

Polcairn, carrn, a heap.
Polāew, dubh, black.
Poldower, dobhair, water.
Poldrissick, dreasach, thorny.
Poihern, iarunn, iron.
Polkillick, coilleach, a rooster.
Pollick, leac, a flat-stone.
Pollyne, linne, a pool.
Pommellin, muileann, a mill.

Lan. In his Cornish Dictionary, Williams remarks regarding *Lan* "that its primary meaning was a piece of ground enclosed for any purpose—an area to deposit anything in—a house, a yard, a churchyard." In dealing with the Topography of Wales in a previous paper, I endeavoured to prove on the authority of Dr. Joyce, that *lan* or *lann* is a Gaelic word, and that it does not belong exclusively to the Cymry. *Lan* is often met in the topographical names of Cornwall, e. g. :

Lanurth, ard, high.
Lanaton, dun, a hillock.
Lancarf, garbh, rough.
Landare, darach, oak ; or *doire*, a thicket.
Landenmer, dun, a hillock ; *hir sior*, long.
Landew, dubh, black.

Caer, Gaelic *Cathair*, a city or fortified place, which is of frequent occurrence in the Topography of Ireland and Scotland, and to which a very remote origin must be assigned, appears in such Cornish names as :—

Caer Laddon, leathan, broad.
Carbean, ban, white ; or *beagan*, a little.
Carcarick, carraig, a rock.
Cardew, dubh, black.
Carhallack, shalach, salach, filthy.
Curhart, ard, high.

Pen, ceann, a head, than which no root is more largely present in the Topography of Ireland and Scotland, enters into very many Cornish names, e. g. :—

Pelynt, linne, a pool.
Penaverra, bharr, barr, top ; or *muir, mara*, the sea.
Pencair, caer, cathair, a city.