

Assignment 2 – HPCS 5017 – Welsh and Celtic Place Names.

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An essay examining the place names of an area of Wales and what their study brings to an understanding of the topography, history, and language of the area.

Introduction

This essay will look at place names centred around the area of Glandwr in Pembrokeshire. It will also look at a brief history of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire to provide a context to the names, before examining names of ancient features, names that have a religious influence and descriptive names within the search area.

Background

The area that this essay will be examining is based around the village of Glandwr in North Pembrokeshire. The essay will also be looking at names that cross the county border into Carmarthenshire as the current county border is situated on the edge of Glandwr village.

The search area is approximately 12 miles south of Aberteifi and 12 miles north of Arberth, situated just off the A478 that connects the two towns, and is encompassed by a radius of approximately 6 miles to provide the search area for the names that have informed this essay.

As mentioned, the search area spans across two counties, namely Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire. If we look at some of the history of these counties, we can see that there are many potential influences on the language, and thus the names that might be encountered. Britannica.com notes that Pembrokeshire itself experienced Scandinavian settlement along coastal regions in the late 800's; that the Normans held control over southern Dyfed and built Pembroke Castle in 1090, and also saw Flemish settlers in the 12th century. The county itself was declared as a shire county by Henry VIII in 1536 with English law being imposed in 1542.¹ We can find a similar history for Carmarthenshire with Normans coming into the area around 1080, and again influence from Henry VIII who made the county larger in 1036.²

All of these different influences have the potential to create a large melting pot of linguistics that could be found within the place names of the two counties, although whether all of these influences, such as the Scandinavian influences that can be found around some of the coastal areas of Pembrokeshire, would have spread inland to the area being examined for this essay is questionable.

It is also interesting to note that even the Welsh names of these two counties that are in use today, i.e. Sir Benfro and Sir Gaerfryddin have elements that can be traced back to Old English.

¹ Britannica, *Pembrokeshire* (2013) <<https://www.britannica.com/place/Pembrokeshire-county-Wales>> [accessed 5 January 2022].

² Britannica, *Carmarthenshire* (2013) <<https://www.britannica.com/place/Carmarthenshire>> [accessed 5 January 2022].

Sir, meaning county³, is itself derived from the Middle English term ‘Shire’⁴, which in itself is derived from the Old English word ‘scir’⁵ which has its origins in the proto-west Germanic word ‘skīru’ meaning a district.⁶

Naming of ancient features

Although it is possible to see influence of Scandinavian names in some areas of Pembrokeshire, Skokholm Island being one, there is evidence of human settlement predating the search area by a significant period of time.

The six-mile radius around Glandwr being examined for this essay encompasses sections of the Mynydd Preseli. It is well attested that spotted dolerite, more commonly known as bluestone, was excavated from the region and transported to Stonehenge in Wiltshire and used within that particular monument.⁷ It is believed that one of the sites from which the Bluestone was excavated was Carn Meini (also known as Carn Menyn).⁸ Within this naming we can see two possible names with a similar construction. The first section of the name, Carn, translates as ‘pile’⁹ whilst the second sections would translate as either ‘stones’ or ‘butter’¹⁰. The first of these names gives a good indication as to the type of terrain present at the site, with it being at an elevation of approximately 365 metres on the south-east side of Mynydd Preseli. The reason for the alternative name is however unknown.

We can find other geographical features within the search area that also indicate very ancient human habitation. Foel Drygarn on the eastern most side of Mynydd Preseli is an iron age hill fort that also features bronze age burial mounds. We can also see the use of the prefix ‘Foel’ meaning ‘bare’ within the name of Foel Dyrch which is approximately 2.2 miles to the south of Foel Drygarn. Both of these hills are in quite sparse areas of Pembrokeshire with both being at around 360 meters elevation and share a mutated version of the Welsh word ‘moel’, meaning bare or bald, and also hill.¹¹ Whilst Dyrch could be assumed to be a personal name as their does not appear to be a direct translation into Welsh, Dyrch translates as mirror.¹² The Dictionary of Place Names of Wales postulates that the second part of the name could have been a mis-interpretation of the word ‘tyrch’ meaning boars, and that thus the original intention of the name was ‘ the bare hill associated with boars’.¹³ The dictionary also lists the earliest recorded age for the hill as being 1445 with the recorded name being ‘Meneth tergh’¹⁴ From a phonetic perspective it would be possible to view this name as Mynydd tyrch/twrch which would give

