The well-known Cornish rhyme is merely an expansion of that couplet:

> "And shall Trelawney die?
> Here's twenty thousand Cornish boys
> Will know the reason why?
> And shall they scorn *Tre*, *Pol* and *Pen*,
> And shall Trelawney die?
> Here's twenty thousand Cornish men
> Will know the reason why."

Camden has the couplet:

> "By *Tre*, *Ros*, *Pol*, *Lan*, *Caer*, and *Pen*,
> You may know the most Cornishmen."

According to him those words mean respectively a *town*, a *heath*, a *pool*, a *church*, a *castle*, or *city*, and a *foreland* or *promontory*.

Tre, *trev*, a home or dwelling place; Irish *treabh*, Gaelic *treubh*, a tribe or family. The word in question does not enter to any extent at least into the Topography of Scotland and Ireland; though it enters very largely into the Topography of Cornwall, *e. g.*:

Trebean, *beagan*, a small number.

Tredhu, *dubh*, black.

Tredryne, *droigheann*, thorn.

Treglome, *iom*, bare.

Trekavur, *gobhar*, a goat.

Trelase, *glas*, grey.

Tremeal, *mil*, *meala*, honey.

Ros (Cornish, a *heath*, *mountain*, Gaelic, a *promontory*), occurs in Scotland in such names as *Rosdu*, *Roseneath*, *Roslin*, *Ross Kinross*; and in Ireland in such names as *Ross*, *Rosscor*, *Rossmore*. It enters into such Cornish words as

Roscarnon, *carn*, a heap or mound.

Roskear, *ciar*, dusky.

Roskearn, *fearna*, *fhearna*, an alder tree.

Roster, *tir*, land.

Rosevean, *bhan*, *ban*, white; *beagan*, a little.

Pol, a pool, mud, occurs in *Poolvash* in the Isle of Man; and such Irish names as *Poolboy*, *Ballinfoyle*, *Pollrany*; and in such Scottish names as *Polmont*, *Polldhu*, *Poltarff*.

The presence of *Pol* can readily be observed in such Cornish words as these:

Polbrock, *broc*, a badger.