



# Dictionary of the Place-Names of Wales





DICTIONARY  
*of the*  
PLACE-NAMES  
*of*  
WALES



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Gomer

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*dedicated to the memory of*  
**Melville Richards**  
*who devoted himself to the study of*  
*the place-names of Wales*  
*and had a vision of such a dictionary*



# Contents

<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<i>Background</i>	
<i>The Melville Richards Archive</i>	
<i>Selecting the place-names</i>	
<i>Arrangement of the entries</i>	
<i>Interpreting place-names in Wales</i>	
<i>The structure of Welsh place-names</i>	
<i>Place-names and Welsh sound-changes</i>	
<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	<b>xi</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>xiii</b>
<i>Selected publications relevant to Wales</i>	
<i>Relevant selected publications relating to Britain</i>	
<i>Relevant online databases and reference resources</i>	
<b>Abbreviations</b> .....	<b>xxi</b>
<b>Glossary of Elements</b> .....	<b>xxiii</b>
<b>Dictionary</b> .....	<b>1</b>



# *Foreword*

This work fulfils a long-awaited need for an authoritative dictionary of the place-names of Wales and its most important topographical features. Wales has not benefited from a nation-wide survey such as that of the English Place-Name Society in England since 1923 and still in progress. In Wales, reliable information has to be acquired from a widely dispersed corpus of published and unpublished material ranging from a comparatively small number of specific studies to articles and notes in journals and edited versions of literary texts, much of which is not easily accessible to the general reader. Drawing on a distillation of the work of place-name scholars, past and present, together with their own original researches, the authors of this dictionary now present the first accredited compilation of its kind in Wales.

Some constraints have had to be imposed on the range and depth of treatment given to interpretations and etymologies, and some minor names are omitted. This is inevitable in the production of a volume of manageable proportions. But the inclusion of a comprehensive glossary of place-name elements will be of considerable value to the reader who wishes to pursue investigations further. Of particular merit also is the place given to establishing the historical circumstances under which the names were first given, the social significance of settlements and the topography of their locations.

The publication of this dictionary is a milestone in the history of Welsh place-name studies and the authors have proved to be worthy inheritors of a proud tradition in Bangor of those outstanding place-name scholars, Sir Ifor Williams, Professor Melville Richards, Professor Bedwyr Lewis Jones and Tomos Roberts. The Place-Name Research Centre is a notable addition to the profile of the School of Welsh/Ysgol y Gymraeg at Bangor.

*Emeritus Professor Gwynedd O Pierce*



# *Introduction*

## *Background*

This project was prompted by the need for a dictionary of place-names in Wales which is both scholarly and accessible. In England, several such works have existed for some time in parallel with exhaustive surveys of over thirty counties (in over eighty volumes) conducted by the English Place-Name Society. In Wales, progress has been far slower. The major place-names are fairly well documented but the less well-known names vary considerably in the amount and quality of the evidence available. There is, however, sufficient authoritative information about most place-names in Wales to enable us to collate existing knowledge in one synoptic dictionary, drawing on surveys of certain historic counties and some more limited areas, notes on selected names in academic journals and editions of literary texts, anthologies of scholarly articles for the general reader and unpublished research dissertations. For the very many remaining place-names not discussed elsewhere, or for areas of Wales where little or nothing has been published, we have undertaken the appropriate research necessary to provide a currently reliable exposition of forms, etymology and interpretation.

This publication is intended to be of value to scholars in various disciplines who turn to place-names for toponymic evidence but have hitherto been hampered by the lack of an authoritative dictionary for Wales on this scale. Equally, it will satisfy a remarkable appetite in Wales for knowledge about the names of places.

The project was funded by substantial grants from the Arts and Humanities Research Board (later Council) and the Department of Welsh at Bangor University, together with the support of the Board of Celtic Studies of the University of Wales.

## *The Melville Richards Archive*

Professor G Melville Richards (1910-1973) was a philologist of international repute who devoted most of his research interests to the place-names of Wales, publishing erudite books and articles in Britain and Europe as well as contributing regularly to the media.

During his teaching and research years at the universities of Swansea, Liverpool and Bangor (where he was Professor of Welsh) he amassed an archive of over 300,000 slips containing incomparable research material. This was the source material for his national and international publications, but the vast bulk of historical forms, dates and sources had not, until recently, seen the light of day. Fortunately, his archive material was deposited in Bangor University (in what is now the Place-Name Research Centre within the Department of Archives), and the archive was there transformed into a database (launched in 2005 and accessed as [www.bangor.ac.uk/amr](http://www.bangor.ac.uk/amr)) in a project funded by the Board of Celtic Studies and by the Arts and Humanities Research Board (under the Research Enhancement Scheme).

It is very clear from evidence in the archive that Melville Richards was working towards a Welsh onomasticon, some material for which appeared in the weekly column for *Y Cymro* (March 1967 to May 1970) and in his contribution to *The Names of Towns and Cities in Britain* (1970). His untimely death in 1973 frustrated such an ambition. This supplementary material went further than the resource slips themselves in that it proposed etymologies, and has thus been invaluable in preparing this dictionary, particularly for those place-names which had hitherto received scant attention in published works.

This volume is dedicated to the memory of one of Wales's most eminent place-name scholars and in recognition of the posthumous contribution of his research archive.

### *Selecting the place-names*

The principal factor in the selection of these place-names was the publication of a volume which would encompass as many places as possible, and yet remain economically viable.

We have chosen to draw on names appearing on the Ordnance Survey map Travelmaster 7 'Wales and the West Midlands' (1:250 000) 1999 and in several OS digital gazetteers. In order to ensure that this very large body of evidence remained manageable, we have had to make a number of subjective exclusions which some readers may consider unjustifiable. We have generally excluded names of minor locations except those names which are better known nationally; we have omitted names of localities which have become suburbs through the expansion of towns and cities.

Coverage based on any general map inevitably reflects the settlement history of Wales. There are areas which, for geographical, historical and socio-economic reasons, have attracted a more numerous population

with a dense settlement pattern; these areas tend to have a high incidence of place-names.

Following the practice of similar publications elsewhere in Britain and Ireland, we have included landscape features such as rivers, mountains and notable coastal features. We are, however, particularly mindful of the fact that there are large tracts of Wales on the Travelmaster map where the majority of the names are streams and hills, and where the toponymic evidence is notably thin. We are of the opinion that detailed interpretation of many of these names is best left to publications specifically dedicated to mountains and hills, to coastal features and to rivers and streams (for which R J Thomas's initial volume set the standard). Inclusion here is based on a subjective selection of those features of the landscape which are perceived to have regional or national significance, those features which the general reader might reasonably expect to find in such a dictionary.

### *Arrangement of the entries*

Each place-name appears as a *headword* (in capitals, but in mixed case in the glossary of elements). The form of the headword reflects the orthographic conventions of Welsh in the twenty-first century and is based on the standard reference gazetteers for Welsh place-names, the *Gazetteer of Welsh Place-names* (1957) and *Welsh Administrative and Territorial Units* (1969) but with modifications which reflect subsequent settlement history and, in particular, more recent usage (in the light of the recommendations of the Welsh Language Board's advisory panel on place-name orthography). In collaboration with that panel, counties are currently undertaking a review of their place-names; where that review is complete and a revised list of standardised forms is available we have incorporated such forms as our headwords. Where a place currently has dual names (Welsh and English), the English form is usually cited first in this dictionary in keeping with an English-medium publication (with the Welsh form cross-referenced). However, we have not followed this practice where a less well-known name is evidently Welsh and the English form is a variant differing perhaps by a single letter, and where the standard form is currently a matter of discussion. We are very conscious both of local ownership of names and of evolving attitudes as some names achieve greater currency or prominence, both locally and nationally, especially in the media. The entries for such names will usually include appropriate comment on significant variations. We have also, with considerable reservation, included some non-standard forms which can still be

observed on road-signs and some maps, but which we would not wish to advocate as standard orthography. For these reasons, the dictionary should not, in every instance, be regarded as the definitive authority on standard place-name forms.

The headwords are followed by the historical *county* names (1536-1974) displaced by new district and county councils which were themselves replaced by the unitary councils in 1996. A list of the counties and their abbreviations are on page xxi. The *national grid reference* (NGR) is provided with kind permission of Ordnance Survey (© Crown copyright ED 274194). Whereas the geographer would wish to see NGRs that define the extent of, say, a mountain range, or a river's course from source to estuary, we have normally provided a single four-figure NGR, sufficient to enable the general reader to locate the settlement, mountain, bay or river, usually the position of the name itself on an OS map.

The *meaning* of the place-name (in inverted commas) is followed by the *element(s)* (in bold italic) which are the component(s) of the name. Since the vast majority of the place-names of Wales are of Welsh origin, each element is assumed to be Welsh unless indicated otherwise. A later section deals with some of the features of Welsh phonology as they apply to place-names. Suffice to say here that Welsh elements are presented in their radical forms as recorded in *Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru* (GPC), regardless of mutations or dialectal variants (unless specified). For those place-names which are not Welsh in origin, the language of the element is indicated. In accordance with the conventions of English place-name studies, English elements are cited in their Old or Middle English forms (prefixed OE or ME), unless the more recent emergence of a place-name, or uncertainty as to the precise date of adoption, makes it more appropriate to cite the form as it appears in modern English (prefixed E). Personal names and river names, too, are cited in radical forms. Hypothetical elements, those elements which are evident in the place-names but are not independently attested, are marked by an asterisk. Where a settlement is implied or elliptical, that is expressed in such terms as '(settlement by) [stream name]', '(settlement of) [personal name]'.

The historical *forms* (in italics) and *dates* provide the evidence for the interpretation of the name. In exhaustive local and regional surveys it is also customary to cite the documents from which the forms are taken. Regrettably, to have included them in this dictionary would have drastically increased the bulk of the volume. Where we have drawn on authoritative scholarship (published and unpublished) we have accepted the documentary references and transcriptions obtained there. However, there are very many instances where later research has allowed us to emend a form or date.

The meaning of a river name is given either as a dedicated entry or within the entry for a settlement name which incorporates the river name if that is more appropriate (in which case the river name will be included as a headword but cross-referenced to the relevant place-name). We have not been tempted in the same way with personal names. The actual etymology of a personal name rarely has any bearing on the place-name in which it appears, despite determined attempts to perceive significant links in onomastic folklore and ecclesiastical tradition, and furthered by enthusiastic antiquarians. The term personal name is used to cover both a given name and a surname, and treats the saintly and the secular alike.

The bulk of the entry is devoted to *interpretation*, which comments on the meaning and significance of the place-name, and sets the name in a historical and environmental context. Attention is drawn to linguistic characteristics and development, with the exception of those phonological changes which are regular modifications in the Welsh language; the section '**Place-names and Welsh sound-changes**' (below) provides a summary of the most commonly found phonological modifications. The modern pronunciation, usually a dialectal variant, is cited where it throws light on the linguistic origin or development of the name. We frequently draw attention to the role of perception, that under-estimated phenomenon which perceives the name to have a particular meaning and gives a phonologically irregular spin to its later development. Where doubt exists as to the precise significance of the name, that is reflected in the designation 'obscure' or 'unclear', in the hope that future research can provide clarification; we have been ready to concede defeat where there is insufficient evidence to warrant venturing into the realms of conjecture.