³ Heini Gruffudd, *The Welsh Learner’s Dictionary*. (Talybont: Y Lolfa Cyf, 2009).

⁴ Wiktionary, Sir (2022) < <https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/sir#Welsh> > [accessed 5 January 2022].

⁵ Wiktionary, Shire (2021) < <https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/shire#English> > [accessed 5 January 2022].

⁶ Wiktionary, Skiru (2021) < https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Reconstruction:Proto-West_Germanic/sk%C4%ABru > [accessed 5 January 2022].

⁷ Megalithic, Carn Meini (2011) < <https://www.megalithic.co.uk/article.php?sid=4287> > [accessed 5 January 2022].

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Google translate, Carn

<<https://www.google.com/search?q=translate+welsh+to+english&oq=translate+welsh+to+english&aqs=chrome..69i59l2j0i512l6.6466j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>> [accessed 5 January 2022].

¹⁰ Heini Gruffudd, *The Welsh Learner’s Dictionary*. (Talybont: Y Lolfa Cyf, 2009).

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Hywel Wyn Owen and Richard Morgan, *Dictionary of Place Names of Wales* (Llandysul: Gomer Press, 2007), p. 155.

¹⁴ Ibid.

us a translation of mountain of the boars or common grazing land of the boars, both of which could fit with the proposed meaning put forward by Owen and Morgan. We can also find listed within the dictionary seven separate historic names for Foel Dyrch with dates ranging from 1445 up to 1819. Of particular interest within the entry is the comparatively short time periods over which the names are recorded to have changed. The first entry of 1445 lists ‘Meneth tergh’ whilst just 16 years later we are given a listing of ‘Mynethtirgh’ in 1461.¹⁵ We find a similar occurrence in the early 1500’s with Monyth Terche being listed at 1522 and Menyth Tergh being listed in 1535.¹⁶ It is perhaps unlikely that language being used would change over 16 and 13 year periods, which could suggest that the transcription of the names in whatever source documents Owen and Richards were using to compile their book, was most likely at fault and subject to mis-spellings or mis-transcription.

Religious influence on names

If we look at the village names within the selected area being studied, we can find that of the 60 names selected 12 have a link with religion.

By far the most common feature of names linked with religion is the use of the word ‘Llan’ meaning church.¹⁷ The structure of these is typically followed by a personal name to give the full place name. Examples of this would Llanfyrnach, which forms the parish in which the search area is centred, and Llangolmen. With both of these examples we would get a translation of the name as being the church of Fyrnach (Brynach) and the church of Golmen (Colmen), indicating to whom the church is dedicated. However, even with something that appears as straight forward as these two examples, we can find changes to the names over a period of time.

If we look at Llanfyrnach, we can find that Owen and Richards list the original name as having come from 1176 and is noted as ‘ecclesiam Sancti Brenachi de Bleintaf’.¹⁸ Here we can see what appears to be a combination of Latin naming with ‘ecclesiam sancti’ meaning ‘the church of the saints’¹⁹, a personal name of Brenachi and a potential Welsh wording of bleintaf (Blaen Taf) meaning front end or source of the Taf. Geographically, Llanfyrnach church and village are located near to the source of the Afon Taf. However, by 1490 we can see that the recorded name has changed to Llan vernagh super tafe. Within this we can see that the Latin elements appear to have been dropped and replaced with the Welsh Llan.²⁰ A mere 17 years later we find that the recorded name has again changed and become Llanvernach ar Tafe. As we have seen earlier in relation to Foel Dyrch, we have a recorded name change over a very short period of time, which could suggest either transcription errors or misspellings by whoever produced the historical source documents used by Owen and Richards.

