

referred to in the extract from the "Antient Boke of Records." The full sound of the final "e" continued till a still later date in Scotland. The full enunciation of the final "e" lingers to the present day in French poetry. It was universal in all modes of English speech, both prose and poetry, in Scotland, "between 1362 and 1367, the dates covered by the Antient Boke of Records," the time when we find the name "Rentoule" first occurring. We are not at liberty therefore linguistically to compare the syllable "toul" of the name "Rentoul" with such single-syllabled sounds as the "Toul" of "Cairn-Toul." We must look in the face the fact that "Rentoule," when it first meets us in Scotland, is a full trisyllable form, of which the final "e" is a necessary factor; and that it bears all the marks of a French or at least of a foreign name.

- (2). The tendency shown by the name in Gt. Britain to suffer internal modification, both as to spelling and sound (while such native sounds as the "Toul" of "Cairn Toul" stand fast) is in keeping with the foreign extraction.
- (3). The Rentoul or Rintoul family crest seems to bear out this foreign extraction.

The Elm, I need scarcely say, was not a tree indigenous to Scotland, and its introduction into that country is of recent date.

- (4). In connection with this point I may mention the interesting fact that when, a few years ago, the Evangelical Alliance met in Southport (the watering-place of the North West of England) I happened to be one of the three clergymen acting as secretaries during its sittings, being at that time minister of St. George's Presbyterian Church in that town. The French Deputies were the late Rev. Dr. Fisch, the eminent Protestant *pasteur* of

¹ The slight vocalic intonation at the end of certain Gaelic forms, and which is as light and evanescent as a Hebrew "Sheva," could not, so far as I can see, account for this "e" in "Rentoule."