, hot, and an, amhainn, river. The Tyne of Haddington and Northumberland.

Dart, doirt, to rush, or pour out.

Plym, plum, to plunge.

The Mew and Cad unite to form the Plym.

Mew or Meavy: mayh, a plain; or meadhon, middle.

Cad, cath, battle; or cas, rapid.

Tavy, Taw, tamh, quiet, a river. The Thames, Tay in Scotland, and Taff, Tave, Taw in Wales, come from the same root. Tabh in Irish and Scottish Gaelic signifies water or ocean.

Torridge, Tor, Tory: Into those names torr, a heap or round hill, clearly enters. Torr is a purely Gaelic word. It forms one of the expressive monosyllables which frequently occur in the poems of Ossian. It is present in such words as Tormore, Torness, Torryburn, Torryline, Tory Island.

Avon, amhainn, a river.

Erme, ear, east; amhainn, a river.

Yealm, ealamh, quick.

Exe, uisge, water.

Culme, cul, back; magh, a plain. Cul occurs often in the Topography of Scotland, e. g., Cullen, Culross, Culloden,