¹⁵ Hywel Wyn Owen and Richard Morgan, *Dictionary of Place Names of Wales* (Llandysul: Gomer Press, 2007), p. 155.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Heini Grufudd, *The Welsh Learner’s Dictionary*. (Talybont: Y Lolfa Cyf, 2009).

¹⁸ Hywel Wyn Owen and Richard Morgan, *Dictionary of Place Names of Wales* (Llandysul: Gomer Press, 2007), p. 253.

¹⁹ Google translate, < <https://www.google.com/search?client=avast-a-1&q=translate+latin+to+english&oq=translate+latin+toi+english&aqs=avast.1.69i57j0l8.8502j0j7&ie=UTF-8> > [accessed 5 January 2022].

²⁰ Hywel Wyn Owen and Richard Morgan, *Dictionary of Place Names of Wales* (Llandysul: Gomer Press, 2007), p. 253.

It is important to also understand that a name starting with Llan does not necessarily relate to churches. If we examine Llanboidy, which is approximately 5 miles south of Llanfyrnach, we could easily get a translation meaning ‘the Church of Boidy’. However, as noted by Owen and Richards, this is somewhat of a misnomer with Llan being mistaken for nant, and Boidy being a dialectical variation of ‘beudy’. This gives us a totally different meaning to ‘The church of Boidy’ and would actually translate as the ‘cowshed brook’²¹. This is further demonstrated if we look at the chronological name changes that have occurred. Owen and Richards note that the earliest attested age is 1175 and is recorded as ‘Lanbedeu’. However, by 1264 this has become ‘Nambeude’, and has changed again around 30 years later to become ‘Nanthendu’ at some point around 1291. What this does demonstrate however is the importance of tracing a name back as far as possible so that any changes of this type that may fundamentally change the understanding of the place can be found.

Not all place names that have a religious link feature the word Llan. If we examine Mynachlog-ddu we can find a religious link in the word ‘mynachlog’ meaning monastery.²² However, as with Llanboidy, it is necessary to look further back to find an original meaning. Owen and Richards note that the earliest recorded name is that of ‘Capella de Nigra Grangia’ in 1291. As with Llanfyrnach, we can see a Latin influence on the name which would translate as ‘The Chapel of the Black Grange’.²³ It is known that this particular grange belonged to St. Dogmaels Abbey some 9.5 miles to the north of Mynachlog-ddu. Although outside of the search area for this essay, it does demonstrate the influence of the abbey in that it was able to own land such a distance away from the main abbey site.

The last religious linked name that will be examined is Henllan Amgoed. An initial look at the name would suggest that it is quite straight forward, with Henllan translating as ‘old church’ from the words ‘hen’ and ‘Llan’ and Amgoed translating as ‘around’ and ‘wood’ from am and goed (coed). However, what is of particular interest, as noted by Owen and Richards, is that Amgoed is classified as a commote.²⁴ A commote was defined as a sub-division of a cantref, and formed the basic area for control by the lords of an area during the medieval period.²⁵ Although Owen and Richards do not state where this information came from, the definition leads to the question of who would have been in control of the area at the time that, i.e. in 1291 which Owen and Richards list as the earliest record of the name Henllan Amgoed, and which would have placed Edward I on the throne of England who would have defeated Llywelyn ap Gruffudd by this date.

Descriptive names

The other major category of name types that were found within the survey area can be classified as geographically descriptive names for both villages and house or farms.

²¹ Hywel Wyn Owen and Richard Morgan, *Dictionary of Place Names of Wales* (Llandysul: Gomer Press, 2007), p. 221.

²² Heini Gruffudd, *The Welsh Learner’s Dictionary*. (Talybont: Y Lolfa Cyf, 2009).