### *Interpreting place-names in Wales*

Wales has several layers of linguistic contact. The Celtic and Brittonic base, the Roman occupation, Anglo-Saxon settlements, Scandinavian sorties, Anglo-Norman strongholds, English immigration, have all left toponymic footprints. Although we may have some idea of the historical context, the exact significance of a particular event or the identity of the person may now be lost to us. Sometimes, the converse holds true, when a place-name is the sole piece of evidence of otherwise unrecorded history.

Various aspects of Welsh history can be traced in certain place-names. For example, Celtic or Brittonic river names (**Alun**, **Dyfrdwy**); settlements reflecting occupation by Romans (**Gwent**, **Powys**), Irish (**Gwynedd**, **Llŷn**), English (**Shotton**, **Newport**), Scandinavians (**Swansea**,

Fishguard) and Normans (Malpas, Grosmont); 'new' settlements (Newborough, Newcastle Emlyn); transferred names (Montgomery, Denbigh); names whose connotations are religious (Betws, Bethesda and the *llan* names), industrial (Porthmadog, Morriston), agricultural (Cynheidre, Talwrn) and vacational (Fairbourne, Builth Wells). Settlements of various types are denoted by elements such as *bod*, *-by*, *caer*, *cas(tell)*, *din*, *llan*, *pentre(f)*, *town*, *-ton*, *tre(f)*.

The landscape prompted the majority of place-names which then provide topographic clues to their past which may not be discovered in other historical research. While it is important to stress that we may not always be interpreting particular linguistic terms and elements in quite the same way as they were understood by those who originally coined them, some topographical elements (whatever their precise meaning) are easily identified in settlement names taken from hills (Harlech, Moelfre), valleys (Cwmbrân, Nant Gwrtheyrn), rivers (Aberystwyth, Ystradgynlais), promontories (Penrhos, Penrhyn), bays and inlets (Amlwch, Porth-cawl) and islands (Priestholm, Ramsey). Other features of the landscape are witnessed in place-names containing common elements such as *bala*, *ban*, *blaen*, *bron*, *bryn*, *cefn*, *craig*, *cymr*, *esgair*, *ffridd*, *ford*, *glan*, *glyn*, *hill*, *maes*, *rhyd*, *sarn*, *ton*.

The linguistic heritage of Wales is evident in its place-names, since the history of any language is reflected not only in oral and written communication but in the names given to places in the course of everyday life. Recorded place-names expose both the different layers of our linguistic past and special linguistic features such as non-standard plurals (Cymau, Aber-naint), dialectal variants (Pencader, Ffrith), stress shift (Prestatyn, Trefyclo) and cymricization (Bagillt, Niwbwrch).

It follows, then, that the study of place-names requires a close examination of the earliest possible evidence. When we are aware from other sources, or suspect, that a place has been in existence long before the appearance of the name in documents, we cannot always be absolutely confident in our interpretation of the name. The reliability of documentary evidence itself is sometimes suspect, possibly adulterated by incremental copying errors in transmission or by attempts to make sense of names communicated in one language and transcribed by a monoglot speaker of another language whose orthographic conventions may have been very different. Some modern place-names may well mean what they say, but many other names defy obvious explanation. In such cases, only a scholarly linguistic analysis of the earliest forms and their subsequent development can illuminate the significance of a name.

In this process, familiarity with the stock of place-name elements is essential. Over many years in Britain, toponymists have been compiling a glossary of place-name elements. The knowledge acquired in this way can help us in the analysis and interpretation of other place-names. The actual topographic significance may vary slightly from place to place, but that in itself adds to our understanding of the range of meanings ascribed to that element. Toponymists in England can draw on very many years' research into the vocabulary of English place-names, experience which has, in recent years, resulted in a reassessment or a refinement of the significance of a considerable number of elements. In Wales, we can draw on that corpus for our interpretation of English names, making allowances for variant meanings in a Welsh context, but the precise understanding of many Welsh elements is an accumulative process. The inclusion in this dictionary of a Glossary of Elements goes some way to setting out our current knowledge, a contribution eventually to a 'Dictionary of Welsh Place-Names Elements'.

### *The structure of Welsh place-names*

This section will demonstrate, somewhat cryptically perhaps, the types of place-names which can be encountered in Wales.

A place-name can be a single generic element and is usually referred to as a simplex name (**Cwm**, **Rhaeadr**). Sometimes, it may be preceded by the definite article (**Y Bala**, **Y Fflint**) which may cause a phonological change (**Y Foel**, **Y Felinheli**), and occasionally be omitted (**Waunfawr**, **Felindre**).

Most place-names comprise a generic element and a qualifying element which specifies or distinguishes a location. Where the syntax is regular, a place-name is frequently described as a name phrase (**Bryn-mawr**, **Llanbadarn**). Extended qualifiers may define the location within another administrative unit (**Llandrillo-yn-Rhos**, **Castellnewydd Emlyn**). Where the word order is irregular (usually with the qualifier preceding), a place-name is frequently described as an inversion compound (**Rhuddlan**, **Moelfre**).

Some of the phonological changes (in addition to lenition of initial consonants referred to below) are assimilation (**Nanmor**, **Lampeter**), dissimilation (**Kinmel**, **Caerdydd**), metathesis (**Marloes**, **Dynfant**), loss of final consonant (**Solva**, **Abermo**), reduction of final syllable (**Brymbo**, **Trefor**), intrusive consonant or semi-vowel (**Plwmp**, **Cricieth**) and metanalysis (**Narberth**, **St Athan**).

## *Place-names and Welsh sound-changes*

This section provides a very basic guide to the phonological characteristics of place-names in Welsh.

In Welsh, adjectives regularly follow nouns (*Maes-gwyn*, *Bryn-coch*, *Porth Mawr*) with some exceptions (*Hirwaun*, *Rhuddlan*). Adjectives such as *gwyn* may be feminine *gwen* (*Gwendraeth*, *Wenallt*). Furthermore, adjectives undergo a mutation (called lenition) to the initial consonant if the noun is feminine (*Afon Wen*, *Craig Goch*, *Garn Fawr*). Lenition of feminine nouns is also caused by the definite article (*Y Borth*, *Y Drenewydd*). The same process affects nouns following *ar* 'on' (*Argoed*, *Pontardawe*) or *am* 'near, around' (*Amlwch*, *Castellnewydd Emlyn*) or *dau/dwy* 'two' (*Aberdaugleddau*, *Dwygyfylchi*), or when the following noun indicates possession of some sort (*Beddgelert*, *Tyddewi* and the *llan* names). Another mutation (the nasal mutation) follows *yn*, *ym* or *yng* 'in' (*Llanfair-yn-Neubwll*, *Llanfair-ym-Muallt*, *Llanfihangel-yng-Ngwynfa*).

Broadly speaking, the commonest standard phonological changes in place-names can be summarised thus:

<b>p &gt; b</b>	<i>Tal-y-bont</i> , <i>Benllech</i>
<b>t &gt; d</b>	<i>Pontardawe</i> , <i>Cardiff</i>
<b>c &gt; g or ch</b>	<i>Caergybi</i> , <i>Machen</i>
<b>b &gt; m or f</b>	<i>Llanfair-ym-Muallt</i> , <i>Llanfabon</i>
<b>d &gt; dd</b>	<i>Bont-ddu</i> , <i>Llanddewi</i>
<b>g &gt; ng</b>	<i>Llanfihangel-yng-Ngwynfa</i>
<b>gl &gt; l</b>	<i>Rhuddlan</i> , <i>Rhiwlas</i>
<b>gr &gt; r</b>	<i>Rhosllannerchrugog</i> , <i>Ro-wen</i>
<b>gw &gt; w</b>	<i>Yr Wyddgrug</i> , <i>Llanwrda</i>
<b>ll &gt; l</b>	<i>Amlwch</i> , <i>Carreg-lefn</i>
<b>m &gt; f</b>	<i>Llanfair</i> , <i>Y Bont-faen</i>

These standard phonological changes to elements in place-names cause the greatest frustration for non-Welsh speakers when the place-name element is not immediately recognisable, mainly due to the initial consonant being obscured, and seemingly untraceable in a lexicographic search. In this dictionary, the analysis of each place-name cites the elements in their radical form (with occasional citation of relevant feminine or plural forms). This helps to identify the significant element but does not undertake to explain its commonplace standard variations.

# *Acknowledgements*

Siân Lewis, Melville Richards's daughter and executor to his estate, has provided her personal support over many years and has shown an informed interest in the progress of the dictionary. We are grateful for her permission to make extensive use of his research archive.

The initial paragraphs of the Introduction have made it clear that our methodology has been to draw on authoritative published sources and on selected unpublished material. It is this corpus of received opinion which has made the dictionary possible. Where we have deviated from those views, the revision usually reflects more recent information.

There has been further consultation with scholars who have specialist knowledge of individual names or elements, or who are far more familiar than we are with the history, dialect and landscape of certain areas. They have scrutinised drafts of the entries for individual counties. Their corrections and suggestions have been cheerfully incorporated into the text. We ourselves, however, must accept responsibility for the accuracy or otherwise of the published dictionary.

Staff and colleagues at Bangor University have been particularly helpful and supportive, particularly Dr Glenda Carr, Dr Bruce Griffiths, Gwilym Trefor Jones, Professor Peredur Lynch, Professor Trefor M Owen, Dr Nia Watkin Powell, Professor Huw Pryce, Delyth Prys, Tomos Roberts, Einion Thomas, Professor Gerwyn Williams and Emeritus Professor Iolo Wyn Williams. Others consulted, either directly or through correspondence or commentary elsewhere, include Ifor Baines, Gareth Bevan, Duncan Brown, Professor Richard Coates, Murray Ll. Chapman, Bruce Coplestone-Crow, Dr Paul Cullen, Dr Aled Lloyd Davies, E Wendy O Davies, J Barry Davies, J Arwel Edwards, G G Evans, Olwen Idwal Forman, Alan Fryer, Dr Angharad Fychan, Bedwyr Fychan, Dr Margaret Gelling, Ann Griffith, Ken Lloyd Gruffydd, Emeritus Professor R Geraint Gruffydd, Dai Hawkins, Dr Carole Hough, Dr Glyn Tegai Hughes, R Cyril Hughes, Eleanor Imhoff, Brian Ll James, Professor Geraint Jenkins, Brenda Wyn Jones, Deric John, Peris Jones-Evans, Gwenfron Humphreys, Dr D Geraint Lewis, Marion Arthur Jones, Peter Meurig Jones, Arwyn Morgan, Emeritus Professor Prys Morgan, Tim Morgan, E R Morris, R M Morris, Twm Morus, Beryl Orwig, Dr Graham Osborne, Elfyn Owen, Griffith Owen, Dr Oliver Padel, Tom Parry, Emeritus Professor Gwynedd

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Ann Daniels was the research assistant for the original AHRB project (2000-2003) at Bangor. Both of us appreciate her enthusiasm, commitment, efficiency and encouragement. In the later stages of the project, her responsibilities and support were undertaken by Owain L Davies, Gruff Prys and Nesta Roberts.

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Robat Trefor and Lowri Morgan prepared the text for publication and subsequently read the proofs. Their labours and interest in the project, as well as timely advice, deserve our praise. On their advice, Bedwyr ab Iestyn admirably took on the technical task of putting the text into proofs. The cover design itself is also Bedwyr's excellent work.

