

Clyde, graced the court, we are told, of Urien, the king of Reged or Cumbria, and the title Caledonius bestowed on the enchanter Merlin, who was also a native of Strathclyde, sufficiently attests his northern and Pictish race."

This theory of the origin and language of the Welsh sets at rest a question which was long and keenly agitated—whether the Picts were a Celtic or Teutonic race? Camden, Innes and Chalmers, on the one hand, collected a great mass of evidence to prove that the Pictish and Welsh people were the same, and therefore—assuming the Welsh tongue to have been the British Celtic—that the Picts were Celts. On the other side, Usher, Stillingsfleet, Pinkerton and Jamieson, from a minute examination of historical evidence, formed the conclusion that the Picts were the descendants of the Cimbri, and therefore Teutons. Admit the Welsh language not to be Celtic, and the arguments of both parties coincide most amicably.

Of the Cimbrie language only one undoubted word has been preserved—*Morinarus*—which is given by Pliny as the name applied by them to the dead sea. *Mor* in Welsh signifies the sea, and *Marus* dead, showing an almost absolute identity in the two languages. In like manner, only a single authentic Pictish word has been retained—*Pengeahel*—the name given by them, according to the Venerable Bede, to the place where the Pictish wall commenced; and this word has been acknowledged by philologists to be pure Welsh.

The names of many localities in the districts formerly occupied by the Picts, and which, as totally distinct from the Celtic or Saxon names in the neighbourhood, may be supposed to have been bestowed upon them by that nation, acquire at once a signification when examined by a Welsh linguist. For instance the Gaelic term *Inver*, in conjunction with the name of any river, is used to denote places situated at its mouth, as in Inverary, Inverness, &c. Throughout the ancient kingdom of the Picts, however, we find many towns and villages situated in such a locality denoted by the term *Aber*, such as Aberdeen, Aberdour, Aberbrothwick, (or Arbroath,) nay, the very capital of that kingdom itself, Abernethy. Now, in Gaelic, no meaning at all attaches to this prefix, while in Welsh it has exactly the same signification as the Celtic *Inver*, and as such, is extensively used in Cumbrian nomenclature, as in Aberystwith, Abergavenny and Abergely. The same resemblance might be traced in many other points; but this example may suffice.\*

The following concise summary of the argument, as given by a late able writer,<sup>†</sup> may form an appropriate conclusion to these remarks:

"Here then are two remarkable facts: the one, that the part of England now occupied by the Cymry, as the present Welsh call themselves, was apparently not occupied by them in ancient times; the other, that the part of Scotland, known to have constituted what is called the Pictish kingdom, was in ancient times occupied by a people speaking the same language with the modern Welsh. It seems impossible to resist the conclusion, that the same Cymry who are now settled in the West of England were previously settled in the East of Scotland—in other words, that the present Welsh are the descendants of the Picts."

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### MILDRED ROSIER.

Much disappointment will be experienced, on opening this number, to find that it does not contain the continuation of "Mildred Rosier," a tale which has deeply engaged the interest of the great mass of the readers of the GARLAND.

The regret which we have felt on account of the omission has been increased greatly by the melancholy cause of it. By a most unfortunate accident the authoress has been lately bereaved of a fondly cherished child; and the sorrow which so distressing a calamity naturally occasions, has unfitted her mind for any continued effort of a literary nature. We are sure that there are none among the multitudes to whose enjoyment she has contributed so frequently, who will not sympathise in her affliction, and forget their disappointment in their sorrow for the cause to which it must be attributed. We indulge a confident hope that in our next number we shall be enabled to resume the publication of the tale.

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of Pictish names of places which are thoroughly Welsh; and the latter writer shows that the names of the Pictish kings are not Irish or Gaelic, but "undoubtedly Cumbro-British."

\* In the Pictorial History of England.

\* Camden—and after him Chalmers—gives a long list