²³ Google translate, < <https://www.google.com/search?client=avast-a-1&q=translate+latin+to+english&oq=translate+latin+to+english&aqs=avast.0.69i59j0l7.7063j0j7&ie=UTF-8>> [accessed 5 January 2022].

²⁴ Hywel Wyn Owen and Richard Morgan, *Dictionary of Place Names of Wales* (Llandysul: Gomer Press, 2007), p. 192.

²⁵ Britannica, *Wales* (2021) < <https://www.britannica.com/place/Wales>> [accessed 6 January 2022].

If we look initially at the village of Glandwr, around which the search was centred, we can find references to it in Owen and Richards dating it back to 1750.²⁶ However, if we also look at the breakdown of the name i.e. Glan and Dwr we can determine that the name would translate as riverbank or slope and water. Examination of ordnance survey maps show that the village is located within a valley through which the Afon Gafel flows before feeding into the Afon Taf.

Another example that can be cited is Maenclochog. Owen and Richards date this village to circa 1291 and note that the village is “Apparently named from two large stones near the church which could be struck to produce a sound like a bell”.²⁷ As a breakdown of the overall name we can find Maen meaning stone and Cloch meaning bell.²⁸

We can also find multiple names in the same geographic area that are similar to each other. To the west of the village of Login we can find three farms that use the word Ffynon as part of their name; Maesffynon, Ffynon Iago, and Ffynonwen, and are within one mile of each other. A direct translation of Ffynon would give us ‘Well’.²⁹ If we examine the ordnance survey map, we can find that there are small tributary streams that feed into the Afon Taf in the immediate vicinity. As such it would not be inconceivable to believe that a well may have or indeed still exist in the area.

We can also find very descriptive names for areas that give a very good indication as to the type of landscape. A very good example of this would be Gors Fawr. Located just to the south-west of Mynachlog-ddu, Gors Fawr contains a Bronze age stone circle.³⁰ Gors Fawr as a name would translate as marsh or bog, from Gors (cors) and large from Fawr (mawr).³¹ The area itself sits in a largely flat open area situated between Foel Dyrch to the east, Carn Sian to the north, and Foel Cwmcerwyn to the north-east, with numerous streams running into the open expanse. As a result of this, the area is frequently wet and boggy, due to rain running off onto this flat plain.

However, not all of the names are quite as literal as this. One of the rivers that flows through the search area is the Eastern Cleddau or Cleddu-ddu which has its start point around the village of Llangolman. The Western Cleddau or Cleddau Wen lies outside of the search area. Referring again to Owen and Richards, they note that these two rivers are named “from a fancied resemblance to the manner in which they cut like a sword through the landscape”.³²

Conclusions

The names that have been examined within this essay indicate that the names used within the area can be traced back, in some cases, over 900 years, with the oldest attested records being related to names that have a religious link. This could indicate that records were kept

²⁶ Hywel Wyn Owen and Richard Morgan, *Dictionary of Place Names of Wales* (Llandysul: Gomer Press, 2007), p. 166.

²⁷ Hywel Wyn Owen and Richard Morgan, *Dictionary of Place Names of Wales* (Llandysul: Gomer Press, 2007), p. 305.

²⁸ Heini Grufudd, *The Welsh Learner's Dictionary*. (Talybont: Y Lolfa Cyf, 2009).

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Coflein, *Gors Fawr Stone Circle* (2021) < <https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/300422/> > [accessed 6 January 2022].

³¹ Heini Grufudd, *The Welsh Learner's Dictionary*. (Talybont: Y Lolfa Cyf, 2009).

³² Hywel Wyn Owen and Richard Morgan, *Dictionary of Place Names of Wales* (Llandysul: Gomer Press, 2007), p. 88.

predominantly by the church, as this would have been one of the most powerful and educated organisations of the time whereas the average farm worker may not have been literate.

We can also find that the names used within the area can be quite descriptive of the type of terrain that can be found, with numerous references to carns and foels, which may be expected in a search area that includes parts of Mynydd Preseli.