Finally, we must, as always, pay tribute to our respective wives, Rhiain and Verona, who have afforded us support and encouragement over many years.

We are very conscious indeed of the pitfalls of long-term collaborative projects, and the challenges of incorporating most recent scholarship. Dictionaries are prone to such hazards. We accept the volume may on occasion betray signs of exasperated omission or oblivious temerity. Further information, particularly from philologists and local historians, will be gratefully included in a future revised edition.

*Hywel Wyn Owen*  
*Richard Morgan*

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## *Selected publications relevant to Wales*

Not included are the very many notes and articles on specific elements and particular place-names which appear in scholarly journals (such as *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, *Transactions of the Cymmrodorion*, *Études Celtiques*, *Indo-Celtica*, *Journal of the National Library of Wales*, *Journal of the English Place-Name Society*, *Nomina*, *Studia Celtica*, and in the published transactions of the county historical and antiquarian societies. For example, Melville Richards published authoritative discussions of varying length over many years on elements such as *dryll*, *ffridd*/*ffrith*, *hafod*, *hendre*, *is*, *march*, *meifod*, *llest*, *rhyd*, *sarn* and *uwch*. These articles can be accessed by reference to the index of each journal. An extremely useful guide is to be found in Spittal and Field (below).

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**Archives of Welsh colleges and universities:**

[www.archiveshub.ac.uk](http://www.archiveshub.ac.uk)

**Canolfan Bedwyr/Welsh Language Board,  
list of modern Welsh place-names:**

[www.e-gymraeg.org/enwaucymru](http://www.e-gymraeg.org/enwaucymru)

**Domesday Book:**

[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/domesday](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/domesday)

**Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru:**

[www.aber.ac.uk/gpcwww](http://www.aber.ac.uk/gpcwww) (in preparation)

**National Archives:**

[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk)

**National Library of Wales:**

[www.llgc.org.uk](http://www.llgc.org.uk)

**Ordnance Survey gazetteer:**

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**Ordnance Survey first edition six-inch scale maps:**

[www.oldmaps.co.uk](http://www.oldmaps.co.uk)

**Ordnance Survey two-inch scale drawings in the British Library:**

[www.collectbritain.co.uk](http://www.collectbritain.co.uk)

**Ordnance Survey website:**

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**Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments  
for Wales historical monuments record:**

[www.coflein.gov.uk](http://www.coflein.gov.uk)



# Abbreviations

Anglesey	Angl	Glamorgan	Glam
Breconshire	Brec	Merionethshire	Mer
Caernarfonshire	Caern	Monmouthshire	Monm
Cardiganshire	Card	Montgomeryshire	Mont
Carmarthenshire	Carm	Pembrokeshire	Pemb
Denbighshire	Denb	Radnorshire	Radn
Flintshire	Flints		
adj.	adjective	OE	Old English
adv.	adverb	OF	Old French
AF	Anglo-French	OIr	Old Irish
AN	Anglo-Norman	ON	Old Norse
Br	Brythonic, Brittonic	OS	Ordnance Survey
c.	circa	OW	Old Welsh
cent.	century	pers.n., pers.ns	personal name(s)
cf.	compare	pl.	plural
dat.	dative	p.n., p.ns	place-name(s)
def.art.	definite article	pref.	prefix
dial.	dialectal	prep.	preposition
dim.	diminutive	q.v.	refer to name
E	English	r.n., r.ns	river name(s)
el., els	element(s)	sing.	singular
F	French	suff.	suffix
fem.	feminine	s.v.	under the name
gen.	genitive	terr.	territorial
Ir	Irish	tnshp	township
L	Latin	var., vars	variant(s)
masc.	masculine	W	Welsh
ME	Middle English	*	postulated form
MnW	Modern Welsh	#	form which can justifiably be
MW	Middle Welsh		considered a
n.	name		radical element
NF	Norman French		in its own right



# *Glossary of Elements*

Unless stated otherwise, each element is Welsh and each element (of whatever language) is a noun. Where the element is prefixed \*, it is a hypothetical form. Where an element is prefixed #, GPC does not cite it as a separate element but we consider such a citation is by now justified in the light of the evidence of place-names. Superscript numeration is used to distinguish between elements. The prefixed ? indicates doubt as to the form of an element, its meaning or the inclusion of a name. Alphabetisation follows that of the dictionary, where letter sequence has to accommodate elements with OE, ON, L, F, E and W origin. Consequently such OE digraphs as *-æ-* are treated here as if *-ae-*, and standard W *-ch-*, *-dd-*, *-ll-*, *-ng-* are treated as separate letters rather single digraphs; OE *ð* is treated as *-th-*.

Toponymic dictionaries of England have in the past cited elements in their OE form, for ease of reference. However, it has also become customary to cite them in the OE, ME or MnE form appropriate to the date of the name's first appearance. This dictionary follows that practice. Where different names containing an element occur for the first time in different periods, the names are grouped together, for convenience, under the OE element and cross-referenced from the MnE form. In practice, however, unless the name reveals specific phonological characteristics that can be ascribed to the late ME period, names appearing from the 14cent. onwards have simply been described as E.

Each W element is recorded in its standard form as cited in GPC. However, it should be remembered that this glossary relates to words as they appear in the names of places in this dictionary, and so may cite plurals (for example) which are not features of standard modern Welsh or indeed past literary usage and therefore may not appear in the published volumes of GPC. The same is true of the meanings ascribed to some elements, which may have more specific connotations associated with place-names. It is worth emphasising that the study of place-names has added to Welsh lexicography and, indeed, is continually adding to the stock of words.

We have resisted the temptation to indicate derivations and cognates of elements in this glossary. The etymological background of elements is available in standard dictionaries such as GPC and the OED and in

more specialised p.n. dictionaries and glossaries; admittedly, the general reader may not have ready access to such information but equally may not need such linguistic detail. However, in the entry for certain p.ns within the dictionary proper, we have in fact provided etymological comment on those elements which merit further elucidation.

Where several names start with the same element, they are cited not as individual names but as (for example) **Aber-**, **Caer-**, **Llan-**.

Naturally, this glossary is based on the place-names appearing in this dictionary. A more exhaustive 'Dictionary of Welsh Place-Name Elements' remains a project for the future.

<i>abad</i>	masc. 'abbot' <b>Tirabad</b>
<i>aber</i>	masc./fem. 'mouth of a river (into the sea), estuary, confluence of a lesser with a larger river' <b>Aber-</b> , <b>Barmouth</b> , <b>Berriw</b> , <b>Bronaber</b> , <b>Llanaber</b> , <b>Pont Aber</b> , <b>Pontyberem</b>
<i>āc</i>	OE 'oak(-tree)' <b>Broad Oak</b> , <b>Greatoak</b> , <b>Oakdale</b> , <b>Oakford</b>
<i>-ach</i>	noun suff. of Ir origin; W var. <i>-og</i> 'river' <b>Clydach</b> , <b>Clywedog</b> , <b>Solfach</b>
<i>-ach</i>	dim.suff. <b>Mawddach</b>
<i>achub</i>	masc. 'holding, occupancy' <b>Rachub</b>
<i>acr</i>	pl. <i>acrau</i> . fem. 'acre' <b>Acre-fair</b> , <b>Talacre</b>
<i>-ad</i>	noun suff. <b>Cwmduad</b> , <b>Tanat</b>
<i>addug</i>	masc. ?'feat, attack' <b>Moel Hiraddug</b>
<i>aderyn</i>	var. <i>ederyn</i> ; masc. 'bird' <b>Penderyn</b>
<i>æsc</i>	OE 'ash tree' <b>Cross ash</b> , <b>Monknash/Yr As Fawr</b> , <b>Nash</b> , <b>Nottage/Notais</b>
<i>āwell</i>	OE 'source of a stream' <b>Ewloe</b>
<i>afon</i>	fem. 'river' <b>Afon-wen</b> , <b>Blaenafon</b> , <b>Glan-yr-afon</b> (2)
<i>aig</i>	pl. <i>eigiau</i> ; fem. 'shoal of fish' ?Cwm/Llyn <b>Eigiau</b>

- aith* pl. 'furze, gorse'  
**Mynydd Hiraethog**
- \**al* adj. 'wandering'  
**Aled, Alun, Alwen**
- alaf* masc. 'herd of cattle'  
**Penarlâg**
- alaw* masc./fem. 'water-lily'  
**Alaw**
- ald* OE 'old; former'  
**Nolton, Oldcastle, Old Castle Head**
- allt* fem. var. *gallt*  
 1. 'hill, slope, height'  
**Allt-melyd, Rhuallt, Y Wenallt**  
 2. 'wooded slope'  
**Allt-, Gamallt**
- am* prep. 'about, around, near, on; opposite'  
**Amlwch, Amroth, Newcastle Emlyn, Llandovery, Castellnewydd Emlyn**
- an* dim.suff.  
**Aberhosan, Aran Benllyn, Aran Fawddwy, Cennen, Cogan, Crychan, Cymyran, ?Dolanog, Goginan, Llandinam, Llanfihangel Nant Melan, ?Pwllcrochan, Trelogan, Twynllannan**
- angle* ME 'angle, nook'  
**Angle**
- ar* prep. 'near, at, by, on'  
**Argoed, Arberth/Narberth, Caernarfon, Casnewydd-ar-Wysg, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, Pontarfynach, Clas-ar-Wy, Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, Y Bontnewydd ar Wy, Yr Eglwys Newydd ar y Cefn, Hendy-gwyn ar Daf, Tal-y-bont ar Wysg**
- âr* masc. 'ridge'  
**Aran Benllyn, Aran Fawddwy**
- aradur* ?fem. 'oratory, house of prayer, chapel'  
**Radur**
- ardd* masc. 'hill, highland'  
**Talerddig**
- argae* pl. *argaeau*; masc. 'weir, dam, sluice; embankment'  
**Rhydargaeau**
- arglwydd* var. *arlwydd* 'lord'  
**Waunarlwydd**
- arth* masc./fem. 'bear'  
**Aber-arth, Glynarthen**

- ash* see *æsc*
- aside* E 'aside'  
**Stepaside**
- askr* ON 'ash(-tree)'  
**Axton**
- athro* masc. 'teacher'  
**Caeathro**
- atten* ME 'at the'  
**Monknash, Nash, Neyland, Nolton**
- aur* masc. 'gold'  
**Gelli Aur**
- aw* MW, MnW var. -o; ?adj. suff. ?'characterised by, featuring'  
**?Mynytho**
- bach*<sup>1</sup> fem. *bech*, see also *bychan*; adj. 'little, small'  
**Cas-bach, Casnewydd Bach, Cwm-bach (3), Cwmfelin-fach, Dre-fach (3), Dwyfach, Eglwys-fach, Felindre-fach (2), Ffair-fach, Fforest-fach, Fforest Fach, Glyder Fach, Gwendraeth Fach, Llandochoa Fach, Llandyfaelog Fach, Llundain-fach, Llyn y Fan Fach, Maerdy<sup>1</sup>, Mynydd-bach, Pentre-bach (2), Rhinog Fach, Tai-bach**
- bach*<sup>2</sup> fem. 'nook, angle, corner, bend'  
**Eglwys-bach**
- bad* masc. 'boat, ferry'  
**Glan-bad**
- ?\*badfa* fem. ?'place of plague'  
**Bwlch-y-fadfa**
- bae* masc. 'bay'  
**Bae Cemlyn, Bae Cinnel, Bae Colwyn, Bae Penrhyn**
- bâl* fem. 'peak, summit'  
**Mynydd Pen-y-fâl**
- bala* masc. 'route between two lakes or areas of wet ground, passage of dry land amid otherwise impassable wet terrain, neck of land'  
**Bala**
- ban* pl. *bannau*, *\*benni*; masc./fem. 'top, summit, crest, peak, height, mountain, bare hill, beacon'  
**Bannau Brycheiniog, Aber-fan, Fan Fawr, Fan Gyhirych, Fan Llia, Llyn y Fan Fach/Fawr, ?Talbenni, Tal-y-fan, Tryfan**
- banc* masc. 'bank, breast of a hill, hill'  
**Bancycelin, Bancffosfelen, Banc-y-ffordd, Pen-y-banc**

