

tions. Thus, even before we begin to consider the erosion of the system of valleys, the mere position of the watershed suggests enormous denudation of the surface and the removal of an overlying cake of younger deposits. It thus confirms the conclusion to be drawn from the position of what remains of the Old Red Sandstone along the borders of the hills.

In commencing the examination of the valleys that wind through those high grounds, we may with advantage take notice of the local names which have been given to the different types of valley in the south of Scotland. And here allusion may be made to the fact that the topographical names in the two sections of the Southern Uplands bear witness to the strong influence which the superficial configuration of the ground has had upon the distribution of the different races of its inhabitants. To the south-west of the Nith, where the Celtic population remained longest unabsorbed by the Teutonic element, the names of streams and hills are still in great measure Gaelic; while to the north-east of that river, Saxon names are predominant. In the former region, for instance, some of the wider valleys are known by the Highland name of 'glen,' as in Glen Afton and Glen App; in the eastern district such valleys are called 'dales,' as Clydesdale, Tweeddale, Teviotdale, Liddesdale, Eskdale, Nithsdale, Annandale, Moffatdale. Less important valleys are known by the name of their streams, as in Ale Water, Gala Water: each of these names being used not merely of the stream, but of the little dale watered by it. In the ballad of *Jamie Telfer*, 'auld Buccleuch' bids his men

'Gar warn the water, braid and wide,  
Gar warn it sune and hastilie.'

And in enumerating the followers that would join him he