What is perhaps of most significance is the change of language that can be found within the recorded names. If we look again at church and religious names, in the early records we can find a Latin influence which again hints at the power that the church held at the time. However, over time we can find that these change to be replaced more often with names that make use of the Welsh 'Llan'. Further and more detailed investigation of the dates of these changes may indicate correlations with historical upheavals within the medieval period such as the dissolution of the monasteries in 1536.

We can also see within some of the name changes, that the time period over which the name changes occurred are surprisingly short, in some instances less than twenty years, which by modern standards would indicate a lack of accuracy within the records keeping, but may be explainable due to transcription errors, or misspellings of words whilst maintaining phonetic viability.

Word count: 2919

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Appendix one

Contained within this appendix is a table detailing the place names that were examined for the purposes of this essay, and also relevant information that was found for the names.

	place name	type	overall type	grammatical structure	Welsh breakdown	english translation	meaning	historical names and dates
1	Gwynfryn	House	geographic	adjective + generic	Gwyn + Fryn (bryn)	White hill	White hill	n/a
2	Brynderi	House	geographic	generic + adjective	Bryn + deri	hill oak	hill of the oaks	n/a
3	Rhyd-ddu	House	geographic	generic + adjective	Rhyd + du	ford black	the black ford	n/a
4	Glandwr	village	geographic	adjective + generic	Glan dwr	bank water	the bank of the river	landwr (1800)
5	Rhydownen	village	geographic	generic + personal name	Rhyd + owain (owain)	ford Owne	Owens ford	
6	Pentre Galar	village	descriptive	generic + adjective	Pentre (pentref) + galar	village + mourning/grief/sorrow	Miserable village	union Inn (1865)
7	Crymych	village	geographic	singular	Crwm + ych	Crooked stream	Crooked stream	1468 (Crummuch) Crymmych (1584) Nant Crymich (1652)
8	Foel Dyrch	Hill	geographic	adjective + name	Foel + drych (terch/trych)	bare hill + bores	Bare hill of the bores	mynethtirgh (1461/83) Monyth Terche (1522) Menyth Tergh (1535) Moel Tirch (c.1600) mynyth tyrch (1602) Moel-drych (1819)
9	Llanfrynach	village	religious	generic + personal name	Llan + Frynach	Church + frynach	Church of Frynach (Brynach)	ecclesia sancti bernaci sup taff (1291) Llan vernagh super Tafe (1490) Llanvernach ar Tave (1507) Llanvrenache (1543) Llanvernachardave (1551)
10	Llanglydwen	village	religious	generic + personal name	Llan + Glydwen		Church of Clydwen	
11	Gors Fawr	geographical feature	geographic	generic + adjective	gors + fawr (mawr)	Marsh + big	Large marsh	
12	Pen coed	farm	geographic	adjective + generic	Pen Coed	head + woods	top of the woods	
13	Afon Gafel	River	geographic	generic + adjective	Afon Gafel	River + land in a fork	River that goes through scatteredde parcels of land	Also sometimes spelt as Gafael or Gafll
14	pont y Gafal	Farm	geographic	Generic + adjective	Pont + Gafel	bridge + land in a fork	Bridge over the Gafel (river)	
15	Bwlch-sais	Farm	geographic/descriptive	Generic + adjective	Bwlch + saia	gap/pass + englishman	the pass of the englishman	
16	Nant Saeson	Farm	geographic/descriptive	generic + noun	nant + saeson	stream/valley + englishmen	valley of the english people	
17	llet-y-bwlch	farm/house	geographic	generic + adjective	Llety + bwlch	residence + gap/pass	residence in the pass/gap	
18	Carn Wen	geographical feature	geographic	Gnereic + adjective		tumulus + ?	?	
19	Ffynon-ceisiad	house	geographic	generic + adjective		spring/well/source + attempt	place of an attempted well?	
20	Llain-ceisiad	house	geographic	generic + adjective		strip of land + attempt	land set aside for an attempt	