- bangor* masc./fem. 'wattle-fence enclosure'  
**Bangor, Bangor Is-coed, Bangor Teifi, Capel Bangor**
- banw* masc./fem. 'young pig, pig'  
**Banw, Ammanford, Cwmaman, Glanaman, Ogwen**
- bar* masc. 'hill, top, summit, crest'  
**Barry, Y Berwyn, Cefn Berain, Crug-y-bar**
- bargod* masc./fem. 'boundary, border'  
**Bargoed**
- baseleg* ?fem. 'church'  
**Basaleg**
- baw* masc. 'dirt, mud'  
**Brymbo**
- bay* E 'bay, cove, inlet'  
**Bull Bay, Cardigan Bay, Church Bay, Colwyn Bay, Kinmel Bay, Penrhyn Bay, Red Wharf Bay, St Brides Bay**
- beacon* E 'peak, hill (suitable for a beacon-fire)'  
**Brecon Beacons**
- beau* NF 'fine, fair'  
**Beaumaris**
- bece* OE 'stream, especially in fenland'  
**Slebech**
- bedd* pl. *beddau*; masc. 'grave, tomb'  
**Beddau, Beddgelert**
- bedwen* pl. *bedw*; fem. 'birch'  
**Michaelston-y-fedw, Llanfihangel-y-fedw, Pentre Tafarnyfedw**
- bedwos* fem. 'grove of birch trees'  
**Bedwas**
- bendigaid* adj. 'blessed, sacred, holy'  
**Llanfendigaid, Pontrhydfendigaid**
- bere-wic* OE 'grange, outlying farm'  
**Ferwig**
- #berran* fem. 'short share-land'  
**?Ystalyfera**
- berw* masc. 'foam, boiling; waterfall'  
**Llyn Berwyn, ?Pentreberw**
- berwr* var. *berw*; collective noun 'cress'  
**?Pentreberw**
- betws* masc. 'house, of prayer, chapel of ease'  
**Betws-**
- beudy* masc. 'cowshed'  
**Llanboidy**

- bill* E 'narrow promontory'  
?Strumble Head
- biscop* OE 'bishop'  
Bishops and Clerks, Bishopston, Bishton, ?Bistre  
see *biscop*
- bishop*  
*black* E 'black, black-haired, swarthy, dark, forbidding'  
Blackmill, Black Mountains, Blackpill, Blackwood
- blaen* masc. 'source of a river, headwater; upland; far end'  
Blaen-  
pl. *blaenau* 'uplands'  
Blaenau, Blaenau Ffestiniog
- blow* E 'gust of wind; exposure to wind'  
Cold Blow
- bluff* E 'steep cliff, headland'  
Hay Bluff
- boat* E 'boat, ferry'  
Upper Boat
- boch* fem. 'cheek, mouth'  
Bochrwyd, Fochriw
- bod* fem. 'abode, dwelling'; 'church'  
Bod-, Bedlinog, Botwnnog, Meifod,  
Mynydd Bodafon
- bodkin* E 'bodkin'  
Pontybodkin
- bol* masc. 'swelling, bulge, hump'  
Rhos-y-bol
- bôn* masc. 'base, root, stump, trunk, stock'  
Bôn-y-maen
- boncath* masc. 'buzzard'  
Boncath
- both* fem. 'hub'  
?Trofarth
- bourne* E 'destination, bounds'  
Fairbourne
- brād* OE 'broad, wide'  
Broadhaven, Broad Oak, Broad Sound, Broadway (3)
- brân* pl. *brain*; fem. 'crow, rook, raven'  
Brenig, Cwmbrân, Llys-y-frân, Nant Brân
- bras* adj. 'big, bulky; fertile'  
Foel Fras
- bre* fem. 'hill, highland, brae'  
Lampeter Velfrey, Llanddewi Velfrey, Moelfre,  
Penbre

- bref* fem. 'bleating, bray, cry, yearning'  
**Llanddewibrefi**
- breini* fem. 'prow of a ship'  
**Frenni Fawr**
- breuant* pl. *breuannau*; masc./fem. 'throat, ?gorge'  
 ?**Llyn Brianne**
- bridge* see *brycg*
- briog* fem. 'high ground'  
**Friog**
- brith* fem. *braith*; adj. 'variegated, speckled'  
**Brithdir, Cefn-brith, Pontllan-fraith**
- bro* masc. 'region, land'  
**Penfro, Doc Penfro, Llanbedr-y-Fro, Rhyd-y-fro**
- broad* see *brād*
- brōc* OE 'brook, stream'  
**Brooks, Broughton (2), Coalbrookvale, Sudbrook, Whitebrook**
- \*brog* Br 'region, land'  
**Pembroke, Pembroke Dock**
- bron* pl. *bronnydd*; fem. 'breast (of a hill), hill-side, slope'  
**Bron-, Fron-, Bronydd, Gaufron, Tan-y-fron**
- bronwydd* fem. 'wooded hill-side'  
**Bronwydd**
- brook* see *brōc*
- brūn* OE 'muddy, dirty, brown'  
**Brynford**
- brwd* adj. 'warm'  
**Bridell**
- brycg* OE 'bridge'  
**Briton Ferry, Canaston Bridge, Cowbridge, Devil's Bridge, Four Mile Bridge, Menai Bridge, Merlin's Bridge, Newbridge (2), Newbridge-on-Wye, Pelcomb Bridge, Sennybridge**
- brych* fem. *brech*; adj. 'variegated, speckled'  
**Brechfa**
- bryn* pl. *bryniau*; masc. 'hill'  
**Bryn-, Bron-gwyn, Brymbo, Brynna, Bryn-gwyn, ?Cledfryn, Glasfryn, Glasinfryn, Llanbryn-mair, Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, Llanfihangel Brynpabuan**
- budr* adj. 'dirty, muddy'  
**Pandytudur**
- bugail* masc. 'shepherd, herdsman'  
**Maen y Bugail**

- bugeildy* masc. 'shepherd's hut'  
**Bugeildy**
- burh* dat. *byrig*; OE 'dwelling(s) within a fortified enclosure; fortified dwelling; estate, manor-house; borough'  
**Burry Port, Burton, Glasbury, Gwesbyr, Newborough, Worthenbury**
- bush* E 'bush, shrub; tree'  
**Hollybush**
- buwch* fem. 'cow'  
**Castlebythe/Cas-fuwch, Trwyn y Fuwch**
- bwl* masc. 'hollow'  
**Ynys-y-bwl**
- bwlch* pl. *bylchau*; masc. 'pass, gap'  
**Bwlch-, Bylchau, Mynydd Bwlch-y-groes, Tan-y-bwlch**
- ?*bwn* pl. \**byn(i)au*; 'bittern'  
**?Bynea**
- by* E 'near, beside, by'  
**Ogmore-by-sea**
- bych(an)* fem. *bechan*; adj. 'little'  
**Dinbych, Dinbych-y-pysgod, Graigfechan, Llanafan Fechan, Llanfairfechan, Morfa Bychan, Pontneddfechan**
- byddar* pl. *byddair*; masc. 'deaf person'  
**Llanybydder**
- byth* adv. 'always, ever'  
**Aberbythych**
- cadair* fem. 'mound or hill shaped like a seat; seat, fort, defensive settlement'  
**Cadair Idris, Pencader, Trwyn y Gadair**
- cadarn* adj. 'strong, mighty'  
**Crickadarn**
- cae* masc. 'enclosed land, field'  
**Caeathro, Pen-y-cae (2), Pen-y-cae-mawr**
- caenog* adj. '(lichen-) encrusted'  
**Clocaenog**
- caer* pl. *caerau*; fem. 'fort, stronghold, fortified settlement'  
**Caer-, Cardiff, Carew, Carmarthen, Gaerwen, Gelli-gaer, Llanfair Caereinion, Moel y Gaer, Pen-caer, Tregare**
- cærse* OE '(water) cress'  
**Cresswell**
- caeth* pl. *caith*; masc. 'captive, prisoner'  
**Cricieth, ?Llanychâr**

- cafn* masc. 'trough, gutter, hollow, dip'  
**Llangefni, Tal-y-cafn**
- cain*<sup>1</sup> adj. 'fair, fine'  
**Cilcain, Porth-gain**
- cain*<sup>2</sup> masc. 'ridge'  
**?Cilcain, Llanfihangel-yng-Ngheinmeirch**
- cald* OE 'cold, exposed, bleak; inhospitable'  
**Caldicot, Cold Blow**
- caled* adj. 'rough, hard'  
**Cledwen**
- cam* adj. 'bent, crooked, curved, winding'  
**Camros, Cemlyn, Derwen-gam, Gamallt, Pengam**
- camas* pl. *cemais*; fem. 'bend, loop (in a river, inlet or bay)'  
**Cemaes (2), Cemais, Kemeys Commander**
- can* adj. 'white; shining, brilliant'  
**Ganllwyd**
- \*cân-* Br 'reeds'  
**Conwy, Aberconwy, Nant Conwy**
- candryll* adj. '?in pieces, broken into many pieces'  
**Gelli Gandryll**
- cannaid* adj. 'bright, shining'  
**Abercannaid**
- canol* adj. 'middle, centre'  
**Felinganol**
- cant* pl. *\*ceint*; masc. 'border, edge, rim'  
**Ceint**
- cantref* masc. 'group of commotes; hundred; district'  
**Cantref**
- capel* masc. 'ecclesiastical chapel-of-ease; nonconformist meeting-house or chapel'  
**Capel-**
- câr* masc. 'beloved, dear one'  
**Ceiriog**
- cardinal* E 'cardinal'  
**Carmel Head**
- caedig* adj. 'gentle'  
**?Nantgaredig**
- carfan* masc./fem. 'ridge, row'  
**Llancarfan**
- carn* masc./fem. 'cairn, mound; pile, heap; barrow, tumulus'  
**Carn Fadrun, Carno, Garn, Garndolbenmaen, Garn Fawr, ?Lacharn, Pen-y-garn, Trefgarn**
- carnedd* fem. 'cairn, tumulus, mound'  
**Penygarnedd**

