

people in Ireland. In the same century, according to Mr. Skene, 'from the Dee and the Humber to the Firths of Forth and Clyde, we find the country almost entirely possessed by a Cymric population,' and though it may be presumptuous to differ from an authority so distinguished, I do not stand alone in the opinion that the Cymry spread still further north, and pressed upon the Gael, at all events on the west of Scotland, as far as the verge of the mountains of the Highlands.

It is remarkable that a number of the names of places in the centre and south of Scotland are not Gaelic, but have been given by the later conquering race, and can be translated by anyone who has even a superficial knowledge of Welsh, and it is certain that, from the Lowlands of Scotland all through the midland and southern parts of Britain, the country was inhabited in later Celtic times by the same folk that now people Cornwall and Wales. The names of scores of places now unintelligible to the vulgar, prove it. Thus there are all the Coombs (*Cwm*) of Devon, Somersetshire, and even the south-east of England; Dover, so named from the river Douver (*dwfr, water*), still correctly pronounced by the French; and at Bath, by the Avon, we have 'Dolly (*dolau*) meadows'; near Birmingham, the 'Lickey hills' (*llechau*); near Macclesfield, the rocky ridge called 'the Cerridge' (*cerrig*); and in the hills of Derbyshire 'Bull gap,' the Welsh *bwlech*, translated, just as in another instance *dolau* is repeated in the English word meadows. Again, in Scotland we have the islands of the Clyde called the Cumbraes (*Cymry*), *Aran*, Welsh for a peaked hill, *Aberdour* (the mouth of the water), Lanark (*Llanerch*, an open place in a forest, or clearing), Blantyre (*Blaen-*