	place name	type	overall type	grammatical structure	Welsh breakdown	english translation	meaning	historical names and dates
21	Llwyn-mynydd	house	geographic	adjective + generic	Llwyn + mynydd	bush + mountain/common grazing land	grazing land that has bushes	
22	Llangolmen	village	religious	generic + name	Llan + golmen (colmen)	Church + Colmen	Church of Colmen	Penrhy Llangolman (1487) Llangolman Penrhyvaie (1646)
23	Maenclochog	village	geographic/ descriptive	generic + adjectives	Maen (mein) + clochog	stones + bell (cloch)	rocks sounding like a bell	meinclochog (C.1291) Maynclochanc (1303) Y maen kloch (c.1599)
24	Mynachlog-ddu	village	religious	noun + adjective	Mynachlog + du	monastery + black	dark or bleak monastic grange	Capella de Nigra Grangia (1291) Manoghloke Duy (1535) Monachlogduy (c.1600)
25	Llanboidy	village	religious	Generic + adjective	Llan + boidy	literal translation of Church of Boidy. However, it is a confusion from Nant and a change of beudy (cowshed)	cowshed brook	lanbedu (1175) nambeude (1264) Nanthendu (c.1291) nantbeudy (1361) Llanbeydy (1602) Llan-boydy (c.1700)
26	Bwlch Y Groes	village	geographic	generic + adjective	Bwlch + Groes (croes)	gap/pass + cross	the gap at the cross	
27	Blaenwaun	village	geographic	adjective + geographical	Blaen + waun (gwaun)	front + moreland	top of the moor	blaenwaun (1811) blaen-y-waun (1839) Blaen-waun (1843) Blaenwain (1895)
28	Cwmbach	village	geographic	generic + adjective	Cwm + bach	valley + small	small valley	Cwmbach (1811) Cwm-bach (1831) Cwmbach (1895)
29	Cwmfelin Mynach	village	geographic/ descriptive/ religious	generic/geographic + descriptor + descriptor	cwm + felin (melin) + mynach	valley + mill + monastery	valley of the monk's mill	cwm-y-felin-monach (c.1720) nghwm melin-mynach (1778) cwm-felin-mynach (1843) cwmfelin-monach (1839)
30	cefn-y pant	village	geographic	generic/geographic + adjective	cefn + pant	ridge + hollow/dip	dip by the ridge?	
31	Tegryn	village	descriptive	single name	teg + ryn (?)	fine/fair/beautiful + ?	beautiful ?	
32	Hebron	village	religious	single name		biblical chapel		
33	Henllan amgoed	village	religious/geographic	adjective + generic + common	hen + llan + am + goed	old + church + of the + woods	old church in amgoed	Henllan amgoid (1291) Henllan amgoyd (1404) dewi o henllan (c.1566)
34	maesgwynne	village	geographic	single name	Maes + gwynne	field + white	white field or possibly fair field	maynor y maesgwyn (1591) place y maesgwynne (1689) maesgwyn (1730) maesgwynne (1843)
35	Hermon	village	religious	single name		biblical chapel		cappel hermon (1810) hermon (1841)
36	blaenffos	village	geographic	single name	blaen + ffos	source of a river + ditch	start or top of a ditch	blaenfosse (1724) Blaenfosse (1782) Blaen-y-foes (1819) blaenyffos (1839)
37	Ilogyn	village	descriptive	single name	yn + halog?	little polluted		loggin (1684) Ilogyn (1782) logyn (1843)
38	efailwen	village	descriptive	single name	(g)efail + wen (hen) (gwyn)	smithy + old (or white)	the old smithy/the white smithy	unknown