- carreg* pl. *cerrig*; masc./fem. 'stone, rock'  
Castell Carreg Cennen, Carreg-lefn,  
Carregwastad Point, Cerrigceinwen, Cerrigydrudion,  
Garreg, Llanbadarn-y-garreg, Penygarreg Reservoir,  
Pontgarreg, Talgarreg
- carrog* fem. 'torrent, swift-flowing stream; stream'  
Carrog, Dolgarrog
- carw* pl. *ceirw*; masc. 'deer, hart, stag'  
Bryncir
- cas* see *castell*
- castel* ME 'castle'  
Hayscastle, Little Newcastle, Newcastle, Newcastle  
Emlyn, Oldcastle, Old Castle Head, Painscastle,  
Trecastle, Walwyn's Castle
- castell* var. *cas*-; masc./fem. 'castle, strong-hold; mansion;  
prominent rock'  
Cas-, Castell-, Croes Cas-lai, Casllwchwr,  
Yr Hengastell, Trecastell, Cas-wis
- cath* pl. *cathau*; fem./masc. 'cat'  
?Cathedin
- cat-hole* E 'narrow shaft in a mine for raising men or materials'  
Cadole
- cau* var. *cou*; adj. 'enclosed, hollow'  
Gaufron, Cwm-cou
- cawell* masc. 'basket; fish-trap, creel'  
Llyn Cwellyn
- cawg* masc. 'bowl, basin, dish'  
Cogan
- cawl* masc. 'sea-kale'  
Porth-cawl
- cawn* see \**cān*-
- cawr* pl. *cewri* var. *ceiri*; masc. 'giant'  
Tre'r Ceiri
- caws* masc. 'cheese'  
Nant-y-caws
- cēap* OE 'market'  
Chepstow
- cefn* masc. 'ridge'  
Cefn-, Kingcoed, Llan-y-cefn,  
Yr Eglwys Newydd ar y Cefn, Ty'n-y-cefn
- cefnffordd* fem. 'ridgeway'  
Pengenffordd
- cegid* var. *cegyr*; collective pl. 'hemlock, hex'  
Cegidfa

<i>cegin</i>	masc. 'ridge, hogback' <b>Goginan</b>
<i>cegyr</i>	see <i>cegid</i>
<i>cei</i>	masc. 'quay' Cei Connah, Ceinewydd
<i>ceibr</i>	masc. 'rafter, beam, joist' <b>Penrhiw-ceibr</b>
<i>ceiliog</i>	masc. 'cock' <b>Croesyceiliog (2), Esgairgeiliog</b>
<i>*ceint</i>	fem. ?'border, edge' <b>Ceint</b>
<i>cell</i>	pl. <i>cellau</i> ; fem. 'hermit's cell; ?stall, booth' <b>Gell, Dolgellau</b>
<i>cellan</i>	fem. 'little cell' <b>Cellan</b>
<i>celli</i>	pl. <i>cellioedd</i> ; fem. 'grove, copse, woodland' <b>Gelli-, Pengelli, Drenewydd Gelli-farch</b>
<i>celyn</i>	pl. 'holly' <b>Llangattock Lingoed, Llwyncelyn, Llyn Celyn, Tafarnygelyn, Trecelyn</b>
<i>celynnog</i>	adj. 'abounding in holly' <b>Clynnog</b>
<i>cen</i>	masc. 'lichen' <b>Cenarth, ?Cennen</b>
<i>cennin</i>	fem. pl. 'leeks; daffodils' <b>Cilcennen, Llanbedrycennin</b>
<i>cerwyd</i>	masc. ?'stag' <b>?Erwood</b>
<i>cerwyn</i>	fem. 'vat, tub' <b>Cwm Cerwyn</b>
<i>cest</i>	fem. 'paunch' <b>Borth-y-Gest, Brongest</b>
<i>ceuffordd</i>	fem. 'hollow-way, narrow sunken road' <b>Geuffordd</b>
<i>ceulan</i>	fem. '(hollow) river bank, edge, brink' <b>Cwm Ceulan</b>
<i>channel</i>	E 'sea channel' <b>Bristol Channel</b>
<i>chapel</i>	E 'ecclesiastical chapel-of-ease, nonconformist meeting house or chapel' <b>Newchapel</b>
<i>church</i>	see <i>cirice</i>
<i>chwilog</i>	adj. 'abounding with beetles, beetle-infested' <b>Chwilog</b>

- chwyth* masc. 'gust, breeze'  
**Pentre-chwyth**
- ci* pl. *ciŵn*; masc. 'dog, hound'  
**Trecŵn**
- ciaidd* adj. 'savage, fierce'  
**Cwmgïedd**
- cib* pl. *cibau*; masc. 'husk; hollow'  
**Bwlch-y-cibau**
- cil* pl. *ciliau*; masc. 'corner, angle, retreat, nook'  
**Cil-, Ciliau, Kil-, Gilwern, Killay, Kinmel, Llanycil**
- cilan* var. \**cilian*; fem. 'corner, angle, retreat, nook;  
inlet of sea'  
**Cilan, Cilieni**
- cilfach* fem. 'nook, corner, sheltered or secluded spot, retreat'  
**Gilfach-**
- cirice* OE 'church'  
**Cheriton (2), Churchstoke, Church Village,  
Church Bay, Christchurch, Common Church,  
Coychurch, Ludchurch, Michaelchurch-on-Arrow,  
Newchurch (3), St Mary Church, Whitchurch (2)**
- claer* adj. 'bright, shining, clear'  
**Clyro**
- claerwyn* adj. 'shining bright, radiant'  
**Llyn Claerwen**
- clafrdy* masc. 'lazar-house'  
**Rhydyclafdy**
- clas* masc. 'monastic community; cloister'  
**Glasbury/Clas-ar-Wy**
- clatter* E 'clatter, rattle'  
**Clatter**
- clawdd* masc. 'dyke, earthwork; ditch, gutter; boundary,  
hedge, fence'  
**Clawddnewydd, Clawdd Offa, Pen-clawdd (2)**
- \**clawedog* adj. 'wild; rocky'  
**Clywedog (2)**
- cleddyf* var. *cleddau*; masc. 'sword'  
**Aberdaugleddau, Cleddau**
- clerk* E 'clerk in holy orders, cleric'  
**Bishops and Clerks**
- clif* OE 'cliff'  
**Goldcliff**
- cliff* see *clif*
- clochog* adj. 'bell-like'  
**Maenclochog**

- clog* fem. 'rock, cliff, precipice'  
**Clocaenog**
- clud* fem. 'pile, pack, heap'  
**Clud**
- cludair* var. *cluder, clyder*; masc./fem. 'stack, pile, heap'  
**Glyder Fawr/Fach**
- clun* masc. 'meadow; moor, brushwood'  
**Clunderwen**
- clwt* masc. 'patch of land'  
**Clwt-y-bont**
- clwyd* pl. *clwydau*; fem. 'hurdle, wattle'  
**Clwyd, Pentreclwydau**
- ?*cnicht* masc. 'peak, cone'  
**?Cnicht**
- cnïht* OE 'follower, soldier; freeman; knight'  
**?Cnicht, Knighton**
- cnwc* masc. 'hillock, knoll'  
**Knucklas**
- cnwch* masc. 'swelling, protuberance, mound'  
**Cnwch-coch**
- coal* E 'coal'  
**Coalbrookvale**
- coch* adj. 'red, ruddy; brown; ginger (of hair)'  
**Bont-goch, Bryn-coch, Castell Coch, Cefn-coch (2),  
 Cnwch-coch, Comins-coch, Cors Goch Glan Teifi,  
 Craig Goch Reservoir, Croes-goch, Dôl-goch,  
 Fron-goch, Gilfach-goch, Llanbedr-goch,  
 Penrhiw-goch, Penrhyn-coch, Rhos-goch (3),  
 Traeth Coch**
- cock* E 'cock'  
**Three Cocks**
- cocket*<sup>1</sup> E 'hillock'  
**?Cocket**
- cocket*<sup>2</sup> E. 'customs office or post-house', '?seal'  
**Cockett**
- \**cocyd* masc. 'customs office or post-house', '?seal'  
**Cocyd**
- coed* pl. and collective noun. 'trees, woodland'  
**Coed-, Argoed, Betws-y-coed, Blaen-y-coed,  
 Cefncoedycymer, Cil-y-coed, Coety, Coychurch,  
 Hengoed (2), Kingcoed, Llangattock Lingoed,  
 Llangoed, Llangoedmor, Melin-y-coed,  
 Capel Coed-y-mynach, Trawsgoed**

- coelbren* masc./fem. 'lot, portion, allotted share of patrimony'  
**Coelbren**
- coes* fem. 'leg; long, narrow land with a slight bend'  
**Croes-erw, Penegoes**
- coetgae* var. *coedcae*; masc. 'land enclosed with a hedge, field, enclosure; park'  
**Penycoedcae**
- cold* see *cald*
- colf* masc./fem. 'branch, bough'  
**Colfa**
- coll* collective noun; sing. fem. *collen*, pl. *cyll*; 'hazel'  
**Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll**
- colwyn* masc. 'whelp, puppy'  
**Colwyn Bay**
- comander* var. *comawndwr*; masc. 'commander, administrator of a commandery'  
**Cemais Comawndwr**
- comandere* OF 'commander, administrator of a commandery'  
**Kemeys Commander**
- comins* masc. pl. 'common, unenclosed land; commons'  
**Comins-coch**
- côr* masc./fem. 'sanctuary, chancel'  
**Corwen, Llangorwen**
- corn<sup>1</sup>* pl. *cyrn*; masc. 'promontory, point; mountain top or cairn'  
**?Corndon, Cornelly, Cyrn y Brain, Llanfair-yng-Nghornwy, Llanfihangel Rhos-y-corn**
- corn<sup>2</sup>* see *cron*
- corres* fem. 'little one, dwarf'  
**Corris**
- cors* fem. 'fen, bog, swamp'  
**Cors Goch Glan Teifi, Cors Ddyga, Cors Fochno, Gorseinon, Gors-las, Cwm-gors, Llan-gors**
- corun* masc. 'crown, top, summit'  
**Corntown**
- cot* OE 'hut, (temporary) shelter; cottage'  
**Caldicot, Disgoed, Mancot**
- \**coth-* adj. ?'scouring, emptying, washing'  
**Cothi**
- court* ME 'court, manor house'  
**Southgate**
- cow* see *cū*
- cowyn* var. *cywyn*; masc. 'plague, pestilence'  
**Cywyn**