	place name	type	overall type	grammatical structure	Welsh breakdown	english translation	meaning	historical names and dates
39	Llandissilio	village	religious	generic + name	Llan + disilio (tysilio)	church d+ dysilio	church of tysilio	landesilion (1291) landesilian (1326) lansilio (1385) lan tesulyo (1389) Llandissilio (1513) Llan dyseilio yn yfed (c.1566) Llandissillio in dyvet (1603)
40	Llanycefn	village	religious	generic + name	Llan + cefn	church + cefn	church at Cefn	Ecclesia de Kevyn (1287) Kevyn (1326) Llanekevyn (1499) Llan y Kevyn (c.1566)
41	Gwal y Filiast	burial chamber	geographic/ descriptive	noun + personal name(?)	Gwal + Filiast	Lair/Bed + Filiast	the Lair/bed of Filiast	
42	Rhosfach	Village	geographic	topographical + adjective	Rhos + fach	moor/heathland + small	Small moor/heathland	
43	Pen Sarnau	geographical feature	geographic	Adjective + topographical	Pen + Sarnau	head + causway	top of the causeway	
44	Pant y Gelli	area	geographic	topographical + adjective	pant + gelli	valley/hollow + grove/copse	valley of the copse	
45	Llanwinio	village	religious	generic + personal name	Llan + winio	church + winio	the church of Winio	Sancto Wynnoco (1260) Llanwynnean (c.1291) laneneaw (1378) Ll. Wnio (c.1566) Llanwinio (1671)
46	Carnwen	geographical feature	geographic	topographical + adjective	carn (cairn) + wen	pile + white	Thw white rock pile	
47	Carn Besi	burial mound	geographic	topographical + personal	Carn (cairn) + Besi	Pile + besi	the pile of rocks for Besi	
48	foel Drygarn	geographical	geographic	adjective + ?	foel + drygarn	bare + ?	bare hill of drygarn?	
49	carn menyn	geographical feature	geographic	topographical + butter	carn + menyn	pile (of rock) + butter	butter rock	alternative possible name os Carn meini (rock of stones)
50	freni fawr	geographical feature	geographic/ descriptive	noun + adjective	frenni + fawr (mawr)	queen + large	large queen	pen e vreni vaur (13th century) pen y vrevi vawr (14th century) vreni vawr (1577) Vrenny vawr hill (1602)
51	freni fach	geographical feature	geographic/ descriptive	noun + adjective	frenni + fach (bach)	queen + small	small queen	N/a
52	maesyffynon	farm/house	geographic/ descriptive	generic + the + adjective	maes + y + ffynon	field + the + fountain	the field of the fountain (probable misspell and more likely to mean the field of the well (maesyffynon))	N/a
53	Ffynon Iago	farm/house	geographic/ descriptive	adjective/noun + ?		fountain + ?	another possible misspell and more likely to be fynon (well)	N/a
54	Ffynonwen	farm/house	geographic/ descriptive	adjective/noun + adjective	Ffynon + wen	fountain + white	another possible misspell and more likely to be fynon (well)	N/a
55	blaenafon	farm/house	geographic	adjective + noun	blaen + afon	front + river	at the head of the river	N/a
56	Cilau	farm/house	geographic/ descriptive	single noun		reeds	area of reeds?	N/a

	place name	type	overall type	grammatical structure	Welsh breakdown	english translation	meaning	historical names and dates
57	Cilau fach	farm/house	geographic/ descriptive	noun + adjective	cilau + fach (bach)	reeds + small	small area of reeds?	
58	Cilau-fawr	farm/house	geographic/ descriptive	noun + adjective	Cilau + fawr (mawr)	reeds + large	large area of reeds	
59	Ilet y bwlch	farm/house	geographic/ descriptive	noun + adjective	ilet (llety) + y + bwlch	hostel/lodging + gap	the hostel/lodging in the gap	
60	Cledau	river	descriptive	noun		sword river		
61	Pembroke	town		single noun	penno + bro(g)	land's end		penbro 1136-54 pembroch c.1191 pembrok 1283 penbrocia 1231 penbrok 1245
62	Carmarthen	town		single noun	Caer + moridunum	fort at moridunum		Chaermerthin 1126-53 cairmerdin 1158-9 Kaermerdyn c.1191 caer uyrtn 13th century Kaervirdyn 1440 Kaer frydin c.1566