- crab* E 'crab apple'  
**Crabtree Green**
- crach* pl. fem. 'scabs, scabby eruption'  
**?Pwllcrochan**
- craf* collective noun 'wild garlic'  
**Aber-craf, Dyffryn Crawnnon, Llyn Crafnant**
- cragen* pl. *cregyn*; fem. 'shell'  
**Abergwyngregyn**
- crai* adj. 'rough, severe'  
**Crai**
- craig* fem. 'rock, boulder, stone; cliff'  
**Craig Goch Reservoir, Cregrina, Godre'r-graig, Graig (2), Graigfechan, Pen-y-graig**
- crau* fem. pl. *creuau*; masc. 'pigsty, hovel; defensive place, stockade'  
**Creuddyn, Creunant, Moel-y-crio**
- cress* see *cærse*
- crib* masc./fem. 'crest, ridge, top'  
**Cribyn**
- crin* pl. *\*crinau*; adj. 'parched, miserly, shrunk'  
**?Crinow**
- croes* pl. *croesau, crwys* (originally var. sing.); fem. 'cross; cross-roads'  
**Croes-, Groes-, Bryncroes, Bwlch-y-groes, Cefn-y-groes, Cresselly, Y Crwys, Glyn-y-groes, Llan-y-crwys, Llwyn-y-groes, Mynydd Bwlch-y-groes, Pen-y-groes (2), Pont-rhyd-y-groes, Rhydycroesau, Tan-y-groes, Tre-groes, Tŷ-croes (2), Tyn-y-groes**
- croft* E 'croft, enclosure near a house'  
**Sandycroft**
- cron* var. *corn*; OE 'crane'  
**Caergwrlle, ?Corndon**
- cros* OE 'cross'  
**Marcross**
- cross* E 'crossroads'  
**Cross-, Cefn Cross, Ffôr, Four Crosses (3), Hayscastle Cross, Newcross, Robeston Cross, Simpson Cross, Tiers Cross**
- croyw* adj. 'clear, fresh'  
**Ffynnongroyw**
- crug* pl. *crugau, crugiau, \*crugion*; masc. 'hillock, knoll; cairn, tumulus'  
**Bryn-crug, Cricieth, Crickadarn, Criggion, Crug, Crug-y-bar, Gwyddgrug, Llanvihangel Crucorney, Maesy-crugiau, Yr Wyddgrug**

<i>crundel</i>	OE 'quarry' <b>Crundale</b>
<i>crux</i>	L 'cross' <b>Valle Crucis</b>
<i>crwbyn</i>	masc. 'little hump' <b>Crwbin</b>
<i>crwm</i>	adj. 'bent, curved, bowed, hooked' <b>Crumlin, Crymych</b>
<i>crwn</i>	fem. <i>cron</i> ; adj. 'round, circular' <b>Cronwern</b>
<i>crwys</i>	see <i>croes</i>
<i>crych</i>	fem. <i>crech</i> ; adj. 'rippling, bubbling, rough' <b>Crychan, Ffrwd-grech</b>
<i>crythor</i>	masc. 'fiddler, crowder' <b>Rhoscrowther</b>
<i>cryw</i>	masc. 'weir, fish-trap, creel; ford, causeway' <b>Crew Green</b>
<i>cŭ</i>	OE 'cow' <b>Cowbridge</b>
<i>curn</i>	var. <i>cyrn</i> ; masc./fem. 'heap, mound; cone, spire' <b>Gurnos</b>
<i>cuwch</i>	var. <i>cuch</i> . 'frown, grimace' <b>Aber-cuch</b>
<i>cwm</i>	masc. 'short, bowl shaped valley; deep narrow valley; depression, hollow; valley' <b>Cwm-, Felin-gwm-uchaf, Foel Cwmceryn, Glasgwm, Llanddewi'r-cwm, Llangwm (2), Llan-gwm</b>
<i>cwmwd</i>	masc. 'commote; region, district' <b>Llansanffraid Cwmteuddwr</b>
<i>cwmwr</i>	var. <i>cwmer</i> ; masc. '(narrow) footbridge' <b>Maesycwmer</b>
<i>cwrt</i>	masc. 'enclosure, yard, farmyard; grange; court, mansion' <b>Cwrt, Cwrt Henri, Cwrtnewydd, Pentre-cwrt</b>
<i>cwys</i>	fem. 'furrow' <b>Nercwys</b>
<i>cyff</i>	masc. 'trunk, stump' <b>Pont-rhyd-y-cyff</b>
<i>cyffin</i>	masc./fem. 'border, boundary; land near a border, vicinity' <b>Gyffin</b>
<i>cyffordd</i>	fem. '(railway) junction' <b>Cyffordd Llandudno</b>

<i>cyffyll</i>	masc. 'stock, trunk of a tree, stump' <b>Gyffylliog</b>
<i>cyfylchi</i>	fem. 'circular stronghold or fortress' <b>Dwygyfylchi</b>
<i>cyhyrwch</i>	masc. 'strength' <b>?Fan Gyhirych</b>
<i>cymer</i>	pl. <i>cymerau</i> ; masc. 'confluence of two or more rivers or streams' <b>Cefncoedycymer, Cymer, Cymyran, Pentrellyncymer, Pontycymer, Rhydcymerau</b>
<i>cymyn</i>	masc. 'bequest, legacy, endowment' <b>Eglwys Gymyn</b>
<i>cŷn</i>	masc. 'chisel, wedge' <b>Ystradgynlais</b>
<i>*cynaeafdfref</i>	fem. 'harvest lodging; buildings occupied during harvest' <b>Cynheidre</b>
<i>cynhordy</i>	masc. 'dog-house, kennel; gate-house' <b>Cynghordy</b>
<i>cysylltau</i>	masc. pl. 'junctions' <b>Froncysyllte</b>
<i>cyw</i>	masc. 'chick, young bird; young animal' <b>Heol-y-cyw</b>
<i>cywarch</i>	var. <i>cowarch</i> ; fem. 'hemp' <b>Abercywarch</b>
<i>dæl</i>	OE 'valley' <b>?Dale, Ferndale, Oakdale, Wolfsdale</b>
<i>*daf-</i>	adj. 'tame' <b>Dafen</b>
<i>dale</i>	see <i>dæl</i> and <i>dalr</i>
<i>dalr</i>	ON 'valley' <b>?Dale</b>
<i>dâr</i>	pl. <i>deri</i> ; fem. 'oak-tree' <b>Aberdare, Bwlch-y-ddâr, Cwmdâr, Darowen, Deri, Nantyderi</b>
<i>dau</i>	fem. <i>duy</i> ; 'two' <b>Aberdaugleddau, Bwlch-y-ddeufaen, Cefnddwysarn, Dwygyfylchi, Dwyran, Dwryd, Llanddeusant (2), Llanfair- yn-Neubwll, Llansanffraid Cwmteuddwr, Penrhyndeudraeth</b>
<i>daw</i>	pl. <i>dawon</i> ; masc. 'son-in-law' <b>Dawn</b>
<i>defod</i>	fem. 'custom, practice' <b>?Devauden</b>

- derwen* pl. *derw*; fem. 'oak-tree'  
**Derwen-, Clunderwen**
- derwin* adj. 'abounding in oaks'  
**Bwlchderwin**
- devil* E 'devil'  
**Devil's Bridge**
- dīc* OE 'dyke, ditch'  
**Disgoed, Offa's Dyke**
- diffwys* masc. 'steep slope, cliff, precipice'  
**Diffwys**
- dihewyd* masc./fem. 'affection, devotion'  
**Dihewyd**
- din* masc. 'fort, stronghold; fortified hill'  
**Dinbych, Dinbych-y-pysgod, Dinorwig, Llandinam, Porthdin-llaen, ?Ruthin, Tintern**
- dinas* masc./fem. 'fort, fortress, stronghold'  
**Dinas-**
- #dinlle* masc. 'site of a fort; land around a defensive settlement'  
**Dinas Dinlle**
- diserth* fem. 'hermitage, retreat'  
**Betws Diserth, Diserth, Dyserth**
- \*?distentio* ?Br adj. '?separating'  
**Dysynni**
- doc* masc. 'dock (for shipping)'  
**Doc Penfro**
- dock* E 'dock, dockyard'  
**Pembroke Dock**
- dôl* pl. *dolau*; fem. 'meadow, dale, field, pasture; bend, ox-bow'  
**Dol-, Dôl-, Bontdolgadfan, Doly-hir, Melin-y-ddôl, Tre'r-ddôl**
- down* see *dūn*
- draen* pl. *drain*; masc./fem. 'thorn, bramble, briar'  
**Ffynnon-ddrain**
- dreane* ME 'drain, channel, gutter'  
**Dreenhill**
- drud* pl. *drudion*; masc. 'hero, bold or daring one'  
**Cerrigydrudion**
- dryslwyn* masc. 'tangled bush, thicket, bramble-brake, place full of brambles'  
**Dryslwyn**

- du(f)* adj. 'black, black-haired, swarthy; shaded'  
 Bont-ddu, Coed-duon, Coety, Cwm-du (2),  
 Cwmduad, Dowlais, Dulais, Dulas, Dyfi,  
 Melin Ifan Ddu, Llanddulas, Mynydd Du, Nant-ddu,  
 Parlwr Du, Pwll-du Head, Rhyd-ddu, Ton-du,  
 Traeth Dulas, Tŷ-du, Ynys-ddu
- dūn* OE 'hill, upland expanse'  
 Corntown, Corndon, Orierton, Snowdon,  
 Snowdonia, Southerndown
- \*dūno-* Br 'fort'  
 Carmarthen
- Duw* var. *Dwyw*; masc. 'God'  
 Llan-ddew, Llandow
- dwfn* var. *dyfn*; adj. 'deep'  
 Dynvant
- dŵr* var. *dwfr*, pl. *\*dyfri*; masc. 'water'  
 Abertridwr, Dyfrdwy, Glandŵr (2), Gwenddwr,  
 Llandovery, Llansanffraid Cwmteuddwr, Pant-y-dŵr,  
 Pentredŵr (2)
- \*dwy(w)* adj. 'holy, divine'  
 Dwyfach, Dwyfor, Dyfrdwy, Llanystumdwy
- \*dyfadfa* masc./fem. 'place notable for sheep'  
 Bwlchfyadfa
- dyffryn* masc. 'valley, vale, bottom'  
 Dyffryn-, Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog,  
 Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd, Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd,  
 Llangatwg Dyffryn Wysg, Llanfihangel Dyffryn Wysg
- dyfrwr* pl. *dyfrwyr*; masc. 'one who drinks only water'  
 Llanddowror
- dyke* see *dīc*
- dylif* pl. *\*dylifau*; masc. 'flood, torrent'  
 Dylife
- \*dynn* masc. 'fortification; height'  
 Creuddyn, Tre-fin, Treuddyn, Trevethin
- dyrys* adj. 'wild, uncultivated, tangled, thorny, dense'  
 Llwyndyrys
- dywal* adj. 'fierce, fearful, frightening'  
 ?Alltwalis, Hirddywel, Tafolwern
- ēast* OE 'east, eastern'  
 East Mouse, Walton East
- eb-* masc./fem. 'horse'  
 Epynt

<i>edwi</i>	'abate, dwidle, shrink' <b>Aberedw</b>
<i>ēg</i>	OE 'island; flood plain, land by a river, well-watered land, water meadow, raised land or low promontory jutting out into a loop of a river' <b>Eyton, Saltney</b>
<i>ēg-land</i>	OE 'low-lying land, marsh land, land liable to flooding, dry ground in marsh' <b>Neyland</b>
<i>eglwys</i>	fem. 'church' <b>Eglwys-, Bryneglwys, Cwm-yr-eglwys, Heneglwys, Pentre'r Eglwys, Trefeglwys, Yr Eglwys Newydd</b>
<i>ehed</i>	fem. 'flight' <b>Moel Hebog</b>
<i>eira</i>	var. <i>eiry</i> ; masc. 'snow' <b>Nant-yr-eira</b>
<i>eirin</i>	fem. pl. 'plums, damsons, sloes, bullace' <b>Brynrhydyarian</b>
<i>eisingrug</i>	var. <i>singrug, shingrig</i> ; masc. 'chaff-heap, winnowing bank' <b>Eisingrug</b>
<i>eisteddfa</i>	fem. 'abode, dwelling; seat; shrine' <b>Eisteddfa Gurig</b>
<i>*el-<sup>1</sup></i>	adj. 'thrusting, swift' <b>Elwy</b>
<i>el-<sup>2</sup></i>	pref. 'numerous, various' <b>?Elwy</b>
<i>elain</i>	masc./fem. 'young deer, doe, fawn' <b>Elan, Elan Village</b>
<i>-ell</i>	dim.suff. <b>Cwmllynfell</b>
<i>en-</i>	intensive pref. <b>Ynys Enlli</b>
<i>-en</i>	fem. dim.suff. <b>?Cennen, Dafen, ?Devauden, Glynarthen, Deiniolen</b>
<i>end</i>	E 'end, limit' <b>Grovesend</b>
<i>erch</i>	adj. 'mottled, dappled; dark' <b>Aber-erch, Nannerch, Nercwys</b>
<i>ermid</i>	masc. 'hermit' <b>Bodermid</b>
<i>erw</i>	fem. 'Welsh measure of land; acre; plot of land, enclosed field; estate' <b>Croeserw, Nantyr</b>

<i>eryr</i>	masc./fem. 'eagle' <b>Foel Eryr</b>
<i>eryres</i>	fem. 'flock of eagles' <b>Eryrys</b>
<i>eryri</i>	masc. pl. 'highland' <b>Eryri</b>
<i>esgair</i>	fem. 'ridge, mountain spur' <b>Esgairgeiliog</b>
<i>ey</i>	ON 'island, raised ground in marshes' <b>Anglesey, Bardsey, Caldey, Ramsey, Skomer, Swansea</b>
<i>eyrr</i>	ON 'gravel or sand bank' <b>Point of Ayr</b>
<i>fair</i>	E 'fair, fine, pleasant' <b>Fairbourne</b>
<i>fall(s)</i>	E 'waterfall, cararact, cascade' <b>Aber Falls, Swallow Falls</b>
<i>farmer</i>	E 'farmer' <b>Ffarmers</b>
<i>feld</i>	OE 'open land; arable or pasture land' <b>Bettisfield, Greenfield, Guilsfield, Gwernaffield, Marshfield, Portfield Gate</b>
<i>fern</i>	E 'fern' <b>Ferndale</b>
<i>ferry</i>	E 'ferry' <b>Briton Ferry, Ferryside, Queensferry</b>
<i>ffair</i>	fem. 'fair, market' <b>Ffair-fach, Ffair-rhos</b>
<i>fferi</i>	fem. 'ferry, ferry-boat' <b>Glanyfferi</b>
<i>ffin</i>	fem. 'boundary, border, limit; district' <b>Ffos-y-ffin</b>
<i>ffordd</i>	fem. 'road; ford' <b>Banc-y-ffordd, Bodffordd, Minffordd (2), Pen-ffordd, Pen-y-ffordd, Penffordd-las</b>
<i>fforest</i>	fem. 'forest; park' <b>Fforest-fach, Fforest Fach, Fforest Fawr, Trefforest</b>
<i>ffos</i>	fem. 'ditch, dyke, gutter' <b>Bancffosfelen, Blaen-ffos, Ffostrasol, Ffos-y-ffin</b>
<i>*ffranc</i>	pl. <i>*ffrancon</i> ; ?masc. 'spear' <b>Nant Ffrancon</b>
<i>ffridd</i>	var. <i>ffrith</i> ; fem. 'mountain pasture; moorland; recently cleared land' <b>Ffrith, Bwlch-y-ffridd, Pant-y-ffridd, Ty'n-y-ffridd</b>
<i>ffrith</i>	see <i>ffridd</i>

<i>ffrwd</i>	fem. '(swift-flowing) stream'; 'waterfall' <b>Aber-ffrwd, Cwm-ffrwd, Ffrwd-grech, Gwenffrwd</b>
<i>ffwrnais</i>	fem. 'furnace' <b>Ffwrnais</b>
<i>ffyll</i>	adj. 'wild, overgrown' <b>?Tir-phil</b>
<i>ffynnon</i>	fem. 'spring, well' <b>Ffynnon-ddrain, Ffynnongroyw, Ffynnon Taf, Pantyffynnon, Swyddffynnon, Treffynnon</b>
<i>ffyrlling</i>	var. <i>ffyrlling</i> ; fem. 'farthing; small, insignificant, puny one' <b>Nantyyffyllon</b>
<i>feld</i>	see <i>feld</i>
<i>fiskr</i>	ON 'fish' <b>Fishguard</b>
<i>five</i>	E 'five' <b>Five Roads</b>
<i>fjǫrðr</i>	ON 'sea inlet, fjord' <b>Milford Haven</b>
<i>flint</i>	ME 'hard rock' <b>Flint</b>
<i>florida</i>	L 'in flower' <b>Strata Florida</b>
<i>floti</i>	ON 'fleet' <b>Flatholm</b>
<i>foot</i>	E 'foot-hill' <b>Saundersfoot</b>
<i>ford</i>	OE 'ford; route, road' <b>Ammanford, Edwinsford, Gresford, Haverfordwest, Marford, Whiteford Point, Whitford</b>
<i>forge</i>	E 'forge, smithy' <b>Forge</b>
<i>four</i>	E 'four' <b>Ffôr, Four Crosses (3), Four Mile Bridge, Four Roads</b>
<i>furnace</i>	E 'furnace' <b>Furnace</b>
<i>*gadfa</i>	fem. 'exit path, outrake' <b>Yr Adfa</b>
<i>gafl</i>	dual pl. <i>geifl</i> ; fem. 'fork' <b>Eifl</b>
<i>galar</i>	masc. 'grief, sorrow, misery' <b>Pentregalar</b>

- gardd* fem. 'garden'  
**Ardd-lin**
- garth*<sup>1</sup> masc./fem. 'mountain ridge, promontory, hill; wooded slope; woodland; uncultivated land'  
**Garth-, Cenarth, Gwaelod-y-garth, ?Heniarth, Llan-arth, Llanfihangel-ar-arth, Llannarth, Mynydd Llwydiarth, Penarth, Talgarth (2), Tregarth**
- garth*<sup>2</sup> masc. 'enclosure, close, fold, pen; field; fort'  
**?Heniarth**
- garðr* ON 'enclosure; fishery, fish-yard'  
**Fishguard**
- garw* adj. 'wild, rough'  
**Abergarw, Blaengarw, Garnant, Nantgarw, Ynys Arw**
- gât* fem. 'gate'  
**Pentregât**
- gate* E 'gate, toll gate'  
**Crossgates, Portfield Gate, Princes Gate**
- geard* OE 'enclosure, yard'  
**?Yardro**
- geat* OE 'gate, passage'  
**Rogiet**
- gefail* dim. *gefeilan*, pl. *gefeilion*; fem. 'smithy, forge'  
**Efail-isaf, Efailnewydd, ?Gofilon, Tonyrefail**
- gefel* var. *gefail* pl. *gefeilion*; fem. 'pincers, tongs'  
**Gofilon**
- geil* ON 'ravine, narrow lane, way'  
**?Newgale**
- geit* ON 'goat'  
**Gateholm**
- gelau* var. *gele*; masc./fem. 'leech'  
**Tregele**
- genau* masc. 'pass, entrance to a valley'  
**Llanfihangel Genau'r-glyn,**
- ger* prep. 'near, close to, in front of, before'  
**Gerlan**
- glais* var. *glas*, pl. \**glasau*; masc. 'stream'  
**Glais, ?Alltwalis, Dowlais, Dulais, Dulas, Knucklas, Marlais, Pantlasau, Pentregwenlais, Tongwynlais**
- glan* fem. 'river-bank, edge, shore, side; slope, hillside'  
**Glan-, ?Croes-lan, Gerlan, Llangrwyne, Llanbradach, ?Llancaeo, Llanmorlais, Llansanffraid Glan Conwy, Llan-y-pwll, Rhos-lan, Rhuddlan, Glan-bad**

- glas*<sup>1</sup> adj. 'green, verdant; blue; clear'  
**Glas-**, **Aberglaslyn**, **Bryn-glas**, **Dulas**,  
**Glasfynydd Forest**, **Gors-las**, **Heol-las**, **Llanddulas**,  
**Maes-glas** (2), **Marian-glas**, **Nant-glas**, **Pant-glas**,  
**Pentrefoelas**, **Pwll-glas**, **Rhiwlas** (3), **Penffordd-las**,  
**Ynys-las**
- glas*<sup>2</sup> see *glais*
- glasgoed* pl. 'saplings, copse of saplings'  
**Glasgoed**
- glesyn* masc. 'common borage; woad'  
**Glasinfryn**
- glo* masc. 'coal; charcoal'  
**Cwm-y-glo**, **Nant-y-glo**
- glyn* masc. 'narrow valley, glen, dell, dingle'  
**Glyn-**, **Llanfihangel Genau'r-glyn**,  
**Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr**, **Llansanffraid Glynceiriog**,  
**Llawr-y-glyn**, **Nantglyn**, **Castellnewydd Emlyn**,  
**Glyn-y-groes**
- go-* var. MW *gwo-*; pref. 'under, below'  
**Gwydir**
- \*gobann-* Br 'smith'  
**Abergavenny**
- godre* masc. 'foot, bottom'  
**Godre'r-graig**
- gogerd* masc. 'step, ledge, terrace'  
**Gogarth**
- golde* OE 'gold'  
**Goldcliff**
- golden* E 'golden'  
**Golden Grove**
- gor-* pref., prep. 'over, exceedingly, very; above, over'  
**Lanfihangel-ar-arth**
- gorffwysfa* masc./fem. 'resting-place, seat'  
**Pengorffwysfa**
- gorlech* fem. 'gritstone'  
**Abergorlech**
- gorsedd* masc./fem. 'mound, knoll, hillock; tumulus'  
**Gorsedd**, **Yr Orsedd**
- gōs* OE 'goose'  
**Tre-os**
- graban* masc. 'corn marigold'  
**Llandeilo Graban**

<i>graean</i>	pl. 'gravel, shingle, grit' <b>Graianrhyd, Dôl-gran</b>
<i>grǣfe</i>	OE 'grove, copse, thicket' <b>Grovesend, Golden Grove, Moylgrove</b>
<i>græs</i>	OE 'grass' <b>Gresford</b>
<i>gras</i>	ON 'grass' <b>Grassholm</b>
<i>grass</i>	see <i>græs</i>
<i>great</i>	E 'large, big' <b>Greatoak, Great Orme</b>
<i>green</i> <sup>1</sup>	E 'grassy spot, village green, common grazing land' <b>Burton Green, Crabtree Green, Crew Green, Horseman's Green, Talbot Green</b>
<i>green</i> <sup>2</sup>	see <i>grêne</i>
<i>grêne</i>	OE 'green, verdant' <b>Greenfield</b>
<i>grēoten</i>	OE 'gravelly' <b>?Gredington</b>
<i>gris</i>	pl. <i>grisiau</i> ; masc./fem. 'step, terrace' <b>Tanygrisiau</b>
<i>gro</i>	fem. 'shingly beach, shingle bank'; pl. 'gravel, shingle' <b>Gronant, Ro-wen</b>
<i>gros</i>	OF 'great, big, large' <b>Grosmont</b>
<i>grove</i>	see <i>grǣfe</i>
<i>grug</i>	collective noun 'heather, ling' <b>Llanrug</b>
<i>grugog</i>	adj. 'heath-covered, abounding in heather' <b>Rhosllannerchrugog</b>
<i>grugos</i>	fem. 'heath' <b>Rhigos</b>
<i>*guo-</i>	Br 'wind' <b>Wye</b>
<i>gwaelod</i>	masc. 'bottom, base' <b>Gwaelod-y-Garth</b>
<i>gwaith</i>	masc. 'works, industrial district' <b>Pont-y-gwaith</b>
<i>gwal</i>	var. <i>wal</i> ; pl. <i>gwaliau</i> ; fem. 'wall' <b>Rhosygwaliau</b>
<i>gwales</i>	fem. 'sanctuary, retreat, refuge' <b>Gwales</b>

- gwas* masc. 'youth, young servant'  
Abergwesyn
- gwastad* adj. 'flat'  
Carregwastad Point, ?Gwastedyn
- gwaun* fem. 'moor, heath; low-lying marshy ground; meadow'  
Gwaun-, Gwaen-, Waun-, Waen-, Abergwaun, Blaen-waun, Bryn-gwyn, Dawn, Hirwaun, ?Minwear, Penisa'r-waun
- gwedd* masc./fem. 'appearance, condition'  
?Crynwedd
- gwehelog* adj. 'mottled'  
Gwehelog
- gwennol* fem. 'swallow'  
Rhaeadr Ewynnol
- gwern* masc./fem. 'alder; alder-grove, alder-marsh, swamp; damp meadow'  
Gwern-, Cronwern, Gilwern, Gwyddelwern, Llan-wern, Pengwern, Pont-hirwaun, Tafolwern, Trewern
- gweryn* pl. \**gwerynau*; masc. ?'liquid, moisture'  
?Grwyne Fawr, ?Tryweryn
- gwig* fem. 'wood, forest, glade'  
Melin-y-wig
- gwrach* fem. 'witch, crone, hag'  
Blaen-gwrach, Rhyd-y-wrach
- gŵydd* masc. 'prominence; sight, face'  
Gwyddgrug, Yr Wyddgrug
- gwyddfa* fem. 'prominent place, eminence'  
Yr Wyddfa
- gwyddwal* pl. *gwyddeli*; masc./fem. 'thicket, bush, brake; thorny place'  
Gwyddelwern
- gŵyl* adj. 'kind, generous'  
Abergwili
- gwyn* fem. *gwen*; adj. 'white; blessed', 'light', 'cleared (land)'  
Gwenddwr, Afon-wen, Abergwynregyn, Alwen, Berwyn, Bron-gwyn, Bryn-gwyn, Bwlch-gwyn, Capel Gwyn, Capel Gwynfe, Cilgwyn, ?Cledwen, Dolwen, Gaerwen, Gelli-wen, Gwendraeth Fach/Fawr, Gwenffrwd, Hendy-gwyn ar Daf, Hirwaun, Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll, ?Llyn Berwyn, Llys-wen, Maes-gwyn, Moelwyn, Pentregwenlais, Rhoshirwaun, Tongwynlais, Wenallt

<i>gwyndy</i>	masc. 'church, holy house; stone-built church' ?Undy
<i>gwynfa</i>	fem. 'fair land, blessed land, paradise' Llanfihangel-yng-Ngwynfa
<i>gŵyr</i>	adj. 'curved, bent' Gŵyr, Gwyrfai, Tre-gŵyr
<i>gwyrŷf</i>	pl. <i>gwyrŷfon</i> , <i>gwryddon</i> ; fem. 'virgin, maiden' Llangwyrŷfon
<i>gwŷs</i>	masc./fem. 'sow, pig' Gwystre
<i>hæfen</i>	OE 'haven, harbour' Broadhaven, Milford Haven
<i>hæfer</i>	OE 'goat' Haverfordwest
<i>(ge)hæg</i>	OE 'enclosure, area within a fence' Hay-on-Wye
<i>haf</i>	masc. 'summer' Howey, Aberhafesb
<i>hafn</i>	masc./fem. 'gap, cleft, gorge, ravine' Maeshafn
<i>hâl</i>	fem. 'moor, down, moorland' Pennal
<i>halc</i>	pl. <i>halcen(a)</i> ; OE. 'cavity, nook' Halkyn, Pentre Halkyn
<i>half</i>	E 'half, mid' Halfway (2)
<i>halh</i>	OE 'nook; spur of land between rivers' Halghton, Halton
<i>hālig</i>	OE 'holy' Holyhead, Holy Island, Holywell
<i>hall</i>	E 'mansion, house' Northophall
<i>halog</i>	adj. 'dirty, soiled, unclean' Login, Rhytalog, Talog, Trelogan
<i>hamm</i>	OE 'land hemmed in by water or marsh, land in a river bend, river meadow' Bersham, Esclusham, Wrexham
<i>hand</i>	E 'hand' Cross Hands (2)
<i>hardd</i>	adj. 'fine, fair, splendid' Harlech
<i>haterel</i>	OF 'crown of the head' Hatterall Hill

<i>hault</i>	NF 'high' <b>Mold</b>
<i>haven</i>	see <i>hæven</i>
<i>hawdd</i>	adj. 'pleasant' <b>Honddu (2), Llanddewi Nant Hodni</b>
<i>head</i>	see <i>hēafod</i>
<i>hēafod</i>	OE 'head; headland' <b>Carmel Head, Cemais Head, Holyhead, Old Castle Head, Pwll-du Head, St Anne's Head, St David's Head, St Govan's Head, Stackpole Head, Strumble Head, Worm's Head</b>
<i>hēah</i>	OE 'high, in a lofty location' <b>Hawarden</b>
<i>hedge</i>	E 'hedge' <b>Newhedges</b>
<i>heli</i>	masc. 'sea-water; brine' <b>Felinheli, Pwllheli</b>
<i>hell</i>	E 'hell' <b>Hell's Mouth</b>
<i>helyg</i>	pl.; sing. <i>helygen</i> ; 'willow, osier' <b>Llanfihangel Helygen</b>
<i>hemm</i>	OE 'border' <b>Presteigne</b>
<i>hen</i>	adj. 'old; former' <b>Hen-, Brynhenllan, Yr Hengastell</b>
<i>hendref</i>	var. <i>hendre</i> ; fem. 'winter dwelling, permanent residence; mansion' <b>Hendre(f)-, Capel Hendre</b>
<i>hendy</i>	masc. 'old house, former house, mansion' <b>Hendy, Hendy-gwyn ar Daf</b>
<i>heol</i>	var. <i>hewl</i> ; fem. 'street, road, way' <b>Heol-, Pump-hewl, Pedair-hewl, Pen-yr-heol, Rhewl (2)</b>
<i>herber</i>	masc./fem. 'arbour, bower, orchard, leafy glade, shelter' <b>Penrherber</b>
<i>hesb</i>	adj. 'dry' <b>Aberhafesb</b>
<i>higher</i>	E 'upper, higher' <b>Higher Kinnerton,</b>
<i>hill</i>	see <i>hyll</i>

- hir* adj. 'long, extensive; tall'  
**Hir-, Doly-hir, Fan Hir, Hirddywel, Moel Hiraddug, Mynydd Hiraethog, Pont-hir, Pont-Hirwaun, Rhoshirwaun, Ynys-hir**
- hlāw* OE 'hill; artificial hill, tumulus'  
**Ewloe**
- hlið* OE 'slope, concave hillside'  
**Pilleth**
- hnott* OE. 'pollard; bare, bald'  
**Nottage**
- hōh* OE 'projecting ridge, heel-like ridge'  
**Penhow**
- holly* E 'holly'  
**Hollybush**
- holmr* ON 'island, small island'  
**Burry Holms, Flatholm, Gateholm, Grassholm, Priestholm, Skokholm**
- holt* OE 'wood; single-species wood'  
**Holt**
- holy* see *hālig*
- hook* E 'hook, spit of land'  
**Hook, Wooltack Point**
- hop* OE 'remote valley; enclosure in marsh or moor'  
**Hope, Evenjobb, Northop**
- hóp* ON 'small bay, inlet'  
**Lydstep**
- horu* OE 'mud, dirt, filth'  
**Horton**
- house* E 'house'  
**Horseman's Green, Hundred House, Parkhouse**
- hoyw* adj. 'lively, sprightly'  
**Nant Gwynant**
- hrēod* OE 'reed'  
**Redwick**
- hund* gen.pl. *hunden(e)*; OE 'hound'  
**Hundleton**
- hundred* E '(administrative) hundred'  
**Hundred House**
- hús* ON 'house'  
**Hasguard**
- hwch* fem./masc. 'sow, pig; swine'  
**Stryt-yr-hwch**

<i>hwīt</i>	OE 'white' <b>Whitchurch (2), Whitebrook, Whiteford Point, Whitesands, Whitford, Whitland</b>
<i>hyll</i>	OE, ME <i>hull</i> ; 'hill' <b>Dreenhill, Gwersyllt, Hatterrall Hill, Kenfig Hill, Rhos-hill, Rhyl, St Mary Hill</b>
<i>hynt</i>	fem./?masc. 'path, route' <b>Epynt</b>
<i>hysb</i>	fem. <i>hesb</i> ; 'dry' <b>?Hebste</b>
<i>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	terr.suff. '(land) belonging to, territory of' <b>Kerry, Kidwelly</b>
<i>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	r.n. suff. <b>Abergwili, Cilieni, Cothi, Dyfi, Elái, Llangefni, Llanllyfni, Llynfi, ?Rudry, ?Teifi, Troddi</b>
<i>iaith</i>	fem. 'language, utterance' <b>Ieithon</b>
<i>iâl</i>	fem. 'late-bearing land, unfruitful land' <b>Llanarmon-yn-Iâl, Llandysilio-yn-Iâl</b>
<i>iarll</i>	masc. 'earl' <b>Betws Tir Iarll</b>
<i>iau</i>	var. <i>iou</i> ; masc./fem. 'yoke' <b>Cwmyoy</b>
<i>-ig</i>	dim.suff. <b>Aberbythych, Brenig, Talerddig</b>
<i>-ing</i>	OE connective particle <b>Evenjobb, Hyssington</b>
<i>inn</i>	E 'inn, tavern' <b>Cross Inn, New Inn, Synod Inn</b>
<i>-iog<sup>1</sup></i>	terr.suff. '(land) belonging to, territory of' <b>Ffestiniog, Pencarnisiog, Tudweiliog</b>
<i>-iog<sup>2</sup></i>	adj. suff. <b>Ceiriog, Gyffylliog</b>
<i>-ion</i>	terr.suff. '(land) belonging to, territory of' <b>Castle Caereinion, Ceredigion, Prion</b>
<i>ir</i>	adj. 'verdant' <b>?Cwm Irfon</b>
<i>isaf</i>	adj. 'lower; lowest' <b>Efail-isaf, Mynyddisa, Penisa'r-waun, Pentre-isaf</b>
<i>island</i>	E 'isle, island' <b>Holy Island, Puffin Island, St Tudwal's